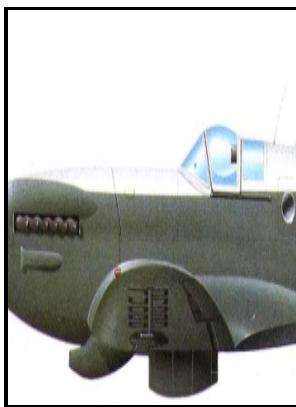


Violence and the dream people - the Orang Asli in the Malayan emergency, 1948-1960

Ohio University Center for International Studies - Violence and the dream people; The Orang Asli in the Malayan emergency, 1948



Description: -

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Solomon, -- King of Israel.
Malaya -- History -- Malayan Emergency, 1948-1960.
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Jakun (Malaysian people) -- History.
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Violence and the dream people; The Orang Asli in the Malayan emergency, 1948

The vivid, poetical language employed by the author makes reading this study a very pleasurable experience. This new invasion provides the fuel for Leary's final statement that 'after the Orang Asli had survived the physical violence of the Emergency, after Merdeka they had to struggle to preserve their religion, their homeland and their culture' p. This study challenges the depiction of the Orang Asli as naïve innocents, unwittingly manipulated by outsiders for their own purposes.

Violence the Dream People: The Orang Asli in the Malayan Emergency, 1948

Violence and the Dream People is an important study of a much neglected facet of the Malayan Emergency and of the history of the indigenous peoples of the Malay Peninsula. The aim of Leary's analysis is twofold: to interpret the role of the Orang Asli during the Emergency; and, simultaneously, to refute the myth maintained by various anthropologists that the Orang Asli are basically peaceful, incapable of violence, and were unwittingly drawn into the struggle, its innocent victims. They are therefore not surprised that in the case of the Semai people, the turmoil of the Emergency, the threats made by both contestants, exacerbated by the examples of violence they perpetrated, prompted some individuals to commit acts of violence.

Violence and the Dream People: The Orang Asli in the Malayan Emergency, 1948 ...

Heavily outnumbered, they looked to their own resources to survive, in the face of relocation, conscription, random bombings, and haphazard killing. The author argues that the use of force by both sides in their attempts to woo or coerce the jungle dwellers to support one side or the other in the conflict, caused tensions among the Orang Asli that resulted in counter violence against the interlopers and internecine killings in the tribal groups. Review Author s : CORNELIA M.

Violence the Dream People: The Orang Asli in the Malayan Emergency, 1948

The final part of the events leading to the declaration of the Emergency is devoted to the Malayan Emergency. Leary argues that they were shrewd enough to recognize the winning side and backed their judgment with force where necessary.

9780896801868: Violence & the Dream People: The Orang Asli in the Malayan Emergency, 1948

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Violence and the dream people; The Orang Asli in the Malayan emergency, 1948

This study challenges the depiction of the Orang Asli as naive innocents, unwittingly manipulated by outsiders for their own purposes. Violence and the Dream People is an important study of a much neglected facet of the Malayan Emergency and of the history of the indigenous peoples of the Malay Peninsula. He recounts how, throughout this whole period, the two contestants in the struggle, namely the Communist Party's Malayan Races Liberation Army MRLA and the British Malayan Security Forces, competed for the allegiance of the Orang Asli, the Malay name given to the original inhabitants of the peninsula.

Violence and the Dream People: The Orang Asli in the Malayan Emergency, 1948 ...

Leary argues that they were shrewd enough to recognize the winning side and backed their judgment with force where necessary. Because many slave-raiders were of Malay origin, these raids soured relations between the Orang Asli and the Malays.

VIOLENCE & THE Dream People: The Orang Asli in the Malayan Emergency, 1948

The first jungle fort was built in 1952 and by the end of the Emergency their number had been increased to fourteen.

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