

First Southeast Asia Regional Conference Of Psychology

This book presents a varied and multi-dimensional view of challenges of governance in Southeast Asia and ASEAN through the variety of disciplines and nationalities involved. In light of 50 years of regional collaboration and integration as the member states of ASEAN seek to chart out a future path for the region, this book is dedicated to showcasing different challenges to governance that occur due to internal and external pressures for the various member states. The editors are particularly interested in the multi-level governance challenges on issues of democracy, equity, and sustainability, the adaptation of policies and norms to fit an ASEAN way, and the changing roles of civil society and citizens in this process of seeking a common identity and voice. The book is divided into four sections. The first section introduces the fundamental political institutional dynamics that are in play within the region and the interplay between regional forces and national norms. The second section tackles the economic and legal discourses that various member states face in relation to external and internal pressures related to international and regional trade and industry. The third section focuses on issues of sustainability and equity resulting from the vast socio-spatial differences in the varied cities and regions of member states. In the final section, the authors discuss dilemmas resulting from economic growth in exploitative industries and the impact that has on the local and regional community through the lenses of inclusivity and justice. Written by a diverse collection of policy makers, researchers, educators and activists from the regions discussed, this book provides an authoritative first-hand analysis of key challenges to governance in Southeast Asia and ASEAN. As such, this volume is an excellent resource for academics, advanced masters and PhD candidates interested in the region, and major Southeast Asian research institutes and centers as well as policy makers and influencers at both national and regional levels within the region.

The 36 chapters in this collection have been selected to give an overview of recent research into prehistoric and early historic archaeology in Southeast Asia. In the first chapter Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn of Thailand comments on the significance of the inscriptions from the important Khmer temple, Prasat Phnom Rung in northeastern Thailand. Following this, Professor Charles Higham gives an original and insightful survey of the prehistoric threads linking south China and the countries of modern Southeast Asia.

Throughout its history, the United States has been both imperialistic and anticolonial: imperialistic in its expansion across the continent and across oceans to colonies such as the Philippines, and anticolonial in its rhetoric and ideology. How did this contradiction shape its interactions with European colonists and Southeast Asians after the United States joined the ranks of colonial powers in 1898? Anne L. Foster argues that the actions of the United States

functioned primarily to uphold, and even strengthen, the colonial order in Southeast Asia. The United States participated in international agreements to track and suppress the region's communists and radical nationalists, and in economic agreements benefiting the colonial powers. Yet the American presence did not always serve colonial ends; American cultural products (including movies and consumer goods) and its economic practices (such as encouraging indigenous entrepreneurship) were appropriated by Southeast Asians for their own purposes. Scholars have rarely explored the interactions among the European colonies of Southeast Asia in the early twentieth century. Foster is the first to incorporate the United States into such an analysis. As she demonstrates, the presence of the United States as a colonial power in Southeast Asia after the First World War helps to explain the resiliency of colonialism in the region. It also highlights the inexorable and appealing changes that Southeast Asians perceived as possibilities for the region's future.

Covers period up to December 31, 1980.

Early Cultures of Mainland Southeast Asia

Selected Executive Session Hearings of the Committee, 1951-56; Vol. XVIII: U.S. Policy in the Far East

Southeast Asian Houses

Human Well-being and Sustainable Development

Hearings Before the United States House Committee on Foreign Affairs, Subcommittee on Europe, Subcommittee on the Far East and the Pacific Ocean Area, Eighty-Third Congress, First Session and Eighty-Third Congress, Second Session and Eighty-Second Congress, Second Session and Eighty-Fourth Congress, First Session. Development in Southeast Asia, the China Question

Study 1 in the Guam Doctrine: Elements of Implementation

Political and Security Dynamics of South and Southeast Asia

"Drawing on work in a range of disciplines-including history, anthropology, demography, development, environmental studies, political studies, health, sociology and the arts-this work approaches East Asia from new perspectives. The book looks at contemporary Japan and Korea and focuses on many facets of Chinese culture, artistic production, economic development, digital issues, education and international collaboration" -

This book seeks to explain two core paradoxes associated with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN): How have diverse states hung together and stabilized relations in the face of competing interests, divergent preferences, and arguably weak cooperation? How has a group of lesser, self-identified Southeast Asian powers gone beyond its original regional purview to shape the form and content of Asian Pacific and East Asian regionalisms? According to Alice Ba, the answers lie in ASEAN's founding arguments: arguments that were premised on an

assumed regional disunity. She demonstrates how these arguments draw critical causal connections that make Southeast Asian regionalism a necessary response to problems, give rise to its defining informality and consensus-seeking process, and also constrain ASEAN's regionalism. Tracing debates about ASEAN's intra- and extra-regional relations over four decades, she argues for a process-driven view of cooperation, sheds light on intervening processes of argument and debate, and highlights interacting material, ideational, and social forces in the construction of regions and regionalisms.

Southeast Asia is regarded as one of the birthplaces of modern humans. Recent genetic evidence shows that it was probably the entry point of modern humans from Africa into East Asia and Oceania. With the help of new markers X mostly from the Y-chromosome and mtDNA X several recent efforts have been made to study the populations of Southeast Asia, which have been somewhat neglected in the past. A new picture of the origin and migrations of modern humans in this region is quickly emerging. In this book, the leading researchers in the studies of Southeast Asian, East Asian, and Oceanian populations present the most up-to-date results of their research.

The 2 1/2 years since ASEAN's founding have been a time of testing for the organization and for the general concept of Southeast Asian regional cooperation. A stocktaking of ASEAN's progress to date is of value in light of the association's potential importance in regional and international affairs. The basic approach of the paper is to examine the current strengths and weaknesses of ASEAN in order to arrive at conclusions about the viability of the organization. (Author).

First supplement

State Formation in Southeast Asia

Development and Regional Integration in Southeast Asia and ASEAN

Trade Routes and Cultural Spheres

Southeast Asia in Perspective

History, Culture, and Region in Southeast Asian Perspectives

Early Navigation in the Asia-Pacific Region

This study focuses on the distribution of early Dong Son bronze drums, from their centres of production in north Vietnam throughout Mainland and Island Southeast Asia, as evidence of cultural contact and cross-regional exchange along river and maritime routes from the late Metal Age to the proto-historic period. This is the period just prior to, and overlapping with, the first Chinese and Indian influences in the wider region. The exchange of bronze drums established alliances between early centres favouring the trade of other goods. Such early centres allow us to identify early cultural spheres which set the stage for the process of state formation in the historic period. Adopting a synoptic view over the entire distribution across present national boundaries, the author analyses

the implications of what types of drums are found where. As a working tool towards this goal, she identifies specific regional clusters. Each cluster of drums highlights and clarifies specific questions regarding chronology, routes of transmission, the geographical extent of trade networks, and new local bronze casting traditions arising from the influence of the imported bronze drums.

Human Well-being and Sustainable Development Proceedings of International Conference the First Southeast Asia Regional Conference of Psychology Proceedings of the First Asian Regional Conference of Catholic Universities Theme, the Role of Catholic Universities in Southeast Asia : August 1-4, [1967], Manila Music in Southeast Asia Record of Proceedings of the First Regional Music Conference of Southeast Asia, Held on August 29-31, 1955, at the University of the Philippines, Diliman, Quezon City, Philippines (Re) Negotiating East and Southeast Asia Region, Regionalism, and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Stanford University Press

This book presents the proceedings of the international academic workshop on "Early Navigation in the Asia-Pacific Region: A Maritime Archaeological Perspective" held from June 21-23, 2013 at Harvard University campus and organized by Harvard-Yenching Institute. It includes high-quality papers focusing on the historical shipwrecks investigated by underwater archaeologists from Eastern Asian, including southern China, Vietnam, Thailand, the Philippines, Indonesia and Malaysia, and North America, including California, Oregon and Washington in the US, as well as Mexico. These investigations reveal the history of the early pan-Pacific navigation and maritime globalization from the 16th to the 18th century, covering the background and formation, concept and practice, as well as the results and influence of this early globalization and global economy, emphasizing the maritime archaeological evidence of Spanish exploration of transportation between East Asia and North America. The book provides an excellent opportunity for maritime archaeologists from both sides of the Pacific to share the latest findings and new developments in maritime archaeological exploration. It discusses 16-18th century nautical trade and maritime cultural history and provides a comprehensive overview of research work in the Asia-Pacific region.

Since the early 1990s and the end of the Cold War, the implications of China's rising power have come to dominate the security agenda of the Asia-Pacific region. This book is the first to comprehensively chart the development of Southeast Asia's relations with the People's Republic of China (PRC) from 1949 to 2010, detailing each of the eleven countries' ties to the PRC and showing how strategic concerns associated with China's regional posture have been a significant factor in shaping their foreign and defence policies. In addition to assessing bilateral ties, the book also examines the institutionalization of relations between the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and China. The first part of the book covers the period 1949-2010: it examines Southeast Asian responses to the PRC in the context of the ideological and geopolitical rivalry of the Cold War; Southeast Asian countries' policies towards the PRC in first decade of the post-Cold War era; and deepening ties between the ASEAN states and the PRC in the first decade of the twenty-first century. Part Two analyses the evolving relationships between the countries of mainland Southeast Asia - Vietnam, Thailand, Myanmar, Laos and Cambodia - and China. Part Three reviews ties between the states of maritime Southeast Asia - Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines, Brunei and East Timor - and the PRC. Whilst the primary focus of the book is the security dimension of Southeast Asia-China relations, it also takes full account of political relations and the burgeoning economic ties between the two sides. This book is a timely contribution to the literature on the fast changing geopolitics of the Asia-Pacific region.

Report of the Delegation to the Western Pacific and Southeast Asia of the Committee on Armed Services, House of Representatives, One Hundred First Congress

Fluid Iron

The United States and Europe in Colonial Southeast Asia, 1919-1941

Projections of Power

Early Interactions Between South and Southeast Asia

Global East Asia

10th Annual Exhibition : Conference on Art in the Southeast Asia and Today's Problems :
April 27 to April 30, 1957, Philippine Women's University : Exhibition, April 27 to May

12, Northern Motors Showroom

Security and economic imperatives are increasingly intertwining the destinies of Southeast Asia and South Asia, making it necessary for scholars on both sides to deepen their understanding of each other's regions. This collection of papers, first presented at a Dialogue between the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies in Singapore and the Observer Research Foundation of India in March 2006, provides perspectives from India and Singapore on some of the major security and political issues facing the two regions. The subjects covered include regional integration trends as symbolized by the first East Asian Summit, the roles of the major powers, maritime security and naval deployments in the Indian Ocean region, and political and security developments within Southeast Asia.

The archaeology of the early cultures of mainland Southeast Asia has been transformed in the ten years since Charles Higham published the first major summary of the period from 10000 BC to the fall of the Kingdom of Angkor. He has now written an entirely new book, which takes into account a host of new discoveries. The dynamic coastal hunter-gatherers at Khok Phanom Di provide a startling image quite at variance with our earlier understanding of this period. The origins of rice cultivation in the Yangzi Valley, linked with the distribution of the languages, provides a whole new view of the spread of farming communities. At last, the origins and dating of the Bronze Age are resolved, and the social life from mines to settlements, and on to the rituals of death, can be followed. New excavations at large Iron Age sites in Cambodia and Thailand now allow us to appreciate the vigour and dynamism of societies on the brink of the transition to the state. A fresh appraisal of the available inscriptions has opened new vistas on the origins and development of the great kingdom of Angkor. Professor Higham has integrated all these new findings into a fascinating account of Southeast Asia's past, bringing a freshness and vigour to the period which can only provide for a fuller understanding of how this vital region has developed over the millennia into its present form.

The historiography of the Cold War has long been dominated by American motivations and concerns, with Southeast Asian perspectives largely confined to the Indochina wars and Indonesia under Sukarno. Southeast Asia's Cold War corrects this situation by examining the international politics of the region from within rather than without. It provides an up-to-date, coherent narrative of the Cold War as it played out in Southeast Asia against a backdrop of superpower rivalry. When viewed through a Southeast Asian lens, the Cold War can be traced back to the interwar years and antagonisms between indigenous communists and their opponents, the colonial governments and their later successors. Burma, Malaysia, Singapore, Brunei, and the Philippines join Vietnam and Indonesia as key regional players with their own agendas, as evidenced by the formation of SEATO and the Bandung conference. The threat of global Communism orchestrated from Moscow, which had such a powerful hold in the West, passed largely unnoticed in Southeast Asia, where ideology took a back

seat to regime preservation. China and its evolving attitude toward the region proved far more compelling: the emergence of the communist government there in 1949 helped further the development of communist networks in the Southeast Asian region. Except in Vietnam, the Soviet Union's role was peripheral: managing relationships with the United States and China was what preoccupied Southeast Asia's leaders. The impact of the Sino-Soviet split is visible in the decade-long Cambodian conflict and the Sino-Vietnamese War of 1979. This succinct volume not only demonstrates the complexity of the region, but for the first time provides a narrative that places decolonization and nation-building alongside the usual geopolitical conflicts. It focuses on local actors and marshals a wide range of literature in support of its argument. Most importantly, it tells us how and why the Cold War in Southeast Asia evolved the way it did and offers a deeper understanding of the Southeast Asia we know today.

This new edition comprises the historical, political and economic accounts of Southeast Asia (SEA) contained in the First Edition plus the authors' reinterpretation based on events in SEA from 1986 to 1990. The study underscores characteristics of indigenous and colonial political cultures, the influence of nationalism, and the impact of the Vietnam War on the region. A watershed in Southeast Asian and world affairs, the war in Vietnam is addressed at length in the chapter on Vietnam. Other areas of concern in this new edition include: Kampuchea (Cambodia), Malaysia, Singapore, Burma, Thailand, Indonesia, Philippines, ASEAN and Regional Change.

Selected Papers from the 10th International Conference of the European Association of Southeast Asian Archaeologists : the British Museum, London, 14th-17th September 2004

Uncovering Southeast Asia's Past

Region, Regionalism, and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations

Selected Essays

10th Annual Exhibition Held April 27 to May 12, 1957

The Cambridge History of Southeast Asia: From early times to c. 1800

Early Southeast Asia

Southeast Asia has long been seen as a unity, although other terms have been used to describe it: Further India, Lit, the Nanyang. The region has had a protracted maritime history. Confucianism, Buddhism, Islam, Hinduism, Christianity, all represented. It has seen a quintet of colonial powers - Britain, France, the Netherlands, Spain, the United States. recently, it has become one of the fastest growing parts of the world economy. The very term 'Southeast Asia' is cl than a geographical expression. The Cambridge History of Southeast Asia is a multi-authored treatment of the whole mainland and island Southeast Asia from Burma to Indonesia. Unlike other histories of the region, it is not divided on

country-by-country basis and is not structured purely chronologically, but rather takes a thematic and regional approach to Southeast Asia's history. This volume, the first of two, covers the period from the region's pre-history up to the early nineteenth century of the Christian era, tracing the development of early politics, the integration of religion with social and cultural life, the great changes caused by the advent of the Europeans in the region and the increasing incorporation of Southeast Asian trade into international markets. Under the editorship of Nicholas Tarling, Professor of History at the University of Auckland in New Zealand, each chapter is well integrated into the whole. Professor Tarling has assembled a highly respected team of international scholars who have presented the latest historical research on the region and succeeded in producing a provocative and exciting account of the region's history.

Includes the following countries: Myanmar (Burma), Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Brunei, and the Philippines.

The collection of essays in this volume was first published in 1982 by the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Singapore. In this revised edition, another 180 pages have been added which should be read as an extended commentary on the earlier volume. It not only provides new perspectives but also takes into account some developments in the field of earlier Southeast Asian studies since 1982. For customers in Australia, New Zealand, Southeast Asia, East Asia, and North Asia.

Contains a collection of papers produced by participants (U.S. and regional scholars and analysts) at a conference, "Asia's New America," held at the Naval War College in Newport, Rhode Island, in May 2006. What are the implications of Asia's long-term transformation for U.S. interests? How might change reconfigure American security requirements in the next decade and beyond? On what basis does United States reaffirm yet redefine its enduring commitment to regional order? This book is a collaborative effort involving prominent specialists on both sides of the Pacific. The book focuses on underlying trends toward American power and policy, especially as viewed by strategic analysts within the region. Various contributors describe contradictory attitudes toward American power. Most states hope to deepen ties with the United States, while avoiding comprehensive envelopment in U.S. strategy. There is a tension between the preference for continued American regional involvement, while seeking to limit possibilities of highly intrusive U.S. policy interventions. Both considerations continue to shape regional attitudes toward American power, especially U.S. military power--Publisher's description.

ASEAN and Regional Order

Expanding Tradition

"How the Dominoes Fell"

Reflections on Cross-cultural Exchange

The Distribution of Bronze Drums in Early Southeast Asia

Proceedings of International Conference the First Southeast Asia Regional Conference of Psychology
A Maritime Archaeological Perspective

Tan Ta Sen has modestly suggested that, as a book to illustrate the peaceful impact of culture contact, he is concerned to show how such cultural influences not only led to transmissions, conversions and transferences involving Inner Asian Muslims from China and Yunnan Muslims, Chams, Javanese, Malays, Arabs and Indians, but also enabled many Chinese in the Malay world to retain their non-Muslim cultural traits. In placing Cheng Ho's voyages in this context, the author offers a fresh perspective on a momentous set of events in Chinese maritime history. Professor Wang Gungwu, National University of Singapore. Tan Ta Sen's book on Cheng Ho and Islam in Southeast Asia is not the first one on the subject, but it is the first book that puts Cheng Ho's voyages in the larger context of "culture contact" in China and beyond. He has garnered numerous sources, from published documents to architectural sites and buildings, to support his arguments. He has done much more than previous scholars writing on this subject. - Professor Leo Suryadinata, Chinese Heritage Centre (Singapore). This long-awaited book is welcomed by the academic community ... Tan Ta Sen has used historical facts to strengthen the argument on the existence of the "Third Wave," i.e. "the Chinese Wave," in the spread of Islam in the Southeast Asian region. Until now, we only know two major waves, i.e. the India-Gujarat Wave and the Middle East Wave through the development of trade relations. - Professor A. Dahana, University of Indonesia (Jakarta).

Institutional activities have remarkably transformed East Asia, a region once known for the absence of regionalism and regime-building efforts. Yet the dynamics of this Asian institutionalization have remained an understudied area of research. This book offers one of the first scholarly attempts to clarify what constitutes institutionalization in East Asia and to systematically trace the origins, discern the features, and analyze the prospects of ongoing institutionalization processes in the world's most dynamic region. Institutionalizing East Asia comprises eight essays, grouped thematically into three sections. Part I considers East and Southeast Asia as focal points of inter-state exchanges and traces the institutionalization of inter-state cooperation first among the Southeast Asian states and then among those of the wider East Asia. Part II examines the institutionalization of regional collaboration in four domains: economy, security, natural disaster relief, and ethnic conflict management. Part III discusses the institutionalization dynamics at the sub-regional and inter-regional levels. The essays in this book offer a useful source of reference for scholars and researchers specializing in East Asia, regional architecture, and institution-building in international relations. They will also be of interest to postgraduate and research students interested in ASEAN, the drivers and limits of international cooperation, as well as the role of regional multilateralism in the Asia-Pacific region.

Founded in 1967, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) has emerged as one of the most successful regional organizations in the world. This book discusses the future of ASEAN against a backdrop of a growing US-China rivalry and the security implications of COVID-19. Chapters in this book move through a history of ASEAN and its multilateral

institutions, including the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) and the East Asia Summit (EAS), featuring rare photographic material to contextualize both recent developments in regional security and projections for ASEAN's prospects. Key concepts and terms are unpacked throughout, with the chapters focusing on rapidly changing international and regional environments, economic insecurities such as trade conflicts, human rights, and ASEAN identity, and providing extensive analysis of the factors challenging the principle ASEAN Centrality and the Indo-Pacific security architecture. The concept of security community frames this book, despite being subject to change if intraregional discord and institutional stagnation take hold. As a discussion of the role and future of ASEAN in a pivotal period of world history, ASEAN and Regional Order will prove vital to both students and scholars of international relations, regional organizations, and Asian studies more broadly. Southeast Asian architecture tends to be generalized under one umbrella due to the countries' common geographical, climatic, and historical context. However, Southeast Asian countries are dissimilar due to their ethnic and religious differences, which led to each country's own subtle characteristics in housing. In order to identify the commonality and diversity among Southeast Asian architecture, details of the architectural forms have to be carefully analyzed. This book begins with an introductory section about housing culture in Southeast Asia as a whole and then examines the traditional houses of five countries in more detail. Each chapter contains a brief summary of a Southeast Asian country's history and culture and an introduction to the general characteristics and major types of traditional houses of the country. This is followed by a detailed explanation on the form and significance of one of the country's major types of housing. The authors also explain how traditional houses are being modernized, offering a glimpse at the future of traditional housing in each country.

Regional Perspectives on U.S. Asia-Pacific Strategy in the Twenty-first Century

Southeast Asia Catalog

Critical Crossroads

Music in Southeast Asia

Agricultural Sustainability, Growth, and Poverty Alleviation in East and Southeast Asia

Regional Dynamics and Twenty-First-Century Relations

Ecocriticism in relation to the Southeast Asian region is relatively new. So far, John Charles Ryan 's Ecocriticism in Southeast Asia is the first book of its kind to focus on the region and its literature to give an ecocritical analysis: that volume compiles analyses of the eco-literatures from most of the Southeast Asian region, providing a broad insight into the ecological concerns of the region as depicted in its literatures and other cultural texts. This edited volume furthers the study of Southeast Asian ecocriticism, focusing specifically on prominent myths and histories and the myriad ways in which they connect to the social fabric of the region. Our book is an original contribution to the expanding field of ecocriticism, as it highlights the mytho-historical basis of many of the

region's literatures and their relationship to the environment. The varied articles in this volume together explore the idea of nature and its relationship with humans. The always problematic questions that surround such explorations, such as "why do we regard nature as 'external'?" or "how is humankind a continuum with nature?", emerge throughout the volume either overtly or implicitly. As Pepper (1993) points out, what Karl Marx referenced as 'first' or 'external' nature gave rise to humankind. But humanity "worked on this 'first' nature to produce a 'second' nature: the material creations of society plus its institutions, ideas and values." (Pepper, 108). Thus, our volume constantly negotiates this field of ideas and belief systems, in diverse ways and in various cultures, attempting to relate them to the current ecological predicaments of ASEAN. It will likely prove an invaluable resource for scholars and students of ecocriticism and, more broadly, of Southeast Asian cultures and literatures.

Fluid Iron is the first extended treatment of state formation in Southeast Asia from early to contemporary times and the first book-length analysis of Western historical and ethnographic writing on the region. It includes critical assessments of the work of Clifford Geertz, O.W. Wolters, Benedict Anderson, and other major scholars who have written on early, colonial, and modern Southeast Asian history and culture. Making use of the ideas of Weber, Marx, Foucault, and postmodern and postcolonial theory, Tony Day argues that culture must be restored to the study of Southeast Asian history so that the state and historical developments in the region can be returned to their own "alternative" historical contexts and trajectories. He employs a wide range of contemporary scholarship, as well as Southeast Asian literary and historical texts, inscriptions, and temples to explore the kinds of concepts and practices--kinship networks, cosmologies, gender identities, bureaucracies, rituals, violence and aesthetics--that have been used for centuries to build states. Highly readable and accessibly written, Fluid Iron demonstrates that Southeast Asian state building has taken place in a part of the world that has always been a crossroads of cultural and transcultural change. Day urges Southeast Asians to learn more about the history of their own state formations so they can safeguard not only human freedom, but also the "incongruity" of their unique region in the years ahead.

Contains transcripts of certain House Foreign Affairs Committee executive session hearings. Transcribed hearings are. a. French views on Indochinese political and military affairs. May 3, 1952. pages 11-22. b. Briefings on Southeast Asian affairs. Apr. 24, July 30, 1953, Feb. 18, 1954. pages 23-129. Includes discussions of French Indochina War developments and of Southeast Asian regional political affairs and communist influence. c. Geneva Conference on Indochina. May 11, July 21, 1954. pages 129-190. Includes discussions of Southeast Asian regional security. d. Establishment of SEATO and discussion of Southeast Asian political affairs. Mar. 8, 17, 1955. pages 191-244. Includes discussion of U.S. response to People's Republic of China attack on Formosa Straits Islands. e. Views of K. C. Wu on communist activities in China. July 24, 1953. pages 255-284. Includes discussion of personal experiences as former mayor of Shanghai and former Nationalist Chinese Political Advice-Minister of the Foreign Ministry. f. Briefing on Japanese and on Formosan affairs. July 29, 1953. pages 285-312. g. Admission on the People's Republic of China to U.N. July 31, 1953, July 9, 1954. pages 313-370. Includes discussion of Sense of Congress Resolutions calling for U.S. withdrawal from the U.N. if the People's Republic of China is admitted as a member. h. Resolution on Formosa Straits crisis. Jan.

24, 195. pages 371-421. Includes discussion of U.S. military response to People's Republic of China attack on Formosa Straits Islands under Taiwan's control. i. Views of retired Marine Corps Maj. Gen. William A. Worton on Chinese affairs. Mar. 2, 1955. pages 423-435. j. Briefing on Asian affairs. Mar. 3, 1955. pages 437-468. k. Briefing on military capabilities of People's Republic of China and on Far East military affairs. Mar. 24, 1955. pages 469-513.

Now in a fully revised and updated edition, this cogent book provides an overview of the historical context and enduring patterns of U.S. relations with Asia. Noted scholar Robert G. Sutter offers a balanced analysis of post-Cold War dynamics in Asia, which involve interrelated questions of security, economics, national identity, and regional institution building. He demonstrates how these critical concerns manifest a complex mix of realist, liberal, and constructivist tendencies that define the regional order. He describes how the United States has responded to Asia's growing strength and importance while at the same time trying to maintain its leading position as an Asian power despite China's rising influence. Considering the most important transition in American policy toward Asia since the end of the Cold War, Sutter assesses the growing U.S.-China rivalry that now dominates both regional dynamics in the Asia-Pacific and U.S. policy in the region.

Southeast Asia

Hearing Before the Committee on Foreign Relations, United States Senate, Eighty-third Congress, Second Session, on Executive K, 83d Congress, 2d Session [-Eighty-fourth Congress, First Session] the Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty and the Protocol Thereto, Both Signed at Manila on September 8, 1954 ...

A History of Southeast Asia

Theme, the Role of Catholic Universities in Southeast Asia : August 1-4, [1967], Manila

Mapping and Reconfiguring Regional Cooperation

Cheng Ho and Islam in Southeast Asia

The Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty

This edited book is the first major review of what has been achieved in Borneo Studies to date. Chapters in this book situate research on Borneo within the general disciplinary fields of the social sciences, with the weight of attention devoted to anthropological research and related fields such as development studies, gender studies, environmental studies, social policy studies and cultural studies. Some of the chapters in this book are extended versions of presentations at the Borneo Research Council's international conference hosted by Universiti Brunei Darussalam in June 2012 and a Borneo Studies workshop organised in Brunei in 2012. The volume examines some of the major debates and controversies in Borneo Studies, including those which have served to connect post-war research on Borneo to wider scholarship. It also assesses some of the more recent contributions and interests of

locally based researchers in universities and other institutions in Borneo itself. The major strength of the book is the inclusion of a substantial amount of research undertaken by scholars working and teaching within the Southeast Asian region. In particular there is an examination of research materials published in the vernacular, notably the outpouring of work published in Indonesian by the Institut Dayakologi in Pontianak. In doing so, the book also addresses the urgent matters which have not received the attention they deserve, specifically subjects, themes and issues that have already been covered but require further contemplation, elaboration and research, and the scope for disciplinary and multidisciplinary collaboration in Borneo Studies. The book is a valuable resource and reference work for students and researchers interested in social science scholarship on Borneo, and for those with wider interests in Indonesia and Malaysia, and in the Southeast Asian region.

2016 PROSE Award Honorable Mention for Textbook in the Humanities A History of Southeast Asia: Critical Crossroads presents a comprehensive history of Southeast Asia from our earliest knowledge of its civilizations and religious patterns up to the present day. Incorporates environmental, social, economic, and gender issues to tell a multi-dimensional story of Southeast Asian history from earliest times to the present Argues that while the region remains a highly diverse mix of religions, ethnicities, and political systems, it demands more attention for how it manages such diversity while being receptive to new ideas and technologies Demonstrates how Southeast Asia can offer alternatives to state-centric models of history more broadly Part of The Blackwell History of the World Series The goal of this ambitious series is to provide an accessible source of knowledge about the entire human past, for every curious person in every part of the world. It will comprise some two dozen volumes, of which some provide synoptic views of the history of particular regions while others consider the world as a whole during a particular period of time. The volumes are narrative in form, giving balanced attention to social and cultural history (in the broadest sense) as well as to institutional development and political change. Each provides a systematic account of a very large subject, but they are also both imaginative and interpretative. The Series is intended to be accessible to the widest possible readership, and the accessibility of its volumes is matched by the style of presentation and production.

A collection of the classic essays of O. W. Wolters, reflecting his radiant and meticulous lifelong study of premodern Southeast Asia, its literature, trade, government, and vanished cities. Included is an intellectual biography by the editor, which covers Wolters's professional lives as a member of the Malayan

Civil Service and, later, as a scholar. This volume displays the extraordinary range of Oliver Wolters's work in early Indonesian, Vietnamese, Cambodian, and Thai history.

This first in a series of regional conferences on this subject brought together more than fifty agricultural scientists and policymakers from China, Indonesia, Malaysia, The Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam, and from international agricultural research centers and the Asian Development Bank to discuss how best to promote "agricultural sustainability" - natural resource management that safeguards productivity of the natural resource base while meeting economic growth and poverty alleviation objectives.

Asia Eyes America

Regional Cooperation in Southeast Asia: the First Two Years of ASEAN - 1967-1969

An Interpretive History

Regionalism in Southeast Asia: papers presented at the first Conference

ASEAN and the Rise of China

The United States and Asia

Record of Proceedings of the First Regional Music Conference of Southeast Asia, Held on August 29-31, 1955, at the University of the Philippines, Diliman, Quezon City, Philippines

This book takes stock of the results of some two decades of intensive archaeological research carried out on both sides of the Bay of Bengal, in combination with renewed approaches to textual sources and to art history. To improve our understanding of the trans-cultural process commonly referred to as Indianisation, it brings together specialists of both India and Southeast Asia, in a fertile interdisciplinary confrontation. Most of the essays reappraise the millennium-long historiographic no-man's land during which exchanges between the two shores of the Bay of Bengal led, among other processes, to the Indianisation of those parts of the region that straddled the main routes of exchange. Some essays follow up these processes into better known "classical" times or even into modern times, showing that the localisation process of Indian themes has long remained at work, allowing local societies to produce their own social space and express their own ethos.

Into the Twenty-First Century

Challenges of Governance

First Southeast Asia Art Conference and Competition

Institutionalizing East Asia

Proceedings of the First Asian Regional Conference of Catholic Universities

Revisiting Security Community in Southeast Asia

Ecologies in Southeast Asian Literatures: Histories, Myths and Societies