

# **Cham Muslims Of The Mekong Delta Place And Lity In The Cosmopolitan Periphery Southeast Asia Publications Series**

**The Mekong** The River's Tale The Mekong **The Mekong River and the Struggle for Indochina** **The Mekong: A Socio-legal Approach to River Basin Development** **The Mekong An Illustrated Eco-history of the Mekong River Basin** *Last Days of the Mighty Mekong* **Quagmire** The Mekong Delta System **Mad about the Mekong** **Song of the Mekong River** The Mekong Cham Muslims of the Mekong Delta *The Last Barbarians* **Impact of China's Rise on the Mekong Region** **Memory in the Mekong** Memory in the Mekong **Water Rights and Social Justice in the Mekong Region** **Developing the Mekong** *The Mekong Fish Network* *Contested Waterscapes in the Mekong Region* **Echoes of the Mekong** Water Resources and Food Security in the Vietnam Mekong Delta **River Road to China** **Interesting History of the Mekong River** **Environmental Change and Agricultural Sustainability in the Mekong Delta** Mekong Dreaming **Peoples of the Greater Mekong: The Ethnic**

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River (Mis)managing Trans-boundary Resources of the  
Sesan River, Lower Mekong *The Mekong Delta* **China's**  
**Hydro-politics in the Mekong Optimal Allocation and**  
**Use of Water Resources in the Mekong River Basin**

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**The Mekong** May 29 2022 The Mekong is the most controversial river in Southeast Asia, and increasingly the focus of international attention. It flows through 6 counties, China, Myanmar, Laos, Thailand, Cambodia and Viet Nam. The 4 downstream countries have formed the Mekong River Commission to promote sustainable development of the river and many of their people depend on it for their subsistence ? it has possible the largest freshwater fishery in the world, and the Mekong waters support rice agriculture in the delta in Viet Nam (which produces about 40% of that country's food) as well as in Cambodia, Laos and Thailand. China is now building the first large mainstream dam on the river, and has proposals for several more. These dams are likely to affect the downstream countries. Several of the downstream countries also have plans for large scale hydropower and irrigation development which could also impact the river. This book will provide a solid overview of the biophysical environment of the Mekong together with a discussion of the possible impacts, biophysical, economic and social, of some possible development scenarios. It is intended to provide a technical basis which can inform the growing political and conservation debate about the future of the Mekong River,

and those who depend on it. It is aimed at river ecologists, geographers, environmentalists and development specialists both in the basin and (especially) outside for whom access to this material is most difficult. This book will be the first comprehensive treatment of the Mekong system

**Key Features**

- \* The first comprehensive overview of all aspects of the Mekong River system.
- \* Deals with a regionally critical ecosystem and one under threat.
- \* The Mekong supports the world's largest freshwater fishery and provides water underpinning a major regional rice paddy system.
- \* Presents the authoritative findings of the Mekong River Commission's research for a wider audience for the first time outside of limited distribution reports

### **Peoples of the Greater Mekong: The Ethnic Minorities**

Jun 05 2020 This book tells the story of the Mekong River, from its source in the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau to its delta in southern Vietnam, and the geographical changes in its environment on its journey to the sea. It mainly focuses on the many ethnic minorities living within the Mekong's reach. These minority nationalities all have their own distinct customs, traditions and ways of life that have carried on for many centuries. Much of that has survived the influences of politics, national integration and modernization. Nevertheless, their traditions and lifestyles are being profoundly affected by recent economic development and mass tourism. The book introduces each of these peoples and reveals and examines what makes them unique. It begins with the Tibetans in the high-altitude, snow mountain regions of the Upper Mekong. Then it covers the Lisu, Naxi, Bai and Yi who live further down the river where the mountains are

somewhat lower. Finally, it describes the hill peoples of the tropical zone -- the Wa, Bulang, Lahu, Akha, Jinuo, Yao, Hmong -- and the Dai of the plains. Each chapter summarises their lifestyles and interesting customs and traditions.

Supplementing these entries are portraits of the peoples in their traditional clothing, along with photographs of their environment, work, home life, ceremonies, and festivals.

### **Investigation and Study of the Current Status of the Mekong River and the River Basin Area in Myanmar**

Nov 30 2019

**Mad about the Mekong** Dec 24 2021 John Keay describes the world of the Mekong as it is today, rehabilitating a traumatised geography while recreating the thrilling and historic voyage of Garnier in 1866. The French expedition was intended to investigate the 'back door' into China by outflanking the British and American conduits of commerce at Hong Kong and Shanghai. The two-year expedition's failures and successes, and the tragedy and acrimony that marked it, make riveting reading.

**Song of the Mekong River** Nov 22 2021 The Mekong River is called 'the lifeline of Vietnam.' The Vietnamese people's lives are dependent on the river. They build houses on it, do business on their boats and farm crops at the mouth of the great Mekon River. This book is about Tui who lives in a water village.

*The Mekong Fish Network* Feb 11 2021 The Mekong River is one of the most biologically diverse rivers in the world, and it supports the most productive freshwater fisheries in the world. Millions of people in the Lower Mekong River Basin (LMB) countries of the Union of Myanmar (Burma), Lao

People's Democratic Republic, the Kingdom of Thailand, the Kingdom of Cambodia, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam rely on the fisheries of the basin to provide a source of protein. The Mekong Fish Network Workshop was convened in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, in February 2012 to discuss the potential for coordinating fisheries monitoring among nations and the utility of establishing standard methods for short- and long-term monitoring and data sharing throughout the LMB.

The River's Tale Oct 02 2022 Along the Mekong, from northern Tibet to Lijiang, from Luang Prabang to Phnom Penh to Can Lo, I moved from one world to another, among cultural islands often ignorant of each other's presence. Yet each island, as if built on shifting sands and eroded and reshaped by a universal sea, was re-forming itself, or was being remolded, was expanding its horizons or sinking under the rising waters of a cultural global warming. It was a journey between worlds, worlds fragiley conjoined by a river both ominous and luminescent, muscular and bosomy, harsh and sensuous. From windswept plateaus to the South China Sea, the Mekong flows for three thousand miles, snaking its way through Southeast Asia. Long fascinated with this part of the world, former New York Times correspondent Edward Gargan embarked on an ambitious exploration of the Mekong and those living within its watershed. The River's Tale is a rare and profound book that delivers more than a correspondent's account of a place. It is a seminal examination of the Mekong and its people, a testament to the their struggles, their defeats and their victories.

**Interesting History of the Mekong River** Sep 08 2020

Word Origin and History of the Mekong River: "A river whose source is in southwest China, flowing southeast along most of the boundary between Thailand and Laos to the South China Sea. 2600 miles (4200 km) long. "A river in southeast Asia, Thai, from me 'mother' + khong 'river, large stream'." <http://www.dictionary.com/browse/mekong>  
Charles P Daly; Annual Address. Subject: Review of the Events of the Year, and Recent Explorations and Theories for Reaching the North Pole; Journal of the American Geographical and Statistical Society; 1870 Charles P Daly writes: "17. The French Expedition up to the river Mekong, and westerly through the province of Hunan in China to the ancient capital of the province - one of the most remarkable journeys in the history of travels, a brief account only of which has no far been given by the surviving leader, Lieutenant Garnier."

**Memory in the Mekong** Jun 17 2021 "This is a pathbreaking work at the intersection of international relations, the politics of education, and the construction of historical memory. Highly recommended." —Kanishka Jayasuriya, Murdoch University, Australia This edited collection explores the possibilities, perils, and politics of constructing a regional identity. The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), a multinational institution comprised of 10 member states, is dedicated to building a Southeast Asian regional identity that includes countries along Southeast Asia's Mekong River delta: Cambodia, Thailand, Vietnam, Laos, and Myanmar. After successfully establishing an economic community in 2015, where capital and people can freely move across national

borders, ASEAN and its partners now aim to develop a sociocultural community that is fully functional in a wide range of sectors by 2025. As part of this vision, ASEAN wishes to construct a regional identity by uniting over 600 million people, which will be achieved partly through national school systems that teach shared histories. In this text, the contributors critically examine the many questions that arise in the face of this significant change: What does an ASEAN identity look like? Is it even possible or desirable to create a common identity across the diverse peoples of Southeast Asia? Given the divergent memories of history, how would a regional identity exist alongside national identity? *Memory in the Mekong* grapples with these questions by exploring issues of shared history, national identity, and schooling in a region that is frequently underexamined and underrepresented in Western scholarship. Contributors: Will Brehm, Bich-Hang Duong, Yasushi Hirosato, Yuto Kitamura, Somsanit Larvankham, Rosalie Metro, Thongdeuane Nanthanavone, Vong-on Phuaphansawat, Anna Zongollowicz.

*The Last Barbarians* Aug 20 2021 More than thirty years ago, Michael Peisel's classic, *Mustang: A Lost Tibetan Kingdom*, introduced the world to a region more isolated than the deepest Amazon. Against the odds--and in the tradition of the nineteenth-century explorers of whom he is a direct descendant--Peissel has combed Tibet for forty years and has come to know one of the last nomadic peoples on earth to live with what he calls a "Stone Age memory." In 1994, seizing the rarest of opportunities to journey deep into occupied Tibet, he accomplished what scores of Western

explorers had tried and failed to do for more than a hundred years: He found the source of the Mekong River in the ice-strewn fields on the "roof of the world." This immensely readable account tells how a small group of modern adventurers made history not once, but twice, in the course of a single year: by accurately charting the origins of one of Asia's most majestic and storied waterways and by finding a living fossil, the Riwoche horse, a species unknown to contemporary zoology that may prove to be a missing link in equine evolution. The book's stage is forbidden Tibet--with its tragic politics, its natural wonder, and its fiercely independent nomadic tribes, who are known to the Chinese as "the last barbarians."

*Contested Waterscapes in the Mekong Region* Jan 13 2021

The catchment area of the Mekong River and its tributaries extends from China, through Burma/Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia and to Vietnam. The water resources of the Mekong region - from the Irrawaddy and Nu-Salween in the west, across the Chao Phraya to the Lancang-Mekong and Red River in the east- are increasingly contested.

Governments, companies, and banks are driving new investments in roads, dams, diversions, irrigation schemes, navigation facilities, power plants and other emblems of conventional 'development'. Their plans and interventions should provide some benefits, but also pose multiple burdens and risks to millions of people dependent on wetlands, floodplains and aquatic resources, in particular, the wild capture fisheries of rivers and lakes. This book examines how large-scale projects are being proposed, justified, and built. How are such projects contested and how do specific

governance regimes influence decision making? The book also highlights the emergence of new actors, rights and trade-off debates, and the social and environmental consequences of 'water resources development'. This book shows how diverse, and often antagonistic, ideologies and interests are contesting for legitimacy. It argues that the distribution of decision-making, political, and discursive power influences how the waterscapes of the region will ultimately look and how benefits, costs and risks will be distributed. These issues are crucial for the transformation of waterscapes and the prospects for democratizing water governance in the Mekong region. The book is part of the action-research of the M-POWER (Mekong Program on Water, Environment and Resilience) knowledge network. Published with IFAD, CG|AR Challenge Program on Water & Food, M-POWER, Project ECHEL-EAU and HEINRICH BOLL STIFTUNG

**The Mekong** Oct 22 2021 Hori, a consulting engineer, describes the ecosystem, flow, and water quality along the Mekong River basin, as well as current conditions and future possibilities for development. He then relates what water management has been done in the Mekong, and why, demonstrating how international thinking and action have evolved since 1958. Over the years, more attention has been given to the social and economic condition of the indigenous people, investigations into the relationships between human activity and the quality of ecosystem processes has changed, and methods of assessing the need for hydroelectric power and the consequences of proposed reservoirs has evolved. c. Book News Inc.

**Echoes of the Mekong** Dec 12 2020 A former U.S. Navy

riverboat commander in Vietnam and a young Vietnamese woman relate their experiences along the Mekong River during the war

Mekong Dreaming Jul 07 2020 The Mekong River has undergone vast infrastructural changes in recent years, including the construction of dams across its main stream. These projects, along with the introduction of new fish species, changing political fortunes, and international migrant labor, have all made a profound impact upon the lives of those residing on the great river. It also impacts how they dream. In *Mekong Dreaming*, Andrew Alan Johnson explores the changing relationship between the river and the residents of Ban Beuk, a village on the Thailand-Laos border, by focusing on the effect that construction has had on human and inhuman elements of the villagers' world. Johnson shows how inhabitants come to terms with the profound impact that remote, intangible, and yet powerful forces—from global markets and remote bureaucrats to ghosts, spirits, and gods—have on their livelihoods. Through dreams, migration, new religious practices, and new ways of dwelling on a changed river, inhabitants struggle to understand and affect the distant, the inassimilable, and the occult, which offer both sources of power and potential disaster.

The Mekong Delta System Jan 25 2022 This book about the Mekong Delta presents a unique collection of state-of-the-art contributions by international experts from different scientific disciplines about the characteristics and pressing water-related challenges of the Mekong Delta in Vietnam. The Mekong Delta belongs to one of the areas, which are to

expect the largest challenges concerning environmental change and climate change induced sea level rise . The Delta acts as the “rice bowl” of Southeast Asia and is home to over 17 Million people, who need to cope with ecologic as well as socio-economic changes linked to the rapid economic development of the country. Annual floods, severe droughts, salt water intrusion, degrading water quality, tropical cyclones, hydrologic changes due to hydropower projects in the upstream of the Mekong, coastal erosion, and the loss of biodiversity are some of the problems in the region. Heterogeneous resource management responsibilities, and the fact that the Mekong – and thus also the Delta – is influenced by six countries aggravate the situation. Integrated water resources management and fostered cooperation and information exchange are pressing needs for the sustainable development of the Delta.

### **The Mekong Arranged & Rearranged** Jan 31 2020

Flanked by a fast-growing China hungry for markets and energy and other resources, the Mekong region is a target of competing local, national, regional, and transnational as well as commercial interests. There are many Mekong regions and claims to its water, heritage sites, tourism potential, and other resources affect one or all the countries. This volume contains provocative and sometimes conflicting views about history, geopolitics, and current dilemmas by scholars across the region.

**The Mekong** Nov 03 2022 The Mekong is the most controversial river in Southeast Asia, and increasingly the focus of international attention. It flows through 6 counties, China, Myanmar, Laos, Thailand, Cambodia and Viet Nam.

The 4 downstream countries have formed the Mekong River Commission to promote sustainable development of the river and many of their people depend on it for their subsistence ? it has possible the largest freshwater fishery in the world, and the Mekong waters support rice agriculture in the delta in Viet Nam (which produces about 40% of that country's food) as well as in Cambodia, Laos and Thailand. China is now building the first large mainstream dam on the river, and has proposals for several more. These dams are likely to affect the downstream countries. Several of the downstream countries also have plans for large scale hydropower and irrigation development which could also impact the river. This book will provide a solid overview of the biophysical environment of the Mekong together with a discussion of the possible impacts, biophysical, economic and social, of some possible development scenarios. It is intended to provide a technical basis which can inform the growing political and conservation debate about the future of the Mekong River, and those who depend on it. It is aimed at river ecologists, geographers, environmentalists and development specialists both in the basin and (especially) outside for whom access to this material is most difficult. This book will be the first comprehensive treatment of the Mekong system. The first comprehensive overview of all aspects of the Mekong River system Deals with a regionally critical ecosystem and one under threat The Mekong supports the world's largest freshwater fishery and provides water underpinning a major regional rice paddy system Presents the authoritative findings of the Mekong River Commission's research for a wider audience for the first time outside of limited distribution

reports

**Impact of China's Rise on the Mekong Region** Jul 19 2021

This volume presents a contemporary analysis of the impact of China's rise on the Mekong Region at a critical point in Southeast Asian history. As the most populated country and the second largest economy in the world, China has become an increasingly influential player in global and regional affairs in recent decades. Economic ties between China and her southern neighbors are particularly strong. Yet relations between China and the Mekong region are embedded in complex socio-cultural and political issues. China's accelerated growth, increasing economic footprint, rapid military modernization, and global search for energy, natural resources, and food security have created a wide range of new challenges for smaller countries in Southeast Asia. These new challenges both encourage and limit cooperation between China and the emerging ASEAN Economic Community (AEC). The authors pay close attention to these challenges with particular focus on the impact of Chinese investment, trade, foreign aid, and migration.

**Optimal Allocation and Use of Water Resources in the**

**Mekong River Basin** Jun 25 2019 With the goals of describing trade-offs and complements in water use and efficient allocation strategies, this study analyzes multi-country and intersectoral water allocation and use at the river basin level. It describes the river basin as a unit of analysis and management, outlines integrated economic-hydraulic water modeling at the basin scale, discusses the valuation of water resources, determines the water availability and use in the Mekong river basin, considers the influence of the

Mekong regime, and details a program of optimal allocation. Ringler is affiliated with the International Food Policy Research Institute. No index. Annotation copyrighted by Book News Inc., Portland, OR.

Mekong the Occluding River Oct 29 2019 Part travelogue, part history, and part environmental treatise, "Mekong - The Occluding River" is above all else an urgent warning that factors such as pollution, ecological devastation, and the depletion of natural resources are threatening the very existence of the Mekong River. Author Ngo The Vinh combines his vivid travel notes and collection of photographs with a meticulously researched history of the environmental degradation of the Mekong River. Translated from Vietnamese, the best-selling treatise outlines the myriad threats facing the river today. From oil shipments feeding the industrial cities of southwestern China to gigantic hydroelectric dams known as the Mekong Cascades in Yunnan province, China is the worst environmental offender, though the other nations along Mekong's banks behave no better. From Thailand to Laos to Vietnam, hydroelectric dams that threaten the Mekong and its inhabitants are being built at an alarming rate. To save the Mekong, Ngo The Vinh calls upon all the nations that benefit from its life-giving water to observe the "Spirit of the Mekong" in the implementation of all future development projects. To achieve this end, there must be a concerted and sustained commitment to cooperation and sustainability. At this critical cross-roads, we should remind ourselves of the mantra from Sea World San Diego: "Extinction is forever. Endangered means we still have time."

## **An Illustrated Eco-history of the Mekong River Basin**

Apr 27 2022 An Illustrated Eco-history of the Mekong River Basin is a broad-ranging study of the interactions transforming people's livelihoods and their environment in this rapidly-developing yet ecologically-diverse region. Encompassing scientific material on climate, health and habitat through to social studies on the large number of ethnic groups, the new findings presented here from specialists in a plurality of disciplines reflect the drastic changes of recent times, concomitant with various impulses toward modernization, economic globalization, and sixty years of rapid population growth. Local relationships with the environment have been incessantly restructured and transformed amidst these political and economic upheavals, revealing unique linkages between certain determinants of change. Over sixty international researchers collaborated (specializing in agricultural science, natural resources, ecological science, human ecology, geography, history and anthropology) bringing vitality and depth to the treatment of these complex issues. The book vividly and succinctly reveals an array of interesting and serious issues in the Mekong River basin, and serves as an indispensable guide to the historical ecology of the region.

**The Brown Water Navy In The Mekong Delta: COIN In The Littorals And Inland Waters** Mar 03 2020 In 1964 the Viet Cong was firmly entrenched in the Mekong Delta region. Using fear and terror tactics, the insurgency gained control of the population creating a safe haven for the movement to thrive and expand. The United States and the Government of South Vietnam recognized the infiltration

problem in the Mekong Delta but their military organizations were either unable or incapable to deal with the problem. The geography of the region made it impossible for a U.S. Army or Marine Corps division to operate effectively and the South Vietnamese Army and Navy lacked the training and equipment to operate successfully. In response to these obstacles, Secretary of Defense, Robert McNamara, commissioned the U.S. Navy to develop a fighting force capable of operating in the delta and ridding the region of the Viet Cong influence. The Navy used for main Operations: MARKET TIME, GAME WARDEN,-The Mobile Riverine Force, and SEALORDS to achieve these goals. In four short years the Brown Water Sailors experienced marked success with Viet Cong influence minimized and resupply efforts rerouted to the tortuous Ho Chi Minh Trail. However, by the end of 1968 American resolve to fight a war in South Vietnam had deteriorated and the Government needed a way out. President Nixon's Vietnamization program provided the exit for American forces and in turn mitigated the Brown Water Navy's successes of the previous four years. The Brown Water Navy overcame tremendous obstacles in less than one year to create and deploy a formidable fighting force to the Mekong Delta. In four years aggressive strides against the Viet Cong insurgency were achieved only to be mitigated by the effects of Vietnamization.

**The Mekong River and the Struggle for Indochina** Jul 31 2022  
Traces the history and impact of the Mekong River on the societies that developed on its banks.

**Water Rights and Social Justice in the Mekong Region**  
Apr 15 2021 First Published in 2011. Routledge is an imprint

of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

(Mis)managing Trans-boundary Resources of the Sesan

River, Lower Mekong Sep 28 2019 The book discusses the issues related to (mis)management of the Se San River in Ratanakiri Province, Northeast Cambodia as part of the Mekong River Basin. Dam construction has been a contributing factor to infrequent water levels in both Vietnam and Cambodia which has influenced the livelihoods of people and the flora and fauna of the river. The rivers of the Mekong Basin are truly borderless in nature and therefore the book also examines the geopolitical issues of the Mekong region and the countries of Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and Vietnam as well as the role of the Mekong River Commission. The Se San River is affected by multi-scale politics, sovereignty issues and mismanagement of valuable environmental resources. This mismanagement is no longer confined to the tributaries of the Mekong but is now also reaching the mainstream of the river with a new dam starting construction near Xayabury in Laos. The people of Ratanakiri province live on the edge of civilisation and have traditionally not received much attention from the central government in Phnom Penh.

**Storms over the Mekong** Jan 01 2020 From the defeat of the Army of the Republic of Vietnam at Ap Bac to the battles of the Ia Drang Valley, Khe Sanh, and more, Storms over the Mekong offers a reassessment of key turning points in the Vietnam War. Award-winning historian William P. Head not only reexamines these pivotal battles but also provides a new interpretation on the course of the war in Southeast Asia. In considering Operation Rolling Thunder, for example—which

Head dubs as “too much rolling and not enough thunder”—readers will grasp the full scope of the campaign, from specifically targeted bridges in North Vietnam to the challenges of measuring success or failure, the domestic political situation, and how over time, Head argues, “slowly, but surely, Rolling Thunder dug itself into a hole.” Likewise, Head shows how the battles for Saigon and Hue during the Tet Offensive of 1968 were tactical defeats for the Communist forces with as many as 40,000 killed and no real gains. At the same time, however, Tet made it clear to many in Washington that victory in Vietnam would require a still greater commitment of men and resources, far more than the American people were willing to invest. Storms over the Mekong is a blow-by-blow account of the key military events, to be sure. But beyond that, it is also a measured reconsideration of the battles and moments that Americans thought they already knew, adding up to a new history of the Vietnam War.

**Quagmire** Feb 23 2022 Winner of the 2012 George Perkins Marsh Prize for Best Book in Environmental History In the twentieth century, the Mekong Delta has emerged as one of Vietnam’s most important economic regions. Its swamps, marshes, creeks, and canals have played a major role in Vietnam’s turbulent past, from the struggles of colonialism to the Cold War and the present day. Quagmire considers these struggles, their antecedents, and their legacies through the lens of environmental history. Beginning with the French conquest in the 1860s, colonial reclamation schemes and pacification efforts centered on the development of a dense network of new canals to open land for agriculture. These

projects helped precipitate economic and environmental crises in the 1930s, and subsequent struggles after 1945 led to the balkanization of the delta into a patchwork of regions controlled by the Viet Minh, paramilitary religious sects, and the struggling Franco-Vietnamese government. After 1954, new settlements were built with American funds and equipment in a crash program intended to solve continuing economic and environmental problems. Finally, the American military collapse in Vietnam is revealed as not simply a failure of policy makers but also a failure to understand the historical, political, and environmental complexity of the spaces American troops attempted to occupy and control. By exploring the delta as a quagmire in both natural and political terms, Biggs shows how engineered transformations of the Mekong Delta landscape - channelized rivers, a complex canal system, hydropower development, deforestation - have interacted with equally complex transformations in the geopolitics of the region. Quagmire delves beyond common stereotypes to present an intricate, rich history that shows how closely political and ecological issues are intertwined in the human interactions with the water environment in the Mekong Delta. Watch the book trailer: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gp1-UItZqsk>

Water Resources and Food Security in the Vietnam Mekong Delta Nov 10 2020 The Mekong River has been a main source of conquest, conflict, and cooperation in the Southeast Asian region. Much has been written on the vital and critical importance of the Mekong River fresh water to the sustainable economic development of the Mekong Delta.

This book selects the Mekong Delta as a case study of regional cooperation for water and food security for not only for Vietnam but also for the world in a new century of global economy. It focuses not only on the Mekong Delta as an integral part of the River but also on Can Tho City and its 12 provinces that produce over 50 percent of the country's rice output and 60 percent of total fishery output. The book takes a micro approach to examine how each province is adapting to the twin threats of mainstream dams construction and climate change, reducing fresh water flows and increasing saline infusions on its present and future economy. Finally, it reviews the roles of international institutional arrangements, namely the Mekong Committee and the Mekong River Commission, in promoting regional cooperation among the riparian states for political and economic development of the Mekong Delta.

*The Mekong Delta* Aug 27 2019 Mining a wealth of archival sources in France and Vietnam, Pierre Brocheux constructs a fascinating picture of how French capital and technology transformed the Mekong Delta. From the cutting of the first canals in the 1880s to the eruption of the Viet Cong's insurgency in the 1950s, this book illuminates the subtle interactions between ecology and social change in a tropical delta.

**Cooperation in the Mekong Development** Apr 03 2020  
**China's Hydro-politics in the Mekong** Jul 27 2019 China's Hydro-politics in the Mekong explores the intricate processes of conflict and cooperation over the use of water resources in the Mekong river basin between upstream China and the downstream countries of Laos, Thailand, Cambodia, and

Vietnam. The book tackles two gaps in the empirical literature: first, the neglect of international hydro-politics as one specific and increasingly important issue area of China's foreign policy behavior, especially its neighborhood diplomacy; and second, the disregard of China's role in Mekong River politics. In particular, this book scrutinizes the 'spring 2010 Mekong crisis' and the events surrounding it which led to a series of complex multi-level, security-related interactions among various state and non-state actors in the region, with China at the center. Analyzing this crisis, the book not only employs securitization theory as its theoretical framework and adds a couple of innovations to this theory, but also gives a detailed account of China's hydro-political behavior in one specific and particularly revealing case study. Moreover, the book embeds China's Mekong hydro-politics in the bigger picture of its (sub-)regional international affairs, as the former does not take place in a vacuum, but rather is a part of China's overall foreign relations with its neighbors. The book acknowledges this link and provides new insights into the role of hydro-politics and its relationship vis-à-vis other issue areas of China's foreign policy.

From the Red River to the Mekong Delta May 05 2020

From the 2nd century CE to the 19th century, the people of the fertile estuary of the great Mekong River created treasures of sacred art, architecture and accomplished feats of water engineering that are coming to light in Vietnam's vigorous new archaeological research programmes. The large stilted wooden houses of Oc Eo, the early Venice of the maritime routes of the East in the earliest centuries of the

first millennium, drew in ships with precious cargoes from Rome, India and China to trade while waiting for the change of the monsoon wind to continue their voyages. Chinese annals record that the early polity they called 'Funan' ruled 1,000 km of coastline along the shipping route. Among the earliest Mekong Delta Buddhist icons are a breathtakingly elegant 2.7m tall Buddha carved in hardwood that has survived more than 1000 years in the delta mud and a 29 cm bronze Buddha that arrived on a trading ship from the 6th century Chinese Northern Qi dynasty. Very early Vishnu statues wear high, floral mitres and clasp war conch-trumpets on their left hip, and Shiva's face stares out from stone lingas. The Ho Chi Minh Museum collection conserves diverse masterpieces of the art from Vietnam, from the prehistoric Dong Son drums of the Red River Delta in the north to the vibrant Hindu and Buddhist statuary of the former kingdoms of Champa in Central Vietnam. In addition, there is an immense array of art and imperial furnishings of the last Vietnamese dynasty, the Nguyen, which was founded in the Mekong Delta at the beginning of the 19th century. There are refined inlaid wooden cabinets, sets of the finest blue and white ceramics and embroidered silken court costumes worn by the royal family, as well as huge wooden and ceramic Buddha statues which played crucial social and political roles in establishing the dynasty and quelling its foes.

**Developing the Mekong** Mar 15 2021 Sino-Southeast Asian regionalism is exemplified by the development plans for the Mekong River basin, where ambitious projects for building regional infrastructural linkages and trade contribute to mediating the security concerns of the Mekong countries.

**River Road to China** Oct 10 2020 “A compelling, finely researched account of an adventure that was hailed as one of the grandest explorations of the nineteenth century.” —The Washington Post A New York Times Notable Book In 1866, six Frenchmen set out on a dangerous mission to seek a trade route up the Mekong. During the two years that followed, they would journey through more than four thousand miles of unmapped territory, from the tropical heat of the swamps of Vietnam and Cambodia to the bitter cold of the mountain ranges of southwestern China. Their historic expedition is the dramatic subject of *River Road to China*, a story of courage, endurance, and determination in the face of unpredictable dangers and near-insurmountable odds. This edition has been updated to include a new postscript by the author and more than thirty full-color illustrations by the expedition’s artist. “The highest of high adventure . . . [Osborne’s] documentation is flawless.” —The New Yorker “As exciting as it is historically illuminating . . . A tale of heroism that has seldom been duplicated, spurred by the continuing, fatal attraction of the ‘Great River.’” —The New Republic

*Memory in the Mekong* May 17 2021 Is it even possible or desirable to establish a common identity across the diverse peoples of Southeast Asia? And how would a regional identity exist alongside national identity given the divergent memories of history? *Memory in the Mekong* grapples with these questions by exploring issues of shared history, national identity, and schooling in the countries along Southeast Asia's Mekong River delta: Cambodia, Thailand, Vietnam, Laos, and Myanmar"--

**The Mekong: A Socio-legal Approach to River Basin**

**Development** Jun 29 2022 An international river basin is an ecological system, an economic thoroughfare, a geographical area, a font of life and livelihoods, a geopolitical network and, often, a cultural icon. It is also a socio-legal phenomenon. This book is the first detailed study of an international river basin from a socio-legal perspective. The Mekong River Basin, which sustains approximately 70 million people across Cambodia, China, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam, provides a prime example of the socio-legal complexities of governing a transboundary river and its tributaries. The book applies its socio-legal analysis to bring a fresh approach to understanding conflicts surrounding water governance in the Mekong River Basin. The authors describe the wide range of uses being made of legal doctrine and legal argument in ongoing disputes surrounding hydropower development in the Basin, putting to rest lingering caricatures of a single, 'ASEAN' way of navigating conflict. They call into question some of the common assumptions concerning the relationship between law and development. The book also sheds light on important questions concerning the global hybridization or crossover of public and private power and its ramifications for water governance. With current debates and looming conflicts over water governance globally, and over shared rivers in particular, these issues could not be more pressing.

*Last Days of the Mighty Mekong* Mar 27 2022 Celebrated for its natural beauty and its abundance of wildlife, the Mekong river runs thousands of miles through China, Myanmar, Laos, Thailand, Cambodia, and Vietnam. Its basin is home to more than 70 million people and has for centuries been one

of the world's richest agricultural areas and a biodynamic wonder. Today, however, it is undergoing profound changes. Development policies, led by a rising China in particular, aim to interconnect the region and urbanize the inhabitants. And a series of dams will harness the river's energy, while also stymieing its natural cycles and cutting off food supplies for swathes of the population. In *Last Days of the Mighty Mekong*, Brian Eyler travels from the river's headwaters in China to its delta in southern Vietnam to explore its modern evolution. Along the way he meets the region's diverse peoples, from villagers to community leaders, politicians to policy makers. Through conversations with them he reveals the urgent struggle to save the Mekong and its unique ecosystem.

**Environmental Change and Agricultural Sustainability in the Mekong Delta** Aug 08 2020 The Mekong Delta of Vietnam is one of the most productive agricultural areas in the world. The Mekong River fans out over an area of about 40,000 sq kilometers and over the course of many millennia has produced a region of fertile alluvial soils and constant flows of energy. Today about a fourth of the Delta is under rice cultivation, making this area one of the premier rice granaries in the world. The Delta has always proven a difficult environment to manipulate, however, and because of population pressures, increasing acidification of soils, and changes in the Mekong's flow, environmental problems have intensified. The changing way in which the region has been linked to larger flows of commodities and capital over time has also had an impact on the region: For example, its re-emergence in recent decades as a major rice-exporting area

has linked it inextricably to global markets and their vicissitudes. And most recently, the potential for sea level increases because of global warming has added a new threat. Because most of the region is on average only a few meters above sea level and because any increase of sea level will change the complex relationship between tides and down-river water flow, the Mekong Delta is one of the areas in the world most vulnerable to the effects of climate change. How governmental policy and resident populations have in the past and will in coming decades adapt to climate change as well as several other emerging or ongoing environmental and economic problems is the focus of this collection.

Cham Muslims of the Mekong Delta Sep 20 2021

The Mekong Sep 01 2022 A “remarkable” history of the great river of Southeast Asia (Jill Ker Conway, author of *The Road from Coorain*). The Mekong River runs over nearly three thousand miles, beginning in the mountains of Tibet and flowing through China, Burma, Laos, Thailand, Cambodia, and Vietnam before emptying into the China Sea. Its waters are the lifeblood of Southeast Asia, and first begot civilization on the fertile banks of its delta region at Oc Eo nearly two millennia ago. This is the story of the peoples and cultures of the great river, from these obscure beginnings to the emergence of today’s independent nations. Drawing on research gathered over forty years, Milton Osborne traces the Mekong’s dramatic history through the rise and fall of civilizations and the era of colonization and exploration. He details the struggle for liberation during a twentieth century in which Southeast Asia has seen almost constant conflict, including two world wars, the Indochina War, the Vietnam

War, and its bloody aftermath—and explores the prospects for peace and prosperity as the region enters a new millennium. Along the way, he brings to life those who witnessed and shaped events along the river, including Chou Ta-kuan, the thirteenth-century Chinese envoy who recorded the glory of Angkor Wat, the capital of the Khmer Empire; the Iberian mercenaries Blais Ruiz and Diego Veloso, whose involvement in the intrigues of Cambodia’s royal family shook Southeast Asia’s politics in the sixteenth century; and the revolutionaries led by Ho Chi Minh, whose campaigns to liberate Vietnam from the French and unify the nation under communism changed the course of history. “[A] pathbreaking, ecologically informed chronicle . . . A pulsating journey through the heart of Southeast Asia.”  
—Publishers Weekly