Dear Colleagues and Friends,

This winter I had the opportunity to travel to Thailand and Cambodia, my first trip to Southeast Asia. Though I took classes on Southeast Asia nearly a decade ago as an undergraduate at Cornell and have attended many SEAP events and Getty lectures in my year and a half working here, what I learned traveling to the region could not be duplicated in any book, lecture, or classroom. Walking paths ancient monks traversed in the stone corridors of Angkor Wat. Being guided through the War Museum in Siem Reap by a person who lost many family members when the Khmer Rouge were in power. Seeing innumerable signs in Bangkok memorializing the beloved King Bhumibol Adulyadej, who passed away last October. These are sensual, emotional experiences that resonate powerfully and seemingly endlessly—like the sound of a gong, a word, I learned, that comes from Indonesia.

Every story in this issue of the SEAP Bulletin conveys the transformative nature of cultural immersion—from Professor Marina Welker’s ethnographic study of Indonesian clove cigarette factories (see “Kretek Capitalism: Sampoerna and Clove Cigarettes in Indonesia”) to Cornell undergraduate Gail Fletcher’s account of her internships and study abroad experiences in three Southeast Asian countries (see “Becoming a Global Citizen”). The perspectives learned and connections made through cross-cultural exchange have always been critical to creating a society of global citizens.

I am ever so grateful to be part of a community as SEAP that celebrates difference and works tirelessly to create an inclusive and safe learning environment for all. Fall 2016 witnessed an explosion of SEAP activity in service of global learning and social justice, including an outreach conference organized to build awareness around, and stimulate discussions on, the experiences of refugees in community colleges and how to make campuses more inclusive (see SEAP Outreach: “Cornell Organizes Conference on Refugees in Community Colleges”), and a Burmese Language Pedagogy conference that brought together Burmese language instructors from all over the globe (see SEAP Languages: Pedagogy Workshop Explores Burmese Language Teaching, Present and Future). With SEAP Publications now operating in partnership with Cor nell University Press (see SEAP Publications column) my hope is that more nuanced knowledge of this region will spread far and wide and inspire people to travel, study, engage with other cultures, fight for diversity and tolerance, and transform one another in the process.

Warmly and in solidarity,
Brenna Fitzgerald
Managing Editor, SEAP Bulletin
bef7@cornell.edu
...public outcry, the Indonesian government sponsored a rehab program for Aldi. But, while the toddler kicked his habit, the state’s own dependence on tobacco revenues has continued to grow. With over 60 million smokers, and two out of three men smoking, Indonesia is the world’s fourth largest cigarette market and the only country in Southeast Asia that has not ratified the World Health Organization’s Framework Convention on Tobacco Control. Indonesia’s cigarette market is not only large, but also unusual: 94 percent of Indonesian smokers consume clove cigarettes (kretek), with only 6 percent smoking “white cigarettes” (rokok putih) without the clove additive.

I spent my 2015–16 sabbatical year in Indonesia studying Sampoerna, the maker of Aldi’s preferred kretek brand. Liem Seeng Tee, a Chinese orphan and migrant founded Sampoerna in 1913, and the company was predominantly family owned and managed until 2005, when Philip Morris International acquired it. In 2015, Sampoerna claimed 35 percent of the Indonesian cigarette market, selling nearly 110 billion cigarettes.

Cigarettes remain controversial commodities in Indonesia, subject to polarized depictions as either destroying or constituting the social fabric of Indonesian life and male sociability. Industry supporters argue that the cigarette economy provides a significant income to millions of tobacco and clove farmers, factory workers, and independent retailers in addition to providing a substantial source of revenue to the government. Sampoerna counts itself as one of the largest contributors to Indonesia’s tax base. Industry critics counter-claim that public health costs far outweigh economic benefits and that domestic and multinational cigarette companies are exploiting Indonesia’s weak tobacco regulations to create a new generation of addicts. According to the Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, a nongovernmental organization based in Washington, D.C., 36 percent of Indonesian boys smoke, suggesting that Aldi’s case is but a symptom of a larger problem. The NGO reports that 244,000 Indonesians die annually of tobacco-related diseases, over 97 million Indonesians are regular secondhand smokers, and the typical household spends 11.5 percent of its income on tobacco products (compared to 11 percent on protein and dairy, 3.2 percent on education, and 2.3 percent on health care).

Clove add another ingredient to this otherwise familiar national debate over the health and economic consequences of cigarettes. Kretek defenders, who promote their perspective through demonstrations, social media, and a slew of books, have demanded special legislative protection for clove cigarettes on the grounds that they are part of a uniquely Indonesian smoking culture and heritage. Indeed, for many visitors to Indonesia the scent of kretek smoke creates a powerful olfactory impression. Coarsely cut cloves make a crackling sound when they ignite, the supposed source of...
kretek’s onomatopoeic name, while the saccharine-dipped filter tips of filtered kretek deposit a sweet taste on smokers’ lips. Biochemical analysis finds harm in kretek’s distinctiveness. When smoked, kretek release more tar and nicotine than white cigarettes, and the clove additive has an analgesic effect on smokers’ air passages, allowing smokers to inhale more deeply and inflict more damage on their lungs.

I adopted a commodity-centered approach to Sampoerna, examining how the company’s cigarettes are made, marketed, distributed, and consumed. An ethnographic lens on farming complicates industry claims that the economic livelihoods of millions of farmers and laborers depend on tobacco and are threatened by regulation. Farmers growing tobacco and cloves, in fact, plant and rely on multiple crops. Farmers who plant tobacco can harvest up to two additional crops a year in the same field, with rice usually planted during the rainy season. Clover farmers in mountainous regions, meanwhile, plant other crops such as coffee, cacao, and bananas, and find cloves unreliable because trees alternate between abundant and meager harvests. Tobacco and clove farmers face environmental, social, and economic risks in planting nonfood crops that are subject to pest infestations, variable rainfall, and volatile commodity price fluctuations. Tobacco can be lucrative, but it is also a particularly capital- and labor-intensive crop, requiring copious applications of fertilizers, pesticides, and suckercides (which prevent the growth of suckers that limit the size of leaves) to grow as well as dedicated labor and assets to sun-dry or flue-cure after harvesting. Many farmers are reluctant to plant the crop, and Indonesia only produces 60 to 70 percent of the tobacco consumed in the country.

To exercise greater control over its domestic tobacco supply, Sampoerna is increasingly moving toward contract relations with tobacco (and, to a lesser degree, clove) farmers in a market of historically independent producers. Sampoerna’s tobacco leaf purchases from contract farmers in Indonesia grew from 12 percent in 2011 to approximately 70 percent in 2015, and the company now has contracts with over 27,000 farmers through its leaf suppliers. Sampoerna uses tobacco leaves ever more efficiently, with innovations like “purified” or “expanded” tobacco and “recon” (reconstituted tobacco made of dust and stems that were formerly waste). These efficiency gains are part of a longer-term market shift toward cigarettes that contain less tobacco and thus stand to potentially benefit fewer farmers on a per-stick basis.

In Indonesia, a move toward cigarettes with lower tobacco content is particularly pronounced because smokers are shifting from hand-rolled to machine-rolled kretek consumption. Hand-rolled kretek typically weigh at least twice as much as machine-rolled kretek, absorbing more tobacco from farmers in addition to factory labor. They also take 20 to 30 minutes to smoke, compared to 5 to 10 minutes for a machine-rolled kretek or white cigarette, and are increasingly viewed by smokers as old-fashioned, inconvenient, and unhealthier than machine-rolled cigarettes, whose filters provide a false sense of lower health risk to smokers.

Historically a renowned center of cigarette production, Malang, the east Javanese city where my research was based, has seen many of its small-scale hand-rolled cigarette operations shuttered, and those that remain are struggling. This reflects a national decline, whereas Indonesia had over 4,000 registered cigarette producers in 2006, this number dropped to around 700 by 2016. This has left Indonesia’s largest market players—Sampoerna, Gudang Garam, Djarum, and Bentley—acquired by British American Tobacco in 2009—in an even more dominant role. The dramatic decline in the hand-rolled sector caught Sampoerna by surprise. The company initially responded with a hiring freeze and early retirement incentives. Then, in 2014, Sampoerna closed down two recently opened hand-rolling factories in East Java (Lumajang and Jember), laying off nearly 3,000 workers and leaving the company with five Sampoerna-operated factories (one in Malang, three in Suralaya, and one in Probolinggo). The vast majority of workers in these factories are women, and few who lose their jobs can replace them with blue-collar work that provides comparable salaries and benefits.

In 2015, in response to ongoing sector decline, Sampoerna reduced its contracts with 38 Third Party Operators (TPO) by 27 percent, which led to further workforce reductions, although TPO workers are generally far less well paid. Meanwhile, Sampoerna has been growing its machine-rolled production capacity by adding new factory production facilities outside of Jakarta (Karanwang) to complement its facility near Surabaya (Pasuruan). This has done little to offset the overall trend of factory workforce decline. Hand-rollers typically produce well over 300 cigarettes an hour, but machines in mechanized factories can produce 10,000 cigarettes a minute. I sought to understand how these different factories were organized, and how they related to one another, through factory visits, interviews, and a month I spent working in Sampoerna’s hand-rolling plant in Malang, where I learned how to hand-roll, trim, and pack kretek.

I also studied how Sampoerna was transforming the distribution and retail network that places cigarettes within easy reach of smokers. Around two million small, independently owned stores and kiosks scattered across the Indonesian archipelago bring bulk goods and mass commodities into urban alleyways and remote mountain hamlets. These small stores provide ubiquitous points-of-sale for cigarettes, sold as both single sticks and packs to Indonesians of all ages. They also furnish the scaffolding for the cigarette advertising that saturates contemporary Indonesian public space. While this infrastructure forms part of the taken-for-granted backdrop of everyday life in Indonesia, cigarette companies wage hard-fought wars over sponsorship opportunities, advertising space, and whose brands will stand erect in the urban alleyways and remote mountain hamlets. Sampoerna-operated stores and kiosks, and at popular youth-oriented concerts and sporting events, foreign observers are wont to note with a mix of humor and alarm that visiting the country is “like stepping back in time.” An episode of HBO’s Vice depicted Indonesia as Tobaccoland: “the last outpost of pure unfiltered smoking freedom.” This time-travel imagery of Indonesia, however, risks obfuscating the cultural particularity of the Indonesian cigarette market and the corporate labor that is going into maintaining it, as well as the ways in which the industry has honed its strategies and is actively working to anticipate future regulatory restrictions.

Above (left to right): Cigarette companies must compete for storefront advertising space along popular roads. Women workers apply Tamex, a suckercide, to tobacco plants in East Java. Domestic space and marketing overlap in read/sell kiosks. Workers inspect newly printed cigarette packaging in Sampoerna’s mechanized factory near Jakarta. Below: Sampoerna solicits customers outside of a company-sponsored event.
BECOMING A GLOBAL CITIZEN

Growing up in South Florida, I was constantly exposed to Latin American and Caribbean cultures but had very little exposure to Asian cultures. My knowledge of Southeast Asia went only as far as my understanding that Thai food was really, really good. Therefore, when I came to Cornell I sought to learn about a region in which I was most unfamiliar and began to immerse myself in Southeast Asian studies. I quickly became enthralled.

Two programs with course components, Global Citizenship and Sustainability, and Climate Change Awareness and Service Learning in the Mekong Delta, led me to Thailand and Vietnam. During my time in the two programs, I had unique opportunities to meet with Thai and Vietnamese farmers and government officials and talk to them about how they are attempting to adapt in the face of climate change. I learned not only of their resiliency, but also how the forces of environmental degradation have become increasingly more difficult to overcome. My experiences threw me into intense moments of reflection. I gained greater appreciation of all that I consumed after I experienced how painstakingly difficult it is to harvest crops. I began to think more critically about my own sustainability efforts after I witnessed the resourcefulness of those in the rural communities that I visited. These experiences enabled me to build cross-cultural connections, working alongside university students from Thailand and Vietnam who I am proud to call my friends.

My time in Southeast Asia also taught me the value of field experiences, especially through participating in the Cornell in Cambodia course. I would not have been able to attend a war tribunal on the Cambodian genocide and witness the fragility of a perpetrator who orchestrated something so horrific and evil. I also would never have been able to sit alongside groups of Cambodian school children, who were also at the tribunal, and observe how the country is striving to ensure that future generations do not forget its dark past. I would not have been able to see all of the flags flying around the country with the image of Angkor Wat, expressing Cambodian pride for their past. I was able to hear a multitude of

by Gail Fletcher, undergraduate in history and government and SEAP Ambassador
perspectives and stories that I could never have truly garnered from a textbook.

My participation in these SEAP programs prevented me from confining myself to tourist attractions. I was able to go beyond what is typically seen and, instead, visit communities. The experiences taught me not to be passive and emphasized the importance of engaging with those I meet from different countries in order to learn about their traditions and their lives.

I never thought I would be able to do all of these things. If someone had told me as a freshman that I would have immersive experiences in Cambodia, Thailand, and Vietnam by the end of my time at Cornell, I would not have believed them. My experiences in Southeast Asia crystallized my passions for the environment and international development. I will utilize all that I have learned from the programs in my future endeavors in these two fields.

My relationship with Southeast Asia continues in Ithaca. I enjoy attending the many events hosted by SEAP. In addition to learning about the region, I have been able to relax to the gamelan music of Indonesia and taste the many desserts of the Philippines at these events. My knowledge of Southeast Asia has greatly expanded during my time at Cornell. In an effort to give back to the program that has provided me with so much, I became a SEAP Ambassador in order to share with other undergraduates all that the region has to offer. I find it very exciting to communicate to undergraduates what the region has to offer and to entice them to embark upon journeys to countries that they may initially overlook. The Southeast Asia program has fostered a strong community that I feel lucky to be a part of.
The 15th Northeast Conference on Indonesia

Historically, topics such as politics and economics dominate the abstract submissions, but resonating with this year’s theme of honoring the late Ben Anderson, the academic cochairs and reviewers received more anthropology-related abstracts. Because they received so many stellar abstracts in that category, the cochairs had difficulty choosing the best ones and finally decided to dedicate the second half of the conference to presentations from the disciplines of anthropology and history.

This year, scholars from institutions in countries such as Indonesia, Singapore, the Netherlands, and the United States gathered at the conference. The Cornell Indonesian Association invited as the keynote speaker Dr. Mary Steedly of Harvard University, a renowned anthropology scholar and Indonesianist, who gave a talk titled “Gender in a Time of Revolution: From Rifle Reports to the Shabby Red Cloth.” In this talk, Dr. Steedly strove not only to include otherwise absent accounts of women’s experience during wartime, but also to look at the organization of relationships between men and women in the context of revolutionary struggle. The audience included officials from the Indonesian Embassy in Washington, D.C., and the Indonesian Consulate in New York. Students at various skill levels of the Indonesian language, or Bahasa Indonesia, were selected and given the opportunity to respond to the statement: Social Media Use is Harmful to the Indonesian Language. The debate was engaging and at times humorous.

“I thought the first WEBIDI went very well,” said Kevin Alyono, a participant from Cornell. “It was really great to see so many different universities across the country represented and to connect with Indonesian learners from Yale, UCLA, Northern Illinois University, Johns Hopkins, and of course, Cornell!”

As part of the organizing team, I agree with Kevin’s sentiment and was also happy to see so many participants at the conference who were eager to participate in the lively discussion on topics that included feminism, race, and religion, all relating to Indonesia, followed by the debate competition; by Indonesian language learners from all over the country. The Cornell Indonesian Association hopes to hold similar events in the future to promote the study of Indonesian language and academic research on Indonesia.
Creolizing Sojourn
My Cayugan

by Guo-Quan Seng, SEAP visiting fellow

As a recipient of the National University of Singapore Overseas Postdoctoral Fellowship, I was fortunate to have the freedom to decide where I’d like to be working on my book manuscript on the history of cultural change among Chinese settler families in Dutch colonial and Indonesian Java. I did my Ph.D. in history at the University of Chicago, which has a social science history tradition and long-standing programs in South and East Asian studies, all of which benefited me immensely. But Southeast Asia, being the missing piece in my intellectual jigsaw, made Cornell’s SEAP the obvious choice.

Writing progresses in fits and starts. Having Cornell’s wealth of national and international collections at hand has helped to fuel productive proseic spurts out of these occasional fits. My work has benefited in particular from the library’s Indonesian newspaper microfilms, its comprehensive collection of early independence publications, and its most up-to-date acquisition of recent works from Indonesia and the region.

Tentatively titled “Creole Crossings and Connections: Chinese Minority in Colonial and Postcolonial Indonesia,” the book on which I am working argues that Dutch colonial law shaped how the creole Chinese conducted their family and domestic matters and explores how creole Chinese and native subjects continued to make connections and crossings across these legal-religious ethnic boundaries in nineteenth- and twentieth-century Java. I use “creole” in its broadest sense to refer to the ethnically mixed frontier conditions in which Chinese settlers found themselves in Dutch colonial Java. Deploying “creole” as an analytical concept historicizes the formation of J. S. Furnivall’s “plural society” by uncovering the lived experiences of colonial Java’s internal ethnic border-formation process. Ann Stoler has argued that Foucaultian notions of white sexuality had a racializing effect on creole households in Java from around the 1890s. By attending to Chinese indigenous interactions alongside colonial determinations, the creole framework allows for inter-Asian agency to shape Java’s and Indonesia’s social history.

For the dissertation project, I made use of a wide range of colonial and local Sino-Malay archival and ethnographic sources, researched from multiple sites in Indonesia and the Netherlands, to reconstruct transcultural and creolizing social practices surrounding ethnic Chinese families. Going through the voluminous nineteenth-century Dutch Indies law reports, for instance, one theme that recurs is the Dutch juridical attempt to deny all women legal rights of representation under the European law of coverture, which subjected married women to the guardianship of their husbands. At the University of Chicago, which I did my Ph.D. in history, I continued, literally, to hold their own until around 1900. Women’s agency and show that property-holding creole Chinese women continued, literally, to hold their own court until around 1900.

At Cornell, faculty and friends have helped pushed my project in new directions in my formal and everyday life on the Cayugan hill: Gatty lectures that range from Java’s kondé hair styling symbolism to the politics of Siamese hyper-royalism, dinners with SEAP alumni who wax lyrical about their halcyon days (and nights) in the Kabin Center, biweekly Bahasa discussions about contemporary Indonesia with Ibu Jolanda and classmates, and all the gamelan-accompanied festivities at Barnes Hall. They give the otherwise long winter nights the warm feeling of community and purpose.

The nation form, Ben Anderson reminds us, has its particular way of homogenizing the imagination of “our” communities that makes it harder to see the “other” in us. I hope that my work on the Chinese communities in Southeast Asia, in general, and those in Java, in particular, will show they have deeper and more intermixed histories than the way they’re often perceived in the popular imagination. The creoles in Anderson’s global theory of nationalism were, after all, the pioneer nation-alists. Theory aside, my own journey back home through Ithaca has been a creolizing one, thanks very much to the SEAP community!

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SEAP events and related classes provide structure to my life on the Cayugan hill: Gatty lectures that range from Java’s kondé hair styling symbolism to the politics of Siamese hyper-royalism, dinners with SEAP alumni who wax lyrical about their halcyon days (and nights) in the Kabin Center, biweekly Bahasa discussions about contemporary Indonesia with Ibu Jolanda and classmates, and all the gamelan-accompanied festivities at Barnes Hall. They give the otherwise long winter nights the warm feeling of community and purpose.
A dear friend and SEAP alum, Jeff Hadler, succumbed to adrenal carcinoma last January. Jeff studied Indonesian history at Cornell in the 1990s, where he worked with Takashi Shiraishi, David Wyatt, Ben Anderson, and Paul Gellert. After graduating from Cornell, Jeff was immediately hired by the University of California, Berkeley’s Department of South and Southeast Asian Studies. They not only tenured him, but also appointed him in 2014 as chair of the department.

In conversations with Jeff after doctors informed him of the unfathomable diagnosis, he talked about his two most vital concerns. He spoke with sweet conviction about his love for his family—his wife, Kumi; his daughters, Maia and Noe; and his parents and sister—and how fortunate he was to be able to tell them now, in the moment, how essential they all were to him. He also talked about his scholarly legacy, especially within Indonesia. Jeff’s first book, the Benda Award-winning Muslims and Matriarchs: Cultural Resilience in Indonesia through Jihad and Colonialism (Cornell University Press, 2008), was translated into Indonesian and published in 2010. He felt the book, especially after it was translated, had made and would continue to make a difference to Indonesians. It was crucial to him that his scholarship had a positive impact in the country that he had first visited in high school, and that later had become the dedicated focus of his academic career.

Those of us teaching about Southeast Asia also appreciate his scholarly contributions. But for me, his peer in SEAP during our graduate school years in the 1990s, Jeff’s unique gift and genuine brilliance lay in his phenomenal sense of humor. Edgy, acerbic, undeniably hilarious, and often naughty, Jeff could always make me laugh, often against my will and frequently in meetings, seminars, and other settings that required silent attention. Jeff made a difference to all of us who knew him: he made us laugh, often hysterically. This continued alongside his more serious mentorship of students, significant scholarly production, moral efforts to combat sexual harassment, and profound love for his family. I miss Jeff and especially his ability to make us all smile, even in the face of the most unexpected hardships such as terminal cancer and the death of friends.

Pedagogy Workshop Explores Burmese Language Teaching, Present and Future

This past October an amazing concentration of Burmese language teachers and experts converged on the Kahin Center for two days to explore the state of Burmese language instruction, particularly as it applies to speakers of English and other European languages. With the preeminent senior generation of Burmese experts, John Okeil, U Saw Tun, Thant Sin Aye, and Julian Wheatley, serving in an advisory capacity, the Southeast Asia Program organized a gathering that drew together almost all of the established Burmese language teachers currently active in the United States, the United Kingdom, and France. A late-night videoconference at Cornell’s Language Resource Center made it possible for nearly 30 participants in Yangon to join in the workshop and discuss questions of concern and interest. The videoconference and workshop also marked the initiation of relationships that we hope will lead to collaboration, improved materials, and eventually, better alignment between in-country and out-of-country instruction in Burmese for foreigners.

The SEAP organizers drew on generous funding from the Mario Ein audi Center for International Studies as well as significant support from the U.S. Department of Education’s Title VI, National Resource Center grant. In addition to Yu Yu Khaing, the Cornell Burmese language lecturer, Professors John Whitman and Abby Cohn, both from the Department of Linguistics, and SEAP associate director, Thamora Fishel, made up the Cornell organizing committee. They were aided by consistent input and advice from Dr. San San Hnin Tun, former senior lecturer in Burmese at Cornell and currently maître de conférences at the National Institute of Oriental Languages and Civilizations at the Sorbonne, and Professor Justin Watkins, professor of Burmese at the School of Oriental and African
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The survey results were presented by John Whitman and informed the discussion during the core panels on “Teaching and Technology—Resources for Student and Professional Development and Institutionalization.” In addition to providing useful profiles of the institutions, teachers, and places where Burmese is being taught, the survey gathered information from 19 Burmese teachers and 135 Burmese language students.

Many students commented on the need for materials at the intermediate level. As one student wrote, “You fall off a cliff after Okell 2.” Students also noted that online resources, videos, and podcasts were rarely or never utilized, nor were bilingual works of literature included as part of instruction, despite the fact that most student respondents saw these as highly effective materials. One of the salient findings from the survey results was that learners don’t really feel strongly about the confusing array of romanization systems out there, since learning Burmese can only be effectively undertaken by learning to read and write Burmese script. The survey also pointed to a high level of demand for materials appropriate for self-study, a finding that makes sense given the tiny number of institutions in the U.S. and abroad where Burmese language instruction is available.

The widespread lack of availability for Burmese language instruction was underscored by Tharaphi Than’s presentation on the distance learning course she has been teaching at Northern Illinois University (NIU). By offering the course on a noncredit, fee-based, the NIU Center for Southeast Asian Studies has been able to work around a variety of bureaucratic hurdles that may have otherwise made the course unaffordable, while ensuring serious commitment from students. Than reported that many of her students are librarians or other professionals who see a need for having Burmese language capacity in the workplace.

San San Hein Tun’s presentation focused concretely on the nuts and bolts of online resources for teaching Burmese. She highlighted the NIU SEAsia, which Than had already mentioned was being overhauled and updated; John Okell’s Burmese By Ear language course; and the Web Audio Language Resource Center, where her own materials can be accessed and used for intermediate levels and above, in particular.

Tun then gave participants a whirlwind tour of new and emerging resources, including BBC radio broadcasts in Burmese; travel websites; YouTube videos (including Kenneth Wong’s instructional videos); and TED talks that have been subtitled in Burmese by Lingnan University in Hong Kong, which could easily be used as reading practice (including error identification) or as a basis for adding audio into instruction. Other resources include the Memrise online language tools; Khan Academy’s YouTube channel; a translation dashboard for Burmese; and the Burmese Language Test, the only standardized assessment tool, which unfortunately features instructions in Burmese that are more difficult than the actual test content.

At the National Institute of Oriental Languages and Civilizations, Tun is currently part of a project to create a massive open online course (MOOC) for Burmese. Excited discussion followed with many contributing discoveries they made online such as Tea Cup Diaries, a radio drama that can be downloaded in episodes online. One notable feature of this series is that it offers the opportunity to hear different accents and dialects of Myanmar’s variety of ethnic groups.

The second panel shifted the focus to professional development for teachers and the issues of proficiency, assessment, and alignment. Yu Yu Khang and Kenneth Wong reported on the content-based-instruction project they have been working on as part of a series of Council of Teachers of South-East Asian Languages (COTSEAL) workshops jointly organized by Berkeley, University of Wisconsin-Madison, and Cornell. Their delightful teaching demonstration of how to use an authentic poem to teach students at different levels led us to see that it is easy to break for a brief rest before dinner and the late-night video conference to Myanmar. The second day of the workshop was devoted to brainstorming next steps and coming up with an action plan that would continue to build the connections fostered by the workshop and allow for greater collaboration and sharing of resources. Proposed projects included creating a closed digital platform for teachers to communicate, share resources, and collaborate; preparing a dictionary guide and a list of online resources; sharing end of year 1 and year 2 exams as the first step in working toward more standardized oral proficiency interview levels; and exploring collaborations with Burmese teachers in Myanmar to develop lessons based on authentic materials.

By the end of the second panel session, participants were so engaged in discussion that it was hard to break for a brief rest before dinner and the late-night videoconference to Myanmar.

Type of programs in which students have studied

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program Type</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Military or government program</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self study</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Living in Myanmar</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University course</td>
<td>18%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Short-term intensive program</td>
<td>39%</td>
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<tr>
<td>One-on-one instruction</td>
<td>25%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Language school</td>
<td>7%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Online program</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (including summer school)</td>
<td>11%</td>
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For Burmese, the excitement followed with many contributing findings they made online such as Tea Cup Diaries, a radio drama that can be downloaded in episodes online. One notable feature of this series is that it offers the opportunity to hear different accents and dialects of Myanmar’s variety of ethnic groups.

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The second panel shifted the focus to professional development for teachers and the issues of proficiency, assessment, and alignment. Yu Yu Khang and Kenneth Wong reported on the content-based-instruction project they have been working on as part of a series of Council of Teachers of South-East Asian Languages (COTSEAL) workshops jointly organized by Berkeley, University of Wisconsin-Madison, and Cornell. Their delightful teaching demonstration of how to use an authentic poem to teach students at different levels led us to see that it is easy to break for a brief rest before dinner and the late-night video conference to Myanmar. The second day of the workshop was devoted to brainstorming next steps and coming up with an action plan that would continue to build the connections fostered by the workshop and allow for greater collaboration and sharing of resources. Proposed projects included creating a closed digital platform for teachers to communicate, share resources, and collaborate; preparing a dictionary guide and a list of online resources; sharing end of year 1 and year 2 exams as the first step in working toward more standardized oral proficiency interview levels; and exploring collaborations with Burmese teachers in Myanmar to develop lessons based on authentic materials.
...I sat at my Kahin Center desk overlooking Cayuga Lake. The fog and a strong, solid, and enduring procrastination over a certain dissertation writing led me just one more time into daydreaming. My eyes refused to leave that corner of Stewart Park I could almost see from my office. Back in the mid-1910s when Ithaca was (briefly) a hub of movie-making, the inventive film directors, the Wharton Brothers, set up their studios right on the edge of Cayuga lake, right in that corner of Stewart Park. Crowds of curious procrastinators and movie buffs—with whom I instantly feel a connection—crashed the movie sets: love stories between spies, action packed scenes with trolleys falling down the gorges, mermaids lying by the lake, ghostly sorcerers and haunting magic tricks all unfolded before their eyes. If Stewart Park was the hub of shooting magic onto celluloid strips, if Cornell’s Goldwin Smith Hall was once converted into a stage, if the Ithaca Commons’ townhouses were hosting stars, then our very own Kahin Center must have played a role, somehow, in the Ithaca movie era, right? Or so I hoped.

I started to investigate this possibility. The Treman house—now SEAP’s very own Kahin Center—was owned by the Treman family, a line of local businessmen and politicians often doubling as Cornellians. One of them, Robert E. Treman, married the then famous movie star Irene Castle. I loved the idea that our very own Kahin Center may have been the center of a certain cinema. My curiosity led me to explore the Rare Manuscripts collection in the Kroch Library: press clippings from last century, black-and-white glossy photographs with that soft key light illuminating just the right side of the face, in just the right way, and the movie actress Irene Castle all over. I could picture her walking down the Kahin stairs in one of her self-designed dresses—be it a kimono-like garb or a long gown of white silk crepe fluffing the air. I imagined tea-time at the Tremans, very proper and settled, until “the ever lovely Irene,” tall and willowy, invades the moment with dancing moves on the dinner table now used by SEAP grad students to cozy up with weekly speakers. I could see her gentleman monkey pet, Virginia, crashing the balcony and stealing smokes. I sensed she may have commuted between New York City and Ithaca, balancing career and love-life as so many of us continue to do today.

In the midst of my imaginings, one of the librarians arrived with more materials, a trolley full of boxes of archives: the Treman family papers, the Ithaca movie industry archives, and pretty much everything and anything tagged “Irene Castle.” No need for gift wrap: I felt like a kid at a birthday party. Now officially deep into writing refusal, I spent hours perusing 1920s news headlines and letters, smiled at a few “travels in the Middle East” scrapbooks, and unfolded delicate papers I feared might crumble if I did not handle them like rare silk. Piece by piece, a puzzle-like image of the past emerged.

Was the Kahin Center Home to a Cinema Hub?

By Emiko Stock, PhD candidate in anthropology
Irene was a dancer, an actress, quite an athlete—catching pneumonia after risking her own stunts in a cold Cayuga lake jump—a fashionista renowned as the best-dressed woman in America, and a trend-setter famous for inventing the bobbed haircut so in taste at the time. Irene Castle and Mame Hennessy in Patria.

She was an animal lover who later set up shelters for abandoned pets (she did love monkeys, and she adopted quite a few of them as companions or as luxurious full collars). She arrived in Ithaca in 1914 with twenty trunks, fifteen hat boxes, two servants, and a monkey.

Irene Castle’s main Ithaca achievement was starring in Patria: a serial like the Wharton Brothers had great success with. Irene and Robert set off in Ithaca, I hoped that the whole lot of boxes connecting Irene and Bob had invested her money in a quick and easy divorce, to the favor of Irene. Beyond the financial litigation, Bob had invested his money in unsuccessful business endeavors: the studios abandoned the serial after a few weeks of screenings, some went bankrupt halfway through, and still others like the Wharton Brothers had great success with Patria, bringing in loads of fans week after week for as long as 15 episodes. Combining Japanese exoticism with fears of a Mexican invasion of the U.S.—a serial like nothing out today—Patria was so vehement that then President Woodrow Wilson had to step in to censor it.

Irene in one of the lengthy interviews that blended romance and adventure, pantomime and patriotism. Expectant viewers would hold their breath with the studios’ schedule of episodes. Some studios abandoned the serial after a few weeks of screenings, some went bankrupt halfway through, and still others like the Wharton Brothers had great success with Patria, bringing in loads of fans week after week for as long as 15 episodes. Combining Japanese exoticism with fears of a Mexican invasion of the U.S.—a serial like nothing out today—Patria was so vehement that then President Woodrow Wilson had to step in to censor it.

Because most installments of Patria were shot in Ithaca, I hoped that the striking backdrop of the painted bamboo forest I saw in one photograph in the Kroch collection would be somewhere down in the Kahin Center archives, hidden behind the lines of SEAP dissertations. I suffered that photograph of the bamboo backdrop until the librarian reminded me it was closing time, and yet so many boxes went unexplored. Tumped by a scheme that would involve breaking into Kroch Library after hours, I reluctantly returned to my Kahin office, to a computer open to a hopelessly blank page entitled “Chapter 1.”

Cinema was not all that Irene would find in Ithaca. She also found love. In trying to sell her car, Irene found a buyer who ended up being a local young athletic businessman and hunter named Robert E. Treman. Treman . . . the Treman house . . . finally, it all circled back to the owner of the Kahin Center. I pictured Irene and Bob hosting the meatiest parties in that stone-walled house, shedding a very different light on our weekly Gatty lectures that take place in the bright, ornate conference room.

First things first—sorry to break your heart reader—love didn’t last between Irene and Bob. “We were in a stormy marriage from the first,” confided Irene in one of the lengthy interviews reported in the frail archived newspapers that I shuffled through. I felt disappointed that Ithaca never grew to truly love her as an actress, as the majority of the quiet town was shocked by her effervescence. In 1923, four years after their wedding, Irene and Robert set off to Paris, not for a honeymoon, but for a quick and easy divorce, to the favor of Irene. Beyond the financial litigations, Bob had invested his money in unsuccessful business endeavors: the press clips report an “incompatibility of temperament,” Treman’s “desertion of home,” or “serious insults.”

Digging deeper into these archives, I faced more disappointment: learning that there was nothing to be found in the whole lot of boxes connecting Irene to the Kahin house. Reading defeat all over my face, a librarian suggested I dig into the Treman house papers, but when I do, I all find are blueprints from the architect’s study and a few gossipy portraits of the pristine building taken on what looks like a shiny summer afternoon. No Irene hanging on the porch, no documentation of a stolen kiss from Robert E. in the backyard.

The Treman house—SEAP’s Kahin home—was never a movie hub. It was never Irene’s home. It was not even Bob’s house, since it was his father, Robert H. Treman—not our Robert E.—who built it and inhabited it. I had imagined Irene fluffing down the Kahin stairs, but she never actually lived in this building, probably never parted on the terrace, certainly never hid a backdrop down in the archives, and even more likely may have never set foot in the house. I wanted to find evidence of a few family reunions and visits, perhaps with Irene, but the Treman family papers do not hold any trace of Irene stopping by the house, no family pictures, no birthday invitation card with a clown.

The Kahin Center, then, was never the movie house my daydreaming led me to imagine. I should stop calling on Irene’s advice for my haircut. I should abandon the hopes of encountering her gauzy crepe ghost as I walk down the stairs late at night. I should realize the little beast in front of me on my way home is not her monkey, Virginia, but a skunk (yet to be named Virgil). I should simply go back to my desk, write my dissertation, and ban the daydreaming. Or should I? Perhaps the more complete story lies in photos, documents, and movie artifacts absent from the Kroch Library archives—in archives never to be found so that we can imagine our own stories.

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON THE ITHACA MOVIES ERA:

• https://whartonstudiomuseum.org
• http://www.ithacamademovies.com
• Irene Castle Treman’s papers in the Rare Manuscripts Collection, Kroch Library, Cornell.
• Like the “Wharton Studio Museum” facebook page and stay tuned for a motion picture museum in Stewart Park.
• Check out the Cornell Cinema and Ithaca Cinemapolis for their regular Silent Movies Festivals.

Irene Castle dancing in Patria with other actors looking on.
Cornell Organizes Conference on Refugees in Community Colleges

Only days after the city of Ithaca received approval to welcome fifty new refugees from eight different countries, Cornell hosted a conference on the campus of Onondaga Community College in Syracuse, New York, to address refugees and community college education.

The conference titled “Internationalization and Inclusion: Refugees in Community Colleges” was partially funded by the U.S. Department of Education’s National Resource Center (NRC) grants to the Cornell Southeast Asia Program and the South Asia Consortium (a partnership between Cornell University’s South Asia Program and Syracuse University’s South Asia Center). In addition to providing more than $5 million dollars (over four years) in funding for instruction in some of the least commonly taught languages from these two critical regions of the globe, the NRC grants support initiatives that foster internationalization at community colleges, schools of education, and in the training of K-12 teachers. The conference aimed to raise awareness of refugees’ experiences and to explore ways in which this awareness can be used to internationalize community college curriculum and campus environments.

All three students, including Keshari Kharka, a current student at Onondaga Community College, agreed that refugee students often fall between the cracks of systems that provide support to international students and first-generation and minority students but do not generally extend those resources to refugees.

A significant portion of the audience was made up of refugee students from Ithaca, Utica, and other parts of the state. These young people, many of whom were tapped to facilitate a structured breakout and brainstorming session, felt encouraged and inspired by participating in an event focused on their communities and concerns. Likewise, the educators and social service providers in attendance gained as much from the networking the conference made possible as they did from the formal presentations.

According to Professor Anne Blackburn, director of the Cornell University South Asia Program, “The Cornell Southeast Asia Program and the Cornell-Syracuse South Asia Consortium are delighted to help facilitate these conversations. Our community college partners are very creative in fostering wider global awareness on their campuses. It is especially exciting to see how refugees can become catalysts for the transformation of American education.”

Interview with Joh June See Na

Left: Dil Rana, a Bhutanese-Nepali refugee, plays Nepali folk music at the Utica Music & Arts Festival in Utica, NY, September 2012. (Photo by Lynne Brown)

Above: Muslanna Ali, a Somali-Bantu refugee, shares her cultural dance and culture at the Cultural Showcase at the Fort Stanwix Monument in Rome, NY, August 2015. (Photo by Lynne Brown)

Below: Christopher Sunderlin (far left), founder of Midtown Utica Community Center, led a student-facilitated workshop on refugee awareness and advocacy as part of the conference.
Interview with Joh June See Na, a refugee from Burma

Joh June See Na is a refugee originally from Burma. She moved to Ithaca in 2009. Before coming to the United States, she spent ten years in a refugee camp in Thailand with her family. After studying at Ithaca High School, she enrolled in the nursing program at Tompkins Cortland Community College and will graduate in May 2017. Joh June See Na is a member of Ithaca Asian Girls on the Move group, and she has been actively involved in various events and activities organized by the Cornell Southeast Asia Program (SEAAP).

Q. Where were you born?
I was born in Pathein, Ayeyawady region, Myanmar. It is located more in the southern part of Myanmar, which is closer to Thailand, as opposed to the northern part of the country.

Q. How old were you when you left Burma? Did you have any memory of the country?
When I left Myanmar I was around ten years old. I don’t remember much except the good memories that I had with my family. It was probably the happiest time of my life before any actual life struggle began, because I was with both my parents, many close relatives, and friends who were from the same background as me.

Q. What drove you to move to Thailand as a refugee? How did you spend those seven days?
I wasn’t the most pleasant journey, because we had to sleep and eat in the jungle. Sometimes, we came across small villages, which was nice. But many times we spent our time in the jungle and tried to survive in any way we could. Also, we had to be really careful of the military, especially in the border area. We could be killed either by the Myanmar military within the country or by Thai people, since we were entering Thailand illegally. I was really young, so it wasn’t scary or painful for me. But now when I look back, I do think it was frightening.

Q. When you left Burma, how many years did you stay there?
Since I was young Myanmar had been struggling with political conflict that are even more severe and may be even worse now. Many civil battles were happening within the country, especially at the border and rural areas. At that time, both of my grandparents from my mother’s side were political activists who were part of the rebellion against the military dictatorship. My grandfather was killed, he was murdered alive. After his death we were afraid to keep living in Myanmar. At that moment my mother had a friend who was already registered as a refugee. She told us that becoming a refugee can be a way for us to get to safety. We decided to start our journey to a refugee camp in Thailand, which was suggested by my grandmother. We ended up walking seven days to the refugee camp in Thailand.

Q. How was the refugee camp?
It was pretty large. It could take hours to walk across the whole camp, and there were over 10,000 people living in each camp. When I was young, I didn’t think much about it. But when I became a teenager and started thinking about my future, I got depressed because I wouldn’t have any opportunities to grow and obtain an education.

Q. Were there any schools or educational opportunities in the camp?
We had school up to tenth grade. There were other private education opportunities for post-high school students, but they were not that great. However, there were some foreign volunteer teachers and studying material, which was mostly offered by the United Nations (with the collaboration of the Thai government). I never finished seventh grade because we had to relocate to a couple of places since we started applying to come to the United States of America in April 2004.

Q. Could you describe one regular day in the refugee camp?
I used to wake up early, cook for my family, and clean the house. Sometimes I went to school or read books. However, I spent most of my time in my room, since I had nothing to do in the ten-year period of life in that refugee camp.

Q. Did you have any family income over the ten years?
As refugees we almost had no income. But we received monthly a limited food supply such as chili, rice, and vegetable oil. The United Nation provided the food supplies, but the Thai government distributed it. There were few job opportunities in refugee camps. My mother was teaching there, but she wasn’t paid well.

Q. How was life in Thailand? Was it a big change for you from your previous life?
It was a different environment and a very big change for me. People who live in refugee camps are not allowed to go out of the camps without the proper documentation or permission. It was also challenging to get to the places you wanted to go. I had a good connection with either Thai people or other refugees or friends who live in the Thai cities legally. We couldn’t get out of the camp many times over the ten years, because we didn’t have any relatives or friends who could help us. I even went to jail once, and I had to sleep in the jail for two nights. But I was released because I was a minor.

Q. Did you have a hard time adjusting to the life here?
Yes. The first challenge was language. I didn’t speak much English before I came here. But I started studying at Ithaca High School two weeks after I moved to the United States. I was really depressed, since it was very challenging for me. At that time, I had to take ESL classes, and I had to study with other international students and also study other regular classes with American classmates. I couldn’t understand the classes at that time, and it took me a long time to learn all of them.

Q. When did you decide to move to Ithaca, New York, and why?
In 2004 my mom realized it was not feasible to go back to Burma because of the political situations. She also wanted my sisters and me to be educated, so she would take any opportunity to make that happen. At that moment my goal was to study and have more education opportunities. I wanted to become an educated as I could.

So my family decided to apply for refugee status either in Australia or United States. But since my mom has a friend who was living in Ithaca, and he told us that I was able to go to high school as long as we’re under 21 years old, we decided to move here. The application process took us four years, and we moved to Ithaca in 2004.

Q. Were you excited when you initially came to Ithaca? Was it different or same from the America you imagined before?
Of course, I was excited. Before I came to America, I heard about this country from other people and the media. I didn’t know much about American culture or other things at that time, and all I knew was that America has a great education system, America protects the rights of women and children. I didn’t think women are strong and independent. I always admired them, and I wanted to become one of them.

Q. Did you have any challenges that you faced in Ithaca?
Communication was probably the most challenging for me. Throughout my experience living in the U.S., I have learned that people here are very good at communication, and it is a skill that is necessary to get to a certain point. I used to be very shy. I had put the communication skill as my priority, since I understood that I had to learn in order to fit it into the community here. At first I was even afraid of going to the grocery store to buy food for myself, since I didn’t want to talk to people, and my sister had to explain and translate everything for me. But I realized that I had to be independent and could not be shy anymore. So I started to force myself to talk to others and practice my English. I pretty much had to turn everything upside down in order to adapt to this society. It took at least four years for me to speak comfortably with people.

Q. You managed to study nursing at Tompkins Cortland Community College, but I know going to college is a challenge for a lot of refugee students in Ithaca. What made you different?
I think I was pretty hardworking. I started working part-time, which made a lot easier for me to handle the classes. Overall, I liked my high school life. Since I got everything I wanted such as education and job opportunity, and I didn’t have to care about other things such as bullying. I remember some other students had thrown bottles at me in the bathroom to make fun of me. But I didn’t like to talk about those things to my family or friends, and I tried my best to ignore them, since there were so many other things than I had to deal with, and I didn’t want to waste my time on those unhappy experiences.

Q. Were there other challenges that you faced in ten years?
I think I see myself somewhere between Karen and Asian-American. But I am not really sure how to exactly identify myself. I have only lived in Myanmar for seven years and the United States for a little more than two years, so I don’t have my own culture, but I don’t like the idea that women should be housewives. I want to be independent, and I think that this is a way to promote the development of the country. At first I was very afraid of going to the grocery store to buy food for myself, since I didn’t want to talk to people, and my sister had to explain and translate everything for me. But I realized that I had to be independent and could not be shy anymore. So I started to force myself to talk to others and practice my English. I pretty much had to turn everything upside down in order to adapt to this society. It took at least four years for me to speak comfortably with people. I think I am more independent now, and I want to have my own career in the future and possibly own my business. I will try to keep my culture because it is still very important for me, and I will also respect the diverse culture in America, since it is home to me. I like the idea of being open-minded and accepting of other cultures.

Q. Are you satisfied with your current life?
Yes, I am. The only thing I don’t like is that our family is very busy, and we hardly have time to talk and see each other. We have to work very hard in order to afford to survive and have a decent life like the majority in the U.S. But hopefully, this is going to be over soon after I finish my school and get a job.

Q. Did you ever visit Burma after you left?
The first time I went back to Burma was two years ago, ten years after I left my country. It was nice, since I was around people who share the same culture and speak the same language as me.

Q. Do you have any plan to go back to Burma in the future?
I want to go back to visit Myanmar but not to live there permanently, since there are not many employment and job opportunities. The second reason is that women don’t have a lot of rights in Burma. Women and children are victims of domestic violence, and there is no law to protect them in Burma. I want to study and work hard in a country like America in order to help those in need.

Q. What is your plan for the next five years?
I want to work for two or three years to accumulate some experience. After that, I will probably go back to school and pursue higher education.

Interview was conducted by SEAP graduate assistant for outreach
Recently I received an e-mail from Travel Channel’s Mysteries at the Museum, asking if they could do an episode about our John Nance collection at the Echols Southeast Asia collection. Of course, I was interested.

After all, I was very excited when John Nance contacted me a few years ago to discuss donating his photos and papers that he had accumulated after working many years as a journalist in the Southeast Asia region. John Nance was famous for his involvement with the controversial ethnic group called the Tasaday. Because his involvement with this group would consume much of his life, and many of the papers and photos that he donated to us were on this topic. It was specifically because of the Tasaday materials that Mysteries at the Museum contacted me.

Who are the Tasaday? In the early 1970s an astonishing Anthropologists had long been fascinated with caves as an effort to probe the question of the Tasaday. When they arrived I found the film crew wonderful to work with. I spent the day with them, recommending photos from our collection that they could use as well as shots of the library to include in the episode. I insisted that they get some views of the local waterfalls and Cornell architecture (and was delighted to see they included it). It was an exciting opportunity to see how a television program is filmed from the inside. Finally, the episode aired in October 2016 (Season 12, episode 4, Filipino Follies), and I had a chance to see it. The material was presented in an engaging manner, and they did a good job highlighting the reasons why the Tasaday were thought to be a hoax. However, there was a lack of information from the other side. Hence their mystery continues.

I would like to highlight a few points that will complicate the notion that the Tasaday were a simple hoax in the way that is often portrayed. Was it the case that the Marcos government simply rounded up some local Monobo farmers and bribed them to play cavemen? Or, in a more nuanced version of the argument, that the government bribed the already existing Tasaday to take on this role? There are a few things to consider here. First of all, as pointed out by botanist Douglas Eten and other researchers who were able to visit the Tasaday early on, all of these individuals who were supposedly acting as cavemen stayed in character for days on end. Did this included children, who would not have been allowed to whistle about missing food or rice that they badly missed or to make any blunders of any kind. Douglas Eten mentioned that he even tried to test the children by showing them items like rice to see if any of them would give themselves away. But everyone always stayed in character. In addition, today (over 40 years later) the Tasaday still insist that they are a distinct people who once lived a largely separate existence.

Along the lines perhaps of something that philosopher Jack Derrida would have been pleased with, an alternative hypothesis suggests that the initial report on the Tasaday fell somewhere between a hoax and not a hoax. Apparently the Tasaday were told by the government to demonstrate the way they used to live for anyone who would visit them. On the other hand, although they surely were not Plesianthropoids and were doubtlessly where in the forest with them, Tasafeng and the Sanduka, however, they no longer know what happened to these groups. Supposedly they also lived in caves. Where are these caves? Were these people killed off by miners? I have been looking into these questions and have been asking relevant experts. Perhaps additional clues to these and other questions await those who will search through our John Nance collection on the Tasaday.

The Southeast Asia Program (SEAP) and Cornell University Press (CUP) officially announce an exciting new collaboration for the publication of books and the journal Indonesia: SEAP Publications will maintain its distinct and prestigious profile while becoming an imprint of the CUP publishing program.

“It is an honor for me as director of SEAP to help sign into being this new collaborative venture between SEAP and CUP,” said Associate Professor Raja M. McGowan. “I am grateful to Tamara Loos [professor of history and Asian studies and former SEAP director] for helping to bring this exciting opportunity to fruition and for the generous engagement from the get-go with Dean John Smith, director of CUP. SEAP Publications has long promoted the publication of high-quality scholarship on Southeast Asia through the journal Indonesia and its book publications.”

The mission of SEAP Publications is to make available a wide variety of scholarly and language texts at the lowest possible cost to an interested international clientele, including academics, business leaders, government agencies, and nongovernmental organizations. In serving that mission, Cornell University Press will incorporate SEAP titles into existing workflows for copyediting, book design, ebook creation, on-demand printing, channel marketing, and global distribution. This will enable SEAP Publications staff to focus on acquiring quality manuscripts and peer-reviewed articles for the journal. SEAP Publications will carry the Cornell University Press logo moving forward, and readers for the first time will be able to access these publications digitally anywhere in the world. SEAP titles will now be distributed, along with Cornell University Press books, by Longleaf Services at the University of North Carolina Press.

“It’s an honor for the Press to work with SEAP to publish and distribute these high-quality publications,” said Smith. “This collaboration will enhance our profile in Asian Studies and fulfill our mission of publishing scholarship that is engaged, influential, and of lasting significance.”

SEAP PUBLICATIONS

The first book of the new SEAP/CUP collaboration, Jennifer Gaynor’s Intertidal History in Island Southeast Asia, is now available.

AWARDS

Foreign Language Area Studies Recipients Academic Year 2016–2017

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Foreign Language Area Studies Recipients, Summer 2016

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Summer 2016 Southeast Asia Program Thesis Write-up Fellowships

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<td>Sean Fear</td>
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Summer 2016 Southeast Asia Program Foreign Research Fellowships

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<td>Deborah Hornsager</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hoang Vu</td>
<td>History</td>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>Audrey Kaltz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yusni Zhang</td>
<td>Government</td>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>Nancy Loncto</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Summer 2016 Einaudi Center Travel Grants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Discipline</th>
<th>Country Traveled</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Benjamin Coleman</td>
<td>City and Regional Planning</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexandra Dalfurero</td>
<td>Anthropology</td>
<td>Thailand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sean Fear</td>
<td>History</td>
<td>Vietnam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kevin Foley*</td>
<td>Government</td>
<td>Vietnam</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oradi Inkhong*</td>
<td>Anthropology</td>
<td>Myanmar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corey Keating*</td>
<td>Music</td>
<td>Thailand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ferdinand Karniawan</td>
<td>Linguistics</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chairat Polmuk</td>
<td>Asian Literature, Religion, and Culture</td>
<td>Laos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andnea Shulseberg</td>
<td>Veterinary Medicine</td>
<td>Thailand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoang Vu*</td>
<td>History</td>
<td>Vietnam</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Received research travel funds from both SEAP and Einaudi

** Science of Natural and Environmental Sciences / International Agriculture and Rural Development

Sarah Grossman, SEAP managing editor, added: “We are thrilled to be working with Cornell University Press again. Together, SEAP Publications and CUP will promote and publish more authors and their quality scholarship on Southeast Asia.”

SEAP books are divided into four main series, and the program includes substantial scholarly books, essay collections, language texts, and monographs in the fields of humanities and the social sciences. “This formal transition to becoming an official imprint of Cornell University Press promises higher visibility and the potential to continue to uphold and strengthen our reputation for publishing groundbreaking scholarship on Southeast Asia,” said McGowan. The Press will leverage the latest in digital publishing technologies to maximize exposure for these publications. SEAP Publications and Cornell University Press welcome your manuscript submissions.
APRIL 17–21
Southeast Asia Language Week
The third annual Southeast Asia Language Week will consist of a week full of fun activities embracing Southeast Asian culture and promoting language study. Find out how you can get involved in SEAP and study a Southeast Asian language in the undergraduate or graduate section of the SEAP website: https://seap.einaudi.cornell.edu/.

APRIL 21–23

APRIL 23, 2:00 PM
Spring 2017 Cornell Gamelan Ensemble concert in conjunction with Cornell Modern Indonesia Project Conference
held at the Johnson Museum of Art
Dewa Ruci/Bima Suci, a Javanese wayang performance (shadow puppet play) revealing Bima’s Quest for Enlightenment by Sumarsam (PhD Cornell ’92), and guest artists, accompanied by the Cornell University Gamelan Ensemble, directed by Christopher J. Miller.
This performance is part of the Cornell Modern Indonesia Project conference “Still in the Game”: The State of Indonesian Art History in the 21st Century.
Geoffrey Hill earned the B.A. in comparative religion and English from Tufts University, and a M.Phil. in finance media and cultures and Ph.D. in English from Trinity College, Cambridge. He also earned master’s degrees in religion (Yale Divinity School), liberal studies/cultural studies (Dartmouth College), and English and American literature (University of New Hampshire). Before arriving in Ithaca in July 2016, Geoffrey was a visiting fellow in English at Harvard University (2010–2013), instructor in extension at the Harvard Extension School (2012–2016), and a member of the Board of Freshman Advisors of Harvard College (2013–2016). He served as the faculty fellow for the Harvard Women’s Ice Hockey team and was a member of the Mather House Senior Common Room. Geoffrey has also taught at Boston University and Emerson College. Most of Geoffrey’s research circles around notions of individual and national identity—as they are presented in twentieth-century film and literature—and how these are inflected by race, ethnicity, religion, and architecture (among other things). Variously, this work has taken the United States, the United Kingdom, and Southeast Asia as its focus. Geoffrey is presently editing and introducing an edition of Anthony Burgess’s novel Devil of a State for a new collected works of Burgess, coming out of Manchester University Press, as well as working on two other long-term research projects.

In addition to his work as assistant dean of Flora Rose, Geoffrey is also a visiting fellow in the Southeast Asia Program at Cornell and a faculty advisor to the Cornell University Men’s and Women’s Varsity Track and Field and Cross Country teams.

Jonathan Zilberg is a cultural anthropologist interested in art and religion. He lives in Indonesia, where he is an associate research scholar at the Indonesian Institute, working on museums and cultural heritage policy. As a visiting fellow in the South East Asia Program at Cornell, his current research focuses on the art and archaeology of the Hindu-Buddhist period in Indonesia, specifically its tantric dimensions. This study on the history of the interpretation of iconography in stone sculpture is the third in an ongoing series of projects in Africa and Latin America, where he began his work in and on museums at the National Museum of Costa Rica in 1984. Increasingly committed to action research and the importance of serendipity, his most recent publication on the subject is “On Embedded Action Anthropology and How One Thing Leads to Another By Chance.”

Jonathan received his doctorate at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign in 1996 on the invention of modern Zimbabwean stone sculpture as a Shona tradition and continues his work there as an associate research scholar in the Center for African Studies. He has been a Zora Neale Hurston Fellow at the Institute for the Advanced Study and Research in the African Humanities at Northwestern University and a visiting research scholar in the Center for African Studies. He has been a Zora Neale Hurston Fellow at the Institute for the Advanced Study and Research in the African Humanities at Northwestern University and a visiting research scholar in the Center for African Studies.

Sovannroeun Samreth is an associate professor at the Faculty of Liberal Arts and the Graduate School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Saitama University, Japan. He obtained his Ph.D. in Economics in 2009 from Kyoto University, where he started his career as a postdoctoral research fellow under the program of the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science before joining the Saitama faculty in 2011. His main research interest involves economic issues in developing countries such as dollarization, corruption, and the livelihood of poor households. For example, one of his past research efforts estimated the substitution degree between Cambodian and foreign currencies and quantitatively investigated the impacts of that on seigniorage-maximizing inflation in Cambodia. One of his current research projects focuses on a yearlong record and analysis of the financial diaries of poor households in a commune in Cambodia.

Sovannroeun Samreth

Geoffrey Hill

Jonathan Zilberg

Sovannroeun Samreth

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