

Political Ecology in Mainland Southeast Asia

GEOGRAPHY/ ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES 557

3 credits

January 23 – May 9, 2011

Classes: 2:30-3:45 pm, Monday and Wednesday
SCIENCE HALL 350

Course Lecturer:

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Office Hours: Monday and Wednesday, 1:45-2:15 pm, or by appointment (via e-mail)

Introduction

Mainland Southeast Asia has experienced considerable economic growth in recent decades, and while the socio-economic conditions of much of the population of the region have materially improved, economic development has come at a cost—some would argue a very high cost—and has certainly been uneven. Many countries are facing a range of worsening environmental and social problems, and the wealth gap between the rich and poor has steadily widened and shows no signs of narrowing. Often, the interests of governments, large corporations, and urban business people have come into conflict with those of farmers, fishers, indigenous peoples and other rural peoples who are heavily reliant on natural resources for their livelihoods.

Taking a critical but balanced approach, this course examines the complex relationships between the political economy, environment, and society in mainland Southeast Asia. Drawing on a wide variety of case study material from different parts of the region, and covering various theoretical perspectives, the course will be especially focused on the poorer nations, often referred to as ‘developing countries’. However, the relationship between richer and poorer nations, and the challenges facing both, will be discussed. But to a large extent this course covers what might be called ‘Third World Political Ecology’, with a regional focus on Southeast Asia. Political ecology is a widely expanding interdisciplinary field that is usually conceptualized as combining political economy with ecological approaches. In addition, political ecology has become increasingly attentive to discourse analysis, geopolitics, history and socio-cultural issues.

Throughout the course a number of development themes and discourses, including those related to ‘poverty alleviation’, ‘food security’ and ‘participation in development’ will be investigated. Some of the specific topics that will be considered include social movements and non-government organizations (NGOs) in Asia; exclusion and inclusion; ethnic identities; international aid; forestry, swidden agriculture and plantations; protected area management; freshwater and marine fisheries management; aquaculture;

internal resettlement; large-scale economic land concessions; land alienation; small-scale rubber cultivation; and energy production, with an emphasis on hydro-electricity.

Prerequisites

There are no prerequisites for this course. The course is only open to juniors, seniors and graduate students.

Class Texts

Hall, Derek, Philip Hirsch, and Tania Murray Li 2011. *Powers of Exclusion: Land Dilemmas in Southeast Asia*. University of Hawai'i Press, Honolulu.

Other readings will be posted as PDFs on Learn@UW.

Evaluation and Assignments

Papers	35%
Responses	10%
Debate	5%
Abstracts	15%
Exam	20%
Participation	15%

100%

1) Papers: 10% per paper for the 1st and 3rd papers, and 15% for 2nd paper (35% total for three papers). Students will be required to write three papers during the course. The first paper is due at the beginning of class on Wednesday, February 8. The first version of the second paper will be due at the beginning of class on Wednesday, February 22, and the final version of the second paper should be handed in at the beginning of class on Monday, April 9. The third paper will be due on Wednesday, April 18. Marks will be deducted for late submissions of both drafts and finals without adequate justification, and if you show up late for class and hand your paper in either during class or at the end of class, it will be considered that your paper is one day late. Therefore, you are better to delay your submission by a day than to miss all or part of a class trying to complete the paper so it can be handed in on its due date but late. Attending class is important. The first and third papers will be no longer than 1,000 words. The second paper will be 2,500 words. This exercise is designed to help students develop their abilities to write concisely. Details of these three writing projects will be presented during class.

2) Reviews: 5% each (total of 10%). Students will be expected to review two first versions of paper #2 written by other students and write 500-word critical but constructive reviews of these drafts. These reviews will be due Wednesday, March 7 and Monday, March 19. More details will be provided in class.

3) Debate: 5%. Students will each be expected to participate in one of the four in-class debate over the duration of the course. These debates will be centred on the class themes, including assigned reading materials, and additional research done by students. I will choose what debates each student participates in. More details will be provided during class, and adjustments may be made depending on course enrollment.

4) Abstracts: 3% each x five (15% total). Students will have to write 200-word abstracts describing five classes over the course of the semester. The student can choose the classes. More information will be provided in class.

5) Exam: 20%. The only exam for the course will take place on Monday, April 25. The exam will cover the lecture material and required course readings up to the time of the exam. It will not be enough to concentrate either exclusively on the reading material or the lecture material. Students will need to have a good understanding of both to be successful.

6) Participation/Attendance: 15%. Attendance is important, including staying the full duration of classes, and fully participating. Students are expected to engage in class discussions and other activities, while not overly dominating other students. Students who satisfy these requirements can expect to be awarded all 15 marks. One mark will be subtracted for each absence (unless authorised for medical or compassionate reasons), and a half a mark will be subtracted for being late. At the end of the course, the overall depth and quality of student participation will be evaluated. A sign-up attendance sheet will be circulated at each lecture.

Good writing is important: I appreciate good writing, and will reward those who demonstrate their ability to write well and concisely.

Grading

90-100	A
82-89	AB
74-81	B
66-73	BC
58-65	C
51-57	D
50 and below	F

Attendance, participation, and improvement will also be counted in determining the final course grade. Students whose grade is on a borderline will be given a higher grade if they have excellent attendance records, participated in discussions, and showed improvement over the course of the term. ***Students who plagiarize will be given a failing grade on the assignment and steps will be taken according to University of Wisconsin-Madison policy. Students are responsible for educating themselves regarding UW-Madison's regulations in relation to plagiarism. If you are unclear what constitutes plagiarism and what does not, feel free to ask me.***

Due Dates

Wednesday, February 8 – Paper #1 due
Wednesday, February 22 – Paper #2 (1st version) due
Wednesday, March 7 – First reviews of Paper #2 due
Monday, March 19 – Second reviews of Paper #2 due
Monday, April 9 – Paper #2 (2nd and final version) due
Wednesday, April 18 – Paper #3 due
Monday, April 30 - Exam

Late assignments will be docked 10% for each day that they are late. There are no exceptions to this apart from cases of serious health problems or other documented emergencies that prevent completion of the assignment. Students who miss the mid-term exam cannot make it up unless their failure to take the exam was caused by a serious health problem or other documented emergency.

Course Schedule

1	Monday, January 23	<p>Course Introduction: Political Ecology in Mainland Southeast Asia: Development, Discourses, and Social Movements</p> <p>Introduction to Political Ecology; review of course syllabus</p>
2	Wednesday, January 25	<p>Introduction to the Physical Geography, Climates, Countries and Peoples in mainland Southeast Asia (the uplands and the lowlands)</p> <p>Scott, James C. 2009. Chapter 1, <i>The Art of Not Being Governed: An Anarchist History of Upland Southeast Asia</i>. Yale University, New Haven.</p> <p>Video - Mekong: The Mother (Mekong River Commission) (in-class)</p>
3	Monday, January 30	<p>Overview of the Peoples, Identities and Political Ecology in Mainland Southeast Asia</p> <p>Vanderveest, Peter 2003. Racialization and citizenship in Thai forest politics. <i>Society and Natural Resources</i> 16: 19-37.</p> <p>Baird, Ian G. 2011. The construction of indigenous peoples in Cambodia. In Leong Yew (ed.), <i>Alterities in Asia: Reflections on Identity and Regionalism</i>. Routledge, London.</p>
4	Wednesday, February 1	<p>Struggles over Knowledge: Scientific and Indigenous</p> <p>Agrawal, Arun 1995. Dismantling the divide between indigenous and scientific knowledge. <i>Development and Change</i> 26: 413-439.</p> <p>Hirsch, Philip 2004. The politics of fisheries knowledge in the Mekong River Basin. Pages 91-102 in Welcomme, Robin & T. Petr (eds.), <i>Proceedings of the Second International Symposium on the Management of Large Rivers for Fisheries</i>, Volume 2, FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, Bangkok, Thailand, RAP Publication 2004/16.</p> <p>Video - Pak Mun and “Thai Baan” Research, SEARIN (Thailand) (2002) (in-class)</p>

5	Monday, February 6	<p>Resource Tenure: Rethinking the Tragedy of the Commons</p> <p>Hardin, Garrett 1968. The tragedy of the commons. <i>Science</i> 162: 1243–1248.</p> <p>Baird, Ian G. 2010. Private, small groups or communal: <i>Dipterocarpus</i> wood resin tree tenure and management in Teun Commune, Kon Mum District, Ratanakiri Province, northeastern Cambodia. <i>Society and Natural Resources</i> 23(1): 1-16.</p> <p>Baird, Ian G. 2010. Open to all?: Reassessing capture fisheries tenure systems in southern Laos. Pages 57-75 In: Ruddle, Kenneth. & A. Satria (eds.), <i>Managing Coastal and Inland Waters: Pre-Existing Aquatic Management Systems in Southeast Asia</i>. Springer, Dordrecht, Heidelberg, London and New York.</p>
6	Wednesday, February 8	<p>The World Bank and the Asian Development Bank</p> <p>Familiarize yourselves with the websites of the World Bank (www.worldbank.org) and the Asian Development Bank (www.adb.org).</p> <p>Bello, Walden and Shalmali Guttal 2007. The limits of reform: The Wolfensohn era at the World Bank. Focus on the Global South, Bangkok, Thailand, 12 pp.</p> <p>Guttal, Shalmali 2005. The Asian Development Bank: A problem institution. Paper prepared for the Electronic Forum on International Regulation. Focus on the Global South, Bangkok, Thailand, 13 pp.</p> <p>Paper #1 due</p>
7	Monday, February 13	<p>The Political Ecology of Swidden Agriculture</p> <p>McElwee, Pamela 1999. Policies and prejudice: ethnicity and shifting cultivation in Vietnam. <i>Watershed</i> 5(1): 30-38. http://www.terraper.org/watershed.php (without photos)</p> <p>Walker, Andrew 2001. The ‘Karen Consensus’, ethnic politics and resource-use legitimacy in Northern Thailand. <i>Asian Ethnicity</i> 2(2): 145-162.</p> <p>Additional (not required)</p> <p>Dove, Michael R. 1983. Theories of swidden and the political economy of ignorance. <i>Agroforestry Systems</i> 1(1): 85-99.</p>

8	Wednesday, February 15	<p>Commercial Logging, Patronage and Corruption in Laos</p> <p>Baird, Ian G. 2010. Quotas, powers, patronage and illegal rent seeking: The political economy of logging and the timber trade in southern Laos. <i>Forest Trends</i>, Washington DC., USA.</p> <p>Hodgdon, Ben 2008. Frontier: The political culture of logging and development on the periphery in Laos. <i>Kyoto Journal</i> 69: 58-65.</p>
9	Monday, February 20	<p>Powers of Exclusion</p> <p>Hall, Derek, Philip Hirsch and Tania Murray Li 2011. <i>Powers of Exclusion: Land Dilemmas in Southeast Asia</i>. University of Hawai'i, Honolulu (chapters 1 and 2).</p>
10	Wednesday, February 22	<p>Land Alienation and Indigenous People in Cambodia</p> <p>NGO Forum on Cambodia. 2006. <i>Land Alienation in Indigenous Minority Communities. Ratanakiri Province</i>, Cambodia, 46 pp. http://www.ngoforum.org.kh/Land/Docs/Indigenous/Land_Alienation_draft.pdf (no need to memorize information included in the tables)</p> <p>Guttal, Shalmali. 2007. Land and Natural Resource Alienation in Cambodia. Focus on the Global South, Bangkok, 26 pp. http://www.focusweb.org/land-and-natural-resource-alienation-in-cambodia.html</p> <p>1st version of Paper #2 due</p>
11	Monday, February 27	<p>Land Alienation In Cambodia (continued)</p> <p>Video – Australian Foreign Correspondent documentary about Land Issues in Cambodia (24 minutes) (in-class)</p> <p>Video - Land Crisis in Aikapeap Commune, Indigenous Community Support Organization (Cambodia) (2005, 2006) (4 videos x 6 minutes each) (in-class)</p> <p>I will not be in class. There will be a guest speaker, Peter Swift</p>
12	Wednesday, February 29	<p>Internal Resettlement: From the Uplands to the Lowlands and along Major Roads</p> <p>Vanderveest, Peter 2003. Land to some tillers: Development-induced displacement in Laos. <i>International Social Science Journal</i> 55(175): 47–56.</p> <p>Baird, Ian G. and Bruce P. Shoemaker 2007. Unsettling experiences: Internal resettlement and international aid agencies in the Lao PDR. <i>Development and Change</i> 38(5): 865-888.</p>

		<p>Additional (not required)</p> <p>Evrard, Olivier and Yves Goudineau 2004. Planned resettlement, unexpected migrations and cultural trauma in Laos. <i>Development and Change</i> 35(5): 937-962.</p> <p>High, Holly 2008. The implications of aspirations: Reconsidering resettlement in Laos. <i>Critical Asian Studies</i> 40(4): 531-50.</p> <p>Baird, Ian G., Keith Barney, Peter Vandergeest and Bruce Shoemaker 2009. Internal Resettlement in Laos. The implications of reading too much into aspirations: More explorations of the space between coerced and voluntary resettlement in Laos. <i>Critical Asian Studies</i> 41(4): 605-614 (rejoinder by Holly High 41(4): 615-620).</p> <p>Baird, Ian G. and Bruce Shoemaker 2005. <i>Aiding or Abetting? Internal Resettlement and International Aid Agencies in the Lao PDR</i>. Probe International, Toronto, Canada, 44 pp. http://www.tsunami-evaluation.org/NR/ronlyres/B16E33A1-CB9D-481F-82E6-E29D5B10F40C/0/probe_aiding.pdf</p>
13	Monday, March 5	<p>Large-Scale Rubber Concessions in Southern Laos</p> <p>Debate: Rubber concessions</p> <p>Baird, Ian G. 2011. Turning land into capital, turning people into labor: Primitive accumulation and the arrival of large-scale economic land concessions in Laos. <i>New Proposals: Journal of Marxism and Interdisciplinary Inquiry</i> 5(1): 10-26.</p> <p>Barney, Keith 2009. Laos and the making of a relational resource frontier. <i>The Geographical Journal</i> 175(2): 146-159.</p> <p>Additional (not required)</p> <p>Baird, Ian G. 2010. Land, rubber and people: Rapid agrarian change and responses in southern Laos. <i>Journal of Lao Studies</i> 1(1): 1-47.</p> <p>Kenney-Lazar, Miles 2010. Land concessions, land tenure, and livelihood change: Plantation development in Attapeu Province, Southern Laos. Vientiane, 47 pp.</p>

14	Wednesday, March 7	<p>The Global Land Grab – Considering Meta-Narratives in the Context of Northeastern Cambodia</p> <p>Baird, Ian G. 2012. Land grabbing, land price changes, and the circumstances of indigenous peoples in Ratanakiri Province, northeast Cambodia.</p> <p>Hall, Hirsch and Li 2011. <i>Powers of Exclusion</i> (chapter 4)</p> <p>First Reviews of Paper #2 due</p>
15	Monday, March 19	<p>Hmong Development of Small-scale Rubber Plantations in Laos (guest participant: Pao Vue)</p> <p>Debate: Small-scale rubber development</p> <p>Baird, Ian G. & Pao Vue 2012. Hmong agricultural transformations and different levels of networks.</p> <p>Second Reviews of Paper #2 due</p>
16	Wednesday, March 21	<p>Climate Change and the Reduced Emissions from Degradation and Deforestation (REDD): Centralising the Forests?</p> <p>Poffenberger, Mark 2009. Cambodia’s forests and climate change: Mitigating drivers of deforestation. <i>Natural Resources Forum</i> 33: 285-296.</p> <p>Phelps, Jacob, Edward L. Webb, Arun Agrawal 2010. Does REDD+ Threaten to Recentralize Forest Governance? <i>Science</i>, 16 April, 328: 312-313.</p> <p>Baird, I.G. 2012 (In Preparation). The Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) framework in Lao and Cambodia: Imagining its use for leveraging strong long-term forest tenure.</p> <p>Additional (not required)</p> <p>Erni, Christian 2009. Shifting the Blame? Southeast Asia’s Indigenous Peoples and Shifting Cultivation in the Age of Climate Change. Paper presented at the seminar on “Adivasi/ST Communities in India: Development and Change”, Delhi, India, August 27-29, 2009.</p>

17	Monday, March 26	<p>Mekong River Basin Fisheries</p> <p>Hubbel, Dave 1999. Food for the people: natural fisheries of the Mekong River. <i>Watershed</i> 4(3): 22-39. http://www.terraper.org/watershed.php (without photos)</p> <p>Baird, Ian G. 2006. Strength in diversity: Fish sanctuaries and deep-water pools in Laos. <i>Fisheries Management and Ecology</i> 13(1): 1-8.</p> <p>Video: Where have all the fish gone? Killing the Mekong dam by dam, 2010, Eureka Films (29 minutes).(in-class)</p>
18	Wednesday, March 28	<p>Mekong Hydro-electric Dams: The Case of the Sesan River</p> <p>Wyatt, Andrew B. & Ian G. Baird 2007. Transboundary impact assessment in the Sesan River Basin: The case of the Yali Falls Dam. <i>International Journal of Water Resources Development</i> 23(3): 427-442.</p> <p>Baird, Ian G. 2009. Best practices in compensation and resettlement for large dams: The case of the planned Lower Sesan 2 Hydropower Project in northeastern Cambodia. A report prepared for the Rivers Coalition in Cambodia (RCC), Phnom Penh, Cambodia, 138 pp.</p> <p>Videos: Our concerns about the Lower Sesan 2 dam (video's that villagers made themselves) (watch before class) http://intercontinentalcry.org/our-concerns-about-the-lower-sesan-2-dam/</p>
19	Monday, April 2	<p>Hydropower Dam Development in the Uplands: The Case of the Houay Ho Dam and the Heuny (Nya Heun) People</p> <p>Baird, Ian G. 2012 (Forthcoming). Remembering old homes: The Houay Ho Dam, the resettlement of the Heuny (Nya Heun), and the struggle for space. In Oliver Tappe and Vathana Pholsena (eds.), <i>Haunted Landscapes and Ambiguous Memories: Interactions with the Past in Laos, Vietnam and Cambodia</i>. University of Singapore Press, Singapore.</p> <p>Delang, Claudio and Matthew Toro 2011. Hydropower-induced displacement and resettlement in the Lao PDR. <i>South East Asia Research</i> 19(3): 567-594.</p>

20	Wednesday, April 4	<p>The World Bank and the Nam Theun 2 dam</p> <p>Browse the World Bank's Nam Theun 2 dam material at www.worldbank.org and International River's Nam Theun 2 dam material at www.internationalrivers.org.</p> <p>Goldman, Michael. 2001. The birth of a discipline: producing authoritative green knowledge, World Bank style. <i>Ethnography</i> 2(2): 191-217.</p> <p><i>Watershed Magazine</i> 2004. 10(1) Read editorial, article by Shalmali Guttal and Bruce Shoemaker, and skim the rest of the articles related to the Nam Theun 2 dam. http://www.terraper.org/watershed.php (without photos)</p>
21	Monday, April 9	<p>Transboundary Hydro-electric Dams: Conflicting Interests</p> <p>Video - Trailer: Where have all the fish gone (Hou Sahong), 2009, Eureka Films (5 min)</p> <p>Baird, Ian G. 2011. The Don Sahong Dam: Potential impacts on regional fish migrations, livelihoods and human health. <i>Critical Asian Studies</i> 43(2): 211-235.</p> <p>Hirsch, Philip 2011 China and the cascading geopolitics of Lower Mekong Dams, <i>The Asia-Pacific Journal: Japan Focus</i>, 9(2), May 16, 2011.</p> <p>Video: Salween Dam: Power for Blood, SEARIN, 2006 (21 minutes) (in-class)</p> <p>Final version of Paper #2 due</p>
22	Wednesday, April 11	<p>Conservation and Indigenous Peoples</p> <p>Debate: Conservation and Indigenous Peoples</p> <p>Colchester, Marcus 1999. Forward. Pages 10-17 in Colchester, Marcus and Christian Erni (eds.), <i>From Principles to Practice. Indigenous Peoples and Protected Areas in South and Southeast Asia</i>, Proceedings of the Conference at Kundasang, Sabah, Malaysia, 14-18 December 1998, IWGIA Document No. 97, Copenhagen.</p> <p>Baird, Ian G. 2009. Controlling the margins: Nature conservation and state power in northeastern Cambodia. Pages 215-248 In: Bourdier, Frédéric (ed.), <i>Development and Dominion: Indigenous Peoples of Cambodia, Vietnam and Laos</i>. White Lotus Press, Bangkok.</p> <p>Hall, Hirsch and Li 2011. <i>Powers of Exclusion</i> (chapter 3)</p>

23	Monday, April 16	<p>Powers of Exclusion (ending)</p> <p>Hall, Hirsch and Li 2011. <i>Powers of Exclusion</i> (chapters 5-8)</p>
24	Wednesday, April 18	<p>Road Development: Opportunities and Threats</p> <p>Debate: Road construction</p> <p>Warr, Peter 2008. How road improvement reduces poverty: the case of Laos. <i>Agricultural Economics</i> 39: 269-279.</p> <p>Clais, Pierre-Yves 2006. Between Stung Treng and Ban Lung Town, farewell to trees. <i>Cambodia Daily</i>, April 7, pg 23.</p> <p>Baird, Ian G. 2008. Reflecting on changes in Ratanakiri Province, northeastern Cambodia. <i>Watershed</i> 12(3): 65-71.</p> <p>Paper #3 due</p>
25	Monday, April 23	<p>Coastal Communities, Fisheries and the Fishing Industry</p> <p>Stobutzki, Ilona C., Geronimo T. Silverstre and Lens R. Garces 2006. Key issues in coastal fisheries in South and Southeast Asia, outcomes of a regional initiative. <i>Fisheries Research</i> 78: 109-118.</p> <p>Fahn, James 2003. The coast: on the edge. (part of) Pages 175-184 in <i>A Land on Fire. The Environmental Consequences of the Southeast Asian Boom</i>. Westview, Boulder, Colorado.</p>
26	Wednesday, April 25	<p>Mangrove Forests, Shrimp Aquaculture and Rural Livelihood</p> <p>Environmental Justice Foundation 2007. Smash and grab: Conflict, corruption and human rights abuses in the shrimp farming industry. Environmental Just Foundation in partnership with WildAid. London and San Francisco, 36 pp.</p> <p>Vandergeest, Peter, Mark Flaherty and Paul Miller. 1999. A Political Ecology of Shrimp Aquaculture in Thailand, <i>Rural Sociology</i> 64(4): 573-596.</p> <p>Additional (not required)</p> <p>Goss, Jasper, Mike Skladany and Gerad Middendorf 2001. Goss Jasper, Skladany M, Middendorf G. 2001. Dialogue: shrimp aquaculture in Thailand: a response to Vandergeest, Flaherty and Miller. <i>Rural Sociology</i> 66(3): 451-460.</p> <p>Vandergeest, Peter, Mark Flaherty and Paul Miller 2001. Response to Jasper Goss et al, A Shrimp Aquaculture in Thailand: A Response to Vandergeest et al. <i>Rural Sociology</i> 66(3): 461-464 (including second response from Goss et al.)</p>
27	Monday, April 30	Exam

28	Wednesday, May 2	<p>Dolphin-safe Tuna: Localisms in environmental certification of global commodity networks</p> <p>Baird, Ian G. and Noah Quastel 2011. Dolphin-safe tuna from California to Thailand: Localisms in environmental certification of global commodity networks. <i>Annals of the Association of American Geographers</i> 101(2): 337-355.</p> <p>Fahn, James 2003. Global issues: north vs. south, green vs. brown. Pages 256-267 in <i>A Land on Fire. The Environmental Consequences of the Southeast Asian Boom</i>. Westview, Boulder, Colorado. (sections: Tuna vs. dolphins, shrimp vs. turtles, trade vs. environment; and Supachai man of the south at the WTO sections)</p>
29	Monday, May 7	<p>Sand Removal in Cambodia: Land reclamation in Singapore</p> <p>Global Witness 2009. Koh Kong Sand and Box 8 about Singapore reclamation. Pages 31-32 in <i>Country for Sale</i>. http://www.globalwitness.org/media_library_detail.php/713/en/country_for_sale</p> <p>Also Global Witness' response to Cambodia's ban on sand exports: http://www.globalwitness.org/library/campaign-success-global-witness-welcomes-cambodia-sand-export-ban</p> <p>Also, look at various newspaper articles about sand dredging from the <i>Phnom Penh Post</i>. The course facilitator will send these along via e-mail.</p>
30	Wednesday, May 9	<p>Mekong River Dolphins: Eco-Tourism or Extirpation? Debate: Dolphin tourism</p> <p>Baird, Ian G. and Isabel L. Beasley 2005. Irrawaddy dolphins (<i>Orcaella brevirostris</i>) in the Mekong River in Cambodia: An initial survey. <i>Oryx</i> 39(3): 301-310.</p>

* Note that during the course it is possible that some of the lectures will have their dates changed, or contents altered. I will try to provide as much advance warning of changes as possible, but if you are away for a few days, you may want to send me an e-mail to confirm that there have been no changes since you last attended class.