

**Development and Environment in Southeast Asia**

GEOGRAPHY/ ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES 557

3 credits

September 2 – December 14, 2015

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

Course Lecturer:

Ian G. Baird

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

**Introduction**

Southeast Asia has experienced considerable economic growth in recent decades, and while the socio-economic conditions for much of the region's population have improved materially, 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. Human rights have sometimes been sacrificed to make way for economic and political interests.

Taking a critical but balanced approach, this course examines the complex relationships between development, politics, environment, and society in 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 and resources; international development aid; road development; forestry

and climate change; swidden agriculture and plantations; protected area management; wars and resources; freshwater and marine fisheries management; aquaculture; internal resettlement; large-scale economic land concessions, land acquisitions, and 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.

Forsyth, Timothy and Andrew Walker 2008. *Forest Guardians, Forest Destroyers: The Political Knowledge in Northern Thailand*. University of Washington Press, Seattle.

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

### **Evaluation and Assignments**

Papers	25%
Responses	10%
Abstracts	9%
Forsyth & Walker review	10%
Hall et al. review	11%
Exam	20%
Participation	15%
<hr/>	
	100%

1) Papers: 10% per paper for the 1<sup>st</sup> paper, and 15% for the 2<sup>nd</sup> paper (25% total for two papers). Students will be required to write three papers during the course. The first paper is due at the beginning of class on Monday, September 28<sup>th</sup>. The first version of the second paper will be due at the beginning of class on Monday, October 5<sup>th</sup>, and the final version of the second paper should be handed in at the beginning of class on Monday, November 16<sup>th</sup>. 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 paper will be no longer than 1,000 words. The second paper will be no longer than 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 500-1,500 word critical but constructive reviews of these drafts. These reviews will be due Wednesday, October 14<sup>th</sup> and Wednesday, October 21<sup>st</sup>. More details will be provided in class.

3) Abstracts: 3% each x three (9% total). Students will have to write 200-word abstracts describing three classes over the course of the semester. The student can choose the classes. More information will be provided in class.

3) Walker and Forsyth Book Review: 10%. A book review of *Forest Guardians, Forest Destroyers: The Political Knowledge in Northern Thailand* that is no more than 1,000 words will need to be written. The book review is due Wednesday, November 4<sup>th</sup>.

4) Hall et al. Book Review: 11%. A book review of *Powers of Exclusion* that is no more than 1,200 words will need to be written. The book review is due Monday, November 23<sup>rd</sup>.

5) Exam: 20%. The only exam for the course will take place on Monday, December 7<sup>th</sup>. 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.

## Graduate Students

Graduate students taking this course are required to complete all the assignments required for other students, but are graded separately from other students, and are also required to make paper #2 5,000 words (not including references) (or its equivalent, see Professor for details) as compared to 2,500 words for other students.

## 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

Monday, September 28<sup>th</sup> – Paper #1 due  
 Wednesday, October 7<sup>th</sup> – Paper #2 (1<sup>st</sup> version) due  
 Wednesday, October 14<sup>th</sup> – First reviews of Paper #2 due  
 Wednesday, October 21<sup>st</sup> – Second reviews of Paper #2 due  
 Wednesday, November 4<sup>th</sup> – Book review of Forsyth and Walker due  
 Monday, November 16<sup>th</sup> – Paper #2 (2<sup>nd</sup> and final version) due  
 Monday, November 23<sup>rd</sup> – Book review of Hall et al. (2011) due  
 Wednesday, December 7<sup>th</sup> - 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	Wednesday, September 2, 2015	<p>Course Introduction: Development and Environment in Southeast Asia: Development, Discourses, and Social Movements</p> <p>Introduction to Political Ecology; review of course syllabus</p>
2	Wednesday, September 9	<p>Introduction to the Physical Geography, Climates, Countries and Peoples of 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>Vanderveest, Peter 2003. Racialization and citizenship in Thai forest politics. <i>Society and Natural Resources</i> 16: 19-37.</p> <p>Video - Mekong: The Mother (Mekong River Commission) (in-class)</p>
3	Monday, September 14	<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 &amp; 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>
4	Wednesday, September 16	<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>Additional (not required)</p> <p>Baird, Ian G. 2010. Open to all?: Reassessing capture fisheries tenure systems in southern Laos. Pages 57-75 In: Ruddle, Kenneth. &amp; 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>

5	Monday, September 21	<p>The Political Ecology of Swidden Agriculture</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>Dove, Michael R. 1983. Theories of swidden and the political economy of ignorance. <i>Agroforestry Systems</i> 1(1): 85-99.</p> <p>Additional (not required)</p> <p>Delang, Claudio O. 2002. Deforestation in northern Thailand: The result of Hmong farming practices or Thai development strategies? <i>Society and Natural Resources</i> 15: 483-501.</p> <p>Conklin, Harold C. 1975 (originally 1957). <i>Hanunóo Agriculture: A Report on an Integral System of Shifting Cultivation in the Philippines</i>. Elliot's Books: Northford, Connecticut.</p>
6	Wednesday, September 23	<p>Commercial Logging, Patronage and Corruption in Laos</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> <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>
7	Monday, September 28	<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>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>Additional (not required)</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>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>Paper #1 due</p>
8	Wednesday, September 30	<p><i>Powers of Exclusion</i></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>
9	Monday, October 5	<p>Wars and Resources</p> <p>Korf, Benedikt 2011. Resources, violence and the telluric geographies of small wars. <i>Progress in Human Geography</i> 35(6): 733-756.</p> <p>Le Billon, Philippe 2000. The political ecology of transition in Cambodia 1989-1999: War, peace and forest exploitation. <i>Development and Change</i> 31(4): 785-805.</p> <p>Additional (not required)</p> <p>Baird, I.G. and Philippe Le Billon 2012. Landscapes of political memories: War legacies and land negotiations in Laos. <i>Political Geography</i> 31(5): 290-300.</p> <p>Baird, I.G. 2013. The monks and the Hmong: The special relationship between the Chao Fa and the Tham Krabok Buddhist Temple in Saraburi Province, Thailand. Pages 120-151 In Vladimir Tikhonov and Torkel Brekke (eds.), <i>Violent Buddhism – Buddhism and Militarism in Asia in the Twentieth Century</i>. Routledge, London.</p> <p>Baird, I.G. 2012. Lao Buddhist monks and their involvement in political and militant resistance to the Lao People's Democratic Republic government since 1975. <i>Journal of Asian Studies</i> 71(3): 655-677.</p> <p>Woods, Kevin 2011. Ceasefire capitalism: military–private partnerships, resource concessions and military–state building in the Burma–China borderlands. <i>Journal of Peasant Studies</i> 38(4), 747-770.</p>
10	Wednesday, October 7	<p>Road Development: Opportunities and Threats</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>Additional (not required)</p> <p>Baird, Ian G. 2008. Reflecting on changes in Ratanakiri Province, northeastern Cambodia. <i>Watershed</i> 12(3): 65-71.</p> <p>1<sup>st</sup> version of Paper #2 due</p>
11	Monday, October 12	<p>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>Hall, Hirsch and Li 2011. <i>Powers of Exclusion</i> (chapter 3)</p> <p>Additional (not required)</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>
12	Wednesday, October 14	<p>Climate Change and the Reduced Emissions from Degradation and Deforestation (REDD): Centralising the Forests?</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. 2014. Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) and access and exclusion: Obstacles and opportunities in Cambodia and Laos. <i>Southeast Asian Studies</i>, Kyoto University 3(3): 643-668.</p> <p>Additional (not required)</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>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> <p>Naughton-Treves, L. and C. Day. eds. 2012. Lessons about Land Tenure, Forest Governance and REDD+. Case Studies from Africa, Asia and Latin America. Madison, Wisconsin: UW-Madison Land Tenure Center (especially the two chapters focused on Cambodia and the chapter focused on Laos).</p>



		First Reviews of Paper #2 due
13	Monday, October 19	<p>The Making of Indigenous Peoples and Communal Land Rights in Cambodia</p> <p>Baird, Ian G. 2013. 'Indigenous peoples' and land: Comparing communal land titling and its implications in Cambodia and Laos. <i>Asia Pacific Viewpoint</i> 54(3): 269-281.</p> <p>Li, Tania Murray 2002. Ethnic cleansing, recursive knowledge and the dilemmas of sedentarism. <i>International Social Science Journal</i> 54(3): 361-371.</p> <p>Additional (not required)</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>
14	Wednesday, October 21	<p>Large-Scale Rubber Concessions in Southern Laos</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>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>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 2012. Plantation rubber, land grabbing and social-property transformation in southern Laos. <i>Journal of Peasant Studies</i> 39 (3-4): 1017-1037.</p> <p>NGO Forum on Cambodia. 2006. <i>Land Alienation in Indigenous Minority Communities. Ratanakiri Province, Cambodia</i>, 46 pp.</p> <p>Second Reviews of Paper #2 due</p>
15	Monday, October 26	<p>Telecoupling and Political Ecology in Laos and Cambodia</p> <p>Eakin, H.; DeFries, R.; Kerr, S.; Lambin, E.F.; Liu, J.; Marcotullio, P.J.; Messerli, P.; Reenberg, A.; Rueda, X.; Swaffield, S.R.; <i>et al.</i> Significance of telecoupling for exploration of land-use change. In <i>Rethinking Global Land Use in an Urban Era</i>; Seto, K.C., Reenberg, A., Eds.; MIT Press: Cambridge, MA, USA, 2014; pp. 141–161.</p>

		Baird, Ian G. & Jefferson Fox 2015. How land concessions affect places elsewhere: Telecoupling, Political Ecology, and large-scale plantations in southern Laos and northeastern Cambodia. <i>Land</i> 4: 436-453.
16	Wednesday, October 28	Forsyth, Timothy and Andrew Walker 2008. <i>Forest Guardians, Forest Destroyers. The Political Knowledge in Northern Thailand</i> . University of Washington Press, Seattle.
17	Monday, November 2	<p>The Global Land Grab Meta-Narrative, Asian Money Laundering and Elite Capture: Reconsidering the Cambodian Context.</p> <p>GRAIN, <i>Seized! The 2008 Land Grab for Food and Financial Security</i>. GRAIN Briefing (Barcelona, Spain: GRAIN October 2008) (look at key conclusions and sections related to Cambodia)</p> <p>Baird, I.G. 2014. The global land grab meta-narrative, Asian money laundering and elite capture: Reconsidering the Cambodian context. <i>Geopolitics</i> 19(2): 431-453.</p> <p>Hall, Hirsch and Li 2011. <i>Powers of Exclusion</i> (chapter 4)</p>
18	Wednesday, November 4	<p>Mekong Hydro-electric Dams: The Case of the Sesan River</p> <p>Wyatt, Andrew B. &amp; 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 (videos that villagers made themselves) (watch before class)  <a href="http://intercontinentalcry.org/our-concerns-about-the-lower-sesan-2-dam/">http://intercontinentalcry.org/our-concerns-about-the-lower-sesan-2-dam/</a></p> <p>Book Review of Forsyth and Walker (2008) due</p>
19	Monday, November 9	<p>The World Bank and the Nam Theun 2 dam</p> <p>Browse the World Bank's Nam Theun 2 dam material at <a href="http://www.worldbank.org">www.worldbank.org</a> and International River's Nam Theun 2 dam material at <a href="http://www.internationalrivers.org">www.internationalrivers.org</a>.</p> <p>Baird, Ian G., Bruce P. Shoemaker &amp; Kanokwan Manorom 2015. The people and their river revisited: The World Bank, the Nam Theun 2, and the Xe Bang Fai River in Laos. <i>Development and Change</i>.</p>

		Lawrence, Shannon 2009. The Nam Theun 2 controversy and its lessons for Laos. Pages 81-114 in Molle, Francois, Tira Foran, and Mira Kakonen (eds.), <i>Contested Waterscapes in the Mekong Region: Hydropower, Livelihoods and Governance</i> . Earthscan.
20	Wednesday, November 11	<p>Transboundary Mekong 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>Middleton, Carl, Jelson Garcia and Tira Foran 2009. Old and new hydropower players in the Mekong Region: Agendas and strategies. Pages 23-54 in Molle, Francois, Tira Foran, and Mira Kakonen (eds.), <i>Contested Waterscapes in the Mekong Region: Hydropower, Livelihoods and Governance</i>. Earthscan.</p> <p>Additional (not required)</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>
21	Monday, November 16	<p>Hydropower Dam Development in the Uplands: The Case of the Houay Ho Dam and the Heuny (Nya Heun) People (Guest Lecturer)</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> <p>Baird, Ian G. 2013. 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>Final version of Paper #2 due</p>
22	Wednesday, November 18	<p>Hmong Development of Small-scale Rubber Plantations in Laos (guest participant: Pao Vue)</p> <p>Baird, Ian G. &amp; Pao Vue 2015. The ties that bind: The role of Hmong social networks in developing small-scale rubber cultivation in Laos. <i>Mobilities</i> (published online).</p>

		<p>Additional (not required)</p> <p>Sturgeon, Janet C. 2010. Governing minorities and development in Xishuangbanna, China: Akha and Dai rubber farmers as entrepreneurs. <i>Geoforum</i>, 41, 318-328</p>
23	Monday, November 23	<p>Powers of Exclusion (ending)</p> <p>Hall, Hirsch and Li 2011. <i>Powers of Exclusion</i> (chapters 5-8)</p> <p>Book reviews of <i>Powers of Exclusion</i></p> <p>Book Review of Hall et al. <i>Powers of Exclusion</i> due</p>
24	Monday, November 30	<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>
25	Monday, December 2	<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>
26	Monday, December 7	<p>Exam (in-class)</p>

27	Wednesday, December 9	<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>
28	Monday, December 14	<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>.  <a href="http://www.globalwitness.org/media_library_detail.php/713/en/country_for_sale">http://www.globalwitness.org/media_library_detail.php/713/en/country_for_sale</a></p> <p>Also Global Witness' response to Cambodia's ban on sand exports:  <a href="http://www.globalwitness.org/library/campaign-success-global-witness-welcomes-cambodia-sand-export-ban">http://www.globalwitness.org/library/campaign-success-global-witness-welcomes-cambodia-sand-export-ban</a></p> <p>Also, look at various newspaper articles about sand dredging from the <i>Phnom Penh Post</i>. The course instructor will send these along via e-mail.</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.