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 Muhammadiya
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)