

The background of the cover features a light beige, textured surface. Overlaid on this are several thick, teal-colored geometric shapes. These shapes include vertical bars, horizontal bars, and L-shaped brackets, arranged in a way that suggests a stylized, abstract representation of the letters 'I', 'S', 'A', and 'S'.

ANNUAL REPORT 1982-83

**INSTITUTE OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES
SINGAPORE**

ISEAS Institute of Southeast Asian Studies

The Institute of Southeast Asian Studies was established as an autonomous organization in May 1968. It is a regional research centre for scholars and other specialists concerned with modern Southeast Asia. The Institute's research interest is focused on the many-faceted problems of development and modernization, and political and social change in Southeast Asia.

The Institute is governed by a twenty-two-member Board of Trustees comprising representatives from the National University of Singapore, appointees from the government, as well as representatives from a broad range of professional and civic organizations and groups. A ten-man Executive Committee oversees day-to-day operations; it is chaired by the Director, the Institute's chief academic and administrative officer.



The Institute of Southeast Asian Studies at Heng Mui Keng Terrace, Pasir Panjang, Singapore 0511.



The Director of the Institute, Professor K.S. Sandhu, greeting HE President Giscard d'Estaing on his arrival at the Singapore Conference Hall to deliver the 1982 Singapore Lecture.

Institute of Southeast Asian Studies Annual Report

1 April 1982 – 31 March 1983

INTRODUCTION

The Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS) is an autonomous organization established in 1968 for the promotion of research on Southeast Asia. It is independent of any university and does not form part of any other body or institution. Furthermore, it has no students or formal teaching functions, being purely a research centre. The Institute is perhaps also unique in the sense that not only is it the only one of its kind in Southeast Asia but it also represents a new departure in the study and understanding of the region. Whereas in the past, Southeast Asian scholars have tended to concentrate their studies on their particular countries, the Institute attempts to stimulate comparative research by such scholars on topics involving individual countries other than their own, as well as the region as a whole. Moreover, it brings to these studies a variety of disciplinary approaches, particularly those associated with the Social Sciences. In this way, the Institute hopes to further greater awareness and better understanding amongst Southeast Asians of their neighbours and the rest of the region besides encouraging research that would be scholarly and practical.

The Institute's research interests are focused on modern Southeast Asia. In general terms, it is concerned with the multi-faceted problems of stability and security, economic development, and political and social change. The Institute is developing a strong publications programme through which it hopes to disseminate widely its research findings. The publications include translations

into English of significant articles in various Southeast Asian languages which would otherwise have only limited circulation. Finally, the Institute is fully conscious of the fact that it should not neglect its concern for the wider community of which it is an integral part. Through a lively programme of seminars, workshops and conferences it brings together members of the academic community and the public at large, and generally helps to stimulate discussion and meaningful interaction.

The Institute's past achievements bear witness to a steady growth in all these areas, and there is every reason to believe that this momentum will be maintained in the future. The report below outlines the Institute's main activities during the past year as well as touches upon some of its forthcoming programmes.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The Institute is governed by a twenty-two-member Board of Trustees, comprising nominees from the Singapore Government, the National University of Singapore (NUS), the various Chambers of Commerce, and professional and civic organizations. Two new members joined the Board in March 1983. They are Mr Chia Cheong Fook, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Singapore, and Mr Yoshinobu Yumoto, General Manager of the Sumitomo Bank Ltd. Their appointment completes the full complement of the Board and the Institute looks forward to their support of its activities.

Mr Justice A.P. Rajah and Mr Lee Hee Seng are the Board's Chairman and Deputy Chairman respectively. The Board is assisted

in the formulation and implementation of policy by a number of committees functioning in tandem, the main one being the Executive Committee under the chairmanship of the Institute's Director. The Director is also the Institute's chief administrative and academic officer overseeing its day-to-day operations. Other committees include the Investment Committee, of which Mr Justice A.P. Rajah is the Chairman; the Fund-raising Committee, of which Mr Lee Hee Seng is the Chairman; and the Audit Committee, of which Dr Ow Chin Hock is the Chairman.

The Executive Committee is responsible for promoting the aims and interests of the Institute, and ensuring that its activities are proper for the governance, control and general administration of the Institute. The Investment Committee manages the investment of the Institute's Endowment Fund. The Fund-raising Committee is responsible for augmenting the Institute's Endowment Fund, and obtaining financial support for its future development plans. The Audit Committee recommends the appointment of the Institute's external auditors, reviews both the scope and results of the audit, and examines the adequacy or otherwise of the Institute's accounting and financial management controls.

The members of the Board of Trustees, the Executive Committee and other committees are listed in Appendices I and II of this Report.

REGIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL

For some time, the Institute has felt that its professional programmes and activities had reached a stage where it would benefit from advice from senior university personnel, through the establishment of, perhaps, a Regional Advisory Council which would, *inter-alia*, further enhance the utility of the Institute to regional scholars and other specialists. In terms of specific tasks, the intention would not be to burden the Council or its individual members with detail or policy, but rather — through informal discussions and an annual meeting — to seek the benefit of their wisdom and experience with regard to, for instance, (a) how best the Institute could co-operate with universities and other institutions

interested in research on the region; and (b) how we can better promote a fuller understanding of the region in particular and the development of scholarship in general.

Response to the idea of such a Regional Advisory Council has been encouraging, and the Institute is now actively exploring ways and means of how best to establish it.

STAFF

In this context, the term "staff" refers to the research staff of the level of Senior Fellow, Fellow, or Research Associate, and senior staff of the Central Administration, Library and Publications units, who are the regular staff of the Institute.

As can be expected, a number of staff changes took place during the year, as indicated below.

Those who have left the Institute are Dr Leo Suryadinata, former Senior Research Officer who is now at the National University of Singapore (July 1982); Miss S.L. Pang, former Executive Secretary, now at the Ngee Ann Polytechnic (May 1982); and Mrs Maggie Ng, former Executive Officer, now in a private firm (March 1982).

New appointees at the Institute include Mr V.R. Grosse as Executive Secretary (April 1982); and Mr Yuen Kwong Chow as Administrative Assistant (March 1982).

A list of the Institute's regular staff is given in Appendix III, which also lists other research personnel involved in the activities of the ASEAN Economic Research Unit (AERU), the Southeast Asian Studies Program (SEASP), the Southeast Asia Population Research Awards Program (SEAPRAP), and the Southeast Asian Cultural Research Programme (SEACURP), the details of which are given in the Regional Programmes section of the Report.

In addition to their research and other responsibilities, the Institute's regular staff continued to participate actively in various professional programmes and conferences, seminars and workshops. For instance, whilst Dr Sharon Siddique, a Senior Fellow, presented papers at the "Workshop on Narrative Biographical Interviews" and the "Conference on the Influence of Islam on Politics, Economics and Society in Southeast Asia" in

Nuremburg and Hamburg, West Germany, on 1-4 June and 15-16 November 1982, respectively, Dr Lim Hua Sing, a Fellow, participated in the "Forum on Japan" in Kuala Lumpur on 7 August 1982 and the "ASEAN-Japan Dialogue" in Manila on 9-10 December 1982.

Representing the Institute, the Editor/Manager of the Institute's Publications Unit, Mrs Triena Ong, was re-elected to the Book Exporters Council of the Singapore Book Publishers Association for the year. At the same time Mrs P. Lim Pui Huen, the ISEAS Librarian, continued as Chairman of SCOM, the joint Library Association of Malaysia and Singapore's Sub-Committee on Microforms. Other members of the library staff served on a number of committees of the Library Association of Singapore, as well as those of the forthcoming Congress of Southeast Asian Librarians. Mrs Lim also attended, together with Miss Zaleha bte Thamby, Assistant Librarian, the "Conference of Directors/Heads of Librarians in Institutions of Higher Learning in the ASEAN Region", at Kota Kinabalu, on 14-16 March 1982, and the "Workshop on Teaching of Courses on Southeast Asia in Southeast Asian Countries", held at Chiangmai University, Thailand, on 28 June - 1 July 1982.

Finally, the Director, Professor K.S. Sandhu, participated in several business and professional meetings, including the "Meeting of the Steering Committee of the Programme on Regional Security", International Institute for Strategic Studies, London, on 19 April 1982; the "Conference on International Security in the Southeast Asian and Southwest Pacific Region", Canberra, on 12-15 July 1982; and the "Ninth Asian Roundtable on Prospects for Regional Cooperation in the Western Pacific Nations", Tokyo, from 30 September to 3 October 1982.

RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS

The Institute's programme of Research Fellowships is a major contribution to the development of scholarship on and in the region. Under it, the Institute administers a number of fellowships which are

normally tenable up to a maximum period of one year, and include the following:

- ISEAS Research Fellowships
- Research Fellowships in Australian-Southeast Asian Relations
- Research Fellowships in ASEAN Affairs
- ISEAS/ASEAN Economic Research Fellowships
- Stiftung Volkswagenwerk Fellowships, for both German scholars and nationals of Southeast Asian countries
- Distinguished Fellowship in International Banking and Finance

Apart from the ISEAS Research Fellowships (supported by income from the ISEAS Endowment Fund), the other fellowships are funded by such organizations as the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Stiftung Volkswagenwerk, and the Governments of Australia and New Zealand. The Distinguished Fellowship in International Banking and Finance is funded from an endowment by Mr Khoo Teck Puat, the Singapore entrepreneur.

Two other awards, the Fulbright-Hays Research Grants, funded by the American Council for International Exchange of Scholars, and the Leverhulme Fellowships in South-East Asian Studies, supported by the Leverhulme Trust, are also tenable at the Institute.

ISEAS Research Fellowships

Several of these fellowships are awarded each year. They are open to Southeast Asian nationals, and are intended to enable the awardees to complete the writing-up of their research projects with a view to possible publication by the Institute. These fellowships are therefore especially suitable for persons who are at the tail-end of their research, and wish to utilize appropriate library and other facilities for their work.

Almost every ASEAN country was represented among the successful candidates during 1982/83. They included in alphabetical order: Dr Bidhya Bowornwathana (Thailand); Dr Robert Chia Kay Guan (Malaysia); Dr Kraiyudht Dhiratayakinant (Thailand); Mr G. Naidu (Malaysia); Dr Corrine Phuangkasem (Thailand); Dr Estrella

D. Solidum (Philippines); Dr Muljanto Sumardi (Indonesia); Mr Thai Quang Trung (Vietnam); and Prof Syed Waseem Ahmad (Malaysia).

Further details of these fellows, together with the titles of their research projects, are provided in Appendix IV.

Research Fellowships in Australian-Southeast Asian Relations

These fellowships, established in 1974 through a grant by the Federal Government of Australia, have become a permanent feature of the Institute's scheme of research fellowships. Awards are made annually to nationals or permanent residents of Australia who wish to undertake work of relevance to Australian-Southeast Asian relations. Depending on the number of suitable applicants and the duration of each fellowship required, it is possible to accommodate more than one fellow under this scheme in any one year. During the year two awards were made, to Dr Lorraine Corner of Macquarie University, and Mr Juan Heen Hoe of the Reserve Bank of Australia. Dr Corner is working on "The Political Economy of Agrarian Change in Malaysia, 1957-1981: Rural Development in the context of Structural Transformation", and Mr Hoe on "Foreign Exchange Aspects of ASEAN Capital Markets".

Research Fellowships in ASEAN Affairs

These fellowships are funded by a grant from the New Zealand Government, and are now in their sixth year of operation. They are awarded generally on a rotational basis to nationals of the ASEAN countries for research on developmental and associated problems of the region.

Two fellowships were awarded during the year, to a Thai, Dr Nipant Chitasombat, and a Malaysian, Dr B.A. Hamzah. Dr Nipant and Dr Hamzah will be working on related, though separate, projects; that is, on "Regional Co-operation in Ocean Management"

and "The Indonesian Archipelagic Concept and its Relevance to Malaysia", respectively.

ISEAS/ASEAN Economic Research Fellowships

As a result of a meeting of the ASEAN Foreign Ministers and the then U.S. Secretary of State in July 1979, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) provided a sum of US\$200,000 — which has since been increased to US\$850,000 — to establish fellowships at the ASEAN Economic Research Unit of the Institute. Known as the ISEAS/ASEAN Economic Research Fellowships, these fellowships co-support and finance research on ASEAN at the Institute, and enable ASEAN researchers to strengthen national and regional capabilities to carry out development projects in food, nutrition, energy, rural development, and so on.

A total of five fellowships are awarded each year to candidates nominated by their respective countries, that is, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

This year's fellowships were awarded to Dr Rachain Chintayarangsan, a Thai, Mrs Marian Segura-de-los-Angeles, a Filipina, and Dr Lam Lai Sing, a Singaporean. Awards to an Indonesian and a Malaysian are still under consideration. Once these awards are finalized, the Indonesian and Malaysian fellows will join their ASEAN colleagues and work on papers relating to resources and resource-based industrialization in the region.

Stiftung Volkswagenwerk Research Fellowship in Southeast Asian Studies

This fellowship was established in 1977/78 with a grant from the Stiftung Volkswagenwerk of the Federal Republic of Germany. It encourages Southeast Asian scholars to work on problems of Rural Development and Modernization, the Dynamics and Ramifications of Urbanization and City Life, and the Nature of Foreign Investment and its Role in Southeast Asia.

The latest award of this fellowship was made to Drs James Loing of Indonesia. Drs Loing will assume his fellowship in June 1983 and

work on "Foreign Investment in the Automobile Industry of the Region".

Stiftung Volkswagenwerk Southeast Asian Fellowships for German Scholars

These fellowships are also supported by the Kuratorium of the Stiftung Volkswagenwerk. They aim at promoting a better understanding of Southeast Asia amongst German scholars. They are open to all citizens and permanent residents of the Federal Republic of Germany, who have at least a Master's degree in one of the disciplines of the Social Sciences or Humanities, though preference is given to those with Ph.D. or equivalent qualifications.

The number of awards made in any one year depends on the quality of applications received and the amount of financial support required by the candidates eventually selected. In practice, however, it is expected that there will be no more than two to three awards in any single year.

The successful candidates for this year's awards were Dr Erhard U. Heidt of the University of Bielefeld, and Dr Hans Joachim Mengel of the Free University of Berlin. The former is undertaking research on "Television as a Symbol System: Cultural Heritage in Modern Mass Communication", while the latter is researching on "The Decision-Making Process in Foreign Affairs within the European Community and its bearing on ASEAN-EC Relations".

Distinguished Fellowship in International Banking and Finance

This fellowship is provided from an endowment by the Singapore entrepreneur, Mr Khoo Teck Puat, and gives an opportunity for established scholars, influential senior international banking and finance personnel and other highly qualified individuals to pursue research at the Institute. In addition to publications resulting from the research, the presence of such fellows will give Singaporeans and other Southeast Asians, especially the younger academics,

executives, and civil servants, first-hand contact with and exposure to individuals in the forefront of knowledge in international banking and finance.

The fellowship is open to international competition with the aim of attracting candidates of the highest calibre. The area of the research and study of the successful candidate can be any topic within the general field of international banking and finance. Of particular interest, however, are issues relating to the prospects and role of offshore currency markets in the region; trends in international banking operations and their impact on capital movements and on financial markets in Southeast Asia; developments in international financial markets, including the regional impact of such innovations as interest rates futures markets; and international monetary banking policies.

The response to the advertisement of this fellowship has been encouraging and the first award has been given to Dr Ralph H. Bryant, Senior Fellow, Economic Studies Program, Brookings Institution, Washington, D.C.

Dr Bryant is working on a book on international banking and its regulation, and plans to discuss and complete part of his findings whilst in Singapore.

Fulbright-Hays Research Grants

Two grants, each of approximately three to six months in duration, are available annually to American citizens with Ph.D. qualifications, and who are interested in topics relating to Southeast Asia within the general area of the Social Sciences and Humanities. Preference is given to candidates with well-designed proposals involving two or more individual Southeast Asian countries (or parts thereof), ASEAN, or Southeast Asia as a whole, and who are in a position to complete their proposed projects in the stipulated period of each grant. They are thus particularly suitable for candidates at the tail-end of their respective research projects and who are looking for the necessary freedom and facilities to complete the writing-up of their final papers or monographs.

This year's grants were received by Dr Robert O. Tilman and Dr Ralph H. Folsom. Dr Tilman, Professor and Dean, Political Science and Public Administration, School of Humanities and Social Sciences, North Carolina State University, is examining "Who is the Enemy? Threat Perceptions within ASEAN"; while Dr Folsom, Professor of Law, University of San Diego, is studying "Useful Opportunities for ASEAN Development as drawn from the experience of the EEC and the Andean Common Market".

The Fulbright-Hays Research grants are funded by the American Council for International Exchange of Scholars, and all applications for them should be directed to the Council's offices in Washington, D.C.

Leverhulme Fellowships in Southeast Asian Studies

The Leverhulme Trust has made funds available to the British Academy for the provision of up to two annual Fellowships in Southeast Asian Studies. The fellowships are held in association with the British Institute in South-East Asia based in Singapore, and are tenable for research in Burma, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Macau, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand. As considered appropriate, either or both the Leverhulme fellows may be affiliated to ISEAS. Though affiliated with ISEAS, these fellows are of course free to travel and conduct their research as considered necessary.

As with other fellowships at the Institute, preference for the Leverhulme fellowships is given to applicants wishing to conduct research at the post-doctoral (or equivalent) level in modern studies, such as the social and economic development and more recent history of the countries concerned. Knowledge of at least one local language is normally a requirement.

The first two recipients of these fellowships are Dr Robert H. Taylor, Lecturer, School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, and Miss Francesca A. Bray, Research Associate, East Asian History of Science Library, Cambridge. While Dr Taylor's research is centred on "The Development of Modern Burmese Political Thought", that of Miss Bray looks at "Patterns of Development in Rice-Growing Societies".

VISITING FELLOWSHIPS AND ASSOCIATESHIPS

As an adjunct to its programmes of research fellowships, the affiliation of researchers to the Institute under its scheme of Visiting Fellowships and Associateships is another means by which the life of the Institute's "community of scholars" is further enriched. Under this scheme, the Institute does not involve itself in any direct financial commitments to Visiting Fellows or Associates. However, it does provide access to its library facilities and, if available, office space on a shared basis. The visitors are encouraged to participate in the activities of the Institute, including the seminars held weekly, and to present a suitable topic for discussion on at least one occasion before their affiliation ends. They are also expected to deposit in the Institute's library a copy of any research work completed during their affiliation with the Institute.

This scheme is becoming increasingly attractive to researchers from both within and outside Southeast Asia, and the Institute looks forward to its further development and the opportunity it provides for forging closer links with scholars interested in the region.

A list of all Visiting Fellows and Associates affiliated with the Institute during 1982/83 is given in Appendix IV.

RESEARCH

The research activities of the Institute have continued to expand both in depth and range. This has been especially so with regard to studies relating to ASEAN and the region as a whole.

ASEAN and Regional Studies

The Institute perhaps has the single largest collection of research materials anywhere on ASEAN. Coupled with this is its long-standing interest in regionalism generally. Then, the establishment at the Institute of the Southeast Asia Population Research Awards Program (SEAPRAP), the Southeast Asian Studies Program (SEASP), the ASEAN Economic Research Unit (AERU), the Southeast Asian Cultural Research Programme (SEACURP), and the Regional Strategic Studies Programme (RSSP), if anything, has

only further strengthened this focus. Given this juxtaposition of source materials and research interests, it is not surprising that many of the Institute's projects are concentrated on ASEAN or Southeast Asia as a region.

In addition to the projects being carried out under the auspices of AERU and the other regional programmes (discussed in the sections that follow), other studies that should be noted here are those of Dr Hans-Joachim Mengel, Dr Estrella D. Solidum, Mr Andrew Szende, Dr A.W. Stargardt, Mr Lim Joo-Jock, and Dr Nipant Chitasombat.

Dr Mengel, drawing upon his experience in working with the European Community (EC), is examining the decision-making process in "Foreign Affairs" within the Community and the bearing of this on ASEAN-EC relations. To better understand this process, Dr Mengel will also be looking at illustrative examples drawn from negotiations between the African states and the Community.

Dr Solidum's project on "Bilateral Summitry in ASEAN" attempts to show the usefulness of bilateral summitry, that is, meetings among heads of states, to ASEAN development. Some issues in ASEAN, Dr Solidum feels, can only be handled at the highest levels, because of "the need for secrecy, dispatch, greater commitment, or complexity". Bilateral summit meetings, conducted in low-key, direct, pragmatic, and workman-like fashion have provided for this higher level communication, interaction and decision-making.

Mr Andrew Szende, a Visiting Fellow at the Institute from Canada and with fifteen years of experience in journalism, is studying "Perceptions of News Flows in ASEAN". Basing himself on personal interviews with fellow journalists in all the five ASEAN countries, he plans to deal with such questions as: What are the sources of news for professionals in the region? How satisfactory is the portrayal of ASEAN in the rest of the world and how do the ASEAN countries cover each other? How do the news professionals feel about the English language flow of news in the region? Are they satisfied with the international news services? What about the national news agencies within the region? Is the news flow a reflection of the state of ASEAN as a regional entity?

Dr Stargardt's study on "The ASEAN States and the Asian System of Powers" postulates the existence of an Asian system of

powers, centred around the three Asian powers — China, India and Japan. Henceforth, Dr Stargardt posits, "None of these three powers can take any major step without somehow affecting the other two. These three powers must take account of each other: they have become the mainstays of an international system in a part of the world in which even the two world powers, the United States and the Soviet Union, cannot ignore them. According to their size and significance, the same applies to the lesser powers and states of Asia and their relations within and without the Asian system of powers".

Mr Lim Joo-Jock's "The Geo-Strategy of Conflict and Stability in Mainland Southeast Asia" is a monograph-length study of the geographical basis of the politics and strategic situation in mainland Southeast Asia. It is expected to be available for possible publication in late 1983.

In his "Regional Co-operation in Ocean Management", Dr Nipant Chitasombat investigates questions relating to co-operation within ASEAN on the transfer of technology for exploration for and exploitation of living and non-living marine resources; in the research and protection of the maritime environment; in the guaranteeing of transit passage through straits used for international navigation, and of innocent passage through archipelagic waters. Problems of regional recognition of "traditional fishing rights" and other "legitimate activities" of the immediately adjacent neighbouring states in certain areas falling within archipelagic waters and in exclusive economic zones will also be examined. When completed in early 1984, "Regional Co-operation in Ocean Management" promises to be a welcome companion to the earlier study by Dr Nipant's compatriot, Dr Phiphat Tangsubkul, entitled *ASEAN and the Law of the Sea*, published by the Institute last year.

Two other projects, with different foci from the foregoing, are also of relevance here. The first of these is an ASEAN-wide study of "The Political and Social Role of Islam in Southeast Asia". Spread over three years, and involving researchers from Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, it will lead to:

- (1) the preparation and publication of a basic "reader" comprising essential and seminal contributions by

- Southeast Asian scholarship on Islam in the region;
- (2) the completion of twelve research papers on Islam and National Integration, to be presented at a regional workshop prior to being processed for publication in a single volume; and
 - (3) the planning and completion of a further fifteen papers on Islam and Development in Southeast Asia, which would also be discussed at a meeting prior to their preparation for publication as another separate volume in the series.

Apart from the intrinsic merits and significance of the individual studies, this project will for the first time bring together scholars of the region interested in Islam in a joint, combined effort.

The other project, on "Social Class Differentials in Mortality", grows out of the Institute's study on "Ethnicity and Fertility in Southeast Asia" which, it would be recalled, began in 1977 and is due to be completed in May 1983. "Social Class Differentials in Mortality" will examine the differences in social class in the major urban centres of ASEAN and the relationship of these differences with the rates and patterns of mortality in these places. Just as in the case of "Ethnicity and Fertility in Southeast Asia", this project will include researchers from all the five ASEAN countries, and involve cross-national collection and analysis of data on a co-operative basis.

Scheduled to commence later in the year, it will take two years to complete.

Brunei Studies

As Brunei takes its place as an independent member of the Southeast Asian community of nations, its impact on regional affairs is likely to be far greater than its territorial size would imply. Yet comparatively little seems to be known about the country, its peoples or their aspirations, the area being one of the least studied in the region. It would seem superfluous to stress that this situation needs to be remedied, and quickly. The Institute, on its part, plans to add another paper to those it has already published. This will be

Timothy Ong Teck Mong's "Modern Brunei: Some Important Issues", due to appear in *Southeast Asian Affairs 1983* in May 1983. Another paper could also possibly result from the study envisaged by one of the ISEAS Fellows, Dr Pushpathavi Thambipillai, on "Brunei's Year of Independence". Needless to say, much more needs to be done to bring Brunei studies to the level of those relating to the other countries of the region. Here the Institute will welcome assistance and advice from all concerned.

Burmese Studies

Dr Robert H. Taylor of the School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), London, in addition to continuing his studies on Burmese politics, is editing the collected works of Professor Hla Pe, a long-term teacher at SOAS, and who left a large number of papers on aspects of Burmese culture, language, literature and history. The book-length collection reads very much like "Burma and Burmese Culture", and when ready will be published under the auspices of the Institute.

Another project on Burma will emanate from the arrival of Mr Tin Maung Maung Than at the Institute in May 1983. Mr Than, Head of Branch of the Central Research Organization, Ministry of Planning and Finance, Rangoon, will be joining the Institute as a Research Fellow and will be studying energy usage in rice production in Burma.

Indonesian Studies

Dr Leo Suryadinata, who left the Institute to join the National University of Singapore in June 1982, completed a monograph on "Political Parties and the 1982 General Election in Indonesia" before leaving. It has since been published in the Institute's Research Notes and Discussions Papers series. In it, Dr Leo analyses the factors which gave GOLKAR victory for the third time, as well as the nature of the other political parties in Indonesia and their election campaigns, and the election results.

Dr A. Mani's "Determinants of Educational Aspirations among Indonesian Youth" has also been completed and published in the Institute's Occasional Papers series. In it, Dr Mani examines the effects of socio-economic background on the educational plans of some 9,700 ninth-grade students in different parts of Indonesia.

"Islamic Education in Indonesia: A Bibliography" extends Dr Muljanto Sumardi's earlier work on "Bibliografi Pendidikan Islam di Indonesia 1945-1975". Completed in October 1982, it is currently being processed for publication as one of the ISEAS' Library Bulletins.

Kampuchean Studies

Kampuchea is the subject of two articles scheduled to appear in *Southeast Asian Affairs 1983* in May 1983. They are "Kampuchea in 1982: Ploughing towards Recovery" by Mrs Sophia Quinn-Judge, a Joint Representative in Southeast Asia for the American Friends Service Committee from 1977 to 1981, and "Kampuchea: The Year of the Nationalists?", by Mr Jacques Bekaert, a French journalist based in Bangkok. The first article is a summary of some of the main political and economic problems within Kampuchea, while the second is a more detailed account of the people and events behind the formation of the Coalition Government.

The Institute is pleased to announce that its first Kampuchean Research Fellow, Dr M.H. Lao, will be joining the Institute in July 1983. An economist by training, Dr Lao is also interested in the present-day politics of Kampuchea, and should prove to be a welcome "resource person" in the Institute's efforts to promote Kampuchean studies.

Laotian Studies

Laos in a way is the "Lost Kingdom" of Southeast Asia, that is, in terms of academic research in the region. Difficulties of access have only compounded this lacuna, with the result that there are no more than a handful of scholars with research interest in Laos; and almost all of them are outside Southeast Asia. In short, Laos is another Southeast Asian country, like Brunei, that needs greater attention

on the part of Southeast Asian scholarship. In the meantime, the Institute has once again managed to include Laos among the countries covered in its forthcoming *Southeast Asian Affairs 1983*. The essay, "Laos 1982: A Good Year All Round", is by Dr Robert Cooper, who since 1980 has been the UNHCR Programme Officer in Laos.

Malaysian Studies

Two of Dr Tan Loong-Hoe's studies arising out of materials collected in connection with his doctoral dissertation were published this year. These are *Malnutrition, Health Resources and Education in Peninsular Malaysia* and *The State and Economic Distribution in Malaysia*.

Completed too is the project on Melaka. In it, fifty-one authors combine to present a detailed account of Melaka, a city which has special significance for Malaysians. Not only does it today symbolize a national ethos and dramatize in its buildings, streets and neighbourhoods the values of a long-established civilization, but some five centuries ago it also served as a focus of innovation and, indeed, in the context of the time as a centre of "modernization".

Published in two volumes entitled *Melaka: The Transformation of a Malay Capital, c.1400-1980* by Oxford University Press, the study is arranged in seven sections, dealing with: (1) the historical context and ecological setting; (2) the history of Melaka; (3) the territory of Melaka; (4) Melaka Town; (5) ethnic diversity in Melaka; (6) the modernization of Melaka; and (7) an interpretative summary — with the whole being complemented by a catalogue of selected historical maps, prints and drawings and a bibliography of Melaka studies.

Two other studies in progress are Encik Abu Bakar Jaffar's "Navigation and other Maritime Activities in the Straits of Malacca and Singapore", and Dr Paul Chan and Dr Lorraine Corner's "The Political Economy of Agrarian Change in Malaysia". The objectives of Encik Abu Bakar's investigations are to (1) determine the existing and potential uses of the Straits of Malacca and Singapore, and the extent to which the navigational regime in the Straits can be affected

by other competing uses of the Straits and vice-versa; and (2) to recommend appropriate measures for the dynamic management of the Straits.

Dr Chan and Dr Corner's study of agrarian change in Malaysia will examine rural development in the country in the context of structural transformation. When completed it should result in a book-length manuscript comprising eight chapters.

Philippine Studies

Dr Arturo Pacho's "Policy Agenda of the Ethnic Chinese in the Philippines", an examination of the policy recommendations of a select group of ethnic Chinese in Manila dealing with issues of improving the conditions and status of the ethnic Chinese, has been completed, and is presently being readied for publication.

Two other studies in progress are those by Mr Claro L. Nieva and Mr Gerardo Ma A. Faigal. Both studies focus on copper, but Mr Nieva looks at the industry as a whole in ASEAN and the world, while Mr Faigal looks at more specific issues, especially those relating to resource development, industrial integration, and the co-operation and joint acquisition of appropriate technology.

Both these studies are being co-ordinated by Dr Jesus P. Estanislao, Executive Director of the Center for Research and Communication, Manila, and form part of a larger project, "ASEAN's Non-Renewable Resources", based at the Institute's ASEAN Economic Research Unit.

Singapore Studies

There are several studies in progress on Singapore, including those of Dr Sharon Siddique, Dr Tan Loong-Hoe and Dr Erhard U. Heidt.

Dr Siddique's project on "Religious Change and Modernization: The Case of Singapore", begun in 1981, and which she co-ordinates with Professor Joachim Matthes of Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg, is in its final phase. When completed it will result in the publication of three monographs and several articles. The first of these

publications, *Singapore's Little India* — tracing the past, present and future of the "community space" represented by the Serangoon Road area of the Republic — is already in print; the second, now in draft, will be a reference work on the efficacy of the narrative biographical interview as a sociological research technique; and the third, presently being prepared, will deal with the more substantive conclusions concerning religious change and modernization, based on original material gathered in the course of the project as a whole.

Dr Tan Loong-Hoe is engaged in two related studies: "Foreign Investment, Domestic Enterprise and Industrial Organization in Singapore" and "Industrial Restructuring in Singapore", the latter jointly with Dr Pang Eng Fong of the National University of Singapore as the principal investigator. In the first study, Dr Tan will attempt an assessment of the costs and benefits of the presence of multinational corporations to developing economies through an empirical examination of the Singapore economy, with particular reference to the manufacturing and service sectors. The second study will address itself to the broader question of the changing pattern of international investments and its bearing on the Singapore industrial scene.

Dr Heidt's "Television as a Symbol System: Cultural Heritage in Modern Mass Communication" entails detailed analysis of actual TV broadcasts in Singapore, with the aim of revealing (1) the relationship of these programmes to traditional ways and forms of presenting reality, and (2) the cultural values implicitly or explicitly presented. Through such an approach, Dr Heidt feels it might be possible to show, among other things, the extent to which the Singapore TV medium "reflects the cultural backgrounds and traditions of Singapore's societal groups".

Thai Studies

Thailand too is the focus of a number of studies, particularly those of the ISEAS Fellow, Dr Hong Lysa, and the Thai ISEAS Research Fellows, Dr Bidhya Bowornwathana, Dr Kraiyudht Dhiratayakinant, and Dr Corrine Phuangkasem.

Dr Hong has completed two papers on Thailand: "The Tax Farming System in the Early Bangkok Period", due to be published

in the September 1983 issue of the *Journal of Southeast Asian Studies*; and "Marxism in Thai Historical Studies", co-authored with Dr Craig Reynolds of the University of Sydney, Australia, and accepted for publication in a forthcoming issue of the *Journal of Asian Studies*. "Marxism in Thai Historical Studies" is a historiographical review of the application of Marxist analysis to Thai history by Thai intellectuals, while "The Tax Farming System" studies the tax farming system as a facet of nineteenth-century Thai society, with a view to examining its systemic function, that is, the processes of and responses to the expansion of the economy, the increased migration of Chinese entrepreneurs, and the intrusion of the West.

Dr Bidhya's "Thai Bureaucracy: A Study of Multiple Superiors" is an examination of local bureaucracy from the multiple superiors' perspective, using the Ministry of Public Health as an example. Specifically, it analyses the situation in which an official at the sub-district level has to relate and report to a multiplicity of superiors at the local, district, and province levels, and in which he would have to meet and cope with often contradictory demands and commands. Moreover, Dr Bidhya feels that the "politics" and "structure" of multiple superiors, to a great extent, shape the bureaucratic behaviour and attitudes of subordinates, and that productivity depends almost entirely on the ability and willingness of the subordinates to implement policy goals set by superiors in the upper echelons of the bureaucracy. In the circumstances, a "multiple superiors" frame of inquiry should contribute to a better understanding of "organizational effectiveness and pathology".

Dr Kraiyudht in his study on "Rural Development, Rural Financial Autonomy and Rural Administration" examines the different alternatives for development in Thailand, describing one of them, "the metropolitan strategy for rural and regional planning" in some detail. It is Dr Kraiyudht's contention that unless there is reform of local government and a restructuring of local public finance, development in general and rural development in particular will not be sustaining or beneficial to the rural masses.

In "Thailand's Foreign Relations (1964-1980)", Dr Corrine Phuangkasem first plans to set out the patterns and determinants of foreign policy behaviour in Thailand, including the role and

dynamics of individual decision-makers. She then hopes to move on to an analysis of Thailand's relations with its neighbours and the major powers.

Vietnamese Studies

Dr Huynh Kim Khanh, currently on leave at the Institute of Social Studies, The Hague, is contributing a chapter on "Vietnam and Her Neighbours" to the collection of essays, "Vietnam: Problems of Victory", which he is editing. Other topics discussed in this collection include different aspects of Vietnamese society, and Vietnam's internal politics and foreign relations since 1975.

Dr Ng Shui Meng is continuing her work on Vietnam. Her specific interest is the Vietnamese family, in terms of its historical dimensions as well as present-day patterns. In connection with this, and also to assess recent developments there, she visited Vietnam in February 1983.

Mr Thai Quang Trung, a Vietnamese from Paris, is spending a year at the Institute, making a study of "The Significance and Regional Dimensions of the Alliance between Moscow and Hanoi". He plans to analyse this alliance from three perspectives: (1) the alliance and the struggle for power among the ideological factions in Hanoi; (2) the alliance and regional ambitions of the Vietnamese Communist Party; and (3) the alliance and the new regional role of Vietnam in the "Soviet World System".

Local History and Memoirs

The Oral History Programme of the Institute is now subsumed under the wider rubric of "Local History and Memoirs". This will allow for greater scope and flexibility, as well as better reflect the Institute's real interest in the area. All the same, as in the case of the Oral History Programme, the emphasis is still on the collection and publication of reminiscences, recollections, and memoirs of those who have participated in the history and development of the region generally, or in a particular event. Towards this end, the Institute not

only utilizes its own resources but actively seeks possibilities of working with others who, though not physically at the Institute, nevertheless have an interest in topics of concern to the Local History and Memoirs programme. Unsolicited recordings and manuscripts are also given careful consideration.

As in previous years, the centre-piece of activity under the Local History and Memoirs programme continues to be the "Oral Ethnography of Singapore's Cultural Communities". The number of tapes, slides and transcripts ensuing from this project has grown steadily, as the project itself progresses in terms of coverage and depth. An added bonus has been the study on "Religious Change and Modernization: The Case of Singapore" discussed earlier in the Report. Besides augmenting the programme's collection of slides and oral history materials, it has allowed the authors of the first monograph emanating from it, *Singapore's Little India*, to interweave excerpts from oral history transcripts into the main text, thereby demonstrating and further underlining the utility and value of such transcripts as research and source materials.

Further afield, Dr Sharon Siddique, who is in charge of the Local History and Memoirs programme, participated in a workshop on oral history organized by the Thai Studies Programme of Chulalongkorn University on 11-12 February 1982. Her working paper on "Oral History" has been translated into Thai and published. Since then, she has again been invited by her Thai colleagues to assist them in the development of their oral history programmes.

REGIONAL PROGRAMMES

Southeast Asian Studies Program (SEASP)

This Program was established in December 1976 to support the research and writing of reference works and university-level textbooks on Southeast Asian history, politics and government, and changing world-views. Its founding grant came from the Ford Foundation. Supplementary assistance for the History Project was also received from the Toyota and Lee Foundations and from Mobil Oil Singapore Pte Ltd.

Now in their seventh year, the various writing projects of SEASP are at different stages of completion. The first to reach the publisher, Oxford University Press (which incidentally has agreed to publish all ten volumes emanating from the projects on history, and politics and government), will be the volumes on Politics and Government. The rest of the manuscripts should follow in due course.

As part of SEASP's continuing efforts to stimulate research in neighbouring Southeast Asian countries, contacts with Vietnamese historians were renewed in February 1982, and work on a volume on Vietnamese history has begun.

With similar objectives in mind, SEASP continued to explore possibilities of involving Burmese and Brunei scholars as well in its projects.

It will be recalled too that as a part of its next phase of development, SEASP in 1981 decided that it would generally move away from country-specific textbook projects and instead concentrate on the sponsoring of systematic cross-national research and writing, involving scholars from the different Southeast Asian countries. Operationally, two modal activities have been planned. One is the conventional cross-national research and writing project; the other, the commissioning of research papers to be presented at seminars. Associated activities, such as the translation and/or publication of selected works, are also supported.

Specific topics falling within the scope of the current programme are: defining the Southeast Asian cultural heritage; regional contacts through trade relations; problems of cultural minorities in the region; and regional rural problems.

The SEASP Phase II proposal was submitted to the Ford Foundation in November 1980. It was approved for funding in January 1981, and activities commenced in March 1981.

The response to Phase II has been encouraging, and a number of proposals seeking association with, or assistance from the Program have been received. Of these, the following proposed studies have been granted funds: "Comparative Peasant Unrest in Southeast Asia" (Philippines); "Changes in Northern Thailand and the Shan States, 1886-1940" (Thailand); "Beyond Resettlement: A Comparative Study of the Impact of Rural Resettlement Programs in

Southeast Asia" (Malaysia); and "A Comparative Study of Bamboo Musical Ensembles and Selected Gong Ensembles in Java, Indonesia and in the Mountain Province, Philippines" (Indonesia).

SEASP's efforts to promote an exchange scheme that would (1) enable qualified and interested Southeast Asian scholars to teach and undertake research in Southeast Asian countries other than their own, and (2) enable Southeast Asian universities to acquire the teaching and research services of scholars from other Southeast Asian countries, has also borne fruit in that it has received a grant from the Stiftung Volkswagenwerk, and the first scholar, Dr Aye Kyaw, a Burmese, will teach at Payap College, Chiangmai, Thailand. Other awards are being considered.

A management committee directs SEASP's operations under the chairmanship of Professor Sharom Ahmat of Universiti Sains Malaysia. The other members of the committee are Professor Chai-Anan Samudavanija of Chulalongkorn University, who is deputy chairman; Associate Professor Ernest Chew and Dr Ong Jin Hui of the National University of Singapore; Professor Dr M.P. Tjondronegoro of Bogor Agricultural University; Dr Eddy Masinambow of LEKNAS LIPI; Dr Pensri Duke of Chulalongkorn University; Dr Raul P. Guzman of the University of the Philippines; and Professor K.S. Sandhu, Director of ISEAS (ex-officio). The Program's Co-ordinator is Dr Jesucita L. Sodusta.

Southeast Asia Population Research Awards Program (SEAPRAP)

SEAPRAP was established in 1974 with the following objectives: (1) to strengthen the research capabilities of young Southeast Asian social scientists, and to provide them with technical support and guidance if required; (2) to increase the quantity and quality of social science research on population problems in Southeast Asia; and (3) to facilitate the flow of information about population research developed in the Program, as well as its implications for policy and planning among researchers in the region, and between researchers, government planners, and policy-makers. These objectives were pursued mainly through a system of research awards to qualified applicants, with the selection of awardees being

made twice a year. In addition, the results of research projects were circulated under the SEAPRAP Research Reports series to relevant institutions and individuals.

SEAPRAP was directed by a Program Committee chaired by Professor K.S. Sandhu, Director of the Institute. The four other members of the Committee were Professor Amphon Namatra, Vice-Rector for Administration, Chulalongkorn University; Dr Rodolfo A. Bulatao, formerly of the University of the Philippines' Department of Sociology and now with the East-West Center, Honolulu; Dr Masri Singarimbun, Director, Population Institute, Gadjah Mada University; and Professor Yip Yat Hoong, Dean of the Institute for Advanced Studies, University of Malaya. The Program Co-ordinator, Dr Jesucita Sodusta, who succeeded Dr Wilfredo F. Arce, saw to the day-to-day conduct of the Program from her office at ISEAS.

Since its inception, SEAPRAP has approved 126 awards, which resulted in the completion of 116 reports, of which 90 were published for general circulation. A volume comprising sixteen selected essays from among the reports has also been published under the title *Population Change in Southeast Asia*. It is edited by Dr Wilfredo F. Arce, the former Program Co-ordinator, and Dr Gabriel Alvarez, of the National University of Singapore.

Following an assessment of the changing circumstances and requirements of population-related activities in the region, together with the likely trends in terms of financial support for such efforts, the Program Committee came to the conclusion that SEAPRAP in its present form should be phased out and that a new programme or activity be developed. Accordingly, at its meeting in May 1982, SEAPRAP was formally phased out.

Discussions on a successor programme or activity to SEAPRAP are continuing with interested scholars and donor agencies. It is too early as yet to know the final outcome of the discussions or the nature of the programme or activity that will replace SEAPRAP.

Southeast Asian Cultural Research Programme (SEACURP)

This Programme, which commenced in July 1981, aims at creating a greater awareness of the region's cultural heritage and

traditions, much of which is undergoing changes due to the impact of modernization. On a broad basis, SEACURP hopes to document the traditional way of life of Southeast Asian cultural groups, using the resulting resource materials as the spring-board for evaluating the changes brought about by modernization and Westernization. If properly carried out, this should stimulate a greater awareness of the need to evolve more holistic strategies for cultural development on a national and regional scale. Any development along these lines should be welcome, as it could be the basis on which Southeast Asians could build and extend the accumulated experiences of their rich cultural heritage.

One thrust of the Programme at present is the collection of resource materials documenting the traditional built-form of Southeast Asia, and the way of life of those who evolved the built-form. These resource materials are continually growing through contacts in academic and professional circles, and the Programme can already boast of a commendable body of materials, including the Dorothy Pelzer collection of 15,500 black and white photographs, 7,000 slides, and sizeable bundles of useful notes documenting some 34 Southeast Asian cultural groups and sub-groups, with particular reference to their traditional built-forms.

The Programme's director for the project on the traditional built-form in Southeast Asia is Datuk Lim Chong Keat, an architect in private practice, who is acting in this capacity on an honorary basis. He is assisted by Miss Ong Choo Suat, a Research Associate. Both the Project Director and the Research Associate have made useful field trips to Sarawak and Sabah to maintain contacts with persons there with similar interests. Datuk Lim's trip to Tokyo and Osaka in June 1982 has also been fruitful. Whilst in Japan, he spoke to academics and professionals and exchanged views on their respective interests, particularly on the documentation of the traditional built-form of Southeast Asia. This, it is hoped, will lead to collaborative work involving Japanese and Southeast Asian scholars.

ASEAN Economic Research Unit (AERU)

This Unit was formed in 1979 in response to the need to develop a

capability at the Institute for planned incremental research on the ASEAN economies. It is an integral part of the Institute, coming under the overall supervision of the Director, who is also the Chairman of the Unit's Management Committee. The day-to-day operations of the Unit are the responsibility of its Co-ordinator, Dr Hans Christoph Rieger — who first joined the Institute as a Visiting Fellow sponsored by the Konrad Adenauer Foundation of Germany — a position which he still retains, but would like to relinquish as soon as a Southeast Asian candidate can be found. The Unit is also assisted, in an advisory capacity, by Dr Narongchai Akrasanee who, before October 1980, was the Unit's Co-ordinator. A Regional Advisory Committee consisting of senior economists from the ASEAN countries has been formed to assist and guide the Unit, particularly in its contacts with both regional and international economists and organizations.

The Unit has developed a number of research projects, many of which involve the participation of scholars from every ASEAN country as well as from other parts of the world with which ASEAN has significant economic relations. Moreover, several of these projects are not directly undertaken at the Institute but are co-ordinated by a senior economist or political scientist drawn from one of the region's universities or elsewhere. This approach allows the Unit to tap a wider pool of talent and expertise, and allows for greater regional participation in its activities.

At present some twenty projects are in progress at AERU, relating mainly to ASEAN Economic Co-operation; ASEAN's External Relations; Commodities; Transportation; and the Monetary Aspects of ASEAN.

In the area of ASEAN Economic Co-operation, there is the preparation of an ASEAN Handbook, and research on Political Factors in Regional Economic Co-operation; Non-Tariff Barriers to Expanding Intra-ASEAN Trade; Resource-based Industrialization in ASEAN; and the Sources and Strategies of Financing Economic Development in the ASEAN countries. Research relating to ASEAN's External Relations includes examination of ASEAN-Japan Relations; Non-Tariff Barriers to Expanding ASEAN-Japan Trade; ASEAN-EEC Economic Relations; ASEAN-South Asia Economic Relations; ASEAN-Korea Relations; and ASEAN-New Zealand

Economic Relations. Within the area of Commodities, there are the projects on Food Security and Food Self-sufficiency in ASEAN, and on ASEAN's Non-renewable Resources. In the field of Transportation, two studies are in progress, one on Shipping in ASEAN, and the other on Indonesia's International Shipping Policy, with special reference to shipping between Indonesia and Singapore. And with regard to the Monetary Aspects of ASEAN, research is being undertaken on the ASEAN Foreign Exchange Markets; the Jakarta Dollar Market; Stabilization Policies in the ASEAN Countries; and International Banking in ASEAN: A Study of Foreign Banking Activities in Singapore.

The staff attached to AERU is listed in Appendix III. Problems of recruiting suitably qualified candidates to man the Unit persist, and there is an urgent need to make the appointments more attractive, especially in terms of the provision of subsidized housing or an adequate rent allowance in lieu thereof. In the meantime, a Southeast Asian has been selected to take over as Co-ordinator and Head of Unit from Dr Rieger. He is Dr Agustin Kintanar, Jr. of the University of the Philippines, who is expected to arrive in Singapore in April 1983.

Among the funding agencies which have given support to the Unit's research activities are the Ford Foundation, whose generous grant enabled the establishment of the Unit as well as the continued sustenance of its core staff; the Konrad Adenauer Foundation of West Germany which too has made substantial contributions to studies particularly on the political factors affecting regional economic co-operation, and ASEAN-EEC relations; the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), and the New Zealand Government, which have generously provided funds for the award of fellowships to enable government-nominated ASEAN researchers to work at the Unit on ASEAN development and associated problems; and the Asia Foundation and the International Center for Development Research (IDRC) both of which provided funds for the project on "Stabilization Policies in the ASEAN Countries".

The developments at the Unit, the problems of staffing notwithstanding, are encouraging and should form the basis for steady growth in the years ahead.

Regional Strategic Studies Programme

The well-being of Southeast Asia is inextricably linked with the ever-changing forces and circumstances determining the regional and international political and security scene: the Big Power interests and the various "checks and balances" governing the overall international security situation, as well as questions of regional stability, are even at the best of times little more than fluid, if not actually ridden with uncertainties. Analysis of such developments has been largely either of a "global/international model/grand-design" nature and undertaken primarily outside the region, or limited to localized, national, operational-type research carried out by government ministries and associated organizations. Yet at a time when security considerations — not merely of a military nature — are becoming even more pressing than ever in the Southeast Asian region, much of the expertise on security issues is located in the developed world.

It was felt therefore that there was an urgent need (1) to supplement global/international concepts and modes of analysis with a closer understanding of the substantial, ground-level realities in the region; (2) to ensure that much of the latter be done in the region and with as much input as possible by Southeast Asians themselves thereby leading to the creation of a resident core of expertise on security issues *in* the region; and (3) to see that, in terms of Southeast Asian participation, there will be a greater involvement of the different spectrums of Southeast Asian opinion and expertise, including not only government and military personnel, but also the academic community, mass media, and, as the opportunity arises, even those from the business and commercial sectors — with the eventual objective of encouraging a constant study and monitoring, in the region, of the various security issues and developments affecting the area in terms of proper understanding and appropriate action, as well as educating the larger public about security issues in general through discussions/seminars and publications.

Accordingly, a group of Southeast Asians got together to design and establish a Regional Strategic Studies Programme (RSSP) to be based at the Institute under the overall charge of its Director,

Professor K.S. Sandhu, with Dr Chai-Anan Samudavanija of Chulalongkorn University as the Programme Planner, Mr Lim Joo-Jock of ISEAS as Programme Co-ordinator, and Miss Vani Shanmugaratnam as Programme Research Associate. It was agreed that the initial focus of the Programme should, though not exclusively, be the socio-economic underpinnings of regional security with particular reference to the internal sources of instability in the various Southeast Asian countries. Towards this end, the selection of the first group of core topic areas for investigation under the Programme included the changing strategies and tactics of armed Marxist-Leninist and other (for example, separatist) movements in Southeast Asia; religious militancy and fundamentalism in the region; the "coup" as a recurrent feature in Southeast Asia; and ethnic minority tensions and demands in the region.

It was planned too that the cluster of issues formed around each core area should be addressed in a series of specific projects and studied as distinct phases, or projects, of the Programme. These projects would be spread over a period of time and would be addressed to the nature, bases, emergence and persistence of the various phenomena in each cluster. The guideline in all these incremental research undertakings is that regional security is largely contingent on the resolution of latent or explicit sources of instability at both the regional and international levels.

The first phase of the Programme concerns the cluster addressed to: the nature and bases of revolutionary, radical, resistance, separatist and Marxist-Leninist movements in Southeast Asia and their implications for regional security.

The first project in this phase involved research into the problem of armed communism in non-communist Southeast Asia. It focused on the issues underlying communist-party grievances; its political platforms; changes in strategies and tactics; changes, if any, in their ideological stances; attitudes towards foreign communist parties, and so forth. The drafts of the papers were completed and presented at a workshop in Singapore on 17-19 November 1982. The papers stimulated considerable interest and discussion among the participants, who included not only academics but also professionals from relevant government and related organizations.

They are now being prepared for publication as the first number of the Programme's planned annual series, "Issues in Southeast Asian Security", to be published jointly by the Institute and Gower Publishing Company Limited.

The second project, currently under way, focuses on the endemic problem of violent separatist movements in Southeast Asia. While not neglecting the linkage with ideology, the following factors will be examined in some detail: ethnicity in general; the question of language; the question of religion; the economic basis for dissent, including all the implications of development; and the external involvement and the legacy of colonialism and the Japanese occupation. This will be done in a series of papers to be completed by researchers from both within and outside the region. Once these papers are ready, it is intended once again to have them presented and discussed at a workshop scheduled for November/December 1983. As in the case of the Workshop on Armed Communism in Southeast Asia, in addition to the paper writers, others from both the academic and governmental sectors will be invited to provide for a more thorough discussion and interaction.

As with the first project, all the papers will be edited and prepared for publication as the second number in the series.

The Regional Strategic Studies Programme has benefited immensely from the support it has received from the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations, in the form of two separate but linked grants of US\$50,000 and US\$30,000 respectively, for a period of eighteen months each. These grants are currently being reviewed not only for a possible extension but also for a significant increase in the quantum of monies involved. The Institute in the meanwhile would like to express its appreciation of the support received to date.

Bearing in mind that the Programme only really got under way in February 1982, it would seem that the progress to date has not been discouraging. Indeed, there is every reason to believe that the foundations are being laid for a proper and steady growth in the future.

CONFERENCES, SEMINARS, AND WORKSHOPS

During the year, the Institute organized fourteen conferences, seminars, and workshops within Singapore, and four outside



Participants at the Workshop on Armed Communism in Southeast Asia.

Singapore — in Yogyakarta, Brussels, Seoul, and Oiso in Japan. The more significant of these were the:

- Seminar on Economic Instability in the World Capital Markets, held in the Century Park Sheraton Hotel, Singapore, on 12 April 1982;
- Asian Dialogue Oiso Conference, 20-23 May 1982, Prince Hotel, Oiso, Japan;
- CCSEAS-ISEAS Joint International Conference on Village-Level Modernization: Livelihood, Resources and Cultural Continuity, held at the Regional Language Centre (RELC), Singapore, on 21-24 June 1982;
- Workshop on ASEAN-South Asia Economic Relations, held in the Institute's Seminar Room on 27-28 August 1982;
- Conference on ASEAN-EEC Economic Relations, held in Brussels on 15-19 September 1982;
- Third Workshop on Ethnicity and Fertility in Southeast Asia, held in Yogyakarta from 27 September to 1 October 1982;
- KIET-ISEAS Joint Seminar on Korea-ASEAN Economic Co-operation, held in Seoul on 4-6 October 1982;
- Workshop on Armed Communism in Southeast Asia, held at RELC, Singapore, on 17-19 November 1982;
- Workshop on Political Factors affecting Regional Co-operation, held at RELC, Singapore, on 17-18 December 1982; and
- Workshop on Islam in Southeast Asia, held at RELC, Singapore, on 4-5 February 1983.

Seminar on Economic Instability in the World Capital Markets

This seminar was organized with the assistance of Keppel Shipyard Limited. Dr Robert Roosa, Chairman of the Brookings Institution and a partner of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co of New York, delivered the address on "Economic Instability in the World Capital Markets". Some 110 persons, comprising members of the business community and the diplomatic and consular corps, among others, attended the Seminar.

Asian Dialogue Oiso Conference

This conference, preceded by the ASEAN-Japan Conference in Singapore on 5-6 December 1981, was jointly organized by the Institute and the Japan Center for International Exchange (JCIE), Tokyo. At the first meeting, draft papers prepared by two task forces, each involving researchers from the five ASEAN countries and Japan, and including both economists and political scientists, were discussed.

The first of the task forces studied problems affecting growth and trade, and the other, those relating to foreign investment. Issues addressed included:

- the economic, political, and social forces which affect Japanese and ASEAN trade and investment policies;
- the likely impact of future Japanese and ASEAN trade and investment policies on the socio-political environments in Japan and the ASEAN countries, including the economic and political balance between urban and rural sectors;
- the implications of broader global and regional developments on Japan-ASEAN relations; and
- changes necessary in Japanese and ASEAN trade and investment policies to promote more effective co-operation and the avoidance of disputes.

In the light of the discussions and comments at the ASEAN-Japan Conference, which was attended by 35 persons including the researchers involved and observers and commentators from both Japan and the ASEAN countries, the draft papers were revised and then integrated into two overall reports, on "Trade and Development" and "Investment". These reports were presented and discussed at the Asian Dialogue Oiso Conference. They, together with the papers presented at the ASEAN-Japan Conference, are now being processed for publication in two volumes: "ASEAN-Japan Relations: Trade and Development"; and "ASEAN-Japan Relations: Investment".

CCSEAS-ISEAS Joint International Conference

Organized jointly by the Canadian Council for Southeast Asian

Studies (CCSEAS) and ISEAS, this conference was supported by both the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and IDRC. It drew some 120 participants from ASEAN, Canada, as well as other countries.

The theme of the Conference was "Village-Level Modernization (VLM): Livelihood, Resources and Cultural Continuity". The main sessions dealt with such areas as the impact of modernization at the village level; migration and urban correlates of VLM; livelihood opportunities at the village level; values, religion and modernization ideologies; changing social relations, and the role of women; resource-use for local livelihood enhancement; livelihood enhancement in upland villages; *transmigrasi* and regional development in Indonesia; and poverty and land ownership. The proceedings of the Conference are currently being edited for publication.

Workshop on ASEAN-South Asia Economic Relations

This workshop formed part of the joint research project of the Institute and the Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER), New Delhi. The researchers involved in the project presented and discussed the country papers on Thailand, Indonesia, the Philippines, Singapore and Malaysia. The proceedings of the Workshop are being revised for publication.

Workshop on ASEAN-EEC Economic Relations

This was the second conference arising from the Institute's research project on ASEAN-EEC Economic Relations, the first being held in Singapore on 6-8 August 1981. This was also the first conference that the Institute organized in Europe, in collaboration with the Institute of European Studies, Brussels, and with the assistance of the European Community (EC).

Held over three days, the Conference generated considerable discussion and interest, attracting more than thirty participants,

including both academics and officials from all the ASEAN and EC countries. The proceedings and papers are now being prepared for publication.

Third Workshop on Ethnicity and Fertility in Southeast Asia

Organized and held in Yogyakarta, Indonesia, with the assistance of Dr Budi Soeradji of the Indonesian Central Bureau of Statistics, this was the third and final workshop of the Institute's project on Ethnicity and Fertility in Southeast Asia. The objective of the workshop was to receive and discuss the five ASEAN country reports as well as the comparative report, prior to their finalization and submission to the Institute by 31 December 1982.

The Workshop also took advantage of the gathering of researchers to discuss possible further analysis of the data collected in the project. Formal proposals for this purpose should be forthcoming in the months ahead.

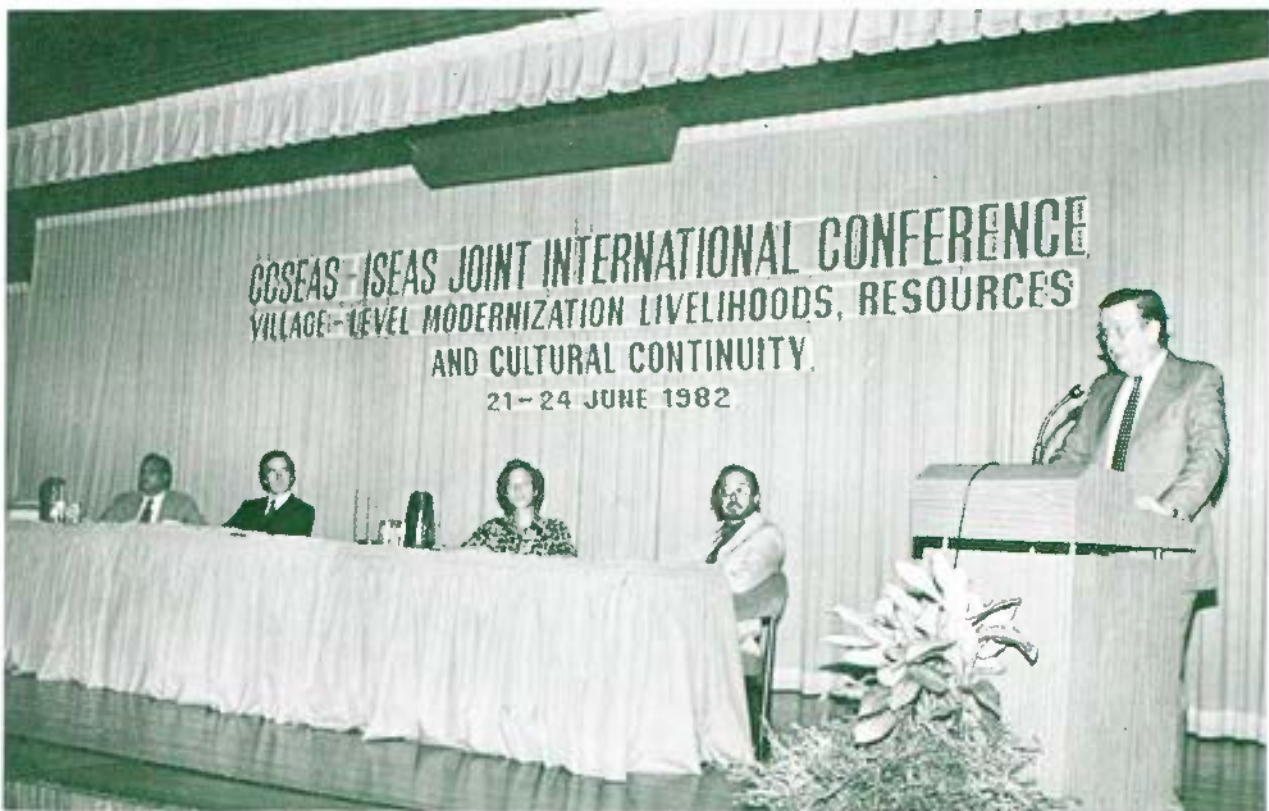
KIET-ISEAS Joint Seminar on Korea-ASEAN Economic Co-operation

Organized jointly by the Korea Institute for Industrial Economics and Technology (KIET), Seoul, and the Institute, this seminar developed out of the growing interest in the region and in Korea in each other's economic potential and the opportunities therein for mutually beneficial trade and investment.

The three-day seminar attracted 58 participants from Korea and the ASEAN countries, and the papers presented and discussed are being prepared for publication under the joint auspices of KIET and ISEAS.

Workshop on Armed Communism in Southeast Asia

More than twenty-five participants attended this workshop. They discussed the Overview Paper and the country papers on



The Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, Canada, Mr W. T. Delworth, addressing the CCSEAS-ISEAS Joint International Conference.

Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines, Indonesia and Burma. The Overview Paper was presented by Mr Lim Joo-Jock, the Co-ordinator of the Regional Strategic Studies Programme, and the main discussant of this paper was Professor Chandran Jeshurun of the University of Malaya. Professor Chandran was also designated to write a summary of the main discussions. The proceedings of the conference, together with Professor Chandran's resumé, are being edited by Mr Lim Joo-Jock and Miss Vani for publication as the first number in the Regional Strategic Studies Programme series, "Issues in Southeast Asian Security".

Workshop on Political Factors affecting Regional Co-operation

This was the second workshop arising from the Institute's project on Political Factors in Regional Economic Co-operation. It involved twenty-six participants from the ASEAN countries, and papers were presented on the following topics:

- Decision-Making in ASEAN: A Study of ASEAN Industrial Projects;
- Ideology of ASEAN Decision-Makers;
- ASEAN Negotiating Styles; and
- Political Factors affecting Regional Co-operation.

Dr Chan Heng Chee of the National University of Singapore, the Co-ordinator of the project, will have the manuscripts of the proceedings of this, and the earlier workshop, ready for publication towards the end of 1983.

Workshop on Islam in Southeast Asia

There were twenty-one participants in this workshop. The papers presented for discussion focused on such topics as Women and Islam; Islamic Education; Javanese Politics and Islam; Islam and National Integration; Islam Law; Malay Muslims and the Malaysian-Thai Border States; Religion and Nationalism in Contemporary Malay Society; Ethnic Nationalism amongst Malay Muslims of

Southern Thailand; and the Resurgence of Islam and Nationalism in the Philippines.

Dr Taufik Abdullah and Dr Sharon Siddique, the co-ordinators of the project on Islam in Southeast Asia, are editing these papers for publication in a single volume.

Occasional/In-House Seminars

Occasional Seminars held by the Institute are open to the larger public and allow the Institute's researchers to interact with diplomats, civil servants, business executives, personnel from the mass media, and academics, while the In-House Seminars are intended primarily for the Institute's research staff and fellows, visiting scholars, and academics from the National University of Singapore. They allow for the discussion of research problems and other matters of mutual interest.

A total of forty-six Occasional and In-House Seminars were held during the year. A list of these seminars is provided in Appendix V.

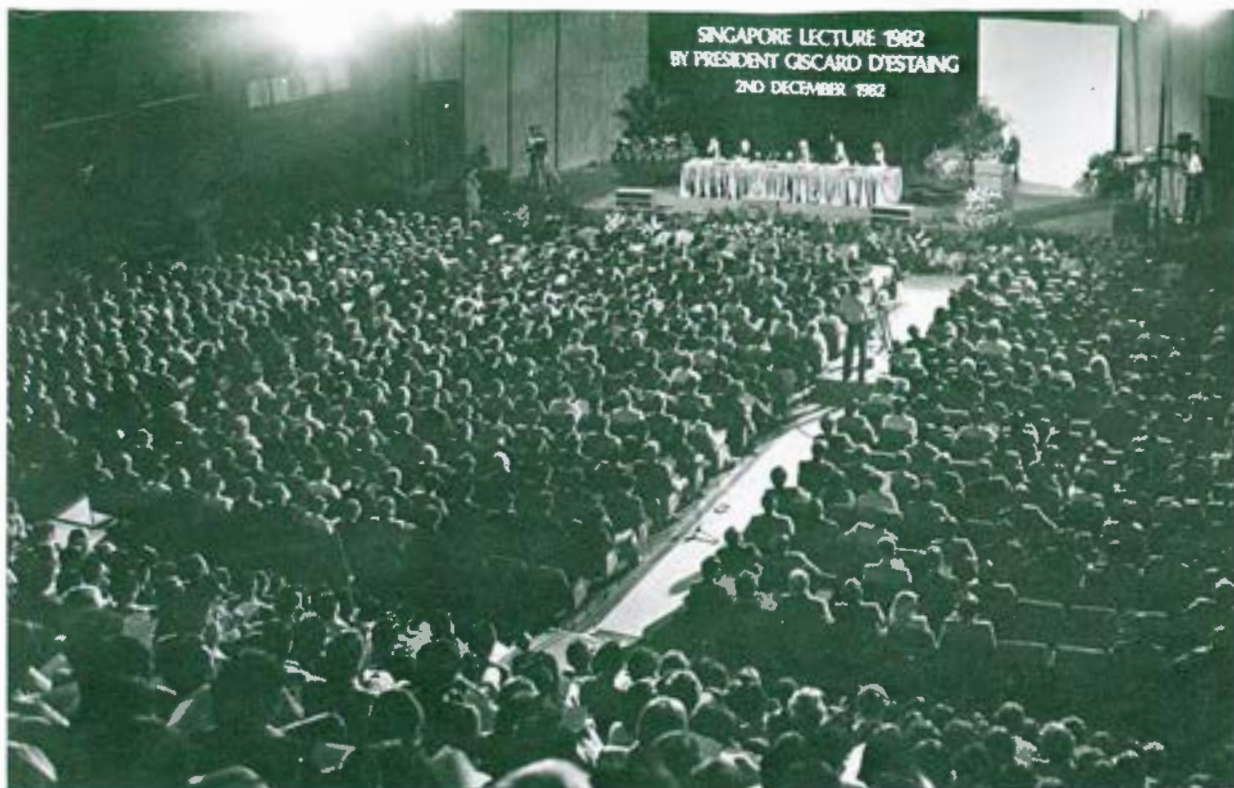
THE SINGAPORE LECTURE

The Singapore Lecture Series was inaugurated by the Institute in 1980 with a founding grant from the Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS).

The Singapore Lecture is designed to provide the opportunity for distinguished statesmen, scholars, writers, and other highly qualified individuals specializing in banking, commerce, international economics and finance, and philosophical and world strategic affairs to visit Singapore. It is hoped that the presence of such eminent personalities will allow Singaporeans, especially the younger executives and decision-makers in both the public and private sectors, to have the benefit of first-hand contact with and exposure to — through the Lecture, televised discussions, and private consultations — leaders of thought and knowledge in various fields, thereby enabling them to widen their experience and perspectives.



Participants at the Workshop on Political Factors Affecting Regional Co-operation.



HE President Giscard d'Estaing addressing a capacity audience at the 1982 Singapore Lecture.

The inaugural Singapore Lecture was delivered by Professor Milton Friedman under the chairmanship of the First Deputy Prime Minister and Chairman of the Monetary Authority of Singapore, Dr Goh Keng Swee, on 14 October 1980, in the auditorium of the Singapore Conference Hall.

The 1981 and 1982 Lectures were delivered at the same place by Dr Henry A. Kissinger, the former United States Secretary of State, on 30 October 1981, and by HE Mr Giscard d'Estaing, the former President of the Republic of France, on 2 December 1982, under the chairmanship of Mr S. Rajaratnam, the Second Deputy Prime Minister (Foreign Affairs).

The topic of President Giscard d'Estaing's 1982 Lecture was "Peace and East-West Relations", and as on previous occasions it attracted a capacity audience. The text of the Lecture, together with the discussion that followed, is being prepared for publication in the same format as that of Professor Milton Friedman's *Invisible Hand in Economics and Politics*, and Dr Henry Kissinger's *American Foreign Policy: A Global View*.

PUBLICATIONS

The publications programme managed to maintain its momentum throughout the year, despite greater pressures in coping with rising production costs and an increasing number of manuscripts resulting from the numerous research projects, seminars, workshops, and conferences of the Institute.

As a scholarly publisher, the Institute unlike commercial, profit-oriented publishers, does not aim to attract the larger, more general consumer market. The ISEAS publications programme acts as a service — to the scholarly community, as well as the public sector, policy-makers, industrialists, and educationists. It is therefore all the more important that research grants incorporate an element to cover the cost of publishing the research findings to ensure that this relatively smaller yet extremely important market continues to have access to them.

With the steady growth of the publications programme, it has been necessary at the same time to pay particular attention towards

ensuring that the books reach as many readers as possible, not only in the region, but world-wide. Although much effort has been put into promoting ISEAS publications, the Institute will continue to look to the more established publishers and university presses, particularly in developed areas such as the United States, Europe, Japan, and Australia for guidance and assistance in promoting and distributing ISEAS titles abroad.

The acquisition of a word processor has contributed significantly towards a more efficient use of time and manpower, particularly in the typing and processing of manuscripts, automatic addressing and subscriptions.

All manuscripts submitted to the Institute for publication are reviewed by the Institute's Publications Review Committee for their scholarly merits and practical contribution to knowledge and are also sent to outside referees if considered necessary. The stringent review procedure of the Committee nevertheless allowed a total of twenty-nine new titles to be published during the year.

New Titles

The Institute's *Southeast Asian Affairs*, an annual review of major developments and trends in the region, with particular emphasis on ASEAN countries, entered its ninth year of publication.

Of the other new publications, ten were added to the Books and Monographs category. They are: Wilfredo Arce and Gabriel Alvarez, editors, *Population Change in Southeast Asia*; Chai-Anan Samudavanija, *The Thai Young Turks*; MacArthur F. Corsino, *A Communist Revolutionary Movement as an International State-Actor: The Case of the PKI-Aidit*; Huỳnh Kim Khánh, *Vietnamese Communism 1925-1945*; Ooi Jin Bee, *The Petroleum Resources of Indonesia*; Phiphat Tangsubkul, *ASEAN and the Law of the Sea*; S.B.D. de Silva, *The Political Economy of Underdevelopment*; Somboon Suksamran, *Buddhism and Politics in Thailand: A Study of Socio-Political Change and Political Activism of the Thai Sangha*; O.W. Wolters, *History, Culture, and Region in Southeast Asian Perspectives*; and Yeo Kim Wah, *The Politics of Decentralization: Colonial Controversy in Malaya 1920-1929*.



The newly acquired word-processor at the Publications Unit of ISEAS.

The Research Notes and Discussions Papers series saw the addition of eight new titles: Harold Crouch, *Malaysia's 1982 General Election*; Joachim Matthes, *Interactionism in Sociology: Theoretical Basis and Methodological Implications*; Mohd. Nor bin Ngah, *Kitab Jawi: Islamic Thought of the Malay Muslim Scholars*; Paiboon Suthasupa, Viboon Rattanapanone, and Sompong Shevasunt, *Protein Food Production in Thailand: An Evaluation of a Project in Two Lamphun Villages*; Leo Suryadinata, *Political Parties and the 1982 General Election in Indonesia*; Gerald Tan, *Trade Liberalization in ASEAN: An Empirical Study of the Preferential Trading Arrangements*; Tan Loong-Hoe, *The State and Economic Distribution in Peninsular Malaysia: Toward an Alternative Theoretical Approach*; and Aleth Yencko, *Exchange Rate Regimes of ASEAN Countries: A Critical Evaluation*.

In the Lectures, Workshops and Proceedings of International Conferences series, there were two new titles: Henry Kissinger, *American Foreign Policy: A Global View*; and Narongchai Akrasanee and Hans Christoph Rieger, *ASEAN-EEC Economic Relations*.

The Occasional Papers series was augmented by five new titles: Kramol Tongdhamachart, *Toward a Political Party Theory in Thai Perspective*; Loh Kok Wah, *The Politics of Chinese Unity in Malaysia: Reform and Conflict in the Malaysian Chinese Association 1971-73*; Paiboon Suthasupa, *Thai Government's Role in Meeting the Basic Human Need for Food*; Tan Loong-Hoe, *Malnutrition, Health Resources and Education in Peninsular Malaysia*; and Truong Buu Lam, *New Lamps for Old: The Transformation of the Vietnamese Administrative Elite*.

The Library Bulletin series saw the addition of one new title: Zaleha Tamby, *Cambodia: A Bibliography*; and there were two new titles in the Local History and Memoirs series: Sharon Siddique and Nirmala Puru Shotam, *Singapore's Little India: Past, Present and Future*; and *The Reminiscences of Dr Yap Pheng Geck: Scholar, Banker, Gentleman Soldier*.

The Institute also publishes two journals, namely, *Contemporary Southeast Asia* and the *Southeast Asian Journal of Social Science*, brief reports of which are given in the following paragraphs.

Contemporary Southeast Asia

Contemporary Southeast Asia is a quarterly, designed to present easily readable objectively-written articles on matters of importance to the region and its surroundings. Since its inaugural issue in May 1979, it has continued with its original objective of being a regionally-based journal publishing the studies, analyses and views of Southeast Asian scholars and practitioners in politics, commerce and development. Though it emphasizes and encourages contributions from within the region, it does not exclude ideas and submissions from beyond the region. Indeed, these are an essential part of the enrichment of scholarly effort directed to research, analysis and commentary on contemporary issues of politics, economics and social development and security facing the region. In the five years of its existence, *Contemporary Southeast Asia* has reached both a regional and global readership, with most of the major universities and learned institutions throughout the world interested in Southeast Asian affairs being on the subscription list.

Southeast Asian Journal of Social Science

This journal is a joint publication of the Institute and the Department of Sociology of the National University of Singapore. Its focus continues to be the area of modernization and social change, and questions relating to ethnicity and development in contemporary Southeast Asia.

The journal has also initiated "special focus" issues to better address some of its specific interest areas. The first of these special focus issues is on "Ethnicity in Southeast Asia". It is intended to publish at least one special focus issue each year. The special issues under preparation for next year focus on "Modernization and Religious Change in Southeast Asia" and "Methodological Issues in Cross-Cultural Research".

The journal will continue to improve and enlarge its section on "Ethnicity and Development News". It is hoped that this will better facilitate the exchange of information on ongoing research, and on reports, seminars, conferences, and recent publications relating to issues of ethnicity and development in the region.

LIBRARY

The Institute's Library, under the management of the Librarian, Mrs Lim Pui Huen, has a professional staff of three; that is, besides the Librarian, there are Miss Wan Lye Tim and Miss Zaleha Tamby, both Assistant Librarians.

The professional staff, as noted earlier on, continued to be active — researching, serving on various committees, and undertaking regional and bibliographical projects.

The acquisition of a word-processor in the coming year should improve productivity, and help to improve the service to readers of the Library, when work routines have been streamlined.

Collection

Despite a difficult year, hampered by a high turnover of clerical and other non-professional staff, the Library registered a reasonable rate of growth in its collection, as will be seen from the following figures:

	1981/82	1982/83
Books and Bound Periodicals (vols)	42,340	47,010
Microfilms (reels)	7,070	7,430
Microfiches (fiches)	80,280	80,450
Pamphlets	4,300	5,200
Current Serials (titles)	2,170	2,180

Together with slides and audio-recordings, the total library collection at present comprises 144,525 items. New subscriptions to fifty periodicals were also taken.

A larger portion of the budget this year, compared with last year, was spent on subscriptions to periodicals and on purchases of current books and documents to bring the Library collection up-to-date. This is due partly to the Institute's widening research interests, requiring support for research material beyond publications relating to Southeast Asia. There was also continued expansion in the acquisition of material relating to economics, Asian

religions and international relations; and this is now being extended to shipping and banking. Under a generous grant from the Lee Foundation it was possible to add to the collection important sets of microfiches such as *Indonesia: Memories of van Overgave*, and the supplement to the *Modern Indonesian Microfiche Project*.

Regional Projects

Progress was made on the compilation of the Bibliography on Malay Culture. The preliminary draft for the Philippines section has been prepared; and the draft for the Indonesian section is in its final stages. Mrs Lim, who is in charge of the project, hopes to complete the Bibliography for the UNESCO Study of Southeast Asian Cultures in the coming year.

The Library is now in its eleventh year as a Regional Microfilm Clearing-House under the joint aegis of SARBICA and CONSAL. The sixteenth issue of the *Southeast Asia Microfilms Newsletter* has been published, and the seventeenth issue is now in press.

Bibliographical Projects

The editing of the 6,000 cards of the Bibliography on ASEAN was more arduous than anticipated, as it included publications in many languages. This work nevertheless is expected to be published by the end of 1983. Work on the revised edition of *Malaysian, Singapore and Brunei Newspapers: an International Union List* is in progress; it is being undertaken as a Bibliographical and Library Co-operation (BILCO) project and will include contributions from libraries, museums and archival institutions in the three countries.

Miss Zaleha Tamby's *Cambodia: A Bibliography* was published as No. 12 in the Library Bulletin series. Soon to be published as No. 13 in the same series, is Professor Muljanto Sumardi's *Islamic Education in Indonesia: A Bibliography*. Miss Wan is updating, for publication, the revised edition of *Oil Discovery and Technical Change in Southeast Asia: a Bibliography*. Another bibliography, that compiled by Mr Ikuo Iwasaki, who was on attachment to this Institute, is ready for printing; a bibliography on Japan and



The Vietnamese Foreign Minister HE Nguyen Co Thach looking at some of the publications on Vietnam available in the Library of the Institute.

Southeast Asia, it will be a joint publication of ISEAS and the Institute of Developing Economies, Tokyo.

ACCOMMODATION

Last year, the Ministry of Finance approved the extension of the Institute's premises with the addition of the adjoining hostel Block B for use as office space, seminar rooms, and other facilities. This extension has become necessary in the wake of the Institute's growth in terms of research and supportive staff. This additional space has relieved what would otherwise have been a cramped situation in Block A.

The housing situation for the Institute's research staff and fellows, however, continues to remain a pressing problem. This problem is not likely to be alleviated in view of the prevailing high rentals for housing in the Republic, and the difficulty of acquiring subsidized housing. In the circumstances, the Institute must continue to face difficulties in attracting staff of the desired quality and calibre. This state of affairs needs to be corrected urgently if the Institute is to continue to develop and function effectively.

FINANCE

The Institute's financial support comes from two sources: an annual grant from the Singapore Government — to take care of the Institute's infrastructure in manpower and other operating facilities — and donations received from other sources to fund the Institute's programmes of research, fellowships, conferences and seminars, and publications. The Singapore Government's grant for the year (1 April 1982-31 March 1983) was S\$2,971,600, and the total donations received amounted to S\$1,542,660. The complete list of donors and their contributions is given in Appendix VII. The Institute wishes to record its thanks to all concerned for their generosity, and looks forward to their continued support.

The Institute welcomes, in particular, donations to its Endowment Fund which stood at S\$1,060,000 at the end of the year, an increase of S\$80,000 since 1975. The income earned from this Fund supports the Institute's scheme of Research Fellowships, which is an important contribution of the Institute to Southeast Asian scholarship.

CONCLUSION

From the foregoing, it would seem reasonable to conclude that the Institute is well on the way to becoming a premier regional institution devoted to high quality research that promises to be both scholarly and practical, as well as of benefit to the region as a whole. The establishment of the Regional Advisory Council should further enhance the Institute's role and status as a regional research centre. Whilst welcoming this growing "regionalization" of the Institute, it should perhaps also be noted that all the emphasis on regional co-operation and the regional character of the Institute should not be construed as a jingoistic or closed-door approach to things Southeast Asian. In stressing the regional character of the Institute's aims and objectives, the Institute is fully conscious that Southeast Asia is a part of the wider Asia-Pacific and world community, and that it is extremely important that relations and contacts between Southeast Asia and its neighbours and beyond are both cordial and positive, and that the more these countries know us and we them, the better for all concerned. With this in mind, in addition to strengthening its links within the region and with countries such as Australia, Britain, Canada, Germany, India, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, and the United States of America, the Institute is actively exploring possibilities for better contacts with other parts of the world with existing or potential interests in Southeast Asia, including for example, the Middle East and Nordic Europe.

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Miss Zaleha bte Tamby, B.Econs. (Malaya), A.L.A.

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- Mr Yuen Kwong Chow, B.A. (S'pore) (left 26.3.83)

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Southeast Asian Studies Program (SEASP)/Southeast Asia Population Research Awards Program (SEAPRAP)

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Southeast Asian Cultural Research Programme (SEACURP)

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Regional Strategic Studies Programme

Research Associate:

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Project on Religious Change and the Modernization Process: The Case of Singapore

Research Assistants:

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Miss Susila d/o Ram Harakh., B.A.Hons., M.A.(Banaras) (left 31.8.82)

ISEAS RESEARCH FELLOWS

Name	Nationality	Title of Research Project
1. Dr Bidhya Bowornwathana	Thai	Thai Bureaucracy: A Study of Multiple Superiors
2. Dr Robert Chia Kay Guan	Malaysian	The Offshore Banking Activities of Foreign Banks
3. Dr Kraiyudht Dhiratayakinant	Thai	Rural Development, Rural Financial Autonomy and Rural Administration
4. Mr G. Naidu	Malaysian	Shipping in ASEAN
5. Dr Arturo Pacho	Filipino	Policy Agenda of the Ethnic Chinese in the Philippines
6. Dr Corrine Phuangkasem	Thai	Thailand's Foreign Relations (1964-1980)
7. Dr Estrella D. Solidum	Filipina	Bilateral Summitry in ASEAN
8. Dr Muljanto Sumardi	Indonesian	Bibliografi Pendidikan Islam di Indonesia: 1945-1975
9. Mr Thai Quang Trung	Vietnamese	The Significance and the Regional Dimensions of the Alliance between Moscow and Hanoi
10. Prof Syed Waseem Ahmad	Malaysian	The Sources for, and Strategies of, Financing Economic Development in ASEAN Countries: A Comparative Study

RESEARCH FELLOWS IN AUSTRALIAN-SOUTHEAST ASIAN RELATIONS

1. Dr Lorraine Corner	Australian	The Political Economy of Agrarian Change in Malaysia, 1957-1981: Rural Development in the context of Structural Transformation
2. Mr Juan Heen Hoe	Australian	Foreign Exchange Aspects of ASEAN Capital Markets

RESEARCH FELLOWS IN ASEAN AFFAIRS

1. Miss Ooi Guat Tin	Malaysian	Non-Tariff Barriers in ASEAN Trade
2. Mr Ahmad D. Habir	Indonesian	Management Development in ASEAN
3. Dr Nipant Chitasombat	Thai	Regional Co-operation in Ocean Management
4. Dr B.A. Hamzah	Malaysian	The Indonesian Archipelagic Concept and its Relevance to Malaysia

ISEAS/ASEAN ECONOMIC RESEARCH FELLOWS

Name	Nationality	Title of Research Project
1. Dr Rachain Chintayarangsarn	Thai	Resource-based Industrialization in Thailand
2. Mrs Marian Segura-de-los Angeles	Filipina	Resource-based Industrialization in the Philippines
3. Dr Lam Lai Sing	Singaporean	China's Offshore Energy Resources and their bearing on ASEAN Development

STIFTUNG VOLKSWAGENWERK RESEARCH FELLOW IN SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES

1. Drs James Loing	Indonesian	Foreign Investments in the Automobile Industry of the Region
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STIFTUNG VOLKSWAGENWERK GERMAN FELLOWS IN SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES

1. Dr Erhard U. Heidt	German	Television as a Symbol System: Cultural Heritage in Modern Mass Communication
2. Dr Hans-Joachim Mengel	German	The Decision-making Process in Foreign Affairs within the European Community and its bearing on ASEAN-EC Relations

FULBRIGHT-HAYS RESEARCH FELLOWS

1. Dr Robert O. Tilman	American	Who is the Enemy? Threat Perceptions within ASEAN
2. Dr Ralph H. Folsom	American	Useful Opportunities for ASEAN Development as drawn from the experience of the EEC and the Andean Common Market

LEVERHULME FELLOWS IN SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES

1. Dr Robert H. Taylor	British	The Development of Modern Burmese Political Thought
2. Miss Francesca A. Bray	British	Patterns of Development in Rice-Growing Societies

VISITING FELLOWS

Name	Nationality	Title of Research Project
1. Dr Robert T. Bobilin	American	Encounter with Economic Change and Conflict: Some Case Studies of Buddhist and Christian Movements in Thailand and Sri Lanka
2. Mr Eddie Chiew Fook Chong	Malaysian	ASEAN Economic Co-operation: With Particular Emphasis on the Food and Agriculture Sector
3. Mrs Dagmar Hellmann-Rajanayagam	German	Tamil Writing in Singapore
4. Dr Eddie C.Y. Kuo	Singaporean	Ethnicity and Fertility in Singapore
5. Dr Koh Tai Ann	Singaporean	Expatriate Fiction in English
6. Assoc Prof Lau Teik Soon	Singaporean	ASEAN, the Major Powers and Regional Security
7. Dr Robert Rau	American	US-Japanese-Australian Co-operation in the Security of Southeast Asia
8. Dr Philip Lee Thomas	American	Malay Oral Literature
9. Mr Andrew Szende	Canadian	Perceptions of News Flows in ASEAN
10. Prof Janice Stargardt	Australian	Ancient Trade and Urbanization from the Eighth to the Thirteenth Centuries A.D.
11. Prof A.W. Stargardt	Australian	The ASEAN States and the Asian System of Powers
12. Prof E.J. Seow	Singaporean	Architecture in Singapore, Malaysia and Southeast Asia

VISITING ASSOCIATES

1. Mr Abu Bakar Jaffar	Malaysian	Navigation and other Maritime Activities in the Straits of Malacca and Singapore
2. Mrs Jean Bush Aden	American	Management Strategies in Indonesian State Enterprise
3. Mr Muhammad Hear Awang	Malaysian	The Nature of the South East Asian States System

Name	Nationality	Title of Research Project
4. Mr Gerardo Ma Abad Faigal	Filipino	ASEAN Co-operation in Non-Renewable Minerals: Copper
5. Mr Alastair John Gaisford	New Zealander	Future Import Demand for New Zealand Farm Products
6. Miss Joan M. Hansen	American	Language in International Business
7. Mr C.B. Kaehlig	German	The Development of Company Law in Indonesia
8. Miss Vivienne Lin	American	Health and Industrialization: Electronics Workforce as a case study
9. Mrs Popie Marinou Mohring	American	Cross-cultural Family Organization and Socio-economic Mobility
10. Mr Claro Laguilles Nieva	Filipino	The Copper Industry within ASEAN and the World to some extent
11. Mrs Margaret Sullivan	American	Southeast Asian Contemporary Values: What do Singaporeans Think is Important?
12. Mr Mikio Sono	Japanese	A Study of the Employment Situation of Workers Migrating into Urban Areas in ASEAN Countries
13. Miss Gabriele Strittmatter	German	Comparison of Co-operation Strategies of Japanese and West-European Banks in ASEAN Countries
14. Miss Michelle Tan	Singaporean	Communication and Development in Singapore
15. Miss Vivienne Wee	Singaporean	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Malays of Riau: Cultures and Ecology in Historical Perspectives 2. Chinese Religion: An Ethnographic Study of Religion among the Chinese of Singapore and Peninsular Malaysia

OCCASIONAL AND IN-HOUSE SEMINARS

Presenters (Date of Presentation)	Topics
Dr Robert Roosa (12.4.82)	– Economic Instability in World Capital Markets
Prof Donald Weatherbee Mr David Jenkins Dr Leo Suryadinata (17.4.82)	– Indonesian Politics before the General Election
Dr Dorodjatun Kuntjoro-Jakti (3.5.82)	– The Political Economy of Indonesia's Development
Dr Chandra Muzaffar (15.5.82)	– Reflections on the Malaysian Election
Prof Donald Weatherbee (22.5.82)	– ASEAN: An Unromantic Analysis
Datuk Lim Chong Keat (25.5.82)	– SEACURP and the Dorothy Pelzer Collection — the Case for Documentation
Mr Njoman Suwidjana (29.5.82)	– Jakarta Dollar Market: A Study of Offshore Currency Market in Indonesia
Mr Hans DuMoulin (5.6.82)	– Future Prospects for Asia-Pacific: A Shell Scenario Approach
Mr David Jenkins (12.6.82)	– The Challenges for Military Rule in Indonesia
Dr Dieter Heinzig (28.6.82)	– The USSR in Asia
HE Mr Gunter Diehl (29.6.82)	– Japan's Role in World Politics — Between Economic Interest and Political Responsibility
Dr Philip Lee Thomas (17.7.82)	– Like Tigers Around a Piece of Meat — The Baba Style of Dondang Sayang
Prof William Griffith (23.7.82)	– The Great Power Triangle: Implications for Southeast Asia
Miss Evelyn S. Wong (28.7.82)	– Industrial Relations in Singapore — Challenge for the Eighties

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|------------------------------------|--|
| Prof G. Sidney Silliman (31.7.82) | – The Filipino Folk Concept of Justice |
| Dr Chua Beng Huat (7.8.82) | – Familial and Physical Aspects of Cottage Industries in Singapore |
| Dr Rajeswary Ampalavanar (14.8.82) | – The Contemporary Indian Elite in Malaysia |
| Prof Harold C. Conklin (18.8.82) | – Current Research on Ifugao Material – Resource Technology |
| Prof Shigei Singematsu (20.8.82) | – Reciprocal Socio-cultural Relations between Indian Communities in Malaysia-Singapore and South India |
| Dr Aline K. Wong (28.8.82) | – Women’s Work and Family Life: The Case of Electronics Workers in Singapore |
| Prof L.A.P. Gosling (1.9.82) | – The Perahu Besar of Kuala Trengganu: The Decline of a Traditional Trade Network |
| Prof A.W. Stargardt (4.9.82) | – Neutrality within the Asian System of Powers – A Re-Assessment |
| Prof Lucila Hosillos (11.9.82) | – Cultural Liberation in the Third World |
| Dr Arturo G. Pacho (25.9.82) | – Education and Citizenship: Policy Changes towards the Filipino Chinese |
| Dr Narong Sinsawasdi (2.10.82) | – Thailand: Internal Politics and Foreign Policy, 1969-1982 |
| Dr Geoffrey Benjamin (5.10.82) | – A Theory of the Nation-State |
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**DONATIONS AND GRANTS RECEIVED
DURING THE PERIOD FROM 1 APRIL 1982 TO 31 MARCH 1983**

List of Donors	Donations/Grants S\$
1. Asian Cultural Council	472.61
2. Asiatic Research Center	13,904.05
3. Australian High Commission	51,107.50
4. Canadian International Development Agency	15,151.35
5. International Development Research Centre	142,573.63
6. Japan Centre for International Exchange	3,633.00
7. Kajima Foundation	12,494.81
8. Keppel Shipyard Limited	2,577.83
9. Konrad Adenauer Foundation	265,861.10
10. Lee Foundation	37,104.00
11. Mobil Oil Singapore Pte Ltd	5,000.00
12. Monetary Authority of Singapore	25,000.00
13. National University of Singapore	10,000.00
14. New Zealand High Commission	76,641.60
15. Stiftung Volkswagenwerk	306,191.51
16. The ASEAN Secretariat	15,479.90
17. The Asia Foundation	13,955.00
18. The Ford Foundation	309,056.23
19. The Toyota Foundation	81,679.98
20. U.S. Agency for International Development	96,642.10
21. United Motor Works (M) Holdings Bhd	5,000.00
22. UNESCO	3,100.35
	1,492,626.55
	1,492,626.55

INSTITUTE OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES
(Established Under the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies Act, 1968)

AUDITORS' REPORT

We have carried out such examination of the records of the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies as we considered necessary in the circumstances and, based on this examination, we are of the opinion that:

1. the accompanying statement of assets and liabilities and statement of income and expenditure, together with the notes thereon, are properly drawn up so as to present fairly, on the basis of the accounting policies stated in Note 1, the assets and liabilities arising from cash transactions of the Institute as at 31 March 1983, and its income and expenditure for the year ended on that date;
2. proper accounting and other records including a fixed assets register have been kept;
3. the receipts, expenditure and investments of the monies and the acquisitions and disposals of assets by the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies during the year have been in accordance with the provisions of the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies Act, 1968.

The accounts of the preceding financial year were examined by another firm of auditors.



GOH, TAN & CO.
Public Accountants, Singapore.

Singapore, 6 July 1983

**INSTITUTE OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES
STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 31 MARCH 1983**

LIABILITIES AND FUNDS	Note	1983 \$	1982 \$	ASSETS	1983 \$	1982 \$
GENERAL OPERATING FUND	2	135,809	121,727	CASH		
				In hand	1,000	700
ENDOWMENT FUND	3	1,060,000	980,000	At Banks	<u>428,212</u>	<u>106,973</u>
RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS	4	563,850	516,464		429,212	107,673
FUNDS FOR SPECIFIC PROJECTS	5	2,452,168	2,552,010	FIXED DEPOSITS WITH BANKS	5,800,000	5,290,000
FUNDS FOR SPECIAL PROJECTS	6	1,971,007	1,197,559	SUNDRY DEPOSITS	4,111	3,003
OTHER CREDIT BALANCES		45,929	32,409			
COUNTERPART FUNDS FOR PROGRAMMES	7	3,482	507			
DEVELOPMENT FUND	8	1,078	—			
		<u>6,233,323</u>	<u>5,400,676</u>		<u>6,233,323</u>	<u>5,400,676</u>

The annexed notes form an integral part of and should be read
in conjunction with these accounts.
(With Goh, Tan & Co. report dated 6 July 1983)


.....
CHAIRMAN


.....
DIRECTOR


.....
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

INSTITUTE OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES
STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1983

		1983	1982			1983	1982
EXPENDITURE	Note	\$	\$	INCOME	Note	\$	\$
General Operating Fund		2,881,742	1,999,888	Grant from Government		2,868,600	1,986,200
Development Fund	8	54,522	—	Surplus on publication account		22,758	21,862
Counterpart Funds for new programmes	7	44,425	44,495	Interest from deposits		4,466	<u>5,024</u>
Specific Projects		1,276,916	1,066,434			2,895,824	2,013,086
Special Projects	6	2,200	70,749				
Research Fellowships	4	140,319	114,789				
		<u>4,400,124</u>	<u>3,296,355</u>				
 EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE				 DEVELOPMENT FUNDS			
General Operating Fund	2	14,082	13,198	Grant from Government	8	55,600	—
Development Fund	8	1,078	—	COUNTERPART FUNDS FOR NEW PROGRAMMES			
Counterpart Funds for new programmes		2,975	505	Grant from Government	7	47,400	45,000
Specific Projects	5	382,854	1,158,356	ENDOWMENT FUND			
Special Projects		269,252	212,153	Interest from fixed deposits	3	134,243	93,703
Research Fellowships		47,386	30,017	FUNDS FOR SPECIFIC PROJECTS			
		<u>717,627</u>	<u>1,414,229</u>	Donations		1,542,664	2,163,190
				OTHER FUNDS			
				Interest from deposits		442,020	395,605
		<u>5,117,751</u>	<u>4,710,584</u>			<u>5,117,751</u>	<u>4,710,584</u>

The annexed notes form an integral part of and should be read
in conjunction with these accounts.

(With Goh, Tan & Co. report dated 6 July 1983)

**INSTITUTE OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES
NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS – 31 MARCH 1983**

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a. Basis of accounting

The accounts are prepared on an actual cash receipts and payments basis.

b. Capital Expenditure

All capital expenditure items are written off in the financial year in which they are incurred.

c. Refundable Deposits

These are charged to income and expenditure account.

2. GENERAL OPERATING FUND

	1983	1982
	\$	\$
Balance as at 1 April 1982	121,727	108,529
Add: Excess of income over expenditure	<u>14,082</u>	<u>13,198</u>
Balance as at 31 March 1983	<u>135,809</u>	<u>121,727</u>

3. ENDOWMENT FUND

Balance as at 1 April 1982	980,000	980,000
Add: Donations towards Endowment Fund	80,000	—
Interest received during the year	<u>134,243</u>	<u>93,703</u>
	1,194,243	1,073,703
Less: Transfer of interest received to Research Fellowship (Note 4)	<u>134,243</u>	<u>93,703</u>
Balance as at 31 March 1983	<u>1,060,000</u>	<u>980,000</u>

	1983	1982
	\$	\$
4. RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS		
Balance as at 1 April 1982	516,464	486,448
Add: Transfer from Endowment Fund — Interest from fixed deposits (Note 3)	134,243	93,703
Interest from deposits	53,462	51,102
	<u>704,169</u>	<u>631,253</u>
Less: Expenditure during the year	140,319	114,789
Balance as at 31 March 1983	<u>563,850</u>	<u>516,464</u>
5. FUNDS FOR SPECIFIC PROJECTS		
Balance as at 1 April 1982	2,552,010	1,571,971
Add: Excess of income over expenditure	382,854	1,158,356
	<u>2,934,864</u>	<u>2,730,327</u>
Less: Transfer to Funds for Special Projects (Note 6)	482,696	178,317
Balance as at 31 March 1983	<u>2,452,168</u>	<u>2,552,010</u>
6. FUNDS FOR SPECIAL PROJECTS		
Balance as at 1 April 1982	1,197,559	807,089
Add: Transfer from Funds for Specific Projects (Note 5)	482,696	178,317
Interest from deposits	271,452	282,902
Recoupment of cost of 2 photo-copying machines	21,500	—
	<u>1,973,207</u>	<u>1,268,308</u>
Less: Expenditure during the year	2,200	70,749
Balance as at 31 March 1983	<u>1,971,007</u>	<u>1,197,559</u>

	1983	1982
	\$	\$
7. COUNTERPART FUNDS FOR NEW PROGRAMMES		
Balance as at 1 April 1982	507	2
Government grant received	<u>47,400</u>	<u>45,000</u>
	47,907	45,002
Less: Expenditure during the year	<u>44,425</u>	<u>44,495</u>
Balance as at 31 March 1983	<u><u>3,482</u></u>	<u><u>507</u></u>
8. DEVELOPMENT FUND		
Government grant received	55,600	—
Less: Expenditure during the year	<u>54,522</u>	<u>—</u>
Balance as at 31 March 1983	<u><u>1,078</u></u>	<u><u>—</u></u>

INSTITUTE OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES
STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1983

	1983	1982
	Expenditure	Expenditure
	\$	\$
GENERAL OPERATING FUND:		
Expenditure on Manpower	1,373,068	1,130,687
Rental	1,174,992	604,799
Library Acquisitions	149,797	134,994
Purchase of Furniture and Equipment	58,481	19,971
Research Expenses	19,993	19,676
Telephones and Telegrams	16,343	11,780
Conferences, Workshops, Seminars, etc. (approved \$55,000 but released \$15,000 only)	14,125	4,999
Maintenance of Motor Vehicles	13,748	14,574
Maintenance of Equipment and Premises	11,470	10,750
Binding of Books	7,999	7,000
Medical Benefits	7,280	9,100
Printing	6,998	6,494
Library Stationery	5,800	5,000
Stationery	4,991	4,486
Postage	4,592	3,969
Insurance	3,496	3,000
Entertainment Expenses	3,000	3,000
Advertising	1,785	1,914
Audit fees	1,653	1,649
Travelling Expenses	1,334	1,357
Other Supplies and Materials	797	689
Research Advisory Council (approved \$15,000 but grant not released)	—	—
Total	<u><u>2,881,742</u></u>	<u><u>1,999,888</u></u>