

令和 4 年 8 月 31 日現在

機関番号：14301

研究種目：基盤研究(C) (一般)

研究期間：2018～2021

課題番号：18K00993

研究課題名(和文) The Preah Vihear Conflict: Competing Concepts on Sovereign Territory between Siam and France

研究課題名(英文) The Preah Vihear Conflict: Competing Concepts on Sovereign Territory between Siam and France

研究代表者

C P a v i n (Chachavalpongpan, Pavin)

京都大学・東南アジア地域研究研究所・准教授

研究者番号：40646098

交付決定額(研究期間全体)：(直接経費) 3,400,000円

研究成果の概要(和文)：1907年にシャムフランコ条約を発足させた1907年の外交交渉が、何年にもわたってプレアヴィヒア寺院をめぐるタイとカンボジアの国境の緊張をどのように引き起こしたかを調査しました。当初はフランスの領土の概念を受け入れていましたが、サイアムはタイの不一致がその拡大主義の欲求を駆り立てました。これは、フランス、そして最終的にはカンボジアへの領土の喪失によって引き起こされた歴史的な傷に支えられています。歴史の傷は、カンボジアに対する今日の政策に組み込まれています。境界境界の歴史に端を発するこの紛争のパターンは、この地域の他の場所で見られます。

研究成果の学術的意義や社会的意義

History plays an important part in defining the concept of sovereignty. Prior to the arrival of modern concept of sovereignty, Siam relied on its own idea of Mandala to define boundary. This clashed with the Western concept, and thus prolonging the conflict between Thailand and Cambodia.

研究成果の概要(英文)：I investigated how the diplomatic negotiation in 1907, which gave birth to the Siamese-Franco Treaty in 1907, has over the years sparked border tensions between Thailand and Cambodia over the Preah Vihear Temple. Despite initially accepting the French concept of bounded territory, Siam has continued to claim the ownership of the temple based on the traditional order of statecraft. The inconsistency of Thailand has driven its expansionist desire, backed up by the historical wounds caused by the supposed loss of territory to France, and eventually to Cambodia. History wounds have become embedded in today's policy towards Cambodia. Whenever relationship between them becomes strained, the urge to claim back "lost territory" immediately rises to the surface. This pattern of conflict, originated in the history of boundary demarcation, is seen elsewhere in the region.

研究分野：History

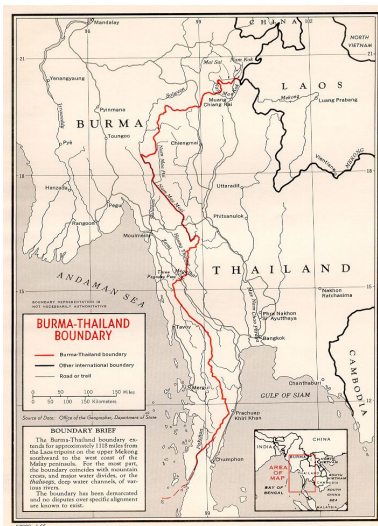
キーワード：Territorial conflicts Spatial knowledge Concept of sovereignty Preah Vihear Temple Colonial politics Border dispute Border demarcation Siam-Cambodian relations

科研費による研究は、研究者の自覚と責任において実施するものです。そのため、研究の実施や研究成果の公表等については、国の要請等に基づくものではなく、その研究成果に関する見解や責任は、研究者個人に帰属します。

## 1. 研究開始当初の背景

Territorial disputes around the world have remained a threat to peace and security. In Asia, this problem has persisted despite attempts of states and regional organizations to build dispute settlement mechanisms, from the Thai-Cambodian dispute over the Preah Vihear Temple, the Senkaku/Diaoyu conflict between Japan and China, to the South China Sea dispute concerning overlapping claims of multiple states in maritime territories. The concept of sovereign territory has remained contested partly because it is a rather recent invention. It has a remarkably short history even among well-established states in Europe. Mapping technology was only introduced to the world two centuries ago.

Despite numerous studies on boundary demarcation, the detailed accounts of the actual demarcation process have been limited and mostly focused on the European cases. In the Thai case, Thongchai Winichakul's *Siam Mapped: A History of the Geo-body of a Nation* (1994) focuses mainly on the historical representation of Siam on maps. But my analysis of ethnographic missions rather focuses on the historical “practices” of drawing, representing, and demarcating the borderline between Siam and Burma. Thailand shares a 2,410-kilometre borders with Myanmar—the longest of all Thai borders with its neighbors (Figure 1). How diplomatic decisions were made is a crucial question the proposed research raises because the actual fieldwork of states involved and the investigation of the border region have rarely been examined.



**Figure 1: The modern-day Burma-Thailand Boundary**

## 2. 研究の目的

The central objective of this project is to investigate how the ethnographic fieldworks formed bounded sovereignty between Siam and Burma. Accordingly, I will analyze 1) how the British and Siamese surveyors/researchers jointly conducted the ethnographic classification; 2) how the findings of ethnographic classification were used to map the border region; and 3) how Britain and Siam diplomatically negotiated the demarcation of the border. I will closely examine how ethno-linguistic factor played a role in determining to which country the people in the border region belong to. Such a detailed analysis of the colonial, ethnographic practices

will reveal how arbitrarily the current border between the two countries was constructed in a specific political and historical context.

The scientific significance of this research is that it will assess the significance of the ethnographic factor in the historical practices of defining political boundaries. The Siamese-Burmese case will serve as a model to study how modern territorial boundaries were made around the world. Second, the originality of this research is its interdisciplinary approach to study all aspects of border demarcation. It will incorporate various disciplines as a way to study the border conflicts: history, international relations, geography and anthropology. To do so, this project will build a long-term international team of researchers for future collaboration in studying territorial conflicts of the present day. Researchers will be invited to research workshops from Thailand, Myanmar, United Kingdom, United States and Japan.

### 3 . 研究の方法

This project will be partly built upon my current research on the territorial dispute between Thailand and Cambodia. I have reviewed many archival documents and the latest literature, worked on the conceptualization of “sovereign territory,” and published the findings. In Thailand, the territorial dispute with Cambodia has remained in the public’s attention. Given that some parts of the lengthy Thai-Myanmar borders have not been demarcated, I started developing the idea of the current research because the study on border demarcation continues to be of interest among scholars and policymakers alike.

This research project would be part of the current trend on borders and conflicts. The work of Dominic Watt and Carmen Llamas on *Language, Borders and Identity* (2014) examines how language is used to construct borders and to indicate on which side of border speakers situate themselves. It also takes a multi-disciplinary approach by combining sociolinguistic research with human geography, anthropology and social psychology. The study by Peter Rosenberg and Konstanze Jungbluth, *Linguistic Construction of Ethnic Borders* (2015) focuses on the linguistic factor that plays a role in the formation of border. It asks: Which linguistic constructs contribute to the negotiation, establishment and maintenance of ethnic groups and identities? The book by Thai scholar, Pitch Pongsawat, *Border Partial Citizenship, Border Towns, and Thai-Myanmar Cross-Border Development* (2007), raised pertinent questions on the ethnographic factor in the border demarcation. But the domestic and overseas trends in literature tend to conform to a single approach of using the ethnographic factor to explain the border demarcation. My study offers new scholarship on the significance of ethnic taxonomy and diplomatic negotiations, which effectively shaped the outcome of territorial delimitation.

### 4 . 研究成果

My research will elucidate the following three points as a three-year project. First, this research will study the ethnographic classification—known as “ethnographic taxonomy,” the method introduced to Siam by the British to categorize groups of people by their ethnicity and language. Taxonomy is a process of identifying different organisms, classifying them into

categories and naming them. The British employed ethnographic taxonomy to identify which ethnic groups should belong to Burma, or Siam, mainly based on language, culture and religion. Britain and Siam set up a “Border Commission” and began the demarcation process through a series of diplomatic negotiations. They conducted joint field missions three times: 1868, 1889-1896 and 1929-1934. They surveyed the land and maritime territories and conducted numerous interviews with the local people to map the border region. It proved to be extremely influential among the Siamese officials who later conducted a nationwide ethnic classification to determine Siam’s borders with other neighbors. It was a drastic shift in the concept of sovereignty of Siam—from the traditional Buddhist cosmography order, or *Traiphum* (ไตรภูมิ), to the modern bounded territory encompassing multiple minority groups.

Second, I will investigate the role of ethnographic classification in border demarcation. Following the ethnographic classification, the British and Siamese employed professional experts in determining which ethnographic clusters belonged to Burma or Siam. According to the archival documents, these experts were from different backgrounds, from anthropologists, historians, state officials, missionaries to translators. They used mapping technology to draw the borderline either through the process of inclusion or exclusion. Third, such process also involved bilateral diplomatic negotiations. The negotiation opened the door for the British to exert its influence to claim possession over certain strategic ethnic communities. It also allowed Siam to negotiate for its claiming over certain ethnic communities perceived to be an integral part of the kingdom. I will investigate this kind of diplomatic negotiations which ultimate led to the border demarcation.

## 5. 主な発表論文等

〔雑誌論文〕 計7件（うち査読付論文 5件/うち国際共著 7件/うちオープンアクセス 6件）

1. 著者名 Pavin Chachavalponpun	4. 巻 16
2. 論文標題 Informational Autocrats: The Thai Regime's Manipulation of Online Debate	5. 発行年 2021年
3. 雑誌名 Global Asia	6. 最初と最後の頁 75-80
掲載論文のDOI（デジタルオブジェクト識別子） なし	査読の有無 無
オープンアクセス オープンアクセスとしている（また、その予定である）	国際共著 該当する

1. 著者名 Pavin Chachavalponpun	4. 巻 12
2. 論文標題 An Unfinished Revolution: The Trajectory of Thailand's Current Protests	5. 発行年 2021年
3. 雑誌名 The Brown Journal of World Affairs	6. 最初と最後の頁 2-17
掲載論文のDOI（デジタルオブジェクト識別子） なし	査読の有無 有
オープンアクセス オープンアクセスとしている（また、その予定である）	国際共著 該当する

1. 著者名 Pavin Chachavalponpun	4. 巻 73
2. 論文標題 Constitutionalising the Monarchy: Uncompromising Demands of Thai Protesters	5. 発行年 2020年
3. 雑誌名 Journal of International Affairs	6. 最初と最後の頁 163-172
掲載論文のDOI（デジタルオブジェクト識別子） なし	査読の有無 有
オープンアクセス オープンアクセスとしている（また、その予定である）	国際共著 該当する

1. 著者名 Pavin Chachavalponpun	4. 巻 September
2. 論文標題 Thailand in the Midst of a US-China Rivalry	5. 発行年 2020年
3. 雑誌名 Strategic Review	6. 最初と最後の頁 1-5
掲載論文のDOI（デジタルオブジェクト識別子） なし	査読の有無 無
オープンアクセス オープンアクセスとしている（また、その予定である）	国際共著 該当する

1. 著者名 Pavin Chachavalpongpun	4. 巻 18
2. 論文標題 COVID-19 Attacking the Regime: The Case of Thailand	5. 発行年 2020年
3. 雑誌名 The Asia Pacific Journal	6. 最初と最後の頁 1-12
掲載論文のDOI (デジタルオブジェクト識別子) なし	査読の有無 有
オープンアクセス オープンアクセスとしている (また、その予定である)	国際共著 該当する

1. 著者名 Pavin Chachavalpongpun, John Draper, T Sobieszczyk, Charles Crompton, H L Leffertd	4. 巻 25
2. 論文標題 Racial 'Othering' in Thailand: Wuantitative Evidence, Causes and Consequences	5. 発行年 2019年
3. 雑誌名 Nationalism and Ethnic Politics	6. 最初と最後の頁 251-272
掲載論文のDOI (デジタルオブジェクト識別子) 10.1080/13537113.2019.1639425	査読の有無 有
オープンアクセス オープンアクセスではない、又はオープンアクセスが困難	国際共著 該当する

1. 著者名 Pavin Chachavalpongpun	4. 巻 15
2. 論文標題 Fresh Energy Needed to Challenge Thailand's Military-Monarchy System	5. 発行年 2020年
3. 雑誌名 Global Asia	6. 最初と最後の頁 54-59
掲載論文のDOI (デジタルオブジェクト識別子) なし	査読の有無 有
オープンアクセス オープンアクセスとしている (また、その予定である)	国際共著 該当する

〔学会発表〕 計15件 (うち招待講演 15件 / うち国際学会 11件)

1. 発表者名 Pavin Chachavalpongpun
2. 発表標題 Thailand
3. 学会等名 Authoritarian and Democratic Backsliding in Southeast Asia (招待講演) (国際学会)
4. 発表年 2021年

1. 発表者名 Pavin Chachavalpongpun
2. 発表標題 Thailand
3. 学会等名 Thailand's Monarchy, Protests, and the Future of Polarisation (招待講演) (国際学会)
4. 発表年 2021年

1. 発表者名 Pavin Chachavalpongpun
2. 発表標題 Thailand
3. 学会等名 The Current Political landscape in Thailand (招待講演) (国際学会)
4. 発表年 2021年

1. 発表者名 Pavin Chachavalpongpun
2. 発表標題 Thai Monarchy
3. 学会等名 Monarchies in Global Affairs, " organised by Center for Global Affairs (招待講演) (国際学会)
4. 発表年 2021年

1. 発表者名 Pavin Chachavalpongpun
2. 発表標題 Thailand's Foreign Policy
3. 学会等名 Foreign Policy (招待講演) (国際学会)
4. 発表年 2021年

1. 発表者名 Pavin Chachavalpongpun
2. 発表標題 Coup, King, Crisis: A Critical Interregnum in Thailand
3. 学会等名 Coup, King, Crisis: A Critical Interregnum in Thailand (招待講演) (国際学会)
4. 発表年 2021年

1. 発表者名 Pavin Chachavalpongpun
2. 発表標題 Thailand's relations with Japan
3. 学会等名 Japan 's Relations in Southeast As (招待講演) (国際学会)
4. 発表年 2020年

1. 発表者名 Pavin Chachavalpongpun
2. 発表標題 Thailand's Protests
3. 学会等名 Bridge to Democratic Future: Case Learning from Taiwan, Hong Kong and Thailand 's Social Movement (招待講演) (国際学会)
4. 発表年 2020年

1. 発表者名 Pavin Chachavalpongpun
2. 発表標題 Thailand's Democracy
3. 学会等名 Democracy and its Impediments in Southeast Asia (招待講演) (国際学会)
4. 発表年 2020年



1. 発表者名 Pavin Chachavalpongpun
2. 発表標題 Thailand's Omni-directional Relations in the Korean Peninsula
3. 学会等名 Triangular Relations: Seoul-ASEAN-Pyongyang (招待講演) (国際学会)
4. 発表年 2020年

1. 発表者名 Pavin Chachavalpongpun
2. 発表標題 Shutting down Political Discussion in Thailand
3. 学会等名 Shutting down Political Discussion in Thailand (招待講演) (国際学会)
4. 発表年 2020年

1. 発表者名 Pavin Chachavalpongpun
2. 発表標題 Territorial Conflict between Thailand and Cambodia
3. 学会等名 Contested Concept of Sovereignty (招待講演)
4. 発表年 2019年～2020年

1. 発表者名 Pavin Chachavalpongpun
2. 発表標題 Thailand-Cambodia Relations
3. 学会等名 Monarchies in Southeast Asia (招待講演)
4. 発表年 2019年～2020年

1. 発表者名 Pavin Chachavalpongpun
2. 発表標題 Territorial Dispute between Thailand and Camvodia
3. 学会等名 Colonial legacies in Asia (招待講演)
4. 発表年 2018年

1. 発表者名 Pavin Chachavalpongpun
2. 発表標題 The Preah Vihear Conflict
3. 学会等名 Territorial Disputes in ASEAN (招待講演)
4. 発表年 2018年

〔図書〕 計7件

1. 著者名 Pavin Chachavalpongpun	4. 発行年 2021年
2. 出版社 Center for Southeast Asian Studies, Kyoto University	5. 総ページ数 497
3. 書名 At the Crossroads: Kyoto Review of Southeast Asia	

1. 著者名 Pavin Chachavalpongpun	4. 発行年 2020年
2. 出版社 Yale Southeast Asia Studies Monograph 68	5. 総ページ数 379
3. 書名 Coup, King, Crisis: A Critical Interregnum in Thailand	

1. 著者名 Pavin Chachavalpongpun	4. 発行年 2019年
2. 出版社 Routledge	5. 総ページ数 476
3. 書名 Routledge Handbook of Contemporary Thailand	

1. 著者名 Pavin Chachavalpongpun, Elliott Prasse-Freeman, Patrick Strefford	4. 発行年 2020年
2. 出版社 NUS Press	5. 総ページ数 328
3. 書名 Unravelling Myanmar 's Transition: Progress, Retrenchment, and Ambiguity Amidst Liberalisation	

1. 著者名 Pavin Chachavalpongpun, Jeff Kingston, Tina Burrett	4. 発行年 2019年
2. 出版社 Routledge	5. 総ページ数 414
3. 書名 Press Freedom in Contemporary Asia	

1. 著者名 Pavin Chachavalpongpun, Lam Peng Er, Purnendra Jain	4. 発行年 2020年
2. 出版社 Lexington Books	5. 総ページ数 400
3. 書名 Japan 's Foreign Policy in the Twenty-First Century	

1. 著者名 Pavin Chachavalpongpun	4. 発行年 2018年
2. 出版社 Fahdiewkan Publishing	5. 総ページ数 304
3. 書名 Chat Plastic [Plastic Nation]	

〔産業財産権〕

〔その他〕

-

6. 研究組織

氏名 (ローマ字氏名) (研究者番号)	所属研究機関・部局・職 (機関番号)	備考
---------------------------	-----------------------	----

7. 科研費を使用して開催した国際研究集会

〔国際研究集会〕 計0件

8. 本研究に関連して実施した国際共同研究の実施状況

共同研究相手国	相手方研究機関
---------	---------