

Southeast Asia Program
1983 Bulletin

Cornell
University



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Cover design: Batik. Central Java. Parang Kusumo pattern.



From the Director

Dear Friends,

During the past few years a number of new faculty have joined the Southeast Asia Program Executive Committee. Their names are probably already familiar to you, but, by way of formal introduction, we are including brief profiles of two of them, Professors Randolph Barker (agricultural economics) and E. Walter Coward, Jr. (rural sociology). In subsequent issues of the *Bulletin* we will publish similar notes about Professors James A. Boon (anthropology), Martin F. Hatch (music), and Charles Hirschman (sociology).

We are also including news of a figure who will be familiar to almost all of our readers: Helen E. Swank, who has been the Program's chief administrative officer for twenty-two years.

A recent and happy development has been the rise in the number of scholars spending extended periods of library research at Cornell as visiting fellows of the Southeast Asia Program. There were ten visiting fellows here during the 1982-83 academic year, drawn by the strength of the Echols Collection and the prospect of being in a setting where Southeast Asian studies are the preoccupation of so many. The fellows bring a diversity of experience and background—this year four were from the People's Republic of China, two from Japan, and one each from Thailand and India, while the remainder were from institutions in the United States—that has added greatly to the vitality of the Cornell community. We look forward to an increasing traffic of this kind and expect that this will include some readers of the *Bulletin*.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Stanley J. O'Connor".

Stanley J. O'Connor
Director
Professor of Art History
and Asian Studies

Barker and Coward Join SEAP

Because of their extensive teaching and research in Southeast Asian studies, two Cornell University professors were invited to join the Southeast Asia Program faculty in 1979. In this article we introduce Randolph Barker, professor of agricultural economics, and E. Walter Coward, Jr., professor of rural sociology, to alumni and friends of the Southeast Asia Program. Professors Barker and Coward have joint appointments in the Department of Asian Studies of the College of Arts and Sciences and in their respective departments in the New York State College of Agricultural and Life Sciences at Cornell. We are pleased to have these outstanding scholars on the Program faculty to train and guide the increasing numbers of graduate students who are choosing careers in agriculture and development.

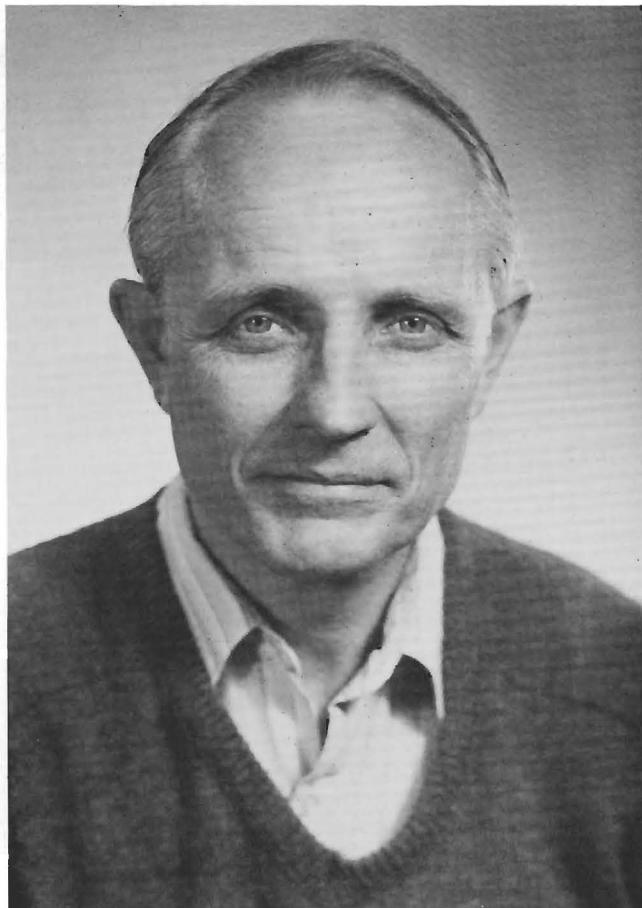
Randolph Barker

In 1965 Randy Barker left Ithaca to spend two years as a visiting professor with the Cornell–University of the Philippines Project in Los Baños. This was his first trip to Southeast Asia, and it proved to be rather an extensive one. After two years Dr. Barker resigned from Cornell to become the agricultural economist at the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI). He served as head of the Agricultural Economics Department at IRRI for eleven years and during that period traveled widely throughout the rice-growing regions of Asia.

Why did he stay so long? As Dr. Barker describes it, the opportunity to travel and study in rural Asia and to work closely with colleagues from other disciplines at IRRI was both challenging and exciting.

While at IRRI Professor Barker was the author or co-author of more than fifty articles on various aspects of the rice economy. He has been concerned about the productivity and equity impact of technology developed at research centers such as IRRI. In 1978 the Crop Sciences Society of the Philippines gave him the Philsugin Award for his collaborative leadership in stimulating interdisciplinary research between biological and social sciences.

During his thirteen-year stay in the Philippines Professor Barker taught at least one course a year at the University of the Philippines and worked closely with graduate students from the Philippines and other Asian countries. In 1980 the Philippine Agricultural Economics and Development Association gave him a special award for his generous and expansive efforts in support of the research and teaching program in agricultural economics at the University of the Philippines.



Returning to the Cornell faculty in 1978, Professor Barker has managed to keep one foot in the paddy fields of Asia. He and an IRRI colleague, Dr. Robert Herdt, have submitted to the editors a draft of their book, *The Asian Rice Economy*. This manuscript, drawing heavily on their earlier research, covers a wide range of issues in both a historical and contemporary perspective. It is likely to be the definitive work in this area.

Professor Barker is also involved in graduate teaching. He offers a spring semester course on microeconomics in agricultural development and, together with colleagues from other disciplines, shares the responsibility for teaching courses in socio-technological aspects of irrigation and farming systems research.

Meanwhile, Professor Barker continues to travel in South and Southeast Asia at least two months of the year, tracking down his graduate students who have been conducting research in the Philippines, Indonesia, Nepal, and Sri Lanka and working with other Cornell colleagues on projects in water management and farming systems research. He also has had an interest in China. Together with Radha Sinha of Glasgow University he edited a recent collection of articles titled *The Chinese Agricultural Economy*.

E. Walter Coward, Jr.

Walt Coward, now professor of rural sociology and Asian studies at Cornell, has long had an interest in rural society in Asia. This interest builds on his earlier training in agronomy and his subsequent introduction to Southeast Asia through an assignment in Laos with a private development agency, International Voluntary Services. Coward spent nearly five years in Laos working in several regions of the country and among both lowland Lao and various hill groups.

After completing graduate studies in sociology at Iowa State University and a brief period on the faculty at Pennsylvania State University, Coward worked for a two-year period in the Philippines with the International Institute for Rural Reconstruction. The major responsibility during this period was to assist the institute in formulating and developing a department of research, but it also allowed him to conduct a number of research projects related to rural and agricultural change.

More recently, Professor Coward was away from the Cornell campus with assignments with the Ford Foundation—initially with the Office for Asia and the Pacific in New York City, followed by an eighteen-month assignment in Indonesia.

For the last ten years Coward has been intently pursuing his interests in the sociology of irrigation—a relatively unknown topic when he began. Southeast Asia is, of course, an especially rich region in which to pursue this topic because of the long history of irrigated agriculture in the region, the tremendous variety of institutional and organizational arrangements that support the development of irrigation works, and the centrality of irrigation development activities to present national strategies for increasing agricultural production. The result is a vibrant topic that has both solid scholarly dimensions and high policy relevance.

Over the past decade Coward has worked with graduate students and conducted his own research on irrigation organization in several Southeast Asia countries, including Laos, Thailand, the Philippines, and Indonesia. Much of his work has focused on understanding the institutional and organizational arrangements that are found in the many "traditional" irrigation systems of the region. These traditional systems—which might also be called community irrigation systems (in the Philippines they are called communal systems; in Indonesia, *desa* systems; and in Thailand, people's systems)—constitute a large portion of the irrigated area in several of the countries of the region.

An original aim of the research on these traditional systems was to analyze their principles of social organization and to consider how these principles might be used in creating viable local organizational arrangements in the new irrigation systems that were being created by government. More recently the work has taken on a new objective as more and more government irrigation programs are being implemented to improve the existing traditional systems. In this new



context the important policy questions have to do with designing policies and strategies whereby government efforts can assist and supplement the resources of these local systems without at the same time eroding their social integrity and causing their demise.

The topic of irrigation in Southeast Asia is also a part of the course content in the graduate seminar that Coward teaches in collaboration with several other faculty members, *The Sociotechnical Aspects of Irrigation*. Presently Professor Coward also serves as coordinator of the newly formed Cornell Irrigation Studies Group

In addition to the usual publications of research work, Coward devotes time to consulting with various international agencies funding irrigation development projects and is active in organizing and attending seminars and conferences dealing with new approaches to irrigation development. He was, for example, a co-organizer of a recent workshop organized by the East-West Center and the Asian Institute of Management on the topic of Organization as a Strategic Resource in Irrigation Development. This workshop, held in Manila, had participants from throughout the region and explored the broad topic of how irrigation agencies can more successfully relate to, and build on, existing irrigation organizations.

His research on the sociology of irrigation has resulted in a number of publications, including the following: ed., *Irrigation and Agricultural Development in Asia: Perspectives from the Social Sciences* (Cornell University Press, 1980); "Principles of Social Organization in an Indigenous Irrigation System," *Human Organization* 38 (1979): 28–36; and *The Sociology of Technical and Social Change in Currently Irrigated Regions: Rules, Roles, and Rehabilitation*, chapter in Michael Cernea, *Putting People First: Sociology and Development Projects* (forthcoming).

Helen Swank and the Southeast Asia Program

For almost twenty-two years Helen (Ehrsam) Swank has presided with unfailing skill over the Southeast Asia Program's administrative offices. It is her crisp, precise voice on the telephone or her well-organized and ever-helpful presence in the office that is the first, last, and unquestionably vivid impression that students and visitors receive of the Program. Although four faculty members have served as director during the period of Helen's tenure, it is Helen who has ensured the effective day-to-day management of the Program for almost two-thirds of its existence. During that time she has won a host of friends and admirers because of her gracious manner and genuine concern for the students, faculty, and visitors who pass through the Program office.

If you want a good job, look in the *New York Times*; and that's just what Helen did in September 1961. Having arrived back in New York after three years in Asia, most of it spent in Japan near Tokyo, where she was secretary to the Commander of the United Nations Command (Rear), she was looking for a new post in the international field when she spotted an ad for an administrative aide at Cornell's Southeast Asia Program. The countries of Southeast Asia had fascinated her during the eight months of leisurely travel that she had allowed for her return from Japan to New York, but Ithaca was an unknown, and she was a bit uncertain, too, about life in a small university town. Yet, once she had heard George Kahin enthusiastically describe the wide range of activities of the Program, had seen the beautiful campus, and had found to her delight that Ithaca had no less than seven shoe stores, she decided to take the job for a year and then move on to California.

As the Program has grown in scale and complexity over the past two decades, so have Helen's responsibilities. She is now a senior administrative supervisor, in charge of budget preparation and all aspects of grant and endowed accounting, fellowship awards, personnel and payroll, supervision of the SEAP Publications Office, and visitor itineraries, and she also provides instant solutions to the almost unvarying sequence of crises that mark daily life in the Program office.

Helen enjoys the extracurricular activities of the Program and is almost always present at the Thursday lunchtime seminars at 102 West Avenue, as well as the annual banquet, the special receptions, guest lectures, and Gamelan Ensemble concerts. After two decades of immersion in these events, Helen feels that she has received an "informal Ph.D." in Southeast Asian studies. Her "fieldwork" took place in winter 1974, when, under Program auspices, she visited all the countries of Southeast Asia, where she was delighted to meet many former students and friends of the Program.

Helen's most recent travel abroad was at the invitation of Professor Ingrid Wessel, of the Southeast Asia Institute at Humboldt University in Berlin. During the period when Professor Wessel was a visiting fellow at Cornell, Helen discovered that Ingrid's mother-in-law and Helen's aunt came from the same small town, Bad Langensalza, in Thüringen. Through Ingrid's assistance Helen was able to visit Bad Langensalza and spend some time at the Wessels' country retreat outside Berlin.

In addition to her busy office life, Helen and her husband, Bob, enjoy cruising on Cayuga Lake and the barge canal system. She is an avid gardener and classical music buff, was the first woman chair of Cornell's Administrators Anonymous, and is a member and former president of the Ithaca Business and Professional Women's Club. She has been deeply involved in the resettlement of Vietnamese and Laotian refugees in Ithaca. Helen has become one of Ithaca's greatest fans and says that her "one year" decision was one of the most satisfying she has ever made.



Indonesia: A Journal's Growth and Development

In fall 1965 Ruth McVey, Fred Bunnell, and Ben Anderson began to discuss the regrettable fact that in spite of Indonesia's vast size, huge population, ancient history, and great contemporary political and economic importance, there was then no forum in which the rapidly growing community of Indonesianists could exchange ideas and information on a regular basis.

McVey, who was then a visiting fellow with the Modern Indonesia Project, and Bunnell and Anderson, who were then writing up their dissertations, were enviously aware of the services offered sinologists by *The China Quarterly*. However, the three felt that the China journal was at that time too narrowly political and economic in focus, perhaps because China was then closed to Western scholars. There was also a sense that since World War II, in their rush toward professional specialization, academics had forgotten the virtues of a cultural magazine like *Djawa* (fl. c. 1920–40), which had elicited contributions not merely from professional academics but also from officials, free-floating intellectuals, and gifted amateurs. Out of these discussions grew the idea of starting a journal that would draw on examples of *Djawa* and *The China Quarterly* by combining the former's broad coverage of history and the humanities with the latter's concern with contemporary problems.

Thanks to the unstinting support and encouragement of George Kahin, these discussions led the Cornell Modern Indonesia Project to begin publication of *Indonesia* in April 1966. The characteristic diversity of the new journal was reflected in its first issue, which contained articles on the ethnography of Aceh, Javanese gamelan music, and the language of Indonesian politics; translations of an Indonesian short story and of an important historical document of the 1920s; an ethnic bibliography; a collection of documents about the October 1, 1965, "coup"; and informal notes on an Islamic school in Central Java, as well as letters from an anthropologist working in Kalimantan.

In its early years *Indonesia* was a thoroughly amateur publication, edited and managed entirely by the founders, who regarded it as an experiment and even as a sort of hobby. There was no guarantee that it would catch on, and the founders seemed likely to soon leave Ithaca to pursue careers elsewhere. Perhaps the single most important reason why it did in fact catch on was the unique institutional base it had in Cornell University's Southeast Asia Program and Modern Indonesia Project, in those days of the mid-1960s unquestionably the largest and most active centers for the study of Indonesia (and Southeast Asia as a whole) in the world. Attracted by the distinguished resident

faculty—for Indonesia at the time, George Kahin, John Echols, and Claire Holt—and by the University's imposing Southeast Asia library collection, graduate students arrived from most parts of the world where scholarly interest in modern Indonesia was awakening: Australia and the Philippines, the Netherlands and Czechoslovakia, England and Japan, Malaysia and Germany. In addition, a sizeable number of outstanding young Indonesians studying in the social sciences and humanities were then on campus; some of them today are among their country's more eminent scholars and intellectuals. The founders were thus able to call on a diverse and international group of scholars for help, advice, contributions, and criticism. When most of these young Cornellians in due course returned to their national homes or moved on to other universities, they provided the loyal initial base of *Indonesia*'s readers and contributors.

During the early 1970s the now-established journal changed in two important ways. Up until about 1970 the membership of the editorial board, composed largely of graduate students, was numerous and rapidly changing. After that, Ben Anderson shared the major editorial tasks with a succession of professional editors—Elizabeth Graves, Linda Weinstein, Susan Hatch, Judy Ecklund, and Audrey Kahin (not to speak of the unique Roberta Ludgate). As a consequence *Indonesia* became much more professional in content, style, and format than it had been in the 1960s. Secondly, the journal's role and base were significantly altered. Soon after *Indonesia* began publication, fraternal Indonesianist journals came into being in various parts of the world—Australia, England, France, the United States, and the Netherlands—expressing different national styles and disciplinary orientations and often regional focus. In Indonesia itself a huge variety of professional and semiprofessional journals sprang up in the same decade. At the same time, many new centers for Indonesian studies were developing, such that Cornell no longer held its previous unique position (though significant numbers of Cornellians played important parts in this rise of new centers).

As a result, *Indonesia* has had to define itself a bit more clearly than was originally necessary. By the end of the decade the journal had three major distinctive features. (1) While attempting to maintain its original catholicity of disciplinary interest, it gave increasing space to articles in the fields of history, politics, and anthropology that were too lengthy and detailed for publication elsewhere. For example, Ruth McVey's exhaustive study of changes in the Indonesian military between 1950 and 1965 was published in *Indonesia*. Articles that self-consciously raised theoretical issues

about Indonesian studies have also appeared there. It was thus not wholly editorial bias that accounted for the fact that in the recent *Interpreting Indonesian Politics: Thirteen Contributions to the Debate, 1964–1981* (CMIP, 1982), nearly a third of these contributions were reprinted from earlier issues of *Indonesia*. (2) The journal has played a particularly important role in publishing a large number of translations of fiction, academic articles, and important historical and contemporary documents. The aim here has been to provide the journal's readers, who include many people outside the academic field, with access to what Indonesian scholars, literary artists, politicians, and others have been saying about themselves and their society. (3) In the tradition of *The China Quarterly*, *Indonesia*'s editors have made a special effort to assemble data that may serve to illuminate contemporary Indonesian politics (most notable is an unbroken charting of changes in the military high command since 1965).

What of the 1980s? In 1976 the publication of the journal was transferred from the Modern Indonesia Project to the Southeast Asia Program, a change that reflected, apart from financial considerations, the

expansion of the Program's faculty, including the numbers concerned with Indonesia, and their increasing share in the journal's output. This expansion in turn reflects the rapid growth everywhere of Indonesian studies outside the old core disciplines of history, anthropology, and political science. The general field has now developed to the point where it should be possible to obtain high-quality contributions focused around specific themes. Occasional thematic issues of *Indonesia* have appeared in the past, but the editors now expect to make them a regular feature. For example, the journal is currently planning a special issue on Indonesian religions and another on controversies in the historiography of the nineteenth century. Finally, in view of indications that the era of the New Order's rapid economic growth and political passivity may be nearing an end, *Indonesia* will be devoting renewed attention to the contemporary condition.

Indonesia editors Benedict Anderson and Audrey Kahin



Program Publications

In addition to the journal *Indonesia*, which was discussed in the foregoing article, the Southeast Asia Program has a number of other publications available.

Outreach Resources Bulletin

The most recent issue of the Program's *Outreach Resources Bulletin* (spring 1983) focused on resources on Malaysia and the Philippines. The *Bulletin* is issued each semester in order to keep those interested in Southeast Asian studies informed of the resources on the region available at Cornell. The *Outreach Resources Bulletin* will be sent free of charge to those who request it. A limited number of back copies on Thailand (1982) and some of the spring 1983 issue on Malaysia and the Philippines are available upon request.

Accessions List of the Echols Collection

An important source of information on new acquisitions of the John M. Echols Collection on Southeast Asia is the monthly *Accessions List*, which is compiled by curator Giok Po Oey and published by the Program. It contains information on books and serials in both Western and Southeast Asian languages. Those who would like to

subscribe (\$10 per year) should write to the Program office. Back issues from number 1 (January 1980) are also available.

Guide to the Echols Collection

A guide to the Echols Collection has been developed. It has been designed to introduce and describe in some detail the library resources on Southeast Asia now available at Cornell. This publication may be requested through the Southeast Asia Program.

Southeast Asia Program Bulletin

This is the second issue of the *Southeast Asia Program Bulletin*. We hope you will find it useful, and we look forward to hearing news from alumni to share in future issues. We appreciate the help of Program faculty and staff in producing this issue.

This issue of the *Bulletin* was edited by Carol J. Compton and Stanley O'Connor. The photo of Helen Swank was taken by Helen Kelley, and the photo of E. Walter Coward, Jr., was taken by Margaret Fabrizio.

About Program People

Thursday Luncheon Speakers

On almost every Thursday during the academic year the Program sponsors a brown-bag lunch featuring a talk on a Southeast Asian topic. Speakers may be visitors from other institutions or Cornell faculty or graduate students reporting on their research. During spring term 1983 the speakers included Roger Downey, Penny Van Esterik, Thak Chaloemtiarana, and E. Walter Coward, Jr., Cornell; Tien Ju-kang, Fudan University; Charles Hirschman, Cornell; Theodore Smith, Agricultural Development Council; Hildred Geertz, Princeton; William Henry Scott, former missionary to the Philippines; William Hart, Boston University; Donald Swearer, Swarthmore College; Allyn Ley, Cornell; Hanna Papanek, Boston University; and Andrew P. Vayda, Rutgers.

The photo on this page shows SEAP student committee chairperson Nancy Peluso, left, and student committee member Zahid Embry, right, with Professor Ruth McVey of the School of Oriental and African Studies, who spoke at the Thursday luncheon series during fall 1982.



Faculty and Staff Publications

The following are some of the most recent books and articles written by Program people.

Anderson, Benedict R. O'G. "The Suluk Gatoloco. (Pt. II.)" *Indonesia* 33 (1982): 31–88.

Barker, Randolph. "Recent Trends in Labour Utilization and Productivity in Philippine Agriculture (with Comparisons to other Asian Experiences)." In *Village-Level Modernization in Southeast Asia: The Political Economy of Rice and Water*, edited by Geoffrey B. Hainsworth, 141–172. Vancouver: University of British Columbia Press, 1982.

Barnett, Milton L. *Three Neglected Aspects of Development: A Report to the Rockefeller Foundation*. New York: Rockefeller Foundation, 1982.

Boon, James A. *Other Tribes, Other Scribes: Symbolic Anthropology in the Comparative Study of Cultures, Histories, Religions, and Texts*. New York: Cambridge University Press, 1982.

Compton, Carol J., and Lyczak, Richard. *The Effects of Pre-Entry Training on the Resettlement of Indochinese Refugees, Phase 1 Report*. Hampton, New Hampshire: RMC Research Corporation, 1982.

Coward, E. Walter. "Principles of Social Organization in an Indigenous Irrigation System." *Human Organization* 38 (1979): 28–36.

Golay, Frank H. "Taming the American Multinationals" and "American Policy toward the Philippines: The Voice of American Business." In a volume of papers presented at a seminar at the University of Michigan. Forthcoming.

Hirschman, Charles, and Rindfuss, Ronald. "The Sequence and Timing of Family Formation Events in Asia." *American Sociological Review* 47 (1982): 660–680.

Huffman, Franklin E., and Im Proum. *English for Speakers of Khmer*. Yale Linguistic Series. New Hampshire and London: Yale University Press, 1983.

Kahin, Audrey. "Borneo," "Indonesia," "Sukarno." All three articles in *Funk and Wagnalls New Encyclopedia*. New York: Funk and Wagnalls, 1983.

Kahin, George McT. *New York Times* Op: Ed. "Philippine Leverage," September 28, 1982.

Kirsch, A. Thomas. "Anthropology: Past, Present, Future." In *Crisis in Anthropology: The View from Spring Hill*: 1980, edited by E. A. Hoebel, R. Cutrier, and S. Kaiser, 91–108. New York and London: Garland Publishing Company, 1982.

O'Connor, Stanley J. "Ancient Sculptures from Tambon Na San, Nakhon Si Thammarat Province." *Journal of the Malaysian Branch, Royal Asiatic Society*, 55(2) (1982): 60–61.

Oey, Giok Po. *Cornell University Survey of Southeast Asia Collections: November 1977–January 1978*. Ithaca, New York: Cornell University, 1982.

Siegel, James T. "Image and Odor in Javanese Practices Surrounding Death." *Indonesia* 36 (1983).

Wolff, John U. "Proto-Austronesian c, z, g, and t." In *Papers from the Third International Conference on Austronesian Linguistics*. Vol. 2, *Tracking the Travelers*, edited by Amran Halim et al., 1–30. 1982.

Wolters, O. W. *History, Culture, and Region in Southeast Asian Perspectives*. Singapore: Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, 1982.

Wyatt, David K. "Kansu'ksa kap kantham sangkhom Thai hai than samai." *Warasan prawattisat* 7 (January/April 1982): 63–90.

Visiting Faculty

Professor David Marr, of the Research School of Pacific Studies of Australian National University, joined with Professors George Kahln and Oliver Wolters, of the Southeast Asia Program, to teach a course on Vietnamese nationalism during fall term 1982.

During spring term 1983 Professor Nidhi Aeusrivongse, of the Faculty of Humanities of Chiangmai University, visited Cornell and presented a series of lectures for the Thailand seminar given by Professors A. Thomas Kirsch and David K. Wyatt.

Sherman Receives 1981–82 Lauriston Sharp Prize

D. George Sherman (anthropology 1982) was awarded the Lauriston Sharp Prize for 1981–82. The prize was created in 1974 to honor the founder and first director of the Cornell Southeast Asia Program. It is awarded annually to the outstanding advanced graduate student in the Program.

In awarding this honor to Sherman, the selection committee recognized his general achievement in graduate studies and, in particular, judged his thesis, "Social Organization of Samosir Batak Livelihood in Relation to their System of Beliefs and Values," an important contribution to scholarship, one which would endure and necessarily serve as a primary resource for future studies in this field.

Previous winners of the prize have been Barbara Harrisson (1974–75), Anthony Diller (1975–76), William O'Malley and Tsuyoshi Kato jointly (1976–77), Richard O'Connor (1977–78), John Miksic (1978–79), Martin Hatch (1979–80), and Christine White (1980–81).

Visiting Fellows

Donald S. Allen, professor emeritus, Eisenhower College; research on Indonesian-English science dictionary
Hai Gu, Southeast Asia Institute, Xiamen University, People's Republic of China; research on ancient and medieval history of Southeast Asian countries, especially Indonesia or Malaysia

Shao-lian Liao, Southeast Asia Institute, Xiamen University, People's Republic of China; research on the economies of Southeast Asian countries, especially ASEAN nations

Sachchidanand Sahai, professor of Southeast Asian history, Magadh University, India; to complete translation of a Lao version of the *Ramayana*

Takashi Shiraishi, associate professor of international relations, Tokyo University; research on politics of religious administration in Indonesia: Masjumi and Nahdlatul Ulama in the 1950s

Fusheng Sun, Southeast Asia Institute, Xiamen University, People's Republic of China; research on Southeast Asian history; has just completed an article in English on "The Formation of the Muslim Nationality in the South Philippines," to be published in a European magazine

Ju-kang Tien, professor emeritus of history, Fudan University, Shanghai, People's Republic of China; research on anthropology of Southeast Asia

Kenji Tsuchiya, associate professor, Center for Southeast Asian Studies, Kyoto University; research on Indonesian nationalism: the rise of Taman Siswa Movement

Shinji Yamashita, assistant professor of social anthropology and Asian studies, Hiroshima University; research on Toraja society, Sulawesi, Indonesia

Robert L. Welsch, postdoctoral scholar, University of Washington, Seattle; library research in preparation for fieldwork in Sulawesi, Indonesia, among the Toraja, investigating attitudes towards illness and its treatment

Graduate Students in Field Research

During spring term 1983 nineteen SEAP graduate students were conducting dissertation research in Southeast Asia. Ten were in Indonesia: Peter Berman (agricultural economics), Charles Daloz (vegetable crops), Edmund Edwards-McKinnon (history of art), Nancy Florida (history), Lenore Launer (nutrition), Dede Oetomo (linguistics), Douglas Vermillion (development sociology), and Carol Carpenter, John Pemberton, and Anne Schiller (anthropology). In Malaysia were Sharifah Syed Hassan (anthropology) and Soleha Ishak (theatre arts). Evan Antworth (linguistics), Jill Belsky (education), and Vincente Rafael (history) were in the Philippines. Jean Aden (government) was in Singapore.

John Dennis and Charles Mehl (development sociology), and Suvanna Kriengkraipetch (anthropology) were in Thailand.

Graduate Students in Residence

Fall Term 1983

Lauress Ackman, city and regional planning (Vietnam)

John Ambler, development sociology (Burma, Indonesia)

Peter Berman, agricultural economics (Indonesia)

Jane Brass, development sociology (Thailand)

Suzanne Brenner, anthropology (Indonesia)

Bryan Bruns, development sociology (Thailand)

Carol Carpenter, anthropology (Indonesia)

James M. Coyle, Southeast Asia history (Vietnam)

Jose M. Cruz, Southeast Asia history (Philippines)

Katharine Davis, linguistics (Indonesia)

Roger Downey, economics (Indonesia)

John Duewel, development sociology (Indonesia)

Zahid Emby, anthropology (Malaysia)

Ismet Fanany, education (Indonesia)

Karen Fisher, linguistics (Khmer)

Pornpun Futrakul, art history (Thailand)

Anan Ganjanapan, anthropology (Thailand)

Janice P. Hostettler, anthropology (Indonesia)

Solehah Ishak, theatre arts (Malaysia)

William A. Kinsel, government (Thailand)

Suvanna Kriengkraipetch, anthropology (Thailand)

Bruce Lockhart, Southeast Asia history (Vietnam)

Dolina Millar, government (Thailand)

U Myo Myint, Southeast Asia history (Burma)

Dede Oetomo, linguistics (Indonesia)

Nancy Lee Peluso, development sociology (Indonesia)

Seksan Prasertkul, government (Thailand)

Vincente L. Rafael, Southeast Asia history (Philippines)

Talissa Ralph, education (Indonesia)
 Geoffrey B. Robinson, government (Indonesia, Malaysia)
 Marina Roseman, anthropology (Malaysia, Indonesia)
 Sjafri Sairin, anthropology (Indonesia)
 Laurie Schwede, anthropology (Indonesia)
 Sumarsam, music (Indonesia)
 Budl Susanto, anthropology (Indonesia)
 Chee-Kiong Tong, anthropology (Singapore)
 Thaveeporn Vasavakul, government (Thailand)
 Douglas L. Vermillion, development sociology (Indonesia, Philippines)
 Frederick Wackernagle, agricultural economics (Philippines)
 Gretchen G. Weix, anthropology (Indonesia)
 David Westendorff, city and regional planning (Indonesia)
 Amrih F. Widodo, education (Indonesia)
 Astri Wright, art history (Indonesia)
 Ruth Yabes, city and regional planning (Philippines)
 Yoshiko Yamamoto, anthropology (Indonesia)
 Yook-So Yeong, government (Vietnam)
 Edwin Zehner, anthropology (Thailand)

Full-Year Asian Language Concentration (FALCON) — Indonesian

Peter Bailey, St. Lawrence University
 John Comines, University of Washington, Seattle
 Lois Hines, United Methodist Church
 Ronald Hines, United Methodist Church
 Barbara Whitney, U.S. Peace Corps, Thailand
 Edson Whitney, U.S. Peace Corps, Thailand

Cornell Alumni Club Leaders

Cornell now has alumni clubs in many countries; five of these clubs are in Southeast Asia. Alumni and friends of the Southeast Asia Program who wish to contact alumni club leaders in Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, or Thailand will find the addresses of those leaders listed below.

Jay Rauschkolb, Leader
 P.O. Box 27, Jalan Melawai
 V11/6 BLOK, M
 Kebayoran, Baru, Djakarta
 INDONESIA

Abdul Rahim Md. Said, Leader
 Department of Management
 School of Comparative Social Sciences
 Universiti Sains Malaysia
 Minden, Penang
 MALAYSIA

Vincente Valdepenas, President
 Cornell Club of Philippines
 Quezon City, Department of Trade
 Filcapital Building, Ayala Avenue
 Makati, Metro Manila
 PHILIPPINES

Ken Liang, Leader
 Singapore Broadcasting Corporation
 Caldecott Hill
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Alumni Notes

Dieter Bartels (Ph.D., anthropology, 1977) is currently in the Netherlands doing research on ethnic identity formation during the process of socialization in the Moluccan community in the Netherlands. During the research period he is a member of the faculty of the University of Leiden and is also associated with the research institute Stichting Studie Interetnica.

Jennifer Lindsay (M.A., history, 1980) has just returned to the University of Sydney after completing research work in Indonesia. Her dissertation adviser in the Department of Indonesian and Malaysian Studies is John Anthony Day (Ph.D., history, 1981). Day will return to Cornell for spring term 1984 as a visiting professor.

Peter B. R. Carey (1969–72) is currently a fellow and tutor in modern history at Trinity College, Oxford. He informs us that "the old Far East Centre of St. Anthony's College... has now been formally reorganized as the Centre for Comparative Studies on Asia. The scope of the centre's work currently covers modern Japan, China, Southeast Asia, the Indian subcontinent, and Tibet."

Recent Doctoral Dissertations

The following dissertations were completed in 1982 and 1983.

Juan R. Aguilar (nutrition), "Ascorbic Acid Supplementation and Vitamin A Fortification of Anemic Filipino Children and Its Effect on Iron Nutriture" (1983).

Sulton Arifin (agricultural economics), "The Economic Analysis of Farm Tractor Adoption in South Sulawesi, Indonesia" (1983).

Demetria Cabrera Bongga (nutrition), "Vitamin A Supplementation of Lactating Women in the Philippines: Its Effect on Milk and Serum Vitamin A" (1982).

Siripan Choomnoom (education), "Identification and Utilization of Local Data for Planning Vocational Education in Thailand" (1983).

Rogelio N. Concepcion (agronomy), "A Quantitative Land Evaluation Technique for Rain-fed Agriculture in a Developing Country (The Philippines)" (1983).

Jessica Glicken (anthropology), "Sundanese Socialization and Indonesian Education: The Hidden and Stated Curricula in the Classrooms of Bandung, West Java" (1983).

Abdul Hanlin Bin Hamid (development sociology), "Culture and Health Innovation: A Study of Persistence in the Use of *Bidan Kampung* in Rural Malaysia" (1983).

Robert P. Hennig (development sociology), "The Social Consequences of Exogenous Technological and Environmental Changes on the Ibaloi of Northern Luzon, Philippines (1898–1941)" (1982).

Ibrahim Bin Mamat (education), "Pattern and Process in Residential Training for Peasants in Agricultural and Rural Development: A Comparative Analysis Malaysia, the Philippines, and Sri Lanka" (1982).

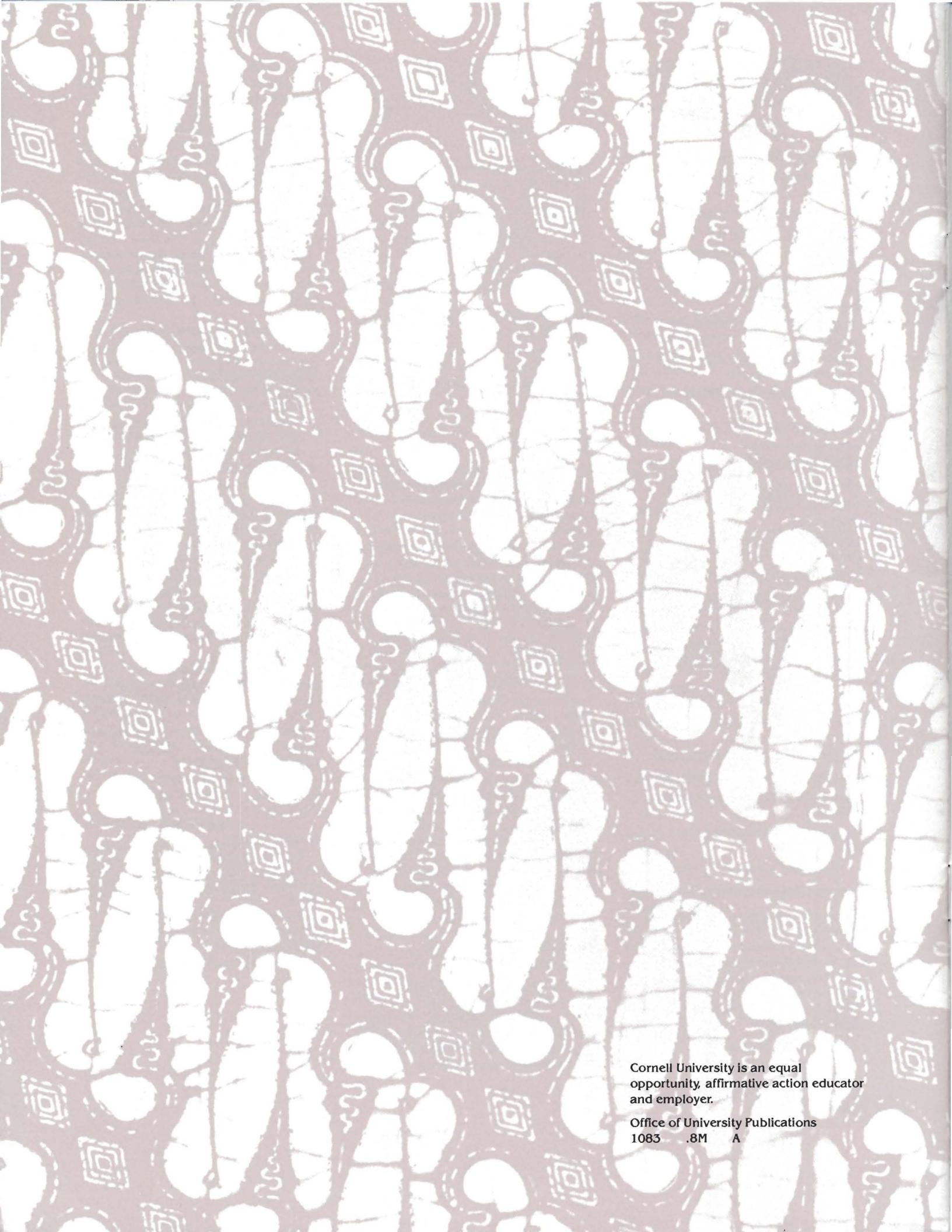
G. Sivalingam (development sociology), "The Political Economy of Agrarian Change, West Malaysia, 1947–1975" (1983).

Pamela Sodhy (history), "Passage of Empire: United States–Malayan Relations to 1966" (1982).

Mark T. Svendsen (agricultural engineering), "Water Management Strategies and Practices at the Tertiary Level: Three Philippine Irrigation Systems" (1983).

Esta Serne Ungar (history), "Vietnamese Leadership and Order: Dai Viet under the Le Dynasty (1428–1459)" (1983).

Robert Sigfrid Wicks (history of art and archaeology), "A Survey of Native Southeast Asian Coinage circa 450–1850: Documentation and Typology" (1983).



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