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**no.13**

# **Senri Ethnological Studies**

## **History and Peasant Consciousness in South East Asia**

**Edited by  
Andrew Turton  
Shigeharu Tanabe**



**National Museum  
of Ethnology**

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## Senri Ethnological Studies

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**in**  
**South East Asia**

*Edited by*  
**Andrew TURTON**  
**and**  
**Shigeharu TANABE**

National Museum of Ethnology, Osaka  
1984





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## **Plates**

#### Acknowledgements and Sources

1. From *Prachachat* (weekly), No. 92, 21 August 1975.
2. From *AMPO*, Vol. 7, No. 4, Series No. 26, Oct.–Dec. 1975.
3. Photograph by Dr. Andrew Turton.
4. From *Sayam Nikon* (weekly), Year 3, No. 110, 6 August 1979.
5. From Toem Wiphakpotcanakit, *Prawattisat isan* (A History of North East Thailand), Vol. 2, Bangkok: Social Science Association of Thailand, 1970.
6. From *Sayam Nikon* (daily), 23 June 1959.
7. Photograph by Dr. Shigeharu Tanabe.
- 8, 9 & 10. Photographs by Dr. Zawawi Ibrahim.
11. Photograph by Prof. James C. Scott.
- 12 & 13. From S. Baring-Gould and C. A. Bampfylde, *A History of Sarawak under its Two White Rajahs*, London: Henry Sotheran, 1909.
- 14 & 15. Photographs by Dr. Esteban Magannon.
16. Courtesy of the Koninklijk Instituut voor Taal-, Land-, en Volkenkunde, Leiden.
17. From Triều Dương and Võ Thành Nghĩa, *Cuộc Khởi nghĩa Phan Bả Vành* (The Uprising of Phan Bá Vành), Illustrated Tales from Vietnamese History No. 43, Hồ Chí Minh: Phổ Thông, 1977.
18. From *Bakumatsu edo shichū sōdō zu* (Depictions of Disturbances in the Late Edo Period). Courtesy of the National Museum of Tokyo.

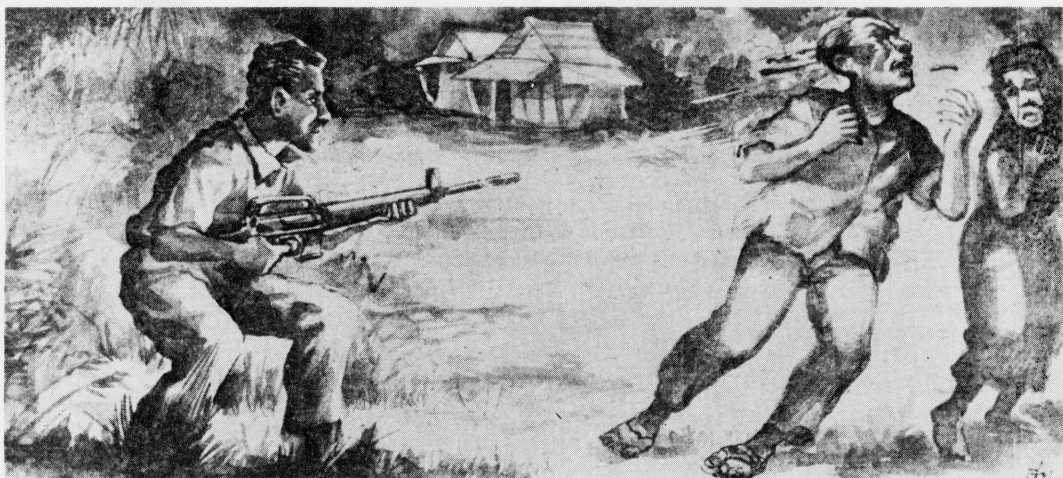


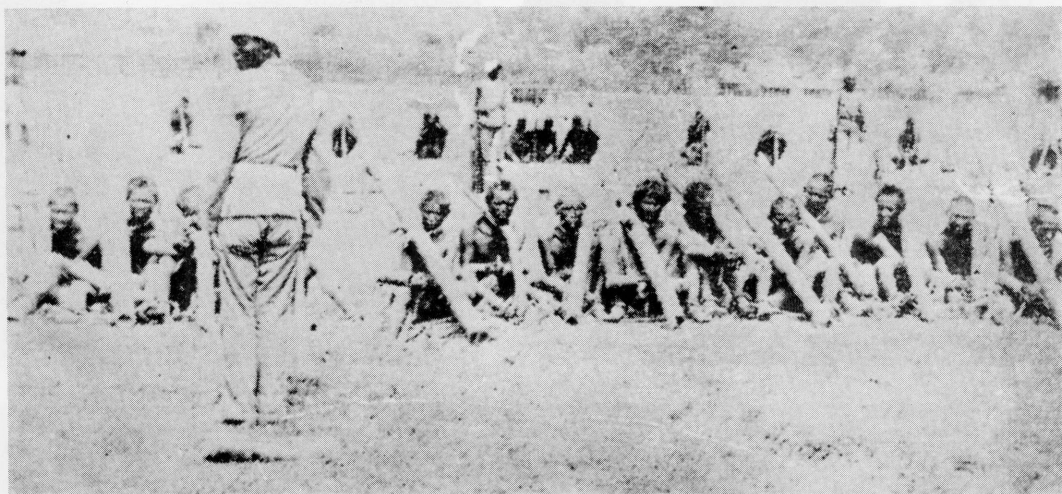
1. Part of a rally in Bangkok of peasants from many provinces, July 1975. The mobilizations of the Peasants' Federation of Thailand, formed in late 1974, reached a high point in early 1975 and met with fierce suppression.





2. (Left) Intha Sibunrüang (1930–75), village headman (N. Thai: *pho luang*) in Saraphi District, Chiang Mai, Vice-President of the Peasants' Federation of Thailand and President of its northern branch, was assassinated on 31 July 1975.
3. (Centre) 'Peasants' [or Farmers'] Day 31 July [1976]. In Memoriam Phō Luang Intha'. Poster announcing a rally, displayed here on the campus of Chiang Mai University.
4. (Bottom) An artist's impression of the assassination of Camrat Muangyam, President of the Peasants' Federation of Thailand, in Rayong Province, 21 July 1979.



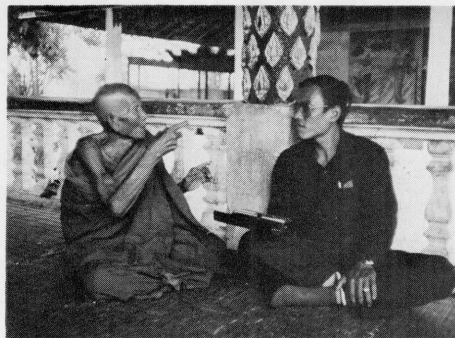


5. (Top) The 'Holy Men' revolts of 1901-2, which swept across many provinces of North East Thailand, clearly expressed negation of state power. This photograph of 1901 shows captured peasants chained together under military guard.



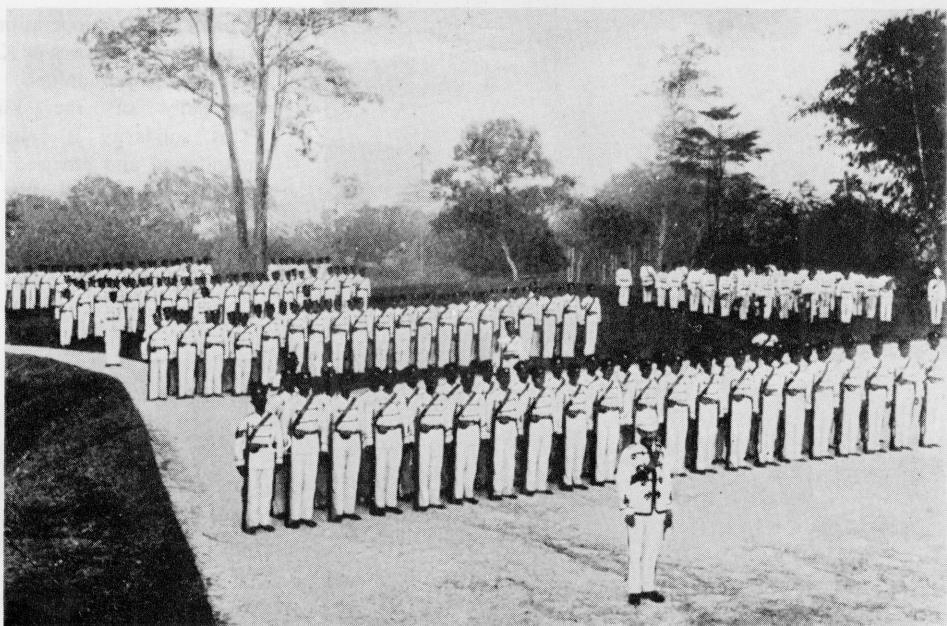
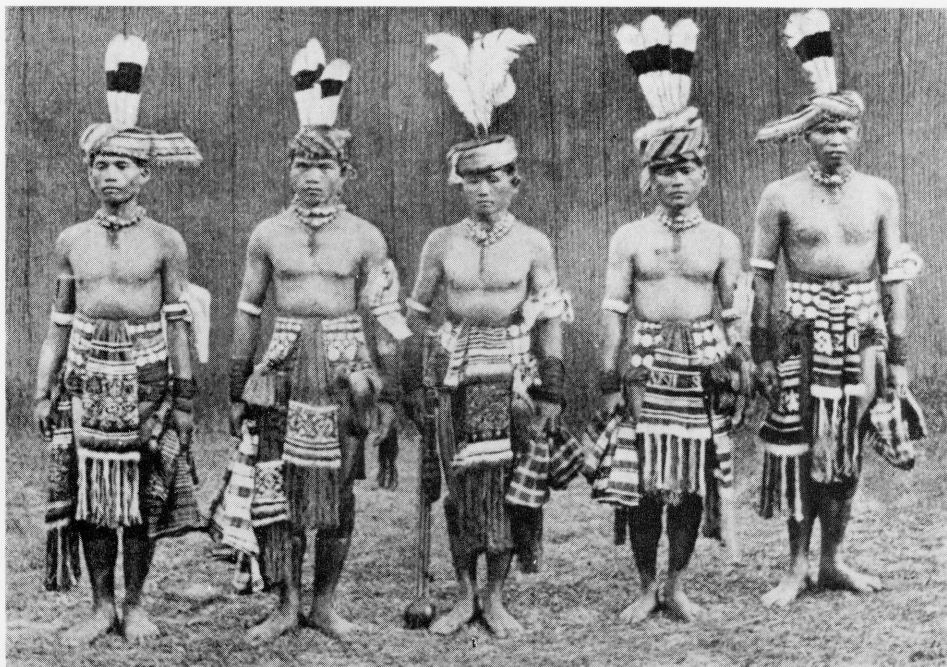
6. (Left) Sila Wongsin established an autonomous peasant community in North East Thailand, in peaceful defiance of state authority. He claimed to be Phra Si Ariya, or a reincarnation of Maitreya Buddha. He was arrested, and publicly executed on 26 June 1959 on the orders of Field Marshal Sarit.

7. (Bottom) A village monk at Wat San Pasak monastery Chiang Mai, Northern Thailand, talks about the Phaya Phap rebellion of 1889-90. Peasant historical memories often critically reinterpret the past in terms of their own moral and cultural points of reference and current conditions.









- 8, 9 & 10. (*Left page, top*) These young Malay workers have left their peasant villages to labour on an oil palm plantation. The photographs show their living quarters and an encounter with a plantation official (*pegawai*) who supervises and controls their work.
11. (*Left page, bottom*) Malay peasants working with a combine-harvester, newly introduced as a concomitant of the 'green revolution'. Conflicting interpretations of such changes are part of the day-to-day development of increasingly antagonistic relations between rural Malays.
- 12 & 13. (*Right page*) Sarawak Rangers in traditional and British military dress. The battalion, composed mainly of Iban from Balau under a British commander, was established in 1846 by the 'Rajah' Brooke state to suppress 'rebellious' Iban in up-river areas.

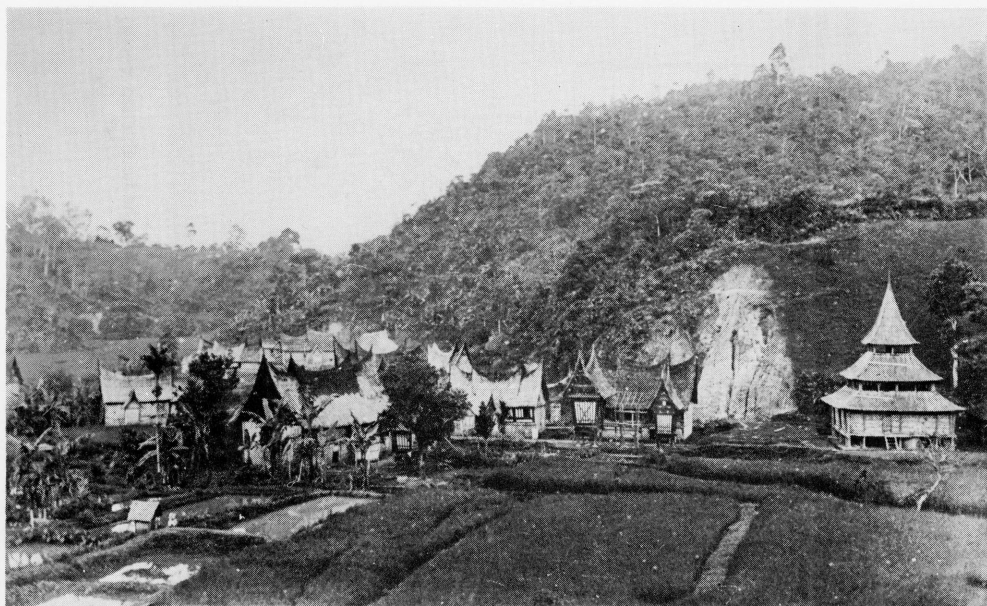




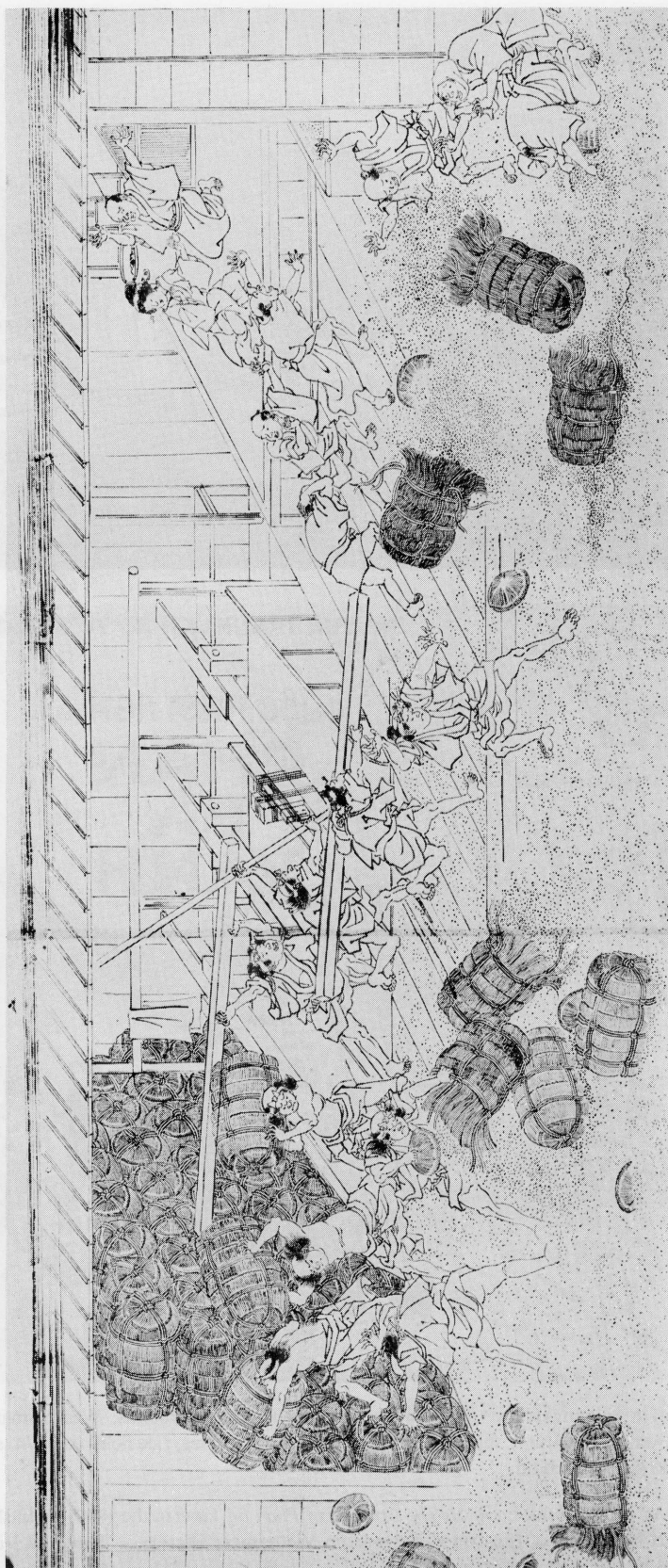
14. Kalinga perform the *taduk* dance, one of many in their repertoire, to celebrate victory or conclude a peace-pact (*bodong*).

15. Unity and co-operation are fundamental features of Kalinga village communities (*ili*), especially of the kindred. This solidarity is continually manifested and renewed in the sharing of meat and other food.





16. (Top) View of a Minangkabau village (*nagari*) in the Padang highlands, West Sumatra, in the early twentieth century, showing mosque, residential houses, rice fields (*sawah*), and dry hill fields (*ladang*) behind.
17. (Bottom) Cover of a popular book on *The Uprising of Phan Bá Vành* in the 1820s, published in 1977 as part of a series of Illustrated Tales from Vietnamese History. 'King' Bá Vành is here shown at the head of his troops.



18. A scene of 'smashing and breaking' (*uchikowashi*) by Japanese peasants in the Edo Period. This late 19th century drawing meticulously depicts the heightened energy and forcefulness of the normally subordinate peasantry in the course of an uprising.



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