

c.) many members are Indo-

European
mixed

(why the idea of
“Indonesia”)



4.) 1920s-30s Malay elite schools

a.) British tool to co-opt sons of local rulers

b.) discovery of the nation vs. England



(Sultan Idris College)

B. Linking the modern world & traditional communities

1. emergence of the local voiced modern leader
(the overly sophisticated are inadequate)

2. Examples

a. Sukarno of Indonesia – no
European education

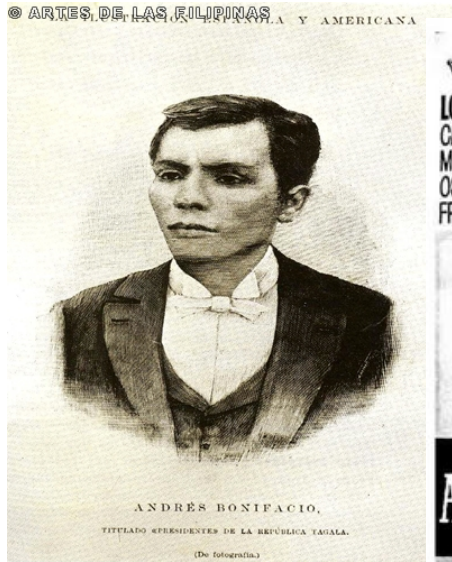
[youth - Jakarta edu. - nat'l leader]



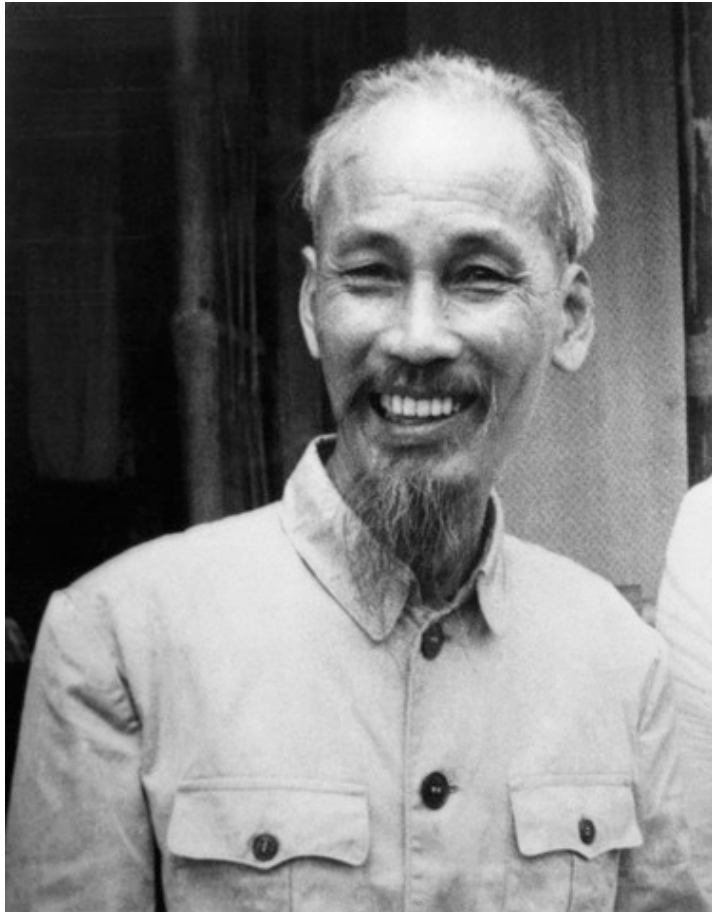
b. Bonifacio & Aguinaldo in the Philippines – not Rizal

(Bonifacio)

(Aguinaldo)



c. Ho Chi Minh of Vietnam

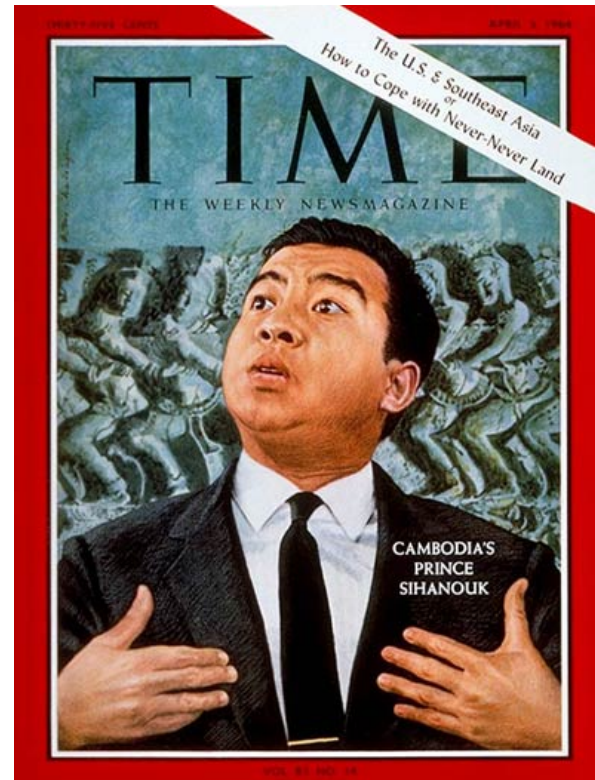


d. Prince Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia – progressive & nationalist elite

1941 Enthroned



1969 Overthrown



3. Creating new organizations –
Vietnamese example
 - a. the Vietnamese Royalists →
 - b. De Tham peasant insurgent →
 - c. Dong Du movement →
 - d. VNQDD →
 - e. Indochinese Communist Party

- 4. The Indonesian example
 - a. secular programs – Budi Utomo & Indische Partij
 - b. religious nationalists
 - 1.) 1909 Sarekat Islam
 - 2.) 1912 Muhammadiyah

c. Marxist-Communist

1.) 1914 – the ISDV

2.) 1920 – Partai Komunis
Indonesia formed

(1925
meeting)



d. Nationalist (Sukarno)

1.) 1925 – Algemene

Studieclub

2.) 1927 – Partai Nasional

Indonesia (later the

Partai Indonesia)