

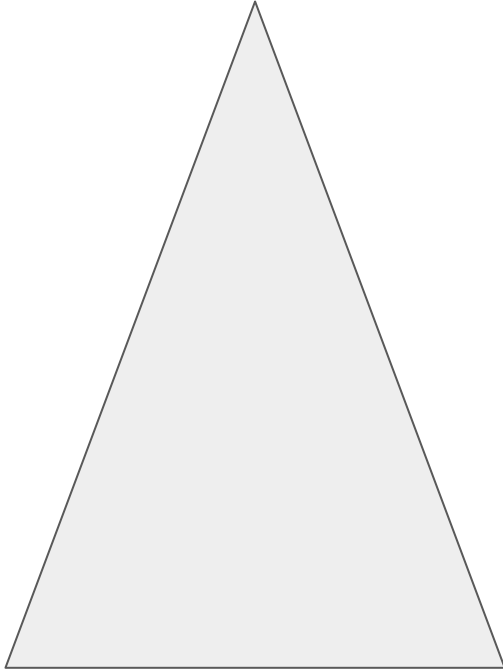
ASEAN' s Shared History and Silent History

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Questions

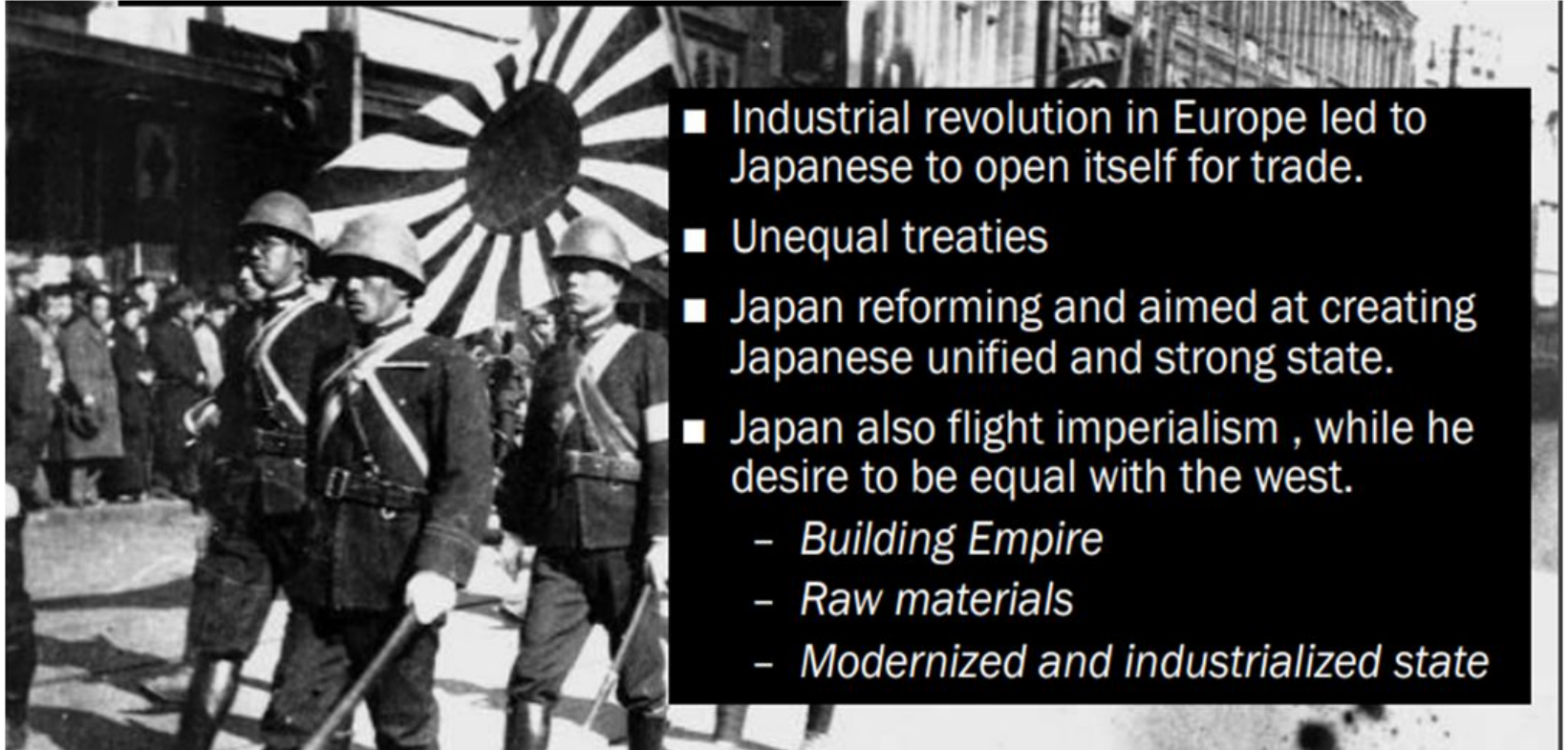
- ❑ What is ASEAN's shared history ?
- ❑ When was the modern government system been created in Southeast Asia ?

Colonialism



- ❑ Exploitation
- ❑ Suppression
- ❑ Heightened nationalism (WWII ,1939 - 1945)
- ❑ Worldwide depression
- ❑ Japanese imperialism
- ❑ Independent movement

Japanese imperialism Vs. Western imperialism



- Industrial revolution in Europe led to Japanese to open itself for trade.
- Unequal treaties
- Japan reforming and aimed at creating Japanese unified and strong state.
- Japan also flight imperialism , while he desire to be equal with the west.
 - *Building Empire*
 - *Raw materials*
 - *Modernized and industrialized state*

- Defeated Russia
- Brought Korea and Manchuria into

Japan



The Russo – Japanese War (1904-5)

Did SEA accept Japanese influence ?

- ❑ Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity sphere
- ❑ Asia for Asian , Asian Bloc
- ❑ Japanese troops , Military training, Japanese technology
- ❑ Indonesia , Thailand , Burma



SEA territories occupied by Imperial Japan

- ❑ The Philippines (May 8, 1942 - July 5, 1945)
- ❑ Dutch East Indies (January 18, 1942 - October 21, 1945)
- ❑ Singapore (March 29, 1942 - September 9, 1945)
- ❑ Burma (1942–1945)
- ❑ East Timor (February 19, 1942 - September 2, 1945)

- Promoted anti-western campaign
- Media propaganda to attract local people to join Japanese armies
- Japanese applied practical tactic which was intended to gain support from nationalist movements, often by giving permission to display nationalistic symbols and promise of

อังกฤษ ไม่เห็นหน้ากลัวเลย



เสืออเมริกันของพันโทและราชทัณฑ์ของอเมริกันแล้ว
สมโอกาสแล้วที่ไทยจะเข้ารวมกับอังกฤษในชื่ออังกฤษ
และเรียกชื่อวันแต่หน้ากลอน

Thailand

- ❑ Alliance with Japan, declaration of war against Allies
- ❑ Free Thai Movement (Seri Thai)
- ❑ Resistance/anti-Japanese acts in Thailand Pridi - (Phibun rival)
- ❑ Free Thai (students) sabotage Japanese trains, buildings.



Indonesia (Pembela Tanah Air, PETA)



17 August 1945



Malaysia

- ❑ Anti – Japanese
- ❑ Malayan Communist Party (MCP)
- ❑ Young Malay Union
- ❑ The Malayan Peoples' Anti – Japanese Army

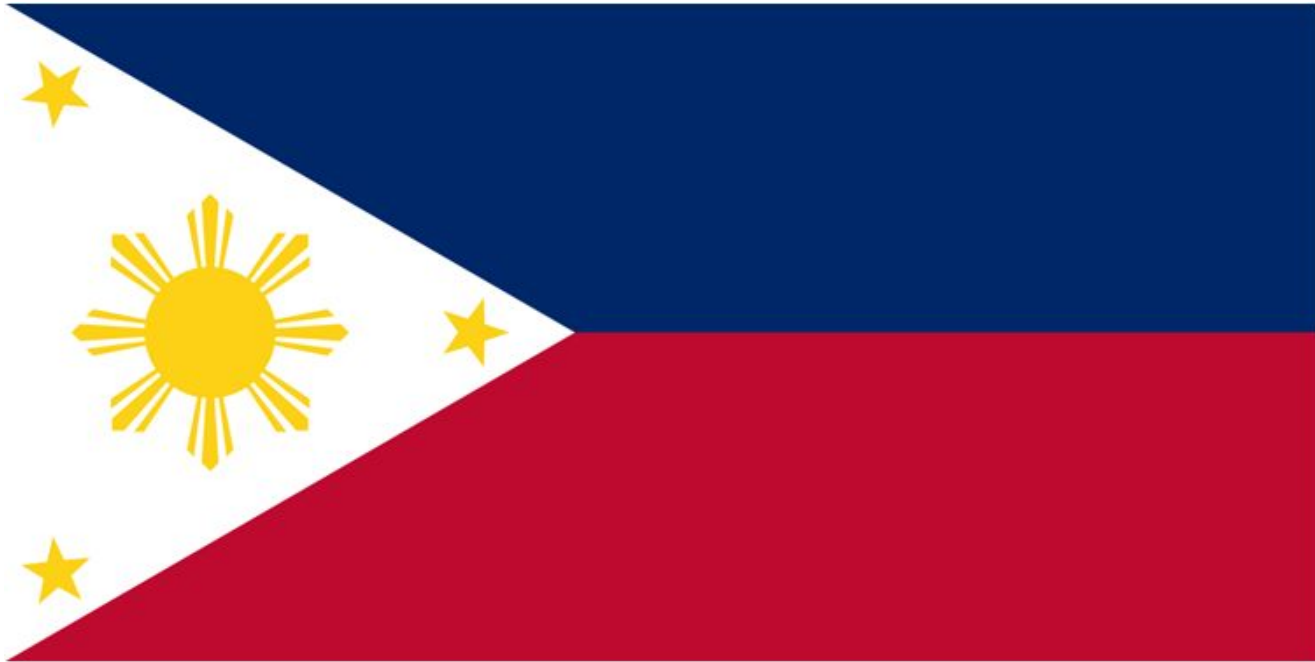


- ❑ From 1946 to 1948, the 11 states formed a single British crown colony known as the Malayan Union.
- ❑ Due to opposition from Malay nationalists, the Union was disbanded and replaced by the Federation of Malaya in 1957.
- ❑ The Federation was independence on 31 August 1957.
- ❑ In 1963, the federation was reconstituted as Malaysia with the

Yang di-Pertuan Agong, the monarch and head of state of Malaysia



After the end of WWII, the US granted independence to Philippines on 4 July 1946 via Treaty of Manila



Myanmar

- ❑ BIA: The Burmese Independence Army
- ❑ Leading the Burmese State to liberation from British rule in Burma with the help of the Japanese in 1941
- ❑ Its revolutionary leader include Aung San



- ❑ The Vietnamese people had mixed feelings about this dual imperialism. Some welcomed the arrival of the Japanese: they believed an Asian colonial power was preferable to Westerners
- ❑ VIET MINH : Marxism, socialism and revolution
- ❑ **2 September 1945: Ho Chi Minh's declaration of the independence of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (DRV)**
- ❑ USA: not to recognize the DRV + independence led by the Communist Party
- ❑ 1975 Communist victory in Laos, Cambodia

“All men are created equal. They are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among them are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness.”



- ❑ 1st Indochina War (1946-1954)
- ❑ 2nd Indochina War , Vietnamese war (1955 - 1975)
- ❑ 3rd Indochina War , Vietnamese invaded Cambodia (Khmer Rouge) (1978-1989)



States, France,
Great Britain,
New Zealand,
Australia, the
Philippines,
Thailand and
Pakistan formed
the Southeast
Asia Treaty
Organization, or

A satellite-style map of Southeast Asia. The member states of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) are highlighted in a bright red color. These include Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, Vietnam, and the Philippines. Other countries in the region, such as Indonesia, Malaysia, and Brunei, are shown in their natural colors. The map also shows the surrounding oceans and parts of the Asian continent.

SEATO

ASEAN

Independent States

- Elements of a state
- ◻ People
- ◻ Government
- ◻ Peace and order
- ◻ Territory
- ◻ Sovereignty
- ◻ Internal sovereignty
- ◻ External sovereignty

- Indonesia , 17 August 1945 (Continued to struggles with Indonesian national revolution until 1949)
- Indochina
 - ◻ Vietnam , 2 September 1945
 - ◻ Cambodia, 9 November 1953
 - ◻ Laos, 24 December 1954
- Philippines, 4 July 1946
- Burma, 4 January 1948
- Federation of Malaya, 31 August 1957
 - ◻ Malaysia, 31 July 1963
 - ◻ Singapore, 7 August 1965
 - ◻ 1 January 1984
- Brunei, 23 February 1984



Struggles with proxy war and become communist in 1975



8 August 1967

Shared History

- ❑ Pre-Southeast Asian History
- ❑ Colonial occupation
- ❑ Independent movement
- ❑ **Cold War**

- ❑ Competition between Democracy and Communism
- ❑ **Anti-Communist policy**
- ❑ People were executed because of they pursue different ideology
- ❑ Some were accused as a communist
- ❑ **Silent History** : October 6th 1976 , Indonesia's 1965 -1966 (Other incidents which considered as state crimes or against mainstream ideology in post - Cold War)
- ❑ Include Khmer Rouge Regime
- ❑ Violence against people

Thailand Democracy struggle



- ❑ 24 June 1932 **"Siamese Revolution"**
- ❑ A crucial turning point in 20th-century Thai history.
 - ❑ Rise of the Western-educated "commoner" elites
 - ❑ The "revolution" was brought about by a comparatively small group of military and civilians, who formed Siam's first political party, the **Khana Ratsadon (Peoples' Party)**.
 - ❑ An absolute monarchy to a constitutional monarchy.

6 Principles



1939



The University of Moral and Political Sciences 1934

- ❑ To maintain **the supreme power of the Thai people.**
- ❑ To maintain **national security.**
- ❑ To maintain the economic **welfare of the Thai** people in accordance with the National Economic Project.
- ❑ **To protect the equality** of the Thai people.
- ❑ To maintain the people's rights and **liberties**, insofar as they are not inconsistent with any of the above-mentioned principles.
- ❑ To provide **public education** for all citizens.

1932 coup memorial peg at
Dusit Palace Royal Plaza.

“At this place, on the dawn of
June 24, 1932 we the People's
Party have birthed the
Constitution for the nation's
progress.”



“Long live Siam forever! Happy,
fresh-faced citizens build up the
power of the land!” .

1936

2017

October 14 “1973 Thai popular uprising”



Field Marshal
Sarit Thanarat
1957 -1963



Field Marshal Thanom
Kittikachorn (1963
-1973)

- ❑ Major social, political, and economic changes
 - ❑ **Pattiwat and phatthana**
 - ❑ Reviving the monarchy
 - ❑ Martial law
 - ❑ Threats to nations security
- ❑ Student activism in Thailand grew during the 1950s as many students became inspired by **leftist ideology**
- ❑ **The National Student Center of Thailand**
 - ❑ Social Changes , Equality , Democracy
- ❑ October 6th - October 15 1973
 - ❑ Demonstration , anti-government rally



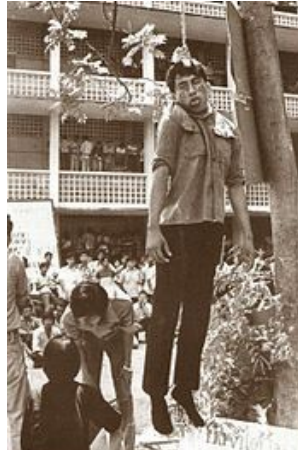
- ❑ Morning of 14th October
- ❑ Vandalism and violence



October 6th 1976



- Student demonstration inside Thammasat
- Rejecting the return of Thanom Kittikachorn
- King, Nation, Religion
- Paramilitary forces, Right wings
- Anti Communists
- 167 injured and 46 deaths
- 3,000 people were arrested





Silenced Memories

Group Work

- ❑ 5 - 6 people / group
- ❑ Explain Thailand's political struggles within Southeast Asia's cold war tension
- ❑ Why do you think the incident considered as silent history ?
- ❑ What are legacies from the cold war which still impact on Thailand Democracy in present days?
- ❑ 2 -3 pages
- ❑ References
- ❑ Citation
- ❑ Submitted to chontida.a@arts.tu.ac.th by 19 October 218 , 16.00 pm

19 Oct 2018

- ☐ Aj. Samak
- ☐ <http://www.bkkartbiennale.com/>
- ☐ Meeting point :will be informed



26 Oct 2018

- ❑ Lecture
- ❑ Group Presentation
 - ❑ Visit ASEAN Cultural Center (Rachadumnern Rd.)
 - ❑ Musuem Siam
 - ❑ Historical walk at Rachadumnern Rd.
 - ❑ Thammasat sculpture yard
 - ❑ Other places
- ❑ 5 - 6 persons

Keywords : ASEAN, History, Democracy, Memory, Southeast Asia , any related topics with Southeast Asia and ASEAN

“ความรุนแรงของเขาวินาที 6 ตุลาคม พ.ศ. 2519

and the incidents that ensued led to a massive loss of life
และเหตุการณ์ต่อเนื่องจากนั้น นำไปสู่ความสูญเสียใหญ่หลวง

and left behind deep scars among the survivors.

และทิ้งบาดแผลราวลึกใหญ่กับผู้ที่อยู่

If this tragedy were forgotten in a short period of time