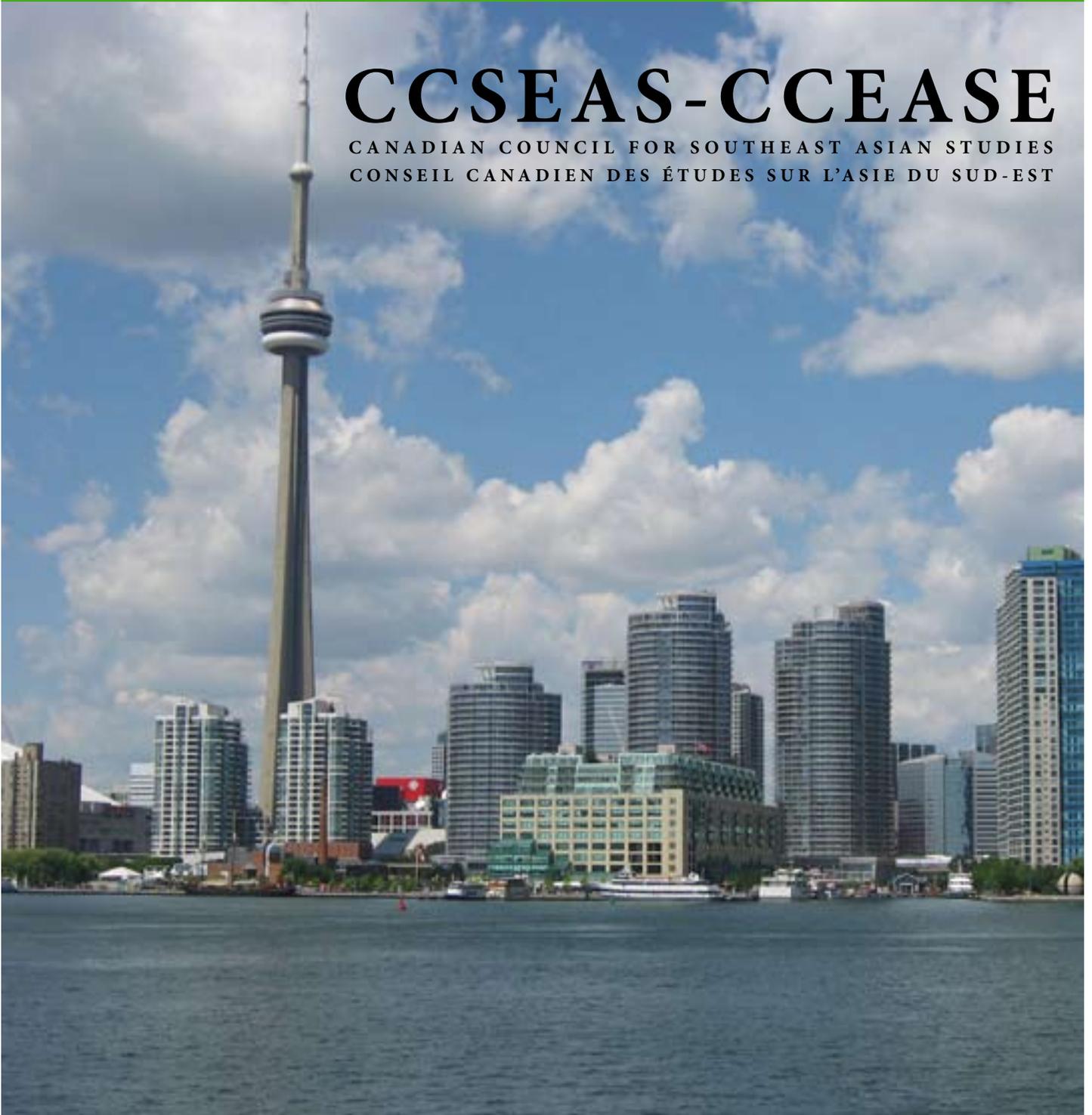


# CCSEAS-CCEASE

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



**2011 BIENNIAL CONFERENCE PROGRAMME  
PROGRAMME DU CONGRÈS BIENNAL 2011**

Toronto, 13-15 octobre 2011





# CCSEAS-CCEASE

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

## 2011 Biennial Conference

*Congrès biennal 2011*

13-15 octobre 2011

Toronto, Ontario

## PROGRAMME

Canadian Council for Southeast Asian Studies  
Conseil canadien des études sur l'Asie du Sud-Est  
Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM)  
Pavillon Hubert Aquin Local A-4310  
CP 8888, Succursale Centre Ville  
Montréal, Qc, Canada H3C 3P8  
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Translation / *Traduction* : Danielle Labbé

# W E L C O M E W O R D

## 2011 CCSEAS Conference

Welcome to the 30th CCSEAS conference to be held from 13-15th October 2011 at the Centre for Southeast Asian Studies (Asian Institute), Munk School of Global Affairs, at the University of Toronto. More than 100 participants from Canada, Southeast Asia, the United States and Europe are planning to attend.

As you can see in this programme, the topics being addressed in more than 30 sessions reflect the full spectrum of disciplinary fields including migration, economics, agricultural practices, politics and governance, ecology and the environment, religion, cultural production, historical perspectives, activism and identity studies.

We are looking forward to a productive exchange of ideas and scholarly debate!

We are very fortunate to have as our invited speaker for the keynote address, Professor Vedi Hadiz, Professor of Asian Societies and Politics and Australian Research Council Fellow at Murdoch University. This address will take place at 1:30pm on Friday October 14th in the Campbell Room. Professor Hadiz will be speaking on "Bringing the Middle East to the Study of Southeast Asian Islamic Politics." He will be putting advances in the study of Islam in the Middle East into conversation with questions that we pose in the study of Southeast Asia.

This year we are also highlighting the fact that Toronto has the largest Filipino community in Canada, and that Filipino communities represent Canada's third largest visible minority group, with an important series of events. To launch our conference, on Thursday night, 13th October, 6.00pm at the Ignatieff theatre, there will be a free event, open to the public on 'Filipino Art and Culture in the Diaspora', with invited artists as well.

This event, organised by Roland Coloma, is jointly hosted by CCSEAS and the University

of Toronto's Asian Institute. In addition, two conference panels will focus on contemporary debates concerning this community. One, organised by Philip Kelly titled 'Experiences of the Filipino-Canadian Second Generation', will examine the cultural politics of Canadian-born Filipino communities. The other, with moderator Ethel Tungohan, titled: 'Turning Research into Action: Insights from Filipino Community Organizations in Canada' includes community activists from Community Alliance for Social Justice, Migrante Canada, Gabriela-Ontario and the Philippine Women's Center.

The Indonesian consulate will be kindly sponsoring a lunch on Friday October 14th. That evening, the Conference dinner will be held at Gallery Grill, Hart House, with a delicious sounding menu starting with a reception at 7pm. The dinner has been graciously sponsored by the Vietnam-Canada Trade Council and will feature an introduction to this newly established organization. If you've not purchased your tickets yet, there is still time to do so online until October 7th. We are confident that no conference participants will go hungry!

With the generous support of Canada's International Development Research Centre (IDRC), CCSEAS has been able to provide travel funding for 17 student presenters. We look forward to their papers.

Finally, don't forget the CCSEAS Annual General Meeting to be held 5pm, Friday October 14th at the Campbell Conference Room at the Munk School of Global Affairs. President Jacques Bertrand will present his President's report and the new executive committee will be formed.

Safe travels to Toronto and we look forward to meeting you all there.

*CCSEAS Executive committee 2009-2011*

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

## Congrès CCEASE 2011

**B**ienvenu à la 30<sup>ème</sup> édition du congrès du CCEASE, qui se tiendra du 13 au 15 octobre 2011 aux Centre d'étude de l'Asie du Sud-Est, de (Asian Institute) et Munk School of Global Affairs de l'Université de Toronto. Plus de 100 participants du Canada, de l'Asie du Sud-Est, des États-Unis et de l'Europe sont attendus. Au programme, plus de 30 séances aborderont les questions des migrations, de l'économie, des pratiques agricoles, de la politique et de la gouvernance, de l'écologie et de l'environnement, de la religion, des productions culturelles, de l'histoire, de l'activisme et des études sur l'identité. Nous prévoyons des échanges d'idées animés et productifs!

Cette année, notre conférencier invité est le professeur VEDI HADIZ, professeur des sociétés et politiques asiatiques et membre du Australian Research Council à l'Université de Murdoch. Le vendredi 14 octobre à 13h30, dans la salle Campbell, le professeur Hadiz donnera une présentation qui s'intitule "Bringing the Middle East to the Study of Southeast Asian Islamic Politics." Il y discutera des avancées dans l'étude de l'Islam Moyen-Orient et de leurs relations avec la recherche sur l'Asie du Sud-Est.

Cette année, nous avons organisé une série d'événements pour souligner le fait que Toronto accueille la plus large communauté philippine du Canada, et que cette communauté est la troisième minorité visible en importance au pays. La conférence sera lancée par un événement intitulé « L'art et la culture philippine dans la diaspora ». Cet événement se tiendra à partir de 18h00, le jeudi 13 octobre, au théâtre Ignatieff. L'entrée est gratuite. Cet événement est organisé conjointement par Roland Coloma, le CCEASE, et l'Asian Institute de l'Université de Toronto. Deux séances du colloque seront également dédiées aux débats contemporains qui concernent cette communauté. Le premier, organisé par

Philip Kelly, s'intitule « L'expérience des filipino-canadiens de deuxième génération ». On y discutera la politique culturelle des communautés philippines dont les membres sont nés au Canada. La seconde, animée par Ethel Tungohan, s'intitule « Mettre la recherche en action : points de vue des organisations communautaires philippines au Canada ». Cette seconde séance inclura des activistes des organisations : Community Alliance for Social Justice, Migrant Canada, Gabriela-Ontario et du Philippine Women's Center.

Le consulat indonésien parrainera le dîner du vendredi 14 octobre. Le soir même, le souper de la conférence se tiendra au Gallery Grill, à la Hart House. Un menu délicieux est prévu. La soirée débutera par une réception débutant à 19h00. Ce souper a été généreusement supporté financièrement par le Vietnam-Canada Trade Council. La soirée inclura une présentation de cette organisation nouvellement établie. Si vous n'avez pas encore acheté vos billets, il est encore temps de le faire en ligne (jusqu'au 7 octobre). Nous sommes confiants qu'aucun participant à la conférence ne repartira le ventre vide!

Grâce au support généreux du Centre de recherches pour le développement international (CRDI), le CCEASE a offert des bourses de mobilité à 17 étudiants. Nous avons hâte de les entendre nous parler de leurs travaux.

Finalement, n'oubliez pas de mettre à votre agenda l'assemblée générale annuelle du CCEASE qui se tiendra le vendredi 14 octobre, dans la salle de conférence Campbell, de la Munk School of Global Affairs. Le président Jacques Bertrand y présentera le rapport du président et un nouveau comité exécutif sera élu.

Au plaisir de vous voir tous à Toronto très bientôt.

*Le comité exécutif du CCEASE 2009-2011.*

# CULTURES IN THE DIASPORA

## A Filipino Arts and Academic Showcase

### Event Details

October 13th, 2011 (Thursday)

6pm to 8pm

Doors open at 5:15 pm

George Ignatieff Theatre  
Trinity College, University of Toronto  
15 Devonshire Place

*This showcase mixes cultural performances and scholarly presentations, bringing together for the first time leading Filipino artists and academics in Canada. Skewing traditions and hybrids, it highlights how diaspora reconfigures our realities and memories, our bodies and imaginations, our lived conditions and destinies. A must-see and experience event!*

### Presenters and Performers

Patrick Alcedo, Dance professor, York University  
Nina Lee Aquino, award-winning director, dramaturge and playwright  
Alex Felipe, human rights documentary photographer  
Marissa Largo, artist, educator, and doctoral student, OISE University of Toronto  
Eleanor Ty, English and Film Studies professor, Wilfrid Laurier University  
... and more

### Event Co-Sponsors

Canadian Council for Southeast Asian Studies  
Centre for Southeast Asian Studies, University of Toronto  
Kritikal Kolektibo – Critical Filipina/o Studies  
Kapisanan – Philippine Centre for Arts and Culture

### For more information contact:

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OISE University of Toronto  
email: [roland.coloma@utoronto.ca](mailto:roland.coloma@utoronto.ca)  
phone: (416) 978-0462

# CULTURES DANS LA DIASPORA

## Une vitrine sur les arts et la production académique philippins

### Détails de l'événement

13 octobre 2011 (jeudi)  
De 18h00 à 20h00  
Ouverture des portes : 17h15

Théâtre George Ignatieff  
Trinity College, Université de Toronto  
15 Devonshire Place

*Cette vitrine mélange performances culturelles et présentations académiques. Pour la première fois au Canada, cet événement rassemble des artistes et des membres du monde académique. Jouant librement avec les traditions et l'hybridité, cette soirée mettra en valeur la façon dont la diaspora reconfigure nos réalités et souvenirs, nos corps et notre imagination, nos conditions vécues et nos destinées. Un événement à voir et à vivre!*

### Présentateurs et artistes

Patrick Alcedo, Professeur de danse, York University  
Nina Lee Aquino, réalisateur prime et dramaturge  
Alex Felipe, photographe documentaire des droits humains  
Marissa Largo, artiste, éducatrice et étudiante au doctorat, OISE University de Toronto  
Eleanor Ty, professeure d'anglais et de cinéma, Wilfrid Laurier University  
... et plus encore

### Produit avec le support de :

Le conseil canadien des études de l'Asie du Sud-Est  
Le centre d'étude de l'Asie du Sud-Est de l'Université de Toronto  
Le Kritikal Kolektibo – Critical Filipina/o Studies  
Le Kapisanan – Centre philippin pour les arts et la culture

### Pour plus d'informations :

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courriel: roland.coloma@utoronto.ca  
tel: (416) 978-0462

# KEYNOTE ADDRESS

Campbell Conference Room, Munk School  
October 14th (Friday) - 1:30pm

## Professor Vedi Hadiz

Professor of Asian Societies and Politics & Australian Research Council Fellow,  
Murdoch University

### Biographical note

Vedi Hadiz is Professor of Asian Societies and Politics at Murdoch University and an Australian Research Council Future Fellow. He was previously Associate Professor in the Department of Sociology at National University of Singapore (2000-2010). Professor Hadiz's research interests revolve around issues of social, economic and political change in Indonesia and Southeast Asia as well as broader political economy and political sociology questions. His most recent book is *Localising Power in Post-Authoritarian Indonesia: A Southeast Asia Perspective* (Stanford University Press 2010). He is also the author of *Workers and the State in New Order Indonesia* (Routledge 1997) and (with Richard Robison) *Reorganising Power in Indonesia: The Politics of Oligarchy in an Age of Markets* (RoutledgeCurzon 2004). He is the editor or co-editor of several books, including *Empire and Neoliberalism in Asia* (Routledge 2006). His articles have appeared in journals such as *Development and Change*, *Journal of Development Studies*, *Pacific Review*, *Pacific Affairs*, *Third World Quarterly*, *Journal of Contemporary Asia*, *Democratization*, *Critical Asian Studies*, *Indonesia*, and *Historical Materialism*. He is currently conducting research on State, Class and Islamic Populism.

### Bringing the Middle East to the Study of Southeast Asian Islamic Politics

The literature on Islamic politics in Southeast Asia has been dominated by security concerns over 'Islamic radicalisation' and issues of terrorism and violence ever since the region emerged as a 'second front' in the 'war on terror'. In response, I am proposing an intellectual project that infuses the literature on Southeast Islamic politics with theoretical issues that have informed some of the best studies on Islamic politics in the Middle East, especially those relating to problems of political economy and historical sociology. It is hoped that this could help avoid the pitfalls of the highly alarmist security-oriented narrative which dichotomises 'good' (moderate) and 'bad' (radical) Muslims largely according to Western geopolitical interests, and which rehashes old debates over varieties of Islam that pits a culturally plural but peripheral 'Southeast Asian Islam' against a rigid core 'Middle Eastern' one. The securitisation of the study of Islamic politics has also resulted in the conflation of conflicts of disparate origins in Southeast Asia with the agenda of organisations like Al Qaeda or Jemaah Islamiyah. Following a tradition of analysis of the Middle East associated with authors like Maxime Rodinson, Fred Halliday, Olivier Roy, and more recently Sami Zubaida, I suggest that Islamic politics in Southeast Asia can be fruitfully examined through factors external to the Islamic religion itself. Such an approach would not focus our attention on interpretations of Islamic doctrine or on the effects of religious traditions on the behaviour of social actors. Instead the emphasis is on the broader social processes that have forged 'Islamic' responses to concrete issues like marginalisation and dispossession, and on contests over power, wealth, and authority expressed in the terminology, imagery, and claimed social justice ideals of Islam. It underlines a basic but evidently important point: that struggles waged under the banner of Islamic politics today do not represent irrational or pathological behaviour based on yearning for a social order premised on a 7th century desert Arab society. Instead they are embedded in the profound internal contradictions of modernising and globalising societies, which have induced particular ideological expressions of dissent. Such a project also brings social science theory back to the study of Islamic politics in Southeast Asia by avoiding 'cultural uniqueness' and preventing excision from serious analysis caused by political paranoia.

# CONFÉRENCE D'OUVERTURE

Salle de conférence Campbell, Munk School  
14 octobre (vendredi), 13h30

## Professeur Vedi Hadiz

Professeur des sociétés et de politique asiatiques et membre du Australian Research Council,  
Université Murdoch.

### Note biographique

Vedi Hadiz est professeur des sociétés et politiques asiatiques à l'Université de Murdoch et future "fellow" du Australian Research Council. Il a occupé le poste de professeur associé au département de sociologie de l'Université Nationale de Singapour (2000-2010). Le professeur Hadiz s'intéresse aux changements sociaux, économiques et politiques en Indonésie et en Asie du Sud-Est et aux enjeux plus larges de l'économie politique et de la sociologie. Son plus récent livre s'intitule *Localising Power in Post-Authoritarian Indonesia: A Southeast Asia Perspective* (Stanford University Press 2010). Il est aussi l'auteur de *Workers and the State in New Order Indonesia* (Routledge 1997) et (avec Richard Robison) *Reorganising Power in Indonesia: The Politics of Oligarchy in an Age of Markets* (RoutledgeCurzon 2004). Il est également éditeur et co-éditeur de plusieurs ouvrages, dont *Empire and Neoliberalism in Asia* (Routledge 2006). Des articles de Vedi Hadiz ont été publiés dans plusieurs revues dont : *Development and Change*, *Journal of Development Studies*, *Pacific Review*, *Pacific Affairs*, *Third World Quarterly*, *Journal of Contemporary Asia*, *Democratization*, *Critical Asian Studies*, *Indonesia*, and *Historical Materialism*. Il conduit présentement des recherches sur l'état, les classes sociales, et le populisme islamique.

### Le Moyen-Orient à la rencontre des études de la politique islamique du Sud-Est asiatique

L'identification de l'Asie du Sud-Est comme « deuxième front » de la « guerre contre la terreur » a focalisé les études sur la politique islamique dans la région sur les questions de la « radicalisation islamique », du terrorisme et de la violence. Je répond à cette tendance par un projet intellectuel qui intègre à l'étude de la politique islamique du Sud-Est asiatique des théories ayant trait à l'économie politique et à la sociologie historique issues des meilleurs travaux sur la politique islamique au Moyen-Orient. Ceci dans l'espoir d'éviter l'alarmisme aigu qui oppose les « bons » (modérés) musulmans aux « mauvais » (radicaux) musulmans. Cette opposition reflète l'idée surannée d'un Islam pluriel mais périphérique (dans le Sud-Est asiatique) à un Islam central et rigide (au Moyen-Orient). La sécurisation de l'étude de la politique islamique a également engendré l'accrétion de conflits islamiques disparates avec l'agenda d'organisations telles qu'Al Qaeda ou le Jemaah Islamiyah. Suivant la tradition d'analyse du Moyen-Orient proposée par Maxime Rodinson, Fred Halliday, Olivier Roy et, plus récemment, Sami Zubaida, je suggère d'examiner la politique islamique en Asie du Sud-Est à travers le prisme de facteurs externes à cette religion. Une telle approche s'éloigne de l'interprétation de la doctrine islamique et des effets des traditions religieuses pour se pencher sur le comportement des acteurs sociaux. L'accent est mis sur les processus sociaux qui forment la réponse « islamique » à des problèmes concrets comme la marginalisation et la dépossession. Cela reporte notre attention sur la compétition pour le pouvoir, la richesse et l'autorité et sur son expression via une terminologie, une imagerie et des revendications de justice sociale particulières à l'Islam. Ainsi, les luttes se déroulant aujourd'hui sous la bannière d'une politique islamique ne représentent pas des comportements irrationnels ou pathologiques fondés sur le désir d'un ordre social dont la prémisse se trouve dans les sociétés arabes des déserts du 7e siècle. Ces luttes sont plutôt inscrites dans de profondes contradictions internes confrontant des sociétés en pleine modernisation et mondialisation; des contradictions qui induisent une dissension aux expressions particulières. Un tel projet ramène la théorie en science sociale à l'étude la politique islamique en Asie du Sud-est en évitant le piège du « particularisme culturel » et d'une analyse guidée par la paranoïa politique.

# EXHIBITION / EXPOSITION & SYMPOSIUM

## From Impunity to Accountability? The Khmer Rouge Tribunal

**Exhibition / Exposition: 14 octobre - 7 novembre**

Interior Corridor/ Corridors intérieurs, Munk School of Global Affairs,  
University of Toronto, 1 Devonshire Place

Monday to Thursday / lundi au jeudi : 8:30am to 11:45pm

Friday / vendredi : 8:30am to 8:45pm

Saturday / samedi : 9:00am to 8:45pm

Sunday / dimanche : 1:00pm to 11:45pm

### DESCRIPTION

*Cette exposition a été produite par le Centre de documentation du Cambodge, une ONG basée à Phnom Penh.*

*Elle explore la question de la responsabilité à la suite des crimes commis durant la période Khmer Rouge.*

*L'exposition examine les activités récentes des Chambres extraordinaires au sein des tribunaux cambodgiens, communément appelé le Tribunal des Khmer Rouges. Ce tribunal a été mis en place par le gouvernement cambodgien et l'ONU pour juger et établir la responsabilité des leaders Khmer Rouges et des personnes les « plus responsables » des crimes qui ont été commis entre 1975 et 1979.*

---

This exhibition, produced by the Documentation Centre of Cambodia, a Phnom Penh-based NGO, explores issues of accountability in the aftermath of the crimes that took place during the Khmer Rouge era. The exhibit examines the recent activities of The Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC), commonly known as the Khmer Rouge Tribunal, established by the Cambodian government and the UN to judge the accountability of senior Khmer Rouge leaders and those persons “most responsible” for crimes that took place between 1975 and 1979. The exhibition provides biographical detail of the senior Khmer Rouge leaders on trial at the ECCC, and descriptions of the crimes with which they have been charged.

**Symposium: Tuesday / mardi, 18 octobre, 11:30 - 14:30**

Keynote Speaker: Robert Petit

Former International Co-Prosecutor for the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia

Vivian and David Campbell Conference Facility,  
Munk School of Global Affairs, 1 Devonshire Place

**Sponsored by / Parrainé par**

Dr. David Chu Community Network in Asia Pacific Studies

Canada Centre for Global Security Studies

International Human Rights Program, University of Toronto Faculty of Law

Munk School of Global Affairs

Centre for Southeast Asian Studies

Institute for Contemporary Culture at the Royal Ontario Museum

The Documentation Centre of Cambodia

**Programme Details / Détails du programme:**

<http://webapp.mcis.utoronto.ca/EventDetails.aspx?eventid=10201>

# CONFERENCE SPONSORS COMMANDITAIRES

The CCSEAS organizing committee and members wish to thank the following sponsors for their generous support:

*Le comité organisateur et les membres du CCEASE remercient les commanditaires suivants pour leurs généreuses contributions:*

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**The Munk School of Global Affairs**  
**The Asian Institute**  
**The Centre for Southeast Asian Studies**

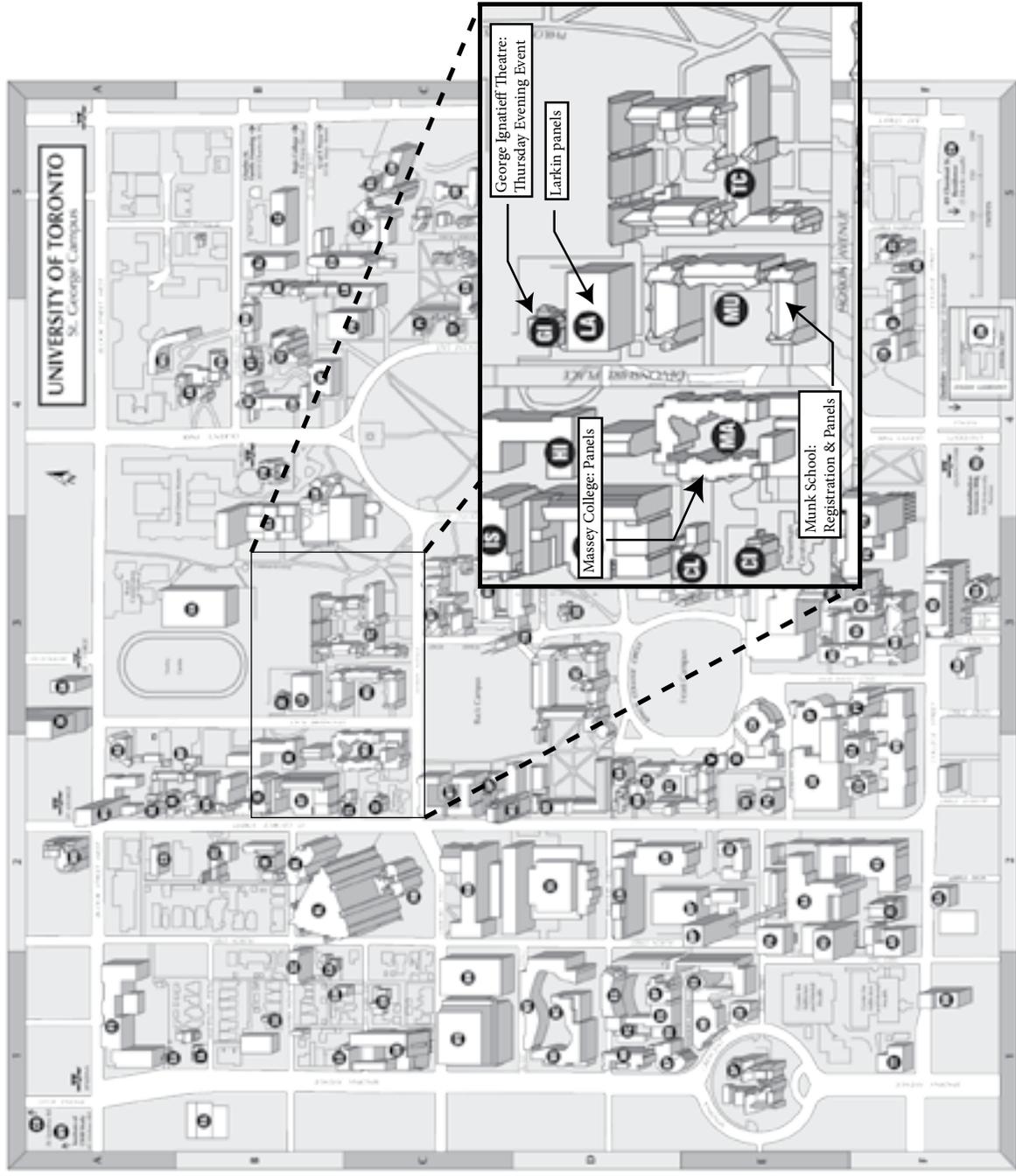
**The Consulate General of The Republic of Indonesia in Toronto**  
**The Vietnam-Canada Trade Council**  
**The International Development Research Centre (IDRC)**  
**Dr. David Chu Program in Asia-Pacific Studies**

MUNK  
SCHOOL  
OF  
GLOBAL  
AFFAIRS



ASIAN INSTITUTE





Code	Building Name	Code	Building Name
AD	Admission Hall	AD	Admission Hall
AN	Arts Building	AN	Arts Building
AO	Arts Office	AO	Arts Office
AS	Arts Society	AS	Arts Society
AT	Arts Theatre	AT	Arts Theatre
AV	Arts Video	AV	Arts Video
AW	Arts Workshop	AW	Arts Workshop
AX	Arts Exhibition	AX	Arts Exhibition
AY	Arts Auditorium	AY	Arts Auditorium
AZ	Arts Administration	AZ	Arts Administration
BA	Bathurst Street	BA	Bathurst Street
BB	Bathurst Building	BB	Bathurst Building
BC	Bathurst Centre	BC	Bathurst Centre
BD	Bathurst Dining	BD	Bathurst Dining
BE	Bathurst Entrance	BE	Bathurst Entrance
BF	Bathurst Faculty	BF	Bathurst Faculty
BG	Bathurst Graduate	BG	Bathurst Graduate
BH	Bathurst Health	BH	Bathurst Health
BI	Bathurst Information	BI	Bathurst Information
BJ	Bathurst Journalism	BJ	Bathurst Journalism
BK	Bathurst Kitchen	BK	Bathurst Kitchen
BL	Bathurst Library	BL	Bathurst Library
BM	Bathurst Music	BM	Bathurst Music
BN	Bathurst Nursing	BN	Bathurst Nursing
BO	Bathurst Office	BO	Bathurst Office
BP	Bathurst Physical	BP	Bathurst Physical
BQ	Bathurst Psychology	BQ	Bathurst Psychology
BR	Bathurst Religion	BR	Bathurst Religion
BS	Bathurst Science	BS	Bathurst Science
BT	Bathurst Social	BT	Bathurst Social
BU	Bathurst Studies	BU	Bathurst Studies
BV	Bathurst Theatre	BV	Bathurst Theatre
BW	Bathurst Visual	BW	Bathurst Visual
BX	Bathurst Writing	BX	Bathurst Writing
BY	Bathurst Young	BY	Bathurst Young
BZ	Bathurst Zero	BZ	Bathurst Zero
CA	Canada House	CA	Canada House
CB	Canada Centre	CB	Canada Centre
CC	Canada Council	CC	Canada Council
CD	Canada Club	CD	Canada Club
CE	Canada Exchange	CE	Canada Exchange
CF	Canada Foundation	CF	Canada Foundation
CG	Canada Gateway	CG	Canada Gateway
CH	Canada Hall	CH	Canada Hall
CI	Canada Institute	CI	Canada Institute
CJ	Canada Junction	CJ	Canada Junction
CK	Canada Kitchen	CK	Canada Kitchen
CL	Canada Library	CL	Canada Library
CM	Canada Music	CM	Canada Music
CN	Canada Nursing	CN	Canada Nursing
CO	Canada Office	CO	Canada Office
CP	Canada Physical	CP	Canada Physical
CQ	Canada Psychology	CQ	Canada Psychology
CR	Canada Religion	CR	Canada Religion
CS	Canada Science	CS	Canada Science
CT	Canada Social	CT	Canada Social
CU	Canada Studies	CU	Canada Studies
CV	Canada Theatre	CV	Canada Theatre
CW	Canada Visual	CW	Canada Visual
CX	Canada Writing	CX	Canada Writing
CY	Canada Young	CY	Canada Young
CZ	Canada Zero	CZ	Canada Zero
DA	Danforth Avenue	DA	Danforth Avenue
DB	Danforth Building	DB	Danforth Building
DC	Danforth Centre	DC	Danforth Centre
DD	Danforth Dining	DD	Danforth Dining
DE	Danforth Entrance	DE	Danforth Entrance
DF	Danforth Faculty	DF	Danforth Faculty
DG	Danforth Graduate	DG	Danforth Graduate
DH	Danforth Health	DH	Danforth Health
DI	Danforth Information	DI	Danforth Information
DJ	Danforth Journalism	DJ	Danforth Journalism
DK	Danforth Kitchen	DK	Danforth Kitchen
DL	Danforth Library	DL	Danforth Library
DM	Danforth Music	DM	Danforth Music
DN	Danforth Nursing	DN	Danforth Nursing
DO	Danforth Office	DO	Danforth Office
DP	Danforth Physical	DP	Danforth Physical
DQ	Danforth Psychology	DQ	Danforth Psychology
DR	Danforth Religion	DR	Danforth Religion
DS	Danforth Science	DS	Danforth Science
DT	Danforth Social	DT	Danforth Social
DU	Danforth Studies	DU	Danforth Studies
DV	Danforth Theatre	DV	Danforth Theatre
DW	Danforth Visual	DW	Danforth Visual
DX	Danforth Writing	DX	Danforth Writing
DY	Danforth Young	DY	Danforth Young
DZ	Danforth Zero	DZ	Danforth Zero
EA	East Avenue	EA	East Avenue
EB	East Building	EB	East Building
EC	East Centre	EC	East Centre
ED	East Dining	ED	East Dining
EE	East Entrance	EE	East Entrance
EF	East Faculty	EF	East Faculty
EG	East Graduate	EG	East Graduate
EH	East Health	EH	East Health
EI	East Information	EI	East Information
EJ	East Journalism	EJ	East Journalism
EK	East Kitchen	EK	East Kitchen
EL	East Library	EL	East Library
EM	East Music	EM	East Music
EN	East Nursing	EN	East Nursing
EO	East Office	EO	East Office
EP	East Physical	EP	East Physical
EQ	East Psychology	EQ	East Psychology
ER	East Religion	ER	East Religion
ES	East Science	ES	East Science
ET	East Social	ET	East Social
EU	East Studies	EU	East Studies
EV	East Theatre	EV	East Theatre
EW	East Visual	EW	East Visual
EX	East Writing	EX	East Writing
EY	East Young	EY	East Young
EZ	East Zero	EZ	East Zero
FA	Faculty Association	FA	Faculty Association
FB	Faculty Club	FB	Faculty Club
FC	Faculty Centre	FC	Faculty Centre
FD	Faculty Dining	FD	Faculty Dining
FE	Faculty Entrance	FE	Faculty Entrance
FF	Faculty Faculty	FF	Faculty Faculty
FG	Faculty Graduate	FG	Faculty Graduate
FH	Faculty Health	FH	Faculty Health
FI	Faculty Information	FI	Faculty Information
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FV	Faculty Theatre	FV	Faculty Theatre
FW	Faculty Visual	FW	Faculty Visual
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FY	Faculty Young	FY	Faculty Young
FZ	Faculty Zero	FZ	Faculty Zero
GA	George Avenue	GA	George Avenue
GB	George Building	GB	George Building
GC	George Centre	GC	George Centre
GD	George Dining	GD	George Dining
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GF	George Faculty	GF	George Faculty
GG	George Graduate	GG	George Graduate
GH	George Health	GH	George Health
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GL	George Library	GL	George Library
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GO	George Office	GO	George Office
GP	George Physical	GP	George Physical
GQ	George Psychology	GQ	George Psychology
GR	George Religion	GR	George Religion
GS	George Science	GS	George Science
GT	George Social	GT	George Social
GU	George Studies	GU	George Studies
GV	George Theatre	GV	George Theatre
GW	George Visual	GW	George Visual
GX	George Writing	GX	George Writing
GY	George Young	GY	George Young
GZ	George Zero	GZ	George Zero
HA	Hart House	HA	Hart House
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HC	Hart Centre	HC	Hart Centre
HD	Hart Dining	HD	Hart Dining
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HF	Hart Faculty	HF	Hart Faculty
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HU	Hart Studies	HU	Hart Studies
HV	Hart Theatre	HV	Hart Theatre
HW	Hart Visual	HW	Hart Visual
HX	Hart Writing	HX	Hart Writing
HY	Hart Young	HY	Hart Young
HZ	Hart Zero	HZ	Hart Zero
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IB	Inter-Academic Building	IB	Inter-Academic Building
IC	Inter-Academic Centre	IC	Inter-Academic Centre
ID	Inter-Academic Dining	ID	Inter-Academic Dining
IE	Inter-Academic Entrance	IE	Inter-Academic Entrance
IF	Inter-Academic Faculty	IF	Inter-Academic Faculty
IG	Inter-Academic Graduate	IG	Inter-Academic Graduate
IH	Inter-Academic Health	IH	Inter-Academic Health
II	Inter-Academic Information	II	Inter-Academic Information
IJ	Inter-Academic Journalism	IJ	Inter-Academic Journalism
IK	Inter-Academic Kitchen	IK	Inter-Academic Kitchen
IL	Inter-Academic Library	IL	Inter-Academic Library
IM	Inter-Academic Music	IM	Inter-Academic Music
IN	Inter-Academic Nursing	IN	Inter-Academic Nursing
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IR	Inter-Academic Religion	IR	Inter-Academic Religion
IS	Inter-Academic Science	IS	Inter-Academic Science
IT	Inter-Academic Social	IT	Inter-Academic Social
IU	Inter-Academic Studies	IU	Inter-Academic Studies
IV	Inter-Academic Theatre	IV	Inter-Academic Theatre
IW	Inter-Academic Visual	IW	Inter-Academic Visual
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JJ	James Journalism	JJ	James Journalism
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JS	James Science	JS	James Science
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JU	James Studies	JU	James Studies
JV	James Theatre	JV	James Theatre
JW	James Visual	JW	James Visual
JX	James Writing	JX	James Writing
JY	James Young	JY	James Young
JZ	James Zero	JZ	James Zero
KA	Kennedy Avenue	KA	Kennedy Avenue
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LF	Laurier Faculty	LF	Laurier Faculty
LG	Laurier Graduate	LG	Laurier Graduate
LH	Laurier Health	LH	Laurier Health
LI	Laurier Information	LI	Laurier Information
LJ	Laurier Journalism	LJ	Laurier Journalism
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LN	Laurier Nursing	LN	Laurier Nursing
LO	Laurier Office	LO	Laurier Office
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LQ	Laurier Psychology	LQ	Laurier Psychology
LR	Laurier Religion	LR	Laurier Religion
LS	Laurier Science	LS	Laurier Science
LT	Laurier Social	LT	Laurier Social
LU	Laurier Studies	LU	Laurier Studies
LV	Laurier Theatre	LV	Laurier Theatre
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NF	Nassau Faculty	NF	Nassau Faculty
NG	Nassau Graduate	NG	Nassau Graduate
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OC	Ontario Centre	OC	Ontario Centre
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OE	Ontario Entrance	OE	Ontario Entrance
OF	Ontario Faculty	OF	Ontario Faculty
OG	Ontario Graduate	OG	Ontario Graduate
OH	Ontario Health	OH	Ontario Health
OI	Ontario Information	OI	Ontario Information
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OK	Ontario Kitchen	OK	Ontario Kitchen
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OM	Ontario Music	OM	Ontario Music
ON	Ontario Nursing	ON	Ontario Nursing
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OP	Ontario Physical	OP	Ontario Physical
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OR	Ontario Religion	OR	Ontario Religion
OS	Ontario Science	OS	Ontario Science
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# CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

## *HORAIRE DU CONGRÈS*

**THURSDAY OCTOBER 13**

### **BADGE AND PROGRAMME PICK-UP**

TIME: 4.00-8.30 pm

WHERE: Munk School, North Wing

### **SPECIAL FILIPINO EVENT**

Cultures in the Diaspora: A Filipino Arts and Academic Showcase

TIME: 6.00-8.00 pm (doors open at 5.15pm)

WHERE: George Ignatieff Theatre

Trinity College, University of Toronto

15 Devonshire Place

**JEUDI 13 OCTOBRE**

### **INSCRIPTION**

HEURE : 16h00-20h30

OÙ : Munk School, Aile nord

### **ÉVÈNEMENT SPÉCIAL PHILIPPIN**

Cultures in the Diaspora: A Filipino Arts and Academic Showcase

HEURE : 18h00-20h00 (ouverture des portes à 17h15)

OÙ : Théâtre George Ignatieff

Trinity College, University of Toronto

15 Devonshire Place

**FRIDAY / VENDREDI - 14 OCTOBER / OCTOBRE**

<b>Time Heure</b>	<b>Munk Campbell Conference Room</b>	<b>Munk 108N</b>	<b>Munk 208N</b>	<b>Munk 023N</b>	<b>Larkin LA200</b>
<b>9.00 - 10.30 am</b>	Roundtable A: Turning Research into Action: Insights from Filipino Community Organizations in Canada	Panel 1: Understanding Indonesian Cities: Urban Imaginings and the Spatialization of Democracy	Panel 2 : Crossing Borders	Panel 3: West Papua	Panel 4: Writing, Gender and New Media
<b>10.30 - 10.45 am</b>	<b>C O F F E E B R E A K</b>				
<b>10.45 - 12.15 am</b>	Roundtable B: Lessons, Surprises, and Challenges of the Agrarian Transition in Southeast Asia		Panel 5: Development and Inequalities	Panel 6: Mobilities and the Body of Work	Panel 7: Government and Governance
<b>12.15 - 1.30 pm</b>	<b>L U N C H</b> Provided By Indonesian Consulate Campbell Conference Room				
<b>1.30 - 3.00 pm</b>	<b>KEYNOTE</b> Campbell Conference Room Professor Vedi Hadiz Professor of Asian Societies and Politics & Australian Research Council Fellow at Murdoch University. <i>Bringing the Middle East to the Study of Southeast Asian Islamic Politics</i>				
<b>3.00 - 3.15 pm</b>	<b>C O F F E E B R E A K</b>				
<b>3.15 - 4.45 pm</b>	Roundtable C: South China Sea: Promoting Economic Cooperation and Environmental Protection	Panel 8: Navigating the ethics and politics of fieldwork: reflexivity, positionality and trust	Panel 9: Indigeneity and religion in the political sphere	Panel 10: Colonial History and Culture	Panel 11: Nature and markets in rural development
<b>5.00 - 7.00 pm</b>	<b>ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING - Campbell Conference Room</b>				
<b>7.00 - 9.00 pm</b>	<b>RECEPTION AND DINNER - HART HOUSE Gallery Grill</b> Sponsored by the Vietnam-Canada Trade Council				

**SATURDAY / SAMEDI - 15 OCTOBER / OCTOBRE**

<b>Time Heure</b>	<b>Massey Upper Library</b>	<b>Munk 108N</b>	<b>Munk 208N</b>	<b>Munk 023N</b>	<b>Larkin LA200</b>
<b>9.00 - 10.30 am</b>	Panel 12: Experiences of the Filipino-Canadian Second Generation	Roundtable D: Does democracy in SE Asia Stand a Chance?	Panel 13: Education and Economic Development	Panel 14: Valuing Resources I: Resource commodification and agrarian change	Panel 15: Economic change: urban and rural comparisons
<b>10.30 - 10.45 am</b>	<b>COFFEE BREAK</b>				
<b>10.45 - 12.15 am</b>	Panel 16: History, Literacy, and the (Mis) Representation of Filipinos	Panel 17: Migrant Landscapes: Frontiers of Value and 'Waste' in Indonesia	Panel 18: Religion and the State	Panel 19: Valuing Resources II: Food security and sustainable agriculture: Movements, Political Violence and the State	
<b>12.15 - 1.30 pm</b>	<b>LUNCH</b>				
<b>1.30 - 3.00 pm</b>	Panel 20: Migration in Southeast Asia I: looking back, moving forward	Panel 21: Environmental Management and Governance	Panel 22: Transnational Connections and Local Development	Panel 23: Valuing Resources III: Shifting relationships in agrarian Southeast Asia	Panel 24: Shifts in Socialist Metropolis
<b>3.00 - 3.15 pm</b>	<b>COFFEE BREAK</b>				
<b>3.15 - 4.45 pm</b>	Panel 25: Migration in Southeast Asia II: Migration, livelihoods and urban negotiations	Panel 26: Protected Areas in Southeast Asia: Same same but different?	Panel 27: The Vietnamese State and Transnational Networks in a Comparative Perspective	Panel 28: Away from the Center: Examining Food Sovereignty, Indigenous Resistance and Climate Change from the Margins	

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## PANEL DETAILS

### DESCRIPTION DES SÉANCES

#### **Panel 1: Understanding Indonesian Cities: Urban Imaginings and the Spatialization of Democracy**

Organizer / organisatrice : Sheri Lynn Gibbings

Chair: Sheri Lynn Gibbings

- **Making News Public: Local Journalism and Democracy on a Bandung Plaza**

*Joshua Barker, University of Toronto*

- **Asserting Status: Gender, Street Vending and Democracy in Yogyakarta City**

*Sheri Lynn Gibbings, University of British Columbia*

- **Housing the Margin**

*Abidin Kusno, University of British Columbia*

- **Mobile Childhoods, Fixed Neighbourhoods: How Non-governmental Governance Rules Kampung Women**

*Jan Newberry, University of Lethbridge*

#### **Panel 2: Crossing Borders**

Organizer / organisateurs: Program Committee

Chair: Vanessa Lamb

- **Hunger and boundaries: The role of food in creating 'home' for Karen refugees in Mae La camp**

*Ei Phyu Han, York University*

- **Cross-ethnic labour solidarities on the Thai-Myanmar border**

*Stephen Campbell, University of Toronto*

- **Reading lines: Performances of the border at the intersection of environmentalism, identity and state power**

*Vanessa Lamb, Department of Geography, York University*

- **Spatial Modeling of Trafficking in Persons - A Case Study of Vietnam**

*Phuong Thao D. Le, University of California, Los Angeles*

#### **Panel 3: West Papua**

Organizer / organisateur : Ned Byrne, Vancouver School of Theology

Chair: David Webster, University of Regina

- **Looking at the West Papua's modern independence movement across the nation's tribal and traditional identities**

*Ned Byrne, Vancouver School of Theology*

- **Wielding the pen? Education, literacy and colonialism in the central highlands of Papua, Indonesia**

*Jenny Munro, University of Calgary*

- **From sexual fantasy to liberal accountability: Imperial boundaries and erasures in highlands New Guinea**

*Jacob Nerenberg, University of Toronto*

[Panel / Séance 3, cont.]

- **The Living Symbol of Song in West Papua: A Soul-force to be Reckoned With**  
*Julian Smythe, University of Manitoba*

#### **Panel 4: Writing, Gender and New Media**

Organizer / organisateurs : Program Committee

Chair: Endah Triastuti

- **Not Just an Ordinary Moslem Woman: Reading Contemporary Indonesian and Malaysian Moslem Young Adult Novels**

*Nor Ismah, University of Hawaii at Manoa*

- **A gender perspective on Indonesian women's blogging practices**

*Endah Triastuti, University of Wollongong*

- **Of scams, sex work, and Filipino webcam models**

*Trina Joyce Sajo, The University of Western Ontario*

#### **Panel 5: Development and Inequalities**

Organizer / organisateur : Justin Veuthey

Chair: Justin Veuthey

- **Growing economic inequality and erosion of social cohesion. Comparing social capital differences between two rural Filipino villages**

*Justin Veuthey, Université de Montréal*

- **The Politics of Health Care Reform in Thailand**

*Erik Martinez Kuhonta, McGill University*

- **Judicialization, Venue Shopping, or Bureaucratic Bargaining? The Politics of Indonesia's Courts of Industrial Relations**

*Bill Hurst, University of Toronto*

- **Maintaining the status-quo: Social Welfare Policy in Indonesia**

*Eunsook Jung, Fairfield University*

Discussant: Joseph Wong, University of Toronto

#### **Panel 6: Mobilities and the Body of Work**

Organizer / organisateurs : Program Committee

Chair: Danièle Bélanger

- **Marriage migration and social change in Asia: transnationalism from below**

*Danièle Bélanger, University of Western Ontario and Hong-zen Wang, National Sun Yat-sen University, Kaohsiung, Taiwan*

- **Global and local family care among Vietnamese migrant women**

*Stephen Lin, University of Western Ontario and Danièle Bélanger, University of Western Ontario*

- **Class in a Global Labour Force: Bangladeshi men in Singapore's division of labour**

*Junjia Ye, Max Planck Institute*

- **When desire meets mobility in Singapore's new citizenship project**

*Jean Michel Montsion, University of Winnipeg*

**Panel 7: Government and Governance**

Organizer / organisateurs : Program Committee

Chair: Diego Fossati

- **Decentralization and Poverty Reduction: Great Authority, Wealth and Poverty in East Kalimantan, Indonesia**  
*Muhammad Ali, Victoria University Melbourne Australia*
- **“Lost causes” and non-state actions against impunity in East Timor**  
*David Webster, University of Regina*
- **Institutional Imperatives? Local political parties in Aceh, Indonesia**  
*Sebastian Dettman, University of Michigan - Ann Arbor*
- **Social Protection in Indonesia: Some Theoretical Observations and a Preliminary Quantitative Analysis**  
*Diego Fossati, Cornell University*

**Panel 8: Navigating the ethics and politics of fieldwork: reflexivity, positionality and trust**

Organizers / organisateur : Sarah Turner and Lynne Milgram

Chair: Sarah Turner

- **Is that what you heard me say?: Dilemmas of ethnographic representation in the field and beyond**  
*Mary Beth Mills, Colby College, Maine, USA*
- **Tangled Fields: Rethinking Positionality and Ethics in Research on Women’s Work in a Hong Kong-Philippine Trade**  
*B. Lynne Milgram, OCAD University*
- **Fieldwork, supervision and trust: The conditions of research in the socialist highlands of Asia**  
*Jean Michaud, Université Laval*
- **How can you be homesick? You live here! Reflections of invisible interpreters and research assistants**  
*Sarah Turner, McGill University*

**Panel 9: Indigeneity and religion in the political sphere**

Organizer / organisateurs : Program Committee

Chair: Villia Jefremovas

- **Of Two Minds: Elite Representation of Indigenous Peoples in the Philippines**  
*Villia Jefremovas, Queen’s University*
- **Cold War and Indigenous Peoples in Southeast Asia**  
*Scott Harrison, University of Waterloo*
- **The Female Jihad: Jamaah Islamiyah’s Women in Indonesia**  
*Milda Istiqomah, University of Brawijaya*
- **Bhikkhuni Ordination and the Thai Forest Tradition in Canada**  
*Jim Placzek, University of British Columbia*

**Panel 10: Colonial History and Culture**

Organizer / organisateurs : Program Committee

Chair: Micheline Lessard

- **The “Shoe Question” and Anglo-Burmese Relations in the Eighteenth Century**  
*Ashley Wright, University of Toronto*
- **To Raise Women: Vietnamese, French and American uses of Vietnamese Women’s Images in Propaganda**  
*Micheline Lessard, University of Ottawa*

[panel / séance 10, cont.]

- **In search of a New Identity: The Formation of Chinese institutions in Colonial Malaya**

*Tan Ai Boay, University of Malaya*

### **Panel 11: Nature and markets in rural development**

Organizer / organisateurs : Program Committee

Chair: Robin Roth

- **Decision making of rural development impacted by Pak Mun Dam, Thailand**

*Pornchai Chaiyamart, University of Minnesota*

- **Reconstructing Nature and Culture: Ecotourism in Northern Thailand**

*Megan Youdelis, York University*

- **Evolving Governance Spaces: Coal Livelihoods in East Kalimantan, Indonesia**

*James Wellstead, University of Ottawa*

- **Market-oriented livelihoods in Thai National Parks: the role of knowledge in shaping livelihood pathways**

*Robin J Roth, York University*

### **Panel 12: Experiences of the Filipino-Canadian Second Generation**

Organizer / organisateur : Philip Kelly

Chair: Philip Kelly

- **Geographies of the Second Generation: Filipino-Canadian Class Reproduction Across Urban Canada**

*Philip Kelly, York University*

- **Filipino-Canadian Masculinities and Labour Market Outcomes for the Second Generation**

*Julia Mais, York University*

- **Labouring Brown Bodies: Exploring the Mass Reproduction of Filipina Caregivers in the Global Labour Market**

*Conely De Leon, York University*

- **Re-negotiating Roman Catholicism: The role of religion in the construction of ethnic identity among 1.5 and 2nd generation Filipino-Canadians**

*Veronica Javier, York University*

Discussant: Mila Astorga Garcia

### **Panel 13: Education and Economic Development**

Organizer / organisateurs : Program Committee

Chair: Vida Vanchan

- **Determinants of Primary Education in Rural Cambodia**

*Cheamphan Viriya, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University*

- **Enhancing Geography Curriculum and Education in Developing Countries: A Cambodia's Initiative**

*Vida Vanchan and Stephen Vermette, SUNY - Buffalo State College*

- **Ethnic View of Post-Indian Ocean Tsunami Reconstruction- A Case Study of Indonesia-China Friendship Village in Aceh, Indonesia**

*Kang, Chia fen, National Taiwan University*

**Panel 14: Valuing Resources I: Resource commodification and agrarian change**

Organizers / organisateurs : Jean-François Bissonnette and Jim Delaney

Chair: Jim Delaney

- **A half century of gambling with the land and the sea: Southeast Asian Agricultures since the 1960s**

*Rodolphe De Koninck and Jean-François Rousseau, Université de Montréal*

- **Enabling sustainable palm oil in Indonesia**

*Jean-François Bissonnette, University of Toronto*

- **Relational resource rights: the ramifications of rubber on claims and counter-claims to property and territory in Pak Ou District, Luang Prabang, Laos**

*Karen McAllister, McGill University*

- **Hmong Small-holder Rubber Development: Combining Economic Land Concessions, Sharecropping and Contracting Farming in Central Laos**

*Ian Baird, University of Wisconsin, Madison*

**Panel 15: Economic change: urban and rural comparisons**

Organizers / organisateurs : Program Committee

Chair: Merc Simorangkir

- **Service Delivery in Cities: A Comparative Study of Canada and Brunei**

*Mohammad Habibur Rahman, Universiti Brunei Darussalam and Mohammad Ehsan, Dalhousie University*

- **Are both intra-ASEAN FDI and inward FDI from the rest of the world facilitated under ASEAN Economic Community?**

*Misa Okabe, Wakayama University and Mercy Simorangkir, Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia*

- **Intégration des régions montagneuses d'Asie du Sud-Est continentale, 1960-2010 : entre adaptation et marginalisation**

*Steve Déry, Université Laval*

**Panel 16: History, Literacy, and the (Mis)Representation of Filipinos**

Organizer / organisateur : Vernon Totanes

Chair: Vernon Totanes

- **The Evolution of the Field of Historical Production in the Philippines**

*Vernon Totanes, University of Toronto*

- **Images of the Primitive in Early Modernity: The Filipinas That Never Was**

*Margarita (Maita) Sayo, York University*

- **Nationalism under Imperialism: Subjectivity, Literacy, and “The Philippine Readers”**

*Roland Sintos Coloma, OISE, University of Toronto*

Discussant: Villia Jefremovas

**Panel 17: Migrant Landscapes: Frontiers of Value and ‘Waste’ in Indonesia**

Organizer / organisatrice : Rachel Silvey

Chair: Rachel Silvey

- **Labour Migration to Indonesia’s Oil Palm Frontier**

*Tania Li, University of Toronto*

- **Indonesian rural youth transitions: education, employment and the future of agriculture**

*Ben White, International Institute of Social Studies, The Hague*

[panel / séance 17, cont.]

- **Narratives of (im)mobility: The spatiality of work in the oil palm plantation economy**

*Jean-François Bissonnette, University of Toronto*

- **Managing Migration: The Spatial Politics of Indonesian Labor**

*Rachel Silvey, University of Toronto*

Discussant: Jim Delaney

### **Panel 18: Religion and the State**

Organizer / organisateurs : Program Committee

Chair: Jessica Soedirgo

- **Towards a Moluccan-Christian Perspective of Reconciliation in Indonesia**

*Izak Lattu, Graduate Theological Union Berkeley, USA*

- **Uncovering the 'State' in 'State' Islam: State Religious Bureaucrats in Indonesia and Malaysia**

*Trevor W. Preston, University of Toronto*

- **The Social and Political Uses of Marian Piety in the Philippines: A Socio-Historical Synthesis**

*Manuel Victor J. Sapitula, National University of Singapore*

- **Coordinated In-Group Policing in Conflict Environments: The Preservation of Peace in Waiyame, Indonesia**

*Jessica Soedirgo, University of Toronto*

### **Panel 19: Valuing Resources II: Food security and sustainable agriculture: Movements, Political Violence and the State**

Organizers / organisateurs : Jean-François Bissonnette and Jim Delaney

Chair: Peter Vandergeest, York University

- **From shortages to prosperity: Linking food security, food policy, and smallholders livelihoods in Vietnam**

*Steffanie Scott, University of Waterloo*

- **Land conversion for industrialization and its impacts on food security in the Red River Delta, Vietnam**

*Nguyen Thi Dien, Hanoi Agricultural University and Phillipe Lebailly*

- **Struggle and suppression in the historical roots of Indonesia's alternative agriculture movements**

*Mary Young, York University*

- **Alternative Agriculture NGOs and political conflict in Thailand**

*Peter Vandergeest, York University and Atchara Rakyutidharm, Silpakorn University, Thailand*

### **Panel 20: Migration in Southeast Asia I: looking back, moving forward**

Organizer / organisatrice : Christine Gibb

Chair: Christine Gibb

- **The need and the ways to assess Southeast Asian population redistribution since the 1960s**

*Rodolphe De Koninck, Université de Montréal*

- **Post 1975 migrations to the Red lands of South Vietnam: differences between urban and rural migrants**

*Thanh-Hai Pham, Université de Montréal*

- **L'intégration des Plateaux centraux au Vietnam : un examen cartographique des transformations démographiques entre 1989 et 2009**

*Louis Boisclair, Université Laval*

**Panel 21: Environmental Management and Governance**

Organizer / organisateurs : Program Committee

Chair: Melissa Marschke

- **The role of public involvement in environmental impact assessment in Vietnam: towards a more culturally sensitive approach**

*Charles Hostovsky, University of Toronto*

- **Resource Governance at the Margins: Fish, trees and life in coastal Cambodia**

*Melissa Marschke, University of Ottawa*

- **The flood risk management in Bangkok (Thailand) or the limits of the structural method**

*Céline Pierdet, Compiègne University of Technology*

- **Capacity Building for Environmental Assessment in Cambodia – Successes and Challenges of Focused Workshops**

*Kim Irvine, SUNY, Buffalo State*

**Panel 22: Transnational Connections and Local Development**

Organizer / organisateur : Philip Kelly

Chair: Philip Kelly

- **Urban Renewal or Rural Revitalization: The Ambiguities of the Gawad Kalinga Project**

*Nel Coloma Moya, Queen's University*

- **REDD'ing Forest Conservation: The Philippine Predicament**

*Sarah Rotz, York University*

- **Unsettling migrants? Exploring internal migration's potential for conflicts in Indonesia**

*Isabelle Côté, University of Toronto*

Discussant: Enrico F. Esguerra

**Panel 23: Valuing Resources III: Shifting relationships in agrarian Southeast Asia**

Organizers / organisateurs : Jean-François Bissonnette and Jim Delaney

Chair: Jean-François Bissonnette

- **Value Chain Development in Cambodia's Agricultural Sector – Towards A Wider Framework of Application?**

*Maylee Thavat, Australian National University*

[Panel / Séance 23, cont.]

- **What shall we do without our land? Land Grabs and Resistance in Rural Cambodia**

*Alison Schneider, Saint Mary's University*

- **Water governance and its politics in Vietnam**

*Nga Dao, York University*

**Panel 24: Shifts in Socialist Metropolis**

Organizer / organisatrice : Danielle Labbé

Chair: Danielle Labbé

- **Hanoi and Berlin: Socialist Cityscapes in the 21st Century**

*Lisa Drummond and Douglas Young, York University*

- **Hanoi's New Urban Order**

*Danielle Labbé, University of British Columbia*

[panel / séance 24, cont.]

- **Managing the Development of Craft Villages in the Red River Delta: From public authorities to professional associations**

*Juliette Segard, University Paris Ouest Nanterre-La Défense*

Discussant: Amrita Danière, University of Toronto

**Panel 25: Migration in Southeast Asia II: Migration, livelihoods and urban negotiations**

Organizer / organisatrice : Christine Gibb

Chair: Christine Gibb

- **Environmental migration in the Philippines**

*Christine Gibb, Université de Montréal*

- **Who gets to leave and why? Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs) from the rural Eastern Visayas**

*Justin Veuthey, Université de Montréal*

- **Exploring Urban Resistance: Street vending and negotiations over public space livelihoods in Hanoi, Vietnam**

*Noelani Eidse, McGill University*

- **Urban sprawl and floods management in Phnom Penh (Cambodia): the gradual incorporation of international guidelines**

*Dr Céline Pierdet, Compiegne University of Technology*

**Panel 26: Protected Areas in Southeast Asia: Same same but different?**

Organizer / organisateur : Jonathan Tardif

Chair: Jonathan Tardif

- **Ecotourism as a Conservation and Development Strategy in Protected Areas: Specificities of the Cambodian Case**

*Jonathan Tardif, Université de Montréal*

- **Living and Fishing in a Marine Protected Area: Balancing Traditional Fisheries with Conservation in Karimunjawa National Park**

*Gilles Maillet, Université de Montréal*

- **Building states out of nature and nature out of states in mainland Southeast Asia?**

*Steve Déry, Université Laval*

- **Community Agreements on Conservation in Lore Lindu National Park, Indonesia**

*Samantha M. Berdej, Wilfred Laurier University*

**Panel 27: The Vietnamese State and Transnational Networks in a Comparative Perspective**

Organizer / organisateur : Program Committee

Chair: Jason Morris-Jung

- **The Specter of War: The Vietnamese American Refugee in an Era of Capitalist Camps**

*Kim Tran, University of California, Berkeley*

- **New Spaces for Activism in Vietnam: the Bauxite Petition**

*Jason Morris-Jung, University of California, Berkeley*

- **Student Activism in South Vietnam, 1960s-1970s**

*Van Nguyen-Marshall, Trent University*

**Panel 28: Away from the Center: Examining Food Sovereignty, Indigenous Resistance and Climate Change from the Margins**

Organizer / organisateur : Dominique Caouette

Chair: Dominique Caouette

**- Hmong Infrapolitics in Vietnam**

*Jean Michaud, Université Laval*

**- Viet Nam's Food Security: A Castle of Cards in the Winds of Climate Change**

*François Fortier, Université d'Ottawa*

**- How do Disasters Shape Food Sovereignty in the Philippines? Exploring Reciprocal Relationships Between Food and Disaster**

*Christine Gibb and Justin Veuthey, Université de Montréal*

**- Food Security Instead of Food Sovereignty: Choice of Concept, Choice of Policies, and Choice of Classes in Vietnam's Post-Reform**

*Tran Thi Thu Trang, Université d'Ottawa*

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# ROUNDTABLE DETAILS

## DÉTAILS DES TABLES RONDES

### **Roundtable A: Turning Research into Action: Insights from Filipino Community**

#### **Organizations in Canada**

Organizer / organisatrice : Ethel Tungohan, University of Toronto

*Mila Garcia, Research Director, Community Alliance for Social Justice*

*Chris Sorio, Secretary-General, Migrante Canada*

*Cynthia Palmaria, Co-Founder, Gabriela-Ontario*

*Kim Abis, Youth Activist, Philippine Women's Center*

*Qara Clemente, Youth Activist, Philippine Women's Center*

### **Roundtable B: Lessons, Surprises, and Challenges of the Agrarian Transition in Southeast Asia**

Organizer / organisateur and Chair: Peter Vandergeest, York University

*Chusak Wittayapa*

*Mary Young, York University*

*Melissa Marchke, Concordia University*

*Sarah Turner, McGill University*

*Tania Li, University of Toronto*

*Rodolphe De Koninck, Université de Montréal*

*Nga Dao, York University*

*Danielle Labbe, University of British Columbia*

*Ben White, ISS*

### **Roundtable C: South China Sea: Promoting Economic Cooperation and Environmental Protection**

Organizer / organisatrice : Julie Nguyen, Canada-Vietnam Trade Council

*Bryon Wilfert, Honorary Advisor, Canada-Vietnam Trade Council*

*Duy Chien Nguyen, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Vietnam*

*Rommel C. Gavieta, De La Salle University*

*Julie Nguyen, Canada-Vietnam Trade Council*

### **Roundtable D: Does democracy in Southeast Asia Stand a Chance?**

Organizer: Jacques Bertrand, University of Toronto

*Jacques Bertrand, University of Toronto*

*Dominique Caouette, U de Montreal*

*Erik Kuhonta, McGill*

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## PAPER ABSTRACTS (alphabetical)

### RÉSUMÉS DES COMMUNICATIONS (*ordre alphabétique*)

**Ali, Muhammad , Victoria University Melbourne Australia**

**Decentralization and Poverty Reduction: Great Authority, Wealth and Poverty in East Kalimantan, Indonesia**

East Kalimantan is a province with full of paradox. This region has considerable economic potential measured in terms of its endowments of natural resources, including oil, natural gas, gold and coal. Yet, East Kalimantan still lacks infrastructure, has poor human resources and high levels of unemployment, factors which condemn much of the population to a life of paucity and hardship. The new system of decentralisation which has been implemented since 2001 has been expected to give more benefit to the region. Regional autonomy has provided more political power and fiscal capacity which are supposed to give more opportunity for regional governments to accelerate regional development and bring their people to greater prosperity. However, East Kalimantan, one of the richest provinces in Indonesia, still harbours high levels of poverty. This essay will discuss the extent to which decentralisation has facilitated poverty reduction in a resource rich province like East Kalimantan.

**Baird, Ian, University of Wisconsin, Madison**

**Hmong Small-holder Rubber Development: Combining Economic Land Concessions, Sharecropping and Contracting Farming in Central Laos**

In recent years rubber development in Laos has been controversial. Some farmers—exemplified by the Hmong from Hat Nyao village, Luang Nam Tha Province, in northern Laos—have significantly economically benefited from small-holder rubber development. Others farmers, however, especially in parts of southern Laos, have lost their agricultural and forest lands to large-scale economic rubber concessions, leaving them disenfranchised and with serious livelihoods challenges. Neither of these narratives is necessarily incorrect, as rubber development can sometimes economically benefit small-scale farmers considerably and in other cases can be quite disempowering. Here, I look at attempts by Hmong farmers in central Laos to develop small-holder rubber plantations through two separate sharecropping and contracting arrangements, one to obtain the land, and another to obtain seedlings, expertise and market access. This paper will contribute to better understanding the various ways that farmers are becoming engaged in export-oriented agriculture in Laos.

**Barker, Joshua, University of Toronto**

**Making News Public: Local Journalism and Democracy on a Bandung Plaza**

This paper examines the ways in which local journalists in the city of Bandung grapple with the expectation that they employ democratic values in their work. The paper focuses on a small group of reporters who regularly gather at the edge of one of Bandung's most important sites of government power and social protest: the giant square in front of the Governor's office and the provincial legislature for West Java. Based on interviews with these journalists and observations of their work, the paper considers how they variously position themselves vis-a-vis the government and protest groups, and describes the complex mechanisms that structure the production of news about city and provincial politics before it reaches the news desk.

**Bélanger, Danièle, University of Western Ontario and and Hong-zen Wang, National Sun Yat-sen University, Kaohsiung, Taiwan**

**Marriage migration and social change in Asia: transnationalism from below**

This paper provides a framework for studying marriage migration in Asia as a powerful factor of social transformation. The analysis pulls together results from research on various aspects of marriage migration conducted in Vietnam, Taiwan and South Korea between 2004 and 2010. This research uses both qualitative and quantitative approaches to study the impact of marriage migration. Our main contention is that because marriage

migration constitutes the largest flow of permanent migration in the Asian region, it represents a significant vector of social change both for sending and receiving areas of migrants. We examine the gendered aspects of this transformation since the vast majority of migrant spouses in Asia are women. We use the concept of 'transnationalism from below' to frame the social impact of marriage migration.

Concerning receiving countries of marriage migrants, we examine how transnational activities of women marriage migrants bring about change in family relations and community dynamics. Practices such as transnational childcare, sending and receiving of remittances, the set up of ethnic businesses and of matchmaking services contribute to family and community change in Taiwan and South Korea. In sending communities of Vietnam, the emigration of young women reconfigures gender and kinship relations because women have the power to choose between a local and a foreign spouse. Local marriage markets are altered and local single men must seek spouses in other communities or countries, thus creating a marriage migration chain. Finally, emigrants send remittances which can increase dependence on remittances, improve living conditions and boosts local economies through investment in human capital and productive activities.

A focus on the development of transnational flows of exchanges created by marriage migrants and their families –both natal and through marriage– contributes in the understanding and significance of marriage migration for the Asian region.

**Berdej, Samantha M., Wilfred Laurier University**

**Community Agreements on Conservation in Lore Lindu National Park, Indonesia**

The involvement of the public in protected area management is increasingly sought as a means to address the complex nature of environmental and social problems. The paper examines the emergence of the 'community conservation agreement' (CCA) in Lore Lindu National Park Sulawesi-Indonesia as a meeting point between the demands of conservation and development. A case study approach provides a holistic understanding of the CCA and its implications for societies and the Park, particularly as they relate to livelihood and benefits distributed. The paper shows that the CCA reflects a positive attempt to integrate the goals of conservation and development, however, is threatened by a number of issues. The paper provides an examination of the potential of the CCA to improve nature conservation and development, as well as conceivable serve as a model for other regions of Indonesia, identifying research gaps and future knowledge needs.

**Bissonnette, Jean-François, University of Toronto**

**Narratives of (im)mobility: The spatiality of work in the oil palm plantation economy**

The paper examines the spatiality of experiences of migrant workers in the Indonesian oil palm plantation economy. Drawing on concepts developed by feminist geographers to analyse experiences of migrant domestic workers, I look at the spatial reality of migrant plantation workers. In the context of plantation work, the inter-island migration that workers from rural areas of central islands go through is an important source of constraint. Channels of mobility are an important site of power relations both during workers' migration to the plantation belts and during the time spent working on the plantation. How mobility is imagined and often lived as immobility by plantation workers of different sociological backgrounds draws the contours of the spatiality of the oil palm plantation economy in Indonesia. Data used derives from interviews with migrant plantation workers conducted in villages of East Lombok and Java.

**Bissonnette, Jean-François, University of Toronto**

**Enabling sustainable palm oil in Indonesia**

This paper examines new sustainable initiatives surrounding palm oil production in Indonesia. As a response to mounting pressure from environmental organizations, measures to produce sustainable palm oil have been undertaken by both the International Organization Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) and the Indonesian government's Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil (ISPO). According to these initiatives, particular forms of knowledge on forest conservation, land use and climate change shape the space in which sustainable and legitimate palm oil can be produced. However, the RSPO certification currently impacts less than 5% of oil palm production in Indonesia. Although the ISPO initiative seeks to provide a mandatory regulatory framework

for all palm oil producers in Indonesia, many question the institutional capacity of the state to implement credible sustainable guidelines. In this context I examine the broader political implications of sustainable palm oil initiatives in Indonesia. The research is based on documents, participant observation and interviews conducted in Jakarta at the RSPO in 2010.

**Boisclair, Louis, Université Laval**

**L'intégration des Plateaux centraux au Vietnam : un examen cartographique des transformations démographiques entre 1989 et 2009**

Au cours des soixante dernières années, les Plateaux centraux du Vietnam ont connu des transformations majeures d'ordres démographique et environnemental découlant notamment de l'arrivée massive de migrants Kinh. Ce processus a entraîné une forte expansion agricole qui s'est traduite par une déforestation massive. Au cours de la même période, la région s'est davantage rapprochée de Hanoï et du reste du monde de sorte qu'elle est aujourd'hui intégrée économiquement à leurs systèmes. Utilisant les données issues du recensement de 2009, cette communication contribuera à étudier cartographiquement l'évolution démographique récente sur les Plateaux centraux, en utilisant le cas spécifique de la province de Lam Dong. Des données empiriques de première main qui seront obtenues lors d'un stage de recherche sur le terrain à l'été 2011 serviront à discuter des problèmes, des enjeux et des défis posés par cette évolution démographique récente.

**Byrne, Ned, Vancouver School of Theology**

**Looking at the West Papua's modern independence movement across the nation's tribal and traditional identities**

It is generally believed that the nation of West Papua is ready to cast its cloak as a Southeast Asian colony, and assert identity as a modern Melanesian state on the western rim of the Pacific. The geo-political shift is the fulfillment of a self-determination program formalised by the Dutch half-a-century ago but part of Papuan thinking for much longer than that. It designates the preparedness of Papuan tribes to adopt new forms of political architecture and social infrastructure. It portrays younger Papuans as ready to re-claim relationship with fellow Melanesians and to re-inscribe their nation as a launching pad to the Pacific as well as to Southeast Asia. Finally, and perhaps most importantly, it provides West Papuan cultural identities with an appropriate political identity. This paper considers some of the inevitable tensions in the transition, with particular reference to the qualitative difference between 'independence' and 'self-determination'.

**Campbell, Stephen, University of Toronto**

**Cross-ethnic labour solidarities on the Thai-Myanmar border**

English-language analysis of ethnic relations in Myanmar over the past two decades has been dominated by a focus on the country's high profile armed conflicts. This perspective has largely missed the dynamics of everyday cross-ethnic relations arising out of individuals' immediate material and livelihood concerns. Yet, such everyday relations comprise a salient basis of inter-personal solidarity and tension. Given the major economic transformations currently underway in Myanmar, emerging class dynamics are likely to challenge prior patterns of ethnic relations in the country. As one facet of these transformations, the large-scale migration of individuals seeking descent livelihoods abroad has brought Myanmar's expatriate migrant worker population to over three million. Against this backdrop, the present study examines cross-ethnic labour solidarities that have emerged amongst a multi-ethnic body of migrant workers residing in an industrial zone on the Thai-Myanmar border.

**Chaiyamart, Pornchai, University of Minnesota**

**Decision making of rural development impacted by Pak Mun Dam, Thailand**

Knowledge for sustainability development play important role for western world but the eastern ignores this. This study focuses on the factors that impact the decision making of villagers who received negative effects from the Pak Mun Dam in Ubon Ratchathani, Thailand. This dam caused many problems before it was built and is still causing difficulties for the people who were displaced. Local residents lost their ability to fish and otherwise draw their livelihood from their immediate environment. Indeed, they have lost the environment itself. This is

the issue from which they derive their right to request the government to open the sluice gate of the dam. Choice modeling is the method being used to test these residents by providing them the opportunity to accept or reject a new livelihood project with potentially high financial and social benefits. The result is in the process and will be provided at the meeting.

**Coloma, Roland Sintos, OISE, University of Toronto**

**Nationalism under Imperialism: Subjectivity, Literacy, and “The Philippine Readers”**

This paper examines basal literacy readers in the formation of nationalist subjectivity in the context of imperialism. It addresses the following questions: How do colonized people instill and develop a sense of national identity under the regime of a foreign power? How do nationalist-oriented texts work within colonial conditions? I analyze “The Philippine Readers,” the first major set of literacy schoolbooks by a Filipino during United States colonial rule. Authored and edited by Camilo Osias, a US-trained Filipino educator, the “Readers” wove together stories and folklores that were native to the Philippines and drawn from Western countries. Through the concepts of “imagined community” (Anderson 1983), “care of the self” (Foucault 1988), and “reparative reading” (Sedgwick 1997), I interrogate the texts for their nationalist, anti-colonial, and gendered perspectives. My critical readings reveal how school curricula can be imbued with contradictory and ambivalent messages of colonial oppression and nationalist opposition.

**Côté, Isabelle, University of Toronto**

**Unsettling migrants? Exploring internal migration’s potential for conflicts in Indonesia**

Internal migration in Indonesia has significantly redistributed the country’s population, bringing face to face groups that had until then little interaction with each other. Whereas government officials saw positively on internal migration for its developmental power, other accounts have highlighted the threats mass population movements – most of which hailing from Java - posed to local peoples. What is the impact of internal migration on receiving communities? And under what conditions does the everyday occurrence of internal population movements turn into a deadly process? This paper presents some preliminary findings from a four-month field work conducted in Lampung, Riau, and Kepulauan Riau. Reviewing the main effects of internal migration for these regions’ host communities, I contend that large-scale migration to minority regions does not automatically lead to “Sons of the Soil” conflicts. But migration’s impact are not as beneficial as the state paints it either and small-scale disputes do occur between locals and migrants, especially with regards to the distribution of economic resources (e.g. land, natural resources, jobs). In the event where such disputes are coupled with migrants’ disrespect for local cultures and peoples, local politicians often succeed in “ethnicizing” such issues for their own benefits while fuelling local discontents.

**Dao, Nga, York University**

**Water governance and its politics in Vietnam**

Water governance and river basin management have long been a critical issue in Vietnam. State attention towards water resource governance has increased steadily even as policies and delegated authority for river basin and water management have changed continuously. However, even though there have been policy improvement in this issue, many constraints remain. In particular, there still lack of clear mechanism for people to participate, which in turn leads to poor water governance in many places. Drawing on interviews, ethnographic research, and government documents, this paper seeks answers for a series of questions: how water resource governance has been addressed in Vietnam? How has river basin management and power planning evolved over time? How have local people and environmental groups participated in this process and with what impacts? Examining water governance and dam building in Vietnam will not only explain the evolution of civil society movement in Vietnam, but also shed light on uneven development in the uplands.

**De Koninck, Rodolphe and Jean-François Rousseau, Université de Montréal**

**A half century of gambling with the land and the sea: Southeast Asian Agricultures since the 1960s**

Since the early 1960s, the agricultures of Southeast Asia have managed to largely answer local food demand while catering increasingly to the world market, particularly through export of industrial crops. Even if population growth has been sustained, so has the increase in local food production, particularly that of rice. In terms of food security, the region has even been able to improve its position, although this does not necessarily apply to every country. This has largely been achieved through massive intensification of cultivation and equally significant territorial expansion of the agricultural realm. Expansion has even reached into the maritime domain, aquaculture growing even faster than agriculture per se. Both forms of expansion, on land as well as sea, are accentuating the pressure on environmental resources. To what extent can this gambling with the land and the sea be sustained without jeopardizing regional food security?

**De Koninck, Rodolphe, Université de Montréal**

**The need and the ways to assess Southeast Asian population redistribution since the 1960s**

In the colonial literature, Southeast Asia was often referred to as a relatively empty region next to two demographic giants, India and China. Southeast Asia is still less much less populated than the latter, but it cannot anymore be described as empty. The basic reason behind this has been a systematic demographic filling in of most of its margins through both state policies of population redistribution as well as various forms of largely spontaneous migrations. The motives and the consequences behind these migrations and the constant remodelling of the respective national demographic grid are both socio-economic and geopolitical. In order to better analyze these processes, motives and consequences, systematic diachronic mapping of the region's population is indispensable. But this meets with problems concerning sources, their validity, accuracy and comparability.

**De Leon, Conely, York University**

**Labouring Brown Bodies: Exploring the Mass Reproduction of Filipina Caregivers in the Global Labour Market**

Drawing on in-depth interviews with three Filipina mother / adult daughter pairs living and working in Ontario and Quebec, I argue that the mass consumption of domestic and care work in Canada does not seem to end with the labouring bodies of single Filipino women, but rather persists with the labouring bodies of their daughters. Employing a critical transnational feminist framework, I suggest that highly gendered and racialized processes are at work in circulating and reproducing a demand not simply for single Filipinas, but also for their immediate and extended female kin. I further suggest that an exploration of the complexities of intergenerational conflict and compromise among Filipina mothers and daughters may provide greater insight into the ways in which Filipinas create networks of solidarity and resistance in response to an overwhelming demand for their labour.

**Déry, Steve, Université Laval**

**Building states out of nature and nature out of states in mainland Southeast Asia?**

In Southeast Asia, protected areas represent a relatively new tool of state intervention, generalised throughout the world from the 1960s and 1970s. In many cases, they have been deployed as territorial projects to target mountains and mountain dwellers. The logic behind this state project appears different from the one that framed previous territorial endeavours, when states were relying mostly on peasants to occupy and control their territories. Looking through protected areas as windows, the general objective of this paper is to discuss the nature of states. Are they defined by the tools they use in their consolidation and reproduction? By their "will" or objectives? By their territorial organisation? What does it mean to build states out of "nature" (with protected areas), instead of building them out of people (with agricultural lands)? This paper will examine and discuss some of these questions and others using empirical evidences from mainland Southeast Asia.

**Déry, Steve, Université Laval**

**Intégration des régions montagneuses d'Asie du Sud-Est continentale, 1960-2010 : entre adaptation et marginalization**

L'adaptation des sociétés humaines aux transformations profondes de l'économie mondiale, et plus généralement de l'environnement dans lequel nous vivons, constitue un défi pour les humains du XXI<sup>e</sup> siècle. Les régions montagneuses d'Asie du Sud-Est constituent un terrain fertile pour étudier ce processus. Les États modernes centralisés y reconstruisent une nouvelle territorialité dont la légitimité repose en partie sur l'organisation politique et économique mondiale. L'intégration au reste du monde s'est accélérée et intensifiée depuis les indépendances et les années 1970, déclenchant des processus d'adaptation mais aussi, une marginalisation de plusieurs populations affectées. Dans ce contexte, cette communication vise à faire un premier bilan des processus d'intégration de cette région aux systèmes socioéconomiques et politiques nationaux et internationaux. Qui sont les acteurs? À quel niveau se situe leur action et sur quel terme temporel? Qui sont les populations visées? Quelles transformations sont induites? Le cas spécifique du Vietnam sera examiné plus précisément.

**Dettman, Sebastian, University of Michigan - Ann Arbor**

**Institutional Imperatives? Local political parties in Aceh, Indonesia**

Aceh's transition to peace has been largely successful following the 2005 signing of the peace agreement between the Indonesian government and the secessionist Free Aceh Movement (GAM). The agreement allowed Acehnese to form local political parties, a controversial move in a country which forbids local parties. Local parties offered a political avenue for GAM's leaders as they moved from armed struggle to the political realm.

In this paper, I will explore the fortunes of local political parties in Aceh five years after their creation, drawing on field research to be conducted in May-June 2011. I will describe how the local parties differentiate themselves from the national parties in electoral contests; the shifting relationship between the local parties and ex-combatants; and the national parties' strategies in response to the local parties' appeals. The success (or failure) of the local party system will have important repercussions for Aceh and other restive regions.

**Diego Fossati, Cornell University**

**Social Protection in Indonesia: Some Theoretical Observations and a Preliminary Quantitative Analysis**

The development of the welfare state in developing countries is a substantively important issue that has been largely neglected by social science research. This paper starts with some theoretical considerations on the study of the welfare state and a brief review of the literature on welfare state regimes. It then argues that the political economy of the developing world presents some distinctive features that call for a different approach to social policy analysis. In particular, the prevalence of the informal sector and different forms of spatial inequality are seen as a key characteristic of welfare systems in the Global South. The case of Indonesia, through an investigation of recent data from the Indonesian Labor Force Survey (SAKERNAS), provides a poignant empirical illustration the high degree of subnational variation in social protection in developing countries. The paper concludes with some observations on empirical strategies to ascertain the sources of variation in welfare systems in developing countries.

**Drummond, Lisa, York University and Young, Douglas, York University**

**Hanoi and Berlin: Socialist Cityscapes in the 21st Century**

From Reunification Park in Hanoi to Berlin's Alexanderplatz, iconic urban spaces built by socialism in the 20th century are now considered due for upgrading and/or redevelopment. This paper presents preliminary findings from new comparative research on the residual landscapes of high socialist era urban planning in Hanoi and Berlin. In this research, we explore how contemporary debates situate and address those projects and sites conceptualized and constructed by socialist-era planners and architects in the cities of today, market- and post-socialist respectively. In doing so, we trace differences and similarities in their original creation as well as in the present-day contests over how to live with their legacies.

**Eidse, Noelani, McGill University**

**Exploring Urban Resistance: Street vending and negotiations over public space livelihoods in Hanoi, Vietnam**

This paper examines the infrapolitics of street vending in Hanoi, Vietnam, as vendors negotiate government regulations aimed at restricting vendor livelihoods. In 2008, Hanoi's municipal government banned street vending on 62 selected streets and from the vicinity of 48 public spaces. While the government has taken steps to restrict the ability of street traders to work, vendors can still be seen plying their trade throughout the city. Moreover, the majority of street vendors, especially itinerant traders, are rural to urban migrants, often women, without access to more formal livelihoods due to a lack of formal education, financial capital or social networks. As the threat of government regulation becomes increasingly critical, vendors must develop effective resistance strategies in order to maintain their livelihoods. Based on fieldwork completed in the summer of 2010, this paper explores these vendors' multiple survival strategies, ranging from false compliance (or disguise), to the use of bribes.

**Fortier, François, Université d'Ottawa**

**Viet Nam's Food Security: A Castle of Cards in the Winds of Climate Change**

This paper argues that, in the context of Viet Nam's agricultural modernisation, the country's dependence on technology and commodification is making it particularly vulnerable in the imprecise and shifting context of climate change, energy supply, and global trade. The strategic response to this mounting crisis has been, in Viet Nam as almost everywhere else, to rebrand modernisation under green capitalism which will, it is hoped, provide the necessary fixes and maintain production outputs amidst changing resources and climates. The article discusses how this would inevitably lead to the collapse of Vietnamese agriculture. This leaves no other option but to radically and urgently engage in economic de-growth. At the level of food production, this means the prompt adoption of agroecology, both as a means of ensuring food security and as a key contribution to GHG mitigation, and the restructuring of production, distribution and consumption under principles of food sovereignty

**Gibbings, Sheri Lynn, University of British Columbia**

**Asserting Status: Gender, Street Vending and Democracy in Yogyakarta City**

Men took up street vending in greater numbers after the economic crisis in 1998 in Yogyakarta City, Indonesia. Many who did not have capital looked to trading second-hand or used commodities. Despite the hard work involved and low status associated with this line of work, some of the street vendors were able to make a reasonable living. According to Javanese hierarchy, however, street vending is low. Yet, during my research it appeared to me that their place on the hierarchy did not go uncontested. My paper explores how these male street vendors were engaged in practices to assert their "status" in relation to Javanese hierarchies, the nation, and to more emergent sources of value related to the ideals of democracy and reformasi in Yogyakarta City. I interpret these strategies in light of recent transformations and illustrate how the politics of street vending in urban Indonesia reflects the uncertainty over gender relations and power in a democratic Indonesia.

**Gibb, Christine, Université de Montréal**

**Environmental migration in the Philippines**

Environmental migration is a global change issue of growing concern. There is much theoretical debate on environmental migration and the resulting "environmental refugees" or "environmental migrants." To date, however, there is no institutional framework that recognizes and protects these people. This paper will investigate these debates and the contribution of "environment" as a driver of migration through a political ecology lens. In particular, it will address the potential impacts of environmental factors on migration within the Philippines.

**Gibb, Christine, Université de Montréal and Veuthey, Justin, Université de Montréal**

**How do Disasters Shape Food Sovereignty in the Philippines? Exploring Reciprocal Relationships Between Food and Disaster**

Food and disasters are intricately related. This paper explores connections between vulnerability to

natural hazards and food production, distribution and consumption. Linkages can be observed in both the pre-disaster and the post-disaster phases. Drawing mainly from cases in the Philippines, the authors underline that food sovereignty, rather than food security, is the most appropriate approach for analyzing these connections.

**Han, Ei Phyu, York University**

**Hunger and boundaries: The role of food in creating 'home' for Karen refugees in Mae La camp**

Since the early 1980s individuals of Karen ethnicity have lived in Thai refugee camps, having fled persecution by the Burmese state. Since Thailand is not a signatory member of the UN Refugee Convention, Burmese Karen are not granted legal protection as refugees. They are instead considered to be alien migrants who are not allowed to seek employment and who face deportation if found outside of the camps. My proposed research investigates the conceptualization of 'home' by Karen refugees understood as a type of place constructed by both material and social means. For this paper I will focus on the production and consumption of food in Mae La camp and how this contributes to creating a sense of home in at the Thai-Burma border, as well as how the governance of refugees at Mae La camp shape the associated place-making activities.

**Harrison, Scott, University of Waterloo**

**Cold War and Indigenous Peoples in Southeast Asia**

Examination of the indigeneity – Cold War connection in a historical context creates a new space from which to understand the politics of identity gaining in importance at local, regional, and global levels. Such an approach also facilitates a new way to critique the two superpower countries of the United States and the Soviet Union that were both ideologically anti-colonial in a decolonising world. Indigeneity complicates Cold War history as we know it because it works out of a space connected to but occasionally blinded by the nation-state, where history and time are not necessarily linear or progressive but dispersed in space and place. Following from this broader project, this paper examines the historical relationship between indigeneity and the Cold War in Southeast Asia.

**Hostovsky, Charles, University of Toronto**

**The role of public involvement in environmental impact assessment in Vietnam: towards a more culturally sensitive approach**

This paper explores the extent to which Western approaches to public involvement in environmental impact assessment (EIA) have been transferred to Vietnam, constraints on their use, and their appropriateness for the Vietnamese context. The CIDA funded research is based on an analysis of the public involvement content found in 26 EIA reports from development banks and interviews with 26 key informants. The study found that public involvement in Vietnam is generally technocratic, expert-driven and non-transparent, similar to the early days of EIA in the West and emerging economies. Public involvement usually occurs through authorised state channels such as commune leaders, mass organisations and professional organisations. The lack of a participatory culture for EIA, the nascent nature of grassroots democracy in the country, and Vietnamese cultural norms regarding respect for authority provide a challenging context for involving the public in EIA. The paper concludes by offering a number of suggestions for culturally appropriate public involvement.

**Hurst, Bill, University of Toronto**

**Judicialization, Venue Shopping, or Bureaucratic Bargaining? The Politics of Indonesia's Courts of Industrial Relations**

Since their establishment earlier this decade, Indonesia's courts of Industrial Relations (Pnegadilan Hubungan Industrial or PHI) have managed to entrench themselves as vital arbiters of many types of labor disputes. To date, aside from some descriptive compilations of relevant rules and regulations by Indonesian academics, almost no academic attention has been paid to this important institution. Based on an analysis of all cases brought before the PHI of Surabaya from 2004 to 2009, along with a compilation of selected case law from across the archipelago published by the Indonesian Supreme Court in cooperation with the ILO, this paper will be the first scholarly attempt to substantively address the question of just how the PHI actually function. On

the surface, the greater role of these courts would appear to support a narrative of the “judicialization” of labor relations, as more and more cases end up in formal adjudication venues. A closer look at case law, however, points more clearly to a process of “venue shopping” in which litigants often go first a police agency or other loosely related government office, then to a labor bureau, then to an arbitration office, then to a court, in search of a satisfactory outcome. What also comes out is a dynamic of bargaining and contention between state agencies or bureaucracies that is almost as sharp - and arguably more important - than that between the litigants. These special courts can thus potentially serve as a window onto micro-level political dynamics of Indonesia under reform as decentralization takes hold and power relations between elements of the state are reordered.

**Irvine, Kim, SUNY, Buffalo State**

**Capacity Building for Environmental Assessment in Cambodia – Successes and Challenges of Focused Workshops**

Cambodia has a need for build capacity within the environmental field, but questions remain as to the best approach to meet this need. One option is focused workshops and our group offered four between 2004 and 2009. The workshops concentrated on methods for analysis of surface water quality, drinking water quality, and pesticides, as well as GIS training. Evaluations at the end of each workshop were used to make some important adjustments to our teaching approach. Workshops evolved towards more student-centered learning and later workshops successfully incorporated past students as instructors. A drinking water quality index prototype developed in one workshop grew into a larger program that tested >7,000 wells. In addition to logistical challenges, we found some education strategies, such as teaching by analogy, were less successful and that spatial understanding had some important differences in Cambodia. We conclude that these workshops made a positive step in capacity building.

**Ismah, Nor, University of Hawaii at Manoa**

**Not Just an Ordinary Moslem Woman: Reading Contemporary Indonesian and Malaysian Moslem Young Adult Novels**

Images of Indonesian women appear in numerous literary sources, but of particular interest are those projected in Young Adult Literature (YAL). This literature is written for young adults and is therefore written from their point of view. Typically, YAL focuses on the characters, issues, language, and values that appeal to the modern young adult, including female characters. In recent years a number of young adult novels written by women writers from Indonesia and Malaysia, both Moslem countries, have been published. Writing competitions held by book publishers and language centers have also produced selected young adult novels. In this paper I will examine several novels in order to determine whether their representation of women fosters ideas of gender equality or whether they are portrayed as stereotypical modern women who are materialistic and focused only on themselves.

**Istiqomah, Milda, University of Brawijaya**

**The Female Jihad: Jamaah Islamiyah’s Women in Indonesia**

There are only few papers which discuss women as terrorists. Most of terrorism literatures are about men who are involved in terrorism. However, the current trend demonstrates that the number of women involved in terrorism is steadily increasing. There are at least two types of roles that women assume in terrorism; the ‘visible role’ and ‘invisible role’. Both roles are very important to the sustainability of terrorism and terrorist organizations. Moreover, women’s role in terrorism is considered as a less important issue. However, some terrorist attacks are carried out by women and it damages seriously to society. Women are also effective for doing terrorist attacks. The physical appearance of women is exploited by terrorist organizations to carry out suicide bombings. This paper argues that women in Jemaah Islamiyah (JI) play an important role in the ‘invisible’ category. They are involved in this organization by marital and kinship linkages which aims to secure the networks and regenerate the Jihadi ideology in JI.

**Javier, Veronica, York University**

This research aims to bring to light the lived-experiences of 1.5 and 2nd generation Filipino youth in Canada. Youth are challenging ideas around the role of religion in the construction of their “ethnic” identity within a Eurocentric and neoliberal Canadian context. The youth see themselves as active agents in negotiating how they could continue to fit in while being a pro-active Catholic in contrast to the secular Canadian norm. During their process of re-negotiation, the youth’s Filipino identity moved to the background, and their religious, and Catholic identity became more important. Their re-positioning of their “ethnic” and religious identity is reflective of the ways in which the youth’s subject position intersects within the whiteness that operates in Canadian society. For these youth, their re-negotiation utilizes a personal and experiential language that individualizes experiences and therefore also enables them to negotiate the imperfections within Catholicism.

**Jefremovas, Villia, Queen’s University**

**Of Two Minds: Elite Representation of Indigenous Peoples in the Philippines**

In this paper I will look at elite representation of the Igorots, both mainstream elite and indigenous elite, showing the ambivalence that has been thrown into stark relief by the creation of real economic and political rights for a marginalised and stigmatised population. I will begin by considering the construction of this “Other” by mainstream elites, and the recourse to this “Otherness” in the construction of a post-colonial national identity. Then I will examine the ways in which indigenous elites also use these same racist categories and skewed understandings of history are used to lay claims under IPRA, and argue that these representations often express the internalization of ideas of “primitivism” and inferiority to shape a “modern” indigenous representation of indigenous culture. This will be contrasted with a discussion of the history that created the differences that now dominate these discourses.

**Jung, Eunsook, Fairfield University**

**Maintaining the status-quo: Social Welfare Policy in Indonesia**

Much literature on social policy in developing countries argued that democratization is conducive to the development of social welfare policies. Democracy would bring about redistributive reform due to demands from the newly enfranchised poor and reactivated social movements. Despite this, democracy does not necessarily bring about comprehensive social welfare reform. Why would democratization not bring social welfare reform? What would be institutional prerequisites to such reform?

This paper will examine Indonesia, the third largest democracy in the world. Indonesia democratized in 1998 and, despite a devastating economic crisis at the time, has achieved a stable democracy with a constantly growing economy. With its remarkable development for the last decade, Indonesia’s social welfare reform is staggering. There have been discussions about universal social policy, but they did not materialize. Indonesia has a relatively good social welfare system for state employees, formal sector employees, and a few policies for the extreme poor., though these systems actually originated under the Suharto authoritarian regime. By examining the Indonesia case, I argue that social reform has institutional prerequisites such as either the broad-based organization of its advocates or the internal unity of the state. Without these prerequisites, democratization does not necessarily bring social reform.

**Kang, Chia fen, National Taiwan University**

**Ethnic View of Post-Indian Ocean Tsunami Reconstruction- A Case Study of Indonesia-China Friendship Village in Aceh, Indonesia**

Overseas Chinese are called “orang Cina” (Chinese people, meaning of discrimination) by Indonesian since the discrimination policies in Dutch colonial government. The discrimination has been for centuries; however, this tense situation started to change after 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami, when Aceh received various aids from all over the world, one of which is Chinese Indonesia-China Friendship Village. The village is not only the largest housing program in Aceh, but also considered as the best structure in all reconstruction by local people. The field observations and interviews found out that this China aid has created a friendly image for Acehnese and a new name of “orang Tiongkok” (no discrimination) is given for those overseas Chinese. This paper argue that as

a new aid in the world, Chinese aid in Indonesia can not only confirm the image of peaceful rising, but change the long-term strained ethnics relations between China and South-east Asia.

**Kelly, Philip, York University**

**Geographies of the Second Generation: Filipino-Canadian Class Reproduction Across Urban Canada**

This paper explores processes of inter-generational class reproduction among Filipino families in Canada, with particular reference to the role of geographical difference at urban and inter-urban scales. Filipino youth often appear to have anomalously poor educational and employment outcomes, but this is highly variable across different urban centres of immigrant settlement in Canada, and across different neighbourhoods within major cities. This relates in part to varied histories of migration in different settlement sites, different forms of social networks, and diverse constructions of 'Filipino-ness' in different Canadian urban contexts. All of these factors play into the processes through which the class subordination experienced by the first generation of immigrant Filipino parents is reproduced (or not) in the experiences of the second generation.

**Kuhonta, Erik Martinez, McGill University**

**The Politics of Health Care Reform in Thailand**

Since the economic boom in the late 1980s, Thailand's distribution of income has worsened considerably. It is now the most unequal country in Southeast Asia. Yet, one social sector – health care – has moved against the trend of deepening inequality. In 2001, a universal health care policy was passed under the Thaksin Shinawatra government. Despite the coup against Thaksin's government, the health care program has remained untouched by Thaksin's opponents. Why has health care stood out in terms of its pro-poor orientation, and why has the universal health care program been supported by all political parties?

I argue in this paper that the pro-poor orientation of the health care sector in Thailand and the ability to sustain the universal health care program stem from a number of factors. Historically, the medical sector has been a magnet for social activists. Their pursuit of a universal health care policy finally gained ground when the combination of a financial and social crisis in 1997-98 and the rise of a programmatic party a few years later – Thaksin's Thai Rak Thai – provided the justification and the institutional means for pursuing social change. Despite Thai Rak Thai's eventual demise, no actor in Thailand – whether military or civilian – has sought to tamper with the universal health care program. Thus, historical conditions along with institutional capacities provided the momentum for health care reform and its widespread popularity has anchored it firmly in a pro-poor orientation.

**Kusno, Abidin, University of British Columbia**

**Housing the Margin**

This paper will explore housing concerns with the relationship between people and the state. It is one of the strategic sites to examine the question of "collective consumption" and "the right to the city" in the changing power relations of post-authoritarian Indonesia. I will look at some of the housing schemes, which targeted low-income urban populations, and explore the methods, the institutional frameworks and socio-historical conditions of their emergence. I will also ask what might be the theoretical, cultural or political implications of housing the margin in the context of Indonesia today.

**Labbé, Danielle, University of British Columbia**

**Hanoi's New Urban Order**

The management of periurban space production in the region of Hanoi experienced various regulatory shifts since the beginning of the doi moi reforms (circa 1980). From the 1990s onward, Vietnamese metropolitan regions witnessed the formation of a new planning regime. This included a reform of urban and regional planning mechanisms, the formulation of new models of periurban development, a thorough revision of the land legislation, and a new official discourse about appropriate urban practices and spatial configurations. In this presentation, I show how the state-backed territorial order resulting from this various reforms seeks to delegitimize regulatory informality at the grassroots level while supporting regulatory exceptionalism in the

management of developable periurban land. The presentation revisits questions of regulatory informality and of coalitions of interests as means to understand the somewhat contradictory directions taken by this emerging urban development regime.

**Lamb, Vanessa, York University**

**Reading lines: Performances of the border at the intersection of environmentalism, identity and state power**

This paper investigates the underpinnings of borders in Southeast Asia. I will consider how a diversity of issues and activisms at the border, including ethnic/national identity and environmental management might be understood in part as performances that serve in their own way to recognize, reinforce and 'make real' the border as a physical and notional space. I will be focusing on the example of how ecological knowledge production (by both "experts" and non-experts) is part of border performance, using Public Forums for Information Disclosure at the Thai-Burma border. This conceptualization of borders builds on past work that highlights borders as "in motion" and constantly negotiated rather than as concrete lines or divisions between geographic nation-states.

**Lattu, Izak, Graduate Theological Union Berkeley, USA**

**Towards a Moluccan-Christian Perspective of Reconciliation in Indonesia**

Reconciliation has its own space and time. Reconciliation is not a one-face process; instead it has thousands of faces. Reconciliation in South Africa takes a different way than that of the American or European model. Ubuntu in South Africa is a blended way, the South African traditional way of reconciliation and the Christian teaching of forgiveness. In the context of South Africa, this theological approach is worthy and runs tremendously well, but not in the context of Balkan conflict. The International Court has had to take retributive justice to overcome the hard feelings of the survivors of Bosnia.

Conflict between Christian and Muslim in Moluccas, Indonesia, had another way of reconciliation, named Pela. At this point, Moluccan pela is a meta-narrative for all Moluccans; Muslim, Christian, and the indigenous religious followers. Hence, Moluccan-Christians should shape a local perspective of reconciliation based on pela as a local wisdom. The problem with Christianity in Moluccas is that for hundreds of years, this religion tended to remove Moluccan traditional values and replace them with Western-Christian teaching.

Here I would like to propose a Pela model of reconciliation to the air of academia based on Moluccas traditional narrative of peacebuilding. Moluccas has its traditional way of reconciliation which can serve as the basis of a local foundation for peace.

**Le, Phuong Thao D., University of California, Los Angeles**

**Spatial Modeling of Trafficking in Persons - A Case Study of Vietnam**

Vietnam is a known major source and destination of trafficking in persons. This paper presents the findings and analyses from the spatial modeling of the status of trafficking in Vietnam via geographical information systems technology (i.e., ArcGIS). Using the results of the 2009 Vietnam Population and Housing Census and other data sources, provincial-level analyses of vulnerability to trafficking are conducted and are then graphically and statistically compared to the province's trafficking status, which is computed from results of the 2003 Survey and Assessment of Vietnamese Youth and archival document research. Additionally, multiple linear regression analysis is used to identify significant predictors of human trafficking in Vietnam. Implications for policy and modeling are discussed.

**Lessard, Micheline, University of Ottawa**

**To Raise Women: Vietnamese, French and American uses of Vietnamese Women's Images in Propaganda**

Waging wars in Vietnam required the use of propaganda. From 1946 to 1975, France, the United States, and the states of Vietnam used propaganda (in many forms) to recruit members to their respective causes, to destabilize their enemies, to promote their own agendas. Much of this propaganda, from all sides, used images of Vietnamese women. What emerges from these examples of propaganda are attempts to define Vietnamese women within idealized formats that were highly politicized and that reflected the military agendas of those producing the propaganda..

**Li, Tania, University of Toronto**

**Labour Migration to Indonesia's Oil Palm Frontier**

The paper examines migration of workers to Indonesia's oil palm frontier, a migration stream that has so far attracted less attention than rural-urban or transborder migration. Migrants move through a set of sub-contracting mechanisms that involve various degrees of risk and security. Unlike the colonial period, when employers attempted to tie workers into contracts, the emphasis today is on a casual, flexible labour pool for which the employer accepts no responsibility. Migrants are correspondingly more autonomous, but also at risk of finding themselves without protection, far from home. Data is drawn from research on two oil palm plantations in West Kalimantan, one government owned, the other private.

**Lin, Stephen, University of Western Ontario and Bélanger, Danièle, University of Western Ontario**

**Global and local family care among Vietnamese migrant women**

Economic hardship has led increasing numbers of women in poor Southeast Asian countries to seek livelihoods in affluent neighbouring countries. Many female migrants are employed as domestic elderly caregivers. Over the long term, they may also become emotionally attached to their employer's family, while remaining attached to their distant family. Migration research to date has neither closely examined the dynamic of migrants' concurrent attachments, nor the manner in which they engage with their own family and that of those for whom they work and care. In this paper, we argue that migrant women's "bi-familial" relationships, forms of care and attachment constitute the transnational practices of care work. Our research is based on narratives collected from twenty Vietnamese live-in caregivers and their employers in Taiwan. This paper, by using the life course and spatial analysis, documents the trajectory and interconnection of various caregiving relationships in both local and transnational contexts.

**Mais, Julia, York University**

**Filipino-Canadian Masculinities and Labour Market Outcomes for the Second Generation**

Many Filipino immigrants have moved to Canada as professionals, with university degrees and with high levels of English fluency. However, Filipinos are still relatively disadvantaged in the labour market. While many other immigrant groups also endure challenges, in most cases the second generation exceeds their parents in terms of education and earnings. The Filipino-Canadian community is an anomaly, however, in two senses. First, census data suggests that the second generation is having difficulty reaching the same educational attainment and earnings levels as their parents' generation. Second, while men earn more than women in almost every segment of the Canadian labour market, the reverse is true among the Filipino-Canadian second generation. My research is addressing these two anomalies in Greater Vancouver, where they appear to be especially pronounced. This is done through examining how the home, the neighbourhood, the education system and social networks influence employment outcomes for this population.

**Maillet, Gilles, Université de Montréal**

**Living and Fishing in a Marine Protected Area: Balancing Traditional Fisheries with Conservation in Karimunjawa National Park**

As marine resources increasingly come under pressure from intensified fishing activities worldwide, marine reserves are seen as a promising strategy to combat declining fish stocks. Although ample data have been gathered in recent years on the positive ecological effects of marine reserves, there is still much to learn about the societal impacts on communities around which these areas are drawn. Seeing how popular consensus points towards the importance of community participation in the success of reserves, the significance of better understanding socioeconomic changes and environmental subjectivities of local actors inside these areas is clear. This presentation will discuss these points of interest within the context of Karimunjawa National Park, a marine protected area located in Central Java, Indonesia. This will be done by examining fisherfolk's attitudes towards conservation and increased regulation all the while taking into account the park management's efforts to ease fishing pressure around coral reefs by encouraging alternative forms of livelihoods such as tourism.

**Marschke, Melissa, University of Ottawa**

**Resource Governance at the Margins: Fish, trees and life in coastal Cambodia**

Focusing on village livelihoods, I explore how emerging government policy, donor interest in forms of community-based management and opportunities for resource exploitation coalesce in coastal Cambodia over a twelve year period to produce a complex, highly uncertain dynamic. I pay careful attention to the opportunities and constraints facing villagers, and illustrate why local resource management practices remain fragile, even with a significant, sustained effort. For those resource challenges that cannot be solved by villagers, I examine the role of other actors including government bureaucrats and business entrepreneurs and illustrate how resource governance failures are in fact not scale specific. Even with serious development efforts and significant policy reforms coastal livelihoods remain precarious -- policy uptake is not always possible in Cambodia's current context.

**McAllister, Karen, McGill University**

**Relational resource rights: the ramifications of rubber on claims and counter-claims to property and territory in Pak Ou District, Luang Prabang, Laos**

Since the mid-2000s, northern Laos has been experiencing a rubber boom which is having irreversible effects on ecological systems, property rights and social relations in the highlands. In Luang Prabang Province, rubber has been introduced into swidden systems through three types of management systems; plantation concessions on village lands leased by the state to Chinese companies; contract farming arrangements between Chinese companies and individual villages and farmers; and independent adoption of rubber trees by smallholder highland farmers. In each of these cases, the introduction of rubber trees intersects with ongoing negotiations over property and provokes contestations about land rights and uses within and between villages and with the state. The spatially uneven deployment of the land and forest allocation policy has further influenced how these negotiations over territorial and property rights in response to rubber trees play out in different villages. This paper explores the various state and local actions, narratives and counter-narratives supporting contested claims to land and resource use that have emerged in response to the introduction of rubber trees into villages in Pak Ou District. I will examine the various forms of negotiation, resistance and compliance that are emerging in response to displacements, market opportunities and local and state desires for modernisation that are being provoked by the introduction of rubber trees into the district.

**Michaud, Jean, Université Laval**

**Hmong Infrapolitics in Vietnam**

With their home on the geographical, economic, political, and cultural fringes of the Viet nation, the national state is enforcing modernity on the Hmong of Lào Cai via sedentarization, administrative enclosure, national education, and inclusion to the market. The Hmong, in turn, use their agency to embrace opportunities suiting their needs and current capacity, an embrace that is not done blindly. As much as they can, they are vernacularizing modernist directives, be they socialist or neo-liberal, in ways keeping their culture and identity into the picture. They use their agency in culturally rooted ways consistent with their sense of identity and place, taking advantage, consciously or not, of their social organization. These are the elementary forces behind Hmong infrapolitics, and their signature.

**Michaud, Jean, Université Laval**

**Fieldwork, supervision and trust: The conditions of research in the socialist highlands of Asia.**

What have I learned over 20-odd years of practising fieldwork and ethnography among ethnic minorities of upland Asia; 15 of these devoted to socialist countries? How can I advise younger generations so that they may better understand the issues at stake when organising their field research in the highlands of Vietnam, Laos and China? In short, I assess that trust is a core element of the process, encompassing a range of negotiations. First, giving graduate students reasons to trust me. Second, entrusting students to my dependable friends in the field with whom, over the years, I have developed personal relationships. Third, these friends trusting our friendship and when needed, helping to circumvent complications inherent in conducting fieldwork on the margins of a

socialist state. Of course all these relationships do not positively guarantee that students will succeed; but their odds might become higher than mine were at the same stage.

**Milgram, B. Lynne, OCAD University**

**Tangled Fields: Rethinking Positionality and Ethics in Research on Women's Work in a Hong Kong-Philippine Trade.**

A growing global trade in second-hand clothing means that in the Philippines, some women with business capital have drawn on their skills as the country's primary public market traders to start businesses importing used clothing from neighbouring Hong Kong. As a 1966 national law prohibits this cross-border trade, ethically recording its operation highlights a dilemma for research. How can researchers respect the confidence of and fulfil obligations to their respondents when documenting enterprises that straddle what the state considers to be illegal and what traders consider their legal right as citizens to viable work? This paper explores the problematic side-roads I have pursued to responsibly situate the work of transnational used clothing traders who remain vulnerable to personal and livelihood threats. I suggest that documenting such extra-legal cross-border enterprises alerts us to carefully consider issues of positionality and ethics when engaging people's political struggles for change.

**Mills, Mary Beth, Colby College, Maine, USA**

**Is that what you heard me say?: Dilemmas of ethnographic representation in the field and beyond.**

In recent years, the reflexive turn in anthropology and other social sciences has raised important questions about the stability and objectivity of ethnographic authority. Consequently, as ethnographers we are keenly aware of the ethical hazards involved in representing our communities of study, particularly when our research subjects comprise socially marginalized groups. Somewhat less frequently examined are the ways in which these ethical dilemmas of representation involve not only critical responsibilities to our communities of research but also the varied and often problematic responses of the different audiences to whom we speak both in the field and beyond. Drawing on my research in Thailand, I explore these dilemmas of representation. Specifically, I examine instances in which the presumptions of different audiences have challenged my own efforts to assert appropriate claims to ethnographic authority and I consider the potential for misunderstandings and misreadings that can ensue.

**Montsion, Jean Michel, University of Winnipeg**

**When desire meets mobility in Singapore's new citizenship project**

Singapore's 'gateway' is a project developed at the end of the 1990s, is based on the city-state's re-positioning in the knowledge-based economy between an emerging China and Western societies. This project targets elite populations whether they are locals or migrants and re/aligns the city-state's citizenship project along a strong neo-liberal narrative of mobility. In this paper, I will critically assess the impacts of Singapore's gateway strategies on the formation of citizens-subjects through the notion of un/desirability. By focusing on stories of desirable subjects, I will stress the everyday tensions arising in the production of neo-liberal citizens. I argue that desirable subjects are struggling with the neo-liberal pressures to become 'self-governed entrepreneurs', which is symptomatic of schisms between the city-state's citizenship project and their own practice. Stories of un/desirable subjects involved in gateway strategies will be shared to discuss the broader implications for framing citizenship projects in gateway locations.

**Morris-Jung, Jason, University of California, Berkeley**

**New Spaces for Activism in Vietnam: the Bauxite Petition**

This paper examines signs of growing activism in Vietnam through a case study of the Bauxite Petition. This online petition mobilized an unprecedented 9,000 Vietnamese signatures in protest of a national policy, spawned the meteoric rise of a quasi-dissident website dedicated to open debate and critical commentary, and united a wide range of social and political groups across the country in a common affront to state legitimacy. This incident has been one of several in Vietnam in recent years suggesting a growing openness, engagement and

organization within Vietnamese society to challenge and criticize the policies and orientations of the Vietnamese government and Communist Party. This paper will examine how the creators of the Bauxite Petition opened new spaces for activism in Vietnam not only by making use of internet technologies but even more so by helping to build social foundations for activism through discursive articulations of nature, nation and revolutionary history.

**Moya, Nel Coloma, Queen's University**

**Urban Renewal or Rural Revitalization: The Ambiguities of the Gawad Kalinga Project**

The Gawad Kalinga villages have been sprouting up over the Philippine landscape like mushroom colonies over the past decade. The initiative continues on unabated in spite of internal conflicts and moral imperatives. Surpassing many government projects on housing, GK has proven to be successful in its approach to addressing the housing needs of the poor. This paper will outline some of the ambiguities and pitfalls of the GK initiative presenting a nuanced perspective of its outcomes.

**Munro, Jenny, University of Calgary**

**Wielding the pen? Education, literacy and colonialism in the central highlands of Papua, Indonesia**

Literacy and educational attainment are considered important aspects of personal, political and cultural authority in many societies. In the central highlands of Papua, Indonesia, education promises power to indigenous Papuans marginalized by development, military operations, and Indonesian migrants, and further delineates who is seen as 'modern' or 'primitive' in the context of often tense relations between indigenous inhabitants and migrants. Among Dani highlanders, education levels have risen continuously since formal schooling was introduced in the 1950s. Based on a qualitative study conducted in 2006, this paper examines the everyday uses and significance of education and literacy for Dani men and women. It shows that attempts by educated Dani to use literacy for power vis a vis Indonesians may be cut short in humiliating or disappointing ways which differ for men and women. It concludes that limited impact of literacy or educational attainment in these encounters is an indicator of colonial conditions in Papua.

**Nerenberg, Jacob, University of Toronto**

**From sexual fantasy to liberal accountability: Imperial boundaries and erasures in highlands New Guinea**

This paper explores the enrolment of transnational human rights advocacy in the project of white empire by examining the differential gendering of media images of violated New Guinean bodies. It traces continuities between histories of colonial sexual fantasy and contemporary media stagings of sexualized suffering to show how human rights advocacy draws on racist and sexist tropes. As media activists engage with dominant representations around violence and gender in West Papua and Papua New Guinea, their projects to restore dignity to New Guinean subjects are partly recaptured by a liberal imperialist discourse of the postcolonial state's progress towards accountability. This discourse forecloses possibilities of transformative politics by reinscribing the colonially-inherited boundary that divides New Guinea and by effecting a gendered denial of Melanesian agency.

**Newberry, Jan, University of Lethbridge**

**Mobile Childhoods, Fixed Neighbourhoods: How Non-governmental Governance Rules Kampung Women**

Suharto's New Order government served to fix poor women in place. Fieldwork in urban Yogyakarta in the early 1990s demonstrated that state-sponsored modernization served to immobilize women in their neighbourhoods as volunteer social welfare labour. Democratization at the turn of the century has marked new forms of mobility, yet the effects for poor urban women are mixed. There has been a rapid proliferation of early childhood care and development (ECCD) programs for children 0-8 years of age, which index middle class desires for mobility as well as the dictates of the World Bank. Yet, the delivery of these early childhood education programs in Yogyakarta neighbourhoods once again draws on the unpaid labour of these citizen-housewives, even as attention to early childhood is taken to represent new democratic possibilities. Strikingly, the newly mobile, empowered children of democracy seem to rely on the continuing fixity of women in urban enclaves.

**Nguyen-Marshall, Van, Trent University**  
**Student Activism in South Vietnam, 1960s-1970s**

The 1960s is usually associated with the rise of student activism globally; while students in the West demanded political and social changes, youth in China were waging a cultural revolution. In the Republic of Vietnam (South Vietnam) high school and university students were similarly active and organized. This paper examines Vietnamese student organizations and their activities. The interests and political stances of these groups were diverse. Whereas radical groups took to the streets to demand political reforms and an end to war, more moderate student associations were mobilized in war-relief efforts. Despite their differences, students of all political stripes had to contend with a violent and seemingly endless war, a brutal authoritarian state, and dismal future prospects

**Nguyen, Thi Dien, Hanoi Agricultural University and Phillipe Lebailly**  
**Land conversion for industrialization and its impacts on food security in the Red River Delta, Vietnam**

Industrialization with the high rate of agricultural land conversion recently causes the complex agrarian transformation in present context of land tenure in Vietnam. This research investigates the mechanism of rural social differentiation by analyzing the responses of different peasant household groups to the State land conversion. The study was carried out in Hung Yen province, Northern Vietnam from 2006 to 2010. The study results are as follows: i. Land conversion to industrialization has impact on the decline of household landholdings but creates the changes in value of land which are the determinants of social differentiations; ii. Household initial status as “ho thuan nong” (pure farming) or “ho kiem” (non-farming) background play the decisive roles in accumulating their wealth. Among the affected peasant groups, households with non-farm background tend to be in better position in engaging to high - earning activities. They are likely the rich peasants in opposed to poor group with farming background and lost more than 50% of their agricultural land. This research highlights that the dynamism of peasant livelihood mitigated the impacts of land conversion. The de-agrarianization is also slowed down due to the fact that in the context of land conversion to industrialization with tiny plots of land, low return from agricultural production and more opportunities of non-farm activities, even when non-farm employment is very profitable, peasant households are not likely to give up their land but maintaining agricultural production for their basic and secure livelihood.

**Okabe, Misa, Wakayama University and Mercy Simorangkir, Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia**  
**Are both intra-ASEAN FDI and inward FDI from the rest of the world facilitated under ASEAN Economic Community?**

Free flow of investment is one of the core elements of the ASEAN Economic Community. The free and open investment regime described in the AEC Blueprint aims to enhance the competitiveness of this region in attracting FDI from outside as well as intra-regional Investment. While FDI from the rest of the world has been the most important factor to sustain the region-wide trend of output growth, promotion of intra-ASEAN Investment is a key subject to realize the economic integration which narrows the development gap between member countries. By applying gravity model of FDI to bilateral FDI flows, we compare the determinants of bilateral FDI flows in the case of intra-ASEAN FDI to the case of FDI between ASEAN members and the rest of the world in order to draw implications for the role of AEC to promote both types of FDI.

**Pham, Thanh-Hai, Université de Montréal**  
**Post 1975 migrations to the Red lands of South Vietnam: differences between urban and rural migrants**

For centuries, migrations have been a key component of Vietnam's spatial history. Characteristics and consequences of the migratory process vary and depend on physical, social and political conditions. Shortly after the country's 1975 reunification, the process of internal population re-distribution relied initially on the relocation of urban people from the South, then on that of peasants from the North. A good number of both were settled in the Red lands located on the Southern margins of the so-called Central Highlands. During this process, the relocation of these two population groups resulted in different characteristics in terms of spatial-temporal

distribution, role, resilience, and impact of activities on the environment. Based on data derived from interviews with settlers, original residents and state officials, as well as on literature and statistical and cartographic sources, this presentation will elucidate these different characteristics.

**Pierdet, Céline, Compiègne University of Technology**

**The flood risk management in Bangkok (Thailand) or the limits of the structural method**

This metropolitan area that includes more than ten millions people must face an annual worsened flood risk. The flood caused by melting snow on the Tibetan Plateau and the monsoon rains is worsened by high tides. But urbanization exacerbates the natural hazard by increasing the volume of runoff and the process of subsidence. Despite an ingenious network of canals, hydraulic networks, flooding disrupts each year the running of Bangkok metropolitan area. If the poorest people living in flood zones are most concerned the central districts of this metropolitan area are also affected by the floods. Which actors and which tools manage flooding in Thailand? Why can we say that the structural methods of flood management have reached their limits and what are the alternatives?

**Pierdet, Céline, Compiègne University of Technology**

**Urban sprawl and floods management in Phnom Penh (Cambodia): the gradual incorporation of international guidelines**

The river capital of Cambodia has spread in the floodplain of the Mekong river by dikes and embankment successive. The major crisis suffered under the Khmer Rouge damaged hydraulic networks. Since 1979 through ad hoc interventions of actors on the networks the city-system comes into resilience. While these networks are hardly rebuilt, the high land and property speculation for years 2005-2008 leads to a densification and a high standing of the urban fabric. Recurrent floods disrupt economic activity in the centre of the capital. But Cambodia is among the countries that signed the Hyogo Declaration and the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015. What does this mean? Since 2008, new towns are being built in the periphery of the city. How does the municipality have convinced private investors to build hydraulic networks to reduce flooding? How does Cambodia integrate progressively the recommendations of international guidelines for the reduction of natural hazards?

**Placzek, Jim, University of British Columbia**

**Bhikkhuni Ordination and the Thai Forest Tradition in Canada**

The Ajahn Chah teaching lineage, part of the Buddhist Thai Forest Tradition, has spread successfully to Canada but recently one of its senior Western monks was expelled from the lineage for arranging the ordination of Bhikkhunis (fully ordained female monks) in Australia. Until recently there have been no Bhikkhunis in Theravada Buddhism.

This paper reviews the history of Bhikkhunis in Theravada Buddhism, as well as other statuses for Buddhist women in Thailand. Part of the problem is the absolute distinction made between Theravada and Mahayana Buddhism, in which Bhikkhuni ordination has survived.

**Preston, Trevor W., University of Toronto**

**Uncovering the 'State' in 'State' Islam: State Religious Bureaucrats in Indonesia and Malaysia**

Muslim politics in Southeast Asia have been dominated by the state sector as governments particularly in Indonesia and Malaysia have been able to successfully co-opt and neutralize the political and cultural challenge of the Islamic Revival. The elaboration and articulation of new state religious institutions to channel the cultural aspirations, but not necessarily the political demands of the Islamic Revival, is the focus of this paper. These state religious institutions, I will argue have emerged as key interlocutors between the state and Islam in the near contemporary period. Some of the analytical questions to be explored in this paper include – How does the state through its state religious institutions approach the defense of the rights of religious minorities? How can Islamic law, or sharia be implemented or adapted to democratic rights or norms? Can the state, through its state religious institutions be an effective outlet for the socialization of 'moderate' or 'liberal Islam'?

**Rahman, Mohammad Habibur, Universiti Brunei Darussalam and Ehsan, Mohhamad, Dalhousie University**  
**Service Delivery in Cities: A Comparative Study of Canada and Brunei**

A one-time kampong ayer (water village), Brunei has now began to feel the pressure of urbanization as its capital city Bandar Seri Begawan and the vicinity (Brunei Muara district) is growing fast with more people concentrating in this part of the country. A potential demographic change will have adverse implications for housing, transport and environment. Other social and economic problems such as water pollution, rising unemployment, and lack of entrepreneurship will add new dimensions to this city in the not-too-distant future. Against this background, this paper examines the key challenges and issues in the city governance of Brunei and Canada as an attempt to ascertain the opportunities of mutual learning for policymakers in both countries. This best practice research thus scrutinizes the ongoing Canadian efforts to integrate and improve citizen-oriented services in its various cities including Montréal, Toronto and Ottawa. The paper identifies some of the areas in which the Bruneian urban experts and policymakers can draw lessons from the Canadian experience to design and undertake appropriate changes towards making the Brunei cities more prosperous, healthy and sustainable.

**Roth, Robin J, York University**

**Market-oriented livelihoods in Thai National Parks: the role of knowledge in shaping livelihood pathways**

Conservation governance in the highlands of Northern Thailand increasingly relies upon the transition of communities to market-oriented livelihoods. While the debate regarding the presence of people in sensitive highland environments has largely focused on subsistence-oriented livelihoods, NGOs, park officials and farmers themselves are promoting particular kinds of market activity that results in transition towards market-oriented livelihoods. This paper traces the emergence of market-oriented livelihoods in two parks and explains the observed community and household differences in market-oriented decision making through an examination of the role of knowledge. Through an investigation into the ways in which technologies of knowledge production, such as mapping, enable livelihood change and the relations of power shaping access to and use of knowledge regarding livelihood opportunities, the paper gives insight into the ways conservation gets negotiated and and grapples with the social and ecological realities of contemporary highland livelihoods.

**Rotz, Sarah, York University**

**REDD'ing Forest Conservation: The Philippine Predicament**

This paper analyzes some of the concerns and contradictions in attempting to translate universalized carbon emissions reductions programs—specifically the reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation program (REDD)—into a specific local and institutional context. Emissions reductions programs directed toward developing countries have been criticized on a number of grounds. The first concerns the problematic networks of power found in the development and implementation of such programs. The second concerns the precarious conditions of ownership, rights and representation within localized political, ecological, social and institutional contexts. Finally, the outcomes experienced within these local contexts often have the potential to be highly exclusionary, corporatized and socially unjust. This paper explores these issues in the context of Philippine experiences with land claims, tenancy and forest management. I argue that the REDD+ Programme is inadequate as a strategy for socially just climate change mitigation.

**Sajo, Trina Joyce, The University of Western Ontario**  
**Of scams, sex work, and Filipino webcam models**

This paper is a preliminary excursion into commercial, online sex work involving Filipino women using the concept of immaterial labor. Internet sex workers provide services of affective and/or of sexual nature on the Internet. Adult webcam models, as they are called, appear on porn sites, but can also scour dating sites for potential customers. These models are recruited or voluntarily enter into the business because of poverty. To augment their income, some webcam models resort to scamming, defrauding their customers for extra money through different means. In scam work, poverty is a lived experience, as well as a narrative that workers use to exploit their customers. Scamming affords the worker some agency, but, played out against an overarching

structure of systematized exploitation, eventually becomes a zero-sum game. The implications for the study of sex work in the Web 2.0 regime will be drawn out.

**Sapitula, Manuel Victor J., National University of Singapore**

**The Social and Political Uses of Marian Piety in the Philippines: A Socio-Historical Synthesis**

The predominant religious culture in the Philippines has displayed a particularly strong Marian dimension, as exemplified by various beliefs and practices within and outside institutional Catholicism. This socio-historical synthesis argues that throughout colonial and postcolonial Philippine history, Marian piety was deployed by various institutional agents in order to achieve goals that both relate to and transcend purely religious goals. Marian piety was utilized during the Spanish colonial period as a means of buttressing colonial power at the local level. After the cession of the Philippines to the United States in 1898, however, the opening up of Philippine Catholicism to direct Vatican intervention shifted local ecclesiastical power toward the centralizing influences of nineteenth-century “fortress Catholicism”. This changed the character of Marian piety and the conditions of its institutional deployment, a trend that continued after Philippine independence from the United States in 1946. On the whole, these events demonstrate the increasing separation between “lay” and “specialist” accounts of religion that characterizes the transition to modernity. Likewise, they also illustrate the continuing influence of religion, thus informing discussions about the relationship between religion and society in the Philippine context.

**Sayo, Margarita (Maita), York University**

**Images of the Primitive in Early Modernity: The Filipinas That Never Was**

This paper explores early modern representations of the Philippines, focusing on an American anthology of Spanish narratives. Descriptions of the islands and inhabitants are analysed and reconstituted into signs that can be mapped in and across historical time. These enable the reconstruction of a fabricated image of the colony. The paper explores historical methodologies that: (a) respect how any narrative, however colonial and oppressive, can be treated as system and can be assessed according to its own rules and internal coherence; and (b) work with the notion that archives can be read both along and against the historical grain. The project explores contemporary questions on decolonization as it documents the Americanization of Spanish colonial history in the twentieth century. It demonstrates how Spanish histories were mediated by American scholars, publishers, and technocrats. These mediations exemplify the complex and multi-layered nature of imperial historiographies in the colonies.

**Schneider, Alison, Saint Mary's University**

**What shall we do without our land? Land Grabs and Resistance in Rural Cambodia**

Political dynamics of the global land grab are exemplified in Cambodia, where at least 27 forced evictions took place in 2009, affecting 23,000 people. Evictions of the rural poor are legitimized by the assumption that non-private land is idle, marginal, or degraded and available for capitalist exploitation. This paper: (1) questions the assumption that land is idle; (2) explores whether land grabs can be regulated through a ‘code of conduct’; and (3) examines peasant resistance to land grabs. Overall, the Cambodian case studies confirm that land grabs are not benefiting the rural poor, but they challenge the process of dispossession. Although ‘everyday forms of peasant politics’ are prevalent, more organized and structured forms of political contention by rural poor communities and their NGO allies are slowly emerging.

**Scott, Steffanie, University of Waterloo**

**From shortages to prosperity: Linking food security, food policy, and smallholders livelihoods in Vietnam**

As market opportunities have expanded over the past quarter century, Vietnam's poverty rate has dropped dramatically, and the country has become the world's second largest rice exporter. This paper explores whether these successes can be explained as a market-driven solution to food insecurity. I argue that while market liberalization has clearly benefited Vietnam in many ways, and market opportunities and remittances have played a leading role in ensuring food security, the roles of the state (at different levels), farmer cooperatives, NGOs and donor agencies in the agricultural sector cannot be underestimated. I also review how food and agriculture-

related policies—including land policy and agricultural land protection, rural credit, foreign trade policies, diversification, and the promotion of ‘safe’ vegetable production—have affected the country’s food security. ‘Pro-poor’ aspects of these policies have helped to enhance livelihood opportunities for small-scale farmers to a much greater extent than many other countries in Southeast Asia.

**Segard, Juliette, University Paris Ouest Nanterre-La Défense**

**Managing the Development of Craft Villages in the Red River Delta: From public authorities to professional associations.**

Since the beginning of the Đổi Mới period, the craft villages of the Red River Delta have been not only revived but strongly developed and enriched. Currently, with the extension of Hà Nội, tremendous economical, social, and political changes are shaping a new context and environment for these villages. Exogenous as well as endogenous urbanizations are imposing stresses on their traditional organization, creating new challenges for their inhabitants and for public authorities. Based on a 2009–2011 survey conducted in the former Hà Tây and Bắc Ninh provinces, this presentation aims to expose who are the actors managing the evolution of these villages, and will underline their new internal organization, from the local public authorities to the professional associations.

**Silvey, Rachel, University of Toronto**

**Managing Migration: The Spatial Politics of Indonesian Labor**

Recent research on transnationalism and migration has challenged and expanded classical spatializations of “the political.” Building on this growing body of work, this paper explores the spatial politics of state power as refracted in struggles over migration. Specifically, it analyzes the Indonesian states’ involvement in shaping the migration and working conditions of Indonesian migration to Saudi Arabia. It examines the social networks linking migrants to both origins and destinations, and the political strategies that migrant rights activists are employing to expand the states’ spaces and scales of jurisdiction. It points up specific limits to the expansion of spaces of labor regulation, as well as possibilities that NGOs have identified for improving the protection of migrant workers in these translocal and transnational contexts. It demonstrates in conclusion the ways in which contestations around networks and scale are interlinked with changing geographies of the Indonesian developmental state’s power.

**Smythe, Julian, University of Manitoba**

**The Living Symbol of Song in West Papua: A Soul-force to be Reckoned With**

In 1982, the Indonesian government, for the purpose of nation-building, endeavoured to name and commodify Papuan culture. Chosen for the task of recording and cataloguing the music of Papua was anthropologist Arnold Ap. However, rather than reinforcing the boundaries of the Indonesian state, Ap’s music served to reinvigorate a unified Papuan identity centred in cultural pride and a shared symbolism in which the physicality of the land was sung and danced into the realm of identity. Ap’s music was indestructible by the Indonesian state because it created a symbol of freedom that Papuans could live in. Combining Simmel’s interactive theories of society, Benedict Anderson’s theories of collective identity, and theories of Gandhian nonviolence, sensitized by the methodological liberation of John Paul Lederach’s elicitive model, this paper explores the music of Ap in providing an interactive Papuan identity mobilized around music as a lived symbol of collective movement towards a shared consciousness of liberation and dignity.

Unlike a flag, or even a spinning wheel, music is a living symbol, a participative event into which human beings can enter through harmony and improvisation. The continual dialectic between the individual and the group in Simmel’s theory is mirrored in the interplay between different voices in the creation of song. This “creative consciousness” of shared song created by interactions among people is an empowering metaphor of participative movement in which “discourses of dignity” can be practiced, even in the midst of continuing violence.

The nonviolence of participation in the living symbol of song does not lessen its power as a tool of resistance. Theories of nonviolent social movements assume that the potency of symbols will have the power

to mobilize people into collective action once cognitive liberation occurs. If a sustained nonviolent struggle is undergone under constant threat of terror by the state, I argue that an interactive symbol of collective identity such as song can create and sustain collective internal freedom (one might even call this dignity!). Simmel's Interaction theory combined with the participative symbols of collective identity in song allow people, through nonviolence to maintain an underlying equilibrium of hope in order to act. Music becomes a kind of soul force enabling internal freedom to continue; until one day, conditions are ripe for the song to break free.

**Soedirgo, Jessica, University of Toronto**

**Coordinated In-Group Policing in Conflict Environments: The Preservation of Peace in Waiyame, Indonesia**

Maluku, Indonesia was the site of significant Christian-Muslim bloodletting from 1999-2002. Located near Ambon City, the epicenter of the violence, Waiyame was the only village on Ambon Island where peace was preserved. Why did violence not spread to Waiyame, a village that was religiously mixed and inundated by IDPs? This paper argues that a coordinated in-group policing system was critical for the preservation of peace. The Team 20, a group of Christian and Muslim village elite, established and enforced village norms. While decisions were made as a group, leaders were responsible for monitoring their co-religionists and sanctioning those that violated the norms. The Waiyame case allows for the examination of factors that enable a successful, durable and sustainable system of in-group policing. The Waiyame case also provides insights on processes of in-group policing more broadly, shedding light on processes of local in-group policing in environments of widespread macro-level intergroup violence.

**Tan Ai Boay, University of Malaya**

**In search of a New Identity: The Formation of Chinese institutions in Colonial Malaya**

This paper argues that the establishment of Chinese organizations in colonial Malaya not only shaped the development of a distinct Chinese identity, but also facilitated Chinese adaptation to Malayan society during waves of Chinese migration into Malaya in the late 19th to the early 20th century.

Temples, clan associations, and schools served as the primary institutions by which Chinese Malaysians preserved and reasserted their political and cultural identities in the face of successive attempts by the colonial regime to control them. Such institutions permitted Malayan Chinese to forge kinship and social ties that enabled them to adjust in a new environment.

Tracing and comparing the evolution of Chinese institutions in Penang and Perak, towns with the most sizeable Chinese communities in northern Malaya, this paper analyzes the mechanisms by which the Chinese adapted to Malaya society and how such institutions contributed to the formation of a Malayan Chinese identity.

**Thavat, Maylee, Australian National University**

**Value Chain Development in Cambodia's Agricultural Sector – Towards A Wider Framework of Application?**

Rapid and uneven growth in the development process has led to calls for development to become more pro-poor. An increasingly popular tool employed in such efforts is agricultural commodity chain development, more recently called value chain development or markets for the poor. The key idea here is to assist poor rural agriculturalists (the majority of the world's poor) to upgrade their livelihoods through appropriately configured commodity chains. Although conceptions vary about what sort of commodity chain is best engaged or how to engage it, the primary tenet of this approach is that given appropriate assistance the poor may trade their way out of poverty.

This seminar will trace the epistemology of value chain development, noting the strengths of this approach and the key reasons why it has risen in importance as a private sector development tool. The results of four case studies of 'value chain development' in Cambodia will then be presented: rice seed (input improvement), organic rice (niche marketing), vegetables (diversification) and chili sauce (value adding). Each case study represents a different conception of how value chain development is best approached. I will then outline four key paradoxes of value chain development approaches as implemented by donors in the Southeast Asian context. Finally, I will make suggestions as to how these paradoxes could possibly be addressed.

**Tran, Kim, University of California, Berkeley**

**The Specter of War: The Vietnamese American Refugee in an Era of Capitalist Camps**

Vietnamese American subjects have long been defined in the American imaginary singularly through the experience of the imperial encounter. The specter of the War in Vietnam functions to limit identity formation, lending itself to a rigid determinism constructing the Vietnamese American community as one comprised of pitiful war refugees. Taking this established discourse as a point of derivation, I ask how these entrenched ideologies can be exhumed and expanded in fruitful ways to understand the current global epoch of capitalist modernity, particularly the space of the free trade zone. I intend to broaden these narratives using the entry points of necropolitics and abjection, specifically seeking to delimit definitions of refugees to include economic factors ultimately situating the contemporary political subject in the transient “camps” of free trade zones and characterized by a state of economic refugeehood.

**Triastuti, Endah, University of Wollongong**

**A gender perspective on Indonesian women’s blogging practices**

Previous researches take the mainstream science’s side by presenting women’s lack in technology. Feminist standpoint theory raises the awareness that both the mainstream research methodology and social institution content social bias. I suggest school and family are two major institutions, which strongly reflect mainstream bias. Drawing my research sample outside family and school, my research on Indonesian women blogger offers another result.

Writing for most Indonesian women has different meaning; compares with men writing’s trends such as economy or networking purposes. For women, writing is the most powerful tool to give back their voice. For women, writing is always a sanctuary. Blogging is a modern way of diary writing, that women are able to keep personal journal. It presents the new model of women’s freedom in sharing their private story in public sphere that fosters new social discourse: Indonesian women’s writing culture as form of sociality, both online and offline.

**Totanes, Vernon, University of Toronto**

**The Evolution of the Field of Historical Production in the Philippines**

This paper reconstructs the prevailing conditions related to the teaching of history and the publication of history books during the early twentieth century using Pierre Bourdieu’s theory of the field of cultural production as a means to interrogate perceptions regarding the “miseducation of the Filipino.” The analysis of the field involves not only accurately recalling who was teaching what and where, and recovering the titles of books, their authors and publishers, but also determining the status of history as a discipline and its evolution over time, the identities and influence of individuals and institutions engaged in the production and consecration of history books, their intended audiences, and the struggles that occurred but are largely ignored in surveys of the development of Philippine historiography. This study argues that the introduction of public school education was not as straightforward or as uncontested as it has been portrayed by Filipino scholars and intellectuals.

**Tran Thi Thu Trang, Université d’Ottawa**

**Food Security Instead of Food Sovereignty: Choice of Concept, Choice of Policies, and Choice of Classes in Vietnam’s Post-Reform**

This article discusses two important concepts of food security and food sovereignty in the context of Vietnam’s post-reform. It will examine Vietnam’s persistent choice of the food security framework, its resulting policies and their implications. The article argues that the choice of food security has been to justify the promotion of industrial agriculture and international trade. While this model has led so far to increased food productivity, it failed to guarantee access to and quality of food, the other two important pillars of the food security framework. More importantly, the article argues that the continued adoption of food security and industrial agriculture is not neutral but reflects the shifting position of the Vietnamese government away from the peasantry for the benefits of capital accumulation by other classes.

**Turner, Sarah, McGill University**

**How can you be homesick? You live here! Reflections of invisible interpreters and research assistants.**

Despite increased attention in the social sciences to the positionality and reflexivity of researchers completing fieldwork in foreign countries, we still know relatively little about how research assistants and interpreters are positioned in the field and their own concerns, constraints and coping mechanisms. This paper, based on in-depth interviews with local interpreters/research assistants in Vietnam and China, working alongside Western doctoral students researching upland ethnic minority populations, provides space for assistants' voices. While reflecting upon their time in the field, we see how the positionalities of these individuals can have rather unexpected consequences. Furthermore, the assistants' analyses of particular events, as well as their take on the best way to proceed in specific circumstances can be at odds with that of their employers, and negotiated coping strategies have to be found. I conclude with advice from these assistants regarding what foreign researchers need to consider in fostering constructive working relationships.

**Vandergeest, Peter, York University and Atchara Rakyutidharm, Silpakorn University, Thailand**  
**Alternative Agriculture NGOs and political conflict in Thailand**

The involvement of organizations known for their support of alternative agriculture on the anti-red shirt side of Thai politics today may seem surprising at first glance, but may be much less so when considering how alternative agriculture emerged as an alternative not just to commercial green revolution agriculture, but also as an alternative to both confrontational agrarian movements and to capitalism in ways often motivated by religiously inspired critiques of the ways that markets and capitalism were seen to undermine rural communities and traditional values. This paper will trace the history of alternative agriculture from the cold war politics of the 1970s until today. We explore how NGOs and individuals including many (but not all) of those active in the Alternative Agriculture movement have adopted positions opposing the Red Shirt movement which they associate with greed and capitalism, while many government agencies have adopted key ideas associated with alternative agriculture such as self-sufficiency, community values, and restrained desire. These convergences help explain how some NGOs are now aligned with state agencies against rural-associated red shirt mobilizations.

**Veuthey, Justin, Université de Montréal**

**Who gets to leave and why? Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs) from the rural Eastern Visayas**

Over the last couple decades a very large number of Filipinos have left the archipelago and gone overseas to seek employment, so much so that the commonly given figure is that one out of ten adult of working age is an Overseas Filipino Worker (OFW). When walking around many rural villages in the archipelago, it is impossible not to notice the brightly painted homes of families with the "privilege" of having someone working overseas: the houses are larger, better built, and have a nicer finish. Who are these OFWs? Why do they leave? How do they leave? Why is it that in the same area, some villages have very many OFWs, while others have virtually none? These are some of the issues that I will address in this paper with the comparison between two adjacent rural villages in the Eastern Visayas.

**Veuthey, Justin, Université de Montréal**

**Growing economic inequality and erosion of social cohesion. Comparing social capital differences between two rural Filipino villages.**

The Philippines is one of the most unequal societies in all of Southeast Asia. The gaps in wealth and access to resources between rich and poor have a long historical grounding but have changed rapidly over the last decades because of various aspects of globalization. From around the world, large numbers of Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs) send remittances back to their families who sometimes remain in very rural areas. These injections of money into villages often create great differences between households with OFWs and those without.

This paper, based on data collected during preliminary fieldwork in the Eastern Visayas region of the archipelago, will look at some of the social repercussions of these growing intra-village inequalities. I compare the levels of trust and social cohesion in two adjacent villages: one with many OFWs and thus greater overall wealth but higher levels of inequality, and one with very few OFWs and a more equal level of poverty.

**Vanchan, Vida and Stephen Vermette, SUNY - Buffalo State College**

**Enhancing Geography Curriculum and Education in Developing Countries: A Cambodia's Initiative**

After many years of war and political instability, Cambodia is at a crossroads economically and culturally. The largest segment of Cambodia's population is under 15 years of age. These students will soon be the citizens making the crucial decisions that steer Cambodia's future. Unfortunately, only 27% of students complete middle school. According to high school teachers in Cambodia, a lack of teaching resources and knowledge is mainly responsible for the lack of interest in the classroom and general education as a whole. Our project aims to offer a springboard to improve Cambodia's human capital through enhancing part of its education system. A pilot kit and workshop was organized at the largest high school in the city of Phnom Penh in order to enhance an existing geography curriculum, assist teachers in their teaching and learning processes, and assess their needs. The kit was built around the existing curriculum, which consisted of compasses, GPS, up-to-date maps, globes, etc. to be shared by teachers. We propose to expand this effort across the country using a diffusion approach to support in-country capacity building, which is also sustainable with the continued outlay of minimal resources.

**Viriya, Cheamphan, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University**

**Determinants of Primary Education in Rural Cambodia**

Development goals are introduced to combat with poverty of which one of the hot discourses is rural primary education. Basically hunger, along with norms and traditions, are always standing in the way between rural households' striving survival and their children education. The finding attributes come from mainly livelihood aspects that shape their lives. It found that children tended to engage in child laboring, income generation, and food security in the financial and economic components for the families. However, gender, women's education, and indigenous education are otherwise socio-cultural indicators by which have no greater effect on their minds. This paper is fact-finding these driving factors having effect toward parents' perception and decision of the future of their children, and trying to point out major setbacks as well as to formulate policies that will encourage greater educational attainment for children in subsistence economies.

**Webster, David, University of Regina**

**"Lost causes" and non-state actions against impunity in East Timor**

Western governments argued for many years that any effort to free East Timor was a "lost cause." This rhetoric flowed from government decisions to oppose self-determination, but it also reinforced those decisions. State rhetoric led to an effort at silencing the issue. This was opposed by a Timor non-state movement made up of Timorese non-state diplomats and a support network in international civil society. The Timor non-state network's major accomplishment was to disrupt and disprove the "lost cause" rhetoric in ways that made self-determination possible. It achieved this task using common languages of human rights and a "boomerang" strategy in which the network mobilized international pressure on a national government. Since East Timor's independence, state rhetoric has argued that any campaign against impunity is hopeless. A new Timor non-state network may be emerging, and its major task will be to disrupt and disprove the new "lost cause" rhetoric.

**Wellstead, James, University of Ottawa**

**Evolving Governance Spaces: Coal Livelihoods in East Kalimantan, Indonesia**

Coal mining carries significant impacts for surrounding livelihood practices. Yet, in order to explain how specific impacts become grounded within a particular community, attention must be given to the complex assemblage of socio-political and economic forces operating at the local scale. As such, this paper builds upon 3 months of field research in 2010 to describe the impact of decentralized extractive resource governance at coal mines near the rural coastal village of Sekerat, East Kalimantan. Employing evolutions in political ecology research, the analysis focuses on how institutional analyses of resource extraction governance and livelihood governance can be integrated to understand how scalar processes construct a range of real and perceived impacts which condition the decision-making modalities of local villagers. A case is then made for giving greater consideration to the importance of temporality and materiality to explaining how land-based and wage-labour livelihood practices have become 'reified'.

**White, Ben, International Institute of Social Studies, The Hague**

**Indonesian rural youth transitions: education, employment and the future of agriculture**

Using available literature and illustrations from various locations, this paper explores the dynamics of rural youth transitions in Indonesia. As in other countries, rural youth's transition to adulthood is being prolonged as they remain longer enrolled in education, their average age at first marriage rises, and their entry into the labour force is postponed. Each new generation of rural young men and women has grown up better educated than their parents. This however has not been matched with expansion of employment opportunities for educated youth, and one-third of Indonesians aged 15-24 in rural areas are openly unemployed. These problems of transition, besides representing a waste of young adults' productive potential, reflect a crisis of social reproduction. In such situations the young may be forced to improvise their own survival strategies. It is not surprising, then to see increasing emphasis on promotion of 'entrepreneurial' skills in national youth policy, education policy, and World Bank and ILO policy discourse. There is little evidence that these policies increase employment prospects or earnings.

One important strategy in negotiating transition is young people's mobility, which now extends to all social classes and both genders. Despite the growth of non-farm activities agriculture remains the biggest single rural employer. At the same time, young people seem increasingly uninterested in agricultural or rural futures, but this should not be taken for granted. Today's rural young men and women, even if interested in farming, are confronted by the narrowing or closure of access to land. This reflects both demographic factors (growing life expectancy of parents delays land transfers to the next generation) and political-economic (changing patterns of land ownership). This problem is likely to worsen in the context of new patterns of corporate land grabbing in many regions. Meanwhile secondary education contributes to a process of de-skilling of rural youth in which farming skills are neglected and farming itself downgraded as an occupation. These developments raise many questions about the future of rural youth, and of agriculture itself.

**Wright, Ashley, University of Toronto**

**The "Shoe Question" and Anglo-Burmese Relations in the Eighteenth Century**

This paper investigates the contribution of conflicts over material culture to the relationship between the British and Burmese empires at the end of the eighteenth century. At various times the British in Burma have viewed Burmese expectations regarding dress as an assertion of Burmese superiority and an opportunity for British individuals to negotiate status. This is exemplified by the "shoe question"--the unwillingness of British officials to remove their shoes to enter Burmese pagodas. This issue would remain a point of contention between the British and the Burmese into the colonial era. This paper examines earlier manifestations of this conflict, focusing on Hiram Cox's late eighteenth century residency in Burma. Cox's account of his residency in Burma describes several instances in which Cox rejected Burmese expectations regarding appropriate material display. This paper discusses these instances, their effects on Anglo-Burmese relations, and their contribution to British perceptions of the Burmese court.

**Ye, Junjia, Max Planck Institute**

**Class in a Global Labour Force: Bangladeshi men in Singapore's division of labour**

This presentation discusses the social reproduction of class identities within Singapore's division of labour, focusing on the low-paid, low-status Bangladeshi male migrant workers. Bangladeshi male migrants are now part of a vast pool of inexpensive and mobile workers that are maintained as such because of powerful structures of inequality that require the extraction of their labour at both the global and local scale. This phenomenon which is first and foremost an economic one also shapes and is shaped by the circumstances, needs, desires and attitudes of Bangladeshi individuals, motivating them to continue the arduous labouring in Singapore's construction and marine industries. I argue that it is the intricate web of structure and agency that reproduces a particular form of class relations within the division of labour in Singapore: exploitation, unequal treatment, unequal pay and status differences are met with migrants' own enactment of their identities as they become part of a transnational labour force.

**Young, Mary, York University**

**Struggle and suppression in the historical roots of Indonesia's alternative agriculture movements**

The emergence of alternative agriculture in Indonesia over the past few decades has its roots in a long history of struggles over land issues and rights of peasant farmers. The focus of this paper will be on the post-independence period, where initial hopes of land reform were eliminated by the political suppression of rural areas under the New Order regime. More radical agrarian movements were eventually replaced by social movement efforts that targeted environment and social welfare goals, as state efforts to permit more "apolitical" community organizing attempted to neutralize politically-charged reforms in the countryside. However, after 1997 radical agrarian movements resurged as part of Indonesia's political opening, demonstrating the ongoing tension with the alternative agricultural movement between the more mainstream approaches to changing agricultural practices and those approaches that advocated greater confrontation with the state over its past failures in land management.

**Youdelis, Megan, York University**

**Reconstructing Nature and Culture: Ecotourism in Northern Thailand**

In Northern Thailand, ecotourism is being increasingly adopted as a livelihood strategy by communities living within protected areas. The promise of ecotourism to reconcile environmental and economic concerns relies on the production of both environmentally and economically minded participants, while promoting a very particular image of nature (aesthetic, untouched, bountiful) to be sold to the tourist. While considerable work has explored material outcomes of ecotourism, little work has explored the reconstructions of subjects and discourses of nature within ecotourism projects. This paper will show how community members understand 'nature' and 'conservation' in relation to market-oriented tourism activities, as well as what accounts for differences among community members in terms of participation and satisfaction with the project. The research suggests that within conservation zones, the production of cooperative environmental and economic subjects is sought in part to minimize community involvement in environmental management.