This catalogue lists only a small part of our stock.

New and out-of-print books and also old maps and prints (16th to 19th century).

We carry the following Asian areas and subjects: Burma, Vietnam, Yunnan, Cambodia, Thailand, Laos, Malaysia, Indonesia, China, India, Northeast India, Central Asia (defined as areas along the silk routes), Himalayas, Natural History, Flora and Fauna, Ecology, Performing Arts, Textiles, Religion, Philosophy and Belief Systems, Ceramics, Linguistics.

Trade Terms

1. Prices in US Dollars. Our prices are in Baht and converted to US Dollars based on the exchange rate of Jan 2015.
2. Trade discount for book dealers upon request.
3. All parcels are sent by registered air mail.
4. If orders reach 25 kg we use DHL.
   Three day door to door delivery service is often as cheap as sea parcel post for 25 kg parcels.
5. All offers are subject to item being unsold.
6. We reserve the right to change prices without prior notice, particularly if exchange rates fluctuate.

We can use sea mail (about 2 months), or SAL (at least one month) upon your request.
The SIGINT activities of the ethnic insurgent organizations, such as the Karen, the battles at Manerplaw and Kawmura in January, the use of electronic surveillance by the military junta in Rangoon to control the organization of Burma's security and intelligence establishment, including extensive photographs and drawings. A key question regarding the future uncertainty of the vernacular housing of these communities is ultimately posed: Will this unique and valuable cultural resource be eventually subsumed within the broader social, cultural and economic transformations that are not only local, but global?

The Shan Conundrum in Burma
The Shan Conundrum in Burma is the personal account of historical and political events over a span of sixty years from 1940s to the early 2000s. The author, a son of the Shan politician Namkham U Hun Aye who had served as Member of Parliament, state minister, and head of Shan State from the late 1940s until the mid 1970s, recounts what had happened during the tumultuous years in which his father was politically involved. Blessed with a keen interest in current affairs, Henri-André Aye reveals the racial and political problems the country is facing currently in lively anecdotes and astute observations.

Burmese Military Secrets: Signals Intelligence (SIGINT) from the Second World War to Civil War and Cyber Warfare
This first book on signals warfare provides a unique view into all of the important military and political developments in Burma over the past half century based on the most secret and authoritative intelligence sources, i.e., signals intelligence (SIGINT) which involves radio interception, telecommunications surveillance, crypt analysis or code-breaking, and analysis of supposedly confidential signals. This book is filled with fascinating and explosive revelations about many important issues, such as:

- the special relationship between Burma and China. Over the past decades, China has become Burma’s principal ally, major arms supplier, and only secret intelligence partner.
- the opium and heroin trade. Burma now accounts for two-thirds of the world’s total production of heroin and the drug armies maintain sophisticated intelligence collection and communications systems.
- the SIGINT activities of the ethnic insurgent organizations, such as the Karen National Army.
- the battles at Manerplaw and Kawmura in January-February 1995, which involved some 15,000-20, 000 troops, and which resulted in the loss of these strongholds to the Burmese Army.
- the use of electronic surveillance by the military junta in Rangoon to control dissent and rebellion.
- the organization of Burma’s security and intelligence establishment, including the dreaded Military Intelligence Service (MIS) headed by Khin Nyunt, and the new Cyber Warfare Department.
- the build-up of Burma’s conventional arms capabilities, giving it the largest armed forces in Asia by the turn of the century.
Adolf Bastian's Travels in South-East Asia: Vol. 1
Volume 1 contains the travelogue written by Dr. Adolf Bastian during his journeys in Burma. Bastian was a renowned ethnographer, who founded both the Ethnological Museum in Berlin and the Berlin Anthropological Society. In Burma he insisted on learning Burmese so as to obtain first-hand information about everything that struck his keen interest in the everyday and religious life of various ethnic groups. He traveled through Burma's disputed areas, which were the subject of peace negotiations between the British and the Burmese. After the Second Burmese War had ended, Bastian held numerous talks with key British officials. On the Irrawaddy, he visited small towns and pagodas hidden from travelers to arrive at Pagan's pagoda fields, where he spent time inspecting important monuments. He learned much about Burma's most beautiful pagodas, about its oil wells, about the role of Armenians in trade and the palace, about the religious customs of various ethnic groups, life in the bazaars, various types of fortune-telling, agricultural practices, forest products, dacoits and other criminals, omens and superstitions, American, French and Italian missionaries and their arguments with Buddhists, Burmese and European medical practices, the various forms of Burmese language in use, and the inevitable celebrations. Bastian encountered Karen, Shan, Talein (Mon), Toungthu (Pa-O) and other tribal people, and visited the former Burmese capitals of Ava, abandoned Amarapura, and Mandalay. A forced longer stay in Mandalay, involving a string of audiences with the Burmese king, allowed him to paint a detailed sketch of the city, life in the countryside, and the idiosyncrasies of palace politics. At the king's personal invitation, Bastian studied Buddhism while residing in the palace. Mandalay was then still in its infancy—an artificially created new capital away from English territory. Continuing his Journey on the River Sittang, he visited several provincial capitals. He also provides much about the influence of the Taung Yaw, whom he calls the "Talein" (today's Mon), and their vanishing language and culture. Eventually Bastian returned on the Sittang river to the Burmese coast, from where he traveled on via Moulmein to the Siamese border.

Adolf Bastian's Travels in South-East Asia: Vol. 1

WL Order Code 22 435
US$30.00

Bangkok 2004, first English trans. of 1866; 332 pp., 150 x 210 mm, pbk.

Bastian, Adolf; A Journey in Burma (1861-1862) Adolf Bastian's Travels in South-East Asia: Vol. 1

WL Order Code 22 587
US$21.00

Bangkok 2008, 190 pp., 16 pp. illus., 150 x 210 mm, pbk.

Berlie, Jean A.; The Burmanization of Myanmar's Muslims

ISBN 978-974-753-491-7
WL Order Code 22 276
US$33.00

Bangkok 2002, repr. from 1897, with a new Preface by Guye Lubeigt; 513 pp., 66 pp. illus., 20 pp. maps, 135 x 210 mm, pbk.

Bird, G.W.; Wanderings in Burma

Burmese Historical Reprint Series No. 2
An early guidebook from the late 19th century. Contains information on the country, its people, old cities, and many holy sites. The first part includes chapters on: Geographical Summary, Shan States, General Information, Languages of Burma, The Burmese Language, Religion in Burma, Chief Towns of Burma, Historical Summary, Burmese Administration, The Irrawaddy Flotilla Company and List of Important Personages. The second part traces 24 routes through Burma: Rangoon and environs, Excursions from Rangoon, Rangoon to Pegu, Rangoon to Prome by Rail, Prome and Environs, Rangoon to Bassein, Rangoon to Prome by River, Rangoon to Moulmein, Rangoon or Moulmein to Tavoy and Mergui, Rangoon to Aykhab by Coasting Steamer, Mandalay to Prome by Steamer, Mandalay City or Fort Duf- ferin, To Sagaing, Amarapura, Mingun, Ava, Shwebo, Pagan, Mandalay to Bhamo by Steamer, Rangoon to Mandalay by Rail, Mandalay to Mogau to Raing, Pak- okku to Kindat and Homalhti, and Mandalay to May Myo.

Wanderings in Burma

WL Order Code 22 435
US$30.00

New Delhi 2006, 502 pp., 19 illus., 3 pp. in col., 4 pp. maps, 190 x 250 mm

Blackett, Terence R.; Burma and the Enemy Within

ISBN 978-81-648-998-0
WL Order Code 9153
US$50.00

New Delhi 2004, first English trans. of 1866; 332 pp., 190 x 250 mm

Blackett, Terence R.; The First Anglo-Burmese War 1824-26

ISBN 978-81-310-544-7
WL Order Code 9853
US$33.00

New Delhi 2009, 446 pp., 3 pp. maps, 14 pp. illus. in col., 215 x 300 mm

Blackburn, Terence R.; The Defeat of Ava, The First Anglo-Burmese War 1824-26

ISBN 978-81-130-554-7
WL Order Code 9922
US$33.00

New Delhi 2006, 502 pp., 19 pp. illus., 3 pp. in col., 190 x 250 mm
to war. The actions of Captain Latter are examined, and the pivotal part he played in the military commander, which brought thunderous rebukes from The Times, in which they were joined by the English language newspapers in India, who, almost without exception, condemned him for his tardiness in initiating action. When he did act the results were often open to criticism, which was loudly voiced by the press. In conclusion, the author proposes an unusual solution for the murder of Captain Latter, Deputy Commissioner of Prome, British Burma.

The Second Anglo-Burmese War was one of the many small conflicts of Queen Victoria’s reign which are now largely forgotten; giving rise to the perception of Britain as a high principled power determined to bring the benefits of civilization and trade to the benighted natives, drawing the sword more in sorrow than in anger. This book scrutinizes that they were sorely provoked. 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 reputation 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.

The British faced the Burmese, while that of Campbell is known only to a few dozen historians. Despite his humiliating defeat, the name of Bandula is remembered with pride by the Burmese Tiger, Campbell and Maha Bandula. Vol. 1: Actors on the Burmese Stage In the early 1820s, the Burmese seriously considered marching to Bilat (England), sacking London, and placing one of their princes on the English throne. Such ignorance of the power of the British was to bring about the first of three conflicts between the two countries, during which the Burmese, utterly surprised and frustrated with the superior firepower of the “white faced strangers”, often inflicted the most appalling tortures and mutilations on their captives. The catalyst, which brought Campbell, the British Lion, and Maha Bandula, the Burmese Tiger, on a collision course, was Burma’s expansionist policies. Bengal was threatened, and the British declared war. The Burmese fiercely defended their almost medieval kingdom with antiquated weapons, the invaders replied with rockets and heavy artillery firing shot and shells. Bandula should have heaped weight of numbers defeated the British but his battle plans were flawed. Campbell seized his opportunity and routed the Burmese. Bandula was killed, a huge indemnity demanded, and rich coastal regions were surrendered to the British. Yet today, despite his humiliating defeat, the name of Bandula is remembered with pride by the Burmese, while that of Campbell is known only to a few dozen historians.

The opium trade was rapidly expanding, and the economics of the British East India Company were supported by the demand for opium. This created a power vacuum in the wider region that led the Ashanti War of 1873. A correspondent, covering the Third Anglo-Burmese war and the subsequent annexation of Upper Burma. This book charts his malevolent progress as a discreditable journalist, blackmailer, liar, and traducer of the reputations of those in high office, and culminates with his death in 1895 at the age of 51.

The Brahmins of the Burmese Stage During its long history The Times newspaper has employed many colorful characters to report on world events, among whom Edward Kryan Moylan must rank high in that pantheon, albeit now almost entirely unknown. When things got too hot in Ireland Moylan decamped to the Gold Coast and so was on the spot to witness the events that led the Ashanti War of 1873. He sent home accounts to The Times before they were able to send their own man out. His reports were such that he was retained and at the conclusion of the war, such was the power of The Times he was given an appointment as a magistrate in the West Indies. Once in a position of power his behavior became so intolerable that he was removed from his post and subsequently disbarred. Moylan was faced with a dilemma. He could not go to Ireland and if he stayed in England there was a good possibility that he would face charges of malfeasance. He therefore decided to go to India, and then to Burma, when it seemed that there was the possibility of war with that country. He promptly renewed his association with The Times and was appointed their special correspondent, covering the Third Anglo-Burmese war and the subsequent annexation of Upper Burma. This book charts his malevolent progress as a discreditable journalist, blackmailer, liar, and traducer of the reputations of those in high office, and culminates with his death in 1895 at the age of 51.

The Second Anglo-Burmese War was one of the many small conflicts of Queen Victoria’s reign which are now largely forgotten; giving rise to the perception of Britain as a high principled power determined to bring the benefits of civilization and trade to the benighted natives, drawing the sword more in sorrow than in anger. This book sets out to show the deceit practiced by the Government of India, deceived and provoked the Burmese King in the cynical knowledge that he would have to go to war. The actions of Captain Latter are examined, and the pivotal part he played in the events as a junior officer and interpreter. The rivalry between the Indian Navy, Royal Navy, and Military, are observed, as is the inexplicable behavior of
Bryant, Raymond L.; The Political Ecology of Forestry in Burma

Bryant examines the political consequences of the advent of a Forest Department in 1856 on forest access and conflict in Burma. He situates Burmese forest politics in comparative perspective to illustrate the broader significance of the Burmese experience, notably in terms of the rapidly growing political ecology literature on environment change in the Third World.

ISBN 978-185-065-283-0
WL Order Code 7835
US$33.00

London 1997, 289 pp., 2 maps, 145 x 225 mm

---

Chevrillon, Andre; translated by W.E.J. Tips (2014); Among the Burmese in 1902, French Impressions of a Buddhist Country

Among the Burmese in 1902. French Impressions of a Buddhist Country documents the travels of a Frenchman, member of the Académie française, undertaking a journey towards understanding the religions and customs of the peoples of the Indian Empire. This book gives an overview of his thoughts on the religious groups he meets in Burma. First he travels in Rangoon, where he visits various temples and areas of the city, then in Mandalay and further northwards on the Irrawaddy. His critical impressions are described in an unusual, impressionistic style without losing empathy for the plight of the ordinary Burmese. His insights also deal on a fundamental level of philosophical and religious inquiry with the influences exerted by western colonization, by the energetic onslaught of Chinese and Indian traders and a budding materialism among the Burmese. This is an unusual description by an unusually sensitive author.

ISBN 978-974-849-562-0
WL Order Code 22 696
US$18.50

Bangkok 2014, 139 pp., 150 x 215 mm, pbk.

---

Clark, Carol.; Seeing Red: A View from Inside the Ruby Trade

The book is based on the author’s first hand experience working for one of Bangkok’s largest gem trading companies. It documents the ruby trade in Burma, Thailand, and Vietnam. Called ma naw na ya in Burma—“Wish-fulfilling stones”—rubies are believed to grant their wearer’s wishes. Both the trader’s modern-day mysteries and old traditions are the subject of this inside view.

ISBN 978-974-843-467-4
WL Order Code 22 977
US$18.00

Bangkok 1999, 128 pp., 150 x 210 mm, pbk.
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 tribes of the Indo-Tibetan and Indo-Burma borderlands. (With a foreword by Jon Miceler.)

Dalton, Edward Tuite; Our Wars With the Burmese, Thai-Burmese Conflict 1539-1767. This may well be Thailand’s most famous history book. Known familiarly as Thai Rop Phama, it was first published in 1917 and quickly became very popular. The author gave the state he had just built a new national history by recounting 24 wars between Siam and Burma from 1539 to 1767. The book was later translated into English by a Burmese who had worked for Siam’s forestry department, and who had helped Prince Damrong with Burmese source materials. The tales which Prince Damrong selected from the chronicles have since entered school textbooks and popular culture. It was this book which first made famous the heroism of Queen Sriyothai, the elephant duel at Nong Sarai, King Naresuan’s “declaration of independence,” the guerrilla resistance of Bang-Rachan, and the drama of Ayuthaya’s fall.

Dalton, Edward Tuite; The New Capital of Burma. This book examines the possible factors involved in the current relocation of the capital in order to enrich and enhance an understanding about contemporary Burma, or the Union of Myanmar, in various aspects—including History, Geography, Political Science, Military Science, Economics, Sociology and Urban Architecture. This pioneering work makes the argument that moving the capital from Yangon to Naypyidaw is a profound and multi-faceted strategy which will increase the power of the current military regime to exercise strong and effective control over Burma in the future. Moreover, it provides useful information concerning geographical configuration and urban characteristics inside the new capital; and lastly, this book will greatly contribute to creating an academic knowledge about geopolitical transformations in Southeast Asian urban networks in the Twenty-first Century.

Dalton, Edward Tuite; On Horseback through Indochina. Vol. 1: Assam, Burma, and the Andamans and Nicobars. This volume provides an account of the adventurous journey German traveler Otto Ehlers undertook in 1891-1892. Volume I starts with an elephant hunt in Assam and ends on the Nicobar Islands in the Andaman Sea. Ehlers traveled to the Khassia Mountains with the chief elephant hunter of the Kheddah Department of British India, sailed on the Brahmaputra up north and followed British and Gurkha troops in their military campaign against the Maharaja of Manipur. Then he followed one of the British columns to Mandalay, from where he traveled to the ruby mines in the Shan States administered from Mogok, and further to Bhano to end this trip on the Irrawaddy in Rangoon. He then visited the Andaman Islands and its English penal colony and various islands of the Nicobar group. Ehlers interacted in his typical straightforward and humorous manner with primitive tribes and high officials alike. His quick-witted pen describes the Goros, several tribes of the Naga Mountains, the inhabitants of semi-independent Manipur, Mandalay and its bazaars, British and Gurkha army life in India and Upper Burma, the operation of ruby mines and their lack of profitability, the jail and zoological garden of Rangoon, the conditions of convicts in the Andamans, and various tribes of the Nicobars.
ous journey German traveler Otto Ehlers undertook in 1891-1892. This volume chronicles the journey starting from Moulmein on Burma's Andaman Sea coast and ending in Foofang on the border between the Sipsong Pana, now Yunnan, and French Tonkin, now Vietnam. Ehlers travels an unusual route; with intent to wander away from the itinerary followed by earlier explorers. Traveling without passports or official laissez-passers, but with letters of recommendation from Prince Danrong, Siam's Minister of the Interior, and the British Consul in Chiang Mai, Ehlers cunningly used the locals' fear of officialdom and his own imagination. His skillful use of both helped him evade all kinds of impositions, calamities, and problems in dealing with food supplies and means of transportation to cross through British and partly Chinese-claimed Shan States from Chiang Rai in Siam to Chiang Tung. When Ehlers and his party were refused entry by Chinese officials coming from Yunnan, he set off at night, headed for the border with France's Tonkin colony, and escaped through the tea gardens of Ybang in the Sipsong Pana. In the Shan States Ehlers observed the annual rocket firing competition and describes market towns and mule-caravans plying the Yunnan-Burma trails. Along his journey, Ehlers finds the time to observe and record what strikes him as unusual or at variance with other accounts of the numerous tribes and cities in the area. Hundreds of singular encounters with people are described and the logistics of shoestring traveling are documented in a unique and colorful style.

The Mons of Burma and Thailand

Volume 1. The Talaiangs

Robert Halliday

ISBN 978-974-753-420-7

WL Order Code 22 119

US$18.00

Bangkok 2000, repr. from 1917; 236 pp., 12 pp.
illus., 150 x 210 mm, pbk.

Halliday, Robert; The Mons of Burma and Thailand. Vol. 1. The Talaiangs

This is a two-volume selection of this author’s most important writings on the subject. Volume 1 is a reprint of his monograph, The Talaiangs, which was originally published in 1917 in Rangoon. Well over thirteen centuries ago the Mons established the earliest Buddhist civilization on the Southeast Asian mainland, and it was through them the Burmese and Northern Thais received not only their script, along with literary and technical texts, but also adopted their indigenous religious practices and administrative systems. Hal- liday’s assumptions about the important historical role played by the Mons, reflecting the views of C.O. Blagden, with whom he collaborated, have been vindicated in the 1960s following the discoveries of early archaeological sites and epigraphic data in Thailand. Therefore, Halliday’s work is a unique source on Mon culture and village life at the beginning of the twentieth century. Halliday’s historical photographs, incorporated in Volume 1, are complemented by photographs by Christian Bauer, the editor, taken in Burma and Thailand, presented in Volume 2.

Hürlimann, Martin; Photographic Impressions of Burma, Siam, Cambodia, Yunnan, Champa, and Vietnam

This book of photographs of the 1920s in Indochina presents 240 magnificent pictures of architecture, landscapes, and people in their daily activities. For each country there is a brief introduction in English. The photographs also include monuments of Champa, the disappeared kingdom on the coast of Vietnam. Various ethnic minorities of Southeast Asia are shown in their traditional costumes.

Halliday, Robert; The Mons of Burma and Thailand. Vol. 2. Selected Articles

Volume 2 features all of Halliday’s articles published in the Journal of the Burma Research Society as well as his two other monographs, A History of Kings (1923), and The Story of the Founding of Pegu (1923). This volume also has photographs by Christian Bauer, the editor of this volume of reprints.

ISBN 978-974-753-419-1

WL Order Code 22 120

US$21.00

illus. in col., 150 x 210 mm, pbk.

The Mons of Burma and Thailand. Vol. 2. Selected Articles

Robert Halliday

The Mons of Burma and Thailand. Vol. 1. The Talaiangs

Robert Halliday

ISBN 978-974-753-420-7

WL Order Code 22 119

US$18.00

Bangkok 2000, repr. from 1917; 236 pp., 12 pp.
illus., 150 x 210 mm, pbk.

Halliday, Robert; The Mons of Burma and Thailand. Vol. 1. The Talaiangs

This is a two-volume selection of this author’s most important writings on the subject. Volume 1 is a reprint of his monograph, The Talaiangs, which was originally published in 1917 in Rangoon. Well over thirteen centuries ago the Mons established the earliest Buddhist civilization on the Southeast Asian mainland, and it was through them the Burmese and Northern Thais received not only their script, along with literary and technical texts, but also adopted their indigenous religious practices and administrative systems. Halliday’s assumptions about the important historical role played by the Mons, reflecting the views of C.O. Blagden, with whom he collaborated, have been vindicated in the 1960s following the discoveries of early archaeological sites and epigraphic data in Thailand. Therefore, Halliday’s work is a unique source on Mon culture and village life at the beginning of the twentieth century. Halliday’s historical photographs, incorporated in Volume 1, are complemented by photographs by Christian Bauer, the editor, taken in Burma and Thailand, presented in Volume 2.
By V.C. Scott

The reader will discover ancient rock paintings, the archaeological landmarks of the Indian world on its way to Southeast Asia, the colorful history of the region since the first arrival of Westerners; he will also share the Moken nomads way of life.

This reprint offers historical material on the geology and gem-stones of the Mogok stone tract in Burma. The other works on the subject that have been reprinted are *Rabies of Mogok, Book of the Silken East* by V.C. Scott O’Connor, with an additional article On the Ruby Mines near Mogok by Robert Gordon, published in 1888. 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.

This reprint describes a journey during January to July 1906, from Weihaiwee, a Treaty Port situated at the easternmost tip of Shantung Province to Rangoon in Burma, with the purpose of gratifying his own desire to visit those parts of China least known to Europeans, and gain knowledge of the tribes inhabiting Eastern Tibet and Yunnan. The route covered some three to four hundred kilometers, the most difficult parts being the ones described in detail, backed by vivid photographs. Johnston aroused considerable interest as he was accompanied throughout by his pet bull-terrier. He visited the sacred Mount Omei in China and the town of Tali-fu near Lake Erh Hai, the center of the Tali Kingdom in the eighth to fourteenth century, which he reported to be a Ta or Shan Kingdom. Johnston entered Burma at Bhamo, enjoying the luxury of British colonial life. His wide reading sets his travel account apart. The text, reinforced with a short comparative table of a hundred words and expressions in six minority languages, relates it to ongoing scholarly debates on Buddhism, anthropology, and cultural history of East Asia.

This report incorporates papers and research reports prepared in the framework of the Symposium on Industrial Reform in Myanmar, sponsored by the Sasakawa Southeast Asia Cooperation Fund. Over a period of two years, researchers from Japan, Myanmar, and Thailand pursued three objectives, reflected in the results reported here: To make a comprehensive examination of the problems that Myanmar’s enterprises face as the country makes its transition to a market-oriented economy; to gain knowledge of current problems relative to Myanmar’s enterprises through conducting research and holding symposia for researchers and policymakers both in and outside Myanmar; To prepare policy recommendations for submission to the Government of Myanmar based on the results of these processes, in an effort to aid in its task of making its transition to a market-oriented economy. Thus, a wealth of hitherto unavailable information has been collected and is presented in this volume for the first time.

The portrait presented here is essentially that of Burmese Buddhism “on the hoof”, as it is practiced by the rank and file of lay Buddhists, mirroring the world as perceived through traditionalist Buddhist eyes. For the most part it is a strange world to Western perceptions—one almost from another planet, one “a thousand lives away” from it, one of karma, endless rebirths, nats and pagodas.

This report incorporates papers and research reports prepared in the framework of the Symposium on Industrial Reform in Myanmar, sponsored by the Sasakawa Southeast Asia Cooperation Fund. Over a period of two years, researchers from Japan, Myanmar, and Thailand pursued three objectives, reflected in the results reported here: To make a comprehensive examination of the problems that Myanmar’s enterprises face as the country makes its transition to a market-oriented economy; to gain knowledge of current problems relative to Myanmar’s enterprises through conducting research and holding symposia for researchers and policymakers both in and outside Myanmar; To prepare policy recommendations for submission to the Government of Myanmar based on the results of these processes, in an effort to aid in its task of making its transition to a market-oriented economy. Thus, a wealth of hitherto unavailable information has been collected and is presented in this volume for the first time.

This offers the reader an admirable survey and description of a sacral art that is yet too little studied, the rich Burmese tradition. Of particular importance in this collection are the pieces forged in the Shan States depicting various incidents in the life of the Buddha as well as the many pieces representing the Buddha in royal attire, herein designated the “Jambuptiti”-type. Whether the artifacts displayed are of narrative scenes, single figures, votive stupas, or house temples we have in this collection the full range of craftsmanship expressing, in various “gradients of quality”, Burmese Buddhist iconographic ideals.

A Thousand Lives Away: Buddhism in Contemporary Burma

The portrait presented here is essentially that of Burmese Buddhism “on the hoof”, as it is practiced by the rank and file of lay Buddhists, mirroring the world as perceived through traditionalist Buddhist eyes. For the most part it is a strange world to Western perceptions—one almost from another planet, one “a thousand lives away” from it, one of karma, endless rebirths, nats and pagodas.

This report incorporates papers and research reports prepared in the framework of the Symposium on Industrial Reform in Myanmar, sponsored by the Sasakawa Southeast Asia Cooperation Fund. Over a period of two years, researchers from Japan, Myanmar, and Thailand pursued three objectives, reflected in the results reported here: To make a comprehensive examination of the problems that Myanmar’s enterprises face as the country makes its transition to a market-oriented economy; to gain knowledge of current problems relative to Myanmar’s enterprises through conducting research and holding symposia for researchers and policymakers both in and outside Myanmar; To prepare policy recommendations for submission to the Government of Myanmar based on the results of these processes, in an effort to aid in its task of making its transition to a market-oriented economy. Thus, a wealth of hitherto unavailable information has been collected and is presented in this volume for the first time.
by the early 1900s, turned Burma’s oil fields into “a matter of great Imperial importance” for the British Government. The allure of these oil fields attracted not only the twinza (Burmese oil miners), but a cash-strapped Burmese King, tenacious Scottish oil men and investors, predatory oil companies and last but not least, canny and foolish speculators.

Luce bases his conclusions on references in written sources 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 linguistic material will be widely welcomed and is bound to make a major and lasting contribution to this growing field of interest.

Luce bases his conclusions on references in written sources 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 linguistic material will be widely welcomed and is bound to make a major and lasting contribution to this growing field of interest.
presented here, he also updated the discussion on how best to realize the shortcut offered by the narrowness of the Kra Isthmus. A project he presented to King Chulalongkorn. F. de Lesseps, of Suez Canal fame, worked on the pilot study contained in this book.

WL Order Code 22 675
US$50.00
Bangkok 2012, 192 pp., illus. 15 pp. in col., 1 map, 215 x 295 mm

Mahlö, Dietrich; The Early Coins of Myanmar (Burma) Messengers From the Past
is the first in-depth study of Pyu and Mon coins, as well as coins found in Arakan, based on various private and public collections. These coins are silver and gold. The nine chapters deal with:

- Pre-Srivatsa coins (south and central Burma)
- Pyu coins with different designs and from different periods
- Candra coins from Arakan
- Mon coins (from the Gulf of Martaban coast)

This book serves as a detailed coin catalog, but its real strength is its in-depth approach from a scholarly and historical point of view. It is the most recent and most comprehensive scholarly work of recent times (and in close consultation with many other scholars and experts) to examine this great variety of coins. The author provides:

- A chronology of the coins.
- An analysis of the metal composition of the coins.
- An extensive list of existing literature, pointing out the shortcomings of earlier publications. The author brings the current knowledge in this field up to date.
- Historical and cultural contexts. The Arakan coin section is important in that the coins bear the names of kings, from a period for which written records are scarce.
- A map showing locations of coin finds.
- Depictions of all coins in their original size (some are also enlarged).
- A color section depicting some of the coins as well as other artifacts.

This book is a must for Burma coin collectors, historians, and archaeologists were given an artificial unity by the fact that they were all under the patronage of the Ari monks. These Ari monks had some acquaintance with the Buddhist scriptures, gloried in the name of Buddha, and wore dark brown robes and conical hats. But they also presided over the nat spirit festival at which hundreds of animals were sacrificed. The nine chapters of this book deal with: folk elements in Burmese Buddhism; the nine Gods; the feast of the New Year; the cult of alchemy; the cult of the magus; the Lord of the Great Mountain; the thirty-seven Lords; initiation ceremonies; and the Ari monks and the introduction of Buddhism.

ISBN 978-974-753-445-0
WL Order Code 22 180
US$18.00
Bangkok 2000, repr. from 1990; 168 pp., 8 pp. illus., 3 maps, 150 x 210 mm, pbk.

This book presents the first fully-researched account of the Army’s dramatic role in war-torn Burma from Japanese surrender to final evacuation. It presents the achievements of the British, African, Indian Army and Burma Army units of Burma Command. The most important of these was the suppression in February-April 1947 of an incipient “dacoit dictatorship” in central Burma aimed at subverting the moderate government of Aung San, the Burman national hero. The book also records what happened to the losers, the 70,000 surrendered Japanese troops. Beyond that, new light is thrown on the tragic assassinations of Aung San and most of his ministerial colleagues in July 1947, absolving the British authorities and HQ Burma Command of any vestige of responsibility or blame. The work sets out an accurate statement of force levels in Burma in 1945-48. In so doing it discredits the lamentably false picture presented by the HM Stationery Office official history, Burma—The Struggle for Independence 1944-1948. Using a hitherto unpublished and revealing top secret document, the author gives a badly needed re-appraisal of the last two British Governors of Burma. Finally, General Briggs, the General Officer Commanding, emerges as the unsung hero whose quiet determination avoided a Vietnam in Burma. This account of a peaceful transfer of power in difficult and dangerous circumstances may help a new generation in Burma on their hard road to democracy and national reconciliation. It is an absorbing and long-overdue tribute to the men and women who served in the armed forces of the Crown in post-war Burma.

ISBN 978-974-753-426-9
WL Order Code 22 171
US$28.00
Bangkok 2000, repr. from 1910; 384 pp., 72 pp. illus., 150 x 210 mm, pbk.

Milne, Leslie; The Home of an Eastern Clan: A Study of the Palaungs of the Shan States
This is a detailed study on all aspects of life and culture of the Palaungs of the Shan States. This study, which was researched in the 1910s and published in 1924, deals for the most part with the Katur tribe of the Palaungs. They live in or near Namhsan, the capital of Tawngpeng, which was nominally a Shan State but which was governed by a Palaung chief then, and inhabited almost entirely by Palaungs. The Palaungs are a Mon-Khmer speaking group (as are the Lannet in Laos). Since her first encounters with the Palaungs in 1906-1908 the author learned the language of the main dialect spoken in Namhsan. This scarce book is still one of the main studies on the subject and covers chapters on babies, young girls and boys, young men and maidens, marriage, the dwelling and home life, village life, medicine, customs on child birth and death, religion and cosmology, and some details on proverbs and folktales—from a female perspective.

ISBN 978-974-753-426-9
WL Order Code 22 171
US$28.00
Bangkok 2000, repr. from 1910; 384 pp., 72 pp. illus., 150 x 210 mm, pbk.

Milne, Leslie; Shans at Home: Burma’s Shan States in the Early 1900s
This reprint offers a colorful account of the Shan States, where the author, Mrs. Leslie Milne, lived...
from 1906-1907, six months in Hsipaw and then fifteen months in the Namkhain valley of the Shweli River. For most of the time she was the only foreign resident; being a member of the Royal Asiatic Society and Bombay Natural History Society no doubt prepared her to live the life of an explorer to the full. She studied most aspects of Shan life, particularly family life, illustrating her observations with a host of remarkable photographs. Language, folklore, villagers at work, crafts, medicine and charms, Shan cosmology, are all discussed in lively anecdotes, peppered with astute observations. Blessed with such a keen interest in all that crosses her path, she happily sprinkles her account with critical remarks about this simple life, and of the British for their failure to cash in on their empire building. Her passion for textiles and her other preferred pastime—natural history—led her to record natural dyes and products, and nature in general, noting that both were already losing out, albeit to German rather than British traders. The book is enhanced by two chapters on the history and literature of the Shan States by the Reverend Wilbur Willis Cochrane.

No ISBN
WL Order Code 7106
US$43.00
New York 1993, 343 pp., 1 map, 165 x 245 mm
Mirante, Edith T.; Burmese Looking Glass

ISBN 978-974-753-400-9
WL Order Code 22 079
US$36.00
Bangkok 1999, 186 pp., 76 pp. illus., partly in col., 210 x 290 mm, pbk.
Moilanen, Irene & Sergey Ozhegov; Mirrored in Wood: Burmese Art and Architecture
This overview presents the traditional art of wood carving and use of wood in building in Burma from a historical perspective. In the early Burmese context the wood carvers’ art was honed for religious purposes: to create sculptures to venerate the Buddha. These and other woodcarving motifs of decorative and legendary nature evolved but maintained continuity to the present time despite loss in the 1300-1700 era due to disruptive events in the country that somehow became locked in time. More recent movement struggling for democracy within the government controlled areas. Above all, this book is a personal rediscovery of an enchanting and mysterious country that somehow became locked in time.

WL Order Code 22 609
US$50.00
Bangkok 2007, 524 pp., illus., 56 pp. illus. in col., 210 x 295 mm, pbk. (Burmese & English text)
Munier, Christophe & Myint Aung; Burmese Buddhist Murals, Volume 1—Epigraphic Corpus of the Pown 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, Pown 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 4479
US$22.00
London 1988, 150 pp., 10 pp. photos, 144 x 224 mm
Nassif, Rames; U Thant in New York 1961-1971

WL Order Code 5824
US$22.00
London 1991, 269 pp., 8 pp. photographs, 140 x 222 mm
O’Brien, Harriet; Forgotten Land: A Rediscovery of Burma
The book leads us through a land of elephants, pagodas and Buddha images; a country whose associations with the Empire are encapsulated in Kipling’s Road to Mandalay. It also captures the other Burma, a land of political repression and warring factions; a military dictatorship fighting ethnic rebel forces in the borderlands and set against a more recent movement struggling for democracy within the government controlled areas. Above all, this book is a personal rediscovery of an enchanting and mysterious country that somehow became locked in time.

ISBN 978-974-849-517-0
WL Order Code 21 067
US$36.00
Bangkok 1996, repr. from 1907; 470 pp., fully illus., 8 pp. in col., 4 folded maps + plans, 150 x 210 mm, pbk.
O’Connor, V.C. Scott; Mandalay and Other Cities of the Past in Burma
First published in 1907, this book is still an important source of information for all who are curious about this fascinating country that has only recently begun the process of change. V.C. Scott O’Connor served in Burma at the turn of the century as a British colonial officer. His extensive travels took him to numerous cities, all of which had a great influence on Burmese history, art and culture. From his experiences, the author recreates Burmese history through 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.

Please check our web page at www.whitelotuspress.com for our large section of books on India, Indonesia, Malaysia, New Guinea, including antiquarian books.
Apart from new materials that were hitherto unknown, many new interpre-
tations of old materials have been proposed. This text reveals the prevalence of
the Sarvastivada in Old Prome, the definite existence of Mahayanist and Tantric
texts in the monastic libraries of Upper Burma, and the unrecognized representa-
tions of gods and goddesses belonging to the Mahayana tradition and its allied
pantheons. The text also establishes that the Samanakuttakas, are identical with
the Arts, both branded heterodox sects. It indicates the time and place whence
the Mahayana and its allied cults penetrated Burma, as well as their con-
tinued existence long after the glorious reformation of Anawrahta in 1057-1058
AD. There are sufficient indications that the numerous followers of these sects
played a significant role in the religious life of Upper Burma. The six chapters
deal with: 1. Sarvastivada in Ancient Prome; 2. Sanskrit Inscriptions: Sanskrit
Buddhist Texts; 3. Gods and Goddesses of Northern Buddhism; 4. The Ari sect
and the Samanakuttakas; 5. Testimony of Buddhist Monks; and 6. When and
whence did Sanskrit Buddhism penetrate Burma?

The Pentagonal Monuments of Pagan

These monuments are exceptional in the ancient architecture of Southeast Asia and are indeed rare in the whole history of architecture. This original
study by Pierre Richard, architect and member of the École française d’Extré-
me Orient, presents 17 monuments, discussing the doctrinal, historical, and architec-
tural features of these unique achievements of Burmese genius.

The Administrative Efforts of the Shan State Government

3. Development Efforts of the Shan State Govern-
ment Period (1890-1948)

2. Kokang During the Colonial Administration

Period (1890-1948)

1. Sarvastivada in Ancient Prome

No ISBN

US$18.00

US$21.50

Cheshire 1986, 18 pp., 5 pp. illus., 210 x 300
mm, pbk

Sai Kham Mong; Kokang and Kachin in the
Shan state (1945-1960)

1. Burma’s Northeast Special Distract

2. Kokang During the Colonial Administration

Period (1890-1948)

3. Development Efforts of the Shan State Govern-
ment

4. Intrusion of the KMT Troops into Kokang

5. The Administrative Efforts of the Shan State Government

No ISBN

US$18.00

US$21.50

Banknotes of Burma

Robinson, M. & L. A. Shaw; The Coins and
Banknotes of Burma

The Coins and Banknotes of Burma

The Die Varieties of Nineteenth Century Burmese Copper Coins


WL Order Code 2 440

US$53.00

Manchester 1980, 189 pp., fully illus., 14 pp. in
col., 3 maps, 165 x 230 mm, pbk.

Robinson, M. & L. A. Shaw; The Coins and
Banknotes of Burma

No ISBN

US$53.00

WL Order Code 2 440

ISBN 978-974-994-047-1

WL Order Code N4351

US$13.00

Bangkok 2005, 201 pp., 145 x 210 mm, pbk

Sai Kham Mong; Kokang and Kachin in the
Shan state (1945-1960)

1. Burma’s Northeast Special Distract

2. Kokang During the Colonial Administration

Period (1890-1948)

3. Development Efforts of the Shan State Govern-
ment

4. Intrusion of the KMT Troops into Kokang

5. The Administrative Efforts of the Shan State Government

ISBN 978-974-843-426-1

WL Order Code 22 015

US$20.00

Bangkok 1998, repr. from 1911; 150 pp., 8 pp. illus., 150 x 210 mm, pbk.

P.B., E.M.; A Year on the Irrawaddy

This account was written by the wife of an oil-
boat captain plying the trade on the Irrawaddy
River in Burma. It is the unassuming tale of the
hard lives of sailors and shore men alike. The turn
of the century, when this wife took the unusual step of following her husband
on board for most of her time in Burma, saw many changes in the daily life on
the river: not least those caused by a small boom in trading and in the exploi-
tation of primary resources by British companies. The many anecdotes in this
account make for a colorful and insightful picture of the life of those who were
living outside the colonial circles and high officialdom that are usually the sub-
jects of expatriates’ reports of a tour of duty in the colony. Today’s travelers to
Burma may find this book interesting and useful comparative material and will,
no doubt, notice how little has changed in the lives of the common people with
the passing of regimes and doctrines.


WL Order Code 21 469

US$42.00

Bangkok 1991, 157 pp., fully illus., 210 x 295
mm

Pichard, Pierre; The Pentagonal Monuments of
Pagan

These monuments are exceptional in the ancient
architecture of Southeast Asia and are indeed rare in the whole history of architecture. This original
study by Pierre Richard, architect and member of the École française d’Extré-
me Orient, presents 17 monuments, discussing the doctrinal, historical, and architec-
tural features of these unique achievements of Burmese genius.

ISBN 978-974-994-076-0

WL Order Code 760

US$18.00

Rangoon 1970s, repr. from 1936; 118 pp., 155 x
240 mm

Ray, Nihar-Rangan; Sanskrit Buddhism in
Burma

The materials used in this monograph are mostly
archaeological, but also include archaeologically
substantiated literary sources so as to cover all
relevant inscriptions, sculptures, paintings and monuments known within Bur-
ma. Apart from new materials that were hitherto unknown, many new interpre-

ISBN 978-974-480-122-7

WL Order Code 22 571

US$18.00

Bangkok 2008, repr. from 1904; 158 pp., text il-
lus., 8 pp. illus., 8 pp. in col., 150 x 210 mm, pbk.

O’Connor, V.C. Scott; Rubies of Mogok:
Thabeit-Kyn, Capelan, Mogok

This reprint covers book 12 (chapters 44-48) of
The Silken East: A Record of Life and Travel in
Burma, which was published in 1904. This reprint
has five additional photographs from Natural History 1928, the Journal of the
American Museum of Natural History. These pictures show scenes from Mogok
and the ruby mines. Further six illustrations are from the In 1887-1888, made during the Third Anglo-Burmese War. It also
contains an article, On the Ruby Mines Near Mogok, Burma by Robert Gordon,
which was originally published by the Royal Geographical Society in 1888. This
reprint is part of a series to bring together historical material on the Ruby Mines
District in Burma. The other works are: Ruby Mines District of the Burma Gazet-
teer—The Geology and Gem-Stones of the Mogok Stone Tract.


WL Order Code 21 469

US$42.00

Bangkok 1991, 157 pp., fully illus., 210 x 295
mm

Pichard, Pierre; The Pentagonal Monuments of
Pagan

These monuments are exceptional in the ancient
architecture of Southeast Asia and are indeed rare in the whole history of architecture. This original
study by Pierre Richard, architect and member of the École française d’Extré-
me Orient, presents 17 monuments, discussing the doctrinal, historical, and architec-
tural features of these unique achievements of Burmese genius.
introduces the reader to the remarkable cultural variety and modern transformations of this virtually unknown region bridging Southeast Asia and South Asia. At the same time it explores how, from the 1860s to the late twentieth century, photographers have portrayed the Chittagong Hill Tracts and their inhabitants. These photographers were both outsiders (travelers, officials, missionaries, anthropologists, development workers) and local people capturing their own world as they saw it. The 20 carefully documented chapters include: Creating a Colonial Aristocracy, The Public Display of Power, Images of Nature and Destruction, Religions of the Hills, Bodies and Costumes, Developing the Hills, and Lifestyles. The Chittagong Hill Tracts is the first comprehensive work on this complex region of Asia.

The Karen People of Burma (1910), Textiles, Crafts and Customs of Burma’s Women World (1910) documents the travels of a German couple researching Burma’s tribal women in 1910-1911. Published in 1922 as a complement to scientific articles with the purpose of making available unique photographic material it has long remained obscure. Because of the early period during which the photographs were taken they offer a view of the authentic styles of dressing and textiles not yet influenced by large-scale “modernization”. The Schermans paid special attention to this modernizing trend and to migrations. This study comprises illustrated descriptions of Burmese, Shan, Palaung, Karen, Kachin, Chin, Naga and Lisu women’s dress. It offers insights in some other aspects of the migrations and of the material cultures of these tribes such as paper-making, livelihood and various customs. There is also material on religious practices, illustrated with photographs. An addendum discusses a few typical women’s songs.

The Army-State in Burma since 1962 (1962 coup d’état) which ended the country’s brief experiment with parliamentary government. Implementing socialist economic policies in central Burma and a hard line against ethnic and communist insurgents in the border areas, Ne Win’s Army-State presided over the country’s fall from prosperity to Least-Developed Nation status by 1987. The following year, a new martial law regime the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC) brutally suppressed a nationwide movement for democracy that drew on the country’s colonial-era traditions of revolutionary nationalism. Although SLORC promoted an open economy, including foreign private investment, the second army-state operates on the same assumptions as its predecessor: that government is synonymous with pacification, unquestioned central control and cultural homogenization. The author argues that while the post-1988 junta, renamed the State Peace and Development Council in November 1997, claims a unique mission in defending national unity and social order, its policies generate political disunity and socioeconomic disorder. Tragically, genuine order, the key to Burma’s development, remains out of reach as the 21st century dawns.

The Chittagong Hill Tracts: Living in a Borderland This work examines the borderland between Burma, India and Bangladesh, inhabited by twelve distinct ethnic groups with strong cultural and linguistic links with Southeast Asia. The three specialist authors of this unique book have assembled more than 400 mostly unpublished photographs, many in color, from over 50 private collections. The Chittagong Hill Tracts: Living in a Borderland introduces the reader to the remarkable cultural variety and modern transformations of this virtually unknown region bridging Southeast Asia and South Asia. At the same time it explores how, from the 1860s to the late twentieth century, photographers have portrayed the Chittagong Hill Tracts and their inhabitants. These photographers were both outsiders (travelers, officials, missionaries, anthropologists, development workers) and local people capturing their own world as they saw it. The 20 carefully documented chapters include: Creating a Colonial Aristocracy, The Public Display of Power, Images of Nature and Destruction, Religions of the Hills, Bodies and Costumes, Developing the Hills, and Lifestyles. The Chittagong Hill Tracts is the first comprehensive work on this complex region of Asia.

The Burman: His Life and Notions Burmese culture, society and daily life—past and present. Shway Yoe, the Burmese pseudonym of Sir J.G. Scott, completed this work

An addendum discusses a few typical women’s songs.
in the country’s rich cultural and religious mix and to changing political circumstances. The book traces the history of dance and theater in Burma in the courts and in the countryside, and describes the various dances, plays, and musical accompaniment that evolved as a result of changing tastes and the need to attract audiences. Drawing on hitherto unavailable Burmese sources, the author also presents a vivid picture of the little known and precious world of the court entertainers and itinerant troops and the leading personalities of the times.

WL Order Code 8108
US$17.00

Kaithapam 1995, 122 pp., 30 pp. illus., 16 pp. in col., 135 x 200 mm

Singer, Noel F.; Burmese Dance and Theatre
Although Burma’s dance styles were originally influenced by neighboring cultures and its theater forms by the staging of Buddhist stories and propitiation ceremonies of spirit cults, both genres developed distinctive forms in response to the country’s rich cultural and religious mix and to changing political circumstances. The book traces the history of dance and theater in Burma in the courts and in the countryside, and describes the various dances, plays, and musical accompaniment that evolved as a result of changing tastes and the need to attract audiences. Drawing on hitherto unavailable Burmese sources, the author also presents a vivid picture of the little known and precious world of the court entertainers and itinerant troops and the leading personalities of the times.

WL Order Code 8813
US$42.00

New Delhi 2004, 285 pp. illus., 23 pp. illus. in col., 1 map, 190 x 250 mm

Singer, Noel R.; The Sorcerer-King and that “Great Abortion” at Mingun
In 1790, Badon Min, the sorcerer-king of Myan-

mar (Burma) embarked on a project to create the Mingun pagoda, which, if completed would have been higher than the Great Pyramid in Egypt. This tyrant and his sycophantic court inhabited an exotic and rigorously feudal world: Mi the City of Immortals, where glittering ceremonies were a way of life. But beneath this ostensibly benign exterior lurked a nightmarish realm of sorcery, spells and death by ceremonial drowning. Adopted Hindu gods and indigenous spirits dominated the lives of everyone. The spin-doctors at court were unsurpassed, and spun fabulous tales regarding their Master of the Celestial Weapon who “like unto the kings of the universe who governed the four great islands of the solar system were versed in charms and spells of fourteen descriptions”. And despite being the son of a peasant claimed descent from the Emperor Asoka of India no less. So deluded was he by his cronies in the occult arts, he even declared himself to be Maitreya the Merciful Buddha. Yet over a period of thirty-seven years, he was responsible for the death of thousands. Despite this some authors still portray him as an unblemished and oh-so-pious being. The author has delved into previously unavailable indigenous records and contemporary foreign accounts to produce a warts and all portrait of Badon Min, his achievements, murderous indignations and failures. And in the process has uncovered sex scandals and vital evidence that the impossibly ambitious Mingun project was never completed. The text is enriched with many illustrations by the author, together with other rare unpublished material, which brings to life the colorful reign of this extraordinarily volatile man and the personalities, who came into contact with him.

ISBN 978-813-130-405-1
WL Order Code 9579
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.

ISBN 978-974-480-040-4
WL Order Code 22 352
US$28.00

Bangkok 2003, repr. from 1972; 223 pp., 13 pp. illus., 2 pp. maps, 150 x 210 mm, pbk.

Stewart, A.T.Q.; The Pagoda War: Lord Dufferin and the Fall of the Kingdom of Ava, 1885-6
This work records the British attack on Upper Burma. In November 1885 10,000 British and Indian troops were transported up the Irrawaddy in steamers of the Flotilla Com-
pany. After a few skirmishes they occupied Mandalay and deposed King Thibaw and Queen Supayalat, who were sent into exile in India. Upper Burma was then annexed to the British Empire. Why did it bring only discredit on the soldiers who carried it out? Strangely enough, some of the answers to these questions are to be found in Ireland. For the leading figures in this Burmese drama were almost all Irishmen, from the Viceroy of India, Lord Dufferin, to the special correspondent of The Times. Edward Molyan, who pursued a personal vendetta against the British administration in Burma. Dr. Stewart has based his fascinating account of the Mandalay campaign on Lord Dufferin’s vice-regal correspondence and on sources in the India Office Records and Library.

ISBN 978-974-849-647-4
WL Order Code 21 816
US$30.00

London, Bangkok 1995, 256 pp., 8 pp. illus. in b&w, 1 map, 155 x 235 mm, pbk.

Stibbe, Philip G.; Return via Rangoon: A Young Chindit Survives the Jungle and Japanese Captivity
The story of the Chindits, and how Wingate was able to forge out of this heterogeneous collection of men a fighting force which became and has re-
mained one of the legends of the Second World War. Stibbe vividly describes the training of this ill-assorted bunch for the First
Chindit Expedition and the way in which Wingate prepared them for the ordeals ahead. Alas, as with so many of the best-laid plans, things went awry and Stibbe ended up a prisoner of the Japanese, incarcerated in a gaol in Rangoon. How he managed to survive the appalling sadism of his captors in the following years is even more extraordinary. His account of his time in prison vividly conveys the lowest depths of man’s inhumanity to fellow man, and the will of man to survive under the gravest of circumstances.

The ethnologist, connected with the Hamburg Museum for Ethnology, spent years studying Pagan in present-day Myanmar, one of the largest collections of Buddhist temples in the world. His study and collection of artifacts turned out to be of exceptional importance, increased as the inevitable development of the great continental railway line that links Burma to India, and as the first railway of the British Empire and of leading countries in which British capital was extensively invested, or in which British political interests were centered. (Twentieth Century Impressions of Burma was also reprinted by White Lotus.)

Burma at one time formed an integral part of Britain’s Indian empire, but it was something more than an Indian province. Its geographical position, with a frontier that marches with the boundaries of the Chinese Empire and of French Indochina, a mighty waterway that gives access to the vast mountain regions of Indo-China, a mighty waterway that gives access to the vast mountain regions of China closed to foreigners, crossed the Hills and left Burma via an area of India closed to foreigners. He was detained by communist rebels, handed over to Kachin rebels and arrested by the Indian army. But Among Insurgents is more than an extraordinary adventure story. It describes the Kachins, the most important of Burma’s “hidden colonies”, of whom very little has been written, offers a brief and readable analysis of the Burmese civil war, including its ethnic and religious dimensions, and examines the symbiotic relationship between the civil war and the international drugs trade. Shelby Tucker interviewed poppy farmers and leaders on both sides of the narcotics divide, and his report to the US National Security Council may have contributed to Washington’s changed perception of the Burma Army as the main player in the trade. This book is a necessary supplement to Bertil Lintner’s Land of Jade, first published in 1990.
The reports are richly illustrated with engravings and period photographs. Roads, and educational and administrative buildings and systems. Gaston Cahen, Vietnamese. Finally, after France marched into the northern part of Vietnam, then monuments, virtually the only remnants left of an indigenous culture displaced by the present-day Vietnam. Charles Lemire presents an overview of the rich Cham monstments of Hue and of his audience with King Thu-Duc of Annam when the exchange of a treaty with France sealed the fate of Annam, the middle part of work in the interior of Vietnam on various French colonial public works. The author lived for years among the Mois, which means “savages” in Vietnamese, who comprise several hill tribes. He also spent considerable time with the Cham, the curious remnants of the great Mohammedan Champa state. The book is lavishly illustrated with period photographs of these hill people and their customs in which captain Baudesson took a special interest. Their social life and religious rites are placed in the wider context of studies of primitive peoples in other parts of the world. Baudesson’s descriptions of their art and culture are characterized by great respect for those who would soon suffer so much from the growing influence of colonial ventures brought by way of the railway line on which he was himself working.

This compilation volume provides reports by various French writers on the early development of the French colony of Indochina, present-day Vietnam. Pierre Barrelin’s (1859) account of the colonial history of Cochinhina, the southern part of Vietnam, is supplemented by an 1892 article on the considerable developments that took place in Saigon. Diplomat Broassard de Corbigny (1878) provides descriptions of Hue and of his audience with King Thu-Duc of Annam when the exchange of a treaty with France sealed the fate of Annam, the middle part of present-day Vietnam. Charles Lemire presents an overview of the rich Cham monuments, virtually the only remnants left of an indigenous culture displaced by the Vietnamese. Finally, after France marched into the northern part of Vietnam, then called Tonkin, it took development firmly in hand and established railway lines, roads, and educational and administrative buildings and systems. Gaston Cahen saw these developments in 1892 and reported on them and the ideas behind them. The reports are richly illustrated with engravings and period photographs. This lively report published by Captain Henry Baudesson in 1932 upon returning from years of work in the interior of Vietnam on various French colonial public works. The author lived for years among the Mois, which means “savages” in Vietnamese, who comprise several hill tribes. He also spent considerable time with the Cham, the curious remnants of the great Mohammedan Champa state. The book is lavishly illustrated with period photographs of these hill people and their customs in which captain Baudesson took a special interest. Their social life and religious rites are placed in the wider context of studies of primitive peoples in other parts of the world. Baudesson’s descriptions of their art and culture are characterized by great respect for those who would soon suffer so much from the growing influence of colonial ventures brought by way of the railway line on which he was himself working.

This compilation volume provides reports by various French writers on the early development of the French colony of Indochina, present-day Vietnam. Pierre Barrelin’s (1859) account of the colonial history of Cochinhina, the southern part of Vietnam, is supplemented by an 1892 article on the considerable developments that took place in Saigon. Diplomat Broassard de Corbigny (1878) provides descriptions of Hue and of his audience with King Thu-Duc of Annam when the exchange of a treaty with France sealed the fate of Annam, the middle part of present-day Vietnam. Charles Lemire presents an overview of the rich Cham monuments, virtually the only remnants left of an indigenous culture displaced by the Vietnamese. Finally, after France marched into the northern part of Vietnam, then called Tonkin, it took development firmly in hand and established railway lines, roads, and educational and administrative buildings and systems. Gaston Cahen saw these developments in 1892 and reported on them and the ideas behind them. The reports are richly illustrated with engravings and period photographs.
With its fascinating subject matter, The Railways and Tramways of Viet Nam will be of interest not only to railway enthusiasts, researchers and historians, but also to the average visitor to this captivating country.

It will also be an essential tool for the “platform-end” rail fan, with appendices containing locomotive technical data, running numbers and depot allocations, a complete station/km listing for all operational Vietnamese railway lines and a directory of key contacts in the Vietnamese railway sector, including diesel depots and stabling points.

---

**ISBN 978-974-849-632-0**
WL Order Code 21 782
US$10.00

Bangkok 1995, 347 pp., 130 x 200 mm, pbk.

Eckardt, James; **Boat People**

Boat People is a panoramic novel of greed and compassion, violence and family love, desperation and hope. It is September 1981, the high tide of boat people flight from Vietnam. Front the Mekong Delta port of Rach Gia, one boat—crammed with fishermen, farmers, political refugees and urban hustlers—runs a 300-mile gauntlet of pirates and storms for the safe haven of the Songkhla Refugee Camp. Here the survivors meet the West in the form of religious idealists and burnt-out aid workers. Some boat people are drawn to black market gangs; others to public service or official corruption. Fantasies plot against each other and grapple for advantage. Covering the refugee beat for the American Consulate, Dan Swartz is torn between being a cynical observer and a reluctant participant in the drama of the camp. Nguyen Xuan Tong is torn too, between loyalty to his gang and his love for Le Thuy Linh. Her protector, the beautiful Huynh Thi Quan, plays her would-be lover Fred Butterworth against gang leader Huyan Anh. As tensions in the camp flash into violence, both Dan Swartz and Nguyen Xuan Tong are forced to make a painful moral choice: in a snake’s nest of deception and counterplot, where do they stand?

---

**ISBN 978-974-753-498-6**
WL Order Code 22 235
US$18.00

Bangkok 2002, first English trans. of 1894; 252 pp., 20 pp. illus., 1 map, 150 x 210 mm, pbk.


The third volume of this trilogy provides an account of the adventurous journey German traveler Otto Ehlers undertook in 1892-1893. This work reports on the journey starting in Poofang on the border between the Sipsong Pana, now Yunnan, and French Tonkin, where the Nam Ma is crossed with a small caravan of three mules and the author’s Kashmir pony. Ehlers travels an unusual route between the Black River and the Red River and through the tea districts on the Vietnamese-Chinese border, passing through all major settlements of the time: Phong Tho, Barat, Laichau, Lao Kai, Trai Hut, Hong Hoa, Sonlai, Hanoi, and Hai Phong. Considered a spy by the French officers in Tonkin, Ehlers was forced to continue part of his journey by junk on the Red River down to Hanoi. He then sailed to Da Nang, Saigon, and Singapore, from where he visited the Sultanate of Johore, and onwards to Siam as the guest of H.M. King Chulalongkorn at Koh Si Chang. He also visited Bangkok, Bang Pa In, and Ayuthaya. Ehlers insightfully, mercilessly, and humorously dissect all that meets his inquiring eyes: the deplorable situation of French personnel in Tonkin in respect to life style, living quarters, and hygiene, the German mercenaries in the French Foreign Legion, basically fighting France’s war against the rebels in Tonkin, the true state of the Black Thai irregular troops guarding the country between the Black River and the Red River against Black Flag pirates, the colorful costumes and customs of various tribesmen, trade on the Red River and across the Yunnanese borders, Polish Clara of the German mercenaries in Cochin-china, foreign government advisers traveling to idleness in Siam, the livelihood of the Bangkok Siamese, the comings and goings in Sampeng, Bangkok’s Chinese district, Siamese theater, the cremation grounds for the poor at Wat Saket, and many other colorful descriptions cast in Ehler’s own brand of travelogue writing.

---

**ISBN 978-974-849-581-1**
WL Order Code 21 628
US$33.00

Bangkok 1993, repr. from 1972; 250 pp., 150 x 210 mm, pbk.

FitzGerald, C. P.; **The Southern Expansion of the Chinese People**

Since the beginning of reliable historical evidence, Chinese influence, culture, and power have always moved southward. In the first part of this book, FitzGerald details how Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Thailand, and Burma had all, to varying degrees, come under the influence of and acknowledged the power of China. Malaya, Java, Sumatra, and Borneo, which never actually owed allegiance to China, nonetheless also experienced China’s influence and power. China’s political influence in Southeast Asia declined when southwestern territorial expansion ended with the rise of the Manchu Dynasty in 1664. Later, a massive migration of individual Chinese resulted in the large minorities of Chinese that can still be found in many Southeast Asian countries today. In the second part of his book, the author examines the cultural, economic, and political effects of this migration on the countries concerned and their implications for the future. Many of FitzGerald’s comments are prescient and pertinent today, and the book presents vital historical facts which need to be taken into account in any assessment of the probable future of the area. The secret Chinese expansion into Burma and the Andaman Sea confirms the projection the author made 30 years ago.

---

**ISBN 978-974-843-441-4**
WL Order Code 22 060
US$33.00

Bangkok 1999, first English trans. of 1889-1891; 628 pp., illus., 150 x 210 mm, pbk.

Hocquard, Édouard; **War and Peace in Hanoi and Tonkin. A Field-Report of the Franco-Chinese War and on Customs and Beliefs of the Vietnamese (1884-1885)**

This work is the field report of a French medical doctor serving in the Franco-Chinese war over Tonkin and Annam in the period 1884-1885. The book reports the conditions under which this war was fought in the plains and hills of North Vietnam and describes a number of skirmishes between French and Chinese troops. However, Dr Édouard Hocquard was much more than an army doctor of the first class, with the rank of major, actively engaged in caring for wounded soldiers, he was also a keen observer of the customs and beliefs of the Vietnamese. His attention was especially focused on social issues and the lifestyle of the Vietnamese, but he was also a meticulous observer of natural history. Numerous splendid, and previously unpublished, plates of scenes of peace and war in the Vietnamese countryside and of picturesque towns make for a colorful and worthy addition to Dr Hocquard’s descriptions.

---

**ISBN 978-974-588-607-8**
WL Order Code 6335
US$55.00

Singapore, 1993, 238 pp., fully illus. in col., 195 x260 mm.

Honda, Hiromu & Noriki Shimazu; **Vietnamese and Chinese Ceramics Used in the Japanese Tea Ceremony**

The book covers ceramics from Vietnam, and porcelain and stoneware from China. With an Introduction by Barbara Harrison.
This volume completes our survey of the textiles of the highland minority peoples of Vietnam. It covers peoples speaking languages classified as Mon-Khmer, Hmong-Mien, and Tibeto-Burman. Ten different groups of Mon-Khmer speakers are discussed, including groups such as the Muong and Tho who are related to the lowland groups of Mien (or Yao). Six groups of Tibeto-Burman speakers are covered, including the Lolo, Phu La, and Lahu. In addition to numerous black and white photographs, this book presents 235 new color photographs illustrating the peoples and their textiles.
Prabang and Bassac on the Mekong and Vinh and Hué on the Vietnamese coast. The maps produced by these professional topographers comprise important river valleys, the country of the Paun and the settlement areas of various primitive so-called Kha tribes of the plateaus and mountains covering the narrow strip of land between Siam (Thailand) and French Indochina. The explorations were carried out in the framework of the Mission Pavie and politically motivated. Together with a series of maps and itineraries published in Volume 2 of the series, Atlas of the Pavie Mission, that guide the reader through these still relatively remote areas, period photographs provide images of tribes long gone and primitive virgin landscapes thoroughly changed by development.

ISBN 978-974-753-499-3
WL Order Code 22 285
US$32.00

Bangkok 2002, first English trans. of the 2nd rev. ed. of 1928; 236 pp., 36 pp. illus., 210 x 290 mm, pbk.

Maspéro, Georges; The Champa Kingdom: The History of an Extinct Vietnamese Culture

This is the first English translation of Georges Maspéro’s seminal history of Champa, a kingdom located on the coast of Vietnam. Written at the beginning of the last century, the book went through several editions and revisions based on expert comment. The text presented here in its first English translation is the second revised edition of 1928. Mostly based on Chinese and Viet sources, the book traces the history of Champa from its origins to its final decline. The Cham people, a fierce, often ruthless warrior population living on the South China Sea coasts were subjected both to the Chinese court and, at various periods, to the Viet people advancing south. The Cham often made the coasts unsafe for traders—Chinese, Malay, Indian, and Portuguese alike—and hence fomented innumerable military campaigns against them. The Viet coming from the north pushed them further into the northern and eventually the southern parts of present-day Vietnam. In the end, the Cham fled partly to Cambodia and partly into the peninsula’s inhospitable hills where they live today as a pitiful remnant of a once great nation.

ISBN 978-974-840-105-0
WL Order Code 22 680
US$25.00

Bangkok 2013, 374 pp., 40 pp. illus., 150 x 210 mm, pbk.

Isabelle, Massieu; Around Southeast Asia in 1897: A Frenchwoman’s Observations in Vietnam, Cambodia, Thailand, Burma, and Laos
document the travels of a Frenchwoman. Published in 1901 as a travelogue of a rare female traveler undertaking a journey by herself, at her own rhythm, and using her time as she saw fit, to observe the transformations in various countries of Indochina, this book offers original insights into the life of the local people and political developments under the onslaught of colonial powers in a region that is again in the focus today for its rapid globalization. Isabelle Massieu took a special interest in talking to field administrators and local people and in the transformation of these colonies by appropriate policies. Foremost, public education has her attention. At times journeying as a tourist to the obligatory sights and cities on a world traveler’s itinerary, she also has a keen eye and a ready ear for gossip that is not found anywhere else in the literature of these dramatic decades of upheaval.

WL Order Code 21 720
US$18.00

Bangkok 1994, repr. from 1890; 152 pp., 32 pp. illus., 145 x 210 mm, pbk.

Anonymous; The French in Indo-China

At the time of its first publication in 1879, this was the first record in English of the French penetration into Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia which led to French colonization of the region. Making extensive use of first-hand accounts, the anonymous author provides the essence of the major exploratory travels of the time. Discussed are: Henri Mouhot’s pioneering 1860 account of his ascent of the middle and upper Mekong; Francis Garnier’s bold exploration of Cambodia, Laos, Tonkin and Yunnan and Dr. A. Morice’s peregrinations among the little-known towns of French Cochinchina.

ISBN 978-978484344803
WL Order Code 22 693
US$22.00

Bangkok 2014, 288 pp., 70 pp. illus. 8 pp. in col., 150 x 210 mm, pbk.

Montepensier, Duc de; By Motorcar from Saigon to Angkor Wat in 1908: A French Vintage Car Adventure

By Motorcar from Saigon to Angkor Wat in 1908. A French Vintage Car Adventure tells the incredible story of one of the first car expeditions in Vietnam and Cambodia. A scion of the prominent French d’Orléans family took his car, a Lorraine-Dietchter—a 24/30 HP monster of 3,700 kilograms—through the mud paths and sands of Lower Vietnam into Cambodia and through the jungles to Angkor Wat. He was one of the very early visitors in that silent, deserted landscape and aptly titled his account of this expedition to the lost city La Ville au Bois dormant. Richly illustrated the visit came when prevention from looting had become an issue and provides not only period photographs of Angkor Wat but also of the countryside of Vietnam and Cambodia. With the help of buffaloes to pull the car and willing hands of indigenous people in many villages, the adventure was definitely crazy, as only French nobility can be, but worth every minute it lasted. The book was a resounding success then, and now.

WL Order Code 21 948
US$21.00

Bangkok 1997, first English trans. of 1875; 127 pp., illus., 150 x 210 mm, pbk.

Morice, A.; People and Wildlife in and around Saigon (1872-1873)

A report on Dr Morice’s posting in the then newly-acquired colony of France, Cochinchina. Since the author took a special interest in snakes and insects, attention is paid especially to these. Dr Morice also elaborates on the local people and their customs, including the Chinese merchants in Saigon and on the diseases most commonly occurring. A number of local customs and festivities are described through the tinted spectacles of a colonialist Frenchman. Dr Morice also traveled the smaller towns of the Delta extensively, and contributes to our knowledge of the terrain before the French commenced their culturally damaging, large-scale intervention.

WL Order Code 22 025
US$28.00

Bangkok 1998, first English trans. of 1887; 224 pp., illus., 150 x 210 mm, pbk.

Neis, P.; The Sino-Vietnamese Border Demarcation, 1885-1887

The book reports on the work of the French and Chinese delegation which together formed the Border Demarcation Commission set up after the Franco-Chinese war (by the Treaty of Tien-Tsin, 9 June 1885) to determine and mark the borders between China and Tonkin, France’s newest possession in the Far East. Besides reporting on the work of demarcation, Dr Neis reports briefly on the people and regions he passed through. He also provides a sketch of relations between local Chinese traders, lower-ranking mandarins on both sides of the border, and the Annamites and hill tribes of the border regions.
Tradition in Vietnam and Elsewhere

This study presents, on a multi-disciplinary basis, the fabulous role of glutinous rice in day-to-day life and in ceremonial festivities and religious manifestations. The author sums up his four decades of research and cross-checks with documents and eyewitnesses both past and present, and with polls, surveys and interviews performed recently. All these are supported by sayings, proverbs, lullabies, folksongs and folktales from North to South Vietnam and, to some extent, in various neighboring countries where local people share with the Vietnamese their traditional ways of preparing multiple specialities, types of gruel, soups, porridges, cakes in endless kinds of shapes and colors but the key ingredient remains glutinous rice. The Vietnamese bánh giầy is closely linked to the Japanese mochi, the Chinese nian gao; the budhthad in Mindanao (the Philippines) and makes us remember the Indonesian lemper, the Vietnamese bánh tét, the Thai khao tom khon; moreover, the way to drink ruou cân in Central Highlands (Vietnam) does not differ in the manner of the panggasi feast in Palawan (the Philippines). Diversity fades before unity. The factual item that unifies Southeastern Asians with one another is, among others, glutinous rice. The modernization and globalization in the new millennium cannot challenge the throne of this sacred rice because only through offerings with this rice can the prayers communicate with Gods and Buddhas.

Cultural Revival and the Peoples of Ta Van Commune, Sa Pa, Northern Vietnam

Nong Quoc Binh and Michael C. Howard, Editors; Cultural Revival and the Peoples of Ta Van Commune, Sa Pa, Northern Vietnam

Cultural Revival and the Peoples of Ta Van Commune, Sa Pa, Northern Vietnam includes 20 chapters. The contributors mainly by Vietnamese authors associated with the Vietnamese Ethnic Minorities Arts and Literature Association describing the cultural traditions of the Hmong, Dao, and Gia People of Ta Van Commune, located near the important tourist center of Sa Pa. The chapters also discuss efforts to revive and sustain these traditions. Several of the chapters describe local festivals, musical instruments, and songs. Attention is also paid to the history of tourism in the area and to efforts to link cultural revival to economic development through tourism. The text is accompanied by 49 color photographs.

Cham Sculpture in the Tourane Museum

Parmentier, Henri, Paul Mus & Etienne Aymonier; Cham Sculpture in the Tourane Museum (Da Nang, Vietnam)—Religious Ceremonies and Superstitions of Champa

The first report in this book offers an overview of Cham art discovered in the main areas of this long lost culture—Mi Son, Dong Duong, Khuong My, and Tra Kieu. The development of Cham art is sketched against the background of Annamese migration pushing the Cham people and their kingdom ever further south. The second part consists of two research reports. The first one by Paul Mus summarizes what is known about the religious practices of the Cham people and is based on artifacts and translated inscriptions. The author also reviews evidence from contemporary Cham culture. The religious inheritance of Champa is related to Vedic, Indian, Chinese, and Annamese forms of worship, and the significance of the Champa king as intermediary between the gods and the soil is also discussed. The second report by Etienne Aymonier contains an overview, dated 1884-85, of the religious practices, ceremonies related to veneration of divinities, marriage, birth, priesthood, death, agriculture, collection of eagle wood, and other customs of both groups of Chams, Muslims and non-Muslims, in Vietnam, and Chams in Cambodia.
Hill Tribes of Vietnam
Vol. 1: Introduction and Overview
Joachim Schliesinger

This volume describes the diversity of lifestyles and cultures of the mountain peoples. Untouched by commercial development and modern attitudes for decades, most of the tribesmen sustain their traditions. Their natural surroundings are occupied by spirits and genies. Village and house construction, agricultural activities, weddings, child births, sickness, death and many more everyday situations are influenced by spiritual beliefs. This first volume introduces the ethnography and the classification of the hill tribe groups in Vietnam and presents a general overview of the habitation, social structure, government policy, education, health care, swidden farming, opium cultivation, religion and traditional customs. 254 illustrations accompany the text.

ISBN 978-974-843-410-0
WL Order Code 21 975
US$33.00

Bangkok 1997, 166 pp., 80 pp. illus. in col., 4 maps, 150 x 210 mm, pbk.

Schliesinger, Joachim; Hill Tribes of Vietnam. Vol. 1: Introduction and Overview

The text, in English, includes a brief introduction to the specific characteristics and history of each country. The photographs also include monuments of Champa, an extinct culture on the coast of Central Vietnam. Tribal people from various regions are shown in their traditional costumes.

WL Order Code 22 641
US$28.00

Bangkok 2001, first English trans. of 1930; 183 pp., 149 pp. illus., 210 x 295 mm, pbk.

(12 pp. text in Eng. & 12 pp. text in French)

Sarraut, Albert; Indochina

Indochina is a reprint of the 1930 edition, with photographs mostly from the turn of the century. The French colonizers used the term Indochine to denote their political expansion of five bordering countries, namely, Laos, Cambodia, Cochinchina, with its capital at Saigon, Annam, with its capital at Hue, and Tonkin, with its capital at Hanoi. The introductory text, which was originally in French and has now been translated into English, was conceived bearing in mind the potential visitor and tourist to the region. Tourism was promoted to generate revenue and what better way was there to accomplish this than by depicting beautiful pictures of the landscape and its exotic people. The ninety-six original illustrations are supplemented by ninety-six postcards, dating back to the early 1900s, also known as the golden age of postcards. They portray the indigenous people, architecture, landscapes and other characteristics of the five countries that comprised Indochina.

ISBN 978-974-753-484-9
WL Order Code 22 270
US$33.00

Bangkok 2001, first English trans. of 1930; 180 pp., fully ill. in 290 mm, pbk.

Robequain, Charles; Photographic Impressions of French Indochina: Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos in 1930

A photographic sketch of the colonies and protects the French established around the turn of the century and the budding exploitation of those colonies. Indochinese architecture, landscapes, and people in their daily activities are shown in 205 magnificent photographs from the 1930s. The journey covers the present-day countries of Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos. The text, in English, includes a brief introduction to the specific characteristics and history of each country. The photographs also include monuments of Champa, an extinct culture on the coast of Central Vietnam. Tribal people from various regions are shown in their traditional costumes.

ISBN 978-974-748495371
WL Order Code 22 701
US$38.00

Bangkok 2015 180 pp., 65 pp. illus., 56 pp. in col., 24 pp. map, 210 x 300 mm, pbk.

Spek, Dick Van Der, Wissarut Bholsithi & Wally; Bangkok Tramways Eighty Years 1888-1968

With Local Railways and Lopburi Trams Trams of Bangkok, Eighty Years 1888-1968, is the first work that thoroughly and accurately traces the history of trams in Bangkok, a pioneering work with Danish and Belgian involvement.

Thailand was the second country in Southeast Asia with trams. First, horse-drawn trams appeared in 1888. But as horse-drawn trams were not very suitable in the tropics, they were replaced in 1893 by electric trams. (In that same year, the French attacked Siam in what became known as the Paknam Incident.) The resulting electric tram company, with its own generators, was one of the oldest in Southeast Asia. The Dutch introduced trams in Batavia (Jakarta) in 1869. Singapore followed in July 1905, after having experimented with electric trams in 1891 and 1892. In 1893, Bangkok had a population of 250,000. The trams became quite popular with the people. The author made new drawings of all the tram lines. He has located the best information available on the electric tram cars, as the archives are poor. In the 1960s, trams became obsolete as buses took over. A renewal program of the rolling stock and new kinds of tram cars came too late. Buses were already duplicating the tram lines. The Thais liked to follow the American model, favoring road traffic over rail traffic. But now, realizing that this is not an ideal solution, Skytrain and subway lines are being built in Bangkok.

ISBN 978-974-843-410-0
WL Order Code 21 975
US$33.00

Bangkok 1997, 166 pp., 80 pp. illus. in col., 4 maps, 150 x 210 mm, pbk.

Schliesinger, Joachim; Hill Tribes of Vietnam. Vol. 1: Introduction and Overview

The text, in English, includes a brief introduction to the specific characteristics and history of each country. The photographs also include monuments of Champa, an extinct culture on the coast of Central Vietnam. Tribal people from various regions are shown in their traditional costumes.

WL Order Code 22 641
US$28.00

Bangkok 2010, first English trans. of 1930; 183 pp., 149 pp. illus., 210 x 295 mm, pbk.

(12 pp. text in Eng. & 12 pp. text in French)

Sarraut, Albert; Indochina

Indochina is a reprint of the 1930 edition, with photographs mostly from the turn of the century. The French colonizers used the term Indochine to denote their political expansion of five bordering countries, namely, Laos, Cambodia, Cochinchina, with its capital at Saigon, Annam, with its capital at Hue, and Tonkin, with its capital at Hanoi. The introductory text, which was originally in French and has now been translated into English, was conceived bearing in mind the potential visitor and tourist to the region. Tourism was promoted to generate revenue and what better way was there to accomplish this than by depicting beautiful pictures of the landscape and its exotic people. The ninety-six original illustrations are supplemented by ninety-six postcards, dating back to the early 1900s, also known as the golden age of postcards. They portray the indigenous people, architecture, landscapes and other characteristics of the five countries that comprised Indochina.