

COLLOQUE DU CCEASE 17 - 19 OCT. 2013 MONTRÉAL CCSEAS CONFERENCE

CONSEIL CANADIEN DES ÉTUDES SUR L'ASIE DU SUD-EST
CANADIAN COUNCIL FOR SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES

RENCONTRES PLURIELLES, ESPACES DYNAMIQUES:
L'ASIE DU SUD-EST À LA CROISÉE DES CHEMINS

MULTIPLE ENCOUNTERS, SHIFTING SPACES:
SOUTHEAST ASIA AT THE CROSSROADS



PROGRAMME DU COLLOQUE
CONFERENCE PROGRAM

Université de Montréal

CCEASE-CCSEAS

CONSEIL CANADIEN DES ÉTUDES SUR L'ASIE DU SUD-EST
CANADIAN COUNCIL FOR SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES

**Colloque 2013
2013 Conference**

17-19 octobre 2013
Université de Montréal

**PROGRAMME
PROGRAM**

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M O T D E B I E N V E N U E

Colloque CCEASE 2013

Nous vous souhaitons la bienvenue à la 31^{ème} édition du colloque du CCEASE, qui se tient du 17 au 19 octobre 2013 au Carrefour des Arts et des Sciences de l'Université de Montréal. Plus de 120 participants du Canada, de l'Asie du Sud-Est, des États-Unis et de l'Europe y sont attendus.

Comme vous le verrez dans ce programme, plus de trente séances abordent une grande diversité de thèmes, qui reflètent un large éventail de champs disciplinaires: démocratisation, violence politique et autoritarisme, développement durable au niveau local, intégration économique, migration, art, culture et littérature, environnement et écologie, éducation, déforestation et enjeux agraires, religion et politique, nationalisme, urbanisation, etc.

Nous prévoyons ainsi des échanges d'idées animés et productifs!

Cette année, nous avons le privilège d'accueillir deux conférenciers invités. Benedict R. O'G. Anderson, professeur émérite de l'Université Cornell. La conférence s'intitule "Why Have Monarchies Survived in Southeast Asia" et aura lieu le vendredi 17 octobre à 10h30 dans la salle C-3061 du Carrefour des Arts et des Sciences. De plus, nous avons également le plaisir de recevoir le professeur Saturnino 'Jun' Borrás Jr., dont la conférence se tiendra le samedi 19 octobre à 16h00, également dans la salle C-3061.

Par ailleurs, nous avons organisé plusieurs activités qui visent à mettre en lumière la manière dont certaines communautés sud-est asiatiques contribuent à faire de la ville de Montréal un pôle culturel majeur au Canada. Le cocktail d'ouverture sera l'occasion de savourer les délices du restaurant Cuisine Manille, une institution du quartier Côte-des-Neiges où se déroule le colloque et qui accueille une importante communauté philippine. De plus, un concert de musique et de danse de Bali à la Maison de la culture de Côte-des-Neiges sera assuré par le

gamelan Giri Kedaton de la Faculté de Musique de l'Université de Montréal, dirigé par le maître balinaise I Dewa Made Suparta. L'événement se tiendra le jeudi 17 octobre, juste après le cocktail d'ouverture. L'entrée est gratuite.

Nous avons eu la chance de pouvoir dégager cette année une aide financière à la mobilité pour 12 étudiants en provenance d'Asie du Sud-Est, d'Europe, des États-Unis et du Canada. Les contributions généreuses du Centre d'études et de recherches internationales (CÉRIUM) et du Ministère des Relations internationales, de la Francophonie et du Commerce extérieur ont été d'une grande aide.

Le restaurant Le Cercle du HEC Montréal nous accueillera pour le souper de clôture du 19 octobre à partir de 19h00, qui consistera en un buffet chaud appétissant. Si vous n'avez pas encore procédé à votre inscription au souper de clôture, il suffira de nous indiquer votre nom lors de votre enregistrement afin que nous vous ajoutions à la liste d'invités. Vous pourrez procéder au paiement directement au restaurant. La soirée se poursuivra sur la piste de danse à partir de 21h où un DJ saura répondre à vos demandes spéciales. L'entrée à la soirée dansante est GRATUITE et vous pourrez vous acheter à boire au bar du Cercle. Nous encourageons tous les étudiants à nous rejoindre pour cette soirée, qui représente une occasion unique de voir danser vos professeurs.

Enfin, n'oubliez pas de mettre à votre agenda l'Assemblée générale du CCEASE, qui se tiendra de 16h45 à 17h30 à la salle C-3061 du Carrefour des Arts et des Sciences. Le président Dominique Caouette y présentera un rapport des activités et un nouveau comité exécutif sera élu.

Au plaisir de vous voir tous très bientôt à Montréal!

Le comité exécutif du CCEASE 2011-2013

W E L C O M E W O R D

2013 CCSEAS Conference

We welcome you to the 31st edition of the CCSEAS conference, which is being held from October 17th to 19th, 2013, at the Carrefour des Arts et des Sciences of the Université de Montréal. Over 120 participants are expected from across Canada, the United States, Europe, and Southeast Asia.

As you shall discover in our program, there are over 30 sessions which will deal with a great diversity of themes: democratization, political violence and authoritarianism, sustainable development, economic integration, migration, art, education, agrarian issues, religion and politics, nationalism, urbanization, etc.

We look forward to having lively and productive intellectual exchanges!

This year, we have two keynote speakers: Benedict R. O'G. Anderson, Emeritus professor from Cornell University, will give a talk entitled "Why Have Monarchies Survived in Southeast Asia". This talk will be held on Friday October 17th, at 10:30am, in room C-3061 of the Carrefour des Arts et Sciences. We also have the pleasure of receiving Professor Saturnino 'Jun' Borrás Jr., who will deliver a talk on Saturday October 19th, at 4pm, in room C-3061.

We have organized several activities that will showcase how Southeast Asian communities make the city of Montreal one of Canada's major cultural hubs. The opening cocktail will be the occasion to savour culinary delicacies prepared by Cuisine Manille, an establishment from the Côte-des-Neiges neighborhood where the conference is taking place and which has a vibrant Filipino community. Furthermore, the gamelan Giri Kedaton of Université de Montréal's Faculty of Music will perform Balinese music and dance at the Maison de la culture de Côte-des-Neiges, directed by Balinese master I Dewa

Made Suparta. This event will take place on Thursday October 17th, right after the opening cocktail. Entrance is free.

We have been able to secure financial assistance to support the travel expenses of 12 students from Southeast Asia, Europe, the US, and Canada. We are grateful for the generous contributions from the Centre d'études et de recherches internationales (CÉRIUM) and from the Ministère des Relations Internationales, de la Francophonie et du Commerce extérieur.

The closing dinner will be a warm buffet at the restaurant Le Cercle of HEC Montreal, on October 19th, starting at 7pm. If you have not already signed up for the closing dinner but wish to do so, simply let us know when you register so we can add your name to the guest list. You can then pay directly when you get to the restaurant. Dancing is expected to begin around 9pm at Le Cercle, with a DJ who will surely find the tunes to make you move. The dancing part of the evening is FREE and Le Cercle has a bar where you can purchase drinks. We strongly encourage all students to join us for this final evening, a rare opportunity to see your professors shaking it on the dance floor.

Finally, please remember that the CCSEAS's General Assembly will be from 4:45pm to 5:30pm in room C-3061 of the Carrefour des Arts et des Sciences. President Dominique Caouette will report on the activities of the last two years and a new executive committee will be elected.

We look forward to see you all very soon in Montreal.

The CCSEAS 2011-2013 executive committee

COMMANDITAIRES SPONSORS

Le comité organisateur et les membres du CCEASE remercient les commanditaires suivants pour leur généreuse contribution :

The CCSEAS Organizing Committee and members wish to thank the following sponsors for their generous support:

**Le Ministère des Relations internationales, de la Francophonie et du Commerce extérieur /
The Ministry of International Relations, La Francophonie and External Trade**

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The Center for International Studies and Research**

**La Faculté des arts et des sciences de l'Université de Montréal /
The Faculty of Arts and Sciences**

Le vice-rectorat à la recherche / The Research Vice-Rectorate

Le Centre d'études de l'Asie de l'Est / The East Asian Studies Centre

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Québec 



 **Centre d'études
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Faculté des arts et des sciences

**Université 
de Montréal**

SPECTACLE D'OUVERTURE MUSIQUES ET DANSES DE BALI

Détails de l'événement

17 octobre 2013 (jeudi)

19h30 - 20h30

ADRESSE

Maison de la Culture de Côte-des-Neiges
5290, Chemin de la Côte-des-Neiges

Sous la direction musicale du maître balinais I Dewa Made Suparta, l'ensemble Giri Kedaton présente un concert constitué de pièces du répertoire traditionnel de Bali, tant ancien que moderne. À la virtuosité du gamelan et aux rythmes explosifs se joint la danse: les gestes des bras, des mains et des yeux, saccadés ou d'une douceur extrême, évoquent, dans une chorégraphie minutieuse, intrigues mythologiques ou contemporaines.

Présentateurs et Artistes

Direction artistique : Éric Vandal et Nino Gabrielli

Directeur musical invité : I Dewa Made Suparta

Musiciens

Jean-Christophe Arsenault, Andrew Beaudoin, Maude Bédard, Elsa Benignus,
François-Xavier Bilodeau, Kate Darley, Alexandre David, Évelyne Demers, Pascal Ethier-Bergeron,
Nino Gabrielli, Éric Galipeau, Guy Giard, Sven-Amin Lembke, Patricia Ménard,
Adam O'Callaghan, Pierre Paré Blais, Annie Perreault, Éric Vandal, Caroline Vézina

Danseurs

Annick Brault, Chinh Michelot, Kara Katon

Pour plus d'informations:

Éric Vandal, Université de Montréal
eric.vandal@umontreal.ca
514-272-6845 / 514-224-5488

OPENING SHOW

MUSIC AND DANCE OF BALI

Event Details

Octobre 17th, 2013 (Thursday)
7:30 p.m. - 8:30 p.m.

ADDRESS

Maison de la Culture de Côte-des-Neiges
5290, Côte-des-Neiges Rd

Under the direction of master musician I Dewa Made Suparta, Gamelan Giri Kedaton presents ancient and modern pieces from the traditional repertoire of Bali. The virtuosity and exploding rhythms of the gamelan echoes the intricate movements of the dancers' arms, hands and eyes. Switching in a flash from angular boldness to the most refined sweetness, these intricate choreographies evoke, literally or imaginatively, immemorial or contemporary myths.

Presenters and Performers

Artistic director: Éric Vandal et Nino Gabrielli
Invited musical director: I Dewa Made Suparta

Musicians

Jean-Christophe Arsenault, Andrew Beaudoin, Maude Bédard, Elsa Benignus,
François-Xavier Bilodeau, Kate Darley, Alexandre David, Évelyne Demers, Pascal Ethier-Bergeron,
Nino Gabrielli, Éric Galipeau, Guy Giard, Sven-Amin Lembke, Patricia Ménard,
Adam O'Callaghan, Pierre Paré Blais, Annie Perreault, Éric Vandal, Caroline Vézina

Dancers

Annick Brault, Chinh Michelot, Kara Katon

For more information:

Éric Vandal, Université de Montréal
eric.vandal@umontreal.ca
514-272-6845 / 514-224-5488

CONFÉRENCE D'OUVERTURE

Salle C-3061

18 octobre (vendredi) 10h30 - 12h30

Benedict R. O'G. Anderson

Professeur émérite Aaron L. Binenkorb en études internationales,
gouvernementales et asiatiques à l'Université Cornell

Dr. Benedict R. O'G. Anderson obtient un baccalauréat en études classiques à l'Université Cambridge en 1957. Il intègre ensuite le programme sur l'Indonésie de l'Université Cornell et effectue son doctorat sous la direction de George Kahin. Après le coup d'État de 1965 en Indonésie et les massacres visant les communistes, il publie une étude (connue sous le nom de «Cornell Paper») révélant que le coup a été orchestré par l'armée, remettant ainsi en question la légitimité du régime militaire de Suharto. Cette publication lui vaut d'être interdit de séjour dans le pays jusqu'en 1999. Benedict Anderson a enseigné à l'Université Cornell, dont il a dirigé le programme sur l'Indonésie jusqu'à sa retraite en 2002.

Benedict Anderson est principalement connu comme l'auteur du célèbre ouvrage *Imagined Communities*, traduit dans de nombreuses langues et dont c'est le 30ème anniversaire cette année. Dans cet ouvrage il développe une analyse des fondements historiques du nationalisme. Pour l'auteur, la nation est une communauté politique imaginée, construite par ses membres comme délimitée et souveraine.

Benedict Anderson est à l'origine de plusieurs centaines de publications, parmi lesquelles des ouvrages qui ont considérablement marqué les études de l'Asie du Sud-Est en particulier.

Why have monarchies survived in Southeast Asia

Aujourd'hui, seulement 12% des membres des Nations Unies se décrivent comme étant des monarchies et leur distribution dans le monde est particulièrement irrégulière – 10 en Europe, 7 au Moyen-Orient, 4 en Asie du Sud-Est, 3 en Afrique, 2 en Asie du Nord-Est et en Asie du Sud, 1 en Océanie et aucune dans l'hémisphère Ouest. Les travaux portant sur les quatre monarchies encore en place en Asie du Sud-Est se concentrent généralement sur un seul cas, sans les situer dans un cadre comparatif plus large. Cette conférence vise à rendre compte des facteurs internes et externes, parmi lesquels la chance et le Royaume-Uni, qui ont pu permettre à ces monarchies de survivre.

O P E N I N G A D D R E S S

Room C-3061

October 18 (Friday) 10:30 a.m. - 12:30 p.m.

Benedict R. O’G. Anderson

Aaron L. Binenkorb Professor Emeritus of International Studies,
Government & Asian Studies, Cornell University

Dr. Benedict R. O’G. Anderson received a B.A. in classics from Cambridge University in 1957. He then enrolled in Cornell University’s Indonesian studies program, where he worked on his Ph.D. under the guidance of George Kahin. After the 1965 communist coup and the massacres that followed, Benedict Anderson published an outline of the coup (known as the “Cornell Paper”) in which he argues that it was orchestrated by military officers, questioning the legitimacy of the New Order, Suharto’s military regime. This study caused him to be barred from Indonesia until 1999. Benedict Anderson taught at Cornell University, where he also directed the Indonesian studies program, until his retirement in 2002.

Benedict Anderson is best known for his celebrated book *Imagined Communities*, the 30th anniversary of whose first printing is this year, and which has been translated in dozens of languages. In this book, he develops an analysis of the historical foundations of nationalism, which exerted a major influence across disciplines and is still widely studied. He defines the nation as a political community “imagined as both inherently limited and sovereign”.

Benedict Anderson authored hundreds of publications, an important number of which are major books for Southeast Asian Studies in particular.

Why have monarchies survived in Southeast Asia

Today, only 12% of the members of the United Nations are described as monarchies, and their distribution is very uneven -10 in Europe, 7 in the Middle East, 4 in Southeast Asia, 3 in Africa, 2 in North and South Asia, 1 in Oceania, and none in the Western Hemisphere. Studies on the four surviving monarchies in Southeast Asia mostly focus on single cases, without situating them in a wider comparative framework. The purpose of this talk is to try analyzing the external and internal factors, including luck and the United Kingdom, that have kept these monarchies afloat.

CONFÉRENCE DE CLÔTURE

Salle C-3061

19 octobre (samedi), 16h - 17h30

Saturnino M. Borras Jr.

International Institute of Social Studies (ISS)

Dr. Saturnino M. Borras Jr. est professeur associé à l'International Institute of Social Studies (ISS) à La Haye, aux Pays-Bas. Il est également professeur adjoint au College of Humanities and Development Studies à la China Agricultural University, à Pékin. Il est chercheur au Transnational Institute (TNI) basé à Amsterdam et à l'Institute for Food and Development Policy/Food First en Californie. Il est l'éditeur en chef du Journal of Peasant Studies et membre du comité de rédaction du Journal of Agrarian Change.

Ses recherches sont ancrées dans l'économie politique agraire et la sociologie politique et regroupent entre autres les thèmes suivants : politique d'accès à la terre, mouvements agraires (trans)nationaux, ONG et société civile, conflits en milieu rural et accaparement des terres. Saturnino M. Borras Jr. est très engagé dans les mouvements sociaux agraires et a contribué à mettre en place le mouvement paysan international La Via Campesina ainsi que les réseaux internationaux d'experts Initiatives in Critical Agrarian Studies et Land Deal Politics Initiative.

Global agrarian transformations and political reactions 'from below': perspectives from, and research challenges for and in, Southeast Asia

Cette conférence donnera en premier lieu un aperçu général des tendances actuelles en matière de transformations agraires globales. Cela implique de s'attarder brièvement à la montée des BRICS et de certains PRI (pays à revenu intermédiaire) et de ses impacts sur les transformations agraires, en accordant une attention particulière aux impacts divers et inégaux parmi et entre les pays affectés et aux réactions politiques « par le bas ». La présentation situera ensuite l'Asie du Sud-Est dans ce changement de contexte global. Sera discutée la manière dont la région façonne et est elle-même (re)façonnée par ces tendances globales, particulièrement en ce qui concerne la production, la circulation et la consommation de nourriture et d'autres produits de l'agriculture dans le contexte d'une utilisation grandissante des plantes et produits à usages multiples (*flex crops and commodities*). La conférence exposera les tendances observables dans les réactions politiques « par le bas » parmi et entre les communautés touchées. Enfin, la dernière partie se concentrera sur les défis de la recherche sur ces questions pour et en Asie du Sud-Est.

C L O S I N G A D D R E S S

Room C-3061

October 19 (Saturday) 4:00 p.m. - 5:30 p.m.

Saturnino M. Borrás Jr.

International Institute of Social Studies (ISS)

Dr. Saturnino M. Borrás Jr. is Associate Professor at the International Institute of Social Studies (ISS) in The Hague, Netherlands. He is also an Adjunct Professor at the College of Humanities and Development Studies, China Agricultural University, Beijing. He is a Fellow of the Amsterdam-based Transnational Institute (TNI) and the California-based Institute for Food and Development Policy/Food First. He is the Editor-in-Chief of the Journal of Peasant Studies and a Board member of the Journal of Agrarian Change.

His thematic areas of work are grounded on agrarian political economy and political sociology, and include: land politics and policies, (trans)national agrarian movements, NGOs and civil society, rural conflict, and global land grabbing. Saturnino M. Borrás Jr. has been deeply involved in rural social movements, and has helped establish the international peasant movement La Via Campesina, as well as the global networks of experts Initiatives in Critical Agrarian Studies and the Land Deal Politics Initiative.

Global agrarian transformations and political reactions ‘from below’: perspectives from, and research challenges for and in, Southeast Asia

This talk will, first of all, provide a brief overview of current trends in global agrarian transformations. It will include a glance at the rise of BRICS and some powerful MICs (middle income countries) and its implications for agrarian transformations, with special reference to the uneven and varied impacts within and between affected countries and differentiated political reactions “from below.” It will then move quickly to situating Southeast Asia in this changing global context. It will discuss some ways in which the region shapes and is (re) shaped by global trends, especially around the production, circulation and consumption of food and other agricultural commodities in the context of the rise of “flex crops and commodities”. It will outline some observable trends in the differentiated political reactions “from below” within and between affected communities in the region. The last part of this address will focus on research challenges for and in Southeast Asia.

PROGRAMME DU PRÉ-COLLOQUE ÉTUDIANT *STUDENT PRE-CONFERENCE PROGRAM*

Jeudi 17 octobre / Thursday October 17

HEURE / TIME: 11h30 à 16h15 / 11:30 a.m. to 4:15 p.m.

LIEU / PLACE : Carrefour des Arts et des Sciences, C-3061

Pavillon Lionel-Groulx, 3150, rue Jean-Brillant

Building Lionel Groulx, 3150 Jean-Brillant St.

Conférence d'ouverture

Opening Conference

Dr. Jérémy Jammes, IRASEC

11h30 à 13h / 11:30 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.

Changements politiques en Asie du Sud-Est

Political changes in Southeast Asia

13h à 14h30 / 1:00 p.m. to 2:30 p.m.

Burmese Democratization: An Auspicious Start or Empty Gestures?

Jimmy Kuo Wei Lou, McGill University / Joy Lizette Aguilar, McGill University

Thailand's Struggle for Freedom of Expression

Fanny Potkin, University of Alberta / Timothy Yu, University of Alberta

Populism and the Media in Thailand

Kegan Chang, Queen's University

Oplan Bayanihan : violence politique aux Philippines

Émile Kinley Gauthier, Université de Montréal

Espaces urbains et ruraux sud-est asiatiques en devenir

The Future of Urban and Rural spaces in South-East Asia

14h45 à 16h15 / 2:45 p.m. to 4:15 p.m.

Les Nouvelles Zones Urbaines à Hanoi, un pas vers la modernité, mais à quel prix ?

Alex Morrier, Université de Montréal

The Lives of Cambodia's Slum Children: Five Case Studies Analyzing Social Issues in Slum Communities

Katie Gilfillan, McGill University

La résilience de la production agricole dans une région rurale à haute densité démographique : le cas de Java.

Nora A. Carisse, Université de Montréal

The Urban Space Viewed in the Political Context: Street Transformation Through History

Vu Thi Nhu Sha, University of Toronto

HORAIRE DU COLLOQUE

CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

JEUDI 17 OCTOBRE

PRÉ-COLLOQUE ÉTUDIANT

HEURE : 11h30 - 16h15

LIEU : Carrefour des Arts et des Sciences
salle C-3061

Pavillon Lionel-Groulx, 3150, rue Jean-Brillant

ACCUEIL ET ENREGISTREMENT

HEURE : 15h - 17h

LIEU : Carrefour des Arts et des Sciences
salle C-2081/C-2083

Pavillon Lionel-Groulx, 3150, rue Jean-Brillant

COCKTAIL de BIENVENUE

HEURE : 17h - 19h

LIEU : Carrefour des Arts et des Sciences
salle C-2081/C-2083

Pavillon Lionel-Groulx, 3150, rue Jean-Brillant

MUSIQUE ET DANSE DE BALI

**Ensemble de musique balinaise de
l'Université de Montréal**

HEURE : 19h30 - 20h30

LIEU : Maison de la Culture de Côte-des-Neiges
5290, Chemin de la Côte-des-Neiges

THURSDAY OCTOBER 17

PRE-CONFERENCE STUDENT EVENT

TIME: 11:30 a.m. - 4:15 p.m.

PLACE: Carrefour des Arts et des Sciences
room C-3061

Lionel-Groulx building, 3150 Jean-Brillant St.

BADGE AND PROGRAM PICK-UP

TIME: 3:00 - 5:00 p.m.

PLACE: Carrefour des Arts et des Sciences
salle room C-2081/C-2083

Lionel-Groulx building, 3150 Jean-Brillant St.

WELCOME COCKTAIL

TIME: 5:00 - 7:00 p.m.

PLACE: Carrefour des Arts et des Sciences
room C-2081/C-2083

Lionel-Groulx building, 3150 Jean-Brillant St.

MUSIC AND DANCE OF BALI

**The University of Montreal's
Balinese Music Ensemble**

TIME: 7:30 - 8:30 p.m.

PLACE: Maison de la culture de Côte-des-Neiges
5290 Côte-des-Neiges St.

VENDREDI / FRIDAY - 18 OCTOBRE / OCTOBER

Heure Time	C-1017-2	C-1017-13	C-1017-11	C-2059	C-3061
8:00 - 8:30	Déjeuner continental / Continental breakfast - C-2081/C-2083				
8:30 - 10:00	Panel 1: Chinese Communities: Diaspora and Identity Formation	Panel 2: Individual communications	Panel 3: Communities and Adaptation in Southeast Asia		
10:00 - 10:15	PAUSE - CAFÉ / COFFEE BREAK - C-2081/C-2083				
10:15 - 10:30	MOT DE BIENVENUE / WELCOME WORD				
10:30 - 12:30	CONFÉRENCE D'OUVERTURE / OPENING ADDRESS ROOM C-3061 Benedict R. O'G. Anderson, Professor Emeritus, Cornell University				
12:30 - 13:30	DINER / LUNCH - C-2081/C-2083				
13:30 - 15:00	Panel 4: Challenges of Democracy and Democratization	Panel 5: Regionalism in Southeast Asia: Geopolitical Conflicts and Financial Cooperation	Panel 6: Semi-subsistence, for better or for worse? Tracing market integration across the Southeast Asian landscape.		Panel 7: Political Ecologies and Sovereignty I
15:00 - 15:15	PAUSE - CAFÉ / COFFEE BREAK - C-2081/C-2083				
15:15 - 16:45	Panel 8: 'New Towns' in Southeast Asia: Between regional transfers and local appropriations	Panel 9: Violence politique aux Philippines : Expressions diverses et manifestations localisées	Panel 10: Land, Agriculture and Deforestation in Southeast Asia: Conflicts and Evolution	Panel 11: Sustainable Development at the Community Level	Panel 12: Political Ecologies and Sovereignty II
16:45 - 17:30	ASSEMBLÉE GÉNÉRALE DU CCEASE / CCSEAS ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING - C-3061				
17:30 - ...	Soirée Libre / Free evening				

SAMEDI / SATURDAY - 19 OCTOBRE / OCTOBER

Heure Time	C-1017-2	C-1017-13	C-1017-11	C-2059	C-3061
8:00 - 8:30	Déjeuner continental / Continental breakfast - C-2081/C-2083				
8:30 - 10:00	Panel 13: East and Southeast Asian Literature: History and the Importance of Symbols	Panel 14: Les religions à l'épreuve des conflits indochinois (1946-1975) : une approche pluridisciplinaire	Panel 15: Political Violence in Indonesia	Panel 16: Women, Migration and Policy-Making	Panel 17: Malthus, Gourou et Geertz: La géographie de Java revisitée-1
10:00 - 10:15	PAUSE - CAFÉ / COFFEE BREAK - C-2081/C-2083				
10:15 - 11:45	Panel 18: Political Control and Authoritarian Resurgences in Southeast Asia	Panel 19: Sécurité non-traditionnelle en Asie du Sud-Est	Panel 20: Teaching in Southeast Asia: Methods and Power Dynamics	Panel 21: Hmong in the Sino-Vietnamese Borderlands: Explorations into Livelihoods and Locality	Panel 22: Malthus, Gourou et Geertz: La géographie de Java revisitée-2
11:45 - 12:45	DINER / LUNCH - C-2081/C-2083				
12:45 - 14:00	Panel 23: Local Identities and Resistance: Successes, Failures and Ongoing Struggles	Panel 24: Arts et culture: préservation et créativité	Table Ronde A: Fieldwork, it's a family affair	Table Ronde B: Enseigner l'Asie du Sud-Est : repenser l'approche régionale dans un contexte universitaire en transformation I	Panel 25: CCK Foundation Grant Recipients
14:00 - 14:15	PAUSE - CAFÉ / COFFEE BREAK - C-2081/C-2083				
14:15 - 15:45	Panel 26: Développement, Urbanisation et Gouvernance	Panel 27: Au-delà d'une approche nationaliste : pour un autre Vietnam	Panel 28: Impacts of New Technologies in Southeast Asia	Table Ronde C: Enseigner l'Asie du Sud-Est : repenser l'approche régionale dans un contexte universitaire en transformation II	Panel 29: Religion, Politics, and Society in Southeast Asia and China
15:45 - 16:00	PAUSE - CAFÉ / COFFEE BREAK - C-2081/C-2083				
16:00 - 17:30	CONFÉRENCE DE CLÔTURE / CLOSING ADDRESS ROOM C-3061 Saturnino M. Borrás Jr., Associate Professor, International Institute of Social Studies				
17:30 - 17:45	Mot de clôture / Closing Word				
19:00 - 21:00	Diner de clôture / Closing Dinner - Le Cercle				
21:00 - minuit	Soirée dansante / Dancing evening - Le Cercle				

HORAIRE DU COLLOQUE - Fin
CONFERENCE SCHEDULE - End

SAMEDI 19 OCTOBRE

BANQUET DE CLÔTURE

HEURE : 19h-21h.

LIEU: Restaurant Le Cercle (HEC Montréal)
3000, chemin de la Côte Sainte-Catherine
6e étage, ascenseurs Sud

SOIRÉE DANSANTE - ENTRÉE GRATUITE

HEURE: 21h-minuit.

LIEU: Restaurant Le Cercle (HEC Montréal)
3000, chemin de la Côte Sainte-Catherine
6e étage, ascenseurs Sud

SATURDAY OCTOBER 19

CLOSING DINNER

TIME: 7:30p.m. - 9:00 p.m.

PLACE: Le Cercle Restaurant (HEC Montréal)
3000 Côte Sainte-Catherine Rd.
6th Floor, ascenseurs Sud (elevators in the South wing)

DANCING PARTY - FREE ENTRANCE

TIME: 9:00 p.m.-Midnight.

PLACE: Le Cercle Restaurant (HEC Montréal)
3000 Côte Sainte-Catherine Rd.
6th Floor, ascenseurs Sud (elevators in the South wing)

DESCRIPTION DES SÉANCES

PANEL DETAILS

Panel 1: Chinese Communities: Diaspora and Identity Formation

Président(e) / Chair: *Jean-Michel Montsion, York University*

Perspectives from tourist gaze in the country of the daughters

Pascale-Marie Milan, Université Lumière Lyon II et Université Laval

Cosmologies beyond the Kingdom: the role of shared cosmology in connecting Chinese communities in Southeast Asia

Daniel Murray, McGill University

Of Mainland and Motherland? Chineseness and Singapore's Kowloon Club

Jean Michel Montsion, York University

Panel 2: Individual communications

Président(e) / Chair: *Teresa C. Tadem, University of the Philippines*

Commentateur / Discussant: *Gabriel Fauveaud, CÉRIUM*

An art-historical study of Vishnu and Krishna statuary in Champa.

Mai Bui Dieu Linh, Concordia University

Owning the Body: Patents and transformations of the body in Battambang, Cambodia

Darcie Deangelo, McGill University

Aid Dependence and the Challenge of Self-sustaining Growth in Cambodia

Vitom Chea, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University

Panel 3: Communities and Adaptation in Southeast Asia

Responsable / Organizer: *Lisa Drummond, York University*

Panel description: *This session brings together papers from Vietnam and Thailand which investigate the responses and adaptations of communities and their members to social and environmental phenomena.*

“The most beautiful women all left to marry foreigners”: Single Men's Marital Strategies in Rural Vietnam

Danièle Bélanger, Université Laval

Planning for Global Environmental Change in Bangkok's Informal Settlements

Amrita Danière, University of Toronto (Mississauga) | Michelle Berquist, University of Toronto | Lisa Drummond, York University

Transnational mules: Vietnamese women couriers at the China Viet Nam Border

Donn Hickerson, Western University

Community Responses to Water Problems in Hanoi, Vietnam

Lisa Drummond, York University | Tran Thi Van Anh, National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities (Vietnam) |

Amrita Danière, University of Toronto

Panel 4: Challenges of Democracy and Democratization

Président(e) / Chair: *Sandra Smeltzer, Western University*

Thailand's new political society: provincial politics at the interface of traditional power and governmental impulses

Ryan Lane, Australian National University

Electoral reform and authoritarianism: the case of Bersih

Sandra Smeltzer, Western University | Daniel J. Paré, University of Ottawa

Conflit de légitimité entre les notions de « bonne gouvernance » et de démocratie : l'exemple de la Thaïlande

Eugénie Merieau, INALCO (France)

Anti-Democratic Movement and Civil Society in Thailand

Aim Sinpeng, University of British Columbia

Panel 5: Regionalism in Southeast Asia: Geopolitical Conflicts and Financial Cooperation

Président(e) / Chair: *Eduardo C. Tadem, University of the Philippines.*

Between the Dragon and the Elephant: Changing Wind in Regional Alignment in Asia-Implication for Security Environment

Rhisan Mae E. Morales, Miriam College

Les cultes maritimes sur l'île de Phu Quy : exemple d'une préservation des croyances traditionnelles au milieu d'un contexte géopolitique sous tension

Nguyen Thanh, Independant Researcher

Changing the Rules of Regional Finance: an early assessment of regional financial cooperation under ASEAN+3

Supanai Sookmark, Carleton University

ASEAN Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) – Findings of case studies

Rommel C. Gavieta, York University

Panel 6: Semi-subsistence, for better or for worse? Tracing market integration across the Southeast Asian landscape.

Président(e) / Chair: *Sarah Turner, McGill University*

Responsable / Organizer: *Lynne Milgram, OCAD University*

Commentateur / Discussant: *Jean Michaud, Université Laval*

Panel description: *For 30 years, agrarian-based Southeast Asian states have been relentless in their drive for market integration and intensified cash crops. State actors have repeatedly disregarded or looked down upon semi-subsistence livelihoods as outdated and inefficient. Yet while some rural households decide to fully operationalize emergent market opportunities, others elect to maintain semi-subsistence practices and resist adopting market-economy livelihoods unreservedly. In both cases, class, gender, and race differentials impact and mold the realization of livelihood options. With evidence from Indonesia, the Philippines and Vietnam, we argue that semi-subsistence households are making strategic livelihood choices while remaining highly cognizant of the problems that come with a wholesale shift to the market economy. Revealing a highly-varied livelihood mix, the papers situate local actions within wider negotiations of agency.*

Struggling for semi-subsistence agriculture: Bidayuh Dayaks vs oil palm in Sanggau, West Kalimantan, Indonesia

Lesley Potter, Australian National University

Artisan-Entrepreneurs Balancing Agricultural Engagement and Global Craft Commodity Flows in the Philippines

Lynne Milgram, OCAD University

Stepping to the tune of the market economy under a socialist regime?

Sarah Turner, McGill University | Victoria Kyeyune, McGill University

Panel 7: Political Ecologies and Sovereignty I

Responsable / Organizer: *Vanessa Lamb, York University*

Commentateur / Discussant: *Derek Hall, Wilfrid Laurier University*

Panel description: *The aim of this panel is to bring together literatures on political ecology, agrarian change, border studies, and sovereignty, to think about the implications and possibilities (conceptually and ethnographically) for understanding sovereignty through the lens of political ecological study. Conventionally, sovereignty has been understood as state autonomy over domestic affairs and territory, including the ability to exploit nature or natural resources. This*

construction of sovereignty has often proven problematic both for local polities (peasants, villagers, indigenous peoples) within sovereign states, and also for ecologies that cannot be contained within the territorial boundaries of the sovereign. In this panel we aim to consider not simply the failure of state governance processes to adequately consider the social and environmental impacts of development. We propose an examination of sovereignty as necessarily fragmented and always under construction, and aim to examine how sovereignty is remade or actively produced through environmental governance, ecological knowledge, participatory development, and by the institutions, individuals, and networks who participate in these processes.

Performing development and sovereign authority: Cross-border development of the Salween River in Southeast Asia

Vanessa Lamb, York University

State Response to Private Environmental Regulation: Seafood Eco-certification in Southeast Asia

Peter Vandergeest, York University | Simon Bush, Wageningen University

Exploring nature's agency in discursive production: articulating a post-socialist nationalism in the Vietnamese bauxite mining controversy

Jason Morris-Jung, University of California (Berkeley)

Panel 8: "New Towns" in Southeast Asia: Between regional transfers and local appropriations

Responsable / Organizer: *Danielle Labbé, Université de Montréal*

Panel description: Since the late-1980s, real estate investments in Southeast Asia have taken new geographic directions, including Cambodia and Vietnam. Formerly seen as being located on the margins of the Southeast Asian region's metropolitan formation process, the periurban areas of Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City and Phnom Penh are now the sites of large, land redevelopment project often referred to as 'new towns.' This panel looks at the process and impacts of this expansion and development of real estate capital, actors, operations, and networks in these 'new urban frontiers.' We explore the role of domestic, inter-Asian, and global capital movements in the production of these new urban environments. We also explore how urban development models and ideas circulate between various Southeast Asian contexts and how they are appropriated locally (or not).

Exporting Indonesian Urbanism: Ciputra and the Social Vision of Market Modernism

Michael Leaf, University of British Columbia

The reconstruction of the "residential reference" in the peripheries of Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Gabriel Fauveaud, CÉRIUM

Same old story? Vietnam's real estate crisis trajectory

Clément Musil, IRASEC | Danielle Labbé, Université de Montréal

More governance, more rights? Rethinking rights to land in Jakarta

Lukas Ley, University of Toronto

Panel 9: Violence politique aux Philippines : Expressions diverses et manifestations localisées

Responsable / Organizer: *Dominique Caouette, Université de Montréal*

Commentateur / Discussant: *Dominique Caouette, Université de Montréal*

Description de la séance : La violence étatique et privée marque de nombreux rapports de pouvoir et sous-tend de multiples formes de relations sociales aux Philippines. Ce panel explore différentes facettes de la violence, qu'elle soit structurelle ou symbolique, à travers trois études de cas basées sur des séjours de recherche menés dans l'archipel. La privatisation de la violence à travers l'utilisation de groupes paramilitaires, les déplacements forcés et les relocalisations coercitives ainsi que l'impact de la menace et de la peur autour du contrôle de la terre seront tour à tour examinés dans les contextes spécifiques des îles de Negros et de Mindanao.

Accumulation et résistance aux Philippines : conflits fonciers dans les hautes-terres du Negros Oriental

Simon Litalien, Université de Montréal

Mobilisations politiques et réalisation de la souveraineté alimentaire : les différents paysages de l'île de Mindanao
Martin Laroche, Université de Montréal

L'utilisation des civils armés par le gouvernement des Philippines: une arme à double-tranchant pour la contre-insurrection

André Pereira, Université de Montréal

Panel 10: Land, Agriculture and Deforestation in Southeast Asia: Conflicts and Evolution

Président(e) / Chair: *Yann Roche, Université du Québec à Montréal*

Potential of Land Conflict on Organic Rice Contract Farming in Cambodia

Betti Rosita Sari, Indonesian Institute of Sciences

Postcards as Witnesses of Paddy Economic Transition

Roland Poupon, Institut de recherche sur l'Asie du Sud-Est contemporaine (IRASEC)

Cartographier la déforestation en Asie du Sud-Est: 20 ans après

Yann Roche, Université du Québec à Montréal | Stéphane Bernard, Université du Québec à Montréal

Panel 11: Sustainable Development at the Community Level: A Look at Policy Implementation

Président(e) / Chair: *Leonora C. Angeles, University of British Columbia*

Commentateur / Discussant: *Villia Jefremovas, Queen's University*

Where There are Few Incentives to Succeed: Promises and Perils in the Local Implementation of Irrigation Management Transfer in a Philippine Rural Municipality

Leonora C. Angeles, University of British Columbia | Jennifer L. Bedore, University of British Columbia

Ho Chi Minh and the Development of Vietnam

Julie Nguyen, Centennial College

In whose image? The tyranny of the model farmer in Laos

Karen McAllister, McGill University

Panel 12: Political Ecologies and Sovereignty II

Responsable / Organizer: *Vanessa Lamb, York University*

Commentateur / Discussant: *Derek Hall, Wilfrid Laurier University*

Panel description: *c.f. Political Ecologies and Sovereignty I.*

Other diplomacies: NGO networks and fragmented sovereignty in SEA

Mary Young, York University

Drawing a Tiger to Scare the Cattle: The Conquest of Eco-frontiers by Conservation NGOs in the Cambodian Rural Space(s)

Jonathan Tardif, Université de Montréal

Panel 13: East and Southeast Asian Literature: History and the Importance of Symbols

Président(e) / Chair: *Christopher Byrne, McGill University*

In Praise of No One: Hongzhi Zhengjue's (1091-1157) Eulogies for Chan Buddhist Masters and Patriarchs

Christopher Byrne, McGill University

Women's Role in the Qing Controversy over the Tang and Song Poetry

Wanming Wang, McGill University

La mort dans le Zhuangzi ou comment embrasser l'art de la métamorphose

Marion Avarguès, Université de Montréal

Les littératures francophones asiatiques ou l'art de la rencontre

Veronica Ntoumos, Université Libre de Bruxelles - FNRS

Panel 14: Les religions à l'épreuve des conflits indochinois (1946-1975) : une approche pluridisciplinaire

Responsable / Organizer: *Phi Vân Nguyen, Université du Québec à Montréal*

Commentateur / Discussant: *Christopher Goscha, Université du Québec à Montréal*

Description de la séance: *Alors que la littérature sur la guerre du Viêt Nam porte généralement sur les acteurs politiques et militaires des conflits, ce panel propose un regard inédit sur les religions bouddhique, Cao Dai et catholique et leurs réactions à l'épreuve des conflits indochinois. Pendant la guerre de décolonisation (1945-1954) et la guerre d'unification (1954-1975) du Viêt Nam, ces groupes religieux se confrontèrent à de nouveaux enjeux, développant à leur tour un ensemble de tactiques d'alliances et d'exclusion, qui auront des conséquences par la suite lors de l'indépendance du pays. Fallait-il prendre les armes ou choisir une rhétorique théologique pour défendre l'indépendance ? Pour quelle nation et aux côtés de quelle autorité politique devait-on se battre ? La guerre suscita-t-elle des pratiques inédites ou de nouvelles représentations cosmologiques ? Loin d'être confinées dans un ascétisme et un repli spirituel sur soi, les différentes confessions présentes au Viêt Nam ont fait partie prenante de l'échiquier politico-militaire durant les conflits qui ont frappé la région.*

"Youth" and the Buddhist Struggle Movement " [Phong trào đấu tranh của Phật giáo miền Nam] in Wartime Vietnam, 1963-1975

Elise DeVido, Cornell University

Le caodaïsme en temps de guerre : esprits de lutte et lutte des Esprits

Jérémy Jammes, Institut de recherche sur l'Asie du Sud-Est contemporaine (IRASEC)

Les réfugiés du Nord de 1954, une population aux frontières de la nation

Phi Vân Nguyen, Université du Québec à Montréal

Panel 15: Political Violence in Indonesia

Responsable / Organizer: *Jessica Soedirgo, University of Toronto*

Panel description: *Contrary to widespread expectations, violent conflict in Indonesia has not receded in the post-Suharto era. In fact, various types of violence—some old, some new, but each with its own targets, perpetrators, and modalities—have continued to persist and spread throughout the archipelago. The papers in this panel explore three types of violence: violence related to Sons of the Soil conflict, violence against religious minorities, and violence perpetrated by the military. Ultimately, these papers hope to provide greater insights on the dynamics of political violence in present-day Indonesia.*

Violence and Sons of the Soil conflict

Isabelle Côté, University of Toronto

Regulating Belief: Trajectories of Religious Intolerance in Indonesia

Jessica Soedirgo, University of Toronto

Violence and the Military's Business Interests in Indonesia

Abouzar Nasirzadeh, University of Toronto

Panel 16: Women, Migration and Policy-Making

Président(e) / Chair: *Kazue Takamura, McGill University*

The Path toward Family Reunification: Social Constraints on Filipina Live-In Caregivers in Canada

Kazue Takamura, McGill University

The affects of mediated transnational motherhood

Trina Joyce Sajo, Western University

Asia's Newly Stigmatized Others: Feminized Migrations from Southeast to East Asia

Andy Scott Chang, University of California (Berkeley)

Comparative State Feminism in Southeast Asia: Feminist Organizations and Public Policy Making in Thailand and the Philippines

Leonora C. Angeles, University of British Columbia

Panel 17: Malthus, Gourou et Geertz: la géographie de Java revisitée I

Responsable / Organizer: *Rodolphe De Koninck, Université de Montréal*

Description de la séance: *Encore de nos jours, les prédictions pessimistes quant aux capacités de la planète à accueillir une population grandissante se multiplient. L'agriculture, dit-on, ne saurait la nourrir adéquatement, les migrations devraient, dit-on, nécessairement s'intensifier, en bonne partie par le déversement des populations des régions dites surpeuplées vers celles qui le sont moins. D'où l'importance de comprendre ce qui se passe dans ces régions dites surpeuplées, telle l'île indonésienne de Java. À celle-ci, l'une des terres les plus densément peuplées du monde, de nombreux auteurs ont depuis au moins deux siècles prédit l'exode ou un avenir miséreux. Ces prédictions ne se sont pourtant pas réalisées. Pourquoi?*

Le défi et les enjeux des fortes densités démographiques: le cas de Java

Rodolphe De Koninck, Université de Montréal

La densité démographique javanaise : adaptation ou résilience?

Stéphane Bernard, Université du Québec à Montréal

Improving prospects for understanding recent historical land-use change in Java

Jeffrey A. Cardille, McGill University

Involution's Dynamic Others

Tania Li, University of Toronto

Panel 18: Political Control and Authoritarian Resurgences in Southeast Asia

Président(e) / Chair: *Diana Kim, Harvard University*

Standoffish States: Nonliterate Leviathans in Southeast Asia

Diana Kim, Harvard University

Smell this. Singapore's curry protests and urban geographies of resistance

Jean Michel Montsion, York University | Serene Tan, University of Toronto

Meeting the People: Political Socialization and Symbolic Performance in Authoritarian Singapore

Elvin Jiayun Ong, Emory University

Building a nation? How Singapore's National Service shapes civic identities to reduce the salience of ethnic cleavages

Kai Ostwald, University of California (San Diego)

Panel 19: Sécurité non-traditionnelle en Asie du Sud-Est

Responsable / Organizer: *Stéphanie Martel, Université de Montréal*

Description de la séance : *L'environnement sécuritaire de l'Asie du Sud-Est s'est profondément transformé dans la période récente. Le tournant du siècle a été marqué par l'explosion sans précédent d'une diversité de menaces non-militaires à la sécurité. Un tel changement peut être vu comme résultant en bonne partie d'une évolution des conditions objectives de la sécurité, mais reflète également l'influence de nouvelles idées sur la manière de la concevoir. Cette situation a par ailleurs modifié la manière dont les acteurs répondent à ces problèmes dans un contexte marqué par une interdépendance croissante. Le présent panel s'intéressera d'abord à la manière dont s'opèrent en parallèle la transformation de l'environnement sécuritaire régional et la progression d'une conception élargie de la sécurité, incluant désormais plusieurs formes de sécurité : sanitaire, alimentaire, humaine, etc. ainsi qu'un large éventail de menaces issues d'acteurs non-étatiques : terrorisme, piraterie maritime, crime transnational organisé. Les panelistes*

Séances / Panels

aborderont notamment les impacts de la prise en compte d'un nombre accru d'enjeux sous le prisme de la sécurité sur la gouvernance sur plusieurs niveaux et les relations entre différents types d'acteurs.

Protection des droits en matière de santé reproductive aux Philippines: Impacts négatifs sur la sécurité des femmes
Clara Boulianne-Lagacé, Emory University

Un environnement sécuritaire et une vie incertaine : reconstruire une vie dans un site de relocalisation à Cagayan de Oro, Philippines

Christine Gibb, Université de Montréal

Les impacts de la lutte anti-drogue sur la formation d'une communauté de sécurité en Asie du Sud-Est

Stéphanie Martel, Université de Montréal

Panel 20: Teaching in Southeast Asia: Methods and Power Dynamics

Président(e) / Chair: *Phirom Leng, University of Toronto*

Cambodian Teachers' Perspectives and Instructional Strategies on Teaching Reading in Content-Areas in Upper Elementary Classes in Cambodia

Bopha Ong, University of Toronto

Understanding Cambodia's International Partnership Programs through a Cultural Lens

Phirom Leng, University of Toronto

It's more than fieldwork in the Philippines: Reflections of young Filipino geographers

Pryor Aldous A. Placino, University of the Philippines

Panel 21: Hmong in the Sino-Vietnamese Borderlands: Explorations into Livelihoods and Locality

Responsable / Organizer: *Jean Michaud, Université Laval*

Panel description: *Of the millions of ethnic minority individuals dwelling in the borderlands separating China and Vietnam, about one million self-identify as Hmong (Miao in China). For decades, these highland margins were considered a remote frontier where 'inconsequential' peoples still 'lag behind' in national statistics and wreck the environment. In this theoretically grounded panel we contend that these individuals and households construct creative and adapted livelihoods the state knows surprisingly little about. We demonstrate this contention by focusing on Hmong livelihoods and land use change which we have studied on both sides of the border for a number of years.*

Online Identity and Internet Uses Among the Young Hmong of Maguan County, Yunnan (China)

Mathieu Poulin-Lamarre, McGill University

Volatile Climates and Versatile Livelihoods: The Upland Agrarian Transition, Extreme Weather Events and Hmong Coping Strategies in the Vietnam Borderlands

Sarah Delisle, McGill University

Land Use Dynamics in the Sino-Vietnamese Borderlands: Exploring the Causes of Land Use Change Since 1999

Sarah Turner, McGill University

Hmong Infrapolitics. A View From Vietnam

Jean Michaud, Université Laval

Panel 22: Malthus, Gourou et Geertz: la géographie de Java revisitée II

Responsable / Organizer: *Rodolphe De Koninck, Université de Montréal*

Description de la séance: *cf. Malthus, Gourou et Geertz: la géographie de Java revisitée I.*

Écologie des échanges : Les localités javanaises au carrefour des réseaux nationaux et régionaux

Jean-François Bissonnette, Université Laval

Post-Green Revolution in Rural Java

Pujo Semedi, Gadjah Mada University

L'approche écoagricole a-t-elle un sens à Java?

Louis Tanguay, Université du Québec à Montréal

La redistribution de la population javanaise

Pham Thanh Hai, Université de Montréal | Rodolphe De Koninck, Université de Montréal

Panel 23: Local Identities and Resistance: Successes, Failures and Ongoing Struggles

Président(e) / Chair: *Shane Barter, Soka University of America*

Dynamics of (Trans) Local Elite Struggles: Complexities of Cultural Identities and Responses

I Ngurah Suryawan, State University of Papua

Will to remember: Discoursing massacres and becoming mujahideens in southern Philippines

Rosa Cordillera Castillo, Freie Universitaet Berlin

Between a Rock & a Hard Place: Second-Order Minorities in the Aceh Conflict

Shane Barter, Soka University of America

Framing truth, memory and reconciliation in Timor-Leste

David Webster, Bishop's University

Panel 24: Arts et culture: préservation et créativité

Président(e) / Chair: *Marie-Ève Samson, Université Laval*

Émergence des arts visuels contemporains à Battambang au Cambodge : quelles implications pour le sujet-artiste?

Marie-Ève Samson, Université Laval

L'Asie du Sud-Est et du Sud au musée Solomon R. Guggenheim de New York : zones de contact et de négociation

Julie Alary Lavallée, Université de Montréal

The Influence and Impact of K-Pop Music Creating A New Perspective In Popular Music Genre and Performance in Indonesia

Henry H. Loupias, Pasundan University

Chance en voyage: périple passé et mobilités présentes des amulettes chames et musulmanes au Cambodge

Emiko Stock, Cornell University

Panel 25: Chiang-Ching Kuo Foundation Grant Recipients

Président(e) / Chair: *Scott Simon, University of Ottawa*

China's Liberalizing Impacts on Global Commodity Markets: the Cases of Iron Ore and Potash

Pascale Massot, University of British Columbia

Summary Execution and Politics in the Making of Modern Chinese Criminal Justice, 1900-1949

Weiting Guo, University of British Columbia

"I should be richer than him": Horizontal inequalities and Sons of the Soil conflict in China

Isabelle Côté, University of Toronto

Panel 26: Développement, Urbanisation et Gouvernance

Responsable / Organizer: *Danielle Labbé, Université de Montréal*

Président(e) / Chair: *Gabriel Fauveaud, CÉRIUM*

Mirage ou réelle ouverture démocratique ? Les nouvelles zones urbaines vietnamiennes en pleine ébullition politique

Milèna Cahen, Université de Montréal

Les arcanes du pouvoir dans les villages de métier du delta du fleuve rouge: la gestion de l'environnement en question

Yves Duchère, Institut Français de Géopolitique

Résilience ou vulnérabilité? Quel sort pour les communautés périurbaines d'Hanoï face à l'expansion urbaine?

Laurence Huneault, Université de Montréal

Le retour, la réappropriation et la privatisation de la propriété urbaine dans la ville de Battambang entre 1979 et 1993, dans le contexte (post-)socialiste du Cambodge

Rémy-Darith Chhem, Université Laval

Panel 27: Au-delà d'une approche nationaliste : Pour un autre Vietnam

Responsable / Organizer: *Christopher Goscha, Université du Québec à Montréal*

Commentateur / Discussant: *Christopher Goscha, Université du Québec à Montréal*

Paul Mus et les intellectuels américains opposés à la guerre du Vietnam

John Broucke, Université du Québec à Montréal

Le mouvement anticolonial du Tiers-monde avant Bandung: l'Inde et la guerre d'Indochine

Olivier Campeau, Université du Québec à Montréal

La fabrique des rois coloniaux de l'Indochine française: Bao Dai et Sihanouk

Christopher Goscha, Université du Québec à Montréal

Panel 28: Impacts of New Technologies in Southeast Asia

Président(e) / Chair: *Justin Veuthey, Université de Montréal*

A Cross-cultural Content Analysis of TV Commercials in Indonesia and Japan: Westernization and Japanization as Universal Values in Indonesian Culture

Vinidya Almierajati, Osaka University

ASEAN - Chine: quelle coopération dans les domaines des TIC?

Ping Huang, Université du Québec à Montréal

Téléphones cellulaires, sexe, et cohésion sociale dans des petits villages philippins

Justin Veuthey, Université de Montréal

Panel 29: Religion, Politics, and Society in Southeast Asia and China

Responsable / Organizer: *Erik Kuhonta, McGill University*

Panel description: *This panel provides a comparative analysis of religion, politics, and society in Southeast Asia and China. Its purpose is to stimulate comparative thinking on the politics and sociology of religion in Asia. The first paper by Juan Wang examines the relationship between local government and the revival of local religions in China. It seeks to explain why some local governments tend to suppress religion, while others support it. The second paper by Philip Buckley analyzes religious pluralism in Indonesia and explains the increasing intolerance toward a Muslim sect called "Ahmadiyah." The third paper by André Laliberté is a study of the expansion of Taiwanese Buddhism into mainland China. Laliberté analyzes the tension between expansion and vulnerability of Buddhism in China. Finally, in the fourth paper, Michael Wood focuses on the role of Islam in Indonesia's democratic transition as well as the post-transition period.*

The Political Economy of Religion in Local China

Juan Wang, McGill University

Democracy, Pluralism, and Freedom of Religion in Indonesia

Philip Buckley, McGill University

The Geopolitics of Taiwan's "Buddhism for this World"

André Laliberté, University of Ottawa

Religion and Democracy: Implications of Post-authoritarian Developments in Indonesia

Michael Wood, Dawson College

DÉTAILS DES TABLES RONDES ROUNDTABLES DETAILS

TABLE RONDE A – Fieldwork, it's a family affair

Responsable / Organizer: *Christine Gibb, Université de Montréal*

Panel description: *Conducting fieldwork with one's baby or young child blurs the private and public spheres. It can soften cultural boundaries or create bonds between researcher and research subject. It can exacerbate issues of power and privilege. It can influence the (perceived) identity of the researcher, both by his or herself and by others engaged in the research process. It can impose strict deadlines or limits to the times and spaces when and where fieldwork can occur. It can deepen relationships with one's partner. In this roundtable, graduate student parents and young researchers reflect upon their experiences bringing their infants, toddlers and young children with them to conduct fieldwork in Southeast Asia. Young moms and dads share the research and personal challenges they faced, and the strategies and support they used (or wished they had used) to achieve their research objectives while raising a child.*

Participants:

*Christine Gibb, Université de Montréal
Jonathan Tardif, Université de Montréal
Candice Cornet, University of Washington
Jeanne Shea, University of Vermont*

TABLE RONDE B – Enseigner l'Asie du Sud-Est : repenser l'approche régionale dans un contexte universitaire en transformation I

Responsable / Organizer: *Jean-François Bissonnette, Université Laval*

Description de la séance : *L'enseignement de l'Asie du Sud-Est soulève des questions importantes à l'ère de la globalisation et de l'interdisciplinarité. Les enjeux spécifiques aux pays du Sud semblent de plus en plus dépasser les cadres régionaux pour s'imposer à l'échelle globale. De plus, la multiplication des acteurs transnationaux vient remettre en question la conception d'un cadre régional saisissant une réalité distincte et délimitée au plan géographique. Pourtant, les études sud-est asiatiques, comme l'ensemble des études régionales, sont fermement institutionnalisées dans les universités et demeurent très populaires auprès des étudiants canadiens qui ont dans bien des cas, une connaissance limitée de cette région. Bien que la curiosité dont font preuve les étudiants pour la région offre des opportunités intéressantes pour les enseignants de la relève, ceux-ci n'en sont pas moins confrontés au défi d'alimenter l'intérêt.*

Participants:

*Jean-François Rousseau, McGill University
Jean-François Bissonnette, Université Laval
Danielle Labbé, Université de Montréal
Mathieu Poulin-Lamarre, McGill University
Karen McAllister, McGill University*

TABLE RONDE C – Enseigner l'Asie du Sud-Est : repenser l'approche régionale dans un contexte universitaire en transformation II

Responsable / Organizer: *Jean-François Rousseau, McGill University*

Description de la séance : *cf. Enseigner l'Asie du Sud-Est I.*

Participants:

*Rodolphe De Koninck, Université de Montréal
Jean Michaud, Université Laval
Dominique Caouette, Université de Montréal
Laurence Monnais, Université de Montréal
Stéphane Bernard, Université du Québec à Montréal*

RÉSUMÉS DES COMMUNICATIONS (ordre alphabétique)

PAPER ABSTRACTS (*alphabetical*)

Almierajati, Vinidya, Osaka University, vinintinik@yahoo.com

A cross-cultural content analysis of TV commercials in Indonesia and Japan: Westernization and Japanization as universal values in Indonesian culture

This cross-cultural study seeks to examine advertising appeals conveyed in advertisements in Japan and Indonesia. The advertising approaches of Japanese and Indonesian ads are examined through matched product-class categorization such as car, beverage, food, household and toiletries. Data from August 2012-May 2013 TV advertising in Japan and Indonesia were recorded. Total 271 collections of ads from Japan and 287 ads from Indonesia were coded by each two native coders for each country. Preliminary result shows significant differences in several advertising appeals between Japanese and Indonesian advertising. Advertising appeals describing Indonesian ads are durable, effective, enjoyment, family, healthy, productivity, security, vain, youth. Meanwhile characteristics of Japanese advertising are expensive, unique, maturity, morality, plain, safety, status, and succorance. Meanwhile similarities could reflect universal values of cultures shared by these two countries. Foreign appeals represent the degree of westernization and Japanization received in Indonesian advertising culture.

Angeles, Leonora C., University of British Columbia, nora.angeles@ubc.ca

Comparative State Feminism in Southeast Asia: Feminist Organizations and Public Policy Making in Thailand and the Philippines

Do feminist bureaucrats, activists and academics make a difference for women in policy-making in Southeast Asia? How do they help set policy agendas and address gender inequality? How are women's organizations, national women's machinery, academic scholars, and development agencies working together to address gender issues? This paper provides preliminary research findings and compares the case of the Philippines and Thailand in terms of how the four spheres of national government's women's machinery, the women's movement, feminist academics, and development agencies intersect and work together to improve the situation of women in vulnerable sectors and communities. It assesses the organizational capacities of state-connected feminist organizations to negotiate and engage with policies and bureaucracies.

Angeles, Leonora C., University of British Columbia, nora.angeles@ubc.ca | Jennifer L. Bedore, University of British Columbia, jenniferlaurenbedore@gmail.com

Where There are Few Incentives to Succeed: Promises and Perils in the Local Implementation of Irrigation Management Transfer in a Philippine Rural Municipality

There is little community-level analysis of Irrigation Management Transfer (IMT), despite its popularity in many countries adopting this approach. This research fills micro- and meso-level knowledge gaps on IMT implementation constraints and suitability in local settings experiencing the stresses of decentralization. Using the case of a Philippine peri-urban rural municipality, the paper demonstrates how the National Irrigation Administration (NIA), once lauded internationally for its participatory approach to irrigation management, became hollowed out, and shifted to IMT to reduce its financial burdens. It focuses on the analysis of incentives to demonstrate chasms between macro-scale expectations and micro-community outcomes of IMT implementation.

Avarguès, Marion, Université de Montréal, marion.avargues@gmail.com

La mort dans le Zhuangzi ou comment embrasser l'art de la métamorphose

Nous nous proposons de jeter la lumière sur le thème de la mort dans les chapitres intérieurs du Zhuangzi. Nous

explorerons en particulier la façon dont le Zhuangzi se confronte au vertige de la mort et la manière dont il tente de surmonter ce dernier. Nous considérerons tout d'abord la possibilité pour le Zhuangzi de réduire la mort à néant. Dans cette optique, nous plongerons dans un paradoxe de taille. Car si le Zhuangzi préconise la quête de l'immortalité, soit le terrassement de la mort, il semble également s'investir dans un processus de dédramatisation de son évènement. Nous en viendrons alors à nous interroger sur la possibilité pour l'homme d'épouser la mort via un art de la métamorphose que nous tâcherons de décrypter. Nous verrons, enfin, en quoi cet épousement ouvre sur une liberté qui frôle l'absolu par son interaction avec le champ de la mystique.

Barter, Shane, Soka University of America, sbarter@soka.edu

Between a Rock & a Hard Place: Second-Order Minorities in the Aceh Conflict

Secessionist rebels and their supporters are often motivated by a sense of exclusion, abuse, and assimilation at the hands of host states. But in waging sustained armed struggles, they are often guilty of similar abuses against their local minorities. This paper seeks to provide a deeper understanding of what I call 'second order minorities'—the minorities of secessionist minorities. Based on ethnographic research, it looks at four minorities in Aceh, Indonesia. While over 80% of the provincial population is Acehnese, Aceh is also home to Gayo, Malay, and Javanese communities. How did Aceh's minorities react to war? Why did Acehnese rebels attack Aceh's minorities? Why did Aceh's minorities largely resist Acehnese secessionism? I suggest that the same ethno-nationalist project which evolved against Indonesian nationalism and united many Acehnese served to push away non-Acehnese communities, leading to local ethnic clashes and continued tensions in the post-conflict era.

Bedore, Jennifer (cf. Angeles, L. C.)

Bélangier, Danièle, Université Laval, danièle.belanger@ggr.ulaval.ca

"The most beautiful women all left to marry foreigners": Single Men's Marital Strategies in Rural Vietnam

Over the past two decades large numbers of young women from rural Vietnam have emigrated to Taiwan or South Korean as immigrant spouses. This flow of marriage migrants leads to fears that a group of Vietnamese 'surplus men' will face a marriage squeeze and encounter difficulties finding a spouse. Based on interviews conducted in four communities of Vietnam in 2012 in Hai Phong and Can Tho provinces, this paper examines the impact of international marriage on local communities. The paper focuses on the experiences of single men and their families in dealing with a tight marriage market. Various strategies are discussed as well as the roles single men play in their communities. The analysis documents processes of internal migration, marital exogamy and the acceptability of life-long singlehood for men.

Berquist, Michelle (cf. Danière, A.)

Bernard, Stéphane, Université du Québec à Montréal, bernard.stephane@uqam.ca

La densité démographique javanaise : adaptation ou résilience?

L'objectif consiste à examiner quelques hypothèses concernant l'évolution différentielle de la densité de la population à l'intérieur même de Java. Ce phénomène ne peut s'expliquer par le seul processus d'urbanisation. Dans le but d'affiner nos hypothèses et questions de recherches, nous explorons le concept de migration environnementale, processus ayant de fortes implications à l'échelle planétaire et en particulier chez les populations des zones à forte densité démographique. Sont évoqués au passage les concepts de vulnérabilité et d'adaptation alors que celui plus dynamique de résilience sera privilégié. Au final, la mobilité des populations javanaises est conceptualisée autour de l'idée de résilience socio écologique, lequel constituerait une réponse aux fortes densités démographiques. Tout cela devrait permettre d'établir une typologie mettant en lumière les formes que prennent les expériences migratoires, au cœur même des modes de subsistance des populations javanaises depuis des siècles.

Bernard, S. (cf. Roche, Y.)

Bissonnette, Jean-François, Université Laval, jfrancois.bissonnette@gmail.com

Écologie des échanges : Les localités javanaises au carrefour des réseaux nationaux et régionaux

Dans la longue durée, Java apparaît comme le carrefour des réseaux de circulation des personnes et d'échanges de biens au sein du vaste archipel indonésien. Afin de mieux comprendre les enjeux de l'écologie de ces échanges, laquelle sous-tend la persistance des fortes densités de population à Java, nous proposons de conceptualiser l'accès aux ressources à Java à l'aide de la notion de carrefour. Les caractéristiques des réseaux qui unissent les localités javanaises au reste de l'archipel et à d'autres régions seront analysées en prenant en considération les catégories de travail et les formes de mobilité. L'étude vise ainsi l'élaboration d'un cadre conceptuel pour appréhender les conséquences de l'intensification de la mobilité géographique structurant l'accès aux ressources à Java alors que l'écologie des échanges se trouve de plus en plus déterritorialisée, donc de moins en moins circonscrite à l'île de Java. Enfin, ce travail contribue à l'analyse des modes de subsistance et des formes de mobilité du travail à Java même.

Boulianne-Lagacé, Clara, Emory University, clarajbl@hotmail.com

Protection des droits en matière de santé reproductive aux Philippines: Impacts négatifs sur la sécurité des femmes

Plusieurs formes de violence structurelle menacent la sécurité des femmes aux Philippines, dont l'échec du gouvernement à protéger et promouvoir leurs droits en matière de santé reproductive. Cet échec a eu un impact négatif sur la sécurité des femmes à plusieurs niveaux. En les entraînant vers une plus grande pauvreté, il a augmenté leur vulnérabilité. De même, les taux de mortalité maternelle sont élevés et les femmes philippines meurent parfois de causes qui seraient évitables si leurs droits en santé reproductive étaient mieux respectés. Les causes du faible respect de ces droits sont multiples. Tout d'abord, la décentralisation des services de santé à partir de 1991 a permis aux villes et provinces de restreindre l'accès aux services en santé reproductive de nombreuses façons, sur une base aléatoire, menant donc à un moindre respect des droits en matière de santé reproductive et à une plus grande vulnérabilité des femmes. Le rôle de l'Église catholique sera également examiné. Finalement, la présentation abordera une solution récente aux problèmes reliés au faible respect de leurs droits: le projet de loi sur la santé reproductive, adopté il y a maintenant un an.

Brooks, E. (cf. Cardille, J.)

Broucke, John, Université du Québec à Montréal, broucke.john@courrier.uqam.ca

Paul Mus et les intellectuels américains opposés à la guerre du Vietnam

La guerre du Vietnam a mobilisé les historiens. L'historiographie engagée contre la guerre du Vietnam, aussi connu sous le nom de l'école orthodoxe, en est un excellent exemple. Or, les origines françaises de cette école sont moins connues. Notre intervention a pour objet d'explorer l'impact de l'orientaliste français, Paul Mus, sur un certain nombre d'intellectuels américains opposés à la guerre du Vietnam, comment ses écrits ont influencé leurs arguments et leurs écrits. L'approche entreprise est celle de l'étude des intellectuels, c'est-à-dire une analyse des différents arguments employés remise en contexte dans l'époque, avec une considération pour le parcours de chaque auteur.

Buckley, Philip, McGill University, philip.buckley@mcgill.ca

Democracy, Pluralism, and Freedom of Religion in Indonesia

Religion occupies an important place in Indonesian society. It is seen by many as the main source of social cohesion in a huge (240 million people) heterogeneous country of 17,000 islands that contains a multitude of divergent ethnic groups, languages and histories. This unifying force of religion is shown by the fact that "Belief in the one, true God" is one of the central principles enshrined in the Indonesian constitution. At the same time, Indonesia is often held up as a model of religious pluralism-with state recognition equally extended to a variety of religions. Recently, however, a small "Muslim sect" has suffered systematic violence at the hands of the Muslim majority, and there has been a reluctance on the part of state authorities to defend the members of this sect's right to free expression of

religion. This paper employs a distinction between “internal” and “external” pluralism to reflect on recent struggles about the status of “Ahmadiyah” Muslims, and why this particular dispute (rather localized) poses some more general challenges to the nascent Indonesian democracy.

Bush, S. (cf. Vandergeest, P.)

Byrne, Christopher, McGill University, christopher.byrne@mail.mcgill.ca

In Praise of No One: Hongzhi Zhengjue’s (1091-1157) Eulogies for Chan Buddhist Masters and Patriarchs

In recent years, scholars have discredited the historicity of the Chan Buddhist claim to an unbroken line of mind-to-mind transmission passed down from master to disciple from before the time of Sakyamuni Buddha. In this paper, I analyze Chan master Hongzhi Zhengjue’s (1091-1157) praise poems for Chan patriarchs and masters in order to demonstrate how he himself playfully and poetically deconstructs and destabilizes the very notion of transmission, while simultaneously elevating masters from his own Chan Caodong lineage as the embodiment of unsurpassed enlightenment. I argue that, on the one hand, the perpetuation of the lineage myth is predicated upon the Chan aim to personally realize buddha-nature; on the other hand, the understanding of buddha-nature in terms of the selflessness and inherent enlightenment of all beings equally undermines the so-called “traditional” view of a special Chan transmission between select individuals.

Cahen, Milèna, Université de Montréal, milenacah@numericable.fr

Mirage ou réelle ouverture démocratique ? Les nouvelles zones urbaines vietnamiennes en pleine ébullition politique

Le Vietnam, et plus particulièrement les grandes villes telles Hanoi, connaissent une urbanisation accélérée marquée, notamment, par l’implantation de grands projets urbains aux formes architecturales et aux organisations socio-économique et politique nouvelles. C’est en effet depuis les années 2000 que ces « nouvelles zones urbaines » sont construites en périphérie des villes. Les objectifs de ces projets sont, entre autre, de répondre à la forte demande en logement et aux nouvelles exigences d’une classe moyenne émergente, qui aspire à la propriété privée et à de meilleures conditions de vie. Les résidents de ces nouveaux quartiers, souvent issus de formations universitaires, forment de nouvelles communautés urbaines et façonnent une vie politique locale distincte des anciens quartiers. Toutefois, l’État, le Parti et le développeur exercent une emprise politique importante sur ce territoire. Ainsi, un jeu d’acteurs aux forces inégales s’établit et les outils institutionnels dont disposent les résidents demeurent flous dans leur application impactant, de ce fait, leur utilisation. En s’appuyant sur un terrain de recherche exploratoire conduit à l’été 2013, la communication proposée analyse les formes de gouvernance locale qui émergent de ces jeux d’acteurs dans deux nouvelles zones urbaines de Hanoi.

Campeau, Olivier, Université du Québec à Montréal, campeau.olivier@courrier.uqam.ca

Le mouvement anticolonial du Tiers-monde avant Bandung: l’Inde et la guerre d’Indochine

La Conférence de Bandung d’avril 1955 est souvent considérée comme l’acte fondateur du Tiers-monde. Et dans un certain sens elle l’est; pour la première fois depuis l’ère coloniale, les peuples d’Asie et d’Afrique se réunissaient pour élaborer une politique internationale commune. Par contre, il serait inexact d’y voir là la première manifestation de l’émergence des anciennes nations colonisées sur la scène internationale. Si Bandung institutionnalisa les solidarités afro-asiatiques en un bloc non-aligné et anticolonial, elle ne les inventa toutefois pas. Comme nous allons le démontrer, l’émergence d’un bloc anticolonial sur la scène internationale n’émergea pas en 1955, mais bien dix ans plus tôt, aidé en cela par l’opportunité que donnait l’ONU aux nouveaux pays indépendants de se faire entendre sur la scène internationale. Pour illustrer notre propos, nous analyserons la perception française de l’Inde au début de la guerre d’Indochine, où celle-ci constituait à l’ONU une importante menace pour l’entreprise coloniale française.

Cardille, Jeffrey A., McGill University, jeffcardille@gmail.com | Evan Brooks, Virginia Tech, evbrooks@vt.edu

Improving prospects for understanding recent historical land-use change in Java

The launch of the first Landsat satellite in 1972 began a new era in our understanding of how and where human activity changes and uses the earth's resources. For the first time, specialists and non-specialists alike became able to see a comprehensive view of the earth's surface at regular intervals. Over time as the number of images grew, it became possible to reconstruct clear maps that could be tied to careful field work. This has been especially difficult, however, in cloudy areas like Java. Recent developments in satellite processing have opened the record to be able to quickly understand and map land-cover change through the last several decades. In this talk we will review these advances and address links between socioeconomic analysis and this new evidence from remotely sensed imagery.

Castillo, Rosa, Freie Universitaet Berlin, rosacordillera@gmail.com

Will to remember: Discoursing massacres and becoming mujahideens in southern Philippines

Based on ethnographic research in a Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) stronghold in the Cotabato region including interviews amongst massacre survivors, this paper looks at the role of the discourses about the massacres in the formation of the mujahideen subject. The Moro response to traumatic societal violence of which the massacres are considered the pinnacle of is continuous remembering in formal and institutionalized settings such as in MILF trainings and in the sermons of ustadztes, and in the writing of the history of their struggle in terms of the massacres, while informally, the stories are passed on within families and communities. The massacres of the past are alive in the present in defined ways to prepare the Moro for the uncertain future in the conflict-torn south where violence waxes and wanes but never fully goes away.

Chang, Andy Scott, University of California (Berkeley) andy.chang@berkeley.edu

Asia's Newly Stigmatized Others: Feminized Migrations from Southeast to East Asia

This study uses a multi-sited ethnography to examine the effects of regionwide economic changes on the growth of transnational feminized migrations from Indonesia's hinterlands to Taiwan's affluent cities. It investigates the ways in which agrarian transitions and shifting gender relations in post-Suharto Indonesia have propelled young women to seek employment in Taiwan. Specifically, rising land appropriations and declining wage opportunities after the 1997 financial crisis, coupled with the expansion of state-sponsored migration industries, are argued to contribute to Indonesia's reliance on the export of rural, feminized labor. It further studies how the imperatives of industrial restructuring in Taiwan intersect with gendered and racializing discourses to stimulate the recruitment of Indonesian migrant labor. Drawing on critical political economy approaches, this study aims to bridge the gap between labor emigrations and immigrant incorporation in the transnational migration literature.

Chea, Vitom, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, vitoch10@apu.ac.jp

Aid Dependence and the Challenge of Self-sustaining Growth in Cambodia

Cambodia has been characterized as an aid dependent country since 1993. The volume of Official Development Assistance (ODA), continuously injected into the Cambodian government's budget for many years, reached a noticeable peak amount of US\$1.1 billion in 2010. The goal is to make sure that Cambodia is endowed with adequate resources to develop the country. Hence, this paper aims to examine whether foreign aid brings about economic growth to Cambodia until it reaches a self-sustaining growth rate or whether it creates dependency for the country's economy in ways that foil institutional capability and good governance. The findings show that foreign aid undermines the government's ability to rely on domestic resources for development on its own. Despite the fact that foreign aid is good for growth when we are in need, the paper paves the way for re-consideration of pursuing self-reliance rather than undergoing substantial dependency on foreign aid for growth.

Chhem, Rémy, Université Laval, remy-darith.chhem.1@ulaval.ca

Le retour, la réappropriation et la privatisation de la propriété urbaine dans la ville de Battambang entre 1979 et 1993, dans le contexte (post-)socialiste du Cambodge

Les Khmers rouges abolissent la propriété privée et forcent l'évacuation presque complète des villes du Cambodge en 1975. Le droit de propriété privée n'est réinstauré qu'en 1989. Au-delà du cadre juridique, cette communication analyse le contexte historique et les pratiques informelles qui ont accompagné ces transitions urbaines à Battambang. La présentation s'appuie sur des recherches en archives et un terrain ethnographique réalisé au printemps 2013, lors duquel une trentaine de résidents et administrateurs de l'époque ont été interviewés. Elle décrit les différents modes d'accès, de réappropriation et de légitimation de la propriété mis en pratique par l'État et diverses collectivités, entre le moment du retour dans la ville de Battambang et la période de l'APRONUC. En perspective, ces relations éclairent les processus de privatisation du foncier et de différenciation sociale qui se sont accélérés dans les quelques années précédant et suivant l'APRONUC. Cette expansion du marché foncier et immobilier explique également l'accès restreint à la propriété vécu par des milliers de réfugiés Cambodgiens rapatriés massivement dans les zones urbaines de Battambang dès le début des années 1990.

Côté, Isabelle, University of Toronto, isabelle.cote@mail.utoronto.ca

“I should be richer than him”: Horizontal inequalities and Sons of the Soil conflict in China.”

Spontaneous and organized population movements within a state's borders have always been a feature of social life everywhere, and China is no exception. But as reported in numerous journalistic and academic accounts, mass migration to China's border regions has often been considered one of the main sources (if not the main source) of ethnic tension, discontent, and conflict in the. In this paper, I explore the role of horizontal inequalities between “migrants” and “locals” in spurring Sons of the Soil conflict in China. I argue that migration-related conflicts are more likely to occur when (real or perceived) substantial socio-economic and political inequalities exist between migrants and locals belonging to different ethnic or religious groups. Qualitative insights obtained while conducting fieldwork in Qinghai and Lampung substantiate these claims, pointing to the role played by state policies and economic competition in transforming migration into a potentially deadly process.

Côté, Isabelle, University of Toronto, isabelle.cote@mail.utoronto.ca

Violence and Sons of the Soil conflict

Spontaneous and organized population movements have long been used as a means of promoting a country's goals of development and national integration. At the local level, on the other hand, they have frequently done the opposite, fuelling local grievances, sharpening group distinctions, and at times creating “sons-of-the-soil” conflicts. In this paper, I explore the violence associated with this type of conflict, focusing on three provinces in particular: Riau, Lampung and Papua. I will show that the migrants themselves are not the only targets of this type of violent conflict. Large companies -most of them owned and staffed by migrants- are often involved as well. Finally, the role played by local secessionist movements and horizontal inequalities between indigenous peoples and migrants in fueling violence are also reviewed.

Danière, Amrita, University of Toronto, amrita.daniere@utoronto.ca | Michelle Berquist, University of Toronto, michelle.berquist@mail.utoronto.ca | Lisa Drummond, York University, drummond@yorku.ca

Planning for Global Environmental Change in Bangkok's Informal Settlements

Bangkok ranks in the top ten port cities vulnerable to climate change related flooding. This paper focuses on how the city might better include the most vulnerable of its residents in planning for the impacts of climate change (Marks, 2011). In reference to Thailand, Lebel et al. pose the crucial question: “How have individuals—from local community leaders through to national-level politicians and bureaucrats—successfully influenced policy and programs to avoid institutional traps and improve adaptive capacities to climate change? (Lebel et al., 2012: 56). In this paper, we respond to Lebel et al. (2012) by examining emergent methods of ‘community-based adaptation’ and reviewing case studies of adaptation action from other vulnerable communities in the global South and then applying the lessons learned to Bangkok.

DeAngelo, Darcie, McGill University, darcie.deangelo@gmail.com

Owning the Body: Patents and transformations of the body in Battambang, Cambodia

Intellectual Property(IP) debates raise high stakes for developing countries. The field of biotech, including antibiotics patents, prostheses designs, and hospital equipment, in-corporates the body, so that global organizations own things like replacement limbs. This paper examines what is at stake for those people implicated in these biomedical IP debates. It is based on ethnographic fieldwork conducted in Battambang, Cambodia among people working for amputee rehabilitation in the Norwegian-Cambodian nongovernmental organization(NGO), The Trauma Care Foundation(TCF). Cambodians, according to TCF, cannot afford the Red Cross patents on prostheses or biotech equipment; it is both too expensive and too slow to get. Cambodians must insist on a body that is novel, that is, different enough to escape its patent. In Cambodia, biotech patents have transformed the body into something beyond the concept of the human. This paper examines how global patent laws get translated on the ground in the embodied day-to-day. Such negotiation portrays how we think through the 'self.'

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Le défi et les enjeux des fortes densités démographiques: le cas de Java

La répartition des densités de population est au centre des enjeux planétaires. Il n'y a certes rien de nouveau à le reconnaître sauf à rappeler au moins deux choses. 1) Tout au long de son histoire, la géographie a eu comme objectif premier d'expliquer cette répartition différentielle. 2) Plusieurs des grands débats contemporains concernant les enjeux planétaires, en particulier ceux liés à la croissance démographique et aux migrations, à la dégradation de l'environnement et des ressources, bref à l'empreinte écologique de l'humanité, renvoient à la question démographique, plus encore à celle des fortes densités. S'agissant de celles-ci, c'est précisément en Asie des moussons qu'elles atteignent leur maximum, les trois plus importants pôles étant la plaine indo-gangétique orientale, la province littorale chinoise du Jiangsu et l'île indonésienne de Java. L'objectif de cette présentation est double. 1) Il consiste, d'abord, à rappeler les raisons qui ont généralement été évoquées pour expliquer les fortes densités javanaises. 2) Il s'agit, ensuite, de résumer combien celles-ci ont depuis deux siècles fait l'objet de prédictions pessimistes quant à leur impact sur la vie et l'avenir des populations concernées.

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"Youth" and the Buddhist Struggle Movement [Phong trào đấu tranh của Phật giáo miền Nam] in Wartime Vietnam, 1963-1975

This year is the fiftieth-anniversary of the "Buddhist Struggle Movement that began in May 1963 to protest oppression of Buddhists by the American-backed Diệm government in South Vietnam and then broadened in scope over the course of the war, 1964-1975, to include calls for a civilian government, draft resistance, war relief and reconstruction, and peace activities. Previous studies emphasize the Struggle Movement's leaders and factions, with only passing references to youth involvement in this struggle, such as students, from elementary to university levels, and members of the "Buddhist Family [Gia Đình Phật Tử], in Saigon, Huế, and other cities in South Vietnam. This paper attempts to answer the questions: who were these youths, who organized them, how were these groups related, and what were their political and ideological stances and goals? A thorough understanding of "Engaged Buddhism" during wartime is incomplete without a study of the vital role of "youth."

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Volatile Climates and Versatile Livelihoods: The Upland Agrarian Transition, Extreme Weather Events and Hmong Coping Strategies in the Vietnam Borderlands

The benefits and detriments of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam's economic development have not accrued to all groups equally in recent decades. Many policies have constrained farmer livelihood prospects by limiting access to key natural resources like forest products, while introducing agricultural technologies which increase reliance on the market. This paper examines Hmong semi-subsistence livelihoods and food security in Lào Cai province,

upland northern Vietnam. I focus on how these farmers have negotiated an increase in extreme weather events in tandem with the opportunities and emerging vulnerabilities associated with specific development policies. Among household food security now depends on blending traditional strategies such as borrowing through kinship networks, with non-traditional elements including cultivating cardamom and buying foodstuffs, to secure food needs. These food systems are increasingly reliant on the market, raising new concerns about householders' abilities to sustain these food systems as well as about food quality and access.

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Community Responses to Water Problems in Hanoi, Vietnam

This paper outlines preliminary research on two communities in Hanoi experiencing problems of access to or quality of water for household use. In this research we examine how individuals, households, and communities respond to scarcity of usable water, and explore the impact of water scarcity on everyday life. We are also concerned to examine how individuals and communities interact with state and local agencies in their attempts to improve their access to water.

Drummond, L. (cf. Danière, A.)

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Les arcanes du pouvoir dans les villages de métier du delta du fleuve rouge: la gestion de l'environnement en question

Depuis l'ouverture économique de 1986, le Vietnam est entré dans une phase de développement rapide qui se traduit par un rattrapage urbain dont la métropolisation est l'expression spatiale. Les villages de métier du périurbain de Hanoi, pour rester compétitifs et conserver leur place dans le processus de périurbanisation, doivent augmenter leurs capacités de production et développer des stratégies spatiales générant d'importantes nuisances environnementales que les autorités locales ne sont pas capables de canaliser. L'analyse de la gouvernance fait alors apparaître des rapports de force entre le pouvoir villageois, dont l'organisation remonte à plusieurs siècles, et l'Etat déconcentré qui doit affronter ses propres contradictions. La vitesse de la transition économique vient alors butter contre la rigidité du système politique dont les références sont celles d'une économie administrée alors que le Vietnam s'est, depuis plus de 20 ans, ouvert aux forces du marché.

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The reconstruction of the "residential reference" in the peripheries of Phnom Penh, Cambodia

More than thirty years after the "urbicide" perpetrated by the Khmer Rouge regime, the multiplication of local residential projects in Phnom Penh participates in the (re)construction of local forms of urban space production in the context of Cambodia's progressive internalization and global integration. This paper analyses the generalization of a specific type of local residential projects at the periphery of the city. Locally known as borey, with reference to ancient cities and villages, these "generic" urban spaces are interpreted as a hybridization of local, regional and international architectural and urban influences. The generalization of these residential projects is further seen as the result of Phnom Penh dwellers' need to redefine their "urbanity," which is to say their relationship to the city and their socio-economic position in the urban sphere.

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ASEAN Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) – Findings of case studies

The characterization of SMEs in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) is a basis for the establishment of credit risks of SMEs to qualify under ADB-assisted development finance windows. The proposed characterization could be used as a basis for risk mitigation financing policies of development banks. SMEs in ASEAN are generally personality-driven, there are universal and common concerns such as the absence of a harmonized regional

development policy framework for SME's transitioning from community to domestic to export markets, and there are no harmonized regional financing and/or credit guarantee programs for SME sectors and subsectors. The absence of a harmonized regional skilled labor certification program could promote a two-tier labor rate system. The implications of such a two-tier system will be significant particularly to the Philippines and Indonesia which have the largest manpower pools in the region.

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Un environnement sécuritaire et une vie incertaine : reconstruire une vie dans un site de relocalisation à Cagayan de Oro, Philippines.

Les décideurs aux niveaux local, national et international incorporent de plus en plus le concept de la sécurité de l'environnement dans la planification et le développement. Ils le font parce que les changements environnementaux et les perturbations de l'environnement sont perçus comme étant de nouvelles menaces à la sécurité qui, directement ou indirectement, résultent en migration, en pertes économiques, en écosystèmes altérés, en épidémies médicales, et en changements des économies et des modes de vie traditionnels. Cependant, en poursuivant la sécurité environnementale, certains éléments impératifs à la sécurité humaine sont mis de côté. Cette présentation enquête sur l'enjeu émergent de la sécurité environnementale en Asie du Sud-Est en examinant la création, l'expansion et la contraction des espaces « sécuritaires » sur le plan environnemental. Elle est basée sur du travail de terrain dans le nord de Mindanao aux Philippines. En particulier, cette intervention étudie le dilemme que représente la mise en place d'espaces « anti-catastrophes » ou d'un « environnement sécuritaire » dans les sites de relocalisation ; au lieu de réduire l'insécurité, ces sites produisent de nouveaux dilemmes pour les individus, les familles et les communautés qui s'y trouvent.

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La fabrique des rois coloniaux de l'Indochine française : Bao Dai et Sihanouk

Notre intervention examinera de quelle manière le colonisateur français chercha à refaçonner la signification symbolique des rois coloniaux et à mobiliser leur être sacré à des fins politiques. En prenant les personnes royales de Bao Dai et de Sihanouk pour point focal, nous avançons l'idée selon laquelle l'étude de la politique culturelle de fabrique des rois coloniaux permet de réinterpréter la nature des monarchies indochinoises et l'idéologie coloniale française et de comprendre les faiseurs de rois coloniaux à l'origine de ces reconfigurations. Cette approche nous permet également d'aborder d'une nouvelle façon l'agencement de ces rois qui ne furent pas toujours de simples « marionnettes » ou « playboys ». Cette étude se concentre plus précisément sur les politiques culturelles mises en œuvre par les autorités françaises dans le but de créer, entre 1919 et 1945, des rois coloniaux, en la personne de Bao Dai et de Norodom Sihanouk.

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Summary Execution and Politics in the Making of Modern Chinese Criminal Justice, 1900-1949

This paper focuses on the practice of summary execution to study its broader impact upon modern Chinese politics and society. From the mid-nineteenth century to the mid-twentieth century, China witnessed the largest number of summary executions in its history. The extensive use of this extraordinary procedure by political regimes, local officials, and militia had considerably influenced modern Chinese legal culture. However, the history of this practice has not been thoroughly explored by previous studies. Drawing on a wide range of archival sources, this study fills this void and challenges the existing studies of this topic, which have disregarded how “illicit” killings and “abuses” of execution had structured a broader culture of violence and legal “modernity.” It also argues that the rationale behind the regime of summary execution also shaped the subsequent legal transformation after the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949.

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Transnational mules: Vietnamese women couriers at the China Viet Nam Border

Since the opening of the China Vietnam border in the 1990s, the border area is busy with cross-border small traders and tourists. This paper presents an ethnography conducted in 2011 on a group of 22 Vietnamese women who cross the China-Viet Nam border daily. These women travel across the border, legally or illegally, to ferry goods from Chinese warehouses to Vietnamese markets. The migrant women have developed a tight network that facilitates this activity. The analysis examines how the cross-border migrants employ networks to become couriers and to protect themselves against the risks inherent to border crossings. The analysis shows how community-based networks protect women but also reproduce and maintain a hierarchy among traders, retailers and couriers. This paper explores how poor Vietnamese women take advantage of increased trade and exchange between Vietnam and China while becoming transnational mules of capital.

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ASEAN - Chine: quelle coopération dans les domaines des TIC?

L'Asie du Sud-Est présente un immense potentiel de croissance en matière de développement des TIC (Technologies de l'information et des Communications). En effet, dans la région, plus de 6 personnes sur 10 ne possèdent pas encore Internet (UIT, 2012). La situation de sous-développement numérique est particulièrement marquante dans les pays les plus pauvres (1% au Myanmar, 4% au Cambodge). Depuis quelques années, la Chine est devenue le principal acteur du déploiement des réseaux des télécommunications en Asie du Sud-Est. L'objet de cette communication consiste à identifier la stratégie de la Chine dans sa démarche d'aide aux pays sud-est asiatiques en matière de développement de leur infrastructure de télécommunications. Nous dresserons d'abord le portrait de la présence chinoise dans la région. Nous discuterons ensuite des enjeux et opportunités pour les deux parties (Chine et ASEAN). Nous présenterons enfin les impacts de la coopération sur la région en matière de développement économique et social, en particulier de réduction de la fracture numérique.

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Résilience ou vulnérabilité? Quel sort pour les communautés périurbaines d'Hanoï face à l'expansion urbaine?

Les périphéries des grandes métropoles de l'Asie du Sud-est subissent depuis quelques années des transformations socio-spatiales et socio-économique majeures et rapides. Cette communication s'intéresse particulièrement aux grands ensembles résidentiels construits dans la zone périurbaine de la ville d'Hanoï. La construction de ces ensembles bouleverse les modes de vie des communautés préétablies en périphérie, notamment par la dépossession des terres et la relocalisation des ménages. L'exploration de ce problème s'appuie sur une vingtaine d'entretiens réalisés durant l'été 2013 dans les villages aux pourtours de deux grands ensembles résidentiels construits au début des années 2000. Le point d'entrée est celui des ménages qui, bien qu'impactés négativement par ces projets, ont réussi à rétablir leurs modes de subsistance. Ces histoires sont analysées selon le concept des « parcours de résilience », où les circonstances et atouts spécifiques des ménages sont conceptualisés comme des points déterminants (« tipping points ») qui renforcent leur capacité d'adaptation ou inversement, augmentent leur vulnérabilité face aux changements subis.

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Le caodaïsme en temps de guerre : esprits de lutte et lutte des Esprits

Dès les années 1920, les oracles du Maître Cao Đài prêchés auprès des élites et de la paysannerie de Cochinchine n'ont eu de cesse d'être directement orientés vers le peuple vietnamien, lequel serait « élu » et chargé de propager la nouvelle religion : le caodaïsme. Après avoir rappelé les ambitions nationalistes et universalistes des premiers caodaïstes, et le rôle stratégique conféré aux communications médiumniques, il s'agira de mettre en lumière les différents choix caodaïstes en temps de guerre : celui des armes et d'une « sainte armée », celui de la paix ou du refuge, parfois même celui de la diplomatie. Nous rendrons compte de la pluralité de la communauté caodaïste mais aussi de la diversité des formes d'alliance, de dissidence et de combat, dans le but ultime et fédérateur de faire advenir le caodaïsme au statut de « religion nationale » (quốc đạo).

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Standoffish States: Nonliterate Leviathans in Southeast Asia

James Scott's landmark treatise, *The Art of Not Being Governed*, portrays states' appetites to standardize their populations for purposes of extraction as practically universal. We see this appetite as fascinatingly uneven: even in Southeast Asia, the region that generated Scott's theories of state practice, and even in zones of violent insurgency, where the costs of eschewing "legibility" would appear to be highest. The world is thus riddled with standoffish states, not just standardizing states. We identify four alternative strategies that states commonly deploy to fulfill what we see as their most fundamental objective: preventing political challenges to the ruling center.

Kyeyune, V. (cf. Turner, S.)

Labbé, D. (cf. Musil, C.)

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The Geopolitics of Taiwan's 'Buddhism for this World'

The argument presented in my paper is that the increasing focus of Taiwanese Buddhist actors in Mainland China presents them with challenges to their hard-earned place in an increasingly globalised Buddhism. I first introduce the main Taiwanese Buddhist associations, the Tzu Chi Foundation and the Foguangshan Monastic Order, as well as the other associations existing in Taiwan and their networks. Then, I present the global institutional environment in which Taiwanese Buddhist institutions have grown. I follow with a description of the CPC's changing support for Buddhism within China, which represents the major development allowing for the presence of Tzu Chi and Foguangshan in the People's Republic in recent years. Another section then summarizes the activities of Tzu Chi and Foguangshan in China since the last twenty years, to give a sense of the extent to which governments at different levels encourages an increasing presence of these Taiwanese associations. I conclude on the dilemma faced by the Taiwanese Buddhist associations as they expand their presence in China: as they increase their visibility they also increase their vulnerability, both in China and on the world stage.

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Performing development and sovereign authority: Cross-border development of the Salween River in Southeast Asia

Sovereignty has traditionally been understood as state autonomy over domestic affairs and territory, including the ability to exploit natural resources. In this paper/presentation, I take a different approach and explore how resource development remakes sovereign power and authority. To accomplish this, I consider and expand upon Christian Lund's argument that environmental governance is not simply a product of a pre-existing sovereignty but a process through which territorial sovereignty is actively produced. In particular, I approach sovereignty as the outcome of networked environmental governance practices of multiple actors, including project developers and environmental consultants in the case of the Hatgyi hydroelectric project proposed on the transboundary Salween River. This project, proposed near to the Thai-Burma border, represents a multifaceted case to think about how national authority and control over resources are remade through cross-border development. Overall, analysis demonstrates how both the border of the national sovereign and who or what is authorized to make claims to natural resources are at stake in cross-border development.

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Thailand's new political society: provincial politics at the interface of traditional power and governmental impulses

Provincial Thailand possesses a rich history as a site of intersecting modes of politics and power, with encounters between traditional and emerging power forms interweaving in idiosyncratic, frequently surprising ways. From 20th Century gun-slingers and cattle-rustlers co-opted into rural policing, to the provincial party-linked godfathers of recent decades, local strong-men have persisted in a new political era marked by state penetration and emerging

norms of governmentality. This paper sets out to explore the persistence of provincial strong-men as they've articulated into fields of political society (Chatterjee), the informal and messy domains of contestation between state and society over the distribution of livelihood resources. Based on recent ethnographic research in Chiang Mai, the paper presents a case study of a local cooperative, its strong-man leader, and the political connections cultivated with state agencies as a model of transformed rural politics forged through the encounter of traditional power and the modern state.

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Mobilisations politiques et réalisation de la souveraineté alimentaire : les différents paysages de l'île de Mindanao

L'île de Mindanao, Philippines, a été le théâtre de nombreux événements violents au cours de son histoire. Aujourd'hui encore, de nombreux groupes choisissent la voie armée pour faire valoir leurs revendications. De ces revendications, celle de la terre maintient une prépondérance notable. Cette situation pose la question suivante : du fermier indépendant au pêcheur membre d'une coopérative en passant par le paysan décidant de prendre les armes afin de faire valoir ses revendications, quel est l'impact de ces formes de mobilisation sur la production alimentaire? S'appuyant sur le concept de souveraineté alimentaire, composé d'indicateurs s'intéressant aux aspects social, économique, environnemental et culturel de la production alimentaire, notre étude tente de répondre à cette question. L'utilisation de ce concept nous permet d'étudier l'évolution de la situation alimentaire chez nos répondants. Le principal apport de cette recherche sera l'évaluation de l'efficacité des différents modes de mobilisation politique.

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L'Asie du Sud-Est et du Sud au musée Solomon R. Guggenheim de New York : zones de contact et de négociation

Plus tôt cette année, le Guggenheim de New York présentait une exposition mettant à l'honneur l'Asie du Sud-Est et du Sud dans le cadre d'un vaste projet de collectionnement de l'art contemporain planétaire intitulé « UBS MAP Global Art Initiative ». Cette communication témoignera du tournant mondial entrepris par ce musée états-unien pour corriger sa propension à privilégier l'art occidental et s'attachera à démontrer les moyens employés pour représenter ces régions - composées d'identités et d'histoires plurielles - encore méconnues ici pour leur dynamisme créatif. Considérant les études muséales qui reconnaissent la disposition du musée à figer la culture au lieu d'en souligner le caractère contingent, il s'agira d'interroger cette institution artistique en tant que « zone de contacts » (James Clifford 1997), tel un espace de négociations, d'affinités et de rencontres complexes, où s'y déploient également des enjeux économiques de taille liés à la quête de marchés de l'émergence.

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Exporting Indonesian Urbanism: Ciputra and the Social Vision of Market Modernism

In this paper, I will look at a few cases of the construction of what are labeled "new towns," though which for the most part are large-scale gated communities on the edge of major Asian cities, and in particular consider the work of one such important city-builder, Ciputra, both in his native Indonesia and in his ongoing foreign projects. In this reading of his life and work, I wish to stress themes that go beyond the simple emphasis on profit motivation for understanding market modernism and consider how his work as a developer in the sense of being one of Indonesia's major real estate developers intersects with the notion of development writ large, or in other words with respect to the developmentalist goals and efforts of the Indonesian state. In this way, Ciputra may be seen to be contributing to the Indonesian nationalist enterprise. As a pioneering city-builder he is also a nation-builder. Carrying this analysis forward, I will then look at Ciputra's efforts at internationalization of his work and consider where this work might fit with notions of nationalism elsewhere and how this may or may not engage with neoliberal dimensions of the transborder expansion of capitalist relations and the increasing commoditization of the Asian city.

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Understanding Cambodia's International Partnership Programs through a Cultural Lens

This study aims to examine the power dynamics in international partnership programs between Cambodian universities and universities in France, the United States, Japan and South Korea. It follows the cosmopolitan concept of mutuality as the theoretical framework and employs the analytical method of constant comparison of qualitative data to explore the context surrounding the mutuality in international educational programs between Cambodian universities and universities in the four developed countries. Data has been collected through in-depth, semi-structured interviews with administrators and faculty at three Cambodian universities. Preliminary analysis indicates that for the most part, Cambodian educational partnership programs with France, the United States and Japan, except for South Korea, have manifested the four characteristics of mutuality identified by Johan Galtung: equity, autonomy, solidarity and participation. Noticeably, the dependency mentality, deep-rooted in the patron-client relationship practice, has greatly influenced how Cambodian people view their relationships with universities in the four developed nations.

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More governance, more rights? Rethinking rights to land in Jakarta

Jakarta has exploded spatially in the last 20 years. Conflict over scarce land is often the cause of violent clashes between the state and residents living on land reclaimed by the government. My paper zooms in on the struggles of a growing landless populace over rights to the city and discusses development alternatives that local activist groups are able to propose today with the aim to prevent neighborhood evictions. Illegal settlements are sprouting almost anywhere where residents can sustain themselves for a while. The current shifts in the economy are accompanied by an official discourse hailing proponents of a modern, socially responsible, and ecologically sound urban fabric (Kusno 2012). Based on current research, I argue that the rationalities behind such models of “urban governance” are not foreign to the development plans of organizations working with illegal communities, which is often assumed. But the search for the right governmental techniques – regularization of tenure system and/or dissolution of informal land markets – has to be considered in the context of an ongoing capitalist restructuring of Indonesia’s economy (Simone 2010). Will more government secure the rights of Jakarta’s poor?

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Involution’s Dynamic Others

Many scholars have debated Geertz’s characterization of Java as a site of social and economic involution, in which impoverished peasants worked ever harder to achieve static results. Fewer have taken up his characterization of Indonesia’s Outer Islands as a zone of extremes: islands of dynamic export production, often dominated by indigenous smallholders, surrounded by “a broad sea of essentially unchanging swidden making.” The paper re-examines economic dynamism through a comparison of smallholders on and off Java. It highlights the conditions under which capitalist relations, with their radical sorting tendencies, do or do not take hold.

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An art-historical study of Vishnu and Krishna statuary in Champa

This paper is focused on the artistic representations of the god Vishnu and his incarnations (in particular, Krishna) as they were depicted during the kingdom of Champa, which existed along the Central and Southern parts of present-day Vietnam from approximately the 2nd century through to 1832. The goal is to identify and examine the styles that existed in Cham representations of Vishnu and to find their counterparts in contemporaneous statuary in other countries of the region. In my analysis and comparison of the statues, I will pay special attention to the positioning of each statue, its attributes, mudras, facial features, and accompanying figures. I will also put under scrutiny the extant inscriptions in Cham and Sanskrit. In the concluding section, I will advance a hypothesis concerning the reasons for these differences in styles as related to the circumstances of transmission and/or to particularities of forms of worship in each case.

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Accumulation et résistance aux Philippines : Conflit foncier dans les hautes-terres de Negros Oriental

Une recherche a été réalisée dans les hautes-terres du sud de la province de Negros Oriental, où 10 000 hectares de terres agricoles ont été concédés à une entreprise coréenne spécialisée dans la production d'éthanol. Cette acquisition a mené à un processus d'exclusion et de dépossession par les élites traditionnelles au détriment des populations jusqu'alors tournées vers les productions vivrières. Ces populations ont été expulsées de la terre et privées des ressources constituant l'essentiel de leurs revenus. Suite à l'opposition des paysans, plusieurs détachements militaires se sont installés dans la région, menant à une intensification des conflits. Plusieurs unités paramilitaires se partagent dorénavant l'espace occupé initialement par ces paysans qui ont dû quitter en raison de l'augmentation de l'intimidation et de la violence.

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The Influence and Impact of K-Pop Music Creating A New Perspective In Popular Music Genre and Performance in Indonesia

Indonesia is one of the major markets in the Southeast Asia region for various commodities, including cultural commodity. Currently, Korean Popular (K-Pop) music as one of cultural commodity being popular in Indonesia which spreads rapidly in Indonesia. Like other cultural influence, it brings new perspective of aesthetic form of music, dance, fashion, hair style, music performance and so on. It creates new genre popular music in Indonesia which represent Korean style. There are two main factors as audience appeal, namely dance and good-looking singer as new idol for the K-Pop fans in Indonesia. However, this influence also cause strong impact on the development of local cultures and traditions, primarily on the development of Indonesia popular music. Mostly, K-Pop fans consume extrinsic values of attractive dance, fashion, hair style and so on. Some of them imitate the styles and appearances of K-Pop idol. A phenomenon that is less favorable for the development of popular music in Indonesia.

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Les impacts de la lutte anti-drogue sur la formation d'une communauté de sécurité en Asie du Sud-Est

La sécurité non-traditionnelle est aujourd'hui un élément majeur de la sécurité en Asie du Sud-Est. La région est affectée par une diversité sans équivalents de ce type d'enjeux, dont l'émergence (ou la réémergence) dans la période récente constitue un défi considérable pour les relations interétatiques. Ce phénomène a souvent contribué à un regain de tensions entre les États de l'ASEAN, alors même que le progrès du régionalisme semble être la seule solution potentiellement efficace pour y remédier. Toutefois, le cas du trafic de drogue indique plutôt qu'une harmonisation graduelle de la perception de cette menace comme une prédation non-étatique externe à la région favorise le développement de la coopération régionale au sein de l'ASEAN. Cette présentation vise à faire la lumière sur la manière dont le processus de sécurisation du trafic de drogue parmi les pays de la région contribue à la formation d'une communauté ASEAN.

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China's Liberalizing Impacts on Global Commodity Markets: the Cases of Iron Ore and Potash

This paper explores a crucial dimension of China's interaction with the global economy, namely the procurement policies of two commodities of which China is more than 50% import dependent: iron ore and potash. How can we theorize about the impacts a country such as China has on the dynamics and institutional arrangements of global commodity markets? Why has China engaged differently with global commodity markets otherwise sharing important structural features? I argue that China's procurement behavior is ironically positioning the country as a catalyst for an increased liberalization of those global commodity markets. This is a counter-intuitive twist of fate for a hybrid economy. The dynamics that lead to China's liberalizing impact are complex, but one pattern is emerging: the boldest moves on behalf of Chinese stakeholders are the result of a domestic position of weakness, rather than the result of a position of strength.

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In whose image? The tyranny of the model farmer in Laos

In Laos, the concept of the “model” is used politically to legitimize the reallocation of land from “non-model” citizens to model farmers or to commercial enterprises, and forms part of a broader narrative to justify land grabs at different scales. Model farmers are given special legal rights. New standardized “model modern villages” have been created as resettlement sites for ethnic minorities displaced by rising river waters from Chinese built dams, located in areas where these people can provide inexpensive labour for Vietnamese rubber plantations. This rush towards becoming a modern “model” nation-state is coming at the price of dispossession and displacement of citizens deemed not to fit the model (particularly ethnic minorities), the reshaping of societies and landscapes, and the ceding of national sovereignty over vast areas of natural resources when different factions of the Lao government grant extended leases to foreign enterprises in exchange for financial support and infrastructure development. This paper examines the tyranny of the “model” and how this is being deployed in contemporary development in Laos.

Merieau, Eugénie, INALCO (France), eugeniemerieau@hotmail.fr
Conflit de légitimité entre les notions de ‘bonne gouvernance’ et de démocratie : l’exemple de la Thaïlande

La crise politique que traverse la Thaïlande depuis 2005 voit s’affronter deux types de légitimités : une légitimité de type “morale” qui s’appuie sur le discours technocratique de la “bonne gouvernance” et une légitimité de type “démocratique” qui trouve son fondement dans l’expression de la majorité électorale. Les tenants du premier type ont longtemps réussi à imposer leur définition de la modernité en important et traduisant selon leurs intérêts les institutions politiques occidentales. Cet article vise à étudier les ressorts de la construction puis de la perte de ce “monopole de la modernité politique”.

Michaud, Jean, Université Laval, jean.michaud@ant.ulaval.ca
Hmong Infrapolitics. A View From Vietnam.

Drawing upon notions of indigenization of modernity, agency and resistance in the context of an egalitarian society, the Hmong in northern Vietnam, I suggest the Hmong in Vietnam use infrapolitics while being tactically selective about modernity. I note that agency and the power to act appear and evolve in context and must be studied in relation to the specific circumstances that have formed the acting subjects. This research highlights evidence of a specific signature to this creative process as it pans out with Hmong individuals and groups in Lào Cai province. Such a signature is rarely spelled out by the subjects themselves, but remains decipherable through the symptoms of Hmong infrapolitics, especially via their agency. In Lào Cai, there is indirect evidence at the individual, household and clan level of Hmong vernacularization of modernity, Hmong hidden transcripts, and Hmong resistance. Indeed, it seems that this syndrome can only be scrutinized through its shadow, partly because it operates in stealth mode, and partly because Hmong subjects themselves may not be fully conscious of its existence. But does this analysis travel well into China just across the border?

Milan, Pascale-Marie, Université Lumière Lyon II et Université Laval, pascale-marie.milan.1@ulaval.ca
Perspectives from tourist gaze in the country of the daughters

Haut-Lieu of Chinese tourism, Lugu lake is known as the “country of the daughters”. The tourists who visit the area believe that they will meet a “tribe”, “a living fossil of society” incarnated by the Mosuo people. These beliefs offer us the opportunity to question the monolithic representation made by social actors promoting tourism in the region and self-commodification of their culture with historical and daily dynamics. A lot of interactions with, Yi, Pumi, Han or Naxi who inhabit the area, as marriage, trade, religion, allow us to discuss contemporary ethnic dynamics. A collected corpus of stories from elderly Mosuo people will help us to explore historical ethnicities and space dynamics in order to reinforce crossroad perspectives. By focusing on these two aspects, I intend to highlight coexisting ideological perceptions of ethnicity in China.

Milgram, Lynne, OCAD University, lmilgram@faculty.ocadu.ca

Artisan-entrepreneurs balancing Agricultural Engagement and Global Craft Commodity Flows in the Philippines

While studies of large-scale global commodity flows are extensive, analyses of the smaller-scale movement of goods are more limited. In Aklan, Philippines, for example, artisan-entrepreneurs have transformed indigenous nito reed into globally-exported high-end home décor products. With uneven trickle-down benefits, however, artisan-entrepreneurs maintain their agricultural engagement in wet rice cultivation, fruit tree farming, and fishing. Using a commodity chain analysis, I argue that artisans' resistance to traders' terms and the requirement for traders to continually develop new designs yield capital constraints on both parties. Each must continually operationalize labour flexibility across craft and agricultural sectors and nurture personal financial networks with uneven results for all players.

Montsion, Jean Michel, York University, jmmontsion@glendon.yorku.ca

Of Mainland and Motherland? Chineseness and Singapore's Kowloon Club

With the creation of the Kowloon Club in 1990, Singaporean authorities started to facilitate the integration of young professionals from Mainland China. The Kowloon Club does not only constitute a government experiment which was repeated three times, it also finds itself as the only new migrant association not explicitly targeting Mainlanders. Through in-depth interviews with the local leadership of the Kowloon Club of Singapore, I explore the daily activities of the Hong Kongese young professionals in order to examine this group's evolving sense of Chineseness. In this presentation, I will show how the Kowloon Club's sense of Chinese identity presents a strong critique of both the vision of Chineseness as put forth by Singaporean authorities and by Mainlanders moving to the city-state. Exploring the ethnic adaptation of the Kowloon Club membership in Singapore, I will also discuss the limitations of the Singaporean authorities' vision of Chineseness from this perspective.

Montsion, J.M. (cf. Tan, S.)

Morales, Rhisan M. E., Miriam College, rhisan.morales@yahoo.com

Between the Dragon and the Elephant: Changing Wind in Regional Alignment in Asia-Implication for Security Environment

As regional alignment becomes a norm in the global community, an emergent faction is inevitable. China and India are Asia's two regional superpowers. China's "counterclockwise" movement towards South Asia, the Middle East and Africa; and India's "clockwise" movement to the ASEAN, shows how the two regional powers project the alignment and realignment of alliances in the region. These factions of regional alliances diversify the dynamics in a uni-multipolar world that posed a great challenge to US's hegemony. Firstly, this paper asserts that regional alignments are defined by regional hegemons; therefore, as power continues to be reconfigured, alliances continue to change in the regional level. In the continuing configuration of power polarity, this paper examines the motivations that prompted states to embark on regional alliances. Lastly, this paper explores the regional partnerships of China and India and the actions they undertake in defining its alliances with other states in a uni-multipolar world.

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Exploring nature's agency in discursive production: articulating a post-socialist nationalism in the Vietnamese bauxite mining controversy

The massive controversy that erupted over bauxite mining in late 2008 and early 2009 was remarkable for how it mobilized a wide cross-section of the Vietnamese populace to oppose a major policy of the party-state through discourses of nationalism. However, for the "nation" to be mobilized against the party-state, it had to challenge the Vietnamese Communist Party's near monopoly over nationalist rhetoric and symbolism and connect it in new and creative ways with the groups that opposed bauxite mining. Building from recent work by Alexei Yurchak,

who has shown how language and discourse emerging from the social lives of late socialism became increasingly detached from the “authoritative discourse” of the party-state, I propose to examine how the production processes of bauxite mining and their diverse effects as borne through expansive ecological systems generated new discursive possibilities for Vietnamese nationalism that specifically troubled its historically cemented relation to Vietnamese communism.

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Cosmologies beyond the Kingdom: the role of shared cosmology in connecting Chinese communities in Southeast Asia

This paper will analyze the development of organization between the various Chinese communities in colonial Singapore. In the epigraphy from temples, medical clinics, and schools that were constructed by multiple dialect groups there is a creative negotiation of regional identities separate from the Chinese nationalism that was building within China. While the Chinese communities generally saw themselves as distinct from each other, they were also drawn together by their cosmological ties. Through these transdialect connections seen in epigraphical material, this paper will analyze the ways in which shared cosmology brought disparate Chinese groups together in forms wholly distinct from modern nationalism. While much research has been conducted on the rise of Chinese nationalism and the creation of ethnic divisions in China, there has been little work on the importance of cosmology and religion in these fields.

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Same old story? Vietnam's real estate crisis trajectory

Vietnam's property industry is experiencing a major crisis. Throughout the 2000s, speculative activities, driven by politically connected economic actors and supported by an emerging banking sector has led to the over production of high standard properties and to unsustainable rises in property values. The bubble burst in 2008-09. This pattern is not new to the region. In the years leading to the Asian financial crises, the property sectors of Thailand, Indonesia, and the Philippines went through similar trajectories. Is Vietnam simply taking the same road that these countries took a decade ago or is its crisis the result of a different set of localized factors? This paper seeks to answer this question through an analysis of the formation and functioning of Vietnam's real estate sector over the past 20 years. In doing so, we highlight commonalities with the evolution of real estate sectors in other rapidly urbanizing and emerging economy in the Southeast Asian region. We also point out singularities of the Vietnamese case, with regard, in particular to the role played by global economic integration processes and foreign investments.

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Violence and the Military's Business Interests in Indonesia

Since its inception, the Indonesian military (TNI) has played an important role in the politics and economy of Indonesia. TNI not only perceives itself as the ultimate protector of national unity against secessionist movements, as evidenced by its violent campaigns against insurgents in Aceh and West Papua, but it also maintains extensive private business interests. The maintenance of private business interests by the military is the legacy of the New Order when only 30% of the actual military's budget came from the central government. This paper explores the linkages between the business interests of the TNI and the perpetuation of violence in troubled areas of Indonesia such as West Papua. Using the Turkish experience with the business interests of their armed forces, the paper also suggests some avenues for reform of the TNI.

Nguyen, Julie, Centennial College, j.nguyen@utoronto.ca

Ho Chi Minh and the Development of Vietnam

This presentation is based on the presenter's new book *Ho Chi Minh: Unexplored Humanism and the Development of Vietnam* (2013). The book uses many of his original quotes not widely published before, addressing basic

issues that concern everyone such as basic necessities, justice and freedom. The analysis of these quotes from a Vietnamese perspective helps bring to light new materials and knowledge on his thoughts and ideas that are related to development studies and practice concerning global equity. The paper focuses on issues of building human capital, promoting gender equity and preserving the environment for sustainable development. Using recent research findings on human well-being and happiness, the paper analyzes the meaning and goals of development and the concept of human flourishing from a Ho Chi Minh's perspective and his "burning wish" for his people to enjoy national independence and freedom and to cover basic needs of food, clothes and education.

Nguyen, Phi Van, Université du Québec à Montréal, phivanster@gmail.com
Les réfugiés du Nord de 1954, une population aux frontières de la nation

Aux lendemains des Accords de Genève mettant fin à la guerre d'Indochine, plus de 800 000 individus, dont près de 50% de catholiques quittèrent leurs terres natales afin de rejoindre le Sud. Aussitôt, la question du rapatriement s'imposa aux autorités de l'État du Vietnam et à ses alliés américains. Mais un aspect plus méconnu de cet effort humanitaire reposait sur la signification que possédait le mouvement inattendu de tant d'individus du Nord au Sud. Notre recherche explore l'interprétation et la commémoration de la migration de 1954 dans le cadre de la guerre civile qui allait entredéchirer les deux Vietnam. La catégorisation opérée par l'État et l'identification subjective des migrants révélaient tout un discours politique, tantôt concordant, tantôt dissonant, sur les questions de la menace communiste, de la légitimité d'une nation vietnamienne républicaine, de l'unification désirée du pays et par conséquent de la nécessité de combattre pour réaliser ces objectifs.

Nguyen, Thanh, Chercheuse indépendante, nguyenthanh@hotmail.fr
Les cultes maritimes sur l'île de Phu Quy : exemple d'une préservation des croyances traditionnelles au milieu d'un contexte géopolitique sous tension

Situé au milieu d'un des couloirs maritimes des plus fréquentés au monde, face à l'archipel des Spratleys disputé par plusieurs pays dont la grande Chine et face aux champs de pétrole, l'île de Phu Quy paraît bien minuscule. Cette île possède pourtant une riche mosaïque culturelle réunissant les influences cham, chinoise et vietnamienne dans ses cultes maritimes. Préservée par sa position géographique et presque isolée à certaines périodes de l'année à cause des forts courants maritimes qui l'encerclent, l'île voue aux génies maritimes des cultes dont les cérémonies observent des normes canoniques héritées des premiers habitants venus des régions du Centre. Ces derniers, placés malgré eux au coeur des conflits territoriaux, ont une carte à jouer pour attirer l'attention sur leur richesse culturelle et redonner un nouveau souffle aux cultes maritimes. Sont-ils réellement entendus dans le contexte géopolitique actuel ?

Ntoumos, Veronica, Université Libre de Bruxelles - FNRS, veronica.ntoumos@gmail.com
Les littératures francophones asiatiques ou l'art de la rencontre

Cette contribution a vocation à interroger la rencontre de l'histoire et de la fiction au sein des œuvres de littératures francophones asiatiques. La littérature interrogée se fera l'écho d'une esthétique historique issue d'un orientalisme ayant fait le choix de dessiner le contour de son identité littéraire par la langue française. Les œuvres des auteurs vietnamiens Anna Moï et Tran Thi Hao configurent des mises en scène singulières au carrefour des disciplines remettant en question les délicates frontières entre la fiction et l'histoire. Vecteurs d'un affect aux horizons pluriels, les œuvres analysées, *La jeune fille et la guerre* de Tran Thi hao et *Riz noir* d'Anna Moï, convient le lecteur à partir sur la route de la « soie » dans une version « retissée » par les écrivains francophones asiatiques.

Ong, Bopha, University of Toronto, ongbofa@gmail.com
Cambodian Teachers' Perspectives and Instructional Strategies on Teaching Reading in Content-Areas in Upper Elementary Classes in Cambodia

In Cambodia, little research has been done on how teachers teach reading in their content-area classes (Kim &

Rouse, 2011). Teachers' perspectives of, and knowledge/skills in reading and teaching reading are essential links to how well they instruct their students and how well their students learn. Thus, this study aims to identify the teachers' instructional strategies in teaching reading in content-areas in Cambodia. When exploring the teachers' practices, I investigate their perspectives on those strategies and where they have learned them. This study is a qualitative case study conducted using a series of teacher interviews combined with lesson observations. The preliminary findings suggest teachers select strategies and teach according to what they find most comfortable and have the highest levels of efficacy with and often ignore what literature says is or is not effective. This study has implications regarding the improvement of: teacher education programs, reading curricula, teaching reading in content-areas, and in-service teacher development.

Ong, Elvin Jiayun, Emory University, elvin.ong@emory.edu

Meeting the People: Political Socialization and Symbolic Performance in Authoritarian Singapore

Recent political science research on mass authoritarian parties often examine how the regimes utilize various institutions to resolve the twin challenges of resolving inter-elite conflict and placating the masses. Relatively much less attention has been paid to how mass authoritarian parties recruit and socialize members, as well as monopolize and manipulate symbolic production and re-production. In this paper, I detail my findings from an intensive case study of Singapore's Meet-The-People Sessions (MPS), which consisted of a year's worth of ethnographic participation at my local MPS, and semi-structured interviews with journalists, volunteers, political party members and Members of Parliament. My overarching argument is that the MPS function as an effective "third space" that serve two purposes: First, mass authoritarian ruling parties, such as the People's Action Party (PAP) need to continually recruit and socialize members to undertake thankless tasks. Second, everyday performances of authoritarian ideological hegemony can render it "materially believable."

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Building a nation? How Singapore's National Service shapes civic identities to reduce the salience of ethnic cleavages

This paper examines how the relative salience of ethnic and civic identities in the public sphere and in matters concerning the public good mediate the well-documented relationship between ethnic diversity and key economic and political outcomes. I demonstrate that public policy can reduce the potentially divisive nature of ethnic heterogeneity by increasing the relative salience of a unifying civic identity. Specifically, I find considerable evidence that Singapore's National Service program has been effective at purposefully shaping the identity of conscripts in a manner that has a durable effect on their attitudes and behaviors in inter- and intra-ethnic interactions. The findings are based on an extensive survey (administered during fieldwork in 2012 and 2013) that relies on embedded experiments to capture key aspects of ethnic and civic identities.

Paré, D. J. (cf. Smeltzer, S.)

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L'utilisation des civils armés par le gouvernement des Philippines: Une arme à double-tranchant pour la contre-insurrection.

Dans le cadre de cette présentation, il sera montré comment les autorités politiques et militaires des Philippines arment et utilisent des civils dans le cadre de leur stratégie de contre-insurrection, l'Oplan Bayanihan. La réflexion proposée ici avance qu'ils sont utilisés comme complément de l'appareil coercitif national dans ses opérations de contre-insurrection et de pacification du territoire. Dans un premier temps, cet article montrera le rôle officiel des Citizen Armed Forces Geographical Unit (CAFGU), le principal groupe de civils armés aux Philippines, au sein de la hiérarchie militaire. Il sera ensuite montré comment ils s'inscrivent en tant qu'instrument sécuritaire sur mesure pour les autorités politiques nationales et locales, ainsi que pour les responsables militaires. Les conclusions de cet article indiquent qu'il existe une faille dans la législation encadrant les CAFGUs, n'étant officiellement redevables qu'à leur supérieur dans la hiérarchie militaire. Un contrôle strict de ces civils armés par les autorités civiles des

Philippines est finalement proposé pour partiellement résoudre les problèmes de transparence entraînés par ceux-ci.

Pham, Thanh Hai, Université de Montréal, pham.th.hai@gmail.com | Rodolphe De Koninck, Université de Montréal, rodolphe.de.koninck@umontreal.ca
La redistribution de la population javanaise

En Asie du Sud-Est, la redistribution de la population possède une longue histoire. À travers toute la région, nombreux ont été les États, y compris aux époques précoloniale et coloniale, à avoir incité les populations à migrer. Ce mode de gestion territoriale et politique a pris une ampleur exceptionnelle depuis les années 1960, dans pratiquement tous les pays de la région. Notre intention ici est double. 1) Nous comptons montrer combien cette redistribution a été marquée à l'échelle de l'ensemble de Indonésie, ayant contribué à y réduire quelque peu les écarts de densités entre l'île-maîtresse de Java et les îles dites périphériques, tout comme à remplir démographiquement les marges du pays. 2) Nous comptons réaliser un zoom sur la situation à l'intérieur même de l'île de Java, là où depuis au moins deux siècles la redistribution de la population est à l'œuvre. Cela nous permettra de remettre en question ou du moins à jour les explications classiques des fortes densités démographiques javanaises.

Placino, Pryor Aldous A., University of the Philippines, paplacino@gmail.com
It's more than fieldwork in the Philippines: Reflections of young Filipino geographers

This paper problematizes the politics of doing field-based researches in less developed communities in the Philippines by young Filipino geographers. The paper draws from my own reflections as a researcher and as a field instructor in the University of the Philippines. It also includes the narratives of my students whose reflections have not been told in the pages of their research outputs. I argue that that these reflections ought to be discussed because they expand and enhance the knowledge produced about the places and spaces where we have done our researches. The varied ways of encountering the field, the kinds of project and research activities that are undertaken during fieldwork, and the living and working conditions in the field play crucial roles in our becoming more engaged and committed as critical Filipino geographers.

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Struggling for semi-subsistence agriculture: Bidayuh Dayaks vs oil palm in Sanggau, West Kalimantan, Indonesia

In West Kalimantan, Bidayuh Dayaks, whose rice-based farming system utilised both hill and swamp swiddens, historically domesticated useful trees in their mixed gardens; from about 1945 they included the exotic rubber *Hevea brasiliensis*. As oil palm smallholders on parastatal estates from 1979 they tried to incorporate this new crop into their traditional system. They were defeated by private plantation expansion from the 1990s aided by strong government support, especially from district governments following Decentralization in 2000. Now central parts of Sanggau are covered by oil palm as Dayak lands have been resumed: swidden fallows have largely vanished. However, detailed research reveals a more complex picture, with individual attempts to continue growing rice and rubber, sometimes independently of the plantation, as people prefer mixed cultivation. While some central villages refuse oil palm, swiddens remain on Sanggau's more remote margins.

Poulin-Lamarre, Mathieu, McGill University, mathieu_pl@hotmail.com
Online Identity and Internet Uses Among the Young Hmong of Maguan County, Yunnan (China)

Based on data from ethnographic fieldwork conducted in the Chinese province of Yunnan in 2010, this research conceptualizes new practices of identity negotiation linked to increasing access to the Internet on the Southwestern margins of China. Focusing on the Hmong, part of the Miao minzu since the 1950s, I argue that the personalization of an online virtual space creates notable forms of critique which challenge the governmental definition of minority. Moreover, the growing influence of non-Chinese Hmong introduces contradictions in the official discourse, leading to practices of resubjection.

Poupon, Roland, IRASEC, rpoupon@eridan.com
Postcards as Witnesses of Paddy Economic Transition

At the end of the 19th Century continental Southeast Asia entered the first wave of globalization and its economy was deeply transformed by the paddy economy. Around that time billions of postcards were printed and sent throughout the world by people who traveled for leisure or work. In Southeast Asia rice fields were a favorite among the themes photographers and editors. It appears that postcards focused on irrigated wet-rice crops, with a material and technical approach, omitting to show any scenery relative to slash-and-burn shift crops. These postcards therefore did not so much document reality than show what was on the mind of the postcard producers and users – uniformity, individualism, materialism... In a word, modernity as colonists dreamt it. Paradoxically, today's postcards depict exactly the same type of rice field sceneries as a century ago, with buffalo plowing and manual harvesting – agricultural practices that have nearly disappeared by now.

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Cartographier la déforestation en Asie du Sud-Est: 20 ans après

En Asie du Sud-Est comme dans toutes les régions touchées par la déforestation, la question de la mesure et du suivi du phénomène a toujours été centrale, et sujette à bien des questionnements et à des controverses, tant le sujet est sensible. Les outils cartographiques, appuyés par les progrès de la géomatique, ont depuis plusieurs décennies été utilisés à outrance, parfois de manière plus ou moins heureuse. Après vingt ans d'études sur la déforestation s'appuyant sur ces outils, les auteurs proposent ici un bilan des bons et des moins bons côtés de l'évolution de la cartographie de la déforestation en Asie du Sud-Est.

Sajo, Trina Joyce, University of Western Ontario, tsajo@uwo.ca
The affects of mediated transnational motherhood

Since leaving the Philippines for Canada to pursue graduate studies, motherhood has been problematic, to say the least. Issues started cropping up shortly after settling in new territory, but nothing tops the frustration brought by problems with Internet connectivity. This was aggravated by discussions and disputes with parents and family members as to 'what exactly is the problem'. Digital communication induced a kind of delay and deferral of motherhood, which had less than favorable effects on my well-being and my relationship. In this paper I reflect on transnational, mediated motherhood using affect theory, based on my own experiences and in conversation with a fellow long-distance Filipino mother. I particularly consider the notion of resonance, which captures sensorial and affective responses in mediated environments engendered by "contexts and technologies of production, distribution, and circulation" (Paasonen 2011, 17).

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L'émergence des arts visuels contemporains à Battambang au Cambodge : quelles implications pour le sujet-artiste?

Depuis les années 2000, après plus de deux décennies de guerre civile et d'instabilité politique, une jeune génération d'artistes cambodgiens s'ouvre à nouveau à l'international. Phnom Penh a toujours été la plaque tournante du pays en matière artistique, mais Battambang jouit d'un imaginaire collectif, entretenu notamment par la mémoire de grandes figures de l'âge d'or des arts cambodgiens des années 1960-70 ainsi que d'une revitalisation récente marquée par l'ouverture de l'école d'art Phare Ponleu Selpak en 1994 et des galeries Sammaki et Make Maek en 2011. L'objectif de mon terrain ethnographique réalisé en 2012 était de cerner certains enjeux liés à l'expression du sujet-artiste dans le contexte actuel par le biais d'entrevues et de ma participation aux événements organisés par les artistes de Battambang. Mes résultats suggèrent que le statut d'artiste est à remettre en perspective puisque plusieurs personnes rencontrées refusent de s'y identifier par elles-mêmes.

Sari, Betti Rosita, Indonesian Institute of Sciences, betty.rositasari@gmail.com
Potential of Land Conflict on Organic Rice Contract Farming in Cambodia

Rice contract farming is not widespread in Cambodia at present, but is expected to expand significantly in the near future. Contract farming can increase investment into agricultural and infrastructure in rural areas. Contract farming can also enable farmers to access credit, inputs, technical advice and information about market condition and pricing trends. Yet, the disadvantages of contract farming include loss of farmer bargaining power and a potential reduction in profit margins, increased emphasis on improving production quality, land consolidation in favor of participating contract farmers, and less secure livelihoods. This paper will argue that contract farming does not strengthen farmers' land tenure, but deforestation and land conflict has been widespread in the villages studied due to the expansion of land under (contract) cultivation. The study's objective is to gain a better insight of the terms and conditions of rice contract farming scheme, and determine the factors led to land conflict in Cambodia.

Semedi, Pujo, Gadjah Mada University, pujosemedi@ugm.ac.id
Post Green Revolution Rural Java

Since the 1980s, rural Java has experienced notable transformations. Increasingly large amounts of money flow in and with unprecedented speed. In a matter of years the appearance of the rural population has changed from poorly-clad villagers into colorfully dressed citizens. This development is attributable to three main factors: (1) Success of the Green revolution in bringing better harvests (Schaik, 1986; Hüsken, 1988; Hefner 1990); (2) Growth of city-based industry and service sectors (Koning, 1997); (3) Growing labor demand in the global market (Kilias, 2012). My paper will address processes and consequences of the dynamics which impact on agro-ecology, demographic structure, political-economic and socio-cultural life among villagers, based on data collected from fieldwork in an upland agricultural district in Central Java.

Sinpeng, Aim, University of British Columbia, thaiaim@gmail.com
Anti-Democratic Movement and Civil Society in Thailand

Under what conditions do civil society organizations support democratic regression in a democracy? This research seeks to provide mechanisms by which civil society can be a force against democracy. While there is growing empirical evidence to counter the prevailing notion of civil society being positive for both democratic transition and democratic entrenchment, the mechanisms by which this occurs remains undertheorized. This paper examines the emergence of a popular anti-democratic movement in Thailand, the People's Alliance for Democracy (PAD), that succeeded in bringing down an elected government. It argues that a loss of political space and bargaining power vis-à-vis the state experienced by some civil society groups prompted them to support a democratic reversal as a means to reclaim their space. The PAD, or the Yellow Shirts, is a broad-based alliance supported largely by the middle class and civil society organizations. The PAD was instrumental in the coup d'état of 2006, which ousted a popularly elected prime minister, Thaksin Shinawatra. The case of the Yellow Shirts directly engages with the literature on social movement, democratization and civil society by problematizing the relationship among these sub-fields that are often regarded as complimentary to one another. It also provides nuances as to what aspects of "democracy" for which civil society actors fight for or against.

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Electoral reform and authoritarianism: the case of Bersih

On April 28th, 2012, Malaysia's Coalition for Clean and Fair Elections, or Bersih, organized a large rally in Kuala Lumpur calling for electoral reform. The third rally of its kind, Bersih 3.0 drew tens of thousands of citizens to the streets, eliciting a physical, legal, and financial backlash from the government and local police. Government representatives and pro-government media outlets accused organizers of trying to incite racial riots, politically destabilize the country, and oust the government. We focus attention on the antecedents and consequences of the

3.0 rally to investigate tensions between government efforts at controlling public spaces and the counter actions of citizens struggling for electoral reform and greater democratization. Examining the principal actors' contrasting views offers a unique vantage point for assessing the extent to which embodied, on the ground politics contribute to the subversion of the status quo within the Malaysian context of electoral authoritarianism.

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Regulating Belief: Trajectories of Religious Intolerance in Indonesia

Although Indonesia is often held up as a model of tolerance, there are growing concerns about the state of religious freedom in the country. Incidents aimed at limiting the ability of religious minorities to practice have increased in recent years. In particular, members of Indonesia's non-Sunni Muslim minorities have experienced a sharp rise in mob violence and legal restrictions. At the same time, while Christians have continued to experience discrimination, recent action against them has largely occurred in the legal sphere. Utilizing my own dataset of incidents of religious intolerance in Indonesia in the post-Suharto period, my paper seeks to understand why there is such variation in the forms and targets of religious intolerance across time and space. This quantitative study is supplemented by an in-depth case study of West Java, the province with the highest number of violations of religious freedom.

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Changing the Rules of Regional Finance: an early assessment of regional financial cooperation under ASEAN+3

This paper seeks to understand the changing financial landscape in Southeast Asia that resulted from ongoing regional financial cooperation among ASEAN+3 countries. It examines the development of the Chiang Mai Initiative Multilateralisation (CMIM), a regional financial safety net mechanism, and the promotion of regional bond market under the ASEAN Bond Market Initiative (ABMI) in order to explain the changes that occur to regional financial infrastructure and to evaluate their early impact on regional integration. The main research questions are what kinds of rules are being put in place under these mechanisms? What are the contributing factors behind their development? And what could be the implications of the CMIM and ABMI on the broader picture of regional integration? To answer, the paper argues that the CMIM and ABMI are designed to change the rules of the game in global finance in order to better serve regional and member interests. These rules themselves are largely shaped by the global political economy context, power relations among members, existing practices and models, and regional identity. So far they have been positively contributing to the process of regional integration but their future success also needs to be measured against the goals of equitable economic development and financial inclusion.

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Chance en voyage: périples passés et mobilités présentes des amulettes chames et musulmanes au Cambodge

Par le passé, la recherche sur les Chams souvent férue d'une certaine archéologie et d'orientalisme, s'attachait à un syncrétisme antéislamique : ce dernier se trouvait essentialisé au brahmanisme et aux 'cultes indigènes'. Plus récemment, les musulmans du Cambodge se voient placés au centre de nouvelles essentialisations : celles du 'renouveau islamique' et des mouvements réformateurs lui étant liés. A travers l'étude de quelques amulettes chames, cette présentation se propose d'aller au delà de ces appréhensions. Partant de l'analyse des symboles et de suggestions sur leurs origines, le grand périple des très diverses vagues et tendances d'islamisation sera illustré sur le temps long. Reprenant pied dans le contemporain, la présentation déroulera ensuite le fil des discours et pratiques portant sur l'acquisition et l'échange de ces amulettes. On pourra dès lors mieux saisir d'une part, la grande mobilité de ces petits objets, mais également l'infinie pluralité des groupements Chams et musulmans du Cambodge. Nos portes bonheurs nous amèneront ainsi à interroger des processus d'affiliation et d'identification souvent perçus comme figés, alors que ces derniers apparaissent en mouvement perpétuel et en redéfinition constante.

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Dynamics of (Trans) Local Elite Struggles: Complexities of Cultural Identities and Responses

In this paper I focus on the dynamics and complexities of the Dewan Adat Papua, the Papuan Customary Council in its struggle to represent Papuan traditions (adat) and Papuan political identities. The Papuan Customary Council's legitimacy became strengthened by the Third Congress of the Papuan People (7-9 October 2011) during which the Federal State of West Papua was declared. Gaining influence by attempting to rewrite Papuan history, the Papuan Indigenous Council as an institution is now struggling for Papuan independence. However, as became apparent during the congress, at the local level the council is highly fragmented. This fragmentation manifests itself in different political strategies of customary communities, their unequal access to administrative power and resources, and their different translocal connections within and beyond Indonesia.

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The Path toward Family Reunification: Social Constraints on Filipina Live-In Caregivers in Canada

With the rapid growth of the Tagalog (Filipino) speaking population, recent demographic change in Canada has been directly affected by the pattern of global female migration and the subsequent arrival of these women's family members. In particular, a specific foreign temporary worker program, known as the Live-In Caregiver Program or LCP, explains the current population growth of this visible minority. More than 80 percent of the female migrant workers registered under the LCP are from the Philippines. Furthermore, the LCP grants these female migrant workers the opportunity to apply for permanent residency and to bring their families to Canada after fulfilling a 24 months live-in working requirement. This study aims to understand the structural constraints on female migration through the example of Filipina live-in caregivers and their path toward family reunification. In particular, the paper will examine various social constraints that these female migrant workers and their families face during the legal process toward family reunification, which includes the application for permanent residency.

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Smell this. Singapore's curry protests and urban geographies of resistance

As the world watched the Arab Spring unfold in 2011, Singapore's own civil society unrest ignited with the city-state's so-called 'only vice': food. The curry protests speak of growing dissatisfaction of Singaporeans with the authorities' immigration policies targeting increasing numbers of immigrants. As a local act of response to Chinese immigrants complaining about the smell of their Singaporean Indian neighbours' food (ie curry), the 'cook curry' movement is significant as it used the contemporary social media framework of protests and utilized smell as the main sense of protest within totalitarian state politics. Building on a series of measures reflecting the growing dissatisfaction towards immigration, this paper unpacks the significance of the curry protests as political message to the city-state by conceptualizing the use of smell to shape urban geographies of resistance, and to reframe resistances through the gendered, racialized, and class-based dimensions of producing smells.

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L'approche écoagricole a-t-elle un sens à Java?

L'approche écoagricole propose de gérer les paysages agraires de façon à développer des systèmes agricoles répondant à trois objectifs : maintenir ou augmenter la productivité agricole, améliorer la qualité de vie en milieu rural et conserver la biodiversité et les services écologiques. Bien que de tels paysages existent depuis longtemps, leur reconnaissance générale est freinée par de nombreux obstacles. Cette reconnaissance représenterait toutefois un bénéfice considérable pour la sécurité alimentaire des agriculteurs défavorisés et pour la biodiversité de la planète. L'objectif principal de cette recherche est de déterminer les dynamiques encourageant le développement de tels paysages écoagricoles en Indonésie. Au cours des dernières décennies, ce pays s'est lancé dans une importante expansion des cultures commerciales. En conséquence, les héritages de l'agriculture traditionnelle, qui reposait largement sur des pratiques écoagricoles, se perdent progressivement. Menée dans l'ouest de l'île de Java, notre recherche portera sur les systèmes d'agroforesterie traditionnels nommés talun ou kebon tatangkalan développés il

y a plus d'un siècle par l'adoption, la domestication et la sélection d'espèces végétales sauvages.

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Drawing a Tiger to Scare the Cattle: The Conquest of Eco-frontiers by Conservation NGOs in the Cambodian Rural Space(s)

Protected areas are a central component of the biodiversity conservation strategy of most countries. Enjoying increasing power since the 1970s, conservation NGOs are now very active in Southeast Asia, one of the most important biodiversity hotspot on the planet. They are often considered experts, a status they use to guide, with the help of their networks, discourses and actions in that field. Because conservation NGOs were kept away from Cambodia for almost 30 years due to internal conflicts, the country represents the ultimate frontier for many of them, a kind of a tabula rasa where everything might be possible. Thus, new and fortress-like forms of protected area management by NGOs are emerging, while their impacts are still largely unknown. My main objective in this presentation is to explore actual conservation dynamics in Cambodia using the concept of eco-frontier, a geographical space that has high ecological value (real or imagined) but fuzzy borders, and of which the conquest, unstable and ephemeral, creates complex situations.

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Land Use Dynamics in the Sino-Vietnamese Borderlands: Exploring the Causes of Land Use Change Since 1999

The land use system in the northern Vietnamese borderlands has undergone major transformations since the colonial period, including deforestation, reforestation, a shift from swidden agriculture to fixed crops, and most recently a transition from subsistence crops to cash crops in specific areas. However, the impacts on land cover of these land use changes remain ill-understood, especially recent exogenous factors, such as the introduction of hybrid rice and maize, and increasing infrastructure development. This study looks at land use and land cover diversity, as two factors to help us understand Hmong livelihoods in this region since 1999. We use Landsat satellite images to identify land use types (e.g. forest, lowland agriculture, upland agriculture, water). An index of land use diversity is created, and the relationships between land use diversity and its underlying social-ecological factors, such as slope, elevation, road network and markets, are assessed. These relationships are analyzed at multiple spatial scales, using statistical regressions. As such, we shed light on land use and land cover diversity in this upland region and discuss possible impacts of our findings on Hmong livelihoods.

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Stepping to the tune of the market economy under a socialist regime?

After two centuries of continuous presence, how do semi-subsistence ethnic minority Hmong in the Sino-Vietnamese borderlands currently cope with the pressing demands to integrate into the Nation and step to the tune of the market economy under socialist regimes? Hmong agrarian livelihoods are complex and finely adjusted. Individuals, households and communities creatively blend active engagement, cautious choices and, at times, resistance when fashioning livelihoods around agriculture, as well as diversification approaches. In this paper, we examine debates regarding the benefits and drawbacks of semi-subsistence agriculture, through the lens of a recently introduced hybrid maize government subsidy scheme in Ha Giang province, Vietnam. We focus on the impacts on rural livelihoods and diversification strategies of this scheme, which is supported by relentless state propaganda, as was previous programs for hybrid rice, elsewhere in the uplands. We examine the localised, gendered impacts of these state 'development' programmes and contend that Hmong farmers are shaping approaches and adaptations that make sense to them, sometimes with subtle – yet perceptible – signs of resistance and questioning of modernization processes.

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State Response to Private Environmental Regulation: Seafood Eco-certification in Southeast Asia

This paper focuses on the transnational eco-certification in Southeast Asia a market-based approach to environmental regulation in the fisheries and aquaculture sectors. The rapid expansion of eco-certification is being driven primarily by northern buyers, who employ private sector certification companies to audit producers against a variety of standards as a way of meeting company commitments to buying only certified seafood—largely to build brand and reduce their exposure to reputational risk. We focus on how actors who provide private eco-certification services create territories over which claims of regulatory authority are made with respect to green standards. In doing so, eco-certification can be seen as encroaching on the regulatory mandates of specific state agencies, including those involved in resource management, environmental protection, and labour relations. Eco-certification thus remakes state sovereignty in ways that blur the lines between private and public authority. State agencies are reacting in diverse ways, sometimes facilitating, and sometimes rejecting eco-certification. The paper will outline several distinct Southeast Asian cases to explain differences in how states have responded to the remaking of authority and sovereignty through transnational eco-certification.

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Téléphones cellulaires, sexe, et cohésion sociale dans des petits villages philippins

Cette communication explorera les liens entre les changements sociaux et la propagation des technologies de l'information dans une municipalité rurale du sud-est de l'archipel des Visayas aux Philippines. Dans cette région, à l'écart des pôles économiques et culturels, l'arrivée des téléphones cellulaires il y a une dizaine d'années bouleversa de nombreuses dynamiques sociales : de la cohésion des communautés d'agriculteurs, aux stratégies de séductions amoureuses des adolescents de ces derniers. À une époque où il fallait littéralement « grimper aux cocotiers » avec son téléphone afin de capter un signal, une deuxième révolution commença, certes très lentement, à se propager : Internet. Dans certains villages étudiés, ce n'est qu'en 2013 que la jeunesse se mit à utiliser Facebook frénétiquement, et ce, malgré une bande passante qui toussote au goutte-à-goutte. Cette présentation analysera comment ces nouvelles technologies se juxtaposent à des héritages culturels durables.

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The Political Economy of Religion in Local China

Despite an official ideology of Communism that tends to suppress religion, one witnesses “the return of spirituality” in the People’s Republic of China (PRC), following its economic liberalization in the late 1970s. Scholars have examined international influences and societal demands to explain this change. However, the role of local states in the growth or absence of local religious revival has been largely neglected. An examination of local religion policy is long due against the background of economic decentralization and local revenue imperatives that puts local states in a dilemma: to encourage religious activities that are conducive to entrepreneurship and social trust and thereby promotes economic growth and government revenue, or to limit religious activities that can be threatening to regime stability due to its mobilizing capacity and inherent political risks. In reality, local religion policies vary from suppressing, supporting, to sponsoring religious activities. Why do we see such variation? This paper will show the dynamic interactions between formal religion regulation, informal networks, and local government’s revenue imperative. The cases used in this paper are three most similar Daoist temples in China based on their socioeconomic contexts that have received contrasting county government policies: temple fairs are forbidden, tolerated, or encouraged.

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Women’s Role in the Qing Controversy over the Tang and Song Poetry

During the Southern Song dynasty emerged the divergence between literati who promoted Tang poetry as the exemplar of poetic style and those who followed the example of Song poetry in poetry production and evaluation. This divergence and the consequent controversy lasted and reached a peak during the Qing dynasty. In the eighteenth century, the Tang admirers prevailed over the Song followers, and the suggestion of mixing Tang and Song poetic styles arose. However, this controversy and especially women’s role in it have not received sufficient scholarly

attention. By examining the prefaces and postscripts to the woman poet Bao Zhihui's (1757-1810) collection, I argue that the male authors of these texts took her as an example of the Tang admirer or harmonizer of Tang and Song poetry, and the women authors also voiced similar opinions. Thus I exemplify and call for more attention to Qing women's unrevealed contribution to this controversy.

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Framing truth, memory and reconciliation in Timor-Leste

Timor-Leste (East Timor) achieved its independence after 24 years of violent military occupation. The need for post-conflict justice has clashed with the desire for good relations with the former colonial power, Indonesia. While trying to balance these imperatives, Timor-Leste has created its own Commission on Truth, Reconciliation and Reception (CAVR), as well as a joint Commission on Truth and Friendship with Indonesia. The CAVR report is an attempt to create a usable past for Southeast Asia's newest country. This paper assesses the uses of memory in this example of the truth commission model, including the presentation of the violent past in the Comaraca - a former Indonesian security facility turned into the CAVR archival repository.

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Religion and Democracy: Implications of Post-authoritarian Developments in Indonesia

A dozen years ago Indonesia was seen by many outside observers as the next failed state, with a weak post-authoritarian government, a stalled economy and rising ethnic and religious tensions. The future of Indonesia as a unified country was even questioned. Yet today, Indonesia is seen as having a relatively stable emerging economy, a relatively successful democratic system, a military firmly under civilian control and a successful track record of neutralizing terrorists and marginalizing extremist voices (although there are notes of caution, especially in regards to corruption, religious tolerance and pluralism). This paper examines how Indonesia overcame its post-authoritarian challenges. Further it will question if Indonesia's circumstances are unique or whether there are lessons that can be drawn upon by other countries, in the developing and more specifically the Islamic world, which are undergoing rapid political change.

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Other diplomacies: NGO networks and fragmented sovereignty in SEA

This paper will examine how the influential impact of NGO networks between Canada and Indonesia in the areas of ecological governance can challenge notions of state sovereignty as bounded, nationally and jurisdictionally demarcated. Through an "other diplomacies" framework, the paper explores the role of CUSO in Indonesia as a diplomatic actor, by constructing a representation of Canadian interests, values and concerns through assistance to Indonesian ecological and social NGO networks. Yet tensions arise from the relative autonomy of these NGOs from the direct control of the Indonesian and Canadian state institutions and from the need to manage relations with both states, respectively. By trying to understand the role of Canadian and Indonesian NGO networks' as a series of diplomatic interactions that construct Canada-Indonesian relations around ecological governance, this paper will raise the possibilities of extra-territorial jurisdiction in activities and areas that are seemingly removed from direct state involvement.

Le Conseil canadien des études sur l'Asie du Sud-Est (CCEASE) rassemble les chercheurs, professeurs, étudiants, officiels et militants partageant un intérêt pour la recherche académique sur l'Asie du Sud-Est et ses liens avec le reste du monde. Le CCEASE fait partie de l'Association canadienne des études asiatiques (ACÉA), qui comprend également un Conseil de l'Asie de l'Est et un Conseil de l'Asie du Sud. Le CCEASE organise une conférence biennale et publie un bulletin d'information deux fois par année.

The Canadian Council for Southeast Asian Studies (CCSEAS) brings together scholars, students, policy makers and activists with an interest in the academic study of Southeast Asia and its connections to the rest of the world. The CCSEAS is a part of the Canadian Asian Studies Association (CASA), which also comprises an East Asian Council and a South Asian Council. The CCSEAS organizes a biennial conference and publishes a newsletter twice a year.

