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# Communist Uprisings Of 1926 27 In Indone

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West Sumatra and the Indonesian Polity, 1926-1998  
Rebellion to Integration  
Socialism(s) and Socialist Legacies  
World and Its Peoples  
A Biographical Dictionary, Volume I & II  
The Northern Expedition  
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The War Scare 1926-27  
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## **PEREZ NICHOLSON**

### Redesigning the Cosmos

M.E. Sharpe

One of the most significant changes of the post-1945 world has been the decline and final dismemberment of European colonial empires in Africa, Asia, the Middle East, the Pacific and the Caribbean. In 1939, roughly a third of the world's entire population lived under colonial rule. At the end of the century, less than one per cent do so. In this study, each major European overseas colony, rather than being subject to chronological or thematic subdivision, receives separate, extensive and consecutive treatment.

*West Sumatra and the Indonesian Polity, 1926-1998* BRILL

This revealing portrait of the oceanic Dutch Empire exposes the maritime world as a catalyst for the downfall of European imperialism.

*Rebellion to Integration*

Princeton University Press  
The Politics of the Periphery in Indonesia is a thought-provoking examination of local politics and the dynamics of power at Indonesia's

geographic and social margins. After the fall of Suharto in 1998 and the introduction of a policy of decentralization in 2001, local stakeholders secured and consolidated decision-making power, and set about negotiating new relations with Jakarta. The volume deals with power struggles and local-national tensions, looking among other things at resource control, the historical roots of regional identity politics, and issues relating to Chinese-Indonesians. The authors develop information in ways that transcend the post-colonial territorial boundaries of Indonesia in the Malay-Indonesian archipelago, and use case studies to show how the changes described have galvanized Indonesian politics at the cultural and geographical peripheries.

### **Socialism(s) and Socialist Legacies**

Macmillan International Higher Education  
This volume reconsiders India's 20th century though a specific focus on the concepts, conjunctures and currency of its distinct political imaginaries. Spanning the divide between independence and partition, it highlights recent historical debates that have sought to move

away from a nation-centred mode of political history to a broader history of politics that considers the complex contexts within which different political imaginaries emerged in 20th century India. Representing the first attempt to grasp the shifting modes and meanings of the 'political' in India, this book explores forms of mass protest, radical women's politics, civil rights, democracy, national wealth and mobilization against the indentured-labor system, amongst other themes. In linking 'the political' to shifts in historical temporality, *Political Imaginaries in 20th century India* extends beyond the interdisciplinary arena of South Asian studies to cognate late colonial and post-colonial formations in the twentieth century and contribute to the 'political turn' in scholarship.

### **World and Its Peoples**

Routledge  
The result of a conference cosponsored by the Sinological Institute, Leiden U., and the International Institute of Social History, Amsterdam, and held during January 1990, this collection of essays presents new

perspectives on the history of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) between its founding in 1920 and its conquest of China in 1949. Employing the voluminous primary sources that have become available in the last decade and a half, the authors draw attention to events and places that until now have suffered historiographical neglect or offer revisionist interpretations of the signal events and leading figures of CCP history, in many cases relating them to new theoretical perspectives on culture and local society, including language and gender relations. Paper edition (unseen), \$32.50. Annotation copyright by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

**A Biographical Dictionary, Volume I & II** The Communist Uprisings of 1926-27 in Indonesia A Re-interpretation The Communist Uprisings of 1926-27 in Indonesia Key Documents The Chinese Revolution, 1926-27 A Record of the Period Under Communist Control as Seen from the Nationalist Capital, Hankow The Chinese Revolution 1926-27. A Record of the Period Under Communist Control

as Seen from the Nationalist Capital, Hankow Underground Asia The success of regionalism in Southeast Asia depends on the attitudes of the states within the region but also on the attitude of those outside it. This book is an erudite and stimulating study on the latter. Placing these states in a long term historical context Tarling brings out the way in which the rivalries of those powers within the region and outside it have affected the states within the region. He also shows how divisions within the region, and within states in the region, offered invitations and opportunities for intervention from outside, and so perhaps gave Southeast Asia an importance in international relations it would not otherwise have had. Regional leaders appear in recent decades to have recognised what may be construed as one of the lessons of history; if Southeast Asia can provide security for the Straits route, and stable conditions for trade and investment, it might enjoy both peace and a measure of prosperity. Southeast Asia and the Great Powers is an

important read for students and scholars of the history and international relations of Southeast Asia. *The Northern Expedition* Routledge Most of what is known about the outside world remains superficial and stereotypical. *World and Its Peoples: Eastern and Southern Asia* brings a long, rich story to light about ethnic groups, the impact of terrain and natural resources, and the influence of history. This unique reference work maps out how the nations of the modern world became what they are today through photographs of the geography and people of foreign lands, through discussion of ancient and contemporary works of art and events, and through scores of maps detailing geographical features, historic and modern places, natural habitats, rainfall, locations of ethnic and linguistic groups, natural resources, and centers of industry and transportation. No single resource assembles such comprehensive insight into the world and the people who live in it. **1967 Annual Supplement** Springer A major historian tells the dramatic and untold story

of the shadowy networks of revolutionaries across Asia who laid the foundations in the early twentieth century for the end of European imperialism on their continent. This is the epic tale of how modern Asia emerged out of conflict between imperial powers and a global network of revolutionaries in the turbulent early decades of the twentieth century. In 1900, European empires had not yet reached their territorial zenith. But a new generation of Asian radicals had already planted the seeds of their destruction. They gained new energy and recruits after the First World War and especially the Bolshevik Revolution, which sparked utopian visions of a free and communist world order led by the peoples of Asia. Aided by the new technologies of cheap printing presses and international travel, they built clandestine webs of resistance from imperial capitals to the front lines of insurgency that stretched from Calcutta and Bombay to Batavia, Hanoi, and Shanghai. Tim Harper takes us into the heart of this shadowy world by following the interconnected lives of the most remarkable of

these Marxists, anarchists, and nationalists, including the Bengali radical M. N. Roy, the iconic Vietnamese leader Ho Chi Minh, and the enigmatic Indonesian communist Tan Malaka. He recreates the extraordinary milieu of stowaways, false identities, secret codes, cheap firearms, and conspiracies in which they worked. He shows how they fought with subterfuge, violence, and persuasion, all the while struggling to stay one step ahead of imperial authorities. *Underground Asia* shows for the first time how Asia's national liberation movements crucially depended on global action. And it reveals how the consequences of the revolutionaries' struggle, for better or worse, shape Asia's destiny to this day. Cambridge University Press

The spectres of Marx and Lenin have long loomed prominently in Africa and Asia and they still do so in the 21st century. Many of the founding fathers of postcolonial republics believed socialism could transform their societies. Yet what socialism meant in theory and in practice has always been highly heterogeneous and

differed markedly from the European experience. African and Asian movements did not simply mimic the ideas and institutions of Soviet or European Marxists, but endeavoured to define their own, experimenting with a variety of interpretations and in the process adapting doctrines and templates to their unique contexts. This volume brings together anthropologists, historians and political scientists from around the world to reflect on three great challenges which various types of socialists in Africa and Asia have had to simultaneously contend with in their articulations of liberation: how to build up empirical and juridical statehood, how to forge a nation after colonial divide-and-rule, and how to position themselves in an international order not of their making. In a post-colonial world, this helps centre a key question running through the different chapters: what can African and Asian imaginaries, institutions and practices tell us about socialism as a global phenomenon? The chapters in this book were originally published as a special issue of *Third World Quarterly*.

**The War Scare 1926-27**

Institute of Southeast Asian Studies  
 Previous ed.: Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press, 1983.

**The Moral Economy of the Peasant**

NIAS Press  
 This study deals with the political history of the Indonesian province of West Sumatra and the Minangkabau people from the late colonial period up to the present, focussing on the course and degree of their integration into the contemporary Indonesian state. The book provides a local perspective on the growth and development of the nationalist movement in Indonesia, the struggle for independence, and the trauma involved for West Sumatra in adapting to an Indonesian state based on very different concepts of government than those that animated the anticolonial struggle in the region. It also helps understand the backgrounds of the recent violent insurgence in several parts of the Indonesian archipelago against the rule of the Javanese-controlled central government.  
Colonial Relationships in Trade and Finance, 1800-1942 Harvard University Press  
 The Chinese state of the

1920s was one of disunified parts, ruled by warlords too strong for civilians to oust and too weak to resist the demands and bribes of foreign powers. China's treaty ports were crucibles of change in which congregated the educated elite, exposed to modern ways, who felt the need for a national revolution to revitalize their country and to provide her with a new, more integrated political system. Nationwide in their origins and representing varying political ideologies, this elite formed a loose coalition to achieve a common goal. In 1926 the first step in the military campaign known as the Northern Expedition was launched to conquer the armed forces of the warlords, the greatest obstacle in the path toward reunification of China. Until now, historians have ascribed much of the success of the Northern Expedition, culminating in the capture of Peking, to the Communist-led mass organizations who were reported to have won over the populace in the territory ahead of the National Revolutionary Army. Dr. Jordan's research, especially in

Communist materials, has uncovered evidence indicating that, although the mass organizations did aid the army at particular points in 1925 and 1926, there had also been a side to the mass movement that was disruptive to the goal of reunification. Of additional import, some of the key participants in the later governments of Taiwan and Peking—among them Chiang Kai-shek, Mao Tse-tung, Chou En-lai, and Lin Piao—received their basic political training in the National Revolution.  
*From Jail to Jail* BRILL  
 Dutch Commerce and Chinese Merchants in Java describes the vanished commercial world of colonial Java. Alexander Claver shows the challenges of a demanding business environment by highlighting trade and finance mechanisms, and the relationships between the participants involved.  
**Jose Rizal in Southeast Asia** Institute of Southeast Asian Studies Seminar paper from the year 2009 in the subject History - Asia, grade: B+ (2), The American Central University (Department of History), course: Russian Revolutions, language: English, abstract: In the summer of 1927, the

government and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union fell victim to an acute war panic, which became known as “the War Scare”. Many high-ranking Soviet politicians expressed their fear that war was likely to break out at any moment. The political leadership worried about a concerted effort by a united imperialist world to invade and destroy the young and fragile Soviet state. Frantic steps were taken to alarm and mobilize the party, the Soviet people, and the constituent parties of the Communist International (Comintern) to defend the “socialist fatherland.” A massive propaganda machinery was conducted with urgent appeals to the Soviet population, to the proletarians of other countries, and to the colonized people of Asia, to prepare for “war against war.” In the historiography of the early Soviet Union, the War Scare is still a disputed topic among scholars. Many argue that Soviet politicians manipulated the danger of war in the course of a factional struggle in the ruling Communist party for their own advantage. Although it was Stalin, who ultimately exploited the

War Scare more effectively and derived the greatest benefit from it, he was not the only one. It was Bukharin, the head of the Executive Committee of the Communist International (Comintern), who initiated it. Moreover, the Opposition consisting of Trotsky, Zinoviev and Kamenev, tried to use the opportunity to carry out an assault on Stalin’s foreign policy and to criticize the degeneracy of the party regime under his control. This attempt backfired, and the Opposition saw itself suddenly confronted with charges of disloyalty in the face of an external threat. A few months later, Trotsky and Zinoviev were expelled from the party and the reign of Stalin began. For the historians, it is hard to say what the protagonists really thought or believed during the War Scare. However, they know that the Soviet leaders often used times of crisis in international politics to mobilize and rally the nation behind them, thereby suppressing and silencing the Opposition further. On the other hand, the interwar era is also known as “the twenty years crisis” with many ruptures in international

relations. The First World War and the foreign intervention of Western countries during the Russian civil war are not forgotten either. *Dutch Commerce and Chinese Merchants in Java* GRIN Verlag  
James C. Scott has researched and written on subaltern groups, and, in particular, peasants, rebellion, resistance, and agriculture, for over 35 years. Yet much of Scott’s most interesting work on the peasantry and the state, both conceptually and empirically, has never been published in book form. For the first time *Decoding Subaltern Politics: Ideology, Disguise, and Resistance in Agrarian Politics*, brings together some of his most important work in one volume. The book covers three distinct yet interlinked bodies of work. The first lays out a framework for understanding peasant politics and rebellion, much of which is applicable to rural areas of the contemporary global south. Scott then goes on to develop his arguments regarding everyday forms of peasant resistance using the comparative example of the religious tithe in France and Malaysia, and



tracing the forms of resistance that cover their own tracks and avoid direct clashes with authorities. For much of the world's population, and for most of its history, this sort of politics was far more common than the violent clashes that dominate the history books, and in this book one can examine the anatomy of such resistance in rich comparative detail. Finally, Scott explores how the state's increasing grip on its population: its identity, land-holding, income, and movements, is a precondition for political hegemony. Crucially, in examining the invention of state-mandated legal identities, especially, the permanent patronym and the vagaries of its imposition on vernacular life, Scott lays bare the micro-processes of state-formation and resistance. Written by one of the leading social theorists of our age, *Decoding Subaltern Politics: Ideology, Disguise, and Resistance in Agrarian Politics* is an indispensable guide to the study of subaltern culture and politics and is essential reading for political scientists, anthropologists,

sociologists and historians alike.

Key Documents

Manchester University Press

Dedicated to George McT.

Kahin, this collection examines the genesis and evolution of the modern Indonesian nation-state.

Essay topics range from the nation's imaginative conception to the Suharto government's political and financial infrastructure.

Contributors include F.P. Bunnell, R. McVey, T. Shiraishi, and B. R. O'G. Anderson.

*South-East Asia* Ohio University Press

*From Jail to Jail* is the political autobiography of Sutan Ibrahim gelar Tan Malaka, an enigmatic and colorful political thinker of twentieth-century Asia, who was one of the most influential figures of the Indonesian Revolution.

Variously labeled a communist, Trotskyite, and nationalist, Tan Malaka managed to run afoul of nearly every political group and faction involved in the Indonesian struggle for

independence. During his decades of political activity, he spent periods of exile and hiding in nearly every country in Southeast Asia. As a Marxist who was expelled from and became a bitter

enemy of his country's Communist Party and as a nationalist who was imprisoned and murdered by his own government's forces as a danger to its anticolonial struggle, Tan Malaka was and continues to be soaked in contradiction and controversy. Translated by Helen Javis and with a new introduction from Harry A. Poeze, this edition of *From Jail to Jail* contextualizes the life and political accomplishments of Tan Malaka in one of the few known autobiographies by a Marxist of this political era and region.

Revolutionary Spirit

University of Hawaii Press

*The Communist Uprisings of 1926-27 in Indonesia* A Re-interpretation  
*The Communist Uprisings of 1926-27 in Indonesia* Key Documents  
*The Chinese Revolution, 1926-27* A Record of the Period Under Communist Control as Seen from the Nationalist Capital, Hankow  
*The Chinese Revolution 1926-27. A Record of the Period Under Communist Control as Seen from the Nationalist Capital, Hankow*  
 Underground Asia  
 Harvard University Press

Ideology, Disguise, and Resistance in Agrarian

Politics Cambridge University Press  
Peranakan Chinese communities and their “hybrid” culture have fascinated many observers. This book, comprising fourteen chapters, was mainly based on papers written by the author in the last two decades. The chapters address Peranakan Chinese cultural, national and

political identities in the Malay Archipelago, i.e., Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore (IMS). This book is divided into two parts. Part I which is on the regional dimension, contains nine chapters that discuss the three countries and beyond. Part II consists of five chapters which focus on one country, i.e., Indonesia. This book not only discusses the past and the present, but also

the future of the Peranakan Chinese.  
"Communism a la Aduit"  
Equinox Publishing  
In Censorship in Colonial Indonesia, 1901-1942  
Nobuto Yamamoto traces the institutionalization of print censorship in the Netherlands Indies, specifically the interplay between the emergent nationalist movement and the censoring apparatus put in place to contain it.

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