

NATIONALIST MOVEMENTS IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

Hubungan Internasional di Asia Tenggara



- ▶ The sources of national consciousness in Southeast Asia
- ▶ The independence of the Philippines
- ▶ Nationalist movements in Indonesia
 - Myanmar's struggle for independence
 - Thailand's constitutional revolution
 - Nationalist movements in Vietnam
 - Late development in Malaya, Cambodia and Laos
 - Nationalism in Southeast Asia reconsidered

OUTLINE OF THE LECTURE

- ▶ The experiences with early nationhood
 - Thailand, Vietnam, Cambodia, Myanmar, (the Philippines)
- The experiences of Western colonialism
 - Colonial economic exploitation
 - Colonial administration

- ▶ Education and training in the West

- ▶ 'Self-determination': 14 points address by Woodrow Wilson

- ▶ Related events in neighboring Asian countries
 - The Boxer Rebellion and nationalist movements in China
 - Japan's military victory against Russia
 - The Indian National Congress

THE SOURCES OF NATIONAL CONSCIOUSNESS



- ▶ Changes in the Spanish colonial policies
- The cultivation of cash crops was encouraged
- Educational Code of 1863 on compulsory and free primary education
- José Rizal and his legacy
- A Western educated poet, novelist, journalist and activist
- Demanding freedom of press and representation of the Filipinos
- Liga Filipina* established in 1892
- Executed on December 30 1896
- Rizal's novels and poems created a national consciousness

THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE PHILIPPINES



JOSE RIZAL



- ▶ The intervention of the US
 - Reasons: the US entered a major conflict with Spain in the Caribbean to protect US economic interests in the Far East
 - US assistance to the nationalist movements led by Aguinaldo
 - Yet, the US-Spain Treaty (1898) ceded the Philippines to the US
- ▶ The US policies towards the Philippines
 - Fighting the Filipino resistance (1899-1902)
 - Political reforms and a legislative assembly in 1907
 - Filipino 'independence missions' to Washington (1919-1934)
 - The Great Depression and the Tydings-McDuffie Act (1934)
- ▶ The Japanese occupation (1941/2-1944): invasion
- ▶ The independence of the Philippines on 4 July 1946

THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE PHILIPPINES

- ▶ Domestic grievance in the early 20th century
 - Education gave rise to a new class of professionals who were discriminated under the Dutch rules
 - The Dutch and Chinese grip on the economy increased the economic distress of indigenous community
- ▶ The Sarekat Islam
 - Founded in 1912, it offered a common link binding the divergent Indonesian communities together
 - Promoting a commercial spirit and the 'true religion of Islam'
 - Anti-Chinese, anti-capitalism
- ▶ The PKI and the 1926 revolution
 - The Partai Komunis Indonesia (PKI) formed in 1920
 - The PKI uprising and proclaimed a republic in 1926
 - Crushed by the Dutch government

NATIONALIST MOVEMENTS IN INDONESIA

- ▶ The PNI movement
 - Perserikatan Nasional Indonesia (PNI) established in 1927 by Sukarno
 - PNI was outlawed and its leaders were jailed in 1930
 - Japanese occupation and the Sukarno government
- ▶ Japanese occupation (1942-1945): liberation?
 - Sukarno agreed to form a government and provide assistance
 - *Pancasila*: nationalism, internationalism, the principle of consent, social justice, and the belief in God
- ▶ The Indonesian revolution 1945-49
 - With the help of Allied troops, the Dutch tried to reclaim East Indies
 - Sovereignty was finally transferred to Indonesia on 27 December 1949

NATIONALIST MOVEMENTS IN INDONESIA

- ▶ Colonial exploitation of the country
 - ❑ Large tracts of land under rice cultivation for export
 - ❑ Indian money-lenders and labours
 - ❑ Traditional headmen were replaced with salaried bureaucrats
- ▶ Early nationalist organizations
 - ❑ Young Men's Buddhist Association (YMBA) formed in 1906
 - ❑ General Council of Buddhist Association (GCBA)
 - ❑ Thakin party (1929): Burmese-Buddhist cultural traditions
 - ❑ Sinyetha party (1936): tax reduction, protecting farmers from moneylender
- ▶ Government of India Act of 1935: Myanmar separated from India
- ▶ Japanese occupation (1942-1945)
 - ❑ Cooperative government formed, including the Burma National Army
 - ❑ Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League (AFPFL) controlled Myanmar after the Japanese withdrawal in 1945
- ▶ Full independence from Britain on 4 January 1948

MYANMAR'S STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE

- ▶ Thailand as an 'equal partner' in Southeast Asia
 - Declared war on Germany during the WWI
 - The only Southeast Asian member of the league of Nations
 - Till 1930, all unequal treaties with Western powers were abolished
- ▶ The Revolution of 1932
 - Background: Gold standard despite economic difficulties
 - Bloodless coup on 24 June 1932
 - The end to absolute monarchy: loyal veto maybe reversed
- ▶ Thai nationalism in the 1930s
 - Anti-Chinese movement
 - Against British timber firms
 - Renamed from Siam to Thailand in 1939
- ▶ The Japanese occupation (1941-45)

THAILAND'S CONSTITUTIONAL REVOLUTION

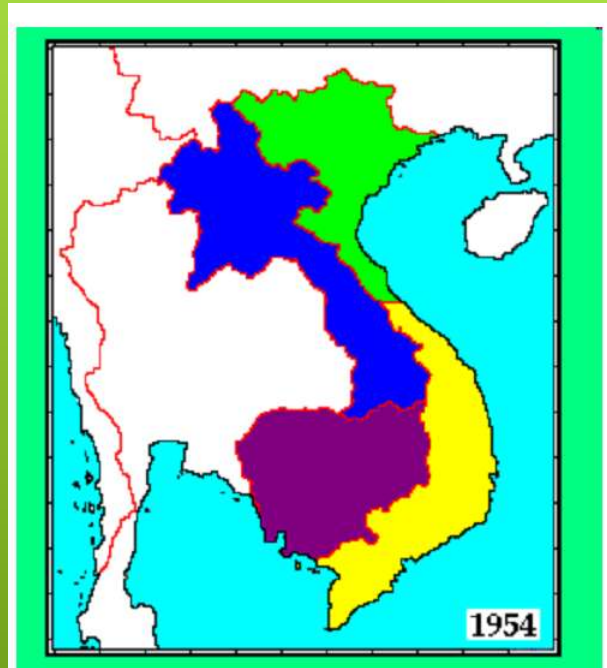
- ▶ Early resistance against French rule
 - Phan Boi Chau: revolutionary monarchism
 - Phan Chau Trinh: Western-style republican constitution
- ▶ Nationalist movements
 - VNQDD (Vietnamese Nationality Party) founded in 1927
 - Indochina Communist Party (ICP) formed by Ho Chi Minh in 1930
 - VNQDD and ICP staged unsuccessful uprisings in 1930-31
- ▶ The WWII and its aftermath
 - Ho Chi Minh was released, and received support from the US
 - Viet Minh ('League for the Independence of Vietnam') launched campaigns against the Japanese-dominated Vichy government in Vietnam Democratic Republic of Vietnam (DRV)
 - However, the Allies decided to allow China occupy the north and Britain (France) the south

NATIONALIST MOVEMENTS IN VIETNAM

- ▶
 - The WWII and its aftermath (continued)
 - Ho Chi Minh's strategic manoeuvres
 - Announced the dissolution of the ICP
 - Offered VNQDD seats in the upcoming election
 - Signed agreement with the French to allow them replace the Chinese in exchange for French recognition of DRV

- ▶ The First Indochina War (1946-54)
 - The French and DRV broke up
 - In 1949, France announced the birth of Republic of Vietnam as an associate state
 - The Soviet Union and China recognised DRV as a response
 - The Geneva conference of 1954: divided Vietnam along the 17th parallel into two zones

NATIONALIST MOVEMENTS IN VIETNAM



NATIONALIST MOVEMENTS IN VIETNAM

- ▶ Malaya
 - A Malaya Union was proposed in 1945; However, massive protest led to United Malay National Organization (UMNO)
 - The insurgency led by Malayan Communist Party (MCP); the formation of Malayan Chinese Association (MCA) in 1949
 - MCI (Malay, Chinese, Indian) party won the election in 1955
 - Power handed back to Malaysia in August 1957
- ▶ Cambodia
 - Free Khmer movement: Japanese support; exile government
 - The King (Norodom Sihanouk)'s 'crusade for independence' in 1953
- ▶ The Laos
 - The Lao Issaak (Free Lao) movement: against the King's refusal to nullify the Laos' protectorate status
 - The Laotian Communist party formed in 1952
 - Complete independence in 1954 as a result of the Geneva conference

LATE DEVELOPMENTS IN MALAYA, CAMBODIA AND LAOS

- ▶ The legacy of colonialism
- The roles of religion during the independence movement:
Islam, Buddhism
- The influences of Japanese occupation
- Nationalism and pan-Asianism
- Nationalism and Communism

NATIONALISM IN SOUTHEAST ASIA RECONSIDERED



▶ NEXT:

Southeast Asia and the Cold War

HUBUNGAN INTERNASIONAL ASIA
TENGGARA

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