

many imitators but is still the best of its type.' - Wanderlust Magazine

"Classical theorists once predicted that monarchy must eventually give way to capitalism. But is monarchy really dead--an archaic institution from the feudal past? In **Royal Capitalism: The Monarchy, Wealth, and Social Classes in Thailand**, Puangchon Unchanam examines one particularly successful monarchy: that of Thailand's King Bhumibol Adulyadej or Rama IX, whose seven-decade reign not only survived but thrived amid the country's transition to industrial capitalism. Indeed, the Thai crown's active role in national politics, the market economy, and popular culture has made it not only the dominant institution in the kingdom, but also the wealthiest monarchy in the world today. Tracing Rama IX's reign (1946-2016), Puangchon shows how the Thai crown was transformed into a 'bourgeois monarchy,' distinctive in several key ways. Rather than representing only royal and religious values, the monarchy rebranded itself by embracing the traditional middle-class ethic of hard work, frugality, and self-sufficiency. Rather than only relying upon coercion, the crown sought political legitimacy. And rather than simply controlling national assets, the crown became the country's major broker, connecting business elites, patronizing their industries, and partnering with giant corporations. Thanks to these distinctive features that it has recently embodied, the Thai monarchy enjoys hegemonic status in the capitalist state, preeminent status in the market, and popular support from the urban bourgeoisie"

Thailand: Deadly Destination

De ondergang 1945

Redrafting Constitutions in Democratic Regimes

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ (The King Never Smiles)

a biography of Thailand's Bhumibol Adulyadej : chabap phāsā Thai

The making of modern Thailand is grounded in specific political institutions, Brahmanical tropes, and sacred Buddhist traditions stylized with Hindu rituals. Over and above these mysterious practices and ancient customs, modern Thailand is a product of the late Great Rama IX Bhumibol Adulyadej. Most Thai people have only known one King. Born in Europe and educated during World War II, Bhumibol was the son of a Harvard medical doctor who had a penchant for jazz music and fast cars. When he returned to Thailand in 1951 to assume his royal duties, he could hardly speak Thai but his French and German were remarkable. Bhumibol had inherited an impoverished country with nothing but a symbolic role as a figurehead monarch. He was surrounded by envious courtiers and royals from other families now sidelined by the rise of the Chakri. Scheming generals and authoritarian field marshals were emptying the Kingdom's coffers. Using guile and wit, Bhumibol had turned the tide by 1973. He became the most powerful modern warlord in the history of the Kingdom. He survived attempted murder, crafty politicians, corrupt generals, sycophantic courtiers and impoverished masses. When he died on October 13 2016, Bhumibol was already the longest standing monarch in the world. King Bhumibol was deeply respected and well-liked by farang and locals alike. Despite his massive social and economic achievements many problems continue to plague the Kingdom. These are prostitution, human rights issues, pollution, corruption, cronyism in Chinese businesses, border conflicts with Cambodia, and the refugee problem. This book examines the role of Rama IX and the variegated set of problems that persist in life under the great white elephant and mango trees. Rappa draws from his primary research that includes interviews, surveys and first-hand observations of a remarkable kingdom and a uniquely remarkable king to reveal the internal security threats to democracy and civil society in the oldest Southeast Asian kingdom in late modernity.

Describes the profound social impact of the overthrow of the Thai absolute monarchy in 1932, and explains the importance of democracy in a country long known for authoritarian politics. Thailand's monarchy and military have dominated the narrative of the country's modern history, and their leadership is often accepted as evidence of a cultural preference for authoritarianism. Despite a long history of military coups that have upended the course of the country's democracy, however, Thailand's democratic history is a vital though largely ignored aspect of modern Thai society. Based on extensive archival research, *Amnesia* delves into the social and political beginnings of Thai democracy and explains how a bloodless revolution against the monarchy in 1932 introduced a constitutional democracy and ignited enduring hopes for a fairer society and a more representative government. The "People's Party," a small group of commoners who staged the revolution in the name of democracy, found an enthusiastic audience for their bold populist rhetoric among wide swathes of society. In *Amnesia*, Arjun Subrahmanyam illustrates how the idealism of the first decade of Thai democracy, now largely forgotten, still shapes Thai society. Arjun Subrahmanyam is Senior Lecturer in Southeast Asian History at Murdoch University in Perth, Western Australia.

De opvolger van De wrede prins, dat werd bejubeld door bloggers, boekhandelaren en pers. Voor de fans van Sarah J. Maas en Leigh Bardugo 'Verleidelijk, gevaarlijk en volkomen verslavend.' Leigh Bardugo, internationale bestsellerauteur van Het negende huis Jude is erin geslaagd om Cardan, de koning van Elfhame, aan haar wil te onderwerpen. Voor een jaar en een dag is hij slechts een marionet, terwijl Jude over zijn koninkrijk heerst. Meer dan ooit moet ze het hoofd bieden aan hofintriges, wisselende bondgenootschappen en aan de slinkse Cardan, die tot alles in staat is om zijn macht terug te krijgen. Dan slaat het verraad toe, dichterbij dan Jude had kunnen vermoeden. Als ze zichzelf en haar familie in leven wil houden, zal ze de verrader moeten ontmaskeren en haar gevoelens voor Cardan in bedwang moeten houden. Terwijl Jude al haar sluwheid inzet om te overleven, tikken haar dagen op de troon onverbiddeijk voorbij. In de pers 'Het eerste deel van de internationale fantasysensatie Elfhame verschijnt in een limited edition met veel blinkend goud.' Het Parool 'Een fantastische reis naar een huiveringwekkend elfenland, prachtig bloemrijk geschreven en vol grillige personages.' **** Algemeen Dagblad 'Zoek je een niet al te zoetsappig boek met een badass vrouwelijk hoofdpersonage, dan is deze serie echt iets voor jou. Ik kan in ieder geval niet wachten om meer over Jude en haar avonturen te lezen!' **** Hebban.nl 'De wrede prins is bewonderenswaardig, vol spanning, romantiek en mythologie.

Dit is YA-fantasy van de bovenste plank.' NBD Bibliion

Growing public discontent with the performance and quality of many contemporary democracies makes them vulnerable to popular pressures to profoundly transform or replace their constitutions. However, there is little systematic academic discussion on the legal and political challenges that these events pose to democratic principles and practices. This book, a collaborative effort by legal scholars and political scientists, analyzes these challenges from an interdisciplinary and comparative perspective. It fills a theoretical vacuum by examining the possibility that constitutions might be replaced within a democratic regime, while exploring the conditions under which these processes are more compatible or less compatible with democratic principles. It also calls attention to the real-world political importance of the phenomenon, because recent episodes of constitutional redrafting in countries including Kenya, Poland, Venezuela and Hungary suggest that some aspects of these processes may be associated with either the improvement or the gradual erosion of democracy.

Theoretical and Comparative Perspectives

After the Coup

"e;Good Coup"e; Gone Bad

Thailand: History, Politics and the Rule of Law

een episode van de strijd der hugenoten : de oorlog van de Cevennen (1702-1710)

De Odussee van Homeros

Zuidoost-Azië is op het eerste gezicht een regio vol diversiteit. Elf grote en kleine natiestaten, een veelheid aan religies, talen en culturen, en belangrijke geografische en ecologische verschillen lijken dit te bevestigen. In deze eerste Nederlandstalige geschiedenis van dit gebied laat Henk Schulte Nordholt deze diversiteit tot haar recht komen, maar gaat hij ook op zoek naar wat de regio verbindt. Anders dan India en China kende Zuidoost-Azië geen rigide hiërarchie en grote imperiale rijken. In plaats daarvan kenmerkte de regio zich door kleinschaligheid en had de politiek ondanks de drang naar hiërarchie een egalitaire inslag. Er zijn bovendien opvallende culturele overeenkomsten tussen de verschillende gebieden in Zuidoost-Azië, waaronder een relatief autonome positie van de vrouw. Vroege invloeden uit India droegen bij aan de ontwikkeling van de eerste koninkrijken en de bouw van de grootste religieuze bouwwerken ter wereld: Borobudur en Angkor Wat. Alle grote wereldreligies vonden aanhang in de regio en mengden zich met lokale geloofsvoorstellingen. Koloniale overheersing door Britten, Fransen, Nederlanders en Amerikanen vormde een gedeelde ervaring, net als de Japanse bezetting in de Tweede Wereldoorlog, de strijd om onafhankelijkheid en de invloed van de hete Koude Oorlog die in Zuidoost-Azië zeven miljoen slachtoffers eiste. De opkomst van autoritaire regimens en neoliberale economische invloeden en de recente processen van democratisering completeren de gedeelde geschiedenis van het gebied. Een belangrijk thema in 'Een geschiedenis van Zuidoost-Azië' is de trage vorming van staten, uitmondend in de huidige natiestaten. Daarnaast is er in de geschiedenis van Zuidoost-Azië altijd sprake geweest van intensief contact met de buitenwereld. De interactie tussen mondiale ontwikkelingen en lokale dynamiek vormde de motor van de geschiedenis van Zuidoost-Azië.

The heart-land of the country is the Chao Phraya plain around its capital Bangkok. It has a coast to both the Gulf of Thailand as well as the Andaman Sea, bordering the countries Malaysia to the south, Myanmar to the west and Laos and Cambodia to the east. The Thai political system is a Constitutional Monarchy with HM King Bhumibol Adulyadej as the head of the state and Abhisit Vejjajiva as the prime minister. With a population of more than 60 million, Thailand's GDP is ranked 21st in the world. The people speak Thai and the overwhelming majority are Buddhists of the Theravada tradition. Isan Amnat Charoen Province The Bodyguard 2 Bueng Kan Province Buriram Province Chi River Chrieng Brunh Dynamite Warrior Economy of Isan History of Isan Hua Na Dam I-San Special Isan language Tony Jaa Kai yang Kalasin Province Kantrum Khao Yai National Park Khon Kaen Khon Kaen Province Khon Kaen Silk Festival Khorat Plateau Lam Phra Phloeng Dam Loei Province Maha Sarakham Province Mekong Mekong River Basin Hydropower Mukdahan Province Mun River Na Khun Yai Naga fireball Nakhon Phanom Airport Nakhon Phanom Province Nakhon Phanom Royal Thai Navy Base Nakhon Ratchasima Nakhon Ratchasima Province Nam Phong Dam Nong Bua Lamphu Province Nong Khai Province Pak Mun Dam Phanom Rung historical park Phetchabun Mountains Phi Ta Khon Phimai historical park Phra That Phu Pek Phu Phan Mountains Pong lang Rocket Festival Roi Et Province Sato (rice wine) Sirindhorn Dam Sisaket Province Som tam Son of the Northeast Khamsing Srinawk Pira Sudham Surin Elephant Round-up Surin Province Tongpan Tua Tham alphabet Ubol Ratana Dam Ubon Ratchathani Ubon Ratchathani Candle Festival Ubon Ratchathani University Udon Thani Udon Thani Province Wot (instrument) Yam Yasothon Yasothon Province Alcohol advertising in Thailand Censorship in Thailand Constitutional Court of Thailand Copyright law of Thailand Foreign Business Act of 1999 (Thailand) Internet censorship in Thailand Law of Thailand Legal profession in Thailand LGBT rights in Thailand Ministry of Justice (Thailand) Psychotropic Substances Act (Thailand) Royal Thai Government Gazette Rulings of the Constitutional Court of Thailand Utthalum Media of Thailand Asia Times Online Edith Clampton Monarchy of Thailand 1924 Palace Law of Succession Amarindra Bureau of the Royal Household Crown Prince of Thailand Dusit Palace Emerald Buddha Grand Palace Great Crown of Victory Inthawichayanon The King Never Smiles List of children of Chulalongkorn List of Thai Monarchs Chao Keo Naovarat Rama (Kings of Thailand) Rambhai Barni Royal Barge Procession Royal Flags of Thailand Royal Nine-Tiered Umbrella Royal Staff Royal Standard of Thailand Sansoen Phra Barami Saovabha Bongsri Savang Vadhana Sukhumala Marasri Intavaroros Suriyavongse Sword of Victory Thai royal and noble titles Thai Royal Guards parade Thong Daeng Uparaja

Een rusteloos genie Verschijnt voor het begin van het Rousseau-jaar. Look and feel van Filosofie Magazine. Leest als een roman. Toont enorme invloed van het genie Rousseau op politiek en opvoeding. Turbulent. Dat was het leven van Jean Jacques Rousseau (1712-1778) zonder meer. Hij groeide zonder moeder

op, werd op zijn tiende door zijn vader in de steek gelaten, had liefdesrelaties met een oudere vrouw uit hogere kringen en een analfabete wasvrouw, met wie hij vijf kinderen kreeg die hij allemaal naar het weeshuis bracht. Biograaf Leo Damrosch slaagt erin de samenhang tussen dit turbulente leven en de genialiteit van de filosoof en pedagoog te laten zien. De autodidact Rousseau schreef een aantal meesterwerken die van blijvende invloed zijn op ons politieke denken en opvoedingsidealen, onder andere Het maatschappelijk verdrag en Emile. Het laatste boek was zo baanbrekend was dat het vrijwel onmiddellijk verboden werd in Frankrijk. Zijn Bekentenissen behoren tot de hoogtepunten van de autobiografische wereldliteratuur. Ook in zijn tijd was Rousseau een buitenbeentje. Hij stond in nauw contact met de verlichtingsfilosofen van zijn tijd - Immanuel Kant had diepe bewondering voor hem - maar moest niets van hun vooruitgangsgeloof hebben. Rousseau was een exponent van de Romantiek: De mens van nature goed, maar wordt gecorrumpeerd door de maatschappij. Leo Damrosch is hoogleraar letterkunde aan Harvard University. Hij schreef veel over achttiende-eeuwse auteurs, onder meer over de Franse politiek filosoof De Tocqueville.

In januari 1945 valt het Rode Leger Duitsland binnen. De wreedheden van de Duitse legers in Rusland worden door de Russen massaal gewroken. Grootscheepse verwoestingen, plundering en verkrachting vinden plaats, honderdduizenden vrouwen en kinderen vinden de vriesdood omdat de nazi's weigeren hen te laten gaan. Meer dan zeven miljoen mensen vluchten westwaarts voor de Russen, naar Berlijn. Antony Beevor maakt gebruik van nieuw, onthutsend materiaal uit sovjetarchieven, uit Duitse, Amerikaanse, Engelse en Franse dossiers. Hij vertelt het verhaal van die miljoenen mensen die de nachtmerrie ondergaan van de ineerstorting van het Derde Rijk, een schokkend en tegelijk fascinerend verhaal van fanatisme en verzet tot de dood, van zelfopoffering en trots, van wraak en moed. Als geen ander weet Beevor de ervaringen van strijd en overlevingsdrift tastbaar te maken. Het resultaat is een magistrale, filmische reconstructie van een zeldzaam dramatische periode.

The King Never Smiles

Lady Merry's Dashing Champion

Billy Summers

Thai Art

A History of Democratic Idealism in Modern Thailand

Divided Over Thaksin

The interplay of the local and the global in contemporary Thai art, as artists strive for international recognition and a new meaning of the national. Since the 1990s, Thai contemporary art has achieved international recognition, circulating globally by way of biennials, museums, and commercial galleries. Many Thai artists have shed identification with their nation; but "Thainess" remains an interpretive crutch for understanding their work. In this book, the curator and critic David Teh examines the tension between the global and the local in Thai contemporary art. Writing the first serious study of Thai art since 1992 (and noting that art history and criticism have lagged behind the market in recognizing it), he describes the competing claims to contemporaneity, as staked in Thailand and on behalf of Thai art elsewhere. He shows how the values of the global art world are exchanged with local ones, how they do and don't correspond, and how these discrepancies have been exploited. How can we make sense of globally circulating art without forgoing the interpretive resources of the local, national, or regional context? Teh examines the work of artists who straddle the local and the global, becoming willing agents of assimilation yet resisting homogenization. He describes the transition from an artistic subjectivity couched in terms of national community to a more qualified, postnational one, against the backdrop of the singular but waning sovereignty of the Thai monarchy and sustained political and economic turmoil. Among the national currencies of Thai art that Teh identifies are an agricultural symbology, a Siamese poetics of distance and itinerancy, and Hindu-Buddhist conceptions of charismatic power. Each of these currencies has been converted to a legal tender in global art-signifying sustainability, utopia, the conceptual, and the relational-but what is lost, and what may be gained, in such exchanges?

Profielschets van een vorst, een heerser, zoals hij zal moeten staan aan het hoofd van een ideale staat, door de Italiaanse geschiedschrijver (1469-1527); gevolgd door enkele andere politieke geschriften en privécorrespondentie.

This book assesses the attempt to establish a modern system of democratic government in Thailand against the background of Thai politics and culture. The fact that since 1932, when it became a constitutional monarchy, Thailand has had 18 constitutions speaks of an unstable political system which has seen rapid and repeated fluctuations between military rule and elected government. The main focus of this study is a critical discussion of the institutional frameworks which have been established under recent constitutions. Individual chapters deal with: Thai history and context, including the role of the monarchy and the military, and of constitutional drafting processes; parliament and elections; the executive branch of government, including the role of

ministers, the civil service, of a contracting state and of anti-corruption initiatives; the structure and challenges of local government, including discussion of the southern insurgency; the Constitutional Court and constitutional enforcement; the constitutional role of administrative law and of the administrative courts; the constitutional protection of human rights, with freedom of speech as a particular case study.

Het afsluitende deel van de alom bejubelde Elfhame-trilogie Verbannen, krachteloos en nog even sterfelijk als altijd probeert Jude Duarte haar leven weer op te pakken. Als het verraad van Cardan haar één ding heeft geleerd, is het wel dat macht makkelijker te verwerven is dan vast te houden. Maar Jude is allesbehalve van plan zich gewonnen te geven. Als haar tweelingzus Taryn onverwacht op de stoep staat - in levensgevaar en met een afschuwelijk geheim - vormt zich het eerste idee voor een meesterlijk plan om alles te herwinnen wat Cardan haar heeft afgenomen. Om haar zus te redden, zal Jude opnieuw moeten doordringen tot het hof van de elfen en haar gevoelens voor Cardan onder ogen zien. Maar Elfhame is niet meer zoals ze het heeft achtergelaten. Het land balanceert op het randje van oorlog en zodra Jude een stap over de grens zet, raakt ze verstrikt in een bloederig politiek conflict. Terwijl een krachtige vloek wordt ontketend en de spanningen een hoogtepunt bereiken, moet Jude voor eens en voor altijd kiezen tussen haar ambitie en haar hart. In de pers 'De internationale fantasysensatie Elfhame verschijnt in een limited edition met veel blinkend goud.' Het Parool 'Verraad, liefde, politieke intriges en gekonkel; de Faerie-wereld van Holly Black heeft het allemaal. Een sinister en meedogenloos prachtig verhaal dat je in één keer uitleest.' Wendy Sluis, De Bilthovense Boekhandel 'Zoek je een niet al te zoetsappig boek met een badass vrouwelijk hoofdpersonage, dan is deze serie echt iets voor jou. Ik kan in ieder geval niet wachten om meer over Jude en haar avonturen te lezen!' **** Hebban.nl

Isan - 16th. Edition 2015

Buddhist Fury

Routledge Handbook of Contemporary Thailand

Buddhism, Politics, and Violence

SoloMan

The Prince and I - Miss Olive

Contains contributions by experts that discuss the significant issues and events of 2007 in each of the Southeast Asian nations and the region as a whole.

What did the 2006 military coup show us? It demonstrated that the crux of the Thai crisis is far more serious and much wider in scope than had previously been thought. The monarchy is surely not a victim in the protracted conflict, but the root cause and continuing factor that has eroded Thai politics. The coup set in motion more prejudicial uses of the lese-majeste law, and in the process, has led to more political prisoners. It has also shredded the military into several segments, turning generals into desperate royalists who continue to live off the monarchy in order to survive. Issues of violence in the Thai south and the Thai-Cambodian dispute became greatly intensified in the age of militarized politics. The coup also produced unique colour-coded politics and created crises of legitimacy. This book is a collection of essays that reflect developments in Thai politics in the post-coup period.

This book analyses the unique constitutional system in operation in Thailand as a continuous process of bricolage between various Western constitutional models and Buddhist doctrines of Kingship. Reflecting on the category of 'constitutional monarchy' and its relationship with notions of the rule of law, it investigates the hybridised semi-authoritarian, semi-liberal monarchy that exists in Thailand. By studying constitutional texts and political practices in light of local legal doctrine, the book shows that the monarch's affirmation of extraordinary prerogative powers strongly rests on wider doctrinal claims about constitutionalism and the rule of law. This finding challenges commonly accepted assertions about Thailand, arguing that the King's political role is not the remnant of the 'unfinished' borrowing of Western constitutionalism, general disregard for the law, or cultural preference for 'charismatic authority', as generally thought. Drawing on materials and sources not previously available in English, this important work provides a comprehensive and critical account of the Thai 'mixed constitutional monarchy' from the late 19th century to the present day.

King Bhumibol Adulyadej of Thailand is the world's longest reigning monarch. Indeed, his 65-year reign is one of the longest in world history, an achievement few would have predicted when the Thai king acceded the throne after the mysterious death of his brother in 1946. How did King Bhumibol revive the sinking fortunes of the Thai monarchy? Why has he become arguably the most revered king in Thai history? This illustrated biography tells that remarkable story. Beginning with an introduction explaining the unique history and traditions of the Thai monarchy, King Bhumibol Adulyadej: A Life's Work offers a fresh and insightful account of his life, from his birth in America and education in Europe to his unexpected accession to the throne. Following him through the Cold War and Indochina War periods, the book shows how the king has used his position to help develop the country and its people while at the same time securing the status of the monarchy itself. King Bhumibol Adulyadej: A Life's Work also includes

insightful chapters on the often-misunderstood institutions that support the crown - the Crown Property Bureau and Privy Council - as well as essays on the controversial lèse-majesté law and the issue of succession.

De verbannen koningin

A Contextual Analysis

Thailand's Sacred Monarchy vs. The Rule of Law

Royal Capitalism

Truth on Trial in Thailand

Duthel Thailand Guide III

"Het is volle maan maar de zware bewolking en lichte regen belemmeren het zicht. De vuurtoren zwaait met vaste regelmaat haar licht over het trieste schouwspel. Het licht van mijn hoofd lamp gaat verloren in het donker. Langzaam begint het tot me door te dringen dat een stuk van mijn leven wordt afgesloten". In "SoloMan" herbeleeft Jack van Ommen zijn ongelooflijk avontuur dat begon aan de Amerikaanse westkust en negen jaar later tot een voorlopig einde kwam in een wilde storm in de Middellandse Zee. Hij begon zijn droom in een negen meter zeilboot met \$150 op zijn bankrekening. Na 51 landen en 48.000 zeemijlen in het kielzog, komt er een abrupt einde aan zijn ontdekkingsreis. Hij verliest zijn boot en al zijn bezittingen. Dit is het verhaal van een levensveranderende ervaring op zee en hoe hij tegenslagen te boven komt met doorzetten, hoop en houvast in zijn geloof in God en mensheid. Jack van Ommen, Amsterdam 1937. Thuishaven: Gig Harbor, Washington, V.S. Eerdere uitgaves: "De Mastmakersdochters" 2012.

www.DeMastmakersdochters.nl Artikelen van Jack van Ommen verschijnen geregeld in Nederlandse en Amerikaanse tijdschriften. Website: www.SoloMan.nl Blog: www.ComeToSea.us

Buddhist violence is not a well-known concept. In fact, it is generally considered an oxymoron. An image of a Buddhist monk holding a handgun or the idea of a militarized Buddhist monastery tends to stretch the imagination; yet these sights exist throughout southern Thailand. Michael Jerryson offers an extensive examination of one of the least known but longest-running conflicts of Southeast Asia. Part of this conflict, based primarily in Thailand's southernmost provinces, is fueled by religious divisions. Thailand's total population is over 92 percent Buddhist, but over 85 percent of the people in the southernmost provinces are Muslim. Since 2004, the Thai government has imposed martial law over the territory and combatted a grass-roots militant Malay Muslim insurgency. Buddhist Fury reveals the Buddhist parameters of the conflict within a global context. Through fieldwork in the conflict area, Jerryson chronicles the habits of Buddhist monks in the militarized zone. Many Buddhist practices remain unchanged. Buddhist monks continue to chant, counsel the laity, and accrue merit. Yet at the same time, monks zealously advocate Buddhist nationalism, act as covert military officers, and equip themselves with guns. Buddhist Fury displays the methods by which religion alters the nature of the conflict and shows the dangers of this transformation.

Since 2005, Thailand has been in crisis, with unprecedented political instability and the worst political violence seen in the country in decades. In the aftermath of a military coup in 2006, Thailand's press freedom ranking plunged, while arrests for lèse-majesté have skyrocketed to levels unknown in the modern world. Truth on Trial in Thailand traces the 110-year trajectory of defamation-based laws in Thailand. The most prominent of these is lèse-majesté, but defamation aspects also appear in laws on sedition and treason, the press and cinema, anti-communism, contempt of court, insulting of religion, as well as libel. This book makes the case that despite the appearance of growing democratization, authoritarian structures and urges still drive politics in Thailand; the long-term effects of defamation law adjudication has skewed the way that Thai society approaches and perceives "truth." Employing the work of Habermas, Foucault, Agamben, and Schmitt to construct an alternative framework to understand Thai history, Streckfuss contends that Thai history has become "suspended" since 1958, and repeatedly declining to face the truth of history has set the stage for an endless state of crisis. This book will be of interest to students and scholars of South East Asian politics, Asian history, and media and communication. David Streckfuss is an independent scholar who has lived in Thailand for more than 20 years. His work primarily concerns human rights, and political and cultural history.

'De GVR' won in 1984 een Zilveren Griffel. Een bestseller van kinderboekenschrijver Roald Dahl, met prachtige tekeningen van bekrond illustrator Quentin Blake. The BFG werd al twee keer verfilmd, de laatste keer door Steven Spielberg. Dit e-book kun je op je smartphone, tablet én op je e-reader lezen. Dit e-book is geschikt voor zowel iOS- als Android-besturingssystemen. Sofie ligt 's nachts in bed, maar slaap is wel het laatste waar ze aan denkt. Voor haar raam staat een reus zo hoog als een huis, die haar uit bed plukt en ontvoert! Maar Sofie heeft geluk. Deze Grote Vriendelijke Reus spreekt eigenaardig en gebruikt de raarste woorden, maar is wel heel aardig. Wat hij Sofie echter vertelt over de andere reuzen is vreselijk. Sofie en de GVR bedenken een slim plan, waardoor alle kinderen weer veilig in hun bed kunnen liggen. 'Roald Dahl is de beste kinderboekenschrijver ter wereld.'

VPRO-gids

The National Council for Peace and Order Era and the Future of Thailand

Isan - 10th. Edition 2002 - 2012

Amnesia

The King and the Making of Modern Thailand

A Biography of Thailand's Bhumibol Adulyadej

Jean-Jacques Rousseau

An innovative new social history of Thailand told through the lens of changing ideals of manners, civility and behaviour.

After the Coup brings together the work of a group of leading Thai intellectuals of several generations to equip readers to anticipate and understand the developments that lie ahead for Thailand. Contributors offer findings and perspectives both on the disorienting period following the Thai coup of May 2014 and on fundamental challenges to the country and its institutions. Chapters address regionalism and decentralization, the monarchy and the military, the media, demography and the economy, the long-running violence in Southern Thailand, and a number of surprising social and political trends certain to shape the future of Thailand. The volume will serve as a valuable resource for all those concerned with that future. "This highly acclaimed collection of scholars' answers to basic questions about the political situation after the 2014 military coup in Thailand offers a comprehensive analysis of many crucial institutions and sensitive issues that no other work has touched. The book covers the intricate relationships among conflicting classes, political movements, the military, and, above all, the monarchy. It puts on the table many important debates about the crisis of democratization in the country, including the struggle of Malay-Muslims in Southern Thailand, the transformation of electoral violence, the dilemma of political decentralization, the changing roles of the media, and the impact of slowing economic growth and an ageing society on the future of Thailand." —Kanokrat Lertchoosakul, Chulalongkorn University, author of *The Rise of the Octobrists in Contemporary Thailand* "After the Coup should be read by anyone interested in understanding the current state of Thailand's political affairs, tracing the historical origins of the current challenges and conflicts, or looking for clues about what may be to come. This outstanding set of scholars explores how Thailand's disparate collective identities are at the root of the current political and social conflict. These collective identities carry with them different visions of what it means to be 'Thai', what democracy is and how it should function, and the sources of political legitimacy. The chapter authors describe how those behind Thailand's 'ambitious coup' have attempted to crush, co-opt, quell, and contain these competing visions." —Allen Hicken, University of Michigan, author of *Building Party Systems in Developing Democracies* "Featuring a collection of essays authored by many of the field's leading lights, expertly curated and edited by one of the most knowledgeable scholars in Thai Studies, *After the Coup* is a vital contribution to the study of contemporary Thai politics. The depth and sophistication of its analysis, and the variety of viewpoints represented, make it a must-read for anyone wishing to understand the significance of the events set in motion by the military coup staged in Thailand on 22 May 2014, one in crucial respects quite unlike the series of coups d' é tat that punctuate the country's modern political development." —Federico Ferrara, City University of Hong Kong, author of *The Political Development of Modern Thailand* "This book covers many of the most important current aspects of the Thai political problem, to help readers better understand why Thailand continues in its struggle to democracy. For example, it provides for a very insightful sense of an emergent middle class that has been one of the main obstacles in Thai democratic progress, both before and since the military coup d' é tat of 2014." —Titipol Phakdeewanich, Dean, Faculty of Political Science, Ubon Ratchathani University

In Restoration England, smart and determined Meriel St. Thomas, orphaned ward and lowly servant, is thrust into a game of international intrigue and the adventure of a lifetime. It seems Meriel—called Merry—looks exactly like the wife of Lord Giles, Earl of Warborough, whose legendary heroism has long sent a thrill down Merry's spine. Giles's cold, unfaithful wife is known to be a spy for the Dutch. Coerced by the king's spymaster, Merry takes the traitor's place as a double-agent—with the aim of delivering false intelligence to the waiting Dutch. But Merry's dangerous mission only fans the flames of her smoldering desire for Giles—even as Giles is overtaken by passion for a "wife" who's suddenly become all he ever wanted.

The Prince and I: Miss Olive By: William A. Stricklin William A. Stricklin's governess from 1938 to 1946, Miss Olive, was previously one of the servants for the daughter and two sons of her widowed friend Sangwan. The oldest son, at nine-years-old, was proclaimed King of Siam Ananda Mahidol Rama VIII in 1935. On June 9, 1946 King Ananda was found shot in the head four days before returning to Switzerland to finish his doctorate degree. His younger brother, Bhumibol Adulyadej then ascended the throne as King of Siam Rama IX. As Miss Olive left Siam in 1937, she was not one of the three servants who were falsely executed for King Ananda's murder. Miss Olive feared telling her side of the story until the passing of King Rama IX in 2016. Respectful of the terms of the "non-fiction contract," where facts have been forever lost to history, Stricklin presents *The Prince and I - Miss Olive* as a historical novel. Readers will observe that the book is almost entirely non-fiction and, in any event, remains a fascinating unsolved murder mystery

Currencies of the Contemporary

Berlijn

The Constitutional System of Thailand

The king never smiles

A History of Manners and Civility in Thailand

Defamation, Treason, and L è se-Majest é

It is said that the famous ninth century Chinese Buddhist monk Linji Yixuan told his disciples, "If you meet the Buddha on the road, kill him." The deliberately confounding statement is meant to shock people out of complacent ways of thinking. But beyond the purposeful jolt from complacency there is another intention. For liberation, this axiom suggests that one should seek the Buddha nature that resides within, rather than a mere Buddha exterior. In this way, the metaphor of killing the Buddha dislodges a person from the illusionary perspective that enlightenment lies outside the body. The proclamation also highlights the power of violence, even on a symbolic level. Violence abounds in Buddhist thoughts, doctrine, and actions, however unacknowledged or misunderstood. If You Meet the Buddha on the Road addresses one important absence in the study of religion and violence: the religious treatment of violence. In order to pursue an understanding of the relationship between Buddhism and violence, it is important to first explore how Buddhist scriptures and followers understand violence. Drawing on Buddhist treatments of violence, Michael Jerryson explores the ways in which Buddhists invoke, support, or justify war, conflict, state violence, and gender discrimination. In addition, the book examines the ways in which Buddhists address violence as military chaplains, cope with violence in a conflict zone, and serve as witnesses of blasphemy to Buddhist doctrine and Buddha images.

The daily robbing, bashing, drugging, extortion and murder of foreign tourists on Thai soil, along with numerous scandals involving unsafe facilities and well established scams, has led to frequent predictions that Thailand's multi-billion dollar tourist industry will self-destruct. Instead tourist numbers more than doubled in the decade to 2014. The world might not have come to the hometowns of the many visitors fascinated by Thailand, but it certainly came to the Land of Smiles. While the Thai media is heavily censored, and bad news stories about tourists suppressed, nonetheless there is more than enough evidence to demonstrate that something has gone seriously awry with the nation's tourist industry. In 2014, just as in the years preceding

it, there were train, bus, ferry, speedboat, motorbike and car accidents, murders, knifings, unexplained deaths, numerous suicides, diving accidents, robberies gone wrong, anonymous bodies washing up on the shores and a string of alcohol and drug related incidents. Thailand had a dying king and serious succession problems, weak democratic institutions, an economy slipping into recession, faced issues of corruption across many of its key services and was host to international crime syndicates, awash with despised foreigners and drifting perilously towards civil war. Tourists choose one destination over another for a number of reasons, most of which Thailand scores highly on. But on the core issue of tourist safety, Thailand scores very badly indeed. Thailand's Bhumibol Adulyadej, the only king ever born in the United States, came to the throne of his country in 1946 and is now the world's longest-serving monarch. This book tells the unexpected story of his life and 60-year rule: how a Western-raised boy came to be seen by his people as a living Buddha; and how a king widely seen as beneficent and apolitical could in fact be so deeply political, autocratic, and even brutal. Paul Handley provides an extensively researched, factual account of the king's youth and personal development, ascent to the throne, skilful political maneuverings, and attempt to shape Thailand as a Buddhist kingdom. Blasting apart the widely accepted image of the king as egalitarian and virtuous, Handley convincingly portrays an anti-democratic monarch who, together with allies in big business and the corrupt Thai military, has protected a centuries-old, barely-modified feudal dynasty. When at nineteen Bhumibol assumed the throne after the still-unsolved shooting of his brother, the Thai monarchy had been stripped of power and prestige. Over the ensuing decades, Bhumibol became the paramount political actor in the kingdom, crushing critics while attaining high status among his people. The book details this process and depicts Thailand's unique constitutional monarch in the full light of the facts.

The Routledge Handbook of Contemporary Thailand is a timely survey and assessment of the state of contemporary Thailand. While Thailand has changed much in the past decades, this handbook proposes that many of its problems have remained intact or even persistent, particularly problems related to domestic politics. It underlines emerging issues at this critical juncture in the kingdom and focuses on the history, politics, economy, society, culture, religion and international relations of the country. A multidisciplinary approach, with chapters written by experts on Thailand, this handbook is divided into the following sections. History Political and economic landscape Social development International relations Designed for academics, students, libraries, policymakers and general readers in the field of Asian studies, political science, economics and sociology, this invaluable reference work provides an up-to-date account of Thailand and initiates new discussion for future research activities.

De gevallen koning

King Bhumibol Adulyadej

A Life's Work : Thailand's Monarchy in Perspective

If You Meet the Buddha on the Road

De GVR-filmeditie

Alleen Op Zee Met God en AOW

Heldendicht, daterend uit de 8e eeuw v. Chr.

Religion and Violence in Southern Thailand

Constitutional Bricolage

Wealth, Class, and Monarchy in Thailand

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Islands Magazine