

SOUTHEAST ASIA PROGRAM



FALL 1992 BULLETIN

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Outwitting Parkinson's Law: Southeast Asia Program Challenged to Live Up to Grand New Home



On May 11, 1992, a rare and auspiciously sunny day, the members of the Southeast Asia Program, with friends from Cornell and the Ithaca community, gathered to dedicate the program's new George McT. Kahin Center for Advanced Research on Southeast Asia. Martin Hatch and his gamelan provided an appropriate cultural accent, while the former denizens of 102 West Avenue wandered through the newly renovated building at 640 Stewart Avenue, marveling at the level floors no less than the graceful restoration work.

The guests then gathered for the formal dedication and speeches by program director Randolph Barker, provost Malden Nesheim, alumnus Robert Pringle, Advisory Council member Thomas McHale, Takashi Uehara of the Long Term Credit Bank (see story on page 7), and professor George McT. Kahin. In opening, Professor Barker recounted the long road from 102 West Avenue to the present facility. Acquired by the program in 1954, "102," he recalled, had already become dangerously dilapidated by 1980 when the university administration recognized the need to find new quarters. It was not to be an easy task and involved eight years of litigation between Cornell and the City of Ithaca over possible sites north of the gorge before the present location was selected in 1988. Three more years of maneuvering through a maze of zoning laws ensued. Barker expressed his gratitude to the university administration, especially Provost Nesheim, for their staunch support during this long process.

*This publication
has been made
possible by the
generosity of
Robert and Ruth
Polson.*



The Cornell University Gamelan Ensemble under the direction of Martin Hatch



Friends and dignitaries at the dedication of the Kahin Center

Finally, with the generous help of the Long Term Credit Bank of Japan, renovations were completed. And the resulting facility, according to Barker, "is not just an ordinary building." The size, quality, and beauty of the Kahin Center moved Barker to remark upon the contrast with 102 West Avenue and the relationship of a facility to the work produced in it. "One of the things you can say about the past is that the Southeast Asia Program was certainly better than the building. We turned out a quality product. Now we have this challenge to be sure that the Southeast Asia Program continues to be better than the building, but we've got a much better building to be better than."

Provost Nesheim, the next speaker, acknowledged feeling "appalled and nervous" when first visiting 102 West Avenue and expressed his pleasure at the successful outcome of the program's odyssey. But he emphasized the human talent of the program. "We all know that facilities don't make great research. And anyone just had to look at the Southeast Asia Program, the Modern Indonesia Project, and 102 West Avenue over the years to recognize that that's true. It's the people who have been responsible for the program, the people who inhabit the facility, and the people who have made all this possible that really count."

Robert Pringle, who spoke on behalf of program alumni, holds a Ph.D. in Southeast Asian history and is currently the director of the Office of Central African Affairs at the Department of State and a member of the program's Advisory Council. He also stressed the accomplishments of the program, noting the diversity of the students and faculty and their aims, and the breadth of disciplines from which they can draw. He acknowledged that a current "shift of emphasis toward environmental, economic, and technological agendas is posing challenges to the future of the Southeast Asia Program, while in no way obviating the need

A House with a History

When first built in the early years of this century, the house at 640 Stewart Avenue boasted a hand-operated elevator, electric bells, speaking tubes, and central heating. The house was built by Robert Henry Treman, the first of this enterprising local family to attend Cornell University and be elected to its board of trustees.

The Treman family had begun a hardware business in downtown Ithaca in 1844 and later expanded into banking. Lafayette Treman, and later his nephew Robert Henry, served as president of the Tompkins County National Bank (now the Tompkins County Trust Company). Other family businesses included water and gas utilities, situated on Treman property along Buttermilk Creek and Six

Mile Creek. These lands, later donated to the city and state to become parks, are an enduring part of Ithaca's natural beauty.

As the Treman family grew more prosperous, several Tremans of Robert's generation decided to build new houses up on the hill, on nine acres of land between Stewart and University Avenues, with magnificent views of the city and the lake.

William H. Miller, a prominent Ithaca architect, designed the house at 640 to combine elements of the Queen Anne and the Arts and Crafts style—a lavish example with tiled roofs, half-timbering, and rusticated stone. The house's three floors and basement had many rooms designed for specific purposes. The basement had separate storerooms

for food, wood, and coal, as well as a laundry room, cistern, and furnace room. A large ice box was kept cool with hundred-pound blocks of ice from Cayuga Lake. The first floor had eight rooms, including the library, living and dining rooms, butler's pantry, and kitchen. The second floor housed the family and guest bedrooms, as well as two bathrooms. Servants slept on the third floor, which also contained a billiards room and gymnasium.

The house remained in the possession of the Tremans until 1944. Robert lived there until his death in 1937, his wife Laura until hers in 1944. The house was also home to their son Robert Elias and his second wife, Carolyn Slater. Robert's first wife had been Irene Castle, the silent film star, who made the movie

for—indeed, while depending upon—the study of government and history, languages and cultures.”

Finally, he paid tribute to a special characteristic of the program, and especially to George Kahin. “One of the great strengths of the Cornell Southeast Asia Program, for which this building will become the spiritual epicenter, has always been not only its diversity but its broadness of spirit. I need hardly add that this liberality of spirit and purpose owed a great deal to the individuals who founded the program, and above all to George Kahin.”

After being presented with keys to the new center, Professor Kahin addressed the gathering. He acknowledged the honor being paid him and, in turn, paid tribute to the various elements that have made the program so successful: the graduate students and unrivaled faculty; the Echols Collection in Olin Library; strong support from the Cornell administration, from the Rockefeller, Ford, and Luce Foundations, and most recently from the Long Term Credit Bank. And, he mused, even with all these elements symbolizing the strong walls of the structure, “no building can stand without a strong foundation. This is what Lauriston Sharp, our program’s first director, provided. It was his imaginative and pioneering effort forty-two years ago that established Cornell’s Southeast Asia Program. Indeed, without the input of Lauri Sharp, we would not be here today.”

Despite all the program’s accomplishments, Kahin saw large tasks lying ahead. “To begin with, Southeast Asia holds one of the world’s largest backlogs of unexplored history—history that is not merely intrinsically important, but that critically conditions the present. And, of course, the area is anything but static. On every front—cultural, social, economic, and political—its ten countries are undergoing extraordinarily rapid change. And most are strewn with socioeconomic and political powder kegs whose fuses—of varying lengths—we are only beginning to discern. There is, then, an enormous research agenda to be addressed if there is to be any significant advance in our knowledge of these countries.”

“Patria” in Ithaca in 1916–17. During Irene and Robert’s courtship (during which she was still married to her first husband), the two were said to have enjoyed trysts in the Stewart Avenue home.

In 1944, Cornell bought the house for \$28,000 and it was occupied first by a fraternity and then by the Department of Communication Arts. Although a well-built structure, the house needed extensive renovation by the time it was slated to become the Kahin Center. The outside woodwork was found to be fairly intact once extensive vine growth was removed, but it needed to be resealed and treated. The roof leaked and required all new shingles, as well as other repairs. Most of the inside walls received new surfaces.

According to architect John Alden, the structure’s wood frame made it relatively easy to accommodate the need for offices and meeting space. It proved more

of a challenge to bring the building into compliance with all the current life-safety codes and still retain important elements of the original design. An additional stairway, enclosed and with fire doors, had to be cut from the first to the second floor in order to keep the main staircase with its wood banister open to view. The architects also faced an interesting problem in carving out space for an elevator. The code required thirteen feet of open space above the top of the elevator, but as the third floor is already in the attic, the space didn’t exist. Their imaginative solution was to add a false chimney, since a large chimney was something a house of this age and design might have had anyway.

Another challenge was to blend the style of the original building with the first floor addition dating from the 1950s. The addition created a new exterior side and back, enclosing one of the original

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matching loggias. A new stairway to the basement was put in the place of this loggia, retaining original outside wood- and stonework in what is now a dramatic interior feature.

Overall, the original style, beauty, and warmth of the Treman house has been enhanced by this graceful renovation. From the chestnut panelling in the seminar room to Laura Treman’s carvings in the meeting room, the spirit of the building shines through and welcomes its new occupants.

*The account of the history of the Treman family and Robert Treman’s house is adapted from Carol U. Sisler, *Enterprising Families*, Ithaca, New York: Their Houses and Businesses (Ithaca, N.Y.: Enterprise Publishing, 1986), pages 16–23.*

Finally, Kahin turned to the challenge laid down by some of the previous speakers—living up to the new building. “Admirers of Professor C. Northcote Parkinson may feel that our move to this fine building gives grounds for concern for the future of our program’s research. It was that prominent pundit on administrative organi-

zation, you may recall, who posited that well-known series of maxims known as Parkinson’s Law. What is, I think, not widely known, is that Parkinson started out as a scholar of Malay history. Indeed he was Raffles Professor at the University of Malaya, then located in Singapore. He developed a modest reputation in that field before he became internationally acclaimed for his keen insights into the nature and uncontrollable growth of bureaucracies.

“One of Parkinson’s ancillary laws had to do with buildings. Now here I come to grips with the challenge that was leveled. He held that the quality of the work performed within them was exactly in reverse order to the quality of the premises. He cites the magnificent League of Nations headquarters in Geneva as an example of grand buildings where nothing much ever happened. And he notes that, on the other hand, Britain’s India Office was in its heyday when it was still located in a run-down London hotel.

“Shortly before he wrote this classic, Parkinson visited our Modern Indonesia Project in what was already a very decrepit old building at 102 West Avenue. Although he was then polite enough to refrain from any disparaging remarks about our abode, he was clearly

very favorably impressed by the quality of our research. Yet the dilapidated condition of our premises could hardly have escaped him, and I have always assumed that in arriving at his important insight as to the relationship between buildings and research, he was in part inspired by his visit here.”

Kahin concluded: “Now if our move to these fine new quarters should worry those of you who are followers of Parkinson, let me ease your minds by pointing out that he always acknowledged that there is an exception to every rule, including his own. I am confident that the Southeast Asia Program constitutes a clear and unassailable exception to this particular Parkinsonian maxim. My colleagues and I are certain that now, forty-two years after Lauriston Sharp launched our program, it is strong enough and has enough momentum to surmount today’s dramatic departure from our many years of spartan conditioning at 102 West Avenue. This challenge, ladies and gentlemen, we will surely meet!”



Provost Malden Nesheim presenting a key to the new center to George Kahin



FROM THE DIRECTOR

Dear Friends,

With this issue we have changed somewhat the format and style of our *Bulletin*. More importantly, we plan to publish the *Bulletin* on a more regular basis to enable alumni and friends to keep up-to-date with important events and activities.

Obviously the most exciting news is that we have bid a final farewell to 102 West Avenue and are now settled in our new home, the George McT. Kahin Center for Advanced Research on Southeast Asia. The dedication of the new Kahin Center last May 11, a grand occasion, is discussed in the article "Outwitting Parkinson's Law" and the lovely new building at 640 Stewart Avenue, the former Robert Henry Treman house, is described in a separate article. The renovation of 640 Stewart Avenue was made possible through a generous gift of the Long Term Credit Bank of Japan (LTCB). The LTCB sends one of its staff members to Cornell each year to study in our program. In "Banking on the Fu-

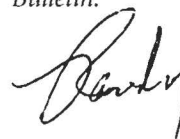
ture," Takashi Uehara, director and general manager of the New York branch of the Long Term Credit Bank, describes the philosophy behind this move and the bond of mutual interest that has developed between LTCB and SEAP.

Erik Thorbecke joined our program last fall. Thorbecke is the H. E. Babcock Professor of Economics and Food Economics and is the director of Cornell's Program on Comparative Economic Development. He has had extensive overseas experience, especially in Indonesia, and has a number of recent publications on rural development, economic growth, and income distribution in Indonesia.

Just over a year ago we organized an Advisory Council with the objectives of helping us: (1) think through the future directions of our program, (2) establish a clear commitment of the university to faculty positions in the program, and (3) secure the resources needed to maintain the strength and quality of the program. The fourteen members of the

Advisory Council, identified on page 6, represent a distinguished group of scholars, public servants, and business people with a wealth of experience in Southeast Asia. Not all are Cornell alumni, but all have a strong commitment to furthering Southeast Asian studies at Cornell. Two meetings of the Advisory Council have been held, one last October and the other in May. At the Advisory Council's urging we have developed a strategic plan and have begun to prioritize our long-term goals and identify our future funding needs.

Finally, October 1 will mark the dedication of the new Kroch Library, which will house our Asia collections. But more about this extraordinary new underground building in the next issue of the *Bulletin*.



Randolph Barker
Director



James Thomas Chirurg, Jr.

Lead partner, Protasis Trust Ltd. Former lecturer in international finance, University of California. Cornell B.A. in Asian studies (Southeast Asia), 1964; Harvard M.B.A., 1969; Oxford B.Litt., international economics, 1972.

Dale Corson

President emeritus, Cornell University (president, 1969–1977). Professor of physics emeritus; former dean, Cornell College of Engineering; provost, 1963–1969. Chair of World Bank's International Advisory Panel for the Chinese University Development Program. Founding chair of the National Academy of Sciences Government-University-Industry Research Roundtable. Consultant to Ford Foundation's international development programs.

John V. Dennis, Jr.

Program officer, Asia and Pacific, World Wide Fund for Nature, Geneva, Switzerland. Worked with Oxfam in Cambodia and Thailand and on rice technology in northern Thailand and Cambodia. Cornell Ph.D., rural sociology, 1988; dissertation: "Farmer Management of Rice Variety Diversity in Northern Thailand."

Judith Ecklund

Director of international development, University of California at Los Angeles. Former director of development, the Carter Center. Former adjunct professor of anthropology and director of development, Tulane School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine, New Orleans. Co-editor of *Indonesia*, 1977–1979. Cornell Ph.D., anthropology, 1977; dissertation: "Marriage, Seaworms and Song: Ritualized Responses to Cultural Change in Sasak Life."

Theodore Friend

President, Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships, Inc. Former professor of history, State University of New York at Buffalo; former president, Swarthmore College. Author of *Between Two Empires, the Ordeal of the Philippines*, 1965; *Philippine Policy, a Japanese View*, 1967; *Blue-eyed Enemy, Japan against the West in Java*, 1988. Spent 1966–67 at SEAP as visiting fellow for Indonesian language study.

Reuben Frodin

Former assistant dean of college and administrator, University of Chicago; former dean, College of Arts and Sciences, City College of New York; former executive dean, State University of New York. Consultant and program specialist for overseas development, Ford Foundation, 1957–1987. Co-author of *Some Recent Growth Trends in Private Universities and Colleges*, 1968.

Julius E. Ismael

Executive director, International Monetary Fund, Washington, D.C., responsible for Fiji, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar (Burma), Nepal, Thailand, Tonga, and Vietnam. Former president, Export-Import Bank of Indonesia, Jakarta (1970–1973), and professor of economics, University of Indonesia (1974–1983). Cornell M.S., agricultural economics, 1958; University of Pittsburgh Ph.D., economics.

Thomas McHale

Consultant to international agencies on economics and finance. Chief executive officer, Victorias Milling Company, Philippines. Served with Ford Foundation in Malaysia; resided twenty years in Southeast Asia as foundation executive and investment banker. Author of *Prospects and Problems of Philippine Sugar*, 1970; *Rubber and the Malaysian Economy*, 1967. University of the Philippines M.A., economic history; Harvard Ph.D., economics.

Robert M. Pringle

Director, Office of Central African Affairs, Department of State. Former U.S. ambassador to Mali and Burkina Faso. Author of *Rajahs and Rebels: the Ibans of Sarawak under Brooke Rule*, 1970; *Indonesia and the Philippines: American Inter-*

ests in Island Southeast Asia, 1980. Cornell Ph.D., Southeast Asian history, 1967.

Jay Scarborough

Attorney and vice president for legal affairs, Jardine Insurance Brokers Inc. Taught with International Voluntary Services in Vietnam, 1969–1972; Fulbright lecturer, Dalat University, Vietnam, 1972–1973; attorney with Coudert Brothers, New York and Paris, 1977–1985. Cornell B.A., Asian studies (Southeast Asia), 1967; Cornell J.D., 1977.

Nim Chee Siew

Chair, Malay-Sino Technologies. Former head of economics department, University of Malaya; chief economist, Bank Negara Malaysia, 1959–1965; treasurer, Exxon Malaysia, 1965–1970 and 1990. Author of *Labor and Tin Mining in Malaya*, 1954. Cornell M.S., industrial and labor relations and Southeast Asian studies, 1953.

Selo Soemardjan

Professor of sociology, University of Indonesia; special advisor to vice presidents, Republic of Indonesia (1967–present). Author of *Social Changes in Jogjakarta*, 1962, and many books in Indonesian on social organization and economic development. Cornell Ph.D., sociology, 1959.

Laurence D. Stifel

Research associate with Cornell International Institute for Food, Agriculture, and Development; member of the Board of Trustees of Thai Development Research Institute. Former director general, International Institute of Tropical Agriculture, Ibadan, Nigeria; served in staff positions at Rockefeller Foundation, New York, 1977–1985. Author of *Social Sciences and Public Policy in the Developing Areas*, 1982; *Education and Training for Public Sector Management in the Developing Countries*, 1977.

Takashi Uehara

Director and general manager for North and South America, Long Term Credit Bank of Japan Ltd.; member of the LTCB Board of Directors. Previously responsible for all Asian operations of LTCB. Graduate of Tokyo University with postgraduate study in business administration at University of Wisconsin.

Banking on the Future



Takashi Uehara, director and general manager of the Long Term Credit Bank's New York branch

In 1988, the Southeast Asia Program began a mutually advantageous relationship with the Long Term Credit Bank of Japan. The LTCB is one of the world's largest banks and is especially active in Southeast Asia, with branches in Indonesia, Singapore, and Thailand. The bank's generous pledge of \$50,000 per year for ten years, plus \$30,000 the first year, has helped to make the restoration of the Kahin Center possible. On the occasion of the center's dedication, Mr. Takashi Uehara, director and general manager of LTCB's New York branch, presented an additional \$100,000 for the furnishing and maintenance of the building.

One LTCB staff member will be with the program each year as a visiting fellow. Long Term Credit Bank fellows have already benefited from one- or two-year stays in Ithaca, improving their

English and Southeast Asian language skills while taking history and government courses or pursuing their own research.

Following are excerpts from Mr. Uehara's speech at the Kahin Center dedication last May:

I visited Cornell for the first time in 1988. Since then, at Professor Shiraishi's kind introduction I made the acquaintance of some of your outstanding scholars, such as Professor Kahin, Professor Barker, Professor Anderson and many others. Although the trip from Tokyo to Ithaca could be long and sometimes very tiring, I looked forward to my visits to your beautiful campus, which always proved productive.

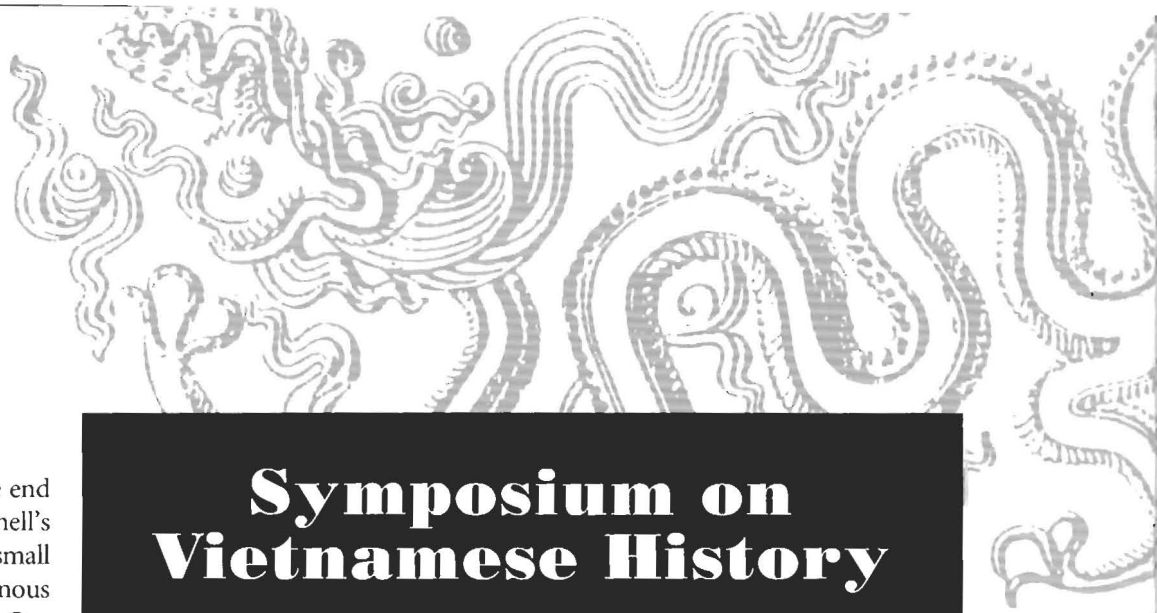
In August 1990, I was appointed general manager of the New York branch of the Long Term Credit Bank of Japan. The LTCB is one of the largest wholesale banks in the world, employing over 1,000 people in the United States. Why is the Cornell Southeast Asia Program important to us?

One of our most important business objectives at LTCB is to promote our Southeast Asian business. In Japan we have limited opportunity to learn about the history and diverse cultures of Southeast Asian countries in systematic and academic ways. There are many Japanese businessmen who have lived in that region for fifteen or twenty years. They say that only through long experience living with the people there can mutual understanding develop. I commend their spirit. It is unrealistic, however, to expect that most Japanese businessmen will follow that path. More than that, I recognize that most business communication, although not all, is being conducted in English, not in the local language, even in cases where both sides can speak the local language. The reason for this is that clearly defined American business concepts, accounting, and business rules can be a more powerful and effective way of business communication. But even with those business communication skills, it is still very important for businessmen to have a deep knowledge of the history, cultures, and communities of the host country and to respect them because it is the best way to build mutual trust, which should indicate our best way of business.

Here again, we have had many cases where U.S. and Japanese business concerns cooperated with each other and, of course, with local governmental organizations, ethnic Chinese business entrepreneurs, or local business partners. The people involved made great efforts, which resulted in successful businesses. We have always felt, however, that by pursuing business interests we risk destroying something valuable in the local community. This might not be something visible or physical but could be historical, religious, or spiritual. Environmental issues are another point of great importance. One way of attacking this concern is to

listen to the opinions of people outside business. They are scholars, historians, scientists, and religious leaders. We can monitor our own business conduct with advice from outside. At the same time, we started thinking that businessmen should learn more themselves about the historical, cultural, and social aspects of that region, thereby acquiring greater sensitivity and communication skills with the people in the region. Companies should encourage and support this. We should educate our people in such a way as to enable them to communicate business issues in English and also to have a deep knowledge of and to pay respect to the nonbusiness human aspects of the region with the skill of the local language. Our relationship with the Cornell Southeast Asia Program started when we recognized this possibility. I hope our staff can also make some contribution to the program, bringing the most up-to-date business experience and their own views to it. The relationship has just started and is expected to create value in the future.

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Keith W. Taylor

For three days near the end of July 1991, in Cornell's Risley dining hall, a small replica of the more famous Christ Church hall at Oxford, scholars from four continents gathered to present and discuss research papers on Vietnamese history. These three days coincided with the peak of a mid-summer heat wave, which the gothic majesty of the unairconditioned hall failed to dispel. Yet, the participants and observers were refreshed by the simple fact of such a gathering taking place at all.

Historians of Vietnam, except for Vietnamese in Vietnam, have tended to keep a rather lonely vigil in the academic wilds separating East and Southeast Asia, with few occasions to celebrate their research in common assembly. For many, the symposium was the first opportunity to meet in person colleagues known for many years only through publications and correspondence. Simply being together, in formal convocation and in conversation during breaks, meals, and evenings, was a rare opportunity for intellectual exchange and friendship.

What enabled this to happen was the leadership of the Southeast Asia Program, under its director, Randy Barker, and of the Southeast Asian Studies Summer Institute, under its Cornell director, John Wolff. The Summer Institute was located at Cornell during the summers of 1990 and 1991. The directors of the program and the institute gave wholehearted support to the idea of a "Symposium on Vietnamese History"; without their initiative and support, this event would not have been possible. One of the pleasures of organizing this symposium was the eagerness with which it was accepted by participants; it was

Symposium on Vietnamese History

clearly something that everyone in the field of Vietnamese history wanted to see happen. Another pleasure of organizing this symposium was the cheerful assistance of the students, faculty, and staff of the program and the institute at Cornell.

Topics ranged from ancient to modern. As a way of marking a common point of contact, participants were asked to select a text or set of texts to analyze; textual analysis was the methodological approach that was meant to unify the symposium.

Whether or not this scheme of coherence was successful will probably only be apparent after the program publishes the final versions of the papers in 1993. But I believe it is already clear that something has been achieved. The focus upon texts produced some fresh perspectives upon traditional Vietnamese historiography. The variety of past Vietnamese experience that lies beneath the conventional schemes of historical interpretation has broken the power of the linearizing and valorizing clichés that adorn nearly every book on Vietnamese history, including those written by symposium participants. After this, it should be more difficult for us to ignore the tremendous dissonance of voices from the Vietnamese past.

I will briefly introduce the presenters of papers and their topics, in the order of the symposium schedule, as an indication of the content of the symposium.

- ❖ Cuong Tu Nguyen, a recent Ph.D. from Harvard University, argued that a

fourteenth-century Vietnamese Buddhist text represents an effort by Vietnamese monks to supply their own heterogeneous religious tradition with lines of orthodox authority comparable to those affirmed in Chinese Buddhist texts.

- ❖ I presented a paper that discussed differences between inscriptional and annalistic texts about a twelfth-century figure at the Vietnamese court.

- ❖ John K. Whitmore, from the University of Michigan, developed an argument explaining how information about a sixteenth-century "usurper dynasty" was incorporated into the court annals of later generations.

- ❖ Alexander B. Woodside, from the University of British Columbia, analyzed an eighteenth-century text in which a northern Vietnamese scholar attempted to describe what he saw going on in what is today central Vietnam.

- ❖ Tran Quoc Vuong, from the University of Hanoi, analyzed texts and oral lore about a legendary hero from antiquity.

- ❖ Nguyen The Anh, from the National Center for Scientific Research in Paris, analyzed texts related to the incorporation of a Cham deity into the Vietnamese spiritual pantheon.

- ❖ Ta Trong Hiep, from University Paris 7, analyzed a case of lore from a Chinese text being incorporated into an early collection of Vietnamese oral lore.

- ❖ Ha Van Tan, from the Institute of Archaeology in Hanoi, introduced newly discovered inscriptions from the tenth to the fourteenth centuries.



❖ Micheline Lessard, a Cornell doctoral candidate, discussed texts written by early Jesuit observers of Vietnam.

❖ Vinh Sinh, from the University of Alberta, presented a late-nineteenth-century Japanese text about an East-West encounter; it was translated into Chinese, then translated into Vietnamese by a prominent Vietnamese in the early twentieth century.

❖ Shawn McHale, a Cornell doctoral candidate, compared two Vietnamese periodicals written by and for women in the early twentieth century.

❖ William J. Duiker, from Pennsylvania State University, presented a text attributed to Ho Chi Minh early in his career.

❖ David G. Marr, from the Australian National University, analyzed the Vietnamese "Declaration of Independence" written by Ho Chi Minh.

❖ Christoph Giebel, a Cornell doctoral candidate, discussed texts related to the biography of a prominent Vietnamese revolutionary.

❖ Hui-Tam Ho Tai, from Harvard University, discussed Ho Chi Minh's mausoleum as a text of his posthumous cult.

❖ Patricia Pelley, a Cornell doctoral candidate, analyzed historiographical texts published in Hanoi in the 1950s and 1960s.

❖ Wm. Theodore de Bary, from Columbia University, and Benedict Anderson, from Cornell University, were discussants.

The audience also included many scholars and students of Vietnam and other parts of Asia who contributed to the discussions.

FACULTY MEMBERS

Benedict R. Anderson, Aaron L. Binenkorb Professor of International Studies, director of the Cornell Modern Indonesia Project

John Badgley, curator of the John M. Echols Collection on Southeast Asia, Olin Library

Randolph Barker, professor of agricultural economics and Asian studies, director of the Southeast Asia Program, coordinator of the Irrigation Support Project for Asia and the Near East (ISPAN)

Thak Chaloemtiarana, adjunct associate professor of Asian studies

Gerald Diffloth, professor of modern languages and linguistics and Asian studies

Martin Hatch, associate professor of music and Asian studies

A. Thomas Kirsch, professor of anthropology and Asian studies

Stanley J. O'Connor, professor of art history and Asian studies

Takashi Shiraishi, associate professor of Southeast Asian history, associate director of the Southeast Asia Program and the Cornell Modern Indonesia Project

James T. Siegel, professor of anthropology and Asian studies

Keith W. Taylor, associate professor of Asian studies

Erik Thorbecke, H. E. Babcock Professor of Economics and Food Economics, director of Cornell's Program on Comparative Economic Development

John U. Wolff, professor of modern languages and linguistics and Asian studies, associate director of the Southeast Asia Program

David K. Wyatt, professor of Southeast Asian history

Faculty Members Emeriti

Milton L. Barnett, professor of rural sociology

Robert B. Jones, professor of modern languages and linguistics

George McT. Kahin, Aaron L. Binenkorb Professor of International Studies

Robert A. Polson, professor of rural sociology

Lauriston Sharp, Goldwin Smith Professor of Anthropology

Oliver W. Wolters, Goldwin Smith Professor of Southeast Asian History

GRADUATE STUDENTS ENGAGED IN FIELD RESEARCH

Pattaratorn Chirapravati (art history) in Thailand

Leni Dharmawan (city and regional planning) in Indonesia

Stephanie Fried (rural sociology) in Indonesia

Carole Hoffman (music) in Indonesia
Hjorleifur Jonsson (anthropology) in Thailand

Shawn McHale (history) in Vietnam

Michael Montesano (history) in Thailand

Martin Rouse (government) in Thailand

Danilyn Rutherford (anthropology) in Indonesia

Efren Saz (rural sociology) in the Philippines

Hildawati Siddhartha (art history) in Indonesia

John Sidel (government) in the Philippines

Nora Taylor (art history) in Vietnam, Malaysia and the Philippines

Peter Vail (anthropology) in Cambodia

Nobuto Yamamoto (government) in the Netherlands



THURSDAY LUNCHEON SPEAKERS

On almost every Thursday during the academic year, the Southeast Asia Program sponsors a brown-bag lunch featuring a talk on a Southeast Asian topic. Speakers may be visitors from other institutions or Cornell faculty members and graduate students reporting on their research. During the 1991–1992 academic year the Cornell speakers included Randolph Barker, Audrey Kahin, Barbara Watson Andaya (visiting fellow), Leonard Andaya (visiting fellow), Deborah Tooker (visiting fellow), Emily Hill, Saya Shiraishi, Eric Thorbecke, Sarosh Kuruvilla, and David Wyatt.

Others were J. D. Legge, Monash University; Alfred McCoy, University of Wisconsin; K. W. J. Post, Institute of Social Studies, The Hague; Michael Peletz, Colgate University; Leonard Blussé, Leiden University; Michael Dove, Yale University; John McAuliff, U.S. Indochina Reconciliation Project; Craig Lockard, University of Wisconsin; Christopher Lamb, Australian Embassy, Washington, D.C.; Abdurrahman Wahid, Nahdlatul Ulama, Indonesia; Emmanuel Polioudakis, Ohio University; and Robert Hefner, Boston University.

FELLOWSHIPS AND PRIZES

Benedict R. Anderson Fellowship for Southeast Asians

This is a fellowship for a first-year incoming graduate student from Southeast Asia—the countries of Brunei, Burma, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam. This fellowship has been named in honor of Benedict R. Anderson, the Aaron L. Binenkorb Professor of International Studies, a former director of the Cornell Southeast Asia Program, and one of its illustrious alumni.

The Anderson fellow for 1990–91 was Benito Vergara, Jr., of the Philippines. Mr. Vergara is writing a master's thesis on the representation of Filipinos in turn-of-the-century American travel memoirs and guidebooks.

The Lauriston Sharp Prize

The Lauriston Sharp Prize for 1989–90 was awarded to Nancy K. Florida (Ph.D., history, 1990) and Judy Ledgerwood (Ph.D., anthropology, 1990). The prize was created in 1974 to honor the founder and first director of the Southeast Asia Program. It is awarded annually for academic excellence to an outstanding advanced graduate student in the program. Florida's thesis was entitled "Writing the Past, Inscribing the Future: Exile and Prophecy in an Historical Text of Nineteenth-Century Java." Ledgerwood's thesis was entitled "Changing Khmer Conceptions of Gender: Women, Stories and the Social Order."

Rockefeller Residency Fellowships in the Humanities

The Southeast Asia Program and the John M. Echols Collection on Southeast Asia in the John M. Olin Library announced Rockefeller Residency Fellowships in the Humanities in the fields of literature, art history, history, music, and anthropology.

The Rockefeller fellow for 1990–91 was Tran Quoc Vuong. Dr. Tran is a member of the department of anthropology and the director of the Centre for International Studies at the University of Hanoi. He focused his research on the "Evolution and Structure of Vietnamese Folk Culture." The 1991–92 fellow was Deborah Tooker, who did research on "Poetic Song and the Plight of the Loimi Akha."

Junior Faculty Fellowships

The Southeast Asia Program announced the Junior Faculty Fellowships for resident library research on Southeast Asia for 1990–91. This program was funded under a grant from the Henry Luce Foundation.

There were five junior faculty fellows. Leonard Y. Andaya, associate professor of history at the University of Auckland, did joint research with Dr. Barbara W. Andaya on "A History of Island Southeast Asia, c. 1500–1800." Jean DeBernardi, assistant professor of anthropology at Bryn Mawr College, pursued research on Chinese popular religion in colonial and postcolonial Malaysia. Virginia Dofflemyer, an independent scholar, researched the ancient city of Si Thep and its sculpture. Ann Hill, assistant professor of anthropology at Dickinson College, worked on the caravan trade in Southeast Asia. Richard O'Connor, associate professor of anthropology at the University of the South, did research on "The Thai within Southeast Asia as a Cultural Region."

PROGRAM PUBLICATIONS

A number of new books were published during 1990–92 in three series put out by SEAP: *Studies on Southeast Asia*, the *Southeast Asia Program Series*, and the *Translation Series*. The following books and other SEAP publications are available from our distribution office: Southeast Asia Program Publications, East Hill Plaza, Ithaca, NY 14850-2805.

Indonesia

Issues 50 through 53 and a special issue of the multidisciplinary journal *Indonesia* appeared during 1990–92. The October 1990 issue marked the journal's twenty-fifth anniversary and featured articles by the original editors. The April 1991 issue focused on Sumatra, and October 1991 on early state formation. April 1992 featured an illustrated article on Javanese batik, as well as other articles, reviews, translations, and documents.

The special issue, "The Role of the Indonesian Chinese in Shaping Modern Indonesian Life," is based on papers presented at the symposium held at Cornell in conjunction with the Southeast Asian Summer Studies Institute in July 1990. It features articles by Leonard Blussé, James Rush, Claudine Salmon, Dede Oetomo, Hendrik Maier, Jamie Mackie, Daniel Lev, Mély Tan, Yoon Hwan Shin, and Michael Williams.

Studies on Southeast Asia

Tai Ahoms and the Stars: Three Ritual Texts to Ward Off Danger, translated and edited by B. J. Terwiel and Ranoo Wichasin. 1992. 170 pages. \$16.

Southeast Asian Capitalists, edited by Ruth McVey. 1992. 220 pages. \$16.

The Politics of Colonial Exploitation: Java, the Dutch and the Cultivation System, by Cornelis Fasseur. Edited by R. E. Elson. Translated from the Dutch by R. E. Elson and Ary Kraal. 1992. 266 pages. \$18.

Southeast Asia Program Series

Intellectual Property and US Relations with Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, and Thailand, by Elizabeth Uphoff. 1991. 67 pages. \$8.

From PKI to the Comintern, 1924–1941: The Apprenticeship of the Malayan Communist Party, by Cheah Boon Kheng. 1992. 147 pages. \$12.

A Secret Past, by Dokmaison. Translated by Ted Strehlow. 1992. 72 pages. \$10.



A.U.A. Language Center Thai Course, Book 1, by J. Marvin Brown. 1991. 239 pages. \$12.

A.U.A. Language Center Thai Course, Book 2, by J. Marvin Brown. 1992. 274 pages. \$12.

Beginning Indonesian through Self-Instruction, by John U. Wolff, Dede Oetomo, and Daniel Fietkiewicz. Third revised edition. 1992. Three-volume set. 1,023 pages. \$34.

Accessions List of the Echols Collection

The monthly *Accessions List* contains information on books and serials in Chinese, Japanese, Western, and Southeast Asian languages. The list is currently prepared by Ben Abel, together with the staff of the John M. Echols Collection on Southeast Asia and its curator, John Badgley. Subscriptions are \$20 per year.

Cornell Modern Indonesia Project

Cornell Modern Indonesia Project published one new monograph in 1991. These and other CMIP publications are available from the Cornell Modern Indonesia Project, 640 Stewart Avenue, Ithaca, NY 14850.

East Kalimantan: The Decline of a Commercial Aristocracy, by Burhan Magenda. 1991. 120 pages. \$11.

Translation Series

Indochina in the 1940s and 1950s, edited by Takashi Shiraishi and Motoo Furuta. 1992. 196 pages. \$14.

Language Publications

SEAP Publications added Pilipino to its list of widely used textbooks for the study of Southeast Asian languages. We have also received permission to publish the AUA Language Center's Thai Course series, the standard text for learning Thai.

Pilipino through Self-Instruction, by John U. Wolff with Ma. Theresa C. Centano and Der-Hwa U. Rau. 1991. Four-volume set. 1,493 pages. \$50.

DISSERTATIONS AND THESES

Recent Doctoral Dissertations by SEAP Students

Mohd Razali Agus (city and regional planning). "Spatial Patterns in a Growing Metropolitan Area: Application of Centographic Techniques to Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 1970–1990" (1991).

Jill Marcia Belsky (development sociology). "Food Self-Sufficiency and Land Use in the Kerinci Uplands of Sumatra: Implications for Conservation Farming" (1991).

Suzanne April Brenner (anthropology). "Domesticating the Market: History, Culture and Economy in a Javanese Merchant Community" (1991).

Bryan Randolph Bruns (development sociology). "The Stream the Tiger Leaped: A Study of Intervention and Innovation in Small Scale Irrigation Development in Northern Thailand" (1991).

Daniel Dhakidae (government). "The State, the Rise of Capital, and the Fall of Political Journalism: Political Economy of the Indonesian News Industry" (1991).

Gerard Anthony Finin (city and regional planning). "Regional Consciousness and Administrative Grids: Understanding the Role of Planning in the Philippines' Gran Cordillera Central" (1991).

Fasli Jalal (nutrition). "Effects of Deworming, Dietary Fat, and Carotenoids-Rich Diet on Vitamin A Status of Preschool Children Infected with *Ascaris lumbricoides* in West Sumatera Province, Indonesia" (1991).

Angkarb Korsieporn (development sociology). "International Labor Migration of Southeast Asian Women: A Study of Filipina and Thai Domestic Workers in Italy" (1991).

Sjafrir Sairin (anthropology). "In the Shade of the Oil Palm: Javanese Plantation Workers in North Sumatra" (1991).

Laurel Kathleen Schwede (anthropology). "Family Strategies of Labor Allocation and Decision-Making in a Matrilineal Islamic Society: The

Minangkabau of West Sumatra, Indonesia" (1991).

Sina Than (education). "A Comparative Assessment of Three Irrigation Systems in Northeast Thailand: Implications for the Development of a Differential Curriculum for Training Water Management Extensionists" (1991).

Astri Wright (history of art). "Soul, Spirit and Mountain: Preoccupations of Contemporary Indonesian Painters" (1991).

Recent Master's Theses by SEAP Students

Stephen Carter Ball (Asian studies). "The Role and Mission of the Military in a Post-Colonial, Developing Nation: A Study of the Malaysian Armed Forces, 1970–1983" (1991).

Richard James Carlson (history). "Women, Gender and Politics in Burma's Nationalist Movement, 1900–1931" (1991).

Nurhayati Djamas (Asian studies). "Behind the Tanjung Priok Incident, 1984: The Problem of Political Participation in Indonesia" (1991).

Bernard Pascual Gabriel (Asian studies). "Aggrandizement and Politicization: A Study of the Challenges of Marcos and the Armed Forces of the Philippines, 1965–1986" (1991).

Shannon Smith Loane (government). "Franklin D. Roosevelt and Indochina: United States Policy During World War II" (1991).

Abdul Halim Mahfudz (Asian studies). "The Watershed, the Changing of Nahdlatul Ulama's Political Orientation 1982–1984" (1991).

Hendro Sangkoyo (city and regional planning). "Development and Oppression: A Geography of Competing Roles" (1991).

Maria Luisa Seda (Asian studies). "The Mahathir Administration: Conflict and Response in Malaysia, 1981–1989" (1991).

Leshan Tan (anthropology). "Economic Change in Tai Lue Villages in Sipsong Panna, 1950s–1980s" (1991).

Mifuyu Watanabe (Asian studies). "Thai Prostitutes in Thailand and Japan" (1991).



Farewell,
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