

A stack of several books is shown on the right side of the image. The books have white and light blue covers. To the right of the books is a colorful tassel with blue, red, and black threads. The background is white.

MONOGRAPHS

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Center for Southeast Asian Studies, Kyoto University

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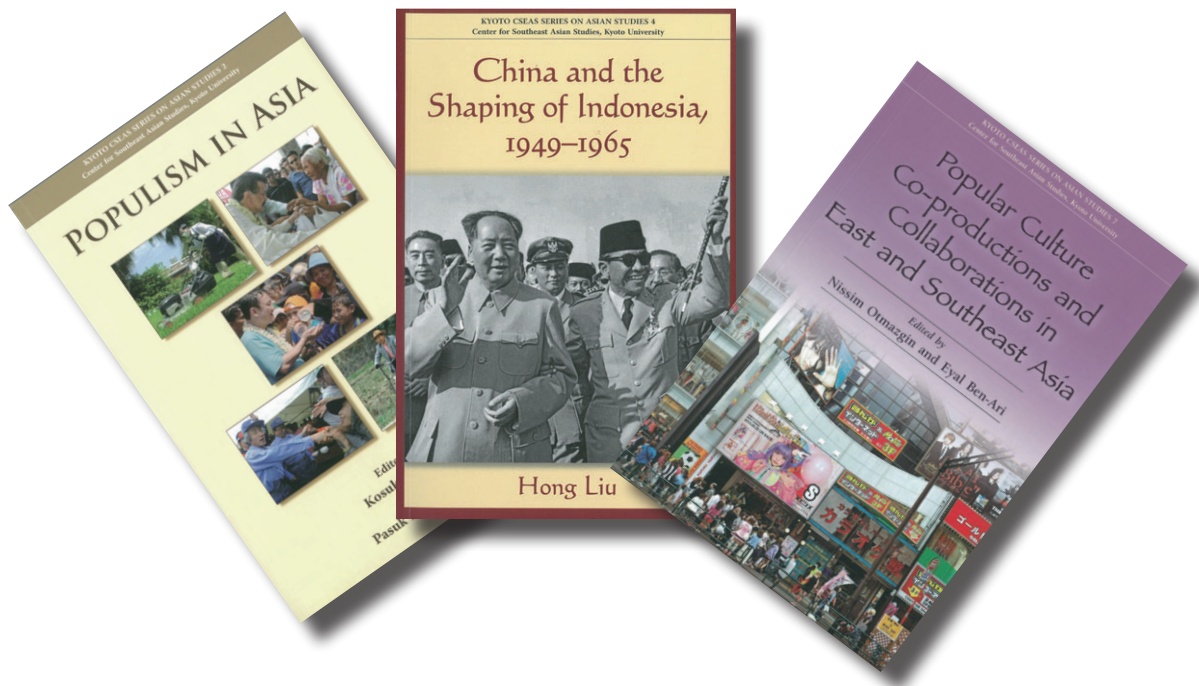
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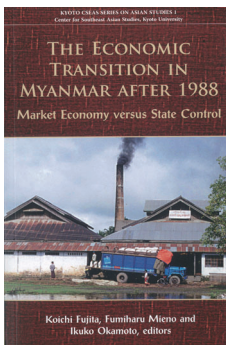
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Vol. 1

The Economic Transition in Myanmar after 1988: Market Economy versus State Control

Koichi Fujita, Fumiharu Mieno, and Ikuko Okamoto, eds., 2009.

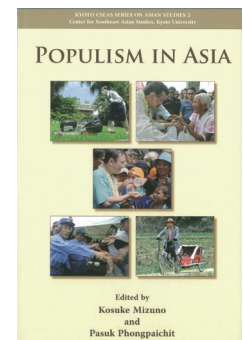
For many years Myanmar operated an inward-looking economic system built on import substitution. Ultimately this policy failed, leaving behind inefficient state economic enterprises and widespread poverty. Political unrest in 1988 led a newly installed military government to liberalize the economy, opening it to foreign investment and private participation in trade. This move towards a market economy was in line with world-wide trends, but political instability forced the country to follow a different course from neighbouring countries.

By analyzing economic policies and performance across the economic spectrum, this book presents an overall picture of economic development in Myanmar between 1988 and the early 2000s. The authors synthesize both macro and micro level data to overcome some of the limitations of unreliable national statistics, and show how the government attempted to deal with two key issues it faced. The first was how to reform the inefficient socialistic economic system in conformity with a market economy, and the second was how to develop the agricultural and underdeveloped economy to alleviate mass poverty.

Vol. 2

Populism in Asia

Kosuke Mizuno and Pasuk Phongpaichit, eds., 2009.

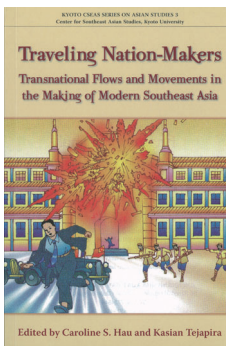


Across Asia, “populist” leaders emerged on an unprecedented scale around the start of the 21st century. *Populism in Asia* is the first book to examine this phenomenon.

The 1997 Asian financial crisis undermined established political leaders and stirred popular discontent. Voters in East Asia responded by electing maverick politicians who promised to target corruption and establish fresh agendas. In Southeast Asia, populist leaders based their appeal on the frustrations and aspirations of groups excluded from political power. Leaders who came to office during this period include Thaksin Shinawatra in Thailand, Joseph "Erap" Estrada in the Philippines, Roo Moo-hyun in South Korea, Chen Shui-bian in Taiwan and Jun'ichiro Koizumi in Japan. Local politicians in Indonesia likewise adopted a populist stance, as did Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad in Malaysia.

In the present volume, leading Asian scholars consider the many faces of contemporary populism in the region, analyzing the phenomenon through case studies of political leaders with populist credentials and using these accounts to evaluate the achievements and failings of democracy. Benedict Anderson provides a reflective afterword.

Despite its allure, populism has not been a success in Asia. Populist leaders are in retreat across the region and their fall can be spectacular, as in the Philippines and Thailand. However, the editors of this collection argue that populism will recur because Asia's oligarchic political systems do not fulfill the imagined role of the state as a provider of well-being, citizenship rights and equality.



Vol. 3

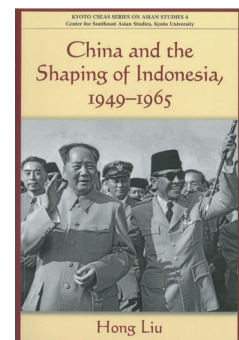
*Traveling Nation-Makers: Transnational Flows and Movements
in the Making of Modern Southeast Asia*
Caroline S. Hau and Kasian Tejapira, eds., 2011.

Cross-border movements are often discussed as a high-level abstraction, but people cross borders as individuals. Their lives are reshaped by the experience, and in some cases they in turn reshape their own environment. For the 10 individuals whose biographies appear in this volume, “travel” and its contingent and uneven processes of translation, circulation, and exchange helped forge patterns of political thought and action, and defined their contribution to the process of nation-making in Southeast Asia. Mariano Ponce, Pham Hong Thai, Hilaire Noulens, Vu Trong Phung, Du Ai, Lin Bin, Ruam Wongphan, James Puthucheary, K. Bali, Connie Bragas-Regalado, and Imam Samudra each “traveled” within and beyond Southeast Asia.

The accounts in this book discuss how travel shaped their lives and careers, and explain the transformative effects it had on the intellectual, political, and cultural trajectories of nationalism, communism, Islamism, and other movements in the region. The volume illuminates some of the pathways by which people in this region worked to realize their intellectual, aesthetic and political visions and projects over the last tumultuous century.

Vol. 4

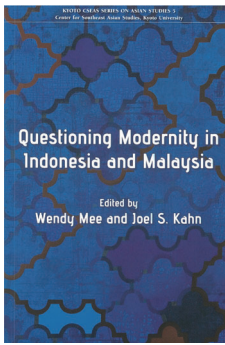
China and the Shaping of Indonesia, 1949-1965
Hong Liu, 2011.



The interactions and mutual perceptions of China and Indonesia were a significant element in Asia’s postcolonial transformation, but as a result of the prevailing emphasis on diplomatic and political relations within a Cold War and nation-state framework, their multi-dimensional interrelationship and its complex domestic ramifications have escaped scholarly scrutiny.

China and the Shaping of Indonesia provides a meticulous account of versatile interplay between knowledge, power, ethnicity, and diplomacy in the context of Sino-Indonesian interactions between 1949 and 1965. Taking a transnational approach that views Asia as a flexible geographical and political construct, this book addresses three central questions. First, what images of China were prevalent in Indonesia, and how were narratives about China construed and reconstructed? Second, why did the China Metaphor—the projection of an imagined foreign land onto the local intellectual and political milieu—become central to Indonesians’ conception of themselves and a cause for self criticism and rediscovery? Third, how was the China Metaphor incorporated into Indonesia’s domestic politics and culture, and how did it affect the postcolonial transformation, the fate of the ethnic Chinese minority, and Sino-Indonesian diplomacy?

Employing a wide range of hitherto untapped primary materials in Indonesian and Chinese as well as his own interviews, Hong Liu presents a compelling argument that many influential politicians and intellectuals, among them Sukarno, Hatta, and Pramoedya, utilized China as an alternative model of modernity in conceiving and developing projects of social engineering, cultural regeneration and political restructuring that helped shape the trajectory of modern Indonesia. The multiplicity of China thus constituted a site of political contestations and intellectual imaginations. The study is a major contribution both to the intellectual and political history of Indonesia and to the reconceptualization of Asian studies; it also serves as a timely reminder of the importance of historicizing China’s rising soft power in a transnational Asia.



Vol. 5

Questioning Modernity in Indonesia and Malaysia

Wendy Mee and Joel S. Kahn, eds., 2012.

Processes of transformation typically defined as “modernising” have been pervasive in Indonesia and Malaysia over an extended period of time and have played a central role in shaping the societies of both countries. *Questioning Modernity in Indonesia and Malaysia* engages critically with the concept of modernity considering the way it has been used in the analysis of cultural, social, economic and political processes in the two countries. The book argues that while Indonesia and Malaysia can both be considered fully modern, their modernities are not merely derivative of the Western understanding of the word.

Written by scholars from both “inside” and “outside” the region, the case studies presented in this volume highlight the extent to which the intellectual tools, concepts, and theories commonly used in academic research reflect a European/Western modernist imaginary. Starting from the premise that modernity viewed from a local rather than a Western perspective takes on different qualities, the authors show how the process of conducting social research in Asia might be re-conceptualized on the basis of a revised understanding of this crucial idea. Their essays make a compelling case for the need to re-assess the application of a supposedly “Western” concept to the study of Asia.

Vol. 6

Industrialization with a Weak State: Thailand's Development in Historical Perspective

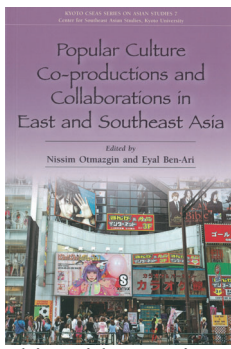
Somboon Siriprachai.

Kaoru Sugihara, Pasuk Phongpaichit, and Chris Baker, eds., 2012.



This collection of essays by Somboon Siriprachai offers a critical assessment of Thai industrialization, with a focus on industrial policy, rent seeking and income inequality. An economist by training, Somboon saw the Thai state as authoritarian rather than developmental, and criticized the adoption of policies that were oriented toward increasing government revenue instead of nurturing industrial development. While these policies achieved growth, they did not strengthen Thailand’s technological ability and industrial skills, or promote research and development. Somboon disputed the World Bank’s classification of Thailand as a Newly Industrializing Economy (NIE), supporting his position with empirical evidence and comparisons with Japan, South Korea and Taiwan. The success of these East Asian countries, he suggested, rested on the competence of the state to direct the accumulation process rather than reliance on any particular strategy for industrialization. Arguing that increased industrial productivity is the key to a country’s living standard and its ability to compete in the world market, he contended that government intervention was essential to successful late-comer industrialization.

Combining institutional economics with astute historical analysis, Somboon’s work provides a unique perspective on the transition of the Thai economy from around the mid-nineteenth century until 2000. His essays are a valuable contribution not only to Thai studies but also to the study of economic development of late-comer countries generally and the role of the state in that process.



Vol. 7

Popular Culture Co-productions and Collaborations in East and Southeast Asia

Nissim Otmazgin and Eyal Ben-Ari, eds., 2013.

This wide-ranging volume is the first to examine the characteristics, dynamics and wider implications of recently emerging regional production, dissemination, marketing and consumption systems of popular culture in East and Southeast Asia. Using tools based in a variety of disciplines—organizational analysis and sociology, cultural and media studies, and political science and history—it elucidates the underlying cultural economics and the processes of region-wide appropriation of cultural formulas and styles.

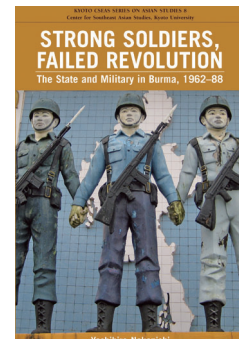
Through discussions of Japanese, Chinese, Korean, Philippine and Indonesian culture industries, the authors in the book describe a major shift in Asia's popular culture markets toward arrangements that transcend autonomous national economies by organizing and locating production, distribution, and consumption of cultural goods on a regional scale. Specifically, the authors deal with patterns of co-production and collaboration in the making and marketing of cultural commodities such as movies, music, comics, and animation.

The book uses case studies to explore the production and exploitation of cultural imaginaries within the context of intensive regional circulation of cultural commodities and images. Drawing on empirically-based accounts of co-production and collaboration in East and Southeast Asia's popular culture, it adopts a regional framework to analyze the complex interrelationships among cultural industries. This focus on a regional economy of transcultural production provides an important corrective to the limitations of previous studies that consider cultural products as text and use them to investigate the “meaning” of popular culture.

Vol. 8

Strong Soldiers, Failed Revolution: The State and Military in Burma, 1962-88

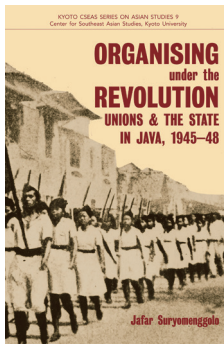
Yoshihiro Nakanishi, 2013.



General Ne Win's state reformation in the name of the “Burmese Way to Socialism” contributed to the expansion of the political role of the Myanmar Armed Forces, the *tatmadaw*, but the underlying dynamics of this change remain poorly understood. Drawing on propaganda publications, profiles of the country's political elites, and original documents in Burma's military archives, Yoshihiro Nakanishi offers a fresh look at the involvement of the *tatmadaw* in Burma's ideological discourse and civil-military relations.

The *tatmadaw*'s anti-communist propaganda during the 1950s was a key element in state ideology under the Ne Win regime, and the direct participation of *tatmadaw* officers in the Burma Socialist Programme Party and government ministries at the national and local level transformed the political party system and civilian bureaucracy. Personal relationships—between Ne Win and the *tatmadaw* officer corps, and within the military—were central to the growing influence of the military, and to the outcome of the political crisis and subsequent military coup d'état in 1988.

Nakanishi's discussion of these processes reveals many heretofore-unknown facts about this “dark age” in the country's political history, and highlights its institutional legacy for the post-1988 military regime and the reformist government that succeeded it. His thought-provoking conclusions are significant for Southeast Asia specialists and for students of politics generally, and his insights will be useful for anyone seeking to engage with Myanmar as it comes to terms with an outside world it once kept at arm's length.



Vol. 9

Organising under the Revolution: Unions & the State in Java, 1945-48

Jafar Suryomenggolo, 2013.

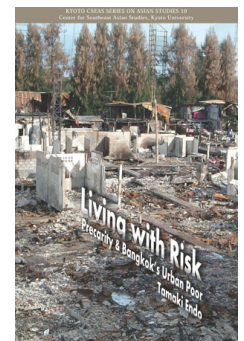
The years 1945–48 marked the peak of the Indonesian revolution, but they were also formative years for state-labor relationship in modern Indonesia. Drawing on a wide range of historical sources, Jafar Suryomenggolo reconstructs labor's initial drive to form and orient unions during this critical period. The historical narrative captures early unions' nationalist spirit and efforts to defend members' socio-economic interests, and shows the steps taken by the labour movement to maintain its independence and build institutional capacity within the new Indonesia state.

Organising under the Revolution challenges the prevailing assumptions that see labor movements as political arms of the post-colonial state. The author's conclusions provide a comparative lens for the study of labor movements in Southeast Asia, and developing countries in general.

Vol. 10

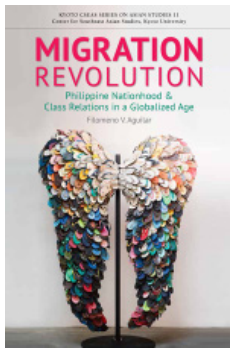
Living with Risk: Precarity & Bangkok's Urban Poor

Tamaki Endo, 2014.



The informal economy in Bangkok, Thailand, offers upward mobility but is fraught with risk. For members of the urban lower class, residence and occupation are closely inter-connected. Shifts in priorities in housing, occupation and education as family circumstances change affect the way they deploy their limited financial resources, while home fires and job lay-offs make it necessary for poor communities to accommodate frequent changes of residence and variations in production and consumption.

People with limited resources are extremely sensitive to uncertainty. *Living with Risk* examines how lower class communities in the inner city and the urban fringe of Bangkok view their employment prospects and living conditions, and how they manage risk. The author draws on two case studies, one considering the situation of women who became self-employed after losing factory jobs during Thailand's economic restructuring in the late 1990s, and the second a community displaced by a devastating fire. The book's detailed examination of the dynamics of the informal economy makes a substantial contribution to the literature on development economics in urban areas.



Vol. 11

Migration Revolution:

Philippine Nationhood & Class Relations in a Globalized Age

Filomeno V. Aguilar Jr., 2014.

Since the 1960s, overseas migration had become a major factor in the economy of the Philippines. It has also profoundly influenced the sense of nationhood of both migrants and nonmigrants. Migrant workers learned to view their home country as part of a plural world of nations, and they shaped a new sort of Filipino identity while appropriating the modernity of the outside world, where at least for a while they operated as insiders.

The global nomadism of Filipino workers brought about some fundamental reorientations. It revolutionized Philippine society, reignited a sense of nationhood, imposed new demands on the state, reconfigured the class structure, and transnationalized class and other social relations, even as it deterritorialized the state and impacted the destinations of migrant workers.

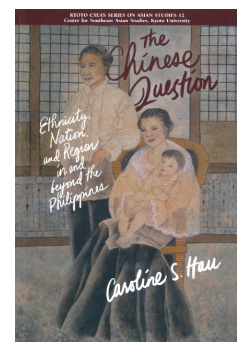
Philippine foreign policy now takes surprising turns in consideration of migrant workers and Filipinos living abroad. Many tertiary education institutions aim deliberately at the overseas employability of local graduates. And the "Fil-foreign" offspring of unions with partners from other nationalities add a new inflection to Filipino identity.

Vol. 12

The Chinese Question:

Ethnicity, Nation, and Region in and beyond the Philippines

Caroline S. Hau, 2014.



The rising strength of mainland China has spurred a revival of "Chineseness" in the Philippines. Perceived during the Cold War era as economically dominant, politically disloyal, and culturally different, the "Chinese" presented themselves as an integral part of the Filipino imagined community. Today, as Filipinos seek associations with China, many of them see the local Chinese community as key players in East Asian regional economic development.

With the revaluing of Chineseness has come a repositioning of "Chinese" racial and cultural identity. Philippine mestizos (people of mixed ancestry) form an important sub-group of the Filipino elite, but their Chineseness was occluded as they disappeared into the emergent Filipino nation. In the twentieth century, mestizos defined themselves and based claims to privilege on "white" ancestry, but mestizos are now actively reclaiming their "Chinese" heritage. At the same time, so-called "pure Chinese" are parlaying their connections into cultural, social, symbolic, or economic capital, and leaders of mainland Chinese state companies have entered into politico-business alliances with the Filipino national elite. As the meanings of "Chinese" and "Filipino" evolve, intractable contradictions are appearing in the concepts of citizenship and national belonging.

Through an examination of cinematic and literary works, *The Chinese Question* shows how race, class, ideology, nationality, territory, sovereignty, and mobility are shaping the discourses of national integration, regional identification, and global cosmopolitanism.

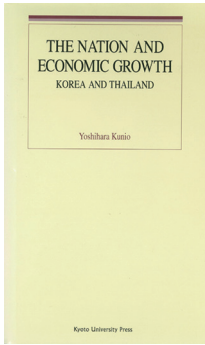
Kyoto Area Studies on Asia

This series was inaugurated in 1999 as a sister series of the Japanese Chiiki-Kenkyu-Sosho. It is a co-production between Kyoto University Press and Trans Pacific Press of Australia. As with its Japanese counterpart series, it was primarily designed as an outlet for CSEAS faculty's work. However, after 2000, we have opened it to submissions from area studies scholars from all over Asia. Increasing globalization has rendered all the more important our endeavor to understand the region and to address issues that arise from the region. On the foundation of our accumulated scholarship, this series seeks original contributions to Southeast Asian Studies, and prioritizes scholarly works based on sound research data and discussions with originality from Japan and all of Asia. The refereeing process is carried out by the publications committee of CSEAS, by requesting three top specialists in the field. Production is done by Trans Pacific Press.



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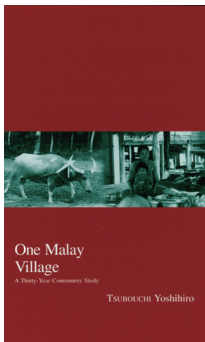
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Vol. 1

The Nation and Economic Growth: Korea and Thailand
YOSHIHARA Kunio, 1999.

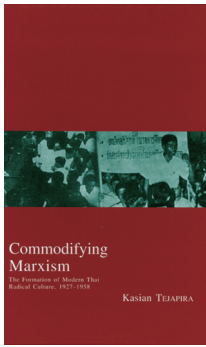
The book urges economists to pay greater attention to the nation as the context of economic growth. By taking Korea and Thailand as a pair of contrasting nations, the author shows how a nation's economic growth is influenced by the culture and institutions imbedded in it.



Vol. 2

One Malay Village: A Thirty-Year Community Study
TSUBOUCHI Yoshihiro, 2001.

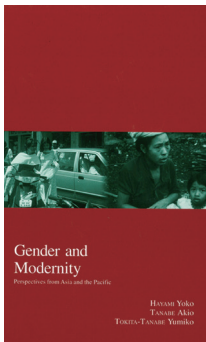
In a society recognized for its multi-racial constitution, the relative homogeneity of Kelantan has inspired numerous researchers to seek the “essence” of “Malay-ness” in the traditional ethnic events and distinctive form of Islam practiced there. Drawing on the research conducted during more than 10 site-visits to the Kelantan community over a 30 year period, *One Malay Village* is a comparison of Tsubouchi's initial and final surveys. Through the juxtaposition of two “snap-shots” taken 20 years apart he reveals a process of change occurring in the community which even the locals are at risk of over-looking. The rapid changes experienced by this Malay community expose the limitations of analytic frameworks such as urban-rural community, modernization, and urbanization.



Vol. 3

*Commodifying Marxism:
The Formation of Modern Thai Radical Culture, 1927-1958*
Kasian TEJAPIRA, 2001.

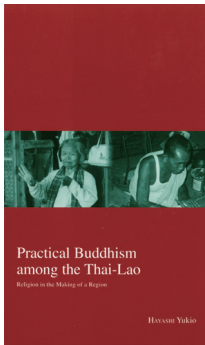
This study reveals a process of cultural and political interaction resulting in a mutual transformation of exogenous Marxism and indigenous Thai culture. Tejapira traces the introduction of Sino-Vietnamese communism into Siam during the absolute monarchy in the late 1920s until the late 1950s when, under the military regime, it emerges as a particularly Thai cultural phenomenon. Marxism/communism entered the post-war Thai cultural market in the form of printed commodities, whose demand, supply and reproduction ebbed and flowed with the volatile and violent tide of international and domestic events. It was paradoxically diffused but dissolved by capitalist publishing, censored yet promoted by anti-communist authoritarian regimes. Through this process some Thai radical intellectuals translated Marxism/communism into the Thai language and rhyming verse.



Vol. 4

Gender and Modernity: Perspectives from Asia and the Pacific
HAYAMI Yoko, TANABE Akio, and TOKITA-TANABE Yumiko, 2003.

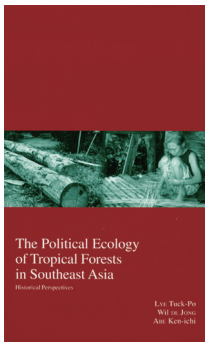
Drawing on a wealth of ethnographic fieldwork, this anthology examines the complexities of identity formation and self-positioning in post-colonial contexts, ranging from the impact of Christian missionaries on the women of Aboriginal Australia to the re-masculinization of post-colonial subjects in Eastern India, from the negotiation of gendered spaces in Indonesia and Thailand to the ways in which Japanese popular culture “plays” with gender identities. Focusing in particular on the negotiation of gender categories, these papers reveal that local actors are confronted with the competing values and rationalities of local traditions and global modernity.



Vol. 5

*Practical Buddhism among the Thai-Lao:
Religion in the Making of a Region*
HAYASHI Yukio, 2003.

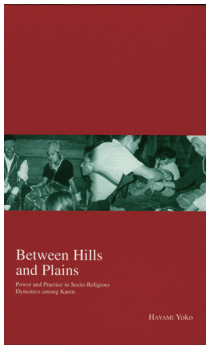
Based on long-term fieldwork, Hayashi presents the local history of Thai-Lao religion and society, up to and including its present-day dynamics. The volume clarifies the position of the Lao as a people as well as the social composition and changes in Lao village society. Working from the analytical premise that concepts such as Buddhism and magic are intrinsic to the multi-faceted statements of the people who live in the particular locality, Hayashi describes the diachronic process and the dynamics of indigenous religious “knowledge” in this regional context. The study reveals how religious practices, and associated knowledge of the dynamic local world, take diverse forms across the generations.



Vol. 6

*The Political Ecology of Tropical Forests in Southeast Asia:
Historical Perspectives*
LYE Tuck-Po, Will DE JONG, and ABE Ken-ichi, eds., 2003.

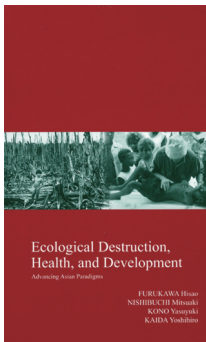
Following an interdisciplinary approach to debates about the future of tropical forests in Southeast Asia, the authors—each experts in their field—unravel the extent to which the interests of local inhabitants, nation-states and international environmental movements are intertwined. The volume investigates the highly politicized context in which local forestry problems intersect with global market forces and emphasizes the importance of examining local issues in their own right.



Vol. 7

*Between Hills and Plains:
Power and Practice in Socio-Religious Dynamics among Karen*
HAYAMI Yoko, 2004.

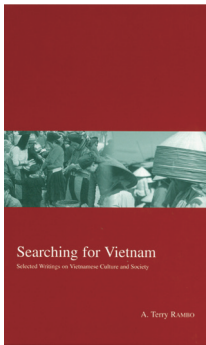
Located “betwixt and between” the hills and the plains, “tradition” and “modernity,” the peripheries and the mainstream of the modern nation-state, Hayami’s study of the Karen in northwestern Thailand provides a window into the ways people adapt their practices and values in the face of encroaching social and economic forces. Re-examining the historical records while providing a detailed ethnographic account of customary rituals and practices, Hayami overturns previous interpretations of religious adaptation which suggested that the uptake of Christianity and Buddhism in the region has been “superficially” concerned with embodied practices at the expense of doctrinal conformity.



Vol. 8

*Ecological Destruction, Health, and Development:
Advancing Asian Paradigms*
**FURUKAWA Hisao, NISHIBUCHI Mitsuaki, KONO Yasuyuki,
and KAIDA Yoshihiro, eds., 2004.**

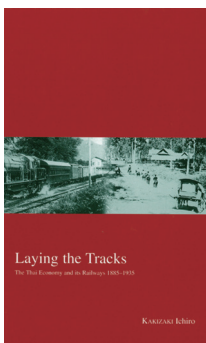
Uniquely interdisciplinary in orientation, experts in ecology, agriculture, medicine, and development studies have joined forces to produce this large-scale study. The authors argue that a number of qualitatively different regional types exist in the world, each comprising its own homeostasis. The book presents a fresh perspective on environmental area studies and demonstrates that the globalizing process leads to the destruction of the co-existence of human beings and their environment.



Vol. 9

*Searching for Vietnam:
Selected Writings on Vietnamese Culture and Society*
A. Terry RAMBO, 2005.

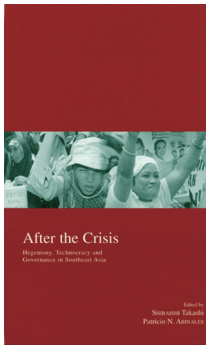
This volume brings together within a single set of covers much of what the author has written about Vietnam over the past 40 years. The book opens with an autobiographical account of his history as a Vietnam researcher that sets each of the selections into the context of the time and situation in which it was written. The writings are grouped into five topical sections. Each part includes a brief introduction that describes the selections it contains. Part I deals with cultural history, religion, and cultural ecology, Part II with the Vietnamese village, Part III with the impact of the war on South Vietnamese society, Part IV with Vietnam's development prospects in the its reform period, and Part V with problems of development in Vietnam's mountains.



Vol. 10

Laying the Tracks: The Thai Economy and Its Railways 1885-1935
KAKIZAKI Ichiro, 2005.

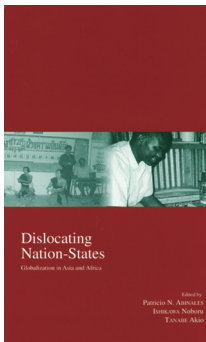
This economic history of the early development of Thailand's railways details the rail policies of the royal government, from the end of 19th century to 1932, when the Constitutional Revolution overthrew it. It also assesses the role and impact of the railways on Thailand's economy in terms of the degree to which they reduced transport time and cost, as well as the extent to which they altered the flow of commodities and the transportation of passengers across the country.



Vol. 11

*After the Crisis:
Hegemony, Technocracy and Governance in Southeast Asia*
SHIRAIISHI Takashi and Patricio N. ABINALES, eds., 2005.

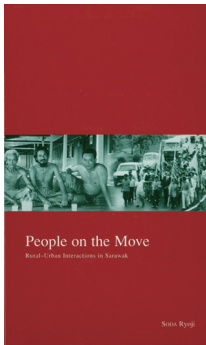
This book is about Southeast Asia—above all Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines—after the Asian financial crisis. It takes up the complex interactions and tensions among Southeast Asian states, markets and societies within the context of a regional order under American hegemony, with emphasis on individuals and collectivities whose thoughts and actions actively intervene in the shaping of relations between and among the three realms.



Vol. 12

Dislocating Nation-States: Globalization in Asia and Africa
Patricio N. ABINALES, ISHIKAWA Noboru, and TANABE Akio, eds.,
2005.

As much of the world turns its attention to questions of the role and even survival of the nation-state formation in an increasingly globalized world, the authors of this interdisciplinary volume shift the focus of the debate by examining various sites of social action where the nation-state is still in a formative stage even as it is increasingly under threat. Including micro level ethnographies, local histories and a macro-theoretical overview of the world-system, this volume directly engages with the complexities of globalization in marginal and troubled states; complexities that are themselves typically marginalized in debates all too often obsessed with the plight of the most powerful and developed nations.

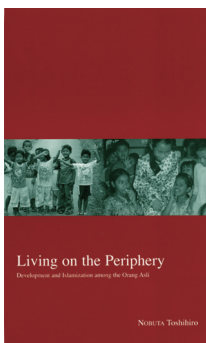


Vol. 13

People on the Move: Rural-Urban Interactions in Sarawak

SODA Ryoji, 2007.

Based on a decade of observation and interviews in a Sarawak village, Ryoji Soda examines out-migration from the village. The themes include: the migrants living strategies in urban areas; their frequent moves between rural and urban areas; and kinship relations between rural and urban residents. This is a fresh ethnographic perspective on human mobility, rural-urban interactions, development policy and family relations.

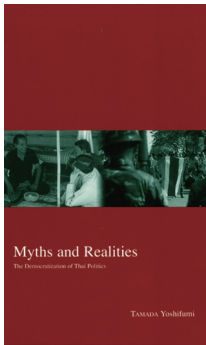


Vol. 14

Living on the Periphery: Development and Islamization among the Orang Asli

NOBUTA Toshihiro, 2008.

Using ethnographic data, this study reveals the way in which state-initiated development projects and the process of Islamization influence the life world of the Orang Asli, the indigenous group in Malaysia.

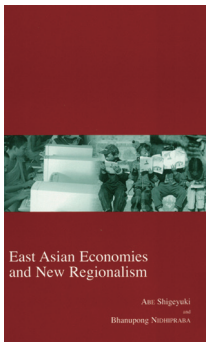


Vol. 15

Myths and Realities: The Democratization of Thai Politics

TAMADA Yoshifumi, 2008.

This award-winning study, now in paperback, traces the roots of Thailand's current political instability back to the 1990s and challenges the prevailing view that the nation's democratization process during that decade was led by the active middle class. Tamada argues that the key role played by the middle class was moderation rather than promotion of democracy. The middle class achieved discursive power after the May 1992 incident and prevented the numerical majority of the population, rural residents and the urban lower class, from gaining the hegemony. With a particular focus on "passive" political actors, this book demonstrates that the appeasement of the opponents of democratization is no less crucial than the emergence or empowerment of its proponents. The Japanese original of this publication won an Ohira Masayoshi Memorial Prize in 2003.

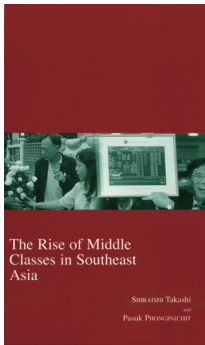


Vol. 16

East Asian Economies and New Regionalism

ABE Shigeyuki and Bhanupong NIDHIPRABA, eds., 2008.

In the face of the financial crisis of East Asia in 1997, Japan successfully pressed forth with the Miyazawa Plan and other efficient rescue packages while the IMF and the World Bank failed to present effective programs. With its presence established, Japan kept playing a leading role in formulating the Chiang Mai Initiative which facilitated bilateral and regional economic cooperation in the area. Based on the analysis of this process, the book examines the ways in which East Asia has grappled with the regional integration of the economies of the area. The study focuses upon competing developmental models, the effects of FTA and EPA, the initiatives of ASEAN, investments and trades in the region. The contributors to the book then inquire what can be done in financial and monetary domains with a special attention paid to the effects of the depreciation of currencies and the consequences of the IMF emergency policies. The study also addresses the issues of productivity, problems of agrarian small states and difficulties of the socially weak in the region.

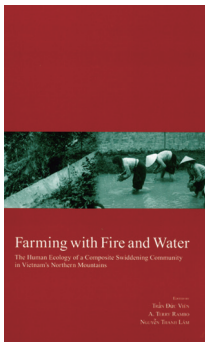


Vol. 17

The Rise of Middle Classes in Southeast Asia

SHIRAISHI Takashi and Pasuk PHONGPAICHIT, eds., 2008.

The rise of the new middle classes in Southeast Asia brought about important transformations in various countries politically, socially, economically and culturally, while producing new “East Asian lifestyles” that transcend national boundaries and cause reorganization of urban space. Based on the framework of comparative politics, this study first examines the regional significance of the growth of the middle classes after the economic crisis in 1997-1998 and pays special attention to the conditions which led to the fall of the Thaksin government as a consequence of a military coup. From the international relations point of view, this collective work by Southeast Asian specialists also uses abundant data to unravel the reorganization of the cultural industry across East Asia.

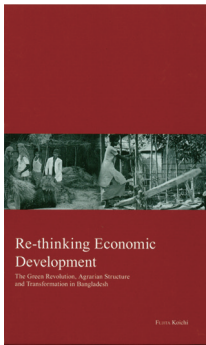


Vol. 18

Farming with Fire and Water: The Human Ecology of a Composite Swiddening Community in Vietnam's Northern Mountains

Trần Đức VIÊN, A. Terry RAMBO, and Nguyễn Thành LÂM, eds., 2009.

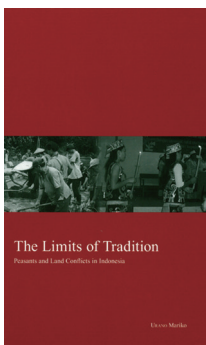
This volume offers the first detailed description of composite swiddening, a traditional Southeast Asian upland agricultural system that combines shifting cultivation fields on the hillsides with irrigated paddy fields in the valleys. The product of research over a 15-year period by natural and social scientists in Tat hamlet, a Da Bac Tay ethnic minority community, it challenges the conventional belief that shifting cultivation inevitably causes deforestation. Its 19 chapters describe this complex agroecosystem in terms of its multiple individual components, its structure, functioning, and sustainability; its social and economic dimensions; its adaptation to on-going demographic, economic, environmental, and policy changes; and its wider use elsewhere in Vietnam's northern mountains. It should be of interest to Southeast Asian area studies specialists, agricultural ecologists, ethnologists, and upland development policymakers.



Vol. 19

***Re-thinking Economic Development: The Green Revolution,
Agrarian Structure and Transformation in Bangladesh***
FUJITA Koichi, 2010.

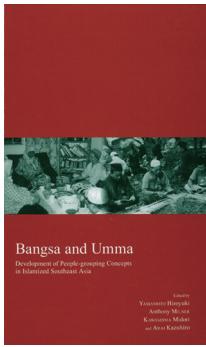
Fujita Koichi's study investigates the impact of agrarian development programs on rural class structure in Bangladesh and highlights how local administration of infrastructure affected the social stratification of villages. Fujita shows how the so-called Green Revolution was conducive to the formation of the groundwater market and the emergence of the "waterlords." This book demonstrates the ways in which the failure of formal finance facilities contributed to credit flow from the wealthy to the poor, with the transformation of the potato-marketing system and the structure of rural finance.



Vol. 20

The Limits of Tradition: Peasants and Land Conflicts in Indonesia
URANO Mariko, 2010.

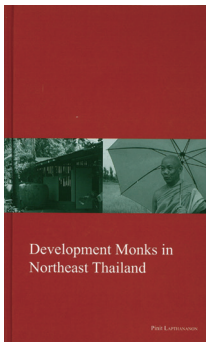
The Limits of Tradition explores the discourse of *adat* (customary or traditional) landownership that played an important role in peasant resistance against Indonesia's state development programs demonstrating its inherent limits as a viable instrument for enhancing the rights of forest-dwelling communities. Urano traces the process in which the government and NGOs developed competing interpretations of discourse and presents detailed fieldwork on how the lower classes appropriated it. This book presents an in-depth study of the role of subaltern elites in creating and organizing counter-hegemonic culture.



Vol. 21

*Bangsa and Umma:
Development of People-grouping Concepts in Islamized Southeast Asia*
YAMAMOTO Hiroyuki, Anthony MILNER, KAWASHIMA Midori,
and ARAI Kazuhiro, eds., 2011.

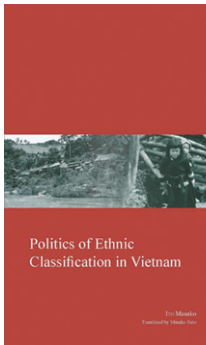
Having experienced a large-scale reorganization of social order over the past decade, the people of the Malay world have struggled to position themselves. They have been classified—and have classified themselves—with categories as *bangsa* (nation/ethnic group) and *umma* (Islamic network). In connection with these key concepts, this study explores a variety of dimensions of these and other “people-grouping” classifications, which also include Malayu, Jawi, and Paranakan. The book examines how these categories played a significant part in the colonial and post-colonial periods in areas ranging from Malaysia, Indonesia, and the Philippines. It demonstrates the extent to which shifting social conditions interact with the contours of group identity. This is a collaborative work by scholars based in the US, Japan, Malaysia, and Australia.



Vol. 22

Development Monks in Northeast Thailand
Pinit LAPHTHANANON, 2012.

This study examines the role of Buddhist monks as development agents in rural Thailand. Through 20 years of field studies, and with a focus on Northeast Thailand (which is known as Isan and long classified as the poorest region of Thailand), author Pinit Laphthananon investigates development in contemporary Thailand. Although development monks form a small percentage of the monks in Isan, or in Thailand as a whole, their actions have been highly visible in Thai society for more than five decades, and they have helped to maintain a balance between modernization and traditional culture. The book examines the role of Buddhism, investigates religious and socioeconomic activities, and probes the changing approach to development—with an emphasis on economic growth to support both social and human development, self-sufficiency, community participation and empowerment, and the revitalization of traditional knowledge and folk wisdom. The role of *Development Monks in Northeast Thailand* will help in understanding the process of development and social change in Isan society.



Vol. 23

Politics of Ethnic Classification in Vietnam

ITO Masako

Translated by Minako SATO, 2013.

Officially, the Socialist Republic Vietnam has a total of 54 ethnic groups, including the majority Kinh and 53 ethnic minority groups. In this book, Ito Masako examines the history of the ethnic group determination process, highlighting some of the challenges the official ethnic group determination process poses to both the state and the affected peoples. Vietnam has proudly embraced its multiethnic identity, seeking the equality of all ethnic groups in the interests of national unity. Yet, among other things, it appears that the total number of ethnic categories was rather arbitrarily determined initially, and then fiercely defended by influential politicians and academics. Furthermore, Ito's extensive field surveys reveal that ethnic policies are frequently manipulated at the regional and local levels in pursuit of economic interests, and not infrequently, to the detriment of those they were intended to benefit.

Monographs of the CSEAS

This series was inaugurated in 1966 at the time of the foundation of CSEAS, along with the Japanese language series, Tonanajia-Kenkyu-Sosho. University of Hawai'i Press has published the titles after Volume 7, and presently there are 21 titles. Submitted manuscripts first go through the refereeing process by the publications committee of CSEAS, where three top scholars in the field are asked to referee. Then, the manuscript is sent to the University of Hawai'i Press, where it undergoes the press's own editorial screening. As a university press, high readability and marketability is required in addition to scholarly merit.



University of Hawai'i Press
Tel: 1-808-956-8255
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Website: <http://www.uhpress.hawaii.edu/>

Vol. 1

Field Crops in Thailand

Takashi Sato, 1966.

Vol. 2

Glutinous Rice in Northern Thailand

Tadayo Watabe, 1967.

Vol. 3

Geology and Mineral Resources in Thailand and Malaya

Kiyoshi Takimoto, ed., 1968.

Vol. 4

Lowland Rice Soils in Thailand

Keizaburo Kawaguchi and Kazutake Kyuma, 1969.

Vol. 5

Lowland Rice Soils in Malaya

Keizaburo Kawaguchi and Kazutake Kyuma, 1969.

Vol. 6

Alor Janggus, A Chinese Community in Malaya

Kiyoshige Maeda, 1967.

Vol. 7

The Economic Development of East and Southeast Asia

Shinichi Ichimura, ed., 1975.

Vol. 8

The Japanese and Sukarno's Indonesia:

Tokyo-Jakarta Relations, 1951-1966

Masashi Nishihara, 1976.

Vol. 9

Southeast Asia: Nature, Society and Development

Contributions to Southeast Asian Studies

Shinichi Ichimura, ed. 1977.

Vol. 10

Paddy Soils in Tropical Asia:

Their Material Nature and Fertility

Keizaburo Kawaguchi and Kazutake Kyuma, 1977.

Vol. 11

Japanese Investment in Southeast Asia

Kunio Yoshihara, 1978.

Vol. 12

Thailand: A Rice-Growing Society

Yoneo Ishii, ed.

Translated by Peter and Stephanie Hawkes, 1978.

Vol. 13

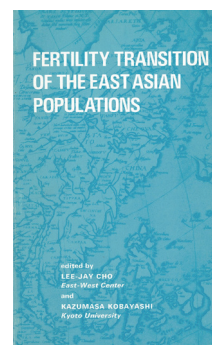
Fertility Transition of the East Asian Populations

Lee-Jay Cho and Kazumasa Kobayashi, eds., 1980.

Are East Asian populations with a common Chinese cultural background different in their demographic behavior—as manifested in observed population changes - from other populations in Asia and other regions?

Do populations under Chinese cultural influence share some unique cultural elements that facilitate rapid fertility transition?

This valuable collection of papers presents country-specific analyses of fertility change throughout East Asia, providing a basis for further research on the relationship between the common Chinese cultural background and the demographic transition.



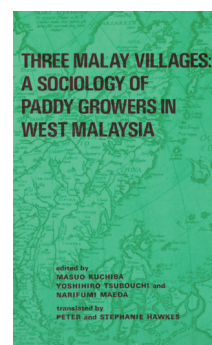
Vol. 14

Three Malay Villages: A Sociology of Paddy Growers in West Malaysia

Masuo Kuchiba, Yoshihiro Tsubouchi, and Narifumi Maeda, eds.

Translated by Peter and Stephanie Hawkes, 1979.

Village society in Southeast Asia is considered on the whole to be loosely knit, especially in comparison with the very rigidly structured society of Japanese villages. In this book, the authors bring their intimate knowledge of Japanese farming villages to bear in their examination of the social characteristics of the Malay paddy-growing villages from anthropological, sociological and agricultural standpoints. They also seek to uncover the principles governing collective life in rural areas. The end results give concrete examples of life in Malay villages and present readers with important clues to the understanding of problems faced by villages in Southeast Asia.



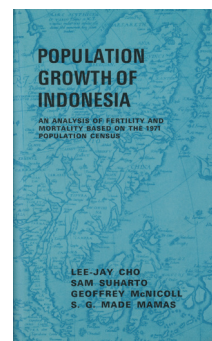
Vol. 15

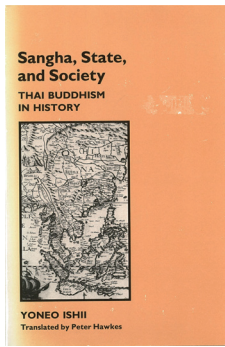
Population Growth of Indonesia:

An Analysis of Fertility and Mortality Based on the 1971 Population Census

Lee-Jay Cho, Sam Suharto, Geoffrey McNicoll, and S.G. Made Mamas, 1980.

Four specialists on Indonesian population have collaborated on this useful analysis of census data. A major contribution of the book is the regency-level mapping of fertility patterns—a type of analysis greatly needed in a country as culturally and economically diverse as Indonesia. For example, the authors have distinguished for “fertility regions” within rural Java and Bali, and further note that fertility in cities in Java is closely correlated with fertility in their hinterlands.

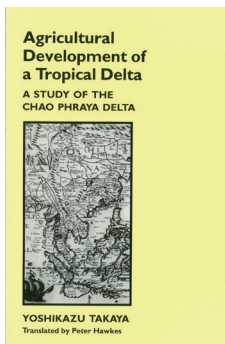




Vol. 16

Sangha, State, and Society: Thai Buddhism in History
Yoneo Ishii. Translated by Peter Hawkes, 1986.

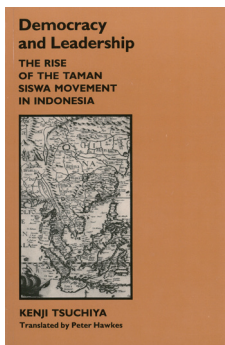
This book shows how the Thai buddhist sangha has, in the course of history, come to play a crucial role in the formation of a Buddhist polity in Thailand.



Vol. 17

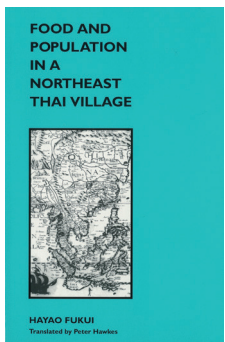
***Agricultural Development of a Tropical Delta:
A Study of the Chao Phraya Delta***
Yoshikazu Takaya. Translated by Peter Hawkes, 1987.

The vast deltas of Southeast Asia have been called the world's ricebowl. Apart from the fact that they are low, swampy expanses where floating rice is grown, however, the actual conditions of these deltas have remained largely unknown. This book attempts to portray the state of the ecology and landuse in one of these vast areas, Thailand's Chao Phraya delta.



Vol. 18

***Democracy and Leadership:
The Rise of the Taman Siswa Movement in Indonesia***
Kenji Tsuchiya. Translated by Peter Hawkes, 1988.



Vol. 19

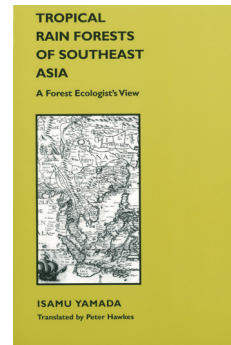
Food and Population in a Northeast Thai Village
Hayao Fukui. Translated by Peter Hawkes, 1993.

This is a study of peasant agriculture, economics, demography, and social organisation in Northeast Thailand and includes valuable discussions about peasants and their adaptive strategies. Along with discussing the constraints in agricultural intensification in a high-risk environment which offers new insights into the failure of rural development efforts in the region.

Vol. 20

Tropical Rain Forests of Southeast Asia: A Forest Ecologist's View
Isamu Yamada. Translated by Peter Hawkes, 1997.

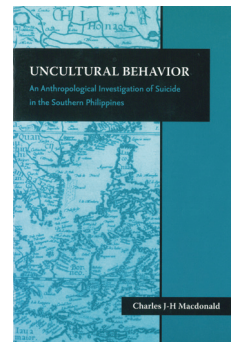
Although global environmental problems created by the disappearance of tropical rain forests are all too well known, the forests themselves—vast in size and rich in diversity — are the least understood of the world's ecosystems. This book presents one researcher's view of Southeast Asia's tropical rain forests, based on a quarter century of fieldwork in a wide range of forest types. Moving from the mangrove of the coastal belt, inland through freshwater and peat swamp forests, to the lowland dipterocarp forests of the heartlands, and up to the montane forests, the author's lively account contains a wealth of detailed observations that effectively communicate the complex natural structure of tropical rain forests while providing the reader with candid first impressions—mud, mosquitoes, and all.



Vol. 21

Uncultural Behavior: An Anthropological Investigation of Suicide in the Southern Philippines
Charles J-H Macdonald, 2007.

Macdonald is a social anthropologist specializing in the Philippines and Southeast Asia. His acquaintance with the Palawan people in the Philippines dates from 1970 and repeated visits convinced him that for the people of Kulbi-Kenipaqqan, who lead an outwardly peaceful existence in a remote corner of Palawan island, suicide was an endemic and enduring phenomenon repeating itself with unusual and stubborn frequency. Why would they fall victim to despair? To deal with this issue, Macdonald probes not only the beliefs, customs, and general disposition of this Palawan people, but also representations and concepts relating to suicide. He looks at the phenomenon (a stable and high rate of suicide) from the point of view of neurobiology and genetics as well as from a psychological, social, and historical perspective and considers that suicide is a learned behavior. As such suicide could be called “uncultural” since this type of behavior conflicts with explicitly stated social and cultural values. This study may mean that “culture” as anthropologists look at it—as a symbolic structure or as a set of rules and values—does not really explain all aspects of human behavior and says little about the real inner conflicts that decide individual fates.





The Center for Southeast Asian Studies (CSEAS), Kyoto University was founded in 1963. Since then, it has focused on the dynamic differences and diversity that exist within the region. As a research Center of Excellence, it embraces a multidisciplinary approach to area studies by including a synergy of not only the humanities and social sciences, but also other disciplines such as agronomy, ecology, medicine, and the natural sciences. CSEAS offers an exciting arena for interdisciplinary joint research programs. This unique characteristic allows CSEAS to stand out from other area studies institutions and facilities around the world by placing great emphasis on conducting comparative and comprehensive studies necessary to build a more complete picture of the region.

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