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**Author:** Van Thuy, Pham

**Title:** Beyond political skin : convergent paths to an independent national economy in Indonesia and Vietnam

**Issue Date:** 2014-05-14

## STELLINGEN

1. Political independence is meaningless without economic independence.
2. Economic nationalism might run parallel with political nationalism (This proposition is in contradiction to Frank Golay's argument that economic nationalism is an aspect of the extension of political nationalism, see page 12 of this dissertation).
3. Although nationalization of foreign assets in post-independent countries was often associated with a Communist-inclined regime, it would be a mistake to identify Communism with nationalization. Nationalization was also an important aspect of decolonization.
4. The over-dependence of colonial Vietnam on the French economy suggests that whereas the Netherlands Indies benefited the world economy, Vietnam served France exclusively.
5. As a result of different policies implemented by the former colonial authorities, post-independent Indonesia was far more richly endowed with experts experienced in economics in comparison with Vietnam.
6. Despite the differences in the political situations, resulting in the adoption of divergent strategies, the leaders of Indonesia and Vietnam shared a common goal in pursuing a meaningful independence, one embracing both political and economic sovereignty.
7. The determined, authoritarian nature of Soekarno's government during the Guided Democracy era resembled both the Communist government of North Vietnam and Ngo Dinh Diem's despotic government of South Vietnam, albeit in various degrees.
8. Economic decolonization in Indonesia was an extended process culminating in the early 1960s when remaining legacies of Dutch colonialism, i.e. the British and Chinese

businesses, were finally transferred to the Indonesians. (This proposition is in contradiction to Thomas Lindblad's belief that economic decolonization in Indonesia came to a conclusion in 1959 when the Dutch enterprises were nationalized, see page 14 of this dissertation).

9. The rivalry between and within the political parties was the main reason for the great instability in the political system of Indonesia in the early 1950s. The introduction of Guided Democracy in the late 1950s was an effort by Soekarno to stabilize the political structure.

10. From the perspective of economic decolonization, the historiographical distinction between the two antagonist regimes in North and South Vietnam after 1954 has become rather blurred. Yet there was in fact a continuity in the process of decolonization of economic interests of both the French and the Chinese in Vietnam which ended in the late 1950s.

11. The international philosophy of Communism was only a minor cog in the wheel of the economic transformation in Vietnam prior to the land reforms in 1953-1954. It was nationalism which helped the Vietnamese Communist Party to its success in mobilizing the support of the wider community in the war of resistance against French colonialism.

12. My idea of combining Vietnam and Indonesia in one research project was inspired by a *loempia*: the name is Indonesian, but the ingredients are Vietnamese.