

Islam became a rallying point for the Moluccans. The Dutch on their side began to propagate Christianity among the Moluccans for political reasons: hence the creation of so-called "rice Christians". In 1635 there was a general revolt in the Moluccas, and another in 1650 - a reaction against the institution of the hongi-tochten (regular naval patrols to destroy unlicensed spice trees - because the Dutch ~~firmly~~ wanted only a certain amount produced, all of wh. wld be marketed by them - didn't want any to be grown and " smuggled " by their Europ. competitors - would bring the Europ. price down if there was more on the market).

As a result of this intensive involvement, the Moluccas were deeply colonised from a very early period, and this had far-reaching consequences for the native society. (It is one thing to say that the Dutch were only one strand in a predominantly Asian pattern, but another to deny that any of their actions had important consequences for the future). It is only here that we find native languages actually superseded by European ones - led to the formation of a distinct " creole " identity: see Sjahrir, Out of Exile, pp. 103-4. The most dramatic results of this cultural assimilation are seen in Ambon. (Dutch army; Christians; Republik Maluku Selatan, etc.)

After the subjugation of the Moluccas, the centre of anti-Dutch trade shifted to Makassar. Makassar is well situated for trade contacts with the Moluccas, Java, Bandjarmassin (pepper) the Lesser Sundas and the southern Philippine area. Its growth was stimulated by Malay emigration after the Portuguese took Malacca, and also from Johore when that state was crippled by Acehnese raids. By 1600, there was a large Malay colony, and its rulers encouraged foreign traders - Chinese, Indians, Arabs, Javanese, Portuguese, English and Danes. In the early 17th century, ~~there~~ 2 developments took place: 1). Islamization 2). the local Makassarese aristocracy started to take a more direct part in trade - first hiring foreign ships, then having their own built in Java. They also used Portuguese pilots. By the 1630s, Makassar had a considerable sphere of

influence - most of (coastal) Celebes, parts of the Moluccas, Lesser Sundas. They used Portuguese fire-arms, and constructed fortifications along European lines. Because of their breach of the Dutch trade monopoly, a clash had to come sooner or later. In 1660 a Dutch expedition was sent to Makassar, and a treaty was signed under which the Sultan promised to expel the Portuguese : he did not. In 1666 a second expedition was sent under Cornelis van Speelman. He was helped by Buginese troops under Aru Palaka of Boni, who had a personal grudge against the Sultan (note: Buginese from the area on the western shores of the gulf of Boni). After a four month siege, the Dutch succeeded in imposing the so-called Bongaya Contract. By this the Sultan acknowledged Dutch overlordship and gave them a trade monopoly. Makassar's forts had to be dismantled, except for the main one, which would be occupied by a Dutch garrison. All non-Dutch Europeans to be expelled; heavy indemnity to be paid. 1668: treaty evasions, renewed fighting, Sultan had to abdicate. From then on, Makassar was under direct Dutch administration - diff. from e.g. Java wh. when subjugated by the Dutch was indirectly ruled ~~ix~~ until v. late: by which the Dutch reinforced Jav. civ. and the " Javanese-ness " of the Javs. - their cultural pretensions came to be resented later by e.g. the Makassarese. The Buginese area also came under Dutch hegemony. The result of this conquest was a tremendous emigration - Makassarese and Buginese came to play a role in the history of Siam, Cambodia, Malaya etc (Makassarese played a part in turbulent 1680s in Siam).

Minangkabau area (around Padang Pandjeng). Dutch had trade interests here too - Minangkabau area = inland but connected to the trading world by virtue of its gold and pepper. Aceh had a monopoly in the trade in these until c. 1640, when the Dutch utilised Minang resentment of the Acehnese ~~resentment~~ ^{monopoly: buyer's market} to oust them: 1663: Painan contract between Dutch and Minang chiefs. From this time on the Dutch were fairly firmly established at Padang, although relns. with the Minang were not always good - now it was the Dutch monopoly that was resented. However, the Dutch presence in Minang did not have such a disastrous effect on native