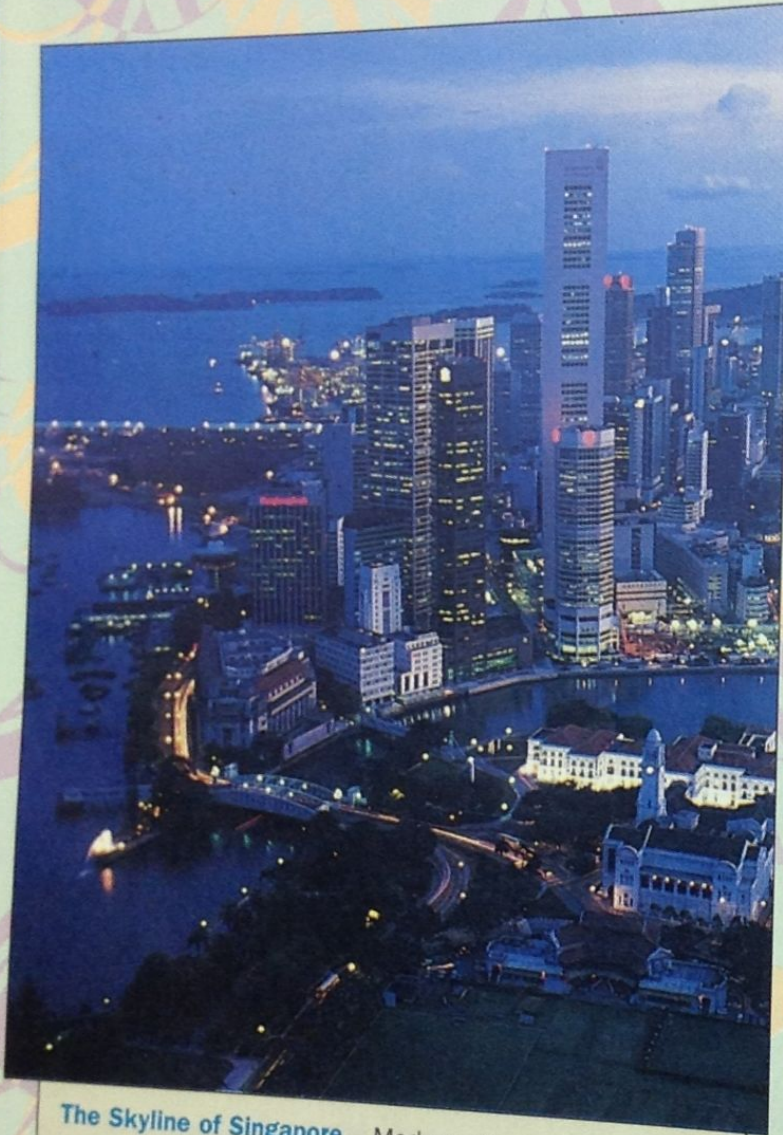


SOUTHEAST ASIA IN THE WORLD TODAY



The Skyline of Singapore Modern skyscrapers tower over Singapore, the busiest port city in Southeast Asia. This prosperous capital of the island nation of Singapore is a major center of trade, industry, and banking. Like Singapore, other nations of Southeast Asia are working to develop their economies. **Geography** How do you think its location has helped Singapore prosper?

CHAPTER OUTLINE

- 1 Economic Development
- 2 Two Nations of Southeast Asia
- 3 Literature and the Arts

M

anto and Suminten were shocked when they first arrived at their new home in Rimba Ayu. "The land was so overgrown, we couldn't see the house," Manto recalled. "I said to my wife, 'We'd better get to work.' We've been working ever since."

Manto and Suminten took part in a special program of the Indonesian government. The government gave them five acres of land, a small house, tools, seeds for crops, and other supplies. In return, they gave up their home on crowded Java and moved to Rimba Ayu, a jungle outpost on the sparsely settled island of Kalimantan. All in all, the government has relocated more than 700,000 families.

Indonesia began the resettlement program to redistribute its population. Although Indonesia includes more than 13,500 islands, most people live on just two islands—Java and Bali.

Rapid population growth and overcrowding pose obstacles to

development. Sometimes, the people living on outlying islands object to having people from other religious or ethnic groups resettled onto their islands. However, the program continues in an effort to relieve overcrowding on Java and Bali. While resettlement causes hardships for many families, the program shows that Indonesia is determined to forge ahead on the road to modernization.

CHAPTER PERSPECTIVE

Like Indonesia, the other nations of Southeast Asia face many challenges as they seek to modernize. In Chapter 12, you read about the political developments that have shaped the region since independence. In this chapter, you will look at economic developments.

As you read, look for these chapter themes:

- ▶ The nations of Southeast Asia have developed their economies in different ways.
- ▶ Thailand and Indonesia have adopted development policies suited to their special geographic and political needs.
- ▶ The arts of Southeast Asia reflect a blend of foreign and local traditions.

Literature Connections

In this chapter, you will encounter a passage from the following work.

The Tale of Kieu, Nguyen Du

For other literature suggestions, see Connections With Literature, pages 804–808.

1

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

FIND OUT

How have Southeast Asian countries developed their economies?

How has the Green Revolution affected Southeast Asia?

What is life like in modern cities of Southeast Asia?

Faulizah binti Mat Yatin pleaded with her parents. She badly wanted to take a job at a factory some distance from her village. Her parents resisted. They did not want their 21-year-old daughter living alone so far from home.

At last, Mat Yatin's parents gave in, and Mat Yatin moved into an apartment with four other women who worked at the factory. "We all live here like one happy family," she reported. "Most of us send some money back to our families."

The desire to earn money and to experience city life is causing many young people in Southeast Asia to leave their villages. Many, however, do not find factory life as pleasant as Mat Yatin did. As more and more people migrate to cities, both rural and urban areas are changing.

Economic Choices

As you have read, Southeast Asians won political independence after World War II. Economically, however, they remained dependent on the industrial world. Like other developing nations, they exported raw materials or cash crops and imported most manufactured goods. To reduce this dependence, Southeast Asian nations have diversified their crops, invested in factories, and built modern transportation and communications systems.

Each country has made choices about how to develop its economy. Under commu-



Power Shovels in Indonesia Made in Japan, these giant earthmovers are used to build factories and offices in Indonesia. Japan is Indonesia's most important trading partner. In the late 1990s, Indonesia was selling about a quarter of its exports to Japan and importing about a quarter of its goods from Japan.

Interdependence Why does Southeast Asia have close trading ties with Japan?

nist rule, Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos set up command economies. The socialist government of Myanmar also has a command economy. In these countries, the state has nationalized major industries and taken over the land. The government decides what to produce, how much to produce, and what prices to charge.

By contrast, the Philippines has a market economy. Private individuals own factories and farms and make economic decisions. The government promotes economic growth but does not control the economy directly.

Finally, Singapore and Indonesia chose mixed economies. In these countries, the government owns major industries and takes a strong role in the economy. On the other hand, private individuals own most smaller businesses.

Developing Industry

Southeast Asian nations are working to develop industry for several reasons. Many manufactured goods sell at higher prices than farm products and mineral resources. Also, factory workers earn more money than most farmers. With the extra money, they buy a variety of goods, which in turn encourages factories to produce more and hire more workers. Finally, by increasing local manufactured products, a country reduces its dependence on imported goods.

Singapore's economic success. The tiny island nation of Singapore has made great progress in industrializing. With its few natural resources, it set out to produce manufactured goods for export. Singapore's former leader Lee Kuan Yew pushed through laws favorable to foreign investors. By keeping wages low, he attracted foreign companies eager to produce goods cheaply. Lee also took steps to bring high-tech companies to Singapore. Since these companies need highly skilled workers, Singapore built a modern educational system.

Lee's policies made Singapore a major exporting nation. People's incomes rose, making Singapore's workers among the highest paid in Asia. The government also set up a national health care system and built housing for most people.

New directions in Vietnam. After years of war, Vietnam faced the massive job of rebuilding its economy. As you read in Chapter 12, the communist government took over the nation's land and businesses. Under government control, production in factories and output on farms decreased. In recent years,

Vietnam has moved away from a command economy and has reduced government controls. In that way, it hopes to encourage private enterprise, increase production, and attract foreign investors.

Changes in Agriculture

Most Southeast Asians still support themselves by farming. Many are subsistence farmers, growing just enough rice and vegetables to feed themselves and their families. As Southeast Asian nations modernize, governments are encouraging commercial farming. Commercial farmers raise cash crops to be sold on world markets. The export of cash crops provides income that can be invested in building new industry.

The Green Revolution. In Southeast Asia, as in India, the Green Revolution has greatly improved food production. The Green

Revolution, you will recall, involves the use of new seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, and irrigation to increase harvests.

In fact, the Green Revolution began in Southeast Asia. In the early 1960s, scientists working in the Philippines developed a new kind of high-yield rice seed. With this seed, farmers could double the amount of rice they harvested. Since then, scientists have developed other high-yield seeds suited to different environments around the world.

In Southeast Asia, most farmers gradually switched to the new rice seed. Many farmers had to borrow money to buy fertilizers and pesticides needed to grow the improved rice. Still, by selling the surplus rice they raised, these farmers usually earned money to repay loans and buy other goods. Some became small-scale commercial farmers.

Unforeseen effects. The Green Revolution has helped to reduce food shortages and

Chart Skills The nations of Southeast Asia are working to build their economies and to provide better lives for their people. ► According to this chart, which nation of Southeast Asia has the highest standard of living? What information on the chart supports your answer?

Economic Development in Southeast Asia

	Thailand	Malaysia	Singapore	Indonesia	Philippines
Population (in millions)	60.6	21.8	3.1	199.5	71.5
People per doctor	4,165	2,153	653	6,570	849
People per auto	42	8	8	95	117
People per personal computer	67	26	6	263	91
McDonald's restaurants	63	114	104	103	178
GNP* (billions of U.S. dollars)	\$159.6	\$78.3	\$79.8	\$190.1	\$71.9
Source of most imports	Japan	Japan	Japan	Japan	Japan
Destination of most exports	United States	United States	United States	Japan	United States

*Gross national product: total value of goods and services produced by a nation in a year



Harvesting Rice by Machine The peoples of Southeast Asia depend on rice as their most basic food. Farmers drain rice paddies about two weeks before they harvest the rice. As this photo shows, rice growing is changing as farming becomes more mechanized.

Change How has the Green Revolution changed agriculture in Southeast Asia and fostered the use of farm machinery?

hunger in Southeast Asia. However, it has upset traditional patterns of rural life. In the past, villagers helped each other harvest rice when it matured. Today, farmers hire landless workers or rent tractors to do the job. Also, as the cost of fertilizer rises, some farmers cannot repay their loans. They then must sell their land and join the ranks of landless farm workers or move to the cities.

Another unforeseen effect of the Green Revolution is the damage caused by the widespread use of fertilizers, pesticides, and weed-killers. These chemicals drain into streams, polluting water supplies and killing wildlife.

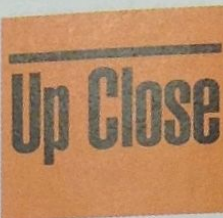
Urbanization

The urban population of Southeast Asia is soaring. As commercial farming expands, fewer people are needed to work the land. Many move to cities to find jobs. Manila has

grown from a city of 1.5 million in 1950 to more than 8.5 million today. Bangkok, Thailand, has seen its population climb from 1.4 million in 1950 to more than 7 million today.

Within the cities, a middle class is growing. Middle-class people work in stores, banks, government offices, and hospitals. Many are well educated, with college degrees. Like middle-class city dwellers in other countries, they live in high-rise apartments and own washing machines, cars, and VCRs.

The class of urban poor is growing even more rapidly than the middle class. Although many poor people have low-paid jobs in factories, thousands of others cannot find work. Many are newcomers from rural areas, with few job skills. They often depend on friends and relatives to help them survive.



Making Ends Meet in Klong Toey

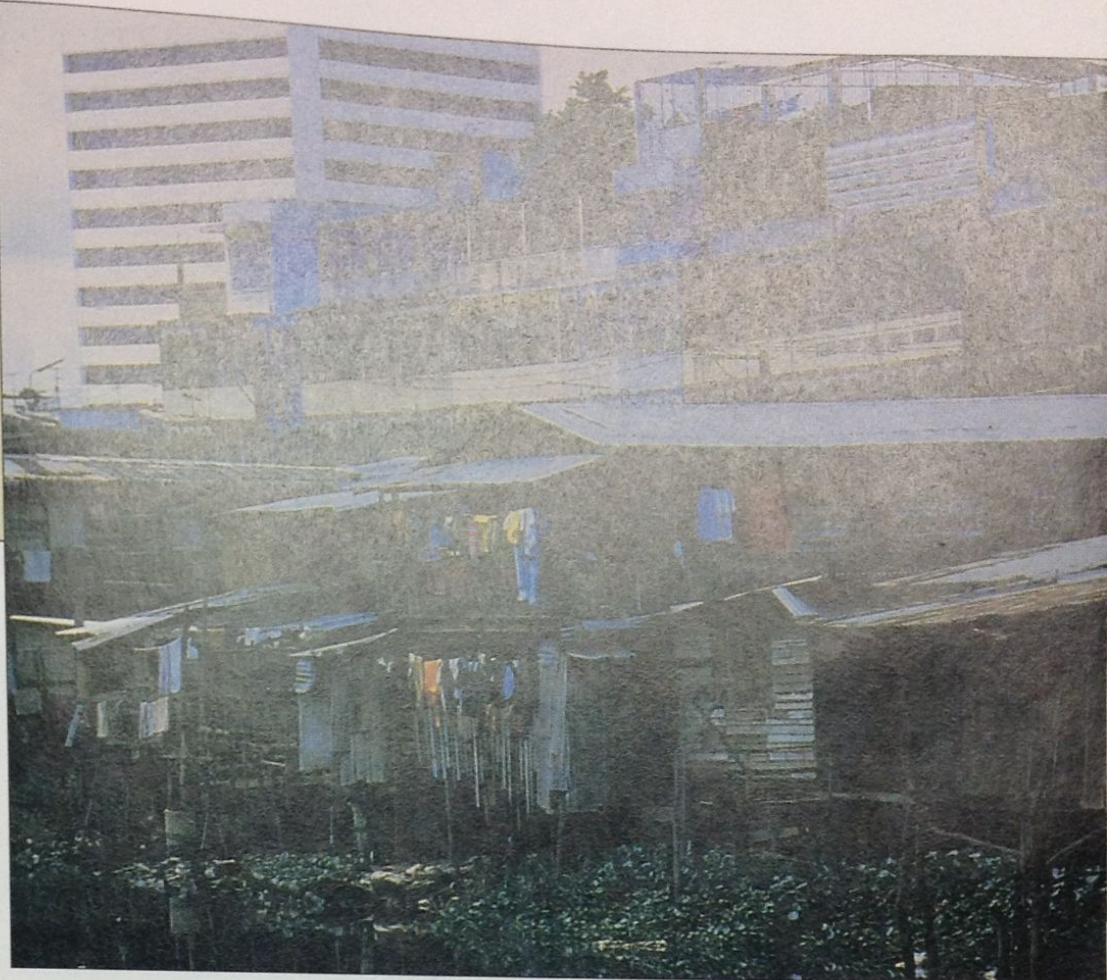
It is daybreak in Klong Toey, a slum on the outskirts of Bangkok. Phen prepares breakfast for her husband Lop and their three-year-old son Mong. By 7:00 A.M., Lop must catch a ride to the outskirts of Klong Toey. From there, he can get a bus to his job in Bangkok.

Lop works as a driver and watchman for a Japanese construction company. Phen also works to help support the family. Each week, she brings home jackets from a nearby clothing factory and embroiders designs on them. Together, Lop and Phen earn enough to survive.

Like others in Klong Toey, Phen and Lop rely on friends and family for help. When they were first married, they moved into a tiny shack. In time, they saved enough money to improve their home. One Saturday morning, Lop's friends came by. Phen served them food, and then they all set to work to expand the dwelling. When they ran out of lumber, Lop rushed to his mother's house and borrowed money to buy more wood.

To officials who gather statistics about Thailand's population, Phen and Lop are poor. By Klong Toey standards, they are doing

Life Along the River The capital of Thailand grew up along the banks of the Chao Phraya River. Since office buildings and homes of wealthy Thais are built on higher ground, most people live along the river, where floods often occur. These makeshift wooden houses are raised on stilts, as this photo shows. **Geography** Why are many of the world's major cities built on rivers?



quite well. Within the community, however, differences in wealth exist. As one resident observed:

“If you look into the houses, some people have a television set, a stereo, and a refrigerator. These people cannot be very poor. If you compare these families with others, who have nearly nothing, you notice the difference.”

The poorest residents of Klong Toey can barely afford basic necessities. Some spend their days scouring a nearby garbage dump for discarded plastic. They cut the plastic into chips to sell to a plastic factory for recycling. Others buy bamboo, soak it in water, and then cut it into thin sticks that are sold as skewers for grilling meat and fish. If they are lucky, these hardworking poor might find factory jobs like Phen's and begin to save money for a tiny dwelling of their own. ■

SECTION 1 REVIEW

1. (a) Why do the nations of Southeast Asia want to develop industry? (b) What steps has Singapore taken to become an exporter of manufactured goods?
2. (a) How has the Green Revolution helped to reduce food shortages and hunger in Southeast Asia? (b) How has it affected rural life?
3. (a) Give one reason for the rapid growth of cities in Southeast Asia. (b) What problems do newcomers from rural areas face in the cities?
4. **Defending a Position** Which do you think is more important, economic security or political freedom? Explain your answer.
5. **Writing Across Cultures** Make a list of economic choices that must be made by people and governments in Southeast Asia that are similar to choices that must be made by people in the United States.

TWO NATIONS OF SOUTHEAST ASIA

FIND OUT

What natural resources have helped Thailand and Indonesia to develop?

What steps have Thailand and Indonesia taken to modernize their economies?

How has modernization affected traditional ways of life in Thailand and Indonesia?

Each nation of Southeast Asia has developed its own policies for modernization. In this section, you will read how one mainland nation, Thailand, and one island nation, Indonesia, are going about the task of modernizing.

Thailand

Thailand is in the heart of mainland Southeast Asia. It shares borders with four countries and has long had to protect itself against powerful invaders. The Thais compare themselves to the slender bamboo plant, which bends in the wind so that it does not break. As you have read, Thailand “bent” in the “wind” of imperialism in the 1800s. In this way, it managed to avoid colonial rule. It was the only Southeast Asian nation to do so.

Ethnic diversity. Like other nations of Southeast Asia, Thailand has a majority ethnic group. About 79 percent of Thailand’s 61 million people are Tai—that is, Thai, Lao, Shan, and related groups. The Thais live in the Chao Phraya River valley and in Bangkok. The Lao and the Shan live in northern Thailand. Cambodians, Chinese, Malays, and other ethnic groups also live in Thailand.

Thailand also has a large population of refugees. During and after the Vietnam War in

Southeast Asia, thousands of Vietnamese, Cambodians, and Laotians fled their homes. Today, many of them remain in refugee camps in Thailand. The refugees pose a difficult political and social problem for Thailand.

Economic development. Thailand is an agricultural nation. The long growing season and fertile soil enable Thai farmers to produce a variety of crops. In the south, many small farmers cultivate rubber trees. Many other Thais who live along the country’s long coastline earn a living by fishing.

Thailand has tried to diversify its exports. Traditionally, Thailand exported mainly rice and rubber. Today, the government encourages farmers to grow corn, sugarcane, pineapples, and cassava for sale on the world market. It has also built factories and expanded older industries, such as textiles.

Thailand has benefited from a major discovery of natural gas, located offshore in the Gulf of Thailand. As a result, Thailand no longer has to depend on expensive imported oil to power its factories.

Under Thailand’s market economy, most businesses are privately owned. Thailand noted Singapore’s success in attracting foreign investment. It, too, began to offer low taxes and other benefits to foreign companies that set up their factories in Thailand.

Thailand’s economy boomed in the 1990s, and foreign investment rose. However, corruption and a lack of controls sparked a financial crisis in 1997. The crisis spread across Asia, triggering economic hardships and political unrest. Under pressure from international lending agencies, Thailand imposed economic reforms in an effort to bring about recovery.

Foreign policy. During the Vietnam War, Thailand sided with the United States. Today, the two nations remain on friendly terms. Thailand has also sought good relations with China. Thailand’s relations with Vietnam were strained after the Vietnamese invaded Cambodia in 1979. By the early 1990s, relations had improved.

Daily life. In general, farmers in Thailand have a higher standard of living than many other people in Southeast Asia. As the popu-



A Floating Market This outdoor market is near Bangkok, Thailand. Free enterprise flourishes here as buyers and sellers meet on this busy waterway. Notice the passenger in the boat at the upper left, probably a tourist. Thailand attracts more tourists than any other Southeast Asian nation. **Choice** Why do many countries like Thailand encourage tourism?

lation grows, however, pressure on limited land resources will increase.

Despite the rapid growth of Bangkok and other cities, most people live in villages. There, traditions are stronger than in the cities. Life centers around the *wat*, or Buddhist temple. People go to the *wat* on holy days, as well as for medical aid, to learn the latest news, and to visit with their friends.

Until recently, most children in Thailand went to school in Buddhist temples. Today, most children attend public schools, but the temple still holds an important place in the people's lives.

Indonesia

Like many other countries, Indonesia faces the challenge of building a unified nation out of many ethnic groups. The

dominant ethnic group is the Javanese. About 300 other groups, speaking more than 200 languages and dialects, also live in Indonesia.

Geography makes the task of building unity even more difficult. Indonesia includes more than 13,500 islands, 6,000 of which are inhabited. The islands stretch in a great arc across 3,200 miles (5,149 km) of water, a distance equal to the width of the United States.

Unifying forces. Some forces do help to unite Indonesians. Nearly 90 percent of the people are Muslims. In fact, Indonesia has one of the largest Muslim communities in the world. Also, although Indonesia includes thousands of islands, most people live on either Java or Bali.

Strong leaders kept Indonesia united. From 1949 to 1998, Indonesia had only two presidents—Sukarno and Suharto. Sukarno,

The government found foreign investors to build factories to produce textiles, lumber, plastics, and cement.

During the 1990s, Indonesia's economy took off with booming foreign investment. In 1997, however, corruption and other problems led to financial disaster. As the crisis unfolded, Suharto was forced to resign. In June 1999, Indonesians went to the polls for the first free elections in more than 40 years.

Foreign policy. During the Cold War, Indonesia was a leader of the nonaligned nations. Later, it supported the United States. In 1967, Indonesia joined Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, and the Philippines to form the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). ASEAN tries to solve regional disputes and promote trade. In the late 1990s, it sought ways to ease the Asian financial crisis.

Daily life. Indonesia's booming population is causing other serious problems. Although most Indonesian farmers own their own land, their plots are small. As families further divide their land among the growing population, many people can no longer produce enough to support themselves.

To escape this situation, more and more people are moving to the cities. There, many face unemployment and a desperately hard life in overcrowded slums. As you have read, the government is trying to relocate people to some of the less-crowded islands. (See pages 282–283.)

Most Indonesians are Muslims. Many have adapted the religion to their own way of life. In Java, for example, Muslims have blended Islam, Hinduism, and Buddhism into a religion they call Agama Java. In this version of Islam, the Javanese use Hindu names to refer to Allah.

Islamic fundamentalism has affected some parts of Indonesia. Islamic fundamentalists call for strict obedience to the Koran as a way of improving people's lives. In Aceh, a state in northern Sumatra, the government is based on traditional Islamic law. Islamic fundamentalism has wide appeal to the poor and unemployed in the cities.

SECTION 2 REVIEW

1. **Identify:** (a) Suharto, (b) ASEAN, (c) Agama Java.
2. (a) Describe how natural resources have affected economic development in Thailand. (b) In Indonesia.
3. (a) List two forces that hinder Indonesian unity. (b) List two forces that help unite Indonesians.
4. What problems does rapid population growth cause in Thailand and Indonesia?
5. (a) What is the major religion in Thailand? (b) In Indonesia? (c) What role does religion play in the daily life of each country?
6. **Comparing** Compare the economies of Thailand and Indonesia. (a) How are they similar? (b) How are they different?
7. **Writing Across Cultures** Like Indonesia, the United States includes many diverse ethnic groups. List three forces that help to unite these diverse Americans.

3

LITERATURE AND THE ARTS

FIND OUT

What cultures have influenced the arts of Southeast Asia?

How does the literature of Southeast Asia reflect both traditional and modern values?

What performing arts are important in Southeast Asia?

According to legend, the god Sang Hyang Guru was the first king of Java. One day, Sang Hyang Guru wanted to summon the other gods to a meeting, so he made a gong and tuned it to a special pitch. The gong worked well for calling the gods, but Sang Hyang Guru had other messages to send. He made a

second gong, and then a third. He tuned each to a different pitch. In time, says the legend, the three gongs, with their varying pitches, became the basis for the traditional Indonesian orchestra known as the gamelan (GAHM uh lahn).

In Southeast Asia, the arts grew out of religious traditions. Hindu and Buddhist traditions from India greatly influenced the arts. However, local peoples blended these outside elements with their own traditions to create a uniquely Southeast Asian art.

Literature

For many centuries, Indian literature influenced the poetry, plays, and stories of Southeast Asia. Southeast Asian scholars translated and adapted the great Hindu epics of the *Ramayana* and the *Mahabharata*. In Thailand, the Rama epic is called the *Ramakien*, and singers and dancers perform popular stories from the work.

Each nation of Southeast Asia has its own rich tradition of folktales; epics about kings, queens, and heroes; and love poems. Today, as in the past, village storytellers recite these ancient tales and poems from memory, handing on oral traditions that are hundreds of years old. In monasteries and convents, Buddhist monks and nuns preserve stories about the life of the Buddha.

The Tale of Kieu. Vietnam's most famous poem is *The Tale of Kieu*. Written in the early 1800s, the poem blends Confucian and Buddhist ideas. Kieu (kyoo) is a beautiful young woman who falls in love with a student, Kim Trong. While Kim is away, Kieu's father and brother are arrested. To save her family, Kieu sells herself into slavery. After 15 years of hardship, she is reunited at last with Kim and her family:

“ She glanced and saw her folk—they
all were there.
Father was still quite strong, mother
quite spry.
Both sister Van and brother Quan
grown up.

And standing to one side was Kim,
her love.
Where was she now? And was this
moment real?
Was she dreaming awake, with open
eyes?
Tear-pearls dropped one by one and
damped her robe;
Her heart was filled with joy and grief
alike. ”

The Tale of Kieu is so popular that many Vietnamese can recite passages of it from memory. Its sympathetic view of Kieu suggests the special status of women in Southeast Asia.

Modern writers. Novels and short stories are popular in Southeast Asia today. Some writers use fictional works to examine social issues. In *Arjuna Searching for Love*, the Indonesian novelist Yudhistira Ardi Noegraba uses the story of a high school student to criticize the gap between rich and poor.

Arjuna is a rebellious young man who decides to teach a rich classmate a lesson. He leaves her alone in the city to ride a bus and come into contact with the common people. Only in this way, he believes, can she appreciate the daily struggle for survival of ordinary people.

The Performing Arts

Music, dance, and drama are closely linked in Southeast Asia. The three are often combined to present stories based on ancient myths or historical events.

Music. Traditional Southeast Asian music sounds unfamiliar to most westerners. That is because it uses a different scale than western music. Also, Southeast Asians use mainly percussion instruments—gongs, drums, or other instruments that produce sounds when they are tapped or struck. Western music, on the other hand, relies heavily on stringed and wind instruments.

A popular example of traditional Southeast Asian music is the gamelan music of Java, which you read about earlier. The gamelan orchestra is composed of gongs of various



Gamelan Music The traditional orchestra of Java and Bali consists of two sets of instruments, one tuned to one scale and the other tuned to a different scale. Above the rhythmic percussion sound, listeners hear a melody of music provided by a flute, a stringed instrument called a *rebab*, or a singer. **Culture** What instruments does a gamelan usually include?

sizes and pitches, drums, brass kettles hung from strings, and xylophone-like instruments with bars of bronze or wood. Flutes and two-stringed lutes are also part of the group. A gamelan may have from 12 to 40 players. The leader plays the largest drum. Gamelan music is almost always used to accompany dance or drama.

Dance. Classical dance in Southeast Asia is performed both for religious purposes and for entertainment. Compared to western dancers, Southeast Asian dancers move very little. Instead, they use highly symbolic gestures and facial expressions to convey meaning. For example, dancers may express the idea of clouds, woods, river, night, or sparkling water

by the manner in which they hold an outstretched hand. Dancers train for years before they can perform the required subtle movements of arms, hands, and fingers.

In Cambodia, the Khmer Rouge, under Pol Pot, destroyed Cambodian dance groups. The few older surviving dancers are now struggling to teach the new young generation of dancers the ancient traditions. What they do not have the time to pass on will die with them.

Shadow plays. In many parts of Southeast Asia, especially Indonesia, shadow-puppet plays are popular. These plays are based on the Hindu epics and, more recently, on political events. (See the feature at right.)

Art and Architecture

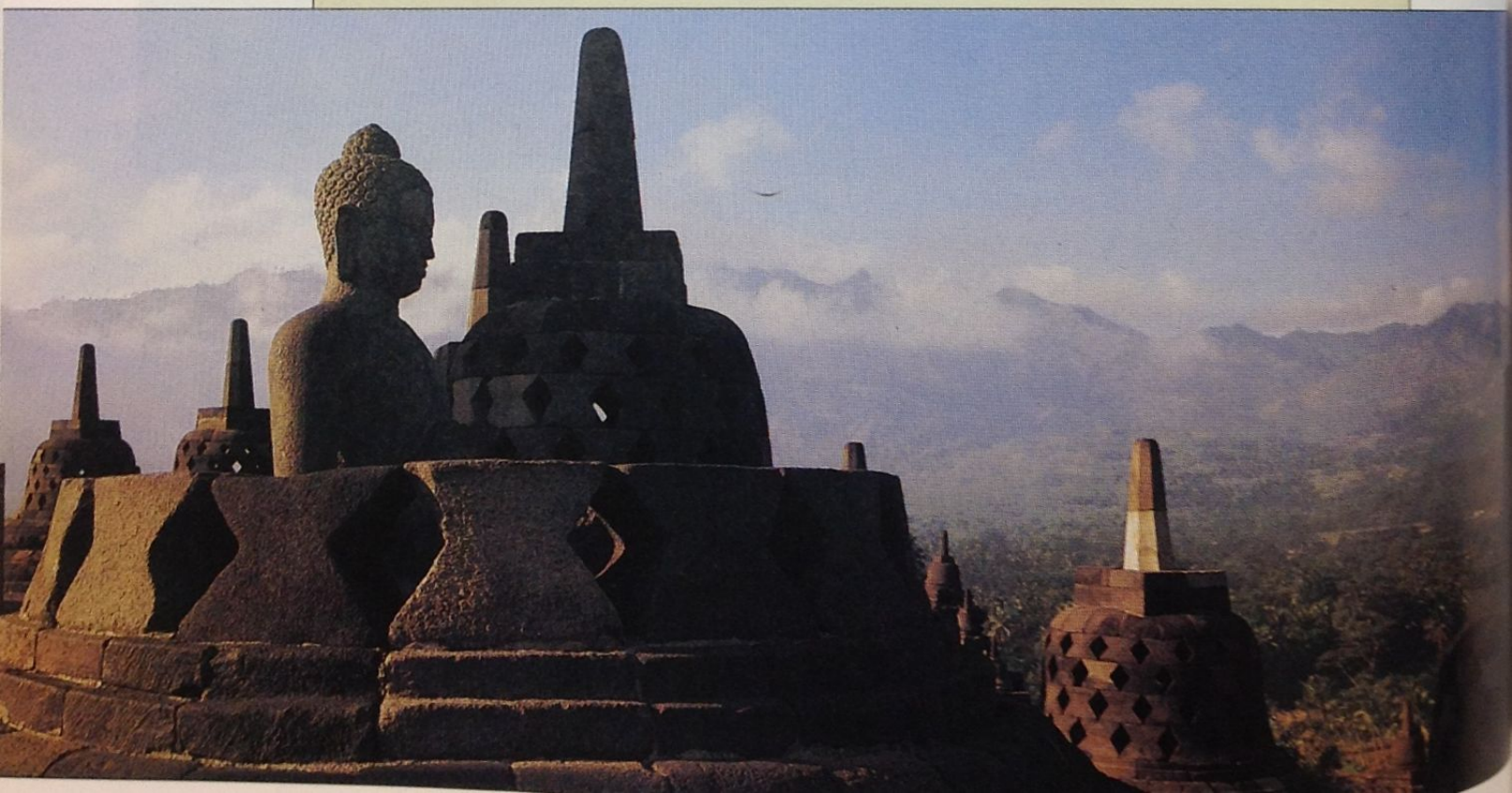
Scattered across Southeast Asia are great monuments that testify to the wealth and artistic skill of ancient civilizations. The finest

surviving buildings are temples and stupas. Each is decorated with lively sculptures that portray episodes from the lives of Hindu gods and goddesses or teach about the life of the Buddha.

Angkor Wat. In Cambodia, the ancient temple of Angkor Wat reflects Hindu influences. The Khmers built Angkor Wat in the 1100s. Like temples in India, Angkor Wat has three tiers surrounded by rectangular walls. Along the walls, sculptors carved thousands of figures, illustrating both Hindu myths and scenes from daily life. The walls of one gallery contain more than a mile of carvings. (See page 2.)

Ananda. As you have read, the kingdom of Pagan, in present-day Myanmar, flourished as a center of Buddhism between the 1100s and 1300s. The people of Pagan did a vast amount of building. Today, more than 2,000 Buddhist temples and stupas from that period dot the landscape. The largest is the

The Temple of Borobudur While the lower levels of this famous Buddhist temple in Java are richly decorated, the very top is plain. It displays a single figure of the Buddha. Experts believe that the temple's builders wished to symbolize the difference between the lower world of the senses and the upper world of the mind. **Fine Art**
What other carvings does this temple contain?



Shadow Theater of Indonesia



In a village on Java, a roving *dalang* sets up a white cotton screen in front of a flickering oil lamp. The news of his arrival spreads quickly, and excited villagers soon crowd around, waiting for the show to begin. The *dalang* is a master puppeteer. From midnight until dawn, his leather puppets will perform a *wayang kulit*, the traditional Indonesian shadow play.

Wayang kulit is an ancient and popular form of entertainment. No one knows whether it was brought from India or originated on Java, but Indonesians have enjoyed shadow theater for 1,000 years. Traditionally, shadow plays dramatized episodes from the Hindu epics or recounted the adventures of

well-known heroes and their evil enemies. Recent plays, however, deal with current political events.

Tonight, the *dalang* performs a story from the *Mababbarata*. Sitting cross-legged behind the cloth, he begins telling this ancient Hindu tale. As he talks, he moves the puppets. Each gesture is determined by tradition. At the same time, he conducts the gamelan gong and cymbal orchestra that accompanies a *wayang kulit* performance.

On the other side of the screen, the audience sees only the puppets' shadows. The villagers know the story, but they watch and listen eagerly just the same. They laugh when the *dalang* improvises a joke, shiver when he recalls the fury of a great battle. In the end, they cheer when the hero finally triumphs over evil.

Shows like this are repeated all over Indonesia, where thousands of *dalangs* practice their art. Many Indonesians see the puppets dance several times a year. Recently, the Indonesian government set up a school for *dalangs*. In this way, they hope to preserve a vital part of Indonesian cultural heritage.

1. How does the *dalang* create shadows with his puppets?
2. **Making Inferences** How might modernization affect an ancient art like *wayang kulit*?

temple at Ananda. Its gilded spire rises 163 feet (50 m) into the air. Towering above the temple, four colossal statues of the Buddha look out over the surrounding plain. Unlike most temples in Myanmar, Ananda is still in use.

Borobudur. The island nations of Southeast Asia have their own ancient monuments. In Java, the temple of Borobudur is an immense artificial mountain. Built in the 800s, it

rises five tiers above the ground level. At the top of the temple is a central stupa with an unfinished statue of the Buddha.

More than 400 images of the Buddha adorn Borobudur. All sit cross-legged, with only their hand gestures varying to indicate different moods.

Borobudur's galleries contain thousands of carvings illustrating Buddhist texts. While

Popular Arts

For centuries, artisans of Southeast Asia have produced fine handicrafts including textiles, woodcarvings, and metalwork. In textiles, artists developed a technique of dyeing known as batik (buh TEEK). Batik artists use wax to paint a design on cloth. Then they dye the cloth. The dye colors the cloth but cannot penetrate the wax, and the design under the wax remains uncolored. For a multi-colored design, the artist repeats the process several times.

In Thailand, sculptors produce beautiful teak carvings and fine furniture. Because teakwood is hard and fine-grained, craftworkers can create delicate designs.

Many Indonesian craftworkers specialize in metalwork. In Java, artisans hammer scenes from Hindu myths into trays and plates. In the Molucca Islands, they make delicate silver necklaces and bracelets.

Today, industrialization is threatening the traditional arts of Southeast Asia. Few people make batik fabrics by hand anymore. Even machine-made batik is uncommon. Instead, people buy imported mass-produced printed fabrics, which are cheap and available everywhere. Deforestation endangers the sources of hardwoods used by carvers and woodworkers.



A Woodcarver at Work The people of Bali are noted for their beautifully intricate carvings in wood. Many of these carvings adorn Balinese temples and houses. The religion of the people of Bali combines Hinduism, Buddhism, animism, and reverence for ancestors. **Change** How do you think industrial development may affect traditional arts and crafts in Indonesia?

these carvings, and the temple itself, reflect Indian influences, local artists also left their mark. Javanese sculptors carved detailed scenes of everyday life in early Java. For example, the carvings show Javanese boats, with outriggers and sails, that carried people among the islands of Indonesia in the 800s.

SECTION 3 REVIEW

- 1. Identify:** (a) gamelan, (b) *The Tale of Kieu*, (c) Ananda, (d) Borobudur, (e) batik.
- (a) How did Hindu and Buddhist traditions influence Southeast Asian literature? (b) How did they influence Southeast Asian art and architecture?
- Why are village storytellers important?
- (a) How are music, dance, and drama linked in Southeast Asia? (b) How did the Khmer Rouge affect Cambodian dance?
- 5. Evaluating Information** How do the arts of Southeast Asia reflect cultural diffusion?
- 6. Writing Across Cultures** Write a letter to a student in Southeast Asia describing your favorite kind of music.

CHAPTER 13 REVIEW

Understanding Vocabulary

Match each term at left with the correct definition at right.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| 1. command economy | a. technique for dyeing cloth |
| 2. wat | b. traditional Indonesian orchestra |
| 3. gamelan | c. state nationalizes major industries and takes over land |
| 4. percussion instrument | d. musical instrument that produces sounds when it is tapped |
| 5. batik | e. Buddhist temple |

Reviewing the Main Ideas

1. What steps have Southeast Asian nations taken to reduce their dependence on industrialized countries?
2. (a) What three types of economy are found in Southeast Asia? (b) Why is Vietnam changing its form of economy?
3. (a) How did Singapore become a major exporting nation? (b) What impact has this had on life in Singapore?
4. (a) How did the Green Revolution help Southeast Asian farmers? (b) What are some negative effects of the Green Revolution?
5. Explain how economic modernization has disrupted traditional patterns of life in Southeast Asia.
6. (a) How has Thailand benefited from a discovery of natural gas? (b) How have rich oil resources both helped and hurt Indonesia?
7. How is modernization changing the traditional arts of Southeast Asia?

Reviewing Chapter Themes

1. Since independence, the nations of Southeast Asia have worked to modernize their economies. Give two examples of how Southeast Asian nations are modernizing in each of the following areas: (a) industry, (b) agriculture.
2. The governments of Thailand and Indonesia must make choices about how to develop their economies. (a) What economic re-

sources does each nation have? (b) What obstacles does each face?

3. Southeast Asia has a rich cultural heritage. Give three examples of how the arts and literature of Southeast Asia blend foreign and local traditions.

Thinking Critically

1. **Making Global Connections** Today, Americans import a variety of manufactured goods from Southeast Asia. These goods compete with American-made goods. What are the advantages of a free exchange of goods to the American economy? What are the disadvantages?
2. **Defending a Position** As you have read, some Indonesian leaders feel that democracy encourages ethnic divisions and disunity. Do you agree or disagree? Why?

Applying Your Skills

1. **Reading a Chart** Use the chart on page 285 to answer the following questions. (a) What is the subject of the chart? (b) Which nation has the highest gross national product? (c) How many people per doctor are there in Singapore? In Indonesia? (d) How does this information relate to what you have learned about Singapore and Indonesia?
2. **Identifying the Main Idea** Reread the subsection "Economic Choices" on pages 283–284. What is the main idea of the subsection?