

Southeast Asia In The New International Era

A new, comprehensive, one volume history of Southeast Asia that spans prehistory to the present. Ricklefs brings together colleagues at the National University of Singapore whose expertise covers the entire region, encompassing political, social, economic, religious and cultural history. Opening with an account of the ethnic groups and initial cultural and social structures of Southeast Asia, the book moves through the early 'classical' states, the arrival of new global religions and the impact of non-indigenous actors. The history of early modern states and their colonial successors is followed by analysis of World War II across the region, Offering a definitive account of decolonisation and early post-colonial nation-building, the text then transports us to modern-day Southeast Asia, exploring its place in a world recovering from the financial crisis. The distinguished author team provide an authoritative and accessible narrative, drawing upon the latest research and offering detailed guidance on further reading. A landmark contribution to the field, this is an essential text for scholars, students and anyone interested in Southeast Asia.

This well-researched book examines the dramatic transformation of Southeast Asian countries from agricultural and mining economies to industrial nations. In doing so, it explores the effects of development policy on a number of interdisciplinary issues, and the emergence of new social and political pressures created by industrialization. These include their heightened vulnerability to complex economic crises, their use of sophisticated instruments in the labour process and increased awareness of environmental issues. The distinguished authors present a regional and cross-border focus on transnational actors and institutions, and the policy issues and problems which have a wider impact on spatial configurations in the region. This insightful study will appeal to researchers, academics and policymakers working on the economics and development of Southeast Asia.

Southeast Asia has become a hotbed of strategic rivalry between China and the United States. China is asserting its influence in the region through economic statecraft and far-reaching efforts to secure its sovereignty claims in the South China Sea, while the United States has promoted a Free and Open Indo-Pacific strategy that explicitly challenges China's expanding influence—warning other countries that Beijing is practicing predatory economics and advancing governance concepts associated with rising authoritarianism in the region. In this timely volume, leading experts from Southeast Asia, Australia, and the United States assess these great power dynamics by examining the strategic landscape, domestic governance trends, and economic challenges in Southeast Asia, with the latter focusing especially on infrastructure. Among other findings, the authors express concern that U.S. policy has

become too concentrated on defense and security, to the detriment of diplomacy and development, allowing China to fill the soft power vacuum and capture the narrative through its signature Belt and Road Initiative. The COVID-19 pandemic has only increased the policy challenges for Washington as China recovers faster from the outbreak, reinforcing its already advantaged economic position and advancing its strategic goals as a result. As the Biden administration begins to formulate its strategy for the region, it would do well to consider these findings and the related policy recommendations that appear in this volume. Much is at stake for U.S. foreign policy and American interests. Southeast Asia includes two U.S. allies—Thailand and the Philippines—important security partners like Singapore, and key emerging partners such as Vietnam and Indonesia. Almost 42,000 U.S. companies export to the 10 countries that comprise the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), supporting about 600,000 jobs in the United States, but America's economic standing is increasingly at risk.

This book contains the most comprehensive and critical account available of the evolution of The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) norms and the viability of the ASEAN way of conflict management.

Southeast Asia in the New World Order

Southeast Asia in the Chinese Century

Democracy and Nationalism in Southeast Asia

Dictionary of the Modern Politics of Southeast Asia

The Search for Security

The Emergence Of Modern Southeast Asia

The Politics of Southeast Asia's New Media

This title was first published in 2002. The region of Southeast Asia has been one of the focal points for study in academic circles. Most of the studies concentrate on the economic development but social development received relatively lesser attention. The region has undergone a period of rapid transition and development in various aspects, such as education, social security, poverty reduction, labour protection, health, social structure and politics. The financial crisis in 1997 has posed a serious threat to most of the countries and territories in the region, and unavoidably affected the social development achieved in the past decades. This text is dedicated to examining the development and achievement of various social aspects in the region. It discusses the challenges and potential of this region in the twenty-first century. It is of considerable reference value and benefits those who want to have an overview and critical understanding of the issues of social development in Southeast Asia.

This book sketches an outline of Southeast Asian history from earliest times to the present, showing how the diverse political, economic, social, and cultural patterns developed over several thousand years and the role played by the region in the larger world.

Approximately one third will be devoted to the centuries before 1500 CE, when civilizations and kingdoms emerged and some Southeast Asians became active in Asian and Pacific maritime trade networks. It discusses the connections to India and China, the great kingdoms such as Angkor, the maritime trade, and the emergence of diverse cultural traditions, including the Theravada Buddhist, Islamic, and Vietnamese realms. Another third covers the period of Western expansion and colonization between 1500 and 1941, when various Western nations began to gradually influence and then reshape the region and Southeast Asians became more deeply involved with world trade. This includes an extensive discussion of the impact of colonialism on Southeast Asian societies, cultures, economies and politics. The final third examines the rise of nationalism and independence movements, decolonization, the wars in Indochina, and the links between past, present, and future.

The fifth edition of Southeast Asia in the New International Era highlights the dramatic political events sweeping the region in the first decade of the twenty first century. Where economic boom and crisis dominated events in the 1990s, political ...

Examining two state-sponsored history writing projects in Indonesia and the Philippines in the 1970s, this book illuminates the contents and contexts of the two projects and, more importantly, provides a nuanced characterization of the relationship between embodiments of power (state, dictators, government officials) and knowledge (intellectuals, historians, history). Known respectively as Sejarah Nasional Indonesia (SNI) and the Tadhana project, these projects were initiated by the Suharto and Marcos authoritarian regimes against the backdrop of rising and competing nationalisms, as well as the regimes' efforts at political consolidation. The dialectics between actors and the politico-academic contexts determine whether scholarship and politics would clash, mutually support, or co-exist parallel with one another. Rather than one side manipulating or co-opting the other, this study shows the mutual need or partnership between scholars and political actors in these projects. This book proposes the need to embrace rather than deny or transcend the entwined power/knowledge if the idea is for scholarship to realize its truly progressive visions. Analyzing the dynamics of state-scholar relations in the two countries, the book will be of interest to academics in the fields on Southeast Asian history and politics, nationalism, historiography, intellectual history, postcolonial studies, cultural studies, and the sociology of knowledge.

New Perspectives on the History and Historiography of Southeast Asia

A New History of Southeast Asia

Elusive Balances

Empires of Vice

The State of the Art

Shaping U.S.-Southeast Asia Strategy

Democracy or Less

Since the early 1990s and the end of the Cold War, the implications of China's rising power have come to dominate the security of the Asia-Pacific region. This book is the first to comprehensively chart the development of Southeast Asia's relations with

People's Republic of China (PRC) from 1949 to 2010, detailing each of the eleven countries' ties to the PRC and showing how 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 the 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. After the end of the Cold War, it seemed as if Southeast Asia would remain a geopolitically stable region within the American orbit for the foreseeable future. In the last two decades, however, the re-emergence of China as a major great power has called into question the geopolitical future of the region and raised the specter of renewed great power competition. As the eminent China scholar Robert Ross Shambaugh explains in *Where Great Powers Meet*, the United States and China are engaged in a broad-gauged and global competition for power. While this competition ranges across the entire world, it is centered in Asia. In this book, Shambaugh focuses on the sub-region of Southeast Asia. The United States and China constantly vie for position and influence across this enormously strategic area--and the outcome of this contest will do much to determine whether Asia leaves the American orbit after seven decades and enters into a new Chinese sphere of influence. Just as importantly, to the extent that there is a global "power transition" occurring from the US to China, the fate of Southeast Asia will be a good indicator. Presently, both powers bring important assets to bear in the competition. The United States continues to possess a depth and breadth of security ties, soft power, and direct investment in the region that empirically outweigh China's. For its part, China has more diplomatic influence, much greater trade, and geographical proximity. In assessing the likelihood of a regional power transition, Shambaugh examines how ASEAN (the Association of Southeast Asian Nations) and its member states maneuver and the degree to which they align with one or the other power.

'This volume brings together a diversity of international scholars, unified in the theme of expanding scientific knowledge about humanity's past in the Asia-Pacific region. The contents in total encompass a deep time range, concerning the origins and dispersal of anatomically modern humans, the lifestyles of Pleistocene and early Holocene Palaeolithic hunter-gatherers, the emergence of farming communities, and the development of Iron Age societies. These core enduring issues continue to be explored throughout the vast region covered here, accordingly with a richness of results as shown by the authors. Befitting of the grand scope of this volume, the individual contributions articulate perspectives from multiple study areas and lines of evidence. Many of the chapters showcase primary field data from archaeological sites in Southeast Asia. Equally important, other chapters provide updated regional summaries

of research in archaeology, linguistics, and human biology from East Asia through to the Western Pacific.' Mike T. Carson Ass
Professor of Archaeology Micronesian Area Research Center University of Guam

Social Change in South East Asia provides a comprehensive and in-depth examination of the ongoing process of development
societal transformation in a dynamic region of the Third World. Written by a team of specialists from the fields of developme
sociology and political economy, the book looks at some of the fundamental problems facing South East Asia by addressing t
following issues: the social constellations; class, culture and political legitimation; and industrialisation and labour regulation.

Southeast Asia in World History

Southeast Asia In The New International Era

Government and Politics in Southeast Asia

Contending Perspectives on Politics, Security, and Economics

The International Relations of Japan and South East Asia

Southeast Asia and the Rise of China

*This multi-authored book looks at one of the most dynamic regions of the Third World within the context
of the rapidly changing international system of the 1990s. Among the many themes it explores are ASEAN's
new political roles and new modes of economic cooperation, the growing importance of ecological and
human rights issues, the policies of the major external powers towards the region, the Cambodian and
Spratly conflicts, and the relevance of Southeast Asian experience in the 'New World Order' to the
ongoing theoretical debates about democracy, the market, the state and multilateralism.*

*This volume provides an introduction to the politics of the five key southeast Asian states - Malaysia,
Singapore, Indonesia, Thailand and the Philippines - and is intended as a textbook for undergraduate and
graduate students taking courses on this subject. Using a comparative politics and political economy
perspective, the author focuses in particular on the degree of democracy in the five countries, arguing
that in all the countries considered democracy is, to varying degrees, imperfect. The book synthesises a
wide range of scholarship, and presents the material in a concise and accessible way.*

*China's emergence as a great power is a global concern that can potentially alter the structure of world
politics. Its rise is multidimensional, affecting the political, security, and economic affairs of all
states that comprise the worlds fastest developing region of the Asia-Pacific. Most of the recently
published studies on China's rise have fo*

*This book brings together a wide range of case studies to explore the experiences and significance of
women warriors in Southeast Asian history from ancient to contemporary times. Using a number of sources,
including royal chronicles, diaries, memoirs and interviews, the book discusses why women warriors were*

active in a domain traditionally preserved for men, and how they arguably transgressed peacetime gender boundaries as agents of violence. From multidisciplinary perspectives, the chapters assess what drove women to take on a variety of roles, namely palace guards, guerrillas and war leaders, and to what extent their experiences were different to those of men. The reader is taken on an almost 1,500-year long journey through a crossroads region well-known for the diversity of its peoples and cultures, but also their ability to creatively graft foreign ideas onto existing ones. The book also explores the re-integration of women into post-conflict Southeast Asian societies, including the impact (or lack thereof) of newly established international norms, and the frequent turn towards pre-conflict gender roles in these societies. Written by an international team of scholars, this book will be of interest to academics working on Southeast Asian Studies, Gender Studies, low-intensity conflicts and revolutions, and War, Conflict, and Peace Studies.

China, the United States, and South-East Asia

From Secessionist Mobilization to Conflict Resolution

Southeast Asia's China Challenge

The Dragon Looks South

Review and Prospects

Southeast Asia and the Cold War

The Emergence of Modern Southeast Asia

"The fourth edition of Southeast Asia in the New International Era updates the region at a time of critical change. In the 1990s, Southeast Asia was known as an area of stability and movement toward de"

South-East Asia has developed rapidly as a tourist destination, but what are the effects of this growth upon the peoples of the region? How far is it possible to control the impact of tourism whilst also supporting the industry's role in the region's development? This book, published in 1993, attempts to answer these questions by providing a critical analysis of the nature of tourism as it has developed in the region. It questions commonly held assumptions about tourism both from a western perspective and from the point of view of the region. It explores central issues such as the impact of tourism on the environment, culture and the economy, placing these issues in historical and political context in order to assess the implications of current developments. The contributors use case studies from a range of countries on such aspects as the sex industry, dream holidays and rural handicrafts, assessing tourist perceptions, both at the individual, international, and policy decisions. By taking a long-term perspective it should provoke thought on the ways to develop tourism for the future.

Southeast Asia is a vast and complex region, comprising countries with remarkably diverse histories and cultures. Jacques Cheneval provides a fresh and highly original survey of politics and political change in this area of the world. Against the backdrop of economic development and social transformation in several countries, he explores why some countries have adopted democratic ins

others have maintained stable authoritarian systems or accepted communist regimes. Bertrand presents a historically grounded analysis of capitalist countries and state-socialist countries, delving into the historical experience of individual countries, whilst simultaneously providing a comparative framework with which to draw parallels and foster a better understanding of the political and economic conditions both within and between the countries. With powerful yet accessible analysis and detailed coverage, this book offers students a thorough and thought-provoking introduction to the political landscape of Southeast Asia.

Using a unique "old-new" treatment, this book presents new perspectives on several important topics in Southeast Asian historiography. Based on original, primary research, it reinterprets and revises several long-held conventional views in the field, covering the period from the "classical" age to the twentieth century. Chapters share the author's approach to Southeast Asian history and methodology, namely, giving "agency" to Southeast Asia in all research, analysis, writing, and interpretation. The book honours John K. Wiles, a senior historian in the field of Southeast Asian history today, by demonstrating the scope and breadth of the scholar's influence on several generations of historians trained in the West. In addition to providing new information and insights on the field of Southeast Asian history, it stimulates new debate on conventional ideas, evidence, and approaches to its teaching, research, and understanding. It addresses, in many cases, revises specific, critically important topics in Southeast Asian history on which much conventional knowledge has long been based. It is of interest to scholars of Southeast Asian Studies, as well as Asian History.

In the Dragon's Shadow

Languages of Mainland Southeast Asia

Rivers of Iron

New Perspectives in Southeast Asian and Pacific Prehistory

ASEAN and the Problem of Regional Order

China and Southeast Asia in the New Century

Development in Southeast Asia

There are six chapters examining the strategic and economic policies of the major external powers towards Southeast Asia and two more focusing on the still unresolved conflict in Cambodia and on the continuing disputes over the ownership of the Spratly Islands. The conclusion assesses the relevance of Southeast Asian experience in the 'New World Order' to the ongoing theoretical debates about democracy, the market, the state and multilateralism.

The past decade has seen a major structural shift in broadcasting in Southeast Asia, with the development of digital satellite and cable broadcasting. This shift has impacted upon some of the most information-sensitive governments in the world: Singapore, Malaysia and, until recently, Indonesia. Atkins traces this development in five countries, showing that the challenge to authoritarian regimes, anticipated by modern theorists as a result of the globalization of news and information, is not materializing. Instead, a new commercial elite has arisen, Southeast Asia's own mini-moguls, who act as gatekeepers for state interests, as partners to global media companies.

In 2013, Chinese President Xi Jinping unveiled what would come to be known as the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI)—a global development strategy involving infrastructure projects and associated financing throughout the world, including Asia, Africa, the Middle East, Europe, and

the Americas. While the Chinese government has framed the plan as one promoting transnational connectivity, critics and security experts see it as part of a larger strategy to achieve global dominance. Rivers of Iron examines one aspect of President Xi Jinping's "New Era": China's effort to create an intercountry railway system connecting China and its seven Southeast Asian neighbors (Cambodia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam). This book illuminates the political strengths and weaknesses of the plan, as well as the capacity of the impacted countries to resist, shape, and even take advantage of China's wide-reaching actions. Using frameworks from the fields of international relations and comparative politics, the authors of Rivers of Iron seek to explain how domestic politics in these eight Asian nations shaped their varying external responses and behaviors. How does China wield power using infrastructure? Do smaller states have agency? How should we understand the role of infrastructure in broader development? Does industrial policy work? And crucially, how should competing global powers respond?

In this substantial and referenced study, nine leading scholars present from inside the history, society, geography, economy and governmental institutions of each of the 10 ASEAN countries (Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam).

Southeast Asia in the New International Era

Continuing Explorations

The Rise of Opium Prohibition Across Southeast Asia

The New Political Economy of Southeast Asia

A History

The Political Economy of a Dynamic Region

Women Warriors in Southeast Asia

Jacques Bertrand offers a comparative-historical analysis of five nationalist conflicts over several decades in Southeast Asia. Using a theoretical framework to explain variance over time and across cases, he challenges and refines existing debates on democracy's impact and shows that, while democratization significantly reduces violent insurgency over time, it often introduces pernicious effects that fail to resolve conflict and contribute to maintaining deep nationalist grievances. Drawing on years of detailed fieldwork, Bertrand analyses the paths that led from secessionist mobilization to a range of outcomes. These include persistent state repression for Malay Muslims in Thailand, low level violence under a top-down 'special autonomy' for Papuans, reframing of mobilizing from nationalist to indigenous peoples in the Cordillera, a long and broken path to an untested broad autonomy for the Moros and relatively successful broad autonomy for Acehnese.

An updated introduction to the eleven nations of contemporary Southeast Asia, with special attention on political development, institutions, democratization, and foreign policy

The International Relations of Japan and South East Asia asks three main questions: how and when has a new South East Asian regionalism been set in motion? what is the nature of Japanese leadership and networking in

maintaining and promoting that new regionalism?; and, given the current economic and political crisis, what will happen to regionalism in the future? This work is an invaluable resource for students and scholars as it gives a complete overview of Japanese foreign policy and Japan-South East Asian relations.

A Shared Turn : Opium and the Rise of Prohibition -- The Different Lives of Southeast Asia's Opium Monopolies -- "Morally Wrecked" in British Burma, 1870s-1890s -- Fiscal Dependency in British Malaya, 1890s-1920s -- Disastrous Abundance in French Indochina, 1920s-1940s -- Colonial Legacies.

Political Change in Southeast Asia

Ten Countries, One Region in ASEAN

Forging a New Regionalism

Railroads and Chinese Power in Southeast Asia

Politics in Southeast Asia

Second Edition

Power and Knowledge in Southeast Asia

This textbook explores Southeast Asia's modern peoples and their cultural ways and patterns of adaptation. It introduces the region's geography, languages, prehistory, and history, then delves into religion, ethnic complexity, food production, development, and tourism, and the changes that these evolving aspects of life have upon Southeast Asia's peoples and cultures.

A timely look at the impact of China's booming emergence on the countries of Southeast Asia Today, Southeast Asia stands uniquely exposed to the waxing power of the new China. Three of its nations border China and five are directly impacted by its claims over the South China Sea. All dwell in the lengthening shadow of its influence: economic, political, military, and cultural. As China seeks to restore its former status as Asia's preeminent power, the countries of Southeast Asia face an increasingly stark choice: flourish within Beijing's orbit or languish outside of it. Meanwhile, as rival powers including the United States take concerted action to curb Chinese ambitions, the region has emerged as an arena of heated strategic competition. Drawing on more than a decade of on-the-ground experience, Sebastian Strangio explores the impacts of China's rise on Southeast Asia, the varied ways in which the countries of the region are responding, and what it might mean for the future balance of power in the Indo-Pacific.

The origins and the key defining moments of the Cold War in Southeast Asia have been widely debated. This book focuses on an area that has received less attention, the impact and legacy of the Cold War on the various countries in the region, as well as on the region itself. The book contributes to the historiography of the Cold War in Southeast Asia by examining not only how the conflict shaped the milieu in which national and regional change unfolded but also how the

context influenced the course and tenor of the Cold War in the region. It goes on to look at the usefulness or limitations of using the Cold War as an interpretative framework for understanding change in Southeast Asia. Chapters discuss how the Cold War had a varied but notable impact on the countries in Southeast Asia, not only on the mainland countries belonging to what the British Foreign Office called the "upper arc", but also on those situated on its maritime "lower arc". The book is an important contribution to the fields of Asian Studies and International Relations.

China's rise and stepped-up involvement in Southeast Asia have prompted a blend of anticipation and unease among its smaller neighbors. The stunning growth of China has yanked up the region's economies, but its militarization of the South China Sea and dam building on the Mekong River has nations wary about Beijing's outsized ambitions. Southeast Asians long felt relatively secure, relying on the United States as a security hedge, but that confidence began to slip after the Trump administration launched a trade war with China and questioned the usefulness of traditional alliances. This compelling book provides a snapshot of ten countries in Southeast Asia by exploring their diverse experiences with China and how this impacts their perceptions of Beijing's actions and its long-term political, economic, military, and "soft power" goals in the region.

Under Beijing's Shadow

Islam and Asia

Tourism in South-East Asia

Rivalry and Response

Social Change in Southeast Asia

A New History

Southeast Asia in a New Era

This book undertakes an in-depth examination of the dynamics of commitment in U.S.-Southeast Asia strategy. Drawing on cases including the U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam and Washington's pivot to Asia amid China's growing regional role, it constructs an original balance of commitment model to explain continuity and change in U.S.-Southeast Asia policy. Balance of commitment goes beyond balance of power approaches to explain how translating Southeast Asia's importance in U.S. thinking into actual commitments has proven challenging for policymakers as it requires simultaneously calibrating adjustments to power shifts, threat perceptions and resource extraction. The book applies the balance of commitment approach to several practical case studies, based on hundreds of conversations with policymakers and experts in the United States and Southeast Asia, personal experiences across nearly two decades and primary and secondary source material across a half-century. The findings suggest that the

challenges of U.S. commitment to the region are rooted not simply in differences between administrations or divergences in outlook between Washington and regional capitals, but tough balancing acts for U.S. policymakers in domestic politics and wider foreign policy. As such, shaping U.S. strategy in Southeast Asia and calibrating and sustaining commitment requires not just appreciating Southeast Asia's significance, but committing to the region in ways that manage structural aspects of U.S. thinking, capabilities and resourcing.

"This book is about Southeast Asia in a new era. This new era began with a new century and a new millennium posing great challenges to the region and to each country in it. It has a chapter on each of the ten countries in the region, covering both the politics and the economic aspects. It has one on the region as a whole, and one on the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. It has a thoughtful afterword that is a summary of its contents but is more than the sum of the individual chapters. Many books and chapters of books have been written on Southeast Asia, usually by external observers. Aside from being up-to-date, this book is different from most of them in several ways. Most of the chapters are written by Southeast Asians; indeed, most of the country-chapters are written by natives of those countries. This means that the perspectives are based on local insights, which provide nuance and sensitivity. The book is addressed primarily to the young people of Southeast Asia, so that they can get to know their neighbours better. Each chapter has a guide to further reading and a series of questions to provoke further research and deeper inquiry."--publisher.

Indonesia, Vietnam, Thailand, the Philippines, Myanmar, Malaysia, Singapore, Cambodia, Laos, Brunei and East Timor were once small polities linked by sporadic trade and occasional war. From the end of the 19th century, to the end of WWII, the US and some European powers controlled the region. This work offers a perspective on this complex region.

This comprehensive Dictionary provides descriptive and analytical coverage of the turbulent political history and striking changes which have occurred both regionally and in key countries since the end of the Second World War. Substantially rewritten to take into account the dramatic political events and developments since 1995, the third edition of this acclaimed Dictionary will provide non-specialists and specialists alike with an essential resource on this constantly changing and volatile region. Including new entries, updated country profiles on Indonesia, Malaysia and Cambodia and a revised reading list, leading authority and commentator on this rapidly developing region Michael Leifer has brought this Dictionary fully up-to-date. Changes in government, the rise of new leaders and the knock-on effect on economy and society are covered including: the death of key figures such as Pol Pot and the rise of a new generation of leaders, dramatic changes of government in Indonesia, Thailand and the Philippines and elections in Malaysia. Countries covered include Brunei, Burma (Myanmar), Cambodia (Kampuchea), Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam. Key features include: *

*Individual entries provide detailed information and authoritative commentary on the central figures, political parties and organizations, political systems and structures, major events and key documents. * For each state covered, an extended narrative analyses its recent history and political and social development. * Extensive cross-referencing and a subject index lead the reader to the vital material. * Subject bibliographies refer researchers to source and secondary matter.*

Constructing a Security Community in Southeast Asia

State and Scholars in Indonesia and the Philippines

America and China in Southeast Asia

Ethnography, Ethnology, and Change in a Complex Region

The Peoples of Southeast Asia Today

Assessing Great Power Dynamics in Southeast Asia

Where Great Powers Meet

The modern states of Indonesia, Vietnam, Thailand, the Philippines, Myanmar, Malaysia, Singapore, Cambodia, Laos, Brunei, and East Timor were once a tapestry of kingdoms, colonies, and smaller polities linked by sporadic trade and occasional war. By the end of the nineteenth century, however, the United States and several European powers had come to control almost the entire region - only to depart dramatically in the decades following World War II. This perspective on this complex region. Although it does not neglect nation-building (the central theme of its popular and long-lived predecessor, *In Search of Southeast Asia*), the present work focuses on economic and social history, gender, and ecology. It describes the long-term impact of global forces on the region and traces the spread and interplay of capitalism, nationalism, and socialism. It acknowledges that modernization has produced substantial gains in such areas as life expectancy and education but has also spread dislocation and misery. Organizationally, the book shifts between thematic chapters that describe social, economic, and cultural change, and country chapters emphasizing developments within specific areas. This book will establish a new standard for the history of this dynamic and radically transformed region of the world.

The studies in this book represent the rich, diverse and substantial research being conducted today in the linguistics of Mainland Southeast Asia. The chapters cover a broad scope. Several studies address questions of language relatedness, often challenging conventional assumptions about the status of language contact as an explanatory factor in accounting for linguistic similarities. Several address the question of Mainland Southeast Asia as a linguistic area, exploring new ways to imagine and define the boundaries, and indeed the boundedness, of a Mainland Southeast Asia area. Two contributions rethink the received notion of the 'sesquyllable' with new empirical and theoretical angles. And a set of chapters explores topics in the morphology and syntax of the region's languages, sometimes challenging orthodox assumptions and claims about what a typical language of Mainland Southeast Asia is like. Written by leading researchers in the field, and with a substantial overview of current knowledge and new directions by the volume editors N. J. Enfield and Bernard Comrie, this book will serve as an authoritative source on where the linguistics of Mainland Southeast Asia is at, and where it is heading.

An accessible, transregional exploration of how Islam and Asia have shaped each other's histories, societies and cultures from the seventh century to today.

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