Minorities in Laos in the 1920s
Roux, Henri;
Bangkok 2011, A5
WL Order Code 22 659
ISBN 978-974-480-175-3

Ikat Weaving and Ethnic Chinese Influences in Cambodia
(Studies in the Material Cultures of Southeast Asia No. 15)
It is said that the contemporary Cambodian silk industry is centuries old and can be traced back to the 12th century courts of Angkor. The hand-woven ceremonial dress, the sambot hol, is even considered a national costume and provides the war-stricken Cambodians great pride. Little however is known how the ikat weaving industry is economically organized, how many silk weavers produce ikat woven ceremonial dresses, where the silk yarn comes from, who the main customers are. The ethnic identity of the silk weavers and traders is also something of a mystery. Although Khmer and Cham involvement in the Cambodian ikat weaving industry has been documented, ethnic Chinese dominance of both the production and trade of silks has been neglected so far. Making use of French colonial archives the author fills this gap and describes under what conditions Cantonese silk weavers and traders arrived in Cambodia at the end of the 19th century. Based on ethnographic fieldwork in Cambodia he also describes under what economic, political, and cultural conditions the once humble rural silk industry grew into a global network. This network is not in the hands of the majority ethnic Khmer, but is dominated by Sino-Khmer (Chinese Cambodians), descendents of the 19th century Cantonese immigrants.

Ikat Weaving and Ethnic Chinese Influences in Cambodia
Raquez, A.; Around Laos in 1900. A Photographer's Adventures
This extensive report presents information on the daily life and livelihood of various groups of people in Laos. First published in 1902 as a travelogue around Upper, Central and Lower Laos, this book also includes an assessment by a Frenchman critical of development work already undertaken by the French colonial administration. Raquez was traveling with the chief administrator of a recently unified Laos and thus he was close enough to power to obtain information no other writer of the time managed to obtain. Contemporary personalities, colonial administrators and scholars pass before Raquez’s sharp eyes as do Laotian and Siamese personalities of the time. Besides presenting a number of straightforward pro-French political considerations on the Indo-chinese colony and its neighbor, Siam, the book also provides a multitude of facts about its natural setting, economic products, food, history, geography, legal system, customs and religions and about the life and struggles of various highland tribes. The book includes 135 period photographs made by A. Raquez during his journey around all provinces of the country.

Bouvard, Michel; The Cicadas of Thailand, Vol. 2. Taxonomy and Sonic Ethology

Cultural Significance of Textiles in Contemporary Southeast Asia
The Cultural Significance of Textiles in Contemporary Southeast Asia includes 9 chapters that examine different aspects of the cultural role of textiles in Southeast Asia today. The topics include the relationship between textiles and art with case studies of Tai peoples and Indonesia, textiles and ethnic identity among the Shan of northern Thailand, the influence of Christian missionaries in northern Thailand, the use of woven banners by Buddhists in northern Thailand and Laos, secularization of lotus stem weaving in Burma, the changing nature of textile production among the Phuati of Laos, and the use of mortuary blanket among the Kalinga of the Philippines. The chapters are accompanied by over 120 color plates.

Bivalent-based Silk Production in Northeast Thailand in Transition
Village-based Silk Production in Northeast Thailand (Studies in the Material Cultures of Southeast Asia No. 16) Village-based Silk Production in Northeast Thailand in Transition is an important study of the silk industry in Thailand. It provides a brief history of the industry and examines the role of the Thai government, private companies, and non-government organizations in promoting the industry. The authors study six villages that are integrated into the industry in different ways in regard to the significance of different aspects of sericulture, silk weaving, the selling of silk products, and especially in their use of different species of silk worms. There are 149 color plates that provide detailed illustrations of the silk industry in northeastern Thailand.

Cultural Significance of Textiles in Contemporary Southeast Asia
Howard, Michael C.; The Cultural Significance of Textiles in Contemporary Southeast Asia (Studies in the Material Cultures of Southeast Asia No. 17)
The Cultural Significance of Textiles in Contemporary Southeast Asia includes 9 chapters that examine different aspects of the cultural role of textiles in Southeast Asia today. The topics include the relationship between textiles and art with case studies of Tai peoples and Indonesia, textiles and ethnic identity among the Shan of northern Thailand, the influence of Christian missionaries in northern Thailand, the use of woven banners by Buddhists in northern Thailand and Laos, secularization of lotus stem weaving in Burma, the changing nature of textile production among the Phuati of Laos, and the use of mortuary blanket among the Kalinga of the Philippines. The chapters are accompanied by over 120 color plates.

Earth, Barbara, Nity Tass, Ben, Patcharinv Puchuwararak, and Keola; Village-based Silk Production in Northeast Thailand (Studies in the Material Cultures of Southeast Asia No. 16)

Monks and Mountains
Renaud, J.; Monks and Mountains
ISBN 978-974-480-181-4

Sonic Ethology
Boulard, Michel; The Cicadas of Thailand, Vol. 2. Taxonomy and Sonic Ethology
ISBN 978-974-480-165-4

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The same way they shared their teaching and guided those present. However, at other times they did not come themselves way, sometimes coming themselves to the monastery and sharing their teaching.

Wizzars (Siddhas) tried to promote all aspects of religious affairs in a very unique manner. Their biographies are narrated on this book. The historical opening of the Wizzar (Siddha) Meditation Center at first on U. Pan Aung and Daw Phwar Kyew’s house, and subsequently moved to Kanthe village, western side of Shwebo township on the year 908 A.D. (330 M.E.) during the reign of King Taungthikyi Min. He was named Maung Kanthe by his father U Tha Aung and his mother Daw Yin May. At the age of 20 years he took higher ordination as a Theravada monk at Naweta Monastery. He received direct instructions from the Indian Mahasiddha Ashin U. Upagote (his days go back to Asoka’s period 200 B.C.) which leads him to the great accomplishment at the age of 59 years as an Iron Wizzar (Siddha) through alchemy. Since then he established Nagama Mountain and transmitted Upagote’s instructions to several disciples. The most famous ones are the Wizzar (Siddha) Sayadaw U. Pandita, the Wizzar (Siddha) Sayadaw U. Uttamakyaw and the Wizzar (Siddha) Botaw Bo Htun Aung which their biographies are narrated on this book. The historical opening of the Wizzar (Siddha) Meditation Center at first on U. Pan Aung and Daw Phwar Kyew’s house, parents of Maung Hun Yin’s (Sanathar Sayadaw U. Tillaw Keinda) wife, was a Friday 4th July 1952 A.D. (13th waxing day of Waso 1314 B.E.) since then the Wizzars (Siddhas) tried to promote all aspects of religious affairs in a very unique way, sometimes coming themselves to the monastery and sharing their teaching and guiding those present. However, at other times they did not come themselves but used the body of Sanathar Sayadaw TJ. Tillaw Keinda by Dhatsshi him, and in the same way they shared their teaching and guided those present. Western geography. The British merchant community at Rangoon in the recently conquered Lower Burma, urged on by Chambers of Commerce and textile mill owners back in Yorkshire and Lancashire, convinced themselves that inland China was an enormous market simply waiting to absorb a fortune in British manufactures. In the 1940s, the Bhamo-Yunnan route came into prominence again. Some 50,000 American soldiers and locals spent three years building a 1600- km-long road from Ledo in Assam through Myitkyina to Bhamo and on to Kunming. It provided a lifeline for trucking in supplies to Chinese Nationalist troops fighting the Japanese, but was abandoned after 1945. The dream persists, however. In May 2007, The Times of London carried a report headlined, “India hopes old jungle ‘trail can be a new road to riches’ which will allow people and goods to travel from Assam to Kunming in just two days.

Whether they were goaded sufficiently to undertake a war lasting two years, where the dead were counted in thousands, and in the case of the Europeans and the Indian sepoys, more died from disease than in battle is a moot question. That the British would win was inevitable, and when they did, they took all the Maritime Provinces, making Burma virtually landlocked, and demanded one million pounds sterling in compensation. The Second War of 1852 had no such justification, it was contrived, brought about by a Royal Navy Commodore who thought that his dignity, and by extension that of his sovereign, had been impugned. The result of this war was the loss of half the country. The Third War was as a result of the overwhelming ambition of the Secretary of State for India, Lord Randolph Churchill, and the weakness of the Viceroy, Lord Dufferin, who “merely obeyed orders”. Within ten days of the start of the war, if it can be so called, the British had taken Mandalay, deposed the king and sent him into exile in India. It was, to paraphrase the Duke of Wellington, “only when the war has been won will your troubles begin”. Initially, 10,000 men were sent to take the country, it was to take nearly 40,000 to pacify it—a tribute to the fighting men of Burma.
Dalton, Edward Tuite; Tribal World of the Eastern Himalaya and Indo-Burma Borderlands
This is the first complete reprint of Edward Tuite Dalton’s Descriptive Ethnology of Bengal in more than 130 years. The term “Bengal” in Dalton’s time referred to what are now the Indian states of Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Tripura, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram, and Nagaland, and the present-day country of Bangladesh. The new title is a more geographically precise description of the lands and people treated in this classic ethnography. Each tribe described by Dalton is portrayed in stunning lithographs that convey a sense of immediacy free of the staging common to Victorian ethnographic photography. The reader will discover a precious record of a tribal world now all but vanished. As languages and cultures disappear, books like Dalton’s become sole reminders of our immensely rich human diversity. Jon Miceler, a conservationist who has worked among the tribes of Arunachal Pradesh for the last seven years, has written the introduction to this reprint. A companion volume by Miceler will follow which assesses the present day situation of the tribes of the Indo-Tibetan and Indo-Burma borderlands. (With a foreword by Jon Miceler.)

Dalton, Edward Tuite; The Ruby Mines Near Mogok, Burma
This reprint offers historical material on the geology and gem-stones of the Mogok stone tract in Burma. It also contains additional illustrations from The Illustrated London News, The Graphic and Natural History, 1928, and “Ruby Mine District” of the Burma Gazetteer compiled by B.C.S. George. The reader will discover a precious record of a tribal world now all but vanished. As languages and cultures disappear, books like Dalton’s become sole reminders of our immensely rich human diversity. Jon Miceler, a conservationist who has worked among the tribes of Arunachal Pradesh for the last seven years, has written the introduction to this reprint. A companion volume by Miceler will follow which assesses the present day situation of the tribes of the Indo-Tibetan and Indo-Burma borderlands. (With a foreword by Jon Miceler.)

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Dalton, Edward Tuite; Ruby Mines District
We carry a selection of military topics, mostly antiquarian titles from wars in Vietnam. Also books on armor in historic times from other areas.

WL Order Code 22 569
US$49.00

Bangkok 2007, 524 pp., illus., 56 pp. illus. in col., 210 x 295 mm, pbk. (Burmese & English text)

Manier, Christophe & Myint Aung; Burmese Buddhist Murals. Volume 1—Epigraphic Corpus of the Powin Taung Caves.

This book offers a systematic study of a preeminent site in the artistic and cultural heritage of Southeast Asia. With over five hundred caves, Powin Taung has for centuries attracted pilgrims and today houses eleven monasteries providing a home for about a hundred monks, novices and nuns. The caves, dug into a sandstone formation, are decorated with murals of the twenty-eight Buddhas. They depict the life of Gotama (the historical Buddha) and the Jatakas (the narratives of his previous lives). Only twenty-nine caves (regarded as the most important at the site) and one temple have captioned murals dating from the Nyaungyan and early Konbaung periods (Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries). This volume publishes, for the first time, the complete original Burmese texts of these captioned murals, laid out in registers, and their English translation. With its footnotes and appendices, this book is a tool for Buddhologists, historians and art historians, linguists, archaeologists and enlightened amateurs, as well as for guides. It makes a major contribution to the dissemination of the Burmese Buddhist cultural and literary heritage. This systematic work has fifty-six color pages, and altogether four hundred photographs. For each cave it gives a floor plan and plans of the walls with murals.

WL Order Code 7 561
US$70.00

Tokyo 1992, 620 pp., 190 x 265 mm

Nai Pan Hla; Eleven Mon Dhammasāt Texts.

This book contains photographic reproductions of eleven Mon Dhammasāt (code of law) texts accompanied by their English translation. Texts include: the Palm-leaf of the Dhammasāt in the Time of King Sāmanta, the Palm-leaf of the Gold-line Dhammasāt, the (Dhammvilāsa) Dhammasāt, the Dhammasāt of the Hermit Manu, the Palm-leaf of the Gold-line Mano Hermit Dhammasāt, the Dhammasāt’s Dividing and Deciding of Inheritance, the Dhammasāt (of the Hermit Manu), the Palm-leaf of the Dhammasāt, the Book of the Gold-line, the Palm-leaf of the Gold-line Dhammasāt, the Book of the Gold-line Dhammasāt, and the Dhammasāt in Verse. A useful introduction covering the history of the Mon people and their relationship to nearby kingdoms (Myanmar, Siamese, and Khmer) provides the context for the texts and suggests possible relationships between similar texts found in neighboring countries.

WL Order Code 9 579
US$33.00

New Delhi 2008, 233 pp., 2 pp. maps, 28 pp. illus. in col., 190 x 250 mm

Singer, Noel F.; Vaishali and the Indianization of Arakan

A rather comprehensive description of a little-known Indianized kingdom in Arakan. The book includes history, traces of Buddhism, inscriptions, court rites, coins, religious beliefs and museum introductions.

WL Order Code 1 478
US$42.00

Berkeley 1977, 327 pp., 155 x 235 mm, pbk.

Spiro, Melford E.; Kinship and Marriage in Burma: A Cultural and Psycho dynamic Analysis

In a psychodynamic framework, Dr. Spiro examines cultural norms, religion, interpersonal relationships, and the roles of women and men in the village of Yeigyi, Upper Burma. The book is a remarkable contribution to knowledge concerning mate selection, marriage, domestic group composition, intrafamilial relationships and kinship in Burma. Useful as a college text in sociology/anthropology, the book is also an excellent reference work for scholars interested in kinship and marriage.
Cambodia

This book deals with prevailing development ideologies and their impacts on indigenous societies with a particular focus on Cambodia, Laos and the central highlands of Vietnam. It reinforces the idea that development, as it is conceptualized and implemented, radically undermines local communities’ ability to control the parameters of inevitable social and material changes. The more development projects choose new objectives and operating models the more the rhetoric and practices remain the same. One of the strengths of the presentations is to convincingly advocate closer ethnographic understanding in order to make any sort of cross-cultural negotiations and mutual engagement meaningful. This imperative is known to some extent, but it needs to be implemented more vigorously to make it more persuasive. As a result, anthropology of development rather than development anthropology is proposed. The essential difference lies in the point of engagement. Development anthropology seeks to do development better, by trying to mitigate the effects of top-down programs and allow some breathing space for local people to express their input. Anthropology of development, on the other hand, questions the very operating premises of contemporary development. This point is very much in line with the intent of the current book, even if some of the authors in this book opt to challenge this position, being convinced that it is not the best strategy to offer radical critiques that few people in the world of development listen to, and preferring to work within the world of development programs in the hope of providing salient lessons and constructive models.

Bourdier, Frédéric; Development and Dominion: Indigenous Peoples of Cambodia, Vietnam and Laos

This book describes a turbulent decade in the relations of Cambodia and Laos (1635-1644) Kersten, Carool (trans.); Strange Events in the Kingdoms of Cambodia and Laos (1635-1644)

WL Order Code 22 322
US$15.00
Bangkok 2003, 134 pp., 6 pp. illus., 2 pp. maps, 150 x 210 mm, pbk.

Kersten, Carool (trans.); Strange Events in the Kingdoms of Cambodia and Laos (1635-1644)

WL Order Code 22 322
US$15.00
Bangkok 2003, 134 pp., 6 pp. illus., 2 pp. maps, 150 x 210 mm, pbk.

An ambitious study of Cambodia’s colonial history, this book examines picture postcards, a novel visual source that exploded as a revolutionary form of popular communication during the first half of the twentieth century. French military, civil servants and tourists bought thousands of exotic picture postcards as souvenirs and mailed them home from Indochina. The postcards presented a contrived, romantic image of the Cambodian Protectorate, capturing a remarkable and changing nation as the foundations of its traditional society were being dramatically changed. These cards are a treasure trove of rarely-seen images of Cambodia, which are today scattered among obscure archives, postcard dealers and private collections in France. This book includes hundreds of the best and rarest postcards of Colonial Cambodia from the author’s own collection. The book starts with an introduction covering the creation of what was to become French Indochina and the postal service to it including Cambodia. The postcards shown in the book are arranged and introduced according to seventeen chapters each with its own theme and each followed by appropriate postcard images. The themes are: The Cambodian Monarchy, the Royal Palace and its Staff; Cambodia’s capital - Phnom Penh; the Mekong River; the Khmer and Thai highlands; Cambodia’s capital - Phnom Penh; the Mekong River; the Khmer and Thai highlands; Montague, Joel; Picture Postcards of Cambodia 1900-1950

ISBN 978-974-480-119-7
WL Order Code 22 651
US$45.00
Bangkok 2010, 337 pp., illus., 19 pp. in col., 210 x 300 mm, pbk.

An ambitious study of Cambodia’s colonial history, this book examines picture postcards, a novel visual source that exploded as a revolutionary form of popular communication during the first half of the twentieth century. French military, civil servants and tourists bought thousands of exotic picture postcards as souvenirs and mailed them home from Indochina. The postcards presented a contrived, romantic image of the Cambodian Protectorate, capturing a remarkable and changing nation as the foundations of its traditional society were being dramatically changed. These cards are a treasure trove of rarely-seen images of Cambodia, which are today scattered among obscure archives, postcard dealers and private collections in France. This book includes hundreds of the best and rarest postcards of Colonial Cambodia from the author’s own collection. The book starts with an introduction covering the creation of what was to become French Indochina and the postal service to it including Cambodia. The postcards shown in the book are arranged and introduced according to seventeen chapters each with its own theme and each followed by appropriate postcard images. The themes are: The Cambodian Monarchy, the Royal Palace and its Staff; Cambodia’s capital - Phnom Penh; the Mekong River; the Khmer and other inhabitants of Cambodia; dance and music; cards with special interests such as the French and local military, the prison system, educational institutions, and hunting; the various religions of Cambodia; Cambodia’s major towns and villages; the Cambodian economy; important events and rites of passage, Angkor Wat and other archaeological treasures; Cambodia’s representation abroad including international fairs and exhibitions and a final chapter with rare examples of color picture postcards of the protectorate of Cambodia. This is an important book on the iconography of Cambodia, a subject, until now, somewhat neglected by those interested in cultural history and photography.

Geoffrey Gorer’s very considerable powers of observation and his interest in trying to interpret the role that art and religion play in the life of the Balinese and the Khmers. His writing also has great style. If it is correct that genuine travel has become a lost art, one of the best ways to experience it vicariously would be to read Bali and Angkor.

Gorer, Geoffrey; Bali and Angkor: A 1930s Pleasure Trip Looking at Life and Death

In the early 1930s, Geoffrey Gorer went on a three months’ pleasure trip to Sumatra, Java, Bali, Thailand and Cambodia. Although, as he modestly points out in the Foreword to Bali and Angkor, he “was obviously debarked from writing a serious book about these regions”, he was nevertheless able to produce a very superior book of travel which can be read with great enjoyment today—fifty years after publication. Recent travel writing about Southeast Asia may describe more adventurous journeys, contain more practical information and be more splendidly illustrated, but what Bali and Angkor lacks in these respects is more than made up for by Geoffrey Gorer’s very considerable powers of observation and his interest in trying to interpret the role that art and religion play in the life of the Balinese and the Khmers. His writing also has great style. If it is correct that genuine travel has become a lost art, one of the best ways to experience it vicariously would be to read Bali and Angkor.

ISBN 978-974-480-152-4
WL Order Code 22 632
US$42.00
Bangkok 2009, 502 pp., 24 pp. illus., 7 pp. maps, 150 x 210 mm, pbk.

Bourdier, Frédéric; Development and Dominion: Indigenous Peoples of Cambodia, Vietnam and Laos

This book deals with prevailing development ideologies and their impacts on indigenous societies with a particular focus on Cambodia, Laos and the central highlands of Vietnam. It reinforces the idea that development, as it is conceptualized and implemented, radically undermines local communities’ ability to control the parameters of inevitable social and material changes. The more development projects choose new objectives and operating models the more the rhetoric and practices remain the same. One of the strengths of the presentations is to convincingly advocate closer ethnographic understanding in order to make any sort of cross-cultural negotiations and mutual engagement meaningful. This imperative is known to some extent, but it needs to be implemented more vigorously to make it more persuasive. As a result, anthropology of development rather than development anthropology is proposed. The essential difference lies in the point of engagement. Development anthropology seeks to do development better, by trying to mitigate the effects of top-down programs and allow some breathing space for local people to express their input. Anthropology of development, on the other hand, questions the very operating premises of contemporary development. This point is very much in line with the intent of the current book, even if some of the authors in this book opt to challenge this position, being convinced that it is not the best strategy to offer radical critiques that few people in the world of development listen to, and preferring to work within the world of development programs in the hope of providing salient lessons and constructive models.

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US$42.00
Bangkok 2009, 502 pp., 24 pp. illus., 7 pp. maps, 150 x 210 mm, pbk.
This travelogue is a classic description of parts of Cambodia, Laos, and Siam in the Reign of King Mongkut. Henri Mouhot is best known for re-discovering the ruins of Angkor Wat (the Khmers have of course always known about the ruins) thus, indirectly, causing a minor tourist boom there. His exploration first comprised the central area of Siam and the southeastern seaboard (Chantaburi), from there he reached Cambodia and the provinces then under Siamese Government’s control around the Tonle Sap. He also ventured into areas of Annam (present-day Central Vietnam) inhabited by “wild” tribes but returned to Battambang and Angkor, and eventually to Bangkok. Another journey took him to Petchaburi on the eastern part of the upper peninsula. His last journey covered the so-called Lao parts of Siam, now referred to as Isan, but at that time only loosely associated with the nation. His final destination was Luang Prabang. Part of his journey was originally published in the travel magazine Le Tour du Monde, but the present English version is more comprehensive in coverage.

Travels in Siam, Cambodia, Laos, and Annam, Volume I: Travels in the Central Parts of Indo-China (Siam, Cambodia and Laos during the Years 1858, 1859 and 1860)

Mouhot, Henri; Originally published as: Travels in the Central Parts of Indo-China: Siam, Cambodia and Laos during the Years 1858, 1859 and 1860

This travelogue is a classic description of parts of Cambodia, Laos, and Siam in the Reign of King Mongkut. Volume 2 covers Mouhot’s scientific research that included: New Species of Mammals, Reptiles, Fresh-Water Fishes, Insects, and Shells, Atmospheric Observations, Translations of Chinese Tales and Fables, The Damier, or Cape Pigeon, and The Albatross, as well as Cambodian Vocabulary, Letters from H. Mouhot, Letters addressed to H. Mouhot, Letters addressed to the Family of H. Mouhot and a Paper read at the Royal Geographical Society.

Travels in Siam, Cambodia, Laos, and Annam, Volume II: Natural History Observations

Originally published as: Travels in the Central Parts of Indo-China: Siam, Cambodia and Laos during the Years 1858, 1859 and 1860, this book offers a classic description of parts of Cambodia, Laos and Siam during the reign of King Mongkut.

Travels in Siam, Cambodia, Laos and Annam

Forbes, Andrew D.W.; Warlords and Muslims in Chinese Central Asia

This is a political history of Republican Sinkiang 1911-1949 and provides a detailed study of Sinkiang (Xinjiang)—China’s largest province, and of great strategic importance on the Russian border during the Warlord and Kuomintang Eras. It is written to present an analysis of the internal warlord and Islamic politics of Sinkiang, as well as to take account of ‘great power’ interests in this region, during a period in which it was essentially a Han Chinese colony in the heart of Central Asia. The study is of relevance not only to the history of twentieth century China, but also to the politics of Islamic reassertion in Central Asia; to the development of the Soviet Union as an imperial power in the Tsarist Russian mould; to an understanding of the cultural and political aspirations of China’s national minorities; and should serve—in a world preoccupied with Western colonialism and imperialism—as a reminder that colonialism and imperialism were not, and are not, an exclusively European preserve.
**CERAMICS**

Book: *Chinese and South-East Asian White Ware Found in the Philippines*
- **ISBN**: 978-019-588-615-3
- **Price**: US$55.00
- **Publisher**: Singapore 1993
- **Pages**: 138 pp., 162 objects on 68 pp. illus., 210 x 285 mm

This book was published in connection with an exhibition of the Oriental Ceramic Society of the Philippines, showing ceramics from burial sites of the pre-colonial period. It highlights Chinese ceramics from Jiangxi, Fujian and Guangdong provinces as well as Thai and Vietnamese provenance. Most wares are from the Southern Song period (1127-1279). Five scholarly articles discuss the characteristics of the white wares as well as its excavations in the Philippines.

Book: *Vietnamese Chinese and Japanese Ceramics Used in the Japanese Tea Ceremony*
- **ISBN**: 978-081-999-176-7
- **Price**: US$58.00
- **Publisher**: Hong Kong 1987
- **Pages**: 195 pp., fully illus. in col., 265 x 360 mm

The book covers ceramics from Vietnam, and porcelain and stoneware from China. With an Introduction by Barbara Harrisson.

Book: *An Illustrated Eco-history of the Xekong River Basin*
- **ISBN**: 978-974-480-114-2
- **Price**: US$33.00
- **Publisher**: Bangkok 2008
- **Pages**: 497 pp., 36 pp. illus., 2 pp. maps, 150 x 220 mm

This is a wide-ranging study of the interactions transforming people’s livelihoods and their environment in a rapidly-developing yet ecologically diverse region. Encompassing scientific material on climate, health and habitat through to social studies on the large number of ethnic groups, the new findings presented here from specialists in a plurality of disciplines reflect the drastic changes of recent times, concomitant with various impulses toward modernization, economic globalization, and sixty years of rapid population growth. Local relationships with the environment have been incecessantly restructured and transformed amidst these political and economic upheavals, revealing unique linkages between certain determinants of change. Over sixty international researchers collaborated bringing vitality and depth to the treatment of these complex issues. The book reveals an array of interesting and serious issues in the Mekong River basin, and serves as an indispensable guide to the historical ecology of the region.

**CRAFTS**

Book: *History of Beads from 30,000 B.C. to the Present*
- **ISBN**: 978-081-099-176-7
- **Price**: US$58.00
- **Publisher**: London 2000
- **Pages**: 364 pp., 133 pp. in col., 15 pp. maps, 1 folded chart, 235 x 305 mm
- **Language**: English

The book contains over 5,000 beads displayed in color.

**HIMALAYAS**

Book: *Marriage Customs in Nepal*
- **ISBN**: 978-974-480-149-4
- **Price**: US$65.00
- **Publisher**: Bangkok 2009
- **Pages**: 211 pp., 1 map, 210 x 295 mm

This is a detailed description of the acute social, cultural, economic and ecological challenges that locals are facing as a result of the rapid changes now taking place in the region. While these changes are being made in the name of “development”, in reality they often involve conflicts between outsiders and local communities over the use of the area’s natural resources. Taking a political ecology approach, the authors examine the complicated links between livelihoods and development. The book provides a sobering picture of the potential vulnerability and negative impact upon local cultures, livelihood systems and the natural environment if uncontrolled globalization and outside market forces continue to radically transform the Xekong River Basin.
Laos in 1893
Charles Lemire

WL Order Code 5 530, US$28.00

Hawai 1989, 240 pp., 150 x 230 mm, pbk.

Lemire, Charles; Laos in 1893
This compelling study by bureaucrat, explorer, traveler, art collector, and guidebook writer, Charles Lemire (1839-1912), offers a highly colored portrait-in-miniature of late-Nineteenth-Century French Indochina vividly documenting the intense Siamese (Thai) and French rivalry in this region. A robust colonialist, Lemire is chary of Thai expansionism and fearful about England’s economic and territorial ambitions in Southeast Asia. Deeply, and even relentlessly a man of his time, Lemire observes this terrain with a jealous and skilled eye, eagerly attempting to engage his far-distant compatriots’ interest in a region he knew well. Polemical to a fault and riven with the contradictions of the colonialist enterprise, this snapshot of the late 1890s, will be of considerable interest to the reader of today. Original maps showing Thai military outposts and supplementary ethnographic illustrations enrich the text. (With an Introduction by Eisel Mazard.)

Mon-Khmer Studies, Back issues

WL Order Code 5 530, US$28.00

Hawai 1989, 240 pp., 150 x 230 mm, pbk.

O’Harro, Stephen; Mon-Khmer Studies vol. XV
For Harry Shorto, on his seventieth Birthday

WL Order Code 6 726, US$30.00

Dallas 1993, 308 pp., 150 x 230 mm, pbk.
Anon; Mon-Khmer Studies vol. XXII

WL Order Code 6 436, US$30.00

Dallas 1992, 112 pp., 16 pp. illus., 2 folded maps,

Mon-Khmer Studies vol. XXI

From Ancient Thai to Modern Dialects
J. Marvin Brown

WL Order Code 5 530, US$28.00

Hawai 1989, 240 pp., 150 x 230 mm, pbk.

Brown, J. Marvin; From Ancient Thai to Modern Dialects
Standard comparative studies usually stop with phoneme correspondence lists, which illustrate neither the phonological system of the languages nor the systematic nature of the changes. In this book, “transformation charts” of modern phonemes in the ancient arrangement reveal both of the above mentioned at a glance. A comparison of a dialects transformation chart with a chart of ancient Thai shows the systematic changes, while the dialects phonological chart insures the correct interpretation of the phonemic symbols. These charts, together with a map and a family tree (on fold-out sheets for simultaneous inspection), give a complete view of the phonological history of sixty Thai dialects. For the Thai linguist: a unique wealth of information. For the historical linguist: an ingenious methodological. For the phonologist: a powerful phonological theory. And, for the traveler in Thailand: a guide for converting central Thai words into the local pronunciation of nearly every part of the Kingdom. The book also includes other Writings on Historical Thai Linguistics. In addition, this reprint offers five more articles by Dr Brown on historical Thai linguistics that will help the reader understand the main book. A short article on Dr Brown’s “Control Phonology”, which appears here for the first time, is of special significance. This is the key to understanding all of Dr Brown’s work which was too far ahead of its time to be published when it was written in 1965. The gap has now been narrowed.
such as the Chinese histories and the Burmese chronicles and in inscriptions, and upon his own researches into the unwritten languages of the tribal people of the area, conducted over a period of forty years until his death in 1979. The linguistic material is tabulated in twenty-six comparative word charts. One hundred plates of inscriptions and archaeological items, some destroyed or badly damaged since the photographs were taken, illustrate the cultures and languages described. Luce’s views on the origins and early history of Burma and its peoples, which have been described by a historian and former colleague as “daring” and “revolutionary”, have not always been accepted without reservation by other scholars, but are invariably stimulating and cannot be ignored by anyone interested in the early history of Burma. Less controversial, and indeed in many ways unique, is Luce’s contribution to the comparative linguistic history of the area. The recent upsurge of interest among linguists, especially in the United States, in the Sino-Tibetan languages in general and in Tibeto-Burman languages in particular, has already resulted in demands to consult Luce’s unpublished notes and papers. The publication of such an important collection of his language material will be widely welcomed and is bound to make a major and lasting contribution to this growing field of interest.

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A Field Guide
This expanded edition includes a new chapter and over sixty additional plates of Thailand’s most representative flora. Color plates and descriptions of over five hundred species make plant identification an enjoyable pastime for serious students, nature lovers, tourists or others who wish to learn the names and characteristics of Thailand famed flowers. Divided into eight plant communities and easily keyed, this well-organized new edition becomes a valuable addition to any library.

Beetles, members of the order coleoptera, are the largest order of insects, amounting to about forty per cent of the known species of the total insect world of about 400,000 species. The first edition of this book was published in 2002 and was also the first book on beetles available in Thai land. This is a revised edition, emphasizing the species content and possibility of additional species for beetle families. This edition contains 509 species as compared to the first edition which included only 362 species and subspecies.

The Birds of the Bangkok Area
This book offers the most thorough account ever of the avifauna of Thailand’s Lower Central Plain (Lower Chao Phraya Delta). It comprehensively lists all the birds found in this region. 237 species are treated in full biological detail, and illustrated. This book highlights the Bangkok area’s surviving freshwater and coastal habitats—Thailand’s most important and extensive wetlands—of continued international conservation significance despite their proximity to a mega city. Drawing widely on historical and contemporary sources, the book describes how changing land use has affected the bird fauna, identifies shortcomings in national conservation policy, and outlines conservation needs. The text is augmented by 48 color plates, a detailed map and gazetteer of all localities mentioned in the text, and a list of key bird watching sites. Both scientifically accurate and readable, the book will be equally interesting to birdwatchers and to academics and environmental professionals.
The Asia-Pacific world is clearly apprehension and anger, but many Japanese seem to ignore such concerns and Japanese businesses have steamrolled Southeast Asia and turned it into a vast Pacific / Australia

Environmental Identity: Towards Sustainable Development with Indigenous Australians

The book examines the different concepts of a unified environment including living things as well as the natural surroundings like forests, rivers, rocks, etc. Westerners tend to rely more on cognition and a separating view distinguishing between nature and culture. Aboriginals with a 50,000 year continuous culture developed a unique concept of the environment, lacking the concept of private land and therefore not modifying nature. They learned how to adapt to the changes of nature and climate. Environmental Identity is an important study for environmental scientists, anthropologists, psychologists and physiologists. This study is of interest to a wider area than Australia as many of the Aboriginal values are also shared by people in Southeast Asia.

Southeast Asia

The Ugly Japanese

As the 20th century draws to a close, Japan is establishing itself as a leading economic force in the world in general and in the Asia-Pacific region in particular. Increased Japanese involvement in Southeast Asia has fostered the region's economic development, but it has also brought the Japanese into close contact with the very different cultures of Asia, to most of which Tokyo's economic supremacy is a mixed blessing. While Japanese officials strive to find a niche for Japan to coexist peacefully with its neighbors, Japanese businesses have steamrolled Southeast Asia and turned it into a vast Japanese back garden. The region has reacted to this Japanese takeover with apprehension and anger, but many Japanese seem to ignore such concerns and therefore appear arrogant and selfish in the eyes of their neighbors. Half a century after the birth of the "ugly American" the Asia-Pacific world is clearly witnessing the rise of the "Ugly Japanese".

Iconic monument of Aceh, Sumatra, a crucial symbol of Acehnese identity. We follow the Great Mosque (Masjid Beit ur-Rahmari) from its first incarnation four centuries ago, during Aceh's Golden Age, through to the local response to colonialism in the 19th century, and the political struggles of recent decades. Aceh became a prominent center for Islamic Learning and Literature in the 16th century. A new and unique style of Islamic architecture arose during Aceh's Golden Age, under the rule of Sultan Iskandar Muda. In the 19th century, colonial influence resulted in a Christian style replacing the older tradition. However, over time, this was transformed by the Acehnese into one of the most beautiful Islamic hypostyle mosques in the country. In August 2005, Aceh signed a peace agreement ending the long and violent struggle for independence from the Republic. Now Aceh is flourishing again, as in the 15th and 16th centuries. Bouwsema-Raap's reconstruction of the history of the mosque's different phases takes us from Aceh's position as the most powerful and wealthy state in the region and an international center of trade and Islamic learning, via the Dutch colonial period with its territorial aggression and curious cultural policies, up through the first half-century of independent Indonesia, with the long-overdue return of decision-making power over the mosque to the Acehnese themselves. “In a world struggling with the collapse of rich histories and cultures into politicized fundamentalist stereotypes, and in the space where the disciplines of Southeast Asian Studies and Southeast Asian art history intersect, this book makes a welcome and important contribution.” Astri Wright, Professor of Southeast Asian Art History, University of Victoria, BC, Canada.

Wonders of Nature in Southeast Asia

The origins of mountains and plains, the power of winds and sea, the turbulent courses of the rivers, the mysteries of plant and animal life-these and other wonders of nature in an enthralling quarter of the globe are the subject of this new anthology. The theme develops progressively. Each abstract, short or long, itemizes some detail of wonder seen, heard, or felt directly by the writer. Authenticity has been an important standard. Some well-known authors have met the test but, for comprehensive cover and reliability, many passages have been taken from specialist sources that the general reader rarely encounters. In the commentary, Lord Cranbrook adds his own perspective, as a biologist with forty years' involvement in Southeast Asia. The writings of his choice, from ancient classical times to the present, reveal wonders of the region that the reader can relish in the comfort of an armchair as well as under the tropic sun.

The Singapore House and Residential Life 1819-1939

Edwards addresses the subject of the Singapore detached house in terms of its evolution from the time of first settlement to the Second World War. The term ‘detached house’ refers to both one- and two-story separate houses,
each on its own piece of ground. It includes the palatial residences of the British colonial administrators and the wealthy Chinese towkay at one extreme, and the more modest bungalow of the less privileged members of the middle-class society at the other.

Isbn 978-974-480-139-5  
Wl Order Code 22 612  
Us$20.00  
Bangkok 2008, 118 pp., 8 pp. illus., 4 pp. illus. in col., 150 x 210 mm, pbk.

Fossey, Claire; Rangda: Bali’s Queen of the Witches  
This book presents a distinctive and revealing new approach to this Bali Hindu figure. For decades, Rangda has been presented to the world as a terrifying and monstrous old woman who rules the dark forces and is the enemy of all things good. Relying on a series of interviews with men and women living in Bali, this fascinating study moves the exotic villains’ identity to the side and illuminates some of the other faces of the Queen of the Witches, both as they appear in art and in the minds and hearts of the people native to her island home. “This book presents a sensitive exploration of a diverse selection of indigenous viewers’ often ambivalent responses to a standardized image, in this case the Balinese ‘witch’ figure. Fossey challenges the assumption that there is, in any culture, an ‘iconography’ to be found which has a repertoire of single, clear links between ‘images’ and ‘meanings’. Her account of field research in Bali is marvelously vivid and above all aware in its handling of the problem of variation.”—Hildred Geertz, author of The Life of a Balinese Temple and Images of Power.

Isbn 978-983-560-048-7  
Wl Order Code 8 173  
Us$15.00  
Kuala Lumpur 1998, 105 pp., 24 pp. illus., 2 maps, 130 x 190 mm, pbk.

Gullick, J.M.; Old Kuala Lumpur  
Kuala Lumpur, founded around 1860, has had an eventful history, twice occupied (in 1872 and again in 1942) by enemy forces, and inundated by floods as recently as 1926. Even more remarkable is the improbable rise of a small trading post on a river bank far in the interior, to the proud status of state, then federal, and finally national capital. In tracing the history of Kuala Lumpur (to 1942), the author has drawn a picture of the local communities and their leaders, beginning with the legendary Yap Ah Loy, the people who lived in the town made it what it was at the time, earning their livelihood, and enjoying their traditional amusements and ceremonies. Even in the modern city some of the legacy of the past is preserved—the Lake Gardens, the ‘moorish’ Bangunan Sultan Abdul Samad, and the Railway Station, the mansions of the commercial moguls, and the humbler, but often attractively decorated, shop houses. It is a story, too, of the early rubber boom, and of making the town a healthier place for a better educated population to live in.

WL Order Code 4 413  
US$20.00  
London Bangkok 2000, 351 pp., 135 x 215 mm, pbk.

Jom, K.S. (ed.); Tigers in Trouble: Financial Governance, Liberalisation and Crises in East Asia  
This important book provides a cogent critique of the nature of Southeast Asian capitalism. It argues that the recent crises were due not to excessive regulation but to too much financial liberalization and a consequent undermining of monetary and fiscal governance. While recognizing some macroeconomic problems and abuses of state intervention in the region, the book also highlights the nature and implications of IMF and domestic policy responses which exacerbated the crises. It shows how the herd behavior of stock markets and injudicious official responses transformed an inevitable correction of overvalued currencies into wholesale collapse. The danger now is that the policies which built the success of Japan and the first wave of newly industrializing economies will no longer be available to the rest of the region. The analysis contained in this book raises profound questions which resonate way beyond the Asian region itself. They relate to the appropriate role of the state, the policies of the IMF and the viability of the deregulated free market capitalist model that Third World countries have been encouraged to pursue.

Isbn 978-974-480-163-0  
Wl Order Code 22 644  
Us$42.00  
Bangkok 2010, 512 pp., 150 x 210 mm, pbk.

Le Roux, Pierre & Jean Baffie & Gilles Beullier (eds); Trade in Human Beings for Sex in Southeast Asia, The, The Trade in Human Beings for Sex in Southeast Asia brings together 28 senior scholars and experts hailing from all over the world in various disciplines: Ethnology and Social Anthropology, Sociology, Geography, Political Science, Psychology, Psycho-Criminology, Medicine, Law, Economics, History, as well as Humanitarian assistance to give a general statement on slavery, prostitution and trafficking in persons in this region. In recent years, prostitution and trafficking in women and children for the purpose of sexual exploitation has been steadily increasing at an alarming rate. Underlying reasons are not only the ongoing process of globalization and the lagging behind of the concerned emerging countries, but also a number of cultural factors specific to this region. The problem background is given in Part 1: A look at the past, Part 2 provides the data from field studies in human trafficking and prostitution, Part 3 deals with additional related problems and suggests possible responses. This indispensable work covers all aspects of a complex social problem and offers some suggestions on how to deal with this it. This work was published in cooperation with Research Institute on Contemporary Studies (IRASEC).

Isbn 978-185-649-879-1  
Wl Order Code 4 413  
US$20.00  
London Bangkok 2000, 351 pp., 135 x 215 mm, pbk.

Liddle, Joanna & Sachiko Nakajima; Rising Suns, Rising Daughters: Gender, Class and Power in Japan  
Western interest in Japan has grown consistently since the war, but surprisingly little is known about Japanese women. This book explores the themes of gender and class by tracing the changing position of women through significant moments of history and into the contemporary period. Their story repudiates the commonly held view of the submissive Japanese woman, and shows how women have been active agents in constructing new identities both in family and public life. The energy of the women’s liberation movement of the late twentieth century resonates with echoes of struggle and resistance from earlier
times. Using a new conceptual framework, the authors demonstrate how gender relations are crucially related to the construction of class, and show how woman and gender relations are used as a resource in the struggle for power between nations. The contemporary material is based on detailed interviews, conducted over two decades, with women who have challenged the stereotypes normally attached to Japanese women and attained positions of influence in professional life. This book offers an original approach to the contemporary issues of gender, class, and global politics, and will appeal to both specialist and general readers.

## SOCIAL ISSUES

Carrere, Ricardo & Larry Lohmann; *Pulping the South. Industrial Tree Plantations and the World Paper Economy*  
Demand for paper is soaring. In its search for cheap wood to supply raw material, today’s pulp and paper industry is throwing its net ever wider across the world. One of the more disturbing results is the spread of fast-growing pulpwod plantations in the forests, pastures and farmlands of the South. Contesting the industry propagated notion that all tree-planting must be benign, this path-breaking book shows how the new plantations are contributing to impoverishment of people; degradation of soil, water and biodiversity; and rural strife in countries as diverse as Chile, South Africa and Indonesia. This book’s insights into the history, causes and workings of globalization in one of the world’s leading industries, and alternative papermaking will be of interest to activists, environmentalists, economists, geographers and development specialists alike.

MacEwan, Arthur; *Neo-Liberalism or Democracy? Economic Strategy, Markets, and Alternatives for the 21st Century*  
Is it true that there is no alternative to the neo-liberal ideology of free trade, deregulation of markets, and government abandonment of social programs? Must we accept, in the name of globalization, the relentless pressure to reduce wages and cut social spending? Can poor countries pursue no other route to development but opening their economies to global forces? The author sets out to explore these questions. In doing so, he subjects central tenets of modern economics to trenchant criticism. He argues that current policies are delivering neither sustained economic growth nor many of the other fundamentals of people’s wellbeing. He also argues that it is possible to construct a democratic economic strategy that produces growth and equity, while protecting the environment and securing local communities.

Visvanathan, Nalini et al. (eds.); *The Women, Gender & Development Reader*  
Third World women were long the undervalued and ignored actors in the development process but are now recognized by scholars, practitioners and policy makers alike as playing a critical role. As the first comprehensive reader for undergraduates and development practitioners, this work presents the best of the now vast body of literature that has grown up alongside this acknowledgment. With a guide to further reading at the end of each chapter, this book provides a foundation for any serious student of women in the development process.

Singh, Kavaljit; *Taming Global Financial Flows: A Citizen’s Guide*  
This book explains and analyses the constantly changing and complex world of global financial flows, and calls for radical reforms in a system that is now more susceptible to the whims of market sentiment than the economic policies of governments. The author recommends guiding principles in order to create a more stable international financial architecture and proposes concrete measures.

Mayor, Frederico Jérôme Binde; *The World Ahead: Our Future in the Making*  
Will humanity survive the coming century? Are we threatened by a demographic time-bomb? Will there be food for all? Can we eliminate poverty? Will new information technologies increase the gap between rich and poor, or on the contrary, open up opportunities for lifelong distance education for all? Is it true that many languages are in danger of extinction? This book looks at the major challenges of the future. Packed with the latest information and scientific understandings, it traverses a rich tapestry of crucial issues, threats and choices confronting humanity and proposes a new start based on four broad contracts: social, natural, cultural and ethical. In a world where problems are taking on increasingly global dimensions, we must come up with global solutions. We need to turn a culture of violence into a culture of peace.

## SPECIAL SERVICES

We can provide most books published in Thailand (even if not listed in our catalogue webpage). We try to get government publications or others by one-title-publishers or difficult to get books. We also have a selection of old books in Thai like Funeral Books, which are not available commercially.
This book examines the contemporary role of traditional and tradition-based Black Tai textiles and dress as material and symbolic representations of the Black Tai's ethnic and socio-cultural identity. The analysis of textiles and ethnic dress reveals that dress and textiles play a crucial role in the ethnic and cultural continuity of the Black Tai peoples. Although a number of types of traditional textiles have been lost due to acculturation and commercialization, textiles continue to figure prominently in the religious beliefs and practices of the Tai Dam. Moreover, they also determine one's status, promoting cultural and social cohesion, and more recently serving as a means of economic development.

This works provides a comprehensive survey of Southeast Asia’s ikat-patterned textiles. These include some of the most dramatic textiles from the region such as the famous warp ikat patterned textiles of Sumba along with many textiles that are of great importance to the cultural heritage of the region, such as the Tai tubeskirt cloths with weft ikat gray heron motifs and the double ikat cloths from Tenganan, Bali. The book includes a discussion of ikat techniques and the origin and diffusion of ikat in Southeast Asia. This is followed by surveys of the ikat-patterned textiles of peoples speaking Tai, Austronesian, Mon-Khmer and Tibeto-Burman languages. 296 color photographs accompany the text.

THAILAND

This book explains why there has been a dramatic decline in Thai ‘child labor’ numbers. Today, the position of Thai children has never been better. Their decline in Thai ‘child labor’ numbers. This book examines the role of traditional hand-woven textiles in modern Brunei Darussalam. It examines the types of textiles and the roles that they have played in different situations, such as indicators of social status, wealth, and political prominence. The study focuses on how locally woven textiles have been used to express and construct identity, especially Brunei Malay identity and Brunei national identity. The book includes seventy-five color photographs.

A comprehensive account of the development of modern art in Thailand. Its central focus is to trace the main thread of eclecticism that characterizes modern Thai art, and to show how foreign influences, as well as Buddhism, local traditions, and folk cultures served as catalysts in the development of styles.

This book examines the role of traditional hand-woven textiles with weft ikat gray heron motifs and the double ikat cloths from Tenganan, Bali. This book explains why there has been a dramatic decline in Thai ‘child labor’ numbers. Today, the position of Thai children has never been better. Their lives differ greatly from those of their grandparents, parents, and even older siblings. They are better educated and fewer child laborers or child prostitutes, as a proportion of the total population, than at any other time. Changes to the lives of Thai children have taken place over generations, particularly since the late 1980s. At that time, the onset of an economic boom, combined with fertility declines, resulted in many children pursuing their studies rather than working in the rice fields or factories. This change has and will continue to result in major benefits to Thai society.
Chaturon Chaisang: Thai Democracy in Crisis: 27 Truths

In this book, Chaturon Chaisang addresses key issues on Thai Democracy in a head-on manner. Among other things, he offers his views on the activities of former Prime Minister Dr. Thaksin Shinawatra. He presents a thought-provoking analysis of the People’s Alliance for Democracy (PAD—the “Yellow Shirts”) and its proposal called “New Politics”. He offers the same level of analysis of the United Front for Democracy against Dictatorship (UDD—the “Red Shirts”). He looks at the role of the courts and the role of the military in modern Thailand. He also looks at the challenges facing political parties in Thailand. He questions the objectivity of the Thai press. In all, he addresses the current problems facing Thailand in a comprehensive manner and presents elements for a lasting solution. This is a “must read” book for anybody who is interested in the development of democracy in Thailand.

The book contains details of the whereabouts, habits, and customs, as well as a smattering of the linguistic heritage of a variety of ethnic minorities; some of them are identified here for the first time in a printed account. Knowledge about northern part of Vietnam is of special interest from an ethnographic point of view. The description of events and people is enjoyable to read even if one is not a hunter. The account of Dodd’s explorations in the southern part of China, Laos, and the Lanna (or Laos) at that time was not in favor of missionaries and tried to suppress them. However, at the instructions of King Mongkut, he had to allow them to come with some pellets while aiming at snipes. He describes the reaction of the father, “Well Sir”, said the father, a burly farmer, “I should not have minded so much if you had only shot the girl, but that other one is a boy and I want him to help me on the farm later on”. The last chapter deals with the islands Koh Sichang, Koh Kram, and Koh Pai in all their aspects, including the hunting of monitor lizards.
Dean Adams, Award Winning Documentary Filmmaker in Thailand. This is a must-read for the first-time visitor and Thai experts alike. It is an informative, common-sense work that tells us how to navigate everything from the language to the traditions of Thai culture. Thailand Easy is our guide to this enchanted place, using colorful anecdotes and a firm mastery of the language, in a concise and easy-to-read format. This book is a treasure trove of information about Thai history, psychology, mores, and language. Reading the book is a bit like having a conversation with your long-lost college roommate who, you’ve just discovered, has been living in Thailand for years as indeed Mr. Klein has. John Allen Paulos—Best Selling author of Innumeracy and Irreligion

"By way of delightful narrative and keen observation, Klein becomes our guide to this enchanted place, using colorful anecdotes and a firm mastery of the thinking that takes us right into the heart of Thai culture. Thailand Easy is an informative, common-sense work that tells us how to navigate everything in Thailand. This is a must-read for the first-time visitor and Thai experts alike." Dean Adams, Award Winning Documentary Filmmaker

Klein, Ken; Thailand Easy: Guide to Travel, Language, Retirement & Relationships

This book recounts the often hilarious tale of an aspiring researcher who struggles to find his footing in bewildering Bangkok. Based on raw data and experiences—that tend to lose their flavor through ivory-tower manipulation—the narrative offers glimpses on the Thai capital during the time of the Vietnam war, before the advent of traffic jams, and goes on to offer insights into the academic fashions of the day and the pitfalls of doing “field work”. At the same time, the book provides insights into things Thai that will be enlarged upon in the follow-up when the young man has grown to be a professional. A devastatingly honest account of experiences we all share and mostly gloss over.

ARTS OF ASIA

We carry a great variety of back issues from 1971 till recent times. We can offer a complete set in slip cases, some single years in bound form and also in slip cases. Please send us your want list.
the Red Shirts to their rural heartland.

the king, the founding of the Yellow Shirt “New Politics Party” and has followed has also covered the other issues of that period, such as the Red Shirt’s petition to Red Shirt movement into a social mass movement by autumn 2009. Nick Nostitz the Songkran riots in April 2009, the defeat and eventual transformation of the incidents involving at times shocking violence laid bare Thailand’s long neglected social, political and regional divisions and left a deeply divided, unstable nation. Nick Nostitz covers this significant period of Thai History from the center of events. His articles, on regional divisions and left it a deeply divided, unstable nation. Nick Nostitz covers this significant period of Thai History from the center of events. His articles, on

This book describes, both in photographs and text, the political turmoil and violent street protests that took place during the first elected administration in Thailand after the 2006-2007 coup, its government led by the PPP (People Power Party) a place holder party of the TRT (Thai Rak Thai) which had been ousted by the military coup. The anti-government and national-royalist PAD (People’s Alliance for Democracy) entered Government House, the seat of Thailand’s cabinet, and occupied it for months, before its protests culminated in the invasion of Bangkok’s airports, the dissolution of the PPP and the overthrow of the government by forces seen as sympathetic to the PAD. In the course of the year, the police, the PAD and their opponents—the Red Shirts, an alliance of government supporters and pro-democracy groups—clashed on several occasions. Incidents involving at times shocking violence laid bare Thailand’s long neglected social, political and regional divisions and left a deeply divided, unstable nation. Nick Nostitz covers this significant period of Thai History from the center of events. His articles, on which this book is based, caused considerable controversy when first published.

This study relates the adventure of doing anthropology in an unruly period, whose events sometimes affected the research. The story is basically concerned with the process of coming to grips with the logic of Thai life, such as formally recorded in Everyday Life in Thailand; An Interpretation and Inside Thai Society. The present narrative, however, links the insights gained directly to raw data and experiences, and so provides light-hearted and serious reading at the same time.

This second volume of Nostitz’s “Red vs. Yellow” covers the protests of the Red Shirts against the Abhisit Vejjajiva government in 2009, culminating in the Songkran riots in April 2009, the defeat and eventual transformation of the Red Shirt movement into a social mass movement by autumn 2009. Nick Nostitz has also covered the other issues of that period, such as the Red Shirt’s petition to the king, the founding of the Yellow Shirt “New Politics Party” and has followed the Red Shirts to their rural heartland.
in 1960, has written a sympathetic and stimulating book evoking the early days
of the capital, founded in 1782, and its expansion in the nineteenth century. He
describes the principal buildings which still survive, the temples and palaces, and
corners and crafts which remain relatively unchanged. The second edition has been
brought up to date to include such recent additions to the Bangkok scene as the
so-called ‘skytrain’ (soon to be supplemented by an underground line). However,
the old buildings, traditions, and trades of early Bangkok retain their charm and
character, and in spite of its occasional brashness and impulsive modernization,
the Thai capital retains a vibrancy.

This is the first of two volumes about Thai elephants. This volume portrays the plight of wild and domes-
ticated elephants in modern Thailand. It shows how domesticated elephants are employed both in the
timber industry and in the many elephant camps for tourists around the coun-
try. It describes in detail the distinct elephant-keeping traditions of the various
ethnic groups in the country that have an association with elephants, namely
the Tai-speaking Thai (Central Thai), Southern Thai, Yuan, Tai Yai (Shan), Tai
Lue, Tai Yong, Tai Khoei, Lao Isan, Khmer, Khamu, Mpi and Lawap; as well as the Sino-
Tibetan-speaking Kui, Mon, Khamu, Mpi and Lawap; as well as the Sino-
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Cochinchina in 1858, the French encroached on Siamese territory and interests in a variety of ways. By the 1890s, French colonialists, so influential in promoting French annexations in Africa and the Pacific, wanted to acquire the whole of Siam in order to create a “Greater Indochina” in imitation of British India. The integrity, the stability, and the very existence of the Siamese state were at stake. This study, based on a wide range of newly available French records, examines the changing aims and methods of French expansion. The author explains how French ambitions came to be frustrated by British diplomatic action. But he argues that the Siamese played an indispensable role in shaping the conditions that made British intervention effective.

THAILAND NORTH, SOUTH, ISAN

WL Order Code 22 611
US$33.00

Bangkok 2008, 266 pp., 32 pp. illus. in col., 150 x 210 mm, pbk.

Wanggard, David B. (ed.); Culture and Development in Southeast Asia

A collection of papers presenting new field research undertaken throughout the region. Five of the chapters report original findings on Thailand’s main ethnic groups, which include the Lahu, the Loe, the Palaung, the Thai and Black Tai. Further chapters address the Toraya of Sulawesi, Indonesia; the Kaluging of Luzon, the Philippines; the Giay, Hmong, and Dao of Lao Cai Province, Vietnam; and Nung Phan Slinh of Lang Son Province, Vietnam. The central organizing theme of the volume is the convergence and interaction of culture and socio-economic development. The process of development is treated as enmeshed in culture, and vice-versa; cultural change is explored in the context of market forces, state policy and development programs influencing the formation, maintenance, and transformation of ethnic identities. Sub-themes include the engagement (and impingement) of regional, national, and global cross-currents on local populations, issues of national identity, ideology and the integration of groups into larger nations, and how these identities are articulated and shaped by public, academic, and political discourse.

WL Order Code 22 637
US$43.00

Bangkok 2010, 280 pp., 40 pp. illus., 16 illus. in col., 32 pp. maps in col., 210 x 270 mm, pbk.

Whyle, Brendan; The Railway Atlas of Thailand, Laos and Cambodia

The atlas presents detailed maps of three Southeast Asian countries, depicting every known railway, tramway and mass-transit line, public or private, past and present. The bilingual maps locate and name every station in both local and Romanized scripts. In addition, the extensive text describes the railway history of each country, and for each line gives a detailed commentary on its conception and construction, notable features such as bridges, tunnels and spurs, as well as a chronology, station listing, and reference list. Appendices explain the Rattanakosin and Buddhist-era dating systems, place name changes, and local units of measurement, provide bilingual historical lists of railway authority officials, and give a glossary of local-language geographical and railway terminology. The result of two years of fieldwork and archival research on three continents, the atlas will prove invaluable for railway enthusiasts and researchers seeking information on the rail systems of three countries whose unique alphabets make accessing information difficult for foreigners. The bilingual maps will assist travellers to plan and enjoy their rail journeys in Southeast Asia, while the fascinating stories of the Khone Island railway in Laos, the two Japanese-built ‘Death Railways’ to Burma, or King Rama VI’s personal tramway to his seaside palace, will provide informative and entertaining reading even for those who are unable to ride the rails in person.

ISBN 978-974-849-615-3
WL Order Code 21 729
US$33.00

Bangkok 1994, repr. from 1987; 390 pp., 150 x 210 mm, pbk.

Brun, Viggo & Trond Schumacher; Traditional Herbal Medicine in Northern Thailand

This study is a pioneering work offering a comprehensive analysis of the herbal medical tradition in rural Northern Thailand. The focus of the research is the description and classification of local disease concepts and the complex relationships between diseases, plants, drugs, and prescriptions. The work is based on extensive communication with local practitioners, clinical observations and local manuscripts. About 540 medicinal plants are identified in the appendix, together with their claimed medical properties. In addition, the book contains charts on the court medical tradition, and considers the prospects for the survival of traditional medicine in the face of competition from modern cosmopolitan medicine. The authors also provide extensive vocabularies, as well as indexes of disease terms and botanical names, including a Thai index of disease terms. There is a wealth of information for those interested in medicine botany and ethnopharmacology, while the history and anthropological aspects of the work will interest many other students of Southeast Asia.

The Railway Atlas of Thailand, Laos and Cambodia

ISBN 978-974-862-260-6
WL Order Code 20 805
US$28.00

Bangkok 1984, 324 pp., 14 pp. illus., 160 x 230 mm

Davis, Richard B.; Muang Metaphysics: A Study of Northern Thai Myth and Ritual

A study on northern Thai villages, to record a dying culture and to discover the structures underlying Northern Thai rituals and to relate these structures to a common rationale. The 9 chapters deal with the anthropological study of rituals, the Muang, Cosmology, the New Year, Agricultural Rites, the End of Lent, Rites of Territory and Clanship, Myth and Rite

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Meet the Akhas

WL Order Code 22 560
US$22.00

Bangkok 2008, 196 pp., 48 pp. illus. in col., 150 x 210 mm, pbk.

Goodman, Jim; Meet the Akhas

A comprehensive introduction to the Akha Hill Tribals of Northern Thailand and their way of life includes a language section to enable you to talk to your hosts.

WL Order Code 22 517
US$19.00

Bangkok 2007, 136 pp., 150 x 210 mm, pbk.

Farrington, Anthony (ed.); Low’s Mission to Southern Siam, 1824

Low’s mission was meant to enlist Siamese support for the British invasion of Burma. His mission was a failure, but the report he produced, published here in full for the first time, provides a fascinating picture of the whole area. The Andaman Sea coast of Thailand, from Phuket to the Malaysian border, is now one of the greatest tourist regions in the world. One hundred and eighty years ago it was known only to its small local population, to a few annual
traders for birds’ nests and tin, and to a scattering of Siamese officials. James Low (1791-1852), an officer of the English East India Company’s Madras Army, stationed at Penang, was an early student of the Thai language.

Seng is the guardian of the Malay oral tradition. It is thanks to him that the Great South (Patani. Yala. Nantthiwat) has been able to preserve an identity free of the influence of communists, separatists, fundamentalists that ensured a privileged relationship with the supernatural and sacred world. If this identity, as expressed in rice rituals, paintings on the hulls of boats and the performances and representations of sacred theatres, were to be abandoned as a result of seduction by political discourses and preconceived ideas, the reality of a complex and culturally rich ground might be lost in history. These people of the south, although largely misunderstood or ignored by the outside world, have nevertheless always been able to adapt themselves to the surrounding Chinese and Buddhist world. It is only by trying to decipher the ideological foundations of the culture of the Malay inhabitants of southern Thailand that one can envisage the possibility of one day putting an end to the acute tensions they now suffer. The second volume of this work will place the oral literature presented here into its political, sociological and economic context, giving readers a better understanding of the cultural roots of a people who live together in harmony, rather than in contradiction to a world imposed on them from the outside.

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YUNNAN AND SOUTHWEST CHINA

ISBN 978-988-974-602-4
WL Order Code 9 399
US$42.00

Hong Kong 2006, 197 pp., 51 pp. illus., 18 pp. in col., 1 map, folded map, 185 x 250 mm, pbk.

Goodman, Jim & Joseph F. Rock; Joseph F. Rock and His Shangri-La
Zhongdian officially changed its name to Shangri-La in 2001. This is one of the regions where Joseph F. Rock did much of his exploration and research work. But when Rock first set foot in this remote China-Tibet borderland in 1922, Shangri-La was hardly a peaceful paradise. That was a turbulent time—Southwestern China was chaotic and bandit-infested, the tribesmen he encountered were not always friendly, the weather was given to sudden fierce blizzards, and the mountain trails were precarious. Moreover, his health was deteriorating and sponsorship was not always stable. Still, he explored this wild and lawless area, collected mule-loads of seeds and plants, researched the habits and traditions of the people, photographed all manner of bizarre ceremonies, and his body of work, left for posterity, is much more still. The voluminous books, papers and diaries written by Rock are the only resources for us to appreciate the vanishing traditions of the local people today. But his eccentric, petulant personality was notorious in Lijiang. He rarely associated with common villagers, indeed even other Westerners, only befriending the local chiefs and kings. Rock and his legacy have remained cloaked behind a veil of rumour and misunderstanding. This book reprints most of Rock’s photographs (some of them hand-tinted colouring) that were published in National Geographic between 1923 and 1935, and includes 3 maps. It provides valuable information about western China’s geography, flora and fauna, ethnography, and the history of the early twentieth century.

Scottish author Jim Tully’s first novel, Shangri-La, provides an American reader access to the strange world of late nineteenth-century China, beginning in 1893, when a group of British citizens fleeing the Boxer Rebellion left China using the back-door. This unusual group of escapees, consisting of business people and engineers, viewed the country that they traversed from a standpoint that was different from that of the usual travelers of the time. As they crossed parts of China previously unseen by Europeans, they observed and recorded their experiences. These records have produced a unique source book showing inner China and the borderlands with Burma of 100 years ago. The text is enriched with two maps and by 28 photographs taken by members of the group.

The Tribal Peoples of Southwest China: Chinese Views of the Other Within
This book casts a unique light on the tribal minority peoples of China’s southwestern frontier region. These charming and realistic paintings, from the Miao albums of the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries provide a wealth of ethnographic detail on the ordinary, everyday lives of people like the Hmong and other Miao groups, the Yao and the Yi, and the speakers of the Tai languages. We see them transplanting rice, hunting and weaving, performing acts of robbery, marrying, celebrating festivals, and mourning the dead. Although the pictures may have been produced partly in response to China’s mission to colonize and subdue the southwest, there is a lively warmth and sympathy in many of these images which speak to a common understanding of humanity. Here, for the first time in print, an entire album has been reproduced, together with samples from two other albums, from the collections at the British Library. The illustrations are accompanied by their Chinese text and translations, ethnographic notes and an introduction by Nicholas Tapp.

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Les enfants sont l’espoir de notre avenir partout à travers le monde. Quelle plus belle vocation que celle qui consiste à faire en sorte qu’ils aient la possibilité de jouir de ce que la plupart d’entre nous considèrent comme acquis. Ces enfants innocents et sans défense ont la chance de vous avoir comme modèle.» écrit le Président Ronald Reagan, dans une lettre au Père Ray. L’orphelinat de Pattaya a fait du Père Ray un homme célèbre, loué par les chefs religieux, honoré par la famille royale de Thaïlande et par des gouvernements d’un peu partout dans le monde. Il n’a jamais abandonné sa voix bourrue qu’il disait lui venir du South Side de Chicago, ni renoncé à son amour enfantin des blagues et de la crème glacée. Cette biographie a été autorisée par la famille du prêtre et la Fondation du Père Ray; tous les profits de la vente de ce livre serviront à financer les études supérieures d’enfants des écoles et foyers qu’il a fondés. Il a toutefois été convenu qu’aucune concession ne serait faite pour raconter l’histoire du Père Ray; un biographe de réputation internationale a été chargé de sa rédaction. Les allégations de pédophilie qui émergèrent vers la fin de la vie du prêtre sont examinées de façon complète. Le Père Ray apparaît comme un homme chargé d’une mission spéciale par le Patron d’En Haut.

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