

NATIONALIST MOVEMENTS IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

Hubungan Internasional di Asia Tenggara



- ▶ □ **The sources of national consciousness in Southeast Asia**
- ▶ □ **The independence of the Philippines**

OUTLINE OF THE LECTURE

- ▶ **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

THE SOURCES OF NATIONAL CONSCIOUSNESS



- ▶ **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**

THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE PHILIPPINES

- ▶ 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 INDEPENDENCE OF THE PHILIPPINES

- ▶ **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 economy distress of indigenous community**

NATIONALIST MOVEMENTS IN INDONESIA

- ▶ **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**



NATIONALIST MOVEMENTS IN INDONESIA

- ▶ **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 reclaimed East Indie**
 - **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

MYANMAR'S STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE

- ▶ **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

THAILAND'S CONSTITUTIONAL REVOLUTION

- ▶ **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**

NATIONALIST MOVEMENTS IN VIETNAM

▶ **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 Britainn (France) the south**

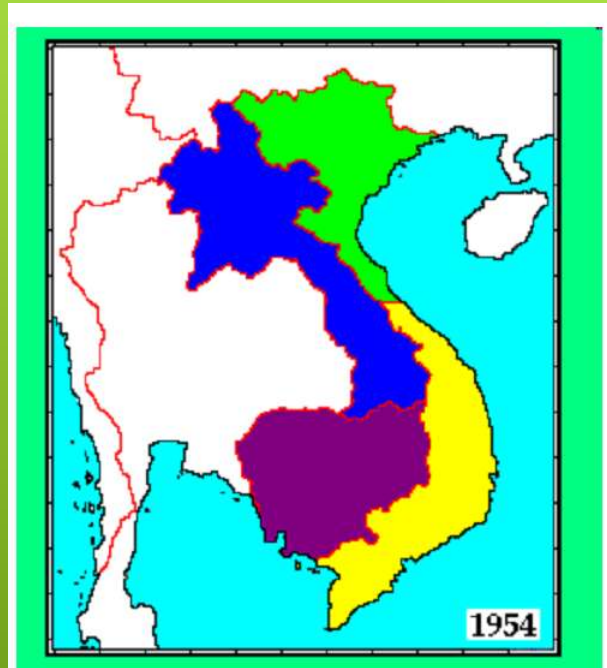
NATIONALIST MOVEMENTS IN VIETNAM

- ▶ **The WWII and its aftermath (continued)**
- Ho Chi Minh's strategic maneuvers**
- 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**

NATIONALIST MOVEMENTS IN VIETNAM

- ▶ **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 recognized 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**

LATE DEVELOPMENTS IN MALAYA, CAMBODIA AND LAOS

- ▶ **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

