

ANNUAL REPORT 1989-90

INSTITUTE OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES
SINGAPORE

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ISEAS Institute of Southeast Asian Studies

The Institute of Southeast Asian Studies was established as an autonomous organization in 1968. It is a regional research centre for scholars and other specialists concerned with modern Southeast Asia, particularly the many-faceted problems of stability and security, economic development, and political and social change.

The Institute is governed by a twenty-two-member Board of Trustees comprising nominees from the Singapore Government, the National University of Singapore, the various Chambers of Commerce, and professional and civic organizations. A ten-man Executive Committee oversees day-to-day operations; it is chaired by the Director, the Institute's chief academic and administrative officer.

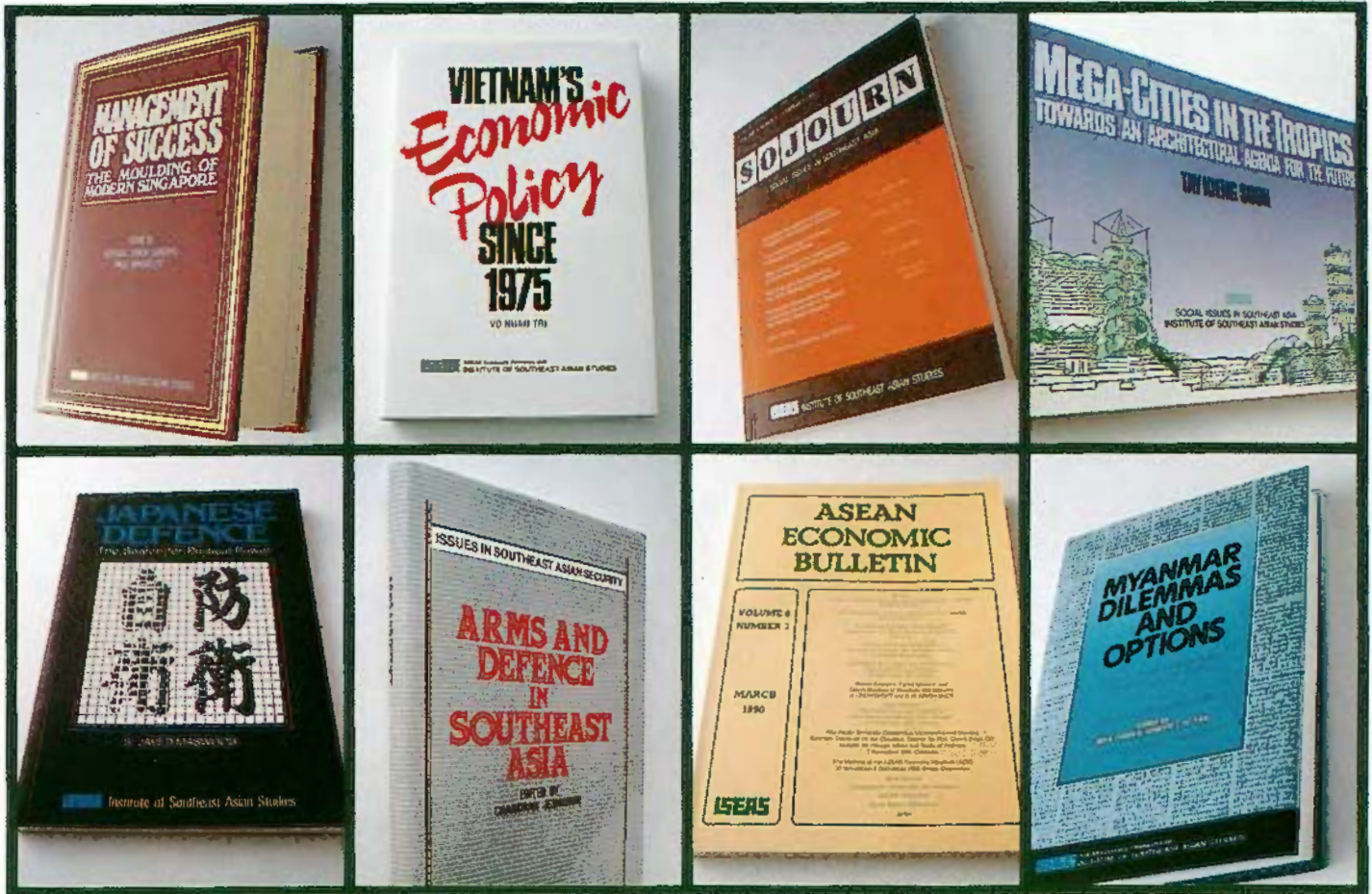


The Institute of Southeast Asian Studies at Heng Mui Keng Terrace, Singapore 0511.

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A selection of recent publications of the Institute.

Institute of Southeast Asian Studies Annual Report

1 April 1989 – 31 March 1990

INTRODUCTION

The Institute celebrates its twenty-second birthday on 7 June 1990. Twenty-two years are not a particularly long period in the life of a research organization seeking recognition or permanency of place in the halls of scholarly excellence. Yet in this brief existence, the Institute has more than amply emphasized its potentialities. In the process it has not only widened and deepened its range and scope of activities, but also enhanced its regional and international role and status as a centre of scholarship on Southeast Asia and beyond. The report below outlines more fully some of these developments as well as the Institute's other activities during the year under review.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The Institute is governed by a Board of Trustees. Members are appointed for a three-year term and are drawn from the National University of Singapore, the government, and a broad range of professional and civic organizations and groups. The Chairman of the present Board is Mr Justice P. Coomaraswamy, and the Deputy Chairman, Mr Lee Hee Seng.

As in previous years, several committees functioned in tandem with the Board, assisting the Institute in a variety of ways in the formulation and implementation of its activities and programmes. The Executive Committee, for instance, oversaw the day-to-day operations of the

Institute while the Investment Committee managed the investment of the Institute's Endowment Fund deposits.

The Fund-Raising Committee continued to explore ways and means of supplementing support for the Institute's Endowment Fund. Another Committee — the Audit Committee — supervised the selection of auditors, reviewed both the scope and the results of the audit, and examined the adequacy of the Institute's accounting, financial, and operating controls. Further details of these Committees and the Board of Trustees are provided in Appendices I and II.

The Institute would like to welcome Mr Cyril Neville Watson who was appointed to the Board with effect from 1 February 1990, and record its deep-felt loss and condolences on the untimely death on 11 October 1989 of Mr Robert William Lutton, who joined the Board on 1 November 1987.

REGIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL

The Regional Advisory Council was established in 1982. Its current members are Dr Jose V. Abueva, President, University of the Philippines, Manila (Professor of Political Science); Royal Professor Emeritus Ungku Aziz, former Vice-Chancellor, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur (Professor of Economics); Professor Harsja Bachtiar, Head, Office of Educational and Cultural Research and Development, Department of Education and Culture, and former Dean, Faculty of Letters, University of Indonesia, Jakarta (Professor of Sociology and Social History); Professor Lim Pin, Vice-Chancellor, National University of Singapore (Professor of Medicine); Professor Somsakdi Xuto, Rector, National Institute of Development Administration, Thailand (Professor of Political Science); and Emeritus Professor Wang Gungwu, Vice-Chancellor, University of Hong Kong, and former Director of the Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University, Canberra (Emeritus Professor of Far Eastern History).

The Council does not have administrative responsibilities or a formal policy role. Indeed, this is intended so as not to unduly burden the Council or its individual members; rather, through informal discussions and an annual meeting, the Institute seeks the benefit of their wisdom and experience with regard to, for instance, (a) how best the Institute can co-operate with universities

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

Towards this end the Council has met regularly since its inauguration. In addition to reviewing the work of the Institute as a whole and that of its specific programmes, the Council has devoted considerable attention specifically to the working relations of the Institute with the region's universities, especially with regard to how best these could be further strengthened and expanded.

Individual members of the Council in turn have also continued to assist and facilitate exchanges between the Institute and their respective universities. In the process the Council has developed into an invaluable resource and a vital link between the Institute and the wider scholarly and intellectual community of the region, and the Institute would like to formally thank the members for their unfailing support.

STAFF

The professional staff of the Institute consists of its research personnel, and members of the Library, Central Administration, and Publications Unit.

As is to be expected in a research organization desirous of attracting new blood and ideas, there was the usual turnover of staff as some members resigned and fresh appointments were made. Thus three staff members — Dr Amitav Acharya, Ms Susan Lopez Nerney and Ms Ajita Thuraisingham — left the Institute and two others — Dr Derek da Cunha and Ms S. Prema — joined it during the year.

Dr Amitav Acharya left the Institute in August 1989 to go to York University, Canada, while both Ms Nerney and Ms Thuraisingham completed their contracts at the Institute as Editor and Assistant Librarian respectively.

Dr Derek da Cunha re-joined the Institute's Regional Strategic Studies Programme in 1989 on

his return from the Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University, Canberra where he obtained his Ph.D. in International Relations.

Educated at the National University of Singapore, Ms Prema's professional experience has included both research and editing. These will be welcome assets at the Institute.

As a part of its strategy to find and train research staff, the Institute continued to support the Ph.D. studies of three younger researchers: Mr T.K. Doshi, Economics, University of Hawaii; Mr Tan Chee Leng, Political Science, Australian National University; and Mr Tin Maung Maung Than, Political Science, University of London. All of them are expected to join the Institute on the completion of their respective doctoral programmes.

A full list of the Institute's regular staff is given in Appendix III, together with that of research personnel involved in the activities of the ASEAN Economic Research Unit (AERU), the Southeast Asian Studies Programme (SEASP), the Regional Strategic Studies Programme (RSSP), and the Southeast Asian Cultural Programme (SEACUP), the details of which are given below in the Regional Programmes section. In recording these details, the Institute notes with deep regret the sudden passing away of its Administrative Officer (Accounts), Mr P.A. Samy. Mr Samy served the Institute with diligence and care and will be sadly missed.

As an established practice now, in addition to their normal duties and responsibilities, staff members play significant roles in local and international professional programmes and activities. Accordingly, while Dr Joseph L.H. Tan, Senior Fellow and Co-ordinator of AERU, attended the International Conference and the Third Experts Group Meeting on "Industrial Transformation and Regional Development" in Tokyo and Nagoya on 18–22 September, as well as the seminar on "The United States, Thailand and Emerging Trade Blocs", organized by the Thailand Development Research Institute (TDRI), Bangkok, on 21–23 July, his colleague Dr Ng Chee Yuen presented papers at both the First Meeting of the Asian Cultural Forum, in Gotemba, Japan, on 18–21 April, and the Researchers' Meeting of the Asia Club for Global Studies in Tokyo on 15 March. Another Fellow at AERU, Dr Shankar Sharma, was elected to be a member of the Executive Committee of the Singapore National Committee World Energy Conference (SNCWEC). He also continued to be Chairman/Editor of the SNCWEC Newsletter Sub-Committee.

Dr Chandran Jeshurun, Senior Fellow and Co-ordinator of the RSSP, was invited to the

International Institute for Strategic Studies' Heads of Institutes Conference in Wilton Park, England, on 15–17 November, and the Workshop on Civil-Military Relations and National Security Policy in Korea, Seoul on 5 August.

Dr Trinidad S. Osteria, Fellow in the SISEA programme, presented a paper on “Women in Community Health Development” at the 12th Australian Arbovirus Symposium, Brisbane, on 26 August–1 September. Her colleague, Dr S. Gunasekaran, in turn attended the XXI International Seminar on Family and Social Policy, organized by the Committee on Family Research of the International Sociological Association and the National University of Singapore in Singapore on 2–4 May.

The Director, Professor K.S. Sandhu, besides being Chairman of the annual Asia-Pacific Petroleum Conference (APPEC) and member of the Board of Governors of the Institute for Policy Studies (IPS) and several other regional and international advisory and working committees and groups, participated in a number of meetings and discussions, including the seminar on “Emerging Roles and Interests of Japan in Asia”, Ottawa, 3 April; Asia-Pacific Roundtable on Confidence-Building and Conflict Reduction in the Pacific, Kuala Lumpur, 16–19 June; Conference on International Security in Southeast Asia: Current Problems and Prospects for Resolution, Chiangmai, Thailand, 4–6 July; International Conference on Defence and Development: Insights from Southeast Asia, Bangkok, 29–31 January; Panel Discussion on Human Development on the Occasion of the Inauguration Ceremony of the Japan Society for International Development, Tokyo, 7 February; and Fourth Roundtable on ASEAN Economic Co-operation: Agenda for the 1990s, Singapore, 29–30 March.

Mrs Triena Ong, Managing Editor of the Publications Unit, attended the 1st International Tokyo Book Fair as part of a trade mission with the Singapore Trade Development Board. She also continued to be the ISEAS representative on the Book Exporters Council and the Scholarly Publishers Council of the Singapore Book Publishers Association. At the same time, Mrs Roselie Ang, Editor, served as Honorary Treasurer of the Singapore Society of Editors.

The Librarian, Miss Ch'ng Kim See, was nominated by the Library Association of Singapore to be Chairman of the Library Association of Singapore (LAS) and Persatuan Perpustakaan Malaysia (PPM) Bibliographical and Library Co-operation Committee (BILCO Singapore) and

that of the LAS Constitutional Review Committee for 1989/90. She was also the Statutory Boards' representative on the Singapore Integrated Library Automation Services (SILAS) Advisory Committee for this year.

Assistant Librarian, Ms Zaleha Tamby, besides being the Institute's representative on the SILAS Standards Committee, served on the SILAS Sub-Committee on Name Headings, which is responsible for the compilation of a standard list of Singapore Corporate Names.

RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS

The Institute awards and administers several fellowships annually to established and promising scholars interested in Southeast Asia. Separate and distinct from the research staff appointments, these fellowships are an indispensable contribution of the Institute and its supporters to the furtherance of knowledge on and in the region. For periods of up to twenty-four months, these awards are suitable for academics and others who are looking for facilities to initiate fresh research or to write up final reports.

Research fellowships presently available at the Institute include the following:

- ISEAS Research Fellowships;
- Research Fellowship in Australian-Southeast Asian Relations;
- Research Fellowships in ASEAN Affairs;
- Distinguished and Senior Fellowships in International Banking and Finance;
- Research Fellowships in South-Southeast Asian Relations; and
- Distinguished Senior Fellowships.

Two other awards — the Rockefeller Foundation Reflections on Development Fellowships and the Fulbright-Hays Research Grants for Southeast Asian studies — are also based at the Institute. A third programme — Volkswagen Foundation Southeast Asia Fellowships for German Scholars — completed its awards last year, though the final awardee only finished his work this year.

With the exception of the ISEAS Research Fellowships, the Distinguished and Senior Fellowships in International Banking and Finance, and the Distinguished Senior Fellowships, all these awards are funded by such organizations as the Ford, Rockefeller, and Volkswagen Foundations, the United States Information Service (USIS), and the Government of Australia and of New Zealand. The ISEAS Research Fellowships and the Distinguished Senior Fellowships are supported by income from the ISEAS Endowment Fund and through monies budgeted for such purposes in the Institute's Special and Specific Projects. The Distinguished and Senior Fellowships in International Banking and Finance are funded from an endowment by the Khoo Foundation of Singapore.

The Institute is grateful for all the support it has received from the various organizations and governments involved in making the foregoing fellowships and grants possible, and looks forward to strengthening this most welcome and co-operative initiative.

ISEAS Research Fellowships

The Institute makes a number of awards each year under this programme. These awards are particularly attractive to researchers who are at the tail-end of their projects, and who are looking for appropriate facilities for the completion of their final manuscripts for possible publication as articles, monographs, or books. Preference is thus given to those scholars who have well-thought out plans to complete their proposed tasks in the time available.

The successful candidates for these awards during the year were Mr Adnan bin Haji Mohd. Nawang (Malaysia), Mrs Dewi Fortuna Anwar (Indonesia), Dr Chaiwat Satha-Anand (Thailand), Ms Ma Zinnia F. Godinez (Philippines), Mr Ahmad Dermawan Habir (Indonesia), Dr Wan Kadir bin Che Man (Malaysia), Dr Rolf J. Langhammer (West Germany), Dr Pheuiphanh Ngaosyvathn (Laos), Mr Selvakumaran Ramachandran (Malaysia), Dr Steven Rood (United States), Dr Sununta Siengthai (Thailand), Dr Gerard Sullivan (Australia), Mr Surachai Sirikrai (Thailand), Mr Suresh Natarajan (Singapore), Mr Tan Juay Miang (Singapore), Mr Tay Kheng Soon (Singapore), Mr Tin Maung Maung Than (Myanmar), Dr Toh Kin Woon (Malaysia), Dr Tran Khanh (Vietnam), Ms Petra

Weyland (West Germany), Dr Gehan Wijeyewardene (Sri Lanka), Professor Xue Mouhong (People's Republic of China), and Dr Mohamed Yusoff Ismail (Malaysia).

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

Research Fellowship in Australian-Southeast Asian Relations

Now in its fifteenth year, this fellowship is funded by the Australian Federal Government. It enables the awardee to work in any appropriate area of Australian/Southeast Asian relations, and is open to all qualified nationals and permanent residents of Australia.

The fellowship for 1989 was awarded to Mr Philip Methven of the Strategic and International Policy Division of the Australian Department of Defence. His research focused on "The Relevance of the Australian Military Contribution to Security in Southeast Asia — Perceptions from the Region".

Research Fellowships in ASEAN Affairs

Inaugurated in 1977, these fellowships are funded by the New Zealand Government. Two awards are made every year on a rotational basis to applicants who are nationals of ASEAN countries for work on developmental and associated problems of the region.

The recipients of these awards this year are Dr Pranee Chitakornkijsil of Thailand and Miss Lily bte Zubaidah Rahim from Singapore. Dr Pranee's work is on "ASEAN and Trade Wars in the Current World", and that of Miss Lily Zubaidah on "The Dynamics of Malay Politics: A Study of the Political Strengths and Weaknesses of an Indigenous Minority Community".

Dr Socorro L. Reyes, an awardee under the 1988/89 round of fellowships, was also in residence during the year to continue her work on "Women and Public Policy Advocacy in the Philippines".

Distinguished and Senior Fellowships in International Banking and Finance

Supported by the Khoo Foundation of Singapore, these fellowships enable established scholars,

influential senior international banking and finance personnel, and other similarly qualified individuals to come to the Institute for periods of time to research, reflect, and write. Their presence, it is hoped, will *inter alia* allow Singaporeans and other Southeast Asians to have the benefit of firsthand contact with and exposure to individuals in the forefront of knowledge in international banking and finance. Accordingly, these fellowships are open to competition worldwide, with the aim of attracting candidates of the desired calibre.

The successful candidates' area of research and study may 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 impact on the region of such innovations as interest rates futures markets; and international monetary banking policies.

The response to these fellowships has been encouraging and the latest award has gone to Dr James W. Dean, Simon Fraser University, Canada. Dr Dean proposes to analyse "Debt Conversion and Debt Relief: Prospects for the Philippines".

Research Fellowships in South-Southeast Asian Relations

These fellowships were inaugurated last year with the objective of promoting a better understanding between South and Southeast Asia.

Supported by the Ford Foundation, the awards were initially limited to citizens and permanent residents of India, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. However, a supplementary grant now enables awards to be made to Bangladeshis as well.

The number of awards to be made in any one year will depend on the quality of applications received and the amount of financial support required. In practice, it is expected that there will be no more than three or four awards in any single year, each lasting no longer than twelve months.

Applicants are expected to have a Ph.D. degree or equivalent experience in government, mass media or business, and should be in a position to complete their proposed projects within

the stipulated period of the award. Preference is given to candidates interested in pursuing research on topics relating to the economics, politics, and international affairs of Southeast Asia or parts thereof, as well as on issues pertaining to South Asian and Southeast Asian economic, political, and diplomatic relations.

The fellowships are announced by way of circulars and advertisements in newspapers and journals, and candidates are chosen by a Selection Committee based at the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies.

The first award went to Dr G.V.C. Naidu of India. He is in the process of completing his monograph on the "Indian Navy and Southeast Asia". Three further awards have gone to Dr Pervaiz Iqbal Cheema from Pakistan, Mr R. Maligaspe from Sri Lanka, and Dr Nirmal K. Bista from Nepal. Their research is respectively on "Pakistan Perspectives on the Growth of the Indian Navy and Its Implications for Southeast Asia", "Economic Strategies of Southeast Asian States with Special Reference to Trade", and "Intra-Regional Trade in ASEAN: Insights on Modalities for SAARC".

Distinguished Senior Fellowships

The Institute has for some time considered that there should be some arrangement under which senior statesmen and others of similar experience and standing who, say, upon relinquishing their posts, could be attached to the Institute as Distinguished Senior Fellows. In addition to perhaps writing their memoirs or pursuing other investigations and projects of interest, these veritable reservoirs of experience and knowledge could be valuable guides and testing grounds for younger scholars and other aspiring experts on the region.

Response to this idea was encouraging and the Institute was pleased to announce in 1988 that plans for Distinguished Senior Fellowships tenable at the Institute had been finalized and that the Institute would be welcoming Mr S. Rajaratnam, the former Senior Minister (Foreign Affairs), Prime Minister's Office, Singapore to be the Institute's first Distinguished Senior Fellow.

The Institute is honoured by Mr Rajaratnam's affiliation and looks forward to his continuing

contribution to the intellectual life of the Institute, and of Singapore, through his seminars and writings, including a book on Singapore, tentatively entitled "From Wanderers to Star-Makers". It is the Institute's hope too that Mr Rajaratnam's presence may stimulate other eminent personages to follow his example.

Rockefeller Foundation Reflections on Development Fellowships

Now in their third round of awards, these fellowships are designed to enable local scholars to do reflective and analytical evaluations of developmental processes, including possible alternative policy options and approaches, in their respective countries.

There are two components to this programme of awards — one involving a group from Africa and the other from Southeast Asia. Up to this year, both components were managed from the Rockefeller Foundation headquarters in New York. In 1989, however, it was decided to run the Africa component in conjunction with the Council for the Development of Economic and Social Research in Africa and that for Southeast Asia with ISEAS.

The Southeast Asia segment at the Institute is accordingly limited to candidates from the region, and there is provision for the award of six to seven fellowships during 1989/1990. This is done through a Selection Committee, comprising senior scholars from the region.

At the end of the study programme of both the Southeast Asian and African fellows there is a joint meeting of all fellows at the Rockefeller Foundation's International Conference Center in Bellagio, Italy. This is to enable the fellows to present their work to those from outside their own region and to encourage a comparative dimension to discussion of contemporary processes of development. Following this meeting, the fellows are expected to revise and complete their manuscripts for possible publication. A full list of the successful Southeast Asian candidates, together with the titles of their work, is provided in Appendix IV.

Fulbright-Hays Research Grants

These grants of approximately three to six months duration are open to American scholars

with Ph.D. or equivalent qualifications who are interested in pursuing *comparative* research on any suitable topic pertaining to Southeast Asia within the fields of the Social Sciences and Humanities. Applications are handled by the American Council for International Exchange of Scholars in Washington, D.C.

Dr Robert L. Curry from the California State University, Sacramento, and Dr Cherlyn S. Granrose of Temple University, Philadelphia are the current recipients of these grants. Dr Curry is working on "An Analysis of Singapore's Approach to Creating, Identifying, and Taking Advantage of Development Options and Opportunities", and Dr Granrose on "Cross-Cultural Research in Organizational Careers".

Volkswagen Foundation Southeast Asia Fellowships for German Scholars

These fellowships, funded by the Volkswagen Foundation, and open to German scholars, ceased functioning last year, with the last award going to Dr Tilman Schiel of the University of Bielefeld for his work on "Modernization and Paganization: The Development of the 'Modern' State and the Creation of 'Traditional' Societies: The Case of Java" and "*Petani and Priyayi: The Transformation of Rural Java and the Rise of Despotism*".

The Volkswagen Foundation's support for these fellowships came to an end as it is not the Foundation's practice to fund any particular activity in any part of the world beyond an agreed number of years. However, it would be a pity indeed if the highly successful and fruitful links developed between the Institute and German scholars and institutions under the aegis of the Volkswagen Foundation Southeast Asia Fellowships for German Scholars programme were not to be continued and built-upon. With this in mind, the Institute is continuing its efforts to find alternative sources of funding to facilitate German scholarship on Southeast Asia.

Fellowship in Pacific Affairs

Fully conscious of the fact that Southeast Asia is but an integral part of the wider Asia-Pacific, and in view of the growing interdependence and inter-meshing of the region's economies, the

Institute thought it timely that steps be taken to encourage the longer-term and sustained study of Pacific issues. This could perhaps be best attempted through the institution of a fellowship arrangement, open to international competition and to all interested in the affairs of the region. Acting on this the Institute is presently in the process of seeking necessary funding to enable it to establish a "Fellowship in Pacific Affairs".

VISITING FELLOWSHIPS AND ASSOCIATESHIPS

To maintain contact with the scholarly community at large, and to provide a better perspective for the Institute's Southeast Asian fellows and staff, the Institute encourages academics and other specialists from beyond the region to use the Institute as a base for their research on the Asian-Pacific area. Similarly, academics are welcome to spend their sabbaticals here.

Visiting Fellows and Associates do not receive any direct financial support from the Institute, but are provided with some office space as and when available, and access to library and seminar facilities. They are an integral part of the Institute's intellectual and collegiate life and are expected to contribute to the Institute's publications programme as well as deposit in the Institute's Library a copy of any research completed during their affiliation with the Institute.

A list of all Visiting Fellows and Associates at the Institute during 1989/90 is given in Appendix IV.

RESEARCH

The research activities of the Institute have continued to expand steadily and the widening network of researchers associated with the Institute has enabled it to further enhance its status as a major research institution, particularly with regard to studies on ASEAN and the region as a whole.

ASEAN and Pacific Studies

The Institute has perhaps the single largest collection of research materials anywhere on ASEAN. Coupled with this is its long-standing scholarly interest in regionalism and regional affairs generally. The establishment of the ASEAN Economic Research Unit (AERU) and the Regional Strategic Studies Programme (RSSP) — and lately the Japan Study Group — has also enhanced this focus. Given this juxtaposition of suitable source materials and active research interests, it is not surprising that many of the Institute's projects are centred on ASEAN, Southeast Asia as a region, or the wider Asia-Pacific.

In addition to the projects being implemented under the auspices of AERU and the other regional programmes (discussed in the sections that follow), studies relating to the Asia-Pacific include those of Mr Donald L. Reynolds, Dr Sueo Sudo, Dr G.V.C. Naidu, Mr Philip Methven, Mr Hanggi Heinrich Stephan, Mr Jiemian Yang, Dr Harbans L. Dhingra, Dr Richard P. Cronin, Dr Pasuk Phongpaichit, Mr Steven B. Schlossstein, Mr Tan Juay Miang and Mr Suresh Natarajan, Mr Daniel R. Gibson, Dr Gavin W. Jones, Dr Warwick Neville, Dr Nelson Chow, Dr Trinidad S. Osteria, Dr S. Gunasekaran, Professor Ooi Jin Bee, and Dr Norbert Wagner.

Budgetary constraints in the United States and popular pressures in the Philippines for the closure of the U.S. bases in Subic Bay and Clark Air Field have made the future of the American military presence in the Asian-Pacific region highly uncertain. Mr Reynolds' study on "U.S. Forces and Regional Stability in Southeast Asia" analyses the impact on the U.S. force posture of a likely U.S. eviction from the Philippine bases and of Singapore's proffered logistic and other support facilities. It also explores the implications of the Soviet and the Chinese force postures for regional security. A related question that Mr Reynolds addresses is whether the Non-Aligned Movement can be maintained in ASEAN.

With doubts surrounding the future of the hitherto commanding American security presence in the region, and with the Soviet Union beginning to project a lower military posture, defence analysts have begun to predict that a power vacuum might develop in the region, and that the Japanese, Chinese, or Indian navies are likely to try to fill that vacuum.

Dr Sudo in his "Southeast Asia in Japan's Security Policy" traces the historical development of Japan's politico-security relations with the region. Using specific case studies, Dr Sudo shows

that Japan's security role in Southeast Asia has been limited but of late has begun to increase, as exemplified by its "strategic" aid, and its role in the Philippine Multilateral Aid Initiative.

Dr Naidu's concerns are centred on India, specifically the "Indian Navy and Southeast Asia". Apart from analysing the composition of the Indian navy and its capabilities, and making projections of its future, Dr Naidu examines the Indian perception of strategic developments in Southeast Asia as well as Southeast Asian perceptions of India's naval buildup.

Reflecting the continuing debate in Australian academic, media, and official circles concerning the most appropriate balance between military and non-military elements within Australia's regional security policy, Mr Methven's work on "The Relevance of the Australian Military Contribution to Security in Southeast Asia — Perceptions from the Region" addresses several questions. For instance, given the increased importance attributed by Southeast Asian nations to economic security issues, and their movement towards closer forms of local military co-operation, are Australia's established military ties with the region in danger of becoming less relevant? To what extent do Australian critics of the Australian military contribution, in particular through the Five-Power Defence Arrangements, reflect the concerns of regional observers? What do Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, and Thailand want from Australia in terms of the content and style of the Australian military contribution to regional security during the 1990s? To what extent can these requirements be accommodated within a comprehensive Australian regional security policy which balances military and non-military components?

The superpowers' dwindling interest in and ability to project power in the Asian-Pacific region have also led to increased interest in the 1971 ASEAN proposal to establish a Zone of Peace, Freedom, and Neutrality (ZOPFAN). Hailing from Switzerland, Mr Hanggi Heinrich Stephan has a special interest in analysing the ZOPFAN concept as well as the individual ASEAN states' attitudes towards neutrality. In his "ASEAN's Concept of Neutrality within the ZOPFAN Framework" he assesses the preconditions for the realization of ZOPFAN and presents a comparative framework for the analysis of neutrality concepts with special regard to the problem of multiple neutralization or neutrality zones.

Neither the cogency of the security concerns outlined above nor the historic collapse of communism in Eastern Europe — and the United States' and the European Community's consequent

fascination with the economic possibilities therein — has to any significant degree detracted from the singlemost striking phenomenon characterizing the Asian-Pacific region, namely its economic dynamism and the prospects for greater economic gains and co-operation, through organizations such as the recently formed Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC). Yet given the vast economic, social, and political disparities existing among the countries of the region, any attempt at co-operation will, needless to say, be fraught with difficulties. Shanghai-born Mr Jiemian Yang has appropriately focused on these difficulties in his policy-oriented study entitled “The Prospects for Asia-Pacific Co-operation in the 1990s and Beyond”. Mr Yang also examines the kind of institutional and other changes that must be made at the sub-regional, regional, and international levels in order to achieve co-operation. Although the sensitive “China question” has yet to be broached by the countries that have so far been involved in the APEC concept, Mr Yang’s study is intended to help his government formulate its emerging Asian-Pacific policy.

In the same vein Dr Dhingra in his “Canadian Joint Venture Investment Activity in the Asian-Pacific Region: An Empirical Exploration with Special Reference to Financing and Transfer of Technology”, proposes to identify, evaluate, and compare various methods of financing and forms of technology transfer of Canadian joint ventures in selected developed, newly industrializing, and less developed countries of the Asian-Pacific region, and to relate the financing methods and technology transfer forms to the characteristics of the selected countries. In the process the study intends to (a) enhance the practical understanding of design, formation, and negotiation strategies of joint ventures; (b) shed light on the implications in the areas of economic co-operation, business collaboration, risk-sharing, financing of risky ventures, and transfer of technology; and (c) advance policy recommendations for more effective financing and transfer of technology of joint ventures.

Japan’s economic might and its growing profile in the Asia-Pacific naturally feature prominently in any worthwhile understanding of the region. As its aid and investment increases in the region, Japan’s ability to compete with the United States in shaping the structure and functioning of the Asian-Pacific economic, political, and security order is also growing. Dr Cronin in his “Japan’s Expanding Economic Role and Influence in Asia: Implications for the Evolving Asian Economic,



Our Japanese colleagues at ISEAS posing for a photograph at the Library during the visit of Dr Michio Nagai, Chairman of the International House of Japan, (front row, third from the right) and Professor Heitor Gurgulino de Souza, Rector of the United Nations University, Japan, (front row, second from the right) on 10 March 1990.

Political, and Security Order” seeks to determine the longer-term implications of Japan’s New Asian Industries Development Plan (New Aid Plan) and the ASEAN-Japan Development Plan for Tokyo’s influence in the Asian-Pacific region. The longer-term prospects for a direct Japanese security role in Asia, especially in the ASEAN area, and the implications of such a role for the overall structure of the Asian-Pacific economic, political, and security system are examined. Dr Cronin also considers what policy choices by Japan and the United States, both with respect to each other and with respect to other Asian states, will have the most impact on the future of the Asian-Pacific system.

On a narrower plane, Dr Pasuk examines the forces behind the new phase of Japanese investments in ASEAN, beginning in 1985. Using Japanese investments in the manufacturing sector as an illustration, her study “The New Wave of Japanese Investment in ASEAN: Determinants and Prospects” examines the nature and characteristics of these investments and evaluates their probable impact. Dr Pasuk also attempts to predict the future course of Japanese investments.

Next to the Japanese economic miracle, the most-talked about success stories in the Asian-Pacific region are those of South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Singapore — the so-called four “little dragons”. The success of these Asian newly-industrializing economies (NIEs) has not been without impact in the region. Indeed resource-rich Thailand, Malaysia, and Indonesia have shown impressive economic performances in the past few years. They are even tipped to join the ranks of the foregoing NIEs in the 1990s. But as international trade, especially trade between Japan and its major trading partners, becomes more “strategic” or “managed” in nature, will these near-NIEs find a more restrictive external environment in the future? If so, will it be more difficult for them to fully replicate the successes of the NIEs? Mr Schlosstein explores this question in his study entitled “The NIEs of the Nineties: Will Thailand, Malaysia, and Indonesia be Asia’s New Little Dragons?” Mr Schlosstein scrutinizes the political and social systems as well as the economic orientations and conditions in Thailand, Malaysia, and Indonesia in order to assess the likelihood of their attaining NIE status.

Co-ordinated by Dr Ng Chee Yuen, the project on “Development Strategies” has similar concerns relating to the NIEs and near-NIEs, in terms of what they can learn from each other’s

development experiences. Launched with the assistance and co-operation of the Sasakawa Peace Foundation of Japan and bringing together almost twenty researchers from five institutions in ASEAN and South Korea, it explores how regional and international development experiences can be transformed into concrete development policies. This is considered particularly useful in view of the fact that over the next several years, many developing countries will be exploring development policies considered most desirable and conducive to satisfying their specific requirements.

With the increasing globalization of production, and the emergence of the Asian-Pacific region as the fastest growing market for several industry segments, the ASEAN countries will play an increasingly important role as manufacturing bases for many multinational corporations (MNCs). With this trend in mind, Mr Tan Juay Miang and Mr Suresh Natarajan are engaged in the study of "The patterns of MNC Investments in ASEAN". The reasons for the inflow of foreign capital into ASEAN, particularly Malaysia, Singapore, and Thailand, are examined as are the linkages created by such inflows. Messrs Tan and Natarajan also review how the host countries are positioning themselves to cater to the needs of the MNC investors.

Growing internationalization and rapid economic development have in turn wrought far-reaching changes in the political, social, and cultural matrixes of the region, as well as in its physical landscape. These too are the subject of several studies.

Mr Gibson's "International Development Assistance, Government Resettlement Policy, and Ethnic Conflict" is an investigation of how recipient governments sometimes manipulate or circumvent the terms of international development assistance, to pursue domestic political priorities. Specifically, it examines compliance with World Bank lending conditions, especially those involving involuntary resettlement, in South and Southeast Asia. His approach to the study stresses both the importance of domestic politics in the formulation of development policy and the continued capacity of governments to shape policy even when their interests and those of powerful international agents diverge. Thus the role of government may be as important, or more important, than international or foreign influences in explaining the adverse impact of development projects upon politically or economically marginal ethnic groups.

The main objectives of Dr Jones' "Marriage and Marital Dissolution in Islamic Southeast

Asia” are to describe and explain the remarkable changes that have taken place with regard to all aspects of marriage among Southeast Asian Muslim populations since the 1950s. These changes include sharp increases in age at marriage for females, a swing towards self-arranged marriages, narrower age differences between spouses, increase in non-marriage, and sharp declines in the incidence of divorce and polygyny. The study is significant on many levels. To give one example, it will include estimates of the temporal changes in the proportion of children in Muslim families who could be expected to reach their mid-teens in an unbroken family situation. Of broader significance is the issue of why divorce rates are dropping sharply in Southeast Asian Muslim societies at a time when they are rising sharply in the West.

Dr Neville’s “Demographic Ageing in the Countries of ASEAN” analyses the nature of the changing age structure and the more recent impact of declining fertility which has even greater implications for ageing in populations. The study is a comparative one among the six ASEAN countries which, because of the significant differences in the timing of change, display differing characteristics of ageing with differing consequential implications.

As a population of a country matures, care and support of the elderly will make heavy demands on public resources. Most industrialized countries in the West now spend hefty portions of their GNPs on pensions for the retired elderly. But industrializing countries in East and Southeast Asia can ill afford a support system for the elderly, the burden falling on the state. Past studies show that a support system for the elderly that does not actively involve the family is unsatisfactory. Hence Dr Chow in his study “The Chinese Family and the Support of the Elderly in Asia” seeks to determine a financially viable system that countries in East and Southeast Asia can devise. Since several East and Southeast Asian countries have substantial Chinese communities, which have had a strong tradition of family orientation, he will also study the extent to which the family system in Chinese communities is still capable of providing support for its elderly members with a view to proposing a support system that neither neglects the role of the family system nor overburdens family members.

Still on the subject of health and care, Dr Osteria’s two studies, “Socio-Cultural Determinants of Maternal Health: Towards the Formulation of a Participatory Maternal Health Education Programme” and “Community Participation in Malaria Control in Selected Communities in Asia

and the Pacific” plan, as their titles suggest, to explore ways and means of greater involvement of the community, particularly its distaff side, in the care and management of its own health and welfare.

Like ageing and health, cross-border movements of skilled and unskilled personnel — “mind and muscle” as it is sometimes called — have become an increasingly important issue in the region. Therefore Dr Gunasekaran’s “Asian International Migration” is both topical and timely. As ASEAN economies progress into the global economic system they may be well-advised to prepare themselves for the inescapable situation in which their labour forces, both skilled and unskilled, will become increasingly cosmopolitan and mobile, with all the consequent social, economic, and political problems. Such a possibility, if anything only underscores the need for an accurate assessment of the destination-specific volume and skill composition of the cross-border flows, as well as of policies at both ends of the flows which shape these patterns, the underlying motivations, and the economic, political, and bilateral issues that are engendered.

Questions relating to “environment” and “quality of life” are also rapidly coming to the forefront in the wake of rising aspirations and standards of living. Indeed “environment” and its interfacing with development is looming large not only in domestic debates but in international negotiating chambers as well, thus beginning to impinge on the very well-being of nation states. Professor Ooi’s “Tropical Deforestation: The Tyranny of Time” and Dr Wagner’s “Environment and Economic Development in Southeast Asia” are reflections of this emerging interest.

Professor Ooi’s main objective is to look at the problems of tropical deforestation from the temporal perspective, a perspective that he says “has not been addressed by other researchers on deforestation”. The study thus promises to add a new dimension to current research and draw attention to the fact that it is more complex than appears at first glance because deforestation is currently taking place in a context where (a) Third World populations are increasing at exponential rates; and (b) Third World debts are extremely high and have to be serviced. Third World countries with significant forested areas have therefore little choice but to exploit their forest resources to provide capital to support their populations, to service their debts, and where surpluses are available, to use them for development purposes. Professor Ooi focuses on these issues with emphasis, as noted, on the time factor involved in attempts to resolve them.

Dr Wagner's "Environment and Economic Development in Southeast Asia" will involve several researchers, with Dr Wagner being the co-ordinator for the project as a whole. The topics to be covered include national environment protection policies, economics of environmental protection, property rights of natural resources, conservation of tropical forests, and international environmental concerns and conventions and their implications for trade between developed and developing countries. Work will proceed in two stages — the first being the convening of a workshop to finalize research questions and modalities, and the second the actual investigations. Quite apart from its intrinsic merits this project is expected to point out issues that demand further study and action.

Brunei Studies

Interest in Negara Brunei Darussalam has certainly increased over the last few years. This trend is likely to accelerate with the growing presence and involvement of the country in regional affairs.

The Institute on its part has already been taking steps to encourage the greater involvement of scholars and other specialists from Brunei in its activities. A good start in this direction has been the growing participation of Bruneians in the Institute's research meetings and seminars. During 1989/90 these participants included Pengiran Anak Dato Seri Laila Jasa Puteh, Permanent Secretary II, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Dato Paduka Lim Jock Seng, Permanent Secretary, ASEAN-Brunei Darussalam, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Dato Paduka Haji Mohd Alimin bin Haji Abdul Wahab, Permanent Secretary (Policy and Administration), Ministry of Defence; Pehin Major-General Dato Haji Mohammad Haji Daud, Chief of the Armed Forces Staff, Royal Brunei Armed Forces; Lieutenant-Colonel Haji Sharbini bin Haji Sunggoh, Staff Officer I, Directorate of Intelligence and Security, Ministry of Defence; Dayanku Hajjah Urai Pengiran Ali, Director, Economic Development Board, Ministry of Finance; and Tuan Haji Yusof bin Haji Abd Hamid, Director-General, ASEAN-Brunei Darussalam, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Bruneians are also represented on a number of the Institute's research advisory and executive committees. For instance, Datin Hajjah Jusnani Haji Lawie, Director of the Economic Planning

Unit, Ministry of Finance, is a member of the Regional Advisory Committee of the ASEAN Economic Research Unit (AERU), and Professor Sharom Ahmat, Permanent Academic Adviser, Universiti Brunei Darussalam, a member of the Executive Committee of the Southeast Asian Studies Program (SEASP).

The Institute was happy too to be of assistance to Mrs Sofiah Haji Mohd Taha, Research Officer, Ministry of Defence, during her attachment to the ISEAS library during June. Likewise, it offered assistance to Mr Sidek B. Ali, Diplomatic Officer, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, whilst he was a Visiting Fellow in connection with work on his thesis “Brunei Darussalam’s Defence and Security Perspective” for a Master of Arts degree in Strategic Studies from the Australian National University.

Additionally, the Institute has since 1981 regularly sought to cover at least some of the developments in Brunei in its annual review, *Southeast Asian Affairs*, with this year’s contribution being by Dr Zainal Kling on “The Changing International Image of Brunei”.

Indonesian Studies

As is a regular feature at the Institute now, Indonesia was the subject of several projects during the year. These included the studies of Mrs Dewi Fortuna Anwar, Dr Ngandani, Mr Maxwell Ronald Lane, Dr Yoon Hwan Shin, Dr Sjahrir, Mr Armin G. Taubert, Mrs Ulrike Frings, and Dr Tilman Schiel.

Mrs Anwar’s “Major Asian Powers and Southeast Asian Security: Indonesia’s Perceptions of China and Japan” seeks to evaluate the extent to which Indonesia’s earlier perceptions and expectations of the two major Asian Powers had been modified in the recent past, in the light of the growing economic and other exchanges, especially with regard to China.

The subject of both Dr Ngandani’s and Mr Lane’s studies is leadership, though Dr Ngandani’s focus is leadership and national security and Mr Lane’s the politics of succession.

In his “Leadership and National Security in Indonesia: Institutional Aspects of the Indonesian Officer Corps as Contributing Factors”, Dr Ngandani discusses (a) the historical background of the “Indonesian officers corps” (i.e., active and retired high-ranking military officers who are still

in leadership positions and who influence national security matters) and its role and achievements in the practice of leadership and in the management of national security affairs in Indonesia; (b) the Indonesian officer corps as a system: institutional aspects and the functional relationship with ABRI; (c) the dual function of ABRI and its ramifications for the Indonesian officer corps; (d) the Indonesian officer corps within the state system of Indonesia and the perceptions of it by Indonesian intellectuals and grass-roots leaders; and (e) the overall dynamization and stabilization factors in the conduct of leadership and in the management of national security affairs in Indonesia.

The study is based on written materials and interviews with officials, academics, media personnel, and others.

Mr Lane's "The Politics of Succession in Indonesia" seeks to elucidate the political debate and struggle around the questions of whether, when, by whom, and how President Soeharto will be replaced. Such analyses, it is hoped, will contribute to an understanding of the direction of political and economic change in Indonesia, especially with regard to possibilities in a post-Suharto period.

The studies by Dr Sjahrir, Dr Yoon, and Mr Taubert are all concerned with the nature of the Indonesian economic experiment, the first two giving centrality of attention to the role of Chinese Indonesians in this process, albeit in different contexts.

In his "Growth, Inequality, and Structural Change: The Case of Indonesia", Dr Sjahrir divides his investigations into three parts. The first part concentrates on the issue or condition of inequality and poverty. The second is a description and analysis of economic policies, their formulation, implementation, and changes since the mid-1960s to the present. In his third part, among other things, Dr Sjahrir looks at the issue of conglomerates. The accumulation process in Indonesia has produced the tripling of national income in the last two decades. At the micro firm level, the accumulation process has also produced large-scale firms. However, as most of the large-scale firms are owned by Chinese Indonesians, this dominance of the Chinese has become much more than a social and economic issue.

Dr Yoon's "Role of Elites and Intellectuals in Creating Capitalist Hegemony: A Case Study of Post-Oil Indonesia" examines the *ideological* efforts of Indonesian intellectuals and élites to

justify the increasing shift of contemporary Indonesia's economic system towards capitalism. These efforts have also been aimed at alleviating or preventing a possible erosion of political legitimacy, which can be expected as a result of economic liberalization. The reforms in progress are very likely to elevate the more experienced and entrepreneurial businessmen, who are generally ethnic Chinese, to a more conspicuous position in society, while putting greater financial pressure on already hard-pressed indigenous businessmen. The growth of indigenous entrepreneurship has been due largely to the generous policy support and government spending facilitated by Indonesia's oil revenues. But these have been declining of late. This contrast between the two business and entrepreneurial groups in Indonesia, in terms of economic performance and outlook, may bring about social and political tensions in the country where the political situation has been greatly influenced by the nationalist sentiment of the indigenous populace.

Forming part of his doctoral dissertation, Mr Taubert's "Ekonomi Pancasila — A Model of Modernization and Development on an Indigenous Cultural Basis?" starts with the question: is there any influence of culture on policy of development and modernization in Indonesia? If so, what is the nature of this influence? Indonesia is one of the countries which claim to have an indigenous approach to development and modernization — Pancasila. Pancasila is said to have its roots in Indonesian traditional culture and to be an expression of traditional cultural values. Mr Taubert's research accordingly focuses on the economic aspects of Pancasila and seeks out links between the economic and culturally specific elements in it. His analysis will throw light on whether Pancasila is really a concept in its own right or just an ideology for the legitimation of the *status quo*, as is often stated by its critics.

In her "Historical Origins and Organizational Forms of Specific NGOs in Indonesia and Their Roles and Functions in Social Development", Mrs Ulrike Frings has chosen to concentrate on two specific non-governmental organizations (NGOs) with Islamic and nationalistic roots. Her investigations will highlight the "significance of traditional conditions" stimulating the emergence and development of the older, "traditional" NGOs, as compared with the origins and patterns of "today's so-called NGOs as well as their relevance for social development".

Dr Schiel has for a number of years been investigating the question of how "traditional"

really is the traditional Javanese society. Whenever attempts have been made to historically reconstruct societal development, the same problem has kept reappearing: much of the work done in this field either is marred by Euro-centric thought patterns or exhibits a particular slant as a consequence of analytical procedures which were developed in a European context. Dr Schiel's approach in his "Modernization and Paganization: The Development of the 'Modern' State and the Creation of 'Traditional' Societies: The Case of Java", on the other hand, draws on the concept of "strategic groups" as well as recent writings in social history, sociology, and cultural anthropology. This he hopes will lead to the establishment of an outline of the dynamics of social development in the "longue durée", and to "traditional" society being delineated as "invented tradition". The study has been submitted to the Institute to be considered for publication as a monograph.

In addition, Dr Schiel has completed another study dealing with a related issue, "*Petani and Priyayi: The Transformation of Rural Java and the Rise of Despotism*". In this shorter work, he notes that the "closed corporate village community" is a widely accepted ideal type for understanding traditional peasant society. He argues, however, that the existence of the "typical" corporate village is questionable and suggests that villages may be more usefully viewed as open systems within a greater socio-political environment and, accordingly, corporate villages may in fact assume different forms depending on state development. This and other related issues are examined through a consideration of different forms of corporate villages, the role of trade, different forms of the state, as well as changing notions of the state and how they were applied in colonial times, with particular reference to Java. This paper has already been published in the February 1990 issue of the Institute's journal, *SOJOURN: Social Issues in Southeast Asia*.

Indonesians were well represented among the visitors and research fellows at the Institute during the year. They included Mr Ahmad Dermawan Habir, Mrs Dewi F. Anwar, Mr Hari Poerwanto, Dr Mochtar Kusuma-Atmadja, Mr Mundardjito, Dr Ngandani, and Major-General K. Soemargono. Several Indonesians figured prominently in the Institute's seminars, meetings, and committees, including Mr Abdoel Raoef Soehoed, Mr Agus Tarmidzi, Dr Djisman S. Simandjuntak, Dr Dorodjatun Kuntjoro-Jakti, Mr Faisal Basri, Dr Hadi Soesastro, Professor Harsja W. Bachtiar, Dr Hasjim

Djalal, Ms Ida Nuraini Hasni, Colonel Ishak Prawiradilaga, Dr Jusuf Wanandi, Professor Koen-tjaraningrat, Dr Manasse Malo, Dr Mochtar Kusuma-Atmadja, Dr Mochtar Pabottingi, Dr Noerhadi Magetsari, Mr Sabam Siagian, Dr Ir M. Sadli, Dr Saporinah Sadli, Lieutenant-General (Rtd) Sayidiman Suryohadiprojo, Brigadier-General (Rtd) Soedibyo, Dr Soedjati Djiwandono, Colonel Sudjai, Dr Suhadi Mangkusuwondo, Mr Syahid A. Boenjamin, and Dr Wijaya Adi.

Kampuchean Studies

Unsettled conditions in Kampuchea are continuing to rule out any worthwhile scholarly activity or field-work. Even so, almost all of the small group of scholars interested in Kampuchea are outside Southeast Asia. This only compounds the problem of the relative neglect of the country and the difficulties of securing any reliable information and analyses — a situation that, needless to say, should be urgently remedied. In the meantime, the Institute continues to include coverage of Kampuchea in its annual *Southeast Asian Affairs*, with this year's contribution coming from Mr Eero Palmujoki, and entitled "Diplomacy over the Kampuchean Question".

Additionally, the Institute is again exploring the possibility of attracting a Kampuchean national or *émigré* to the Institute for a period of sustained study on Kampuchea.

Laotian Studies

Laos, like Kampuchea, deserves special attention as well, though the situation appears to be relatively more promising. During the year the Institute welcomed the Laotian husband and wife team of Dr Pheuiphanh Ngaosyvathn and Dr Mayoury Ngaosyvathn as Research and Visiting Fellows, respectively.

Dr Pheuiphanh Ngaosyvathn in his planned book-length work, "At Odds and All Love: The Lao-Thai Kith and Kin Politics", aims to explore the intricacies of Lao-Thai relations, which he feels are perhaps best characterized as a "love-loathe twirl" or a "tragedy and comedy with its drifts to abrasive sentimentality and explosive emotion". By "dispassionating the issue", it may still be possible to get at the underlying realities involved. To this end, he plans to examine

“the four ingredients which make the Lao-Thai relations so unique”. These are the racial commonness, the cultural factors, and the economic and geo-strategic underpinnings.

Dr Mayoury Ngaosyvathn is working on two studies, namely, “The Position of Women in Laos — A Comparative Perspective” and “Individual Soul, National Identity: The Baci-Sou Khuan of the Lao”. In the former, Dr Mayoury attempts to delineate the social and economic position and role of women in the larger societal context, a hitherto little-studied topic in Laos. This entails, amongst other things, an examination of the legal status and rights of women, their importance as a resource in the developmental process, and how this may be enhanced. Given that there are few or no precedents for the study of such issues in Laos, Dr Mayoury will draw on insights from similar studies conducted elsewhere in Southeast Asia — hence her comparative perspective on the position of women in Laos. In her second study, Dr Mayoury is further refining her ideas, developed previously, on the relationship between a ubiquitous “soul calling” ceremony widely practised in Laos (even after the establishment of the Lao People’s Democratic Republic in 1975), and the notion of a Laotian ethnic and national identity. In exploring this relationship, she also traces changes in the ceremony, namely partial secularization and the incorporation of socialist values, which have been accompanied by reinterpretations of national identity in the contemporary socio-political context of Laos.

Laos and the Institute have also continued to benefit from the presence in Vientiane of Dr Ng Shui Meng, former Senior Fellow at the Institute and currently working with UNICEF. Dr Ng’s latest contribution is included in *Southeast Asian Affairs 1990* under the title “Laos: Taking the Pragmatic Road”.

Malaysian Studies

The Institute’s well established interest in Malaysian studies was well reflected in this year’s work, with no less than eleven studies having Malaysia as their focus, including those of Ms Pan Yi Ning, Mr Michio Kimura, Dr Wong Mee Lian, Mr Selvakumaran Ramachandran, Mr Oh Myung-Seok, Dr Wong Tai Chee, Mr Suelo Kuwahara, Dr Trevor Ling, Dr Mohamed Yusoff Ismail, Dr Ungku Maimunah Mohd Tahir, and Mr Adnan bin Haji Mohd Nawang.

Ms Pan's "China-Malaysia Relations by the Year 2000: The Ethnic Chinese Dimension" is a futuristic study based on developments in this relationship over the past several decades. Of particular significance are questions relating to the Malaysian Chinese identity, their role in the economy, the Malaysian Government's policy towards the Chinese and China, and the likely impact of all of these on the form and substance of the Sino-Malaysian relationship by the year 2000.

In his study "The Formation and Transformation of Business Groups in Singapore and Malaysia", Mr Kimura traces and analyses the growth of business groups in the context of the economic development of Singapore and Malaysia since the end of the 1960s, and examines their roles in the future economic development of the two countries. Business groups, for purposes of this study, are defined as groups of companies which generally have a holding company at their apex, which in turn controls its subsidiaries and associate companies in various fields, mainly through ownership of shares and/or interlocking directorships.

Social scientists and developmentalists have time and again recommended that women should be more involved in the developmental process. However, there is a scarcity of material on *how* they can be involved in this process. An in-depth knowledge of community structures and the dynamics that would support women's involvement in health and development and an understanding of the decision-making mechanism of women are prerequisites for their successful involvement in development efforts. It is in this context that Dr Wong in her study "The Role of Women in Community Development: A Case Study among the Berawans of Sarawak" analyses the development of women's capabilities in roles outside their domestic sphere.

The main objective of Mr Ramachandran's "Plantation Sector and the Marginalization of Labour with Special Reference to Malaysia" is to analyse the extent to which and the manner in which labourers have been marginalized and relegated to the fringes with respect to the wider Malaysian society which surrounds them. This aspect of the plantation economy, Mr Ramachandran points out, has been relatively ignored by researchers, and needs rectification.

Mr Oh looks at another relatively "marginal" segment of the Malaysian rubber industry, namely the Malay small-holders. Under the title "Malay Rubber Smallholders in Transition", he analyses various aspects of the smallholding production of rubber, including (a) land ownership and

inheritance; (b) composition and division of family labour; (c) types of hired labour; (d) dependence on market economy. Such an approach, Mr Oh hopes, will allow him to shift from the technical or purely economic aspects of rubber smallholders — which have been the emphasis of much of the previous research on the subject — to ‘institutional’ and ‘relational’ aspects of rubber smallholders.

Dr Wong’s “Land Use Planning and Management: The Case of Kuala Lumpur” forms part of a larger region-wide investigation into the dynamics of urban management, and addresses such questions as how has the land-use pattern of Kuala Lumpur evolved since Malaysia’s independence in 1957, and why has it taken this path? How has the City Council of Kuala Lumpur reacted to the city’s rapid expansion? What measures of management have been undertaken to regulate the “chaotic” growth and, under the New Economic Policy, have facilitated the involvement of the *bumiputra*? What has been the outcome of urban management in Kuala Lumpur? And what other measures are needed to improve it?

Mr Kuwahara’s study, in contrast to Dr Wong’s, concentrates on a village in Rembau in the southern half of the Malay Peninsula. Entitled “Titian Akar: Socio-Economic Change in a Matrilineal Malay Village in Rembau”, its objectives are (a) to trace, historically, the change from rice cultivation to total dependence on rubber; and (b) to clarify the implications of the accompanying socio-economic changes in the context of a matrilineal village.

In his project on “Malaysian Buddhism”, Dr Ling brings out the significance and role of Buddhism in the Malay Peninsula, in both early and modern times. He also examines Buddhist practices in contemporary Malaysia, and assesses the educational, cultural, economic, social, and political impact of Buddhism on Malay society.

Though quite distinct, but nevertheless related to Dr Ling’s broader objectives, is Dr Mohamed Yusoff Ismail’s “Buddhism and Ethnicity: Social Organization of a Buddhist Temple in Kelantan”. According to Dr Yusoff, the Siamese (i.e., Thai) Buddhist religion of the Theravada tradition, as embodied in the long-established institution of the temple and monkhood, has been part of the rural scene in Kelantan for several hundred years. Yet little has been said about how this form of Buddhism has been able to exist in a cultural and social context which is predominantly Malay and Muslim. In his case study, Dr Yusoff argues that for the Siamese in Kelantan, Theravada

Buddhism underwrites Siamese ethnic identity. However, paradoxically, the Siamese and their Buddhist temple are partly dependent on financial and moral support from the Chinese community in Kelantan. Overall, then, Dr Yusoff's study is concerned with the intricate processes of ethnic identification and boundary maintenance as it evolves around temple organization and the management of rituals in Kelantan, a state in Malaysia renowned for being staunchly Islamic.

Also concerned with issues in ethnicity, but from a different perspective, is Dr Ungku Maimunah Mohd Tahir's study of "Ethnicity and the National Literature in Malaysia", completed early in the year. Dr Maimunah elucidates the definition of "national literature" in the Malaysian context, and explores the debates entailed in its formulation, as well as the manifestations in it of ethnicity. In so doing, she examines the significance of ethnicity and related issues in the national literature of Malaysia and the historical processes by which they have come to colour the literary arena. Her conclusions should also be of assistance to her current investigations on "Language and Literature Policies in Malaysia: Implementation and Social and Political Implications" under her Rockefeller Foundation Reflections on Development award.

In the same vein, Mr Adnan bin Haji Mohd Nawang's work, "The People Who Shaped Malay Development: A Commentary, with Special Reference to Za'ba's Thought, on Malay Progress", describes the processes of change in the political thought of Malay society, from the nineteenth century to the late 1950s. Among other aspects this study explains the development of political ideas as perceived through the classical texts (for example, *Sejarah Melayu* and other Malay *hikayat*); writings of Munsyi Abdullah; of Syed Sheikh Al-Hadi and Za'ba; of Abdul Rahim Kajai, Ishak Haji Muhammad and Dr Burhanuddin; and of Dato' Onn and Tunku Abdul Rahman. The study contributes to an understanding of how these people who shaped Malay thought came to terms with the continued dominance of the powerful external forces of British colonialism on the one hand and the conflict that arose among the various political groups during that period, on the other.

In addition to the seven Research Fellows at the Institute during the year — Mr Adnan bin Haji Mohd Nawang, Dr Ungku Maimunah Mohd Tahir, Dr Mohamed Yusoff Ismail, Mr Selvakumaran Ramachandran, Dr Toh Kin Woon, Dr Wan Kadir bin Che Man, and Dr Wong Mee Lian — Malaysians were fully represented in the various working committees of the Institute,

and at its seminars and meetings. Participants in these included Major-General Abdul Rashid bin Raja Badiozaman, Mr Abdul Kadir Deen, Dato Ajit Singh, Mr Azmat Kamaludin, Mr Chamil Wariya, Dr Stephen Chee, Dato' Paduka Daim Zainuddin, Tan Sri Ghazali bin Shafie, Dr Goh Ban Lee, General Tan Sri Hashim Mohd Ali, Dr Kamal Salih, Mr Paul Low Seng Kuan, Ambassador Mohamed Haron, Dato Mohamed Sopiie, Professor Mohamed Ariff, Datuk Dr Mokhzani bin Abdul Rahim, Dr Munir Majid, Dr Noordin Sopiie, Major-General Dato' Othman bin Haron, Dr Paridah bte Abd Samad, Dr Shamsul Amri Baharuddin, Ms Suhaini Aznam, Mr Tan Eu Chye, Professor Diraja Ungku A. Aziz, Dr Zainal Aznam Yusof, and Dr Zakaria Haji Ahmad.

Myanmar (Burma) Studies

Myanmar or Burma is attracting greater scholarly attention. It is perhaps too early to be certain what all this portends, but any fresh illumination of the Myanmar scene is to be hailed and supported. In this light, the Institute is all the more pleased to report that several studies have been completed or are in progress at the Institute, including those of Dr Mya Than, Mr Tin Maung Maung Than, Mr Nobuyoshi Nishizawa, and Mr U Thaw Kaung.

The editing of the monograph on "Myanmar Dilemmas and Options: The Challenge of Economic Transition in the 1990s" was completed by Dr Mya Than and his collaborator, Dr Joseph L.H. Tan, during the year. The monograph identifies the major issues concerning the role of the state in economic management; the new directions in resource, agricultural, and industrial development; and the challenges arising from the opening up of the economy to the stimuli of external trade and capital movement. Contributors include not only Myanmar economists inside and outside the country but also foreign specialists who analyse the different aspects of Myanmar's economic development from both macro- and micro-level perspectives.

Dr Mya Than also completed his contribution on "Agriculture in Myanmar: What Has Happened to Asia's Rice Bowl?" for *Southeast Asian Affairs 1990*. He is currently working on two other projects, one dealing with urban management in Myanmar, and the other with Myanmar's infrastructure.

Mr Tin Maung Maung Than completed his manuscript on "Burma's National Security and



Miss Ch'ng Kim See, the Librarian, briefed His Excellency Dr Pe Thein, Minister for Health and Education; Mr Win Maung, Director-General, Higher Education; and Dr Kan Tun, Deputy Director, Ministry of Health, Myanmar, during their visit to ISEAS on 9 February 1990.

Defence Posture" which was published in the June issue of the Institute's journal, *Contemporary Southeast Asia*. His "Sangha and Sasana in Contemporary Burma" in turn is to form part of the collection of contributions on "Contemporary Trends in Buddhist Southeast Asia", which Dr Trevor Ling is editing for the Institute for publication.

In his "Economic Development of Burma in the Colonial Period", Mr Nobuyoshi Nishizawa shows that colonial development in Myanmar created major problems, in spite of impressive growth in quantitative terms. He makes it clear that a proper understanding of this colonial pattern of development is "essential for understanding the current economy and economic policies of Burma".

Of a somewhat different genre is the work of Mr U Thaw Kaung, the Chief Librarian, Universities Central Library, Myanmar. He was able to spend three months at the Institute as a Visiting Librarian. During this time he not only assisted the ISEAS Library with the cataloguing of its Myanmar materials but also wrote a 43-page report, "The Myanmar Collection of the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies Library". It is a thorough review of the materials in the Myanmar language, as well as of books on Myanmar in English and other European languages in the ISEAS Library, and recommends measures for improvement.

The Institute was privileged too to receive a number of distinguished visitors from Myanmar, including Colonel Dr Pe Thein, Minister for Health and Education; Dr Aung Tun Thet, Director-General, Planning and Statistics; Dr Kan Tun, Deputy Director, Directorate of Health; Dr Khin Maung Win, Director-General, Vocational Education; Mr Kyi Win, Personal Assistant to Minister, Ministry of Health and Education; Dr Maung Maung, Former President of Myanmar; and Mr Win Maung, Director-General, Higher Education.

Philippine Studies

Despite a development strategy that has seen a massive restructuring of the Philippine economy that was accompanied by an extensive reconstruction of the political apparatus, the country's wealth has remained concentrated: the richest 20 per cent still own as much as 53 per cent of the country's productive resources, and the poorest 20 per cent, still a mere 5 per cent. Given

this social configuration, the question that Dr Elizabeth U. Eviota asks in her study “Class, State, and Development in the Philippines” is: why have such social disparities persisted? If the ultimate objective of development is economic growth with redistribution, then why was it not achieved?

In terms of the political empowerment of women, the Philippines can be considered the most advanced and progressive among the countries of Southeast Asia. Female participation in policy-making covers both the executive and legislative branches. Aside from the Presidency, women also hold positions in Cabinet, Congress, and the House of Representatives. With this as background, Dr Socorro L. Reyes’ “Women and Public Policy Advocacy in the Philippines” explores the kind of relationship that exists between women in policy-making positions in government and women’s public policy advocacy groups, and whether in fact the women’s agenda is advanced by this feminization of political power.

Dr Steven Rood’s “The ‘Mini-Marshall Plan’ for the Philippines” begins with a brief look at how the “Marshall” plans fit into U.S. foreign relations — starting with the original post-World War II plan for Europe, and then at the attempted repetitions of this triumph. This exercise draws comparisons between the current effort and its namesake. It follows the genesis of the “mini-Marshall Plan” from the first considerations to the formal public proposal by U.S. legislators in late 1987, through its transformation to an avowedly “Multi-lateral Assistance Initiative” (MAI) by mid-1988, to its final operationalization as the “Philippine Assistance Program” (PAP) in 1989. Such a backdrop allows the examination of the Philippine domestic manouvrrings surrounding the PAP during 1989, as it became clear that something formal was going to happen. There is also an elaboration of the connections between the MAI/PAP and the U.S. bases presence in the Philippines. The study concludes with some remarks about the position of Japan, and how the PAP fits into, and further affects, the political economy of the Philippines.

In the early hours of the first day of December 1989, military elements out to topple the government launched simultaneous attacks on various government and military installations. For more than a week, the whole nation was once again gripped by an intense and violent power play, so far the bloodiest and most serious. The purpose of Mr John L.V. Avila’s “A Gathering Crisis in the Philippines” is to take a closer look at the underlying factors that led to the

December putsch. It dwells on the events that transpired before the month of December and the responses meant to address the problems following the failed coup.

The past few years have seen the evolution of new schemes to convert sovereign debt into equity (“debt-equity swaps”), or to sell sovereign debt back to the original country-borrowers (“buy-backs”). In March 1989, the prospect of officially co-ordinated debt relief emerged, as U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Nicholas Brady announced a write-down “plan” and called for IMF and World Bank support. The first part of Dr Michael Bowe and Dr James W. Dean’s study on “Debt Conversion and Debt Relief: Prospects for the Philippines” reviews current theoretical analysis of debt conversion and debt relief. The second part examines the prospects for debt conversion and debt relief in the Philippines and focuses on two issues: (a) the reasons for the apparent failure of the Philippines’ debt-equity swap programme; and (b) the prospects for debt conversion and debt relief in future. Theoretical results from the first part of the study are then used to analyse whether debt conversion and debt relief is likely to foster investment in the Philippines.

The year also saw the publication of more than half-a-dozen articles on the Philippines in the Institute’s journals dealing with political, economic, and social issues. Among them were “The Malaysian-Philippine Maritime Disputes” by Lee Yong Leng; “Leadership Change and National Security in the Philippines: 1983–88” by David Timberman; and “The Effects of the U.S. Military Bases on the Philippine Economy” by William E. Berry.

Several participants from the Philippines were present at the Institute’s seminars, workshops, and other meetings. These included Professor Florian Albuero, Colonel Ernesto Amor, Dr Wilfredo Arce, Mr Reynaldo O. Arcilla, Dr Thelma Corcega, Mr Adrian E. Cristobal, Dr Enrique Esteban, Ms Ma Zinnia F. Godinez, Ms Maria Victoria Gochoco-Perez, Dr Antonio de Jesus, Dr Felipe Miranda, Dr Nestor M. Nisperos, Dr J.C. Parrenas, Major Reynaldo V. Silvestre, and Dr Bernardo M. Villegas.

Additionally, while Dr Jose V. Abueva, President, University of the Philippines, and Dr Florian A. Albuero, Professor of Economics, University of the Philippines, continued to be members of the Institute’s Regional Advisory Council and of the Regional Advisory Committee of AERU respectively, Professor Carolina G. Hernandez, Director, Center for Integrative and Development

Studies, University of the Philippines, served on the Advisory Committee of the RSSP, Professor Wilfredo F. Arce, Director of the Institute of Philippine Culture, Ateneo de Manila University, on the Regional Committee of SISEA, and Dr Nicanor G. Tiongson, Artistic Director, Cultural Center of the Philippines, on the Executive Committee of SEASP.

Singapore Studies

With the exception of that of Dr Garry Rodan, all the studies on Singapore were clustered around three themes: management; religion; and the Malays in the Republic.

Following up on his book, *The Political Economy of Singapore's Industrialization*, published in London in 1989, the aim of Dr Rodan's "The Changing Economic Role of the Singapore State" is to describe and explain the recent shift in government policy towards less direct intervention in the economy. More particularly, it focuses on how such developments relate to the government's strategy to promote industrialization.

A number of important and interesting questions can be asked in the course of such investigations. Why has the government decided to consider ways of winding down some of its traditional forms of involvement in the economy? What sort of economic liberalizations are considered most important and why? Is the declaration of greater economic liberalization being matched by policy implementation? How significant are these policy shifts for the state's role in economic/ industrial development: are we witnessing a fundamental change in the economic philosophy of the government or just a minor adjustment to economic strategy?

Singapore has also been the subject of a number of management-oriented studies. Three such studies that are worthy of note here are those of Mr Thomas Menkhoff, Mr Wolfgang Jamann, and Dr Edith C. Yuen. Both Mr Menkhoff ("Trade Routes, Trust, and Traders: Chinese Small Businesses in Singapore and Their External Trading Relations") and Mr Jamann ("The Organizational Development of Chinese Family-Based Trading Firms in Singapore") view Chinese small businesses in Singapore as a microcosm of Chinese trading practices in Southeast Asia and therefore are studying the business practices and organizational concepts of various Chinese petty entrepreneurs in Singapore. Although their approaches and some of their premises vary



Brigadier-General George Yeo (left), Singapore's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and Finance, talking to (from left to right) Dr Mohd Yusoff Ismail, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia; Dr Ngandani, Universitas Padjadjaran, Indonesia; and Mr Jalil Miswardi, ISEAS Research Associate, during his visit to the Institute in December 1989. Accompanying him were Mr Peter Chan, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Mr Er Kwong Wah, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Education; and Mr Kishore Mahbubani, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

somewhat, one of their primary aims is to determine how these small businesses are coping with the process of modernization and with competition from Western and multinational companies.

Dr Yuen's thesis is that "of all the managerial functions, the personnel function is perhaps the most ambiguous one. The range of activities typically associated with personnel management is very diverse and the function of the personnel department is often vaguely defined in many organizations. The lack of a clear definition of the personnel function is due, in part, to the history of its development". The objectives of her project on "Perceptions of the Role of Personnel Management in Organizations" thus include defining what is personnel management in practice and identifying discrepancies in expectations about personnel management.

Shifting to the field of religion, Mr Mark Edwin Gilchrist in his "Singaporean Inter-religious and Political Dialogue on Religious/Ethical Education and the Search for a Societal Ethical System" uses interviews with religious, education, and political officials to supplement readings "in order to search out and understand a cross spectrum of the opinions on educational and ethical issues in this multi-cultural, religious, and ethnic society". Special emphasis is placed on how the process of dialogue and consultation functions in Singapore, both within and among political, ministerial, educational, and religious circles, with reference to these issues.

Taking the historical development of Singapore and its progressive internationalization as her point of departure, Ms Petra Weyland in her "International Muslim Networks and Islam in Singapore" argues that the economic nature of such global integration is always accompanied by the transmission of ideas, values, and ideologies. Religion and religious organizations are part of this phenomenon and Ms Weyland examines specifically the development of the All-Malayan Muslim Missionary Society, popularly known as Jamiyah, and its changing role in a rapidly developing Singapore. She traces the growth of Jamiyah from its founding by a highly charismatic leader and patron with traditional teacher-pupil ties to its development into a sophisticated religious body, with "modern party-like organizational forms", employing rationalized methods in the dissemination of ideas and knowledge. Jamiyah's development, however, has relied on an equally pragmatic and rationally organized network on a regional and international level which, to a large extent, derives its impetus from Saudi Arabian organizations and it is these latter institutions which have been vital in the development of Jamiyah.

The Malays in Singapore are the subject of studies by Ms Sukmawati bte Haji Sirat, Ms Lily Zubaidah bte Rahim, and Ms Suriani Suratman.

Ms Sukmawati's research "Trends in Malay Leadership in Singapore" investigates developments in Malay leadership in Singapore *vis-à-vis* the "role of the Malay leaders *qua* Malay leaders". It also assesses their effectiveness, including whether they have, as their critics assert, "compromised the position of the Malays", and thus led to "the slow process of development of the Singapore Malays".

The principal focus of Ms Lily Zubaidah's parallel study on "The Dynamics of Malay Politics: A Study of the Political Strengths and Weaknesses of an Indigenous Minority Community" is the potential sources of political strengths which the Malay community possesses and the reasons why these strengths have not been effectively channelled into the mainstream of the political process. In addition, the research will analyse the web of constraints faced by the community and its disparate leaders in effectively articulating Malay concerns and interests within the parameters of Singapore's meritocratic and multiracial society.

Ms Suriani's "Reconstructing the Malay Woman: The Case of Singapore" looks at the ongoing "construction and reconstruction" of the Malay woman, taking into account the intervening historical, social, and political factors. The central issue is the "locating and understanding of what being a Malay woman and being a Malay means in the Singapore context".

The year also saw the completion of the Institute's five-year project on the moulding of modern Singapore. Co-ordinated by the Director of the Institute, Professor K.S. Sandhu, and Professor Paul Wheatley, Irving B. Harris Professor of Social Thought in the University of Chicago, it culminated in the publication of a 1134-page book entitled *Management of Success: The Moulding of Modern Singapore*. In it fifty-six authors provide a structured collection of analytical reflections on how the island of Singapore has been transformed from a colony into a thriving, modern, secular, independent republic. The book offers the most comprehensive evaluation of the achievements of the government and people of Singapore published to date. An outline of the colonial context is followed successively by evaluations of government policy and practice, the restructuring of the economy and accompanying social changes, concomitant modifications in the cultural matrix, and the way in which Singapore is responding to the information revolution



Mr S. Rajaratnam, Distinguished Senior Fellow, addressing guests at the launching of the Institute's book Management of Success: The Moulding of Modern Singapore, edited by Professor Paul Wheatley (above centre) and Professor K.S. Sandhu (above right).

and the changing international environment. It is hoped that the book will serve as a benchmark from which to assess what has been achieved, in what manner, at what cost, and with what implications for the future of the Republic and other developing nations.

Thai Studies

Thailand has been reassessing its foreign policy and security imperatives at least since the American defeat and withdrawal from Indochina in 1975. On the one hand there has been a loosening of the close links with the United States and on the other the seeking of more friendly relations with China and the Indochinese states. Mr Surachai Sirikrai's "Thai Perceptions of China and Japan" examines the basis for this shift in the Thai position and contends that "the changing external environment and its implications for the Southeast Asian region as well as the perceptions of the Thai leaders of national security and economic development have become primary factors in dictating changes in Thai foreign policy directions".

Dr Seri Phongphit in his "Alternative Paradigms in Rural Development" proposes a new approach to rural development in Thailand, that is, one that is based on the initiatives and involvement of the rural peoples themselves — from the village level upwards, instead of the usual, prevailing practice of "top-down" decision-making and development planning. An effective instrument for the implementation of such an alternative approach, Dr Seri asserts, would be local-based and supported non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and welfare associations, which stress progress and self-reliance.

Most research on migration in Thailand has focused on the North and Northeast of the country and little is known of the village level impact in this area. Mrs Hilary E. Rumley's "Impact of Migration at the Local Level: A Case Study in the Pattani Region of Southern Thailand" examines who is migrating; what the destinations are; whether the migration is permanent, temporary, or circular; and what the effects are on those remaining in the villages.

Dr Chaiwat Satha-Anand's "The Academic Story of Pattani in the Eighties" is related to the foregoing study, though with a different emphasis. It assesses the state of knowledge on Muslims in southern Thailand as depicted in academic writings over the past decade. More

than a dozen journals dealing with issues in Southeast Asia, Asia, or related topics are covered, as well as Ph.D. theses on the subject during the past ten years. In assessing these writings, Dr Chaiwat identifies the manner in which the Pattani situation is addressed — as a separatist problem, as an Islamic resurgence problem, or as an administrative problem, among others. In addition, explanations given and solutions suggested by the different authors are examined and evaluated.

Dr Chaiwat believes his is the first study of its kind and should be of interest and use to scholars engaged in the field of “minority studies, Muslim minorities, Southeast Asian studies and Thai studies”.

Dr Wan Kadir bin Che Man’s “The Thai Government and Islamic Institutions in the Four Southern Muslim Provinces of Thailand” is a review of the nature of existing Islamic institutions in the south of Thailand, how they function and operate in the larger context of a Thai-Buddhist state, and how they respond to the Thai Government’s efforts at national integration. Expected to be completed during the year, it will be published as an article in the Institute’s journal, *SOJOURN: Social Issues in Southeast Asia*.

Dialogue between Christianity and Buddhism, according to Dr Rudolf Fischer, is carried out at three levels: the level of doctrine (philosophy/theology); the level of experience (spiritual experience); and at the socio-political level. These three levels cannot be seen as being separated; instead they are “combined with each other”. In his study on “Meditation in Theravada-Buddhism in Thailand”, Dr Fischer starts with the second level of Buddhist religious practice, especially with regard to the practice of meditation in Theravada-Buddhist Thailand. Of particular concern to him are personal experiences in meditation, participation in meditation courses, and the relevance for and relationship with everyday life of such experiences in meditation.

As for the other ASEAN countries, the Institute’s workshops, seminars, and fellowship programmes also attracted a number of participants from Thailand. Among them were: Air Chief Marshall Arun Promdhep, Dr Atchana Wattananukit, Dr Boonjit Titapiwatanakun, Mr Chakramon Pasukvanich, Dr Chob Kacha-Ananda, Dr Dhira Phantumvanit, Dr Duenden Nikomborirak, Mr Eakriddhi Pavanariddhi, Colonel Jaruphat, Dr Jeerasak Pongpisanupichit, Mr Kanit Sukonthaman, Dr Kusuma Snitwongse, Dr Likhit Dhiravegin, Mrs Netnapis Nakavachara, Mr Nguen

Srisuraksa, Dr Orapin Singhadej, General Pichitr Kullavanijaya, General Saiyud Kerdphol, General Sant Chitpatima, Ambassador Sarasin Viraphol, Dr Som Priyawat, Dr Somkiati Ariyapruhya, Professor Somsakdi Xuto, Dr Suchit Bunbongkarn, Dr Sununta Siengthai, Professor Suthep Soonthornpasuch, Dr Suthiphand Chirathivat, Lieutenant-General Tamniab Tubmanee, Dr Tanasak Wahawisan, and Major-General Vibool Nilchulaga.

Amongst these, Professor Somsakdi Xuto, Rector of the National Institute of Development Administration, was a member of the ISEAS Regional Advisory Council; Dr Kusuma Snitwongse and M.R. Sukhumband Paribatra of the Institute of International and Security Studies, Chulalongkorn University, served on the Advisory Committee of the RSSP; and Professor Suthep Soonthornpasuch on the Regional Committee of SISEA. Dr Chai-Anan Samudavanija, Professor of Political Science, Chulalongkorn University, was the Programme Planner of the RSSP and Dr Narongchai Akrasanee, Executive Vice-President, Thailand Development Research Institute, Adviser to the Institute's ASEAN Economic Research Unit.

Vietnamese Studies

In contrast to the Vietnamese scholars based at the Institute over the past several years, Dr Tran Khanh was the first researcher of Vietnamese origin not only living and employed in Vietnam but who came directly from his country to Singapore to take up a research fellowship. Dr Khanh is working on a monograph on "Ethnic Chinese and Their Role in the Economic Development of Vietnam". While studies of the role of the Chinese in the economy of South Vietnam before the fall of Saigon (Ho Chi Minh City) in 1975 have been commonplace, little is known of their role in Vietnam since then. In identifying this lacuna, Dr Khanh also notes that Vietnamese and Russian sources have been little tapped. Dr Khanh fills this gap by focusing on the role of the Chinese in the Vietnamese economy from 1975 up to the present, paying particular attention to changing patterns of Chinese involvement in the economy, the impact of the Chinese involvement on the Vietnamese economy, and the Chinese business system.

Mr Eero Palmujoki's study on "Ideology and Politics: Vietnam's Foreign Policy since the Second Indochina War" forms part of his doctoral dissertation at the University of Tampere,

Finland. He deals with present Vietnamese foreign policy, especially as it relates to the rest of Southeast Asia, how it was formulated, and what role ideology plays in it. The “Kampuchea Question” is also addressed.

Ms Petcharamesree Sripraphya’s “Foreign Aid and Its Impact: The Cases of Thailand and Vietnam” is a comparative evaluation of foreign aid flows into Thailand and Vietnam. It comprises (a) an assessment of the impact, in economic and political terms, of American assistance in Thailand and Vietnam between 1955 and 1975; (b) a comparison of the “capitalistic assistance” of Japan in Thailand, and of the “communist assistance” of the Soviets in Vietnam; and (c) a summary of the main findings, including the issue of the politicization of commercialization of foreign assistance.

Ms Patricia M. Pelley in her “Writing Revolution: The ‘New History’ in Post-Colonial Vietnam” investigates various conceptions of the Vietnamese past proposed by Hanoi’s official historians and asks what it means for them to write the New History. Because she envisions their history writing as a kind of dialogue — as an intellectual exchange both with Marxist conceptions of history as well as with canonical versions of the Vietnamese past — her study is arranged thematically around some of the historiographical problems that the New History poses. In general, she is interested in the “experimental and tentative qualities of the New History and in its dialogical dimensions”. She does not subscribe at all “to the idea that the official history is rigid and dogmatic”. Its engagement of Marxist conceptions of history, she asserts “is nuanced and subtle, as is its conversation with the historiographical tradition that it succeeds”.

Ms Kim Ninh’s “Vietnam in 1989: Renovation in Transition?” reviews the main political and economic developments in Vietnam, and in its foreign affairs, with a view to “assessing the trends in 1990 in the context of renovation”. It is scheduled to appear in *Southeast Asian Affairs 1990*.

Oral History and Memoirs

The importance of Oral History as a means of recovering and recording descriptions and interpretations of events of recent history by men and women who made history is fairly widely

accepted. In the context of Southeast Asia it is of particular significance, as it is unlikely that many Southeast Asians will write memoirs, or biographies, or leave their papers behind in such a way that scholars will have access to them in the future. If their contributions and perceptions are not recorded and preserved, it is likely that historians will lose a vital source for their future histories of the region. With this in mind, and also in the hope that other centres in Southeast Asia may be encouraged by the Institute's example to embark on similar projects that may ultimately lead to the development of a regional resource bank from which a truly indigenous history of the region can be written, the Institute in 1972 inaugurated a pioneering study of Singapore's history during the period 1945–50.

The experience gained from this pilot project was valuable and it prompted the Institute to make Oral History a regular part of its professional activities, resulting in the recording, transcription, and publication of several interviews and memoirs. Subsequent developments in the wake of the rapid expansion in the range and scale of the Institute's research programmes led to further changes in the Oral History programmes, including it being subsumed under the wider rubric of "Local History and Memoirs". However, the centre-piece of activity under the Local History and Memoirs programme continued to be Oral History. In view of this and to better facilitate co-operative ventures in the region, it was deemed both practical and professionally desirable that the Local History and Memoirs programme should be properly known as the Oral History and Memoirs programme. It should be emphasized, however, that changing nomenclatures notwithstanding, the principal task of the programme remains 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 has sought to utilize not only its own resources but to actively seek possibilities of working with others who, though not physically at the Institute, nevertheless have an interest in topics of concern to the Oral History and Memoirs programme. Unsolicited recordings and manuscripts of relevance are also given careful consideration.

One of the major undertakings of the Oral 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 slides, tapes, and photographs emanating from other projects such as "Religious Change and Modernization: The Case of Singapore", "'Can Survive, La': Cottage Industries in High-Rise Singapore", "Singapore Identity and Impression: A Photographic Look at Contemporary Singapore" and "A Singapore Family Chronicle". These together with donations from well-wishers have substantially augmented the programme's ethnographic collection.

Mrs P. Lim Pui Huen, presently in charge of the Oral History and Memoirs programme, is also continuing the practice of developing working links with other Southeast Asian institutions and individuals interested in oral history and memoirs. These are already beginning to bear fruit, especially with regard to Myanmar (Burma), Malaysia, and Indonesia.

The year also saw the publication of another title in the series Local History and Memoirs as well as that of a new and enlarged edition of *Tan Cheng Lock Papers: A Descriptive List* compiled by Mrs Lim. The addition to the Local History and Memoirs series was that of Dr Ronald Daus' monograph on the *Portuguese Eurasian Communities in Southeast Asia*. Through a comparative study of the Eurasian communities in Melaka, Flores, and Singapore, Dr Daus argues that they provide a strand of continuity over the tides of history and the rhetoric of anti-colonialism. These communities with their own identity and a collective self-esteem form self-contained groups in which their European past continues to survive within an Asian environment.

The late Tun Dato' Sir Cheng Lock Tan was a patriot and statesman who has been described as one of the founding fathers of the Malaysian nation. He played a leading role in the struggle for independence and was the founder and president of the Malayan [Malaysian] Chinese Association. The collection of his files and private papers record his long and active political life and comprise a valuable source for the study of Malaysian history in the period immediately before and after independence. The Institute acknowledges its gratitude to Mrs Alice Scott-Ross for her donation of her father's papers and books and to Miss Agnes Tan for her gift of colour slides.

An Oral History workshop was held on 5 January 1990 in co-operation with the Oral History Department of the Singapore Ministry of Community Development. It brought scholars and

Oral History practitioners together to promote a better understanding of Oral History concepts and methodologies. Sessions dealt with Oral History in the Singapore and the international context as well as with Oral History methodology and practice. A selection of the papers, supplemented by a number of additional contributions, is being prepared for possible publication under the title "Oral History in Southeast Asia".

Japan Study Group

The Institute has long maintained that irrespective of one's predilections or experiences, Japan-Southeast Asia relations are just too important to be left to flounder in the morass of misunderstanding and inaction. And this too at a time when Japan is already the region's largest investor and a primary trading partner — a position that, if anything, is likely to bring and bind the two areas even closer in the years ahead. In the circumstances it would appear superfluous to stress that not only should the existing stage of knowledge on Japan in Singapore and the region be sharply and urgently improved, but that this be done on a systematic and long-term basis. With this in mind, the Institute has set up a "Japan Study Group".

Among its tasks are: (a) the initiation and implementation of serious, systematic, long-term study of Japan and things Japanese, particularly with regard to history, economics, politics, and social and cultural change; (b) the encouragement of younger Singaporeans and other Southeast Asians to specialize in Japanese Studies, including affiliation with Japanese institutions of higher learning; (c) the promotion of exchange programmes between Japanese and Southeast Asian scholars through such arrangements as attachments and fellowships; (d) the planning and staging of seminars and discussions, involving Japanese, Southeast Asian, and other scholars and specialists interested in Japan; and (e) the collection and dissemination of research and other materials pertaining to Japan and its bearing on regional affairs.

To give concrete meaning to the foregoing plans, the Institute is embarking on an appeal to raise US\$1,000,000 for this Japan Study Group, at the same time welcoming advice or ideas from all interested.

REGIONAL PROGRAMMES

Southeast Asian Studies Program (SEASP)

Now in its fourteenth year, the Southeast Asian Studies Program (SEASP) serves 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. SEASP is grateful for all this support.

SEASP is directed by an Executive Committee comprising scholars from the various Southeast Asian countries. Mindful of changing scholarly requirements and the lacuna in Southeast Asian studies, and the need to conserve SEASP's limited resources, the Executive Committee undertook a thorough review of the Program's objectives and activities. Following this, it was decided to reduce the size of the Executive Committee from the then eleven members to seven with effect from February 1987, and to forego the post of Co-ordinator for the Program. It was also decided to confine SEASP's research activities largely to the Humanities and the Social Sciences, broadly defined, but with particular emphasis on the Humanities, especially those areas in greatest need of encouragement and support in the context of Southeast Asian scholarship. Within these, special efforts were made to encourage and assist work in the fields of Southeast Asian languages and literature, and the visual and performing arts. Likewise, the development of teaching resources, and the involvement of younger scholars from non-metropolitan, provincial universities was to be encouraged.

At the inaugural meeting of the new, smaller Executive Committee on 4 March 1988, Professor Chai-Anan Samudavanija of Chulalongkorn University was elected Chairman, succeeding Professor Sharom Ahmat, whose new responsibilities as Permanent Academic Adviser, Universiti Brunei Darussalam, are placing greater demands on his time. Professor Sharom Ahmat, however, agreed to continue to be a member of SEASP's new Executive Committee, together with Dr Koh Tai Ann of the National University of Singapore; Dr Noerhadi Magetsari of the University of Indonesia; Dr Shamsul Amri Baharuddin of Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia; Dr Nicanor G. Tiongson of the Cultural Center of the Philippines; and Professor K.S. Sandhu, Director of the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (*ex-officio*).

Country Textbooks Project

Of the volumes emanating from the projects on history, and government and politics, Oxford University Press has already published the works on Singapore, Thailand, Malaysia, and the Philippines. The manuscript on Vietnamese history has been completed and is presently being reviewed for possible publication.

SEASP's first volume on world-views focused on Thailand, and was published by the Chulalongkorn University Social Research Institute. The subsequent two volumes on Malaysian and Philippine world-views were published by ISEAS.

SEASP continues to explore avenues for involving Myanmar and Brunei scholars in its projects.

Comparative Research Awards

In keeping with the research orientations of the Institute itself, and as part of its own evolution, SEASP in 1986 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 model activities were planned. One was to be the conventional cross-national research and writing project; the other, the commissioning of research papers to be presented at seminars or workshops. Associated activities, such as the translation and/or publication of selected works, were also to be supported.

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

Studies that have been published include: *Changes in Northern Thailand and the Shan States, 1886–1940* (edited by Prakai Nontawasee) and *Beyond Resettlement: A Comparative Study of the Impact of Resettlement Programs in Southeast Asia* (Tunku Shamsul Bahrin).

Teaching and Research Exchange Fellowships (TREF)

SEASP's efforts to promote an exchange scheme that would (a) enable qualified and interested Southeast Asian scholars to teach and undertake research in Southeast Asian countries other

than their own, and (b) enable Southeast Asian universities to acquire the teaching and research services of scholars from other Southeast Asian countries, also bore fruit in that it received a grant from the Volkswagen Foundation for this purpose. An additional grant for the purpose of research and publication was also received from the same foundation in early 1985. SEASP would once again like to thank the Volkswagen Foundation for its generous support.

Twelve awards in all have been made under the scheme, the latest being that to Dr Solehah Ishak of Malaysia for affiliation with the National University of Singapore, to conduct research into "Theatre and National Development: The Singapore Malay Experience".

The Teaching and Research Exchange Fellowships have already resulted in the publication of five reports.

ASEAN Economic Research Unit (AERU)

The ASEAN Economic Research Unit (AERU) was established in 1979 in response to the need to co-ordinate the Institute's studies on the economic and related political issues of ASEAN. While operating as a self-contained organization, AERU is an integral part of the Institute, and is under the overall supervision of the Director of the Institute. A Co-ordinator, currently Dr Joseph L.H. Tan, oversees the day-to-day activities of the Unit. He is assisted by two Advisers to the Unit, three Research Fellows and, as and when the need arises, one, two, or more M.A. degree-level Research Associates. There is also provision for Visiting Fellows, university staff members, and other scholars both from within and outside the region to be attached to the Unit from time to time.

A Regional Advisory Committee — the members of which are Dr Narongchai Akrasanee of the Thailand Development Research Institute, Bangkok; Dr Florian Albuero, School of Economics, University of the Philippines, Manila; Dr Mohamed Ariff, Faculty of Economics and Administration, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur; Dr Chia Siow-Yue, Department of Economics and Statistics, National University of Singapore; Datin Hajjah Jusnani Haji Lawie, Economic Planning Unit, Ministry of Finance, Brunei Darussalam; and Dr Suhadi Mangkusuwondo, formerly with the Research and Development Agency, Ministry of Trade, and presently with the University of

Indonesia, Jakarta — assists and guides the Unit, facilitating greater contact with both regional and international economists and organizations.

The Unit has developed forty projects to date, of which thirty-four have been completed, a further six are in progress, and several more at the planning stage. These projects, taken together, encompass almost all the priority areas for research identified by AERU and its Regional Advisory Committee, namely, Investment, Industry, and Trade; Finance and Monetary Aspects; Shipping; Commodities, Energy, and Food; and Political Factors in ASEAN Economic Co-operation.

Investment, Industry, and Trade

This wide field of interest has attracted the largest number of studies, those relating to ASEAN's economic relations with its main trading partners and sources of investment being particularly prominent. These include the projects on ASEAN-U.S. Economic Relations; ASEAN-Japan Economic Relations; and ASEAN-EC Economic Relations.

Work on all of these three fronts has been making good progress, particularly the projects on ASEAN-EC and ASEAN-U.S. relations. In the case of the latter, the high point was the Institute's joint authorship with the East-West Center of the study on the *ASEAN-U.S. Initiative: Assessment and Recommendations for Improved Economic Relations*. This study recommended that the United States and ASEAN should consider negotiating an umbrella economic co-operation agreement, which would include a wide range of formal agreements relating to sector issues and other specific issues, and ultimately an ASEAN-U.S. free-trade area arrangement. This and its other proposals generated considerable interest on both sides of the Pacific, and presently form the basis of official discussions on the matter.

With regard to the project on ASEAN-EC Relations, having covered such areas as trade in primary commodities, manufactures and services, structural adjustments in ASEAN and the European Community caused by changing cost of capital, labour and technology, it has now moved on to the repercussions for ASEAN member countries of the creation of a single European Internal Market after 1992. Studies to be completed would include the probable effects of this development on ASEAN-EC trade in textiles, clothing, and electronics products; implications for

ASEAN-EC trade in services and the flow of capital; and the impact on ASEAN-EC economic relations of the harmonization of standards and regulations within the EC.

The first three phases of research on "ASEAN-China Economic Relations", jointly undertaken by AERU and the Institute of World Economics and Politics of the Chinese Academy and Social Sciences, Beijing, have been completed. They covered (a) ASEAN-China Economic Relations: Assessment of Trading Trends and Patterns; (b) Developments in China and ASEAN and Their Implications for ASEAN-China Economic Relations; and (c) ASEAN-China Economic Relations in the Context of Pacific Economic Development and Co-operation. A fourth phase of research on Industrial Restructuring in China and ASEAN is being planned.

Other projects that could possibly be included in the years ahead are those involving ASEAN and the Pacific; ASEAN and Canada; ASEAN and the South Pacific; ASEAN and the Middle East; ASEAN and Eastern Europe; and ASEAN and South Asia. Indeed, the research proposals for ASEAN and the Pacific and ASEAN and Eastern Europe have been finalized and there is every chance that they will be funded and underway within 1990.

Problems of industrialization and investment continued to attract much attention. For instance, the project on "Privatization and Deregulation in ASEAN", having successfully completed the first phase of its work and published the results in a special focus issue of the Institute's journal, *ASEAN Economic Bulletin*, moved on to the next phase, this time concentrating on "Marketization: Making Markets More Effective". This too has been completed, covering a number of research topics, including Marketization of Public Utilities, Telecommunications, and Land Transport in ASEAN; the Role of the State; and the Process of Transformation and Deregulation in Europe and ASEAN.

A related study, "Regional Economic Integration in the Asia-Pacific: Economic and Institutional Determinants of Market Interdependence and Formulation of Economic Regions in Developing Asia", is also on course. A joint undertaking of the Kiel Institute of World Economics, the South Asia Institute of Heidelberg University, and the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, its principal objective is to assess the relative importance of economic and institutional factors that influence the integration of national goods and factor markets in Southeast Asia and the adjacent countries of South and East Asia.

Protectionism and barriers to expanding both intra-ASEAN and international trade are of special concern to the Unit, and in addition to the studies on “Non-Tariff Barriers to Expanding Intra-ASEAN Trade”, “Non-Tariff Barriers in Expanding ASEAN-Japan Trade”, and “ASEAN Trade Policy Options”, the project on “Trade, Protectionism, and Industrial Adjustment”, undertaken jointly with the North-South Institute of Ottawa, was another that was successfully completed.

Finance and Monetary Aspects

This is another area of primary concern to AERU with no fewer than fifteen studies having been completed or at various stages of progress. The more recent include: “Singapore as an International Capital Market”; “The Rising Yen: The Impact of Japanese Financial Liberalization on World Capital Markets”; “The Underpricing of Initial Public Offerings (IPOs) in Singapore: Public Policy Issues and Possible Solutions”; and “Debt Conversion and Debt Relief: Prospects for the Philippines”.

Shipping

Three studies on shipping have already been published. These are Mary Brooks’ *Fleet Development and the Control of Shipping in Southeast Asia*, H.W. Dick’s *The Indonesian Interisland Shipping Industry*, and *Seafarers in the ASEAN Region* edited by Mary Brooks. Three more are in progress: “ASEAN Ports: The High Price of Nationalism?”; “Shipping in Malaysia and Southeast Asia”; and “ASEAN-Europe Liner Shipping”. The study on “ASEAN-Europe Liner Shipping” is a co-operative effort between AERU and the Southeast Asian Agency for Regional Transport and Communication Development (SEATAC), Kuala Lumpur.

Commodities, Energy, and Food

The debate on commodities and commodity-related issues continues unabated and unresolved, and several possible studies on some of the issues are being explored at the Institute.

Energy is another topic generating considerable attention in the region and AERU has completed several projects on this subject, including “Renewable Energy Resources in ASEAN”;

“ASEAN Energy Demand: Trends and Structural Change”; “Implications of China’s Offshore Energy Exploration for ASEAN Development”; “Development of the Petroleum Industry in China and Its Implications for ASEAN-China Economic Relations”; “Houston of Asia: The Singapore Petroleum Industry”, and “Designing for Consensus: The ASEAN Grid”.

Four other areas of ongoing research are: “Role of the Petroleum Industry in Singapore’s Economy”; “Singapore’s Role in ASEAN Oil Trade”, “ASEAN Oil Movements and Factors Affecting Intra-ASEAN Oil Trade”; and “ASEAN Oil and Gas Trade: Options and Strategies”.

A related development has been the initiation of an ASEAN Energy Project, which brings together AERU and the Resource Systems Institute of the East-West Center, Hawaii. Its objectives are (a) to maintain an energy data base to assist in national and regional energy planning; (b) to assess the demand situation and supply options, including trading opportunities of petroleum products; and (c) to evaluate the various energy and oil security policies in the region.

The Institute also actively participates in the Asia-Pacific Petroleum Conference, held annually in Singapore, in that the Conference is held under the auspices of the Institute and the Director, Professor K.S. Sandhu, is the Chairman of the Conference.

Political Factors in ASEAN Economic Co-operation

Working on the assumption that the politics of ASEAN economic co-operation were just as important as, if not more important than, its economics, AERU identified a series of studies to be undertaken to illuminate the political factors in ASEAN economic co-operation. The first project in this area was “Political Factors in ASEAN Co-operation”. The research results were published in a series of papers entitled “ASEAN Political Studies” under the general editorship of Assoc Prof Chan Heng Chee of the National University of Singapore.

A second project, building upon the first, was on “The Political Economy of Development in ASEAN”. Like the first project, this involved several researchers from the ASEAN countries, but this time including both political scientists and economists. A monograph incorporating and integrating the various individual studies is being prepared for publication.

The ASEAN Roundtable held annually by the Institute is another avenue designed to take into account and facilitate discussion on linkages between ASEAN economics and politics.

Among the funding agencies that have generously supported the activities of AERU are the Ford Foundation, the Konrad Adenauer Foundation of the Federal Republic of Germany, the New Zealand Government, the International Development Research Centre, Canada (IDRC), and the Asia Foundation. The Konrad Adenauer Foundation has also sponsored the attachment to AERU of a senior German economist — initially Dr Hans Christoph Rieger and currently Dr Norbert Wagner — for over eight years, thereby enabling the Unit to benefit from their experience and commitment to the furtherance of scholarship. AERU is most grateful for this and other assistance from the Konrad Adenauer Foundation. Similarly, it appreciates the warm encouragement and assistance that it has received from other foundations, agencies, and governments.

Regional Strategic Studies Programme (RSSP)

The Regional Strategic Studies Programme was set up in February 1981 in response to the growing awareness of the high profile that defence and security issues had begun to take in Southeast Asian affairs. Although much of the commentary on and analysis of these matters was readily available to those who followed them closely, there was no doubt that the global concepts and methods of interpretation of such external sources ought to be supplemented by studies based on a closer understanding of the realities in Southeast Asia itself. It was keenly felt that much of this should ideally be done in the region and with as much input as possible by Southeast Asians themselves, thereby leading to the creation of a body of regional expertise on security issues. A further objective of the Programme was to see that there would be greater involvement of the different strands of Southeast Asian opinion and expertise, including not only the academic community but also government and military personnel, the mass media, and, as the opportunity arises, the business and commercial sectors. Questions of stability and security would also be studied in the wider context of their socio-economic underpinnings.

The first research project undertaken by RSSP was concerned with the nature and bases

of revolutionary and radical separatist and Marxist-Leninist movements in Southeast Asia and their implications for regional security. Research was conducted through four stages, which enabled scholars not only to examine in detail the sources of domestic instability in individual countries, but also to evaluate government responses to armed insurgency, and to make some prognosis of the factors that would contribute to future stability. The project involved more than thirty scholars from both within and outside Southeast Asia, and their findings were published as five volumes — *Armed Communism in Southeast Asia*; *Armed Separatism in Southeast Asia*; *The Burmese Communist Party in the 1980s*; *Governments and Rebellions in Southeast Asia*; and *Durable Stability in Southeast Asia* — in the Institute's series on Issues in Southeast Asian Security. The experience gained in this inaugural research undertaking allowed RSP to move rapidly to the development of three other major and several smaller projects. The three main enterprises are Leadership and Security in Southeast Asia; Defence and Development in Southeast Asia; and Major Asian Powers and the Security of Southeast Asia.

Leadership and Security in Southeast Asia

This project is based on the premise that, all things being equal among different political systems in the region, the critical "X" factor that determines the relative security and stability of a nation is "leadership". It not only examines the patterns of leadership roles under different regimes but also seeks to investigate the linkage between certain types of political institutions and national security. Such analysis is intended to highlight the need for a better understanding of how judicious security management in conjunction with the development of key institutions can contribute directly to national and regional stability.

The project is now in its final phase, work on leadership perceptions of security and its management having been completed in 1987, followed by a study in 1988 of the problems associated with leadership succession. The ongoing study of the institutional linkages of the "leadership and security" paradigm, the findings of which will be presented at a workshop in May 1990, will bring to twenty the number of scholars who have participated in the project. The research completed to date has also resulted in the publication of a book, *Leadership*

Perceptions and National Security, and a special focus issue of the Institute's journal *Contemporary Southeast Asia* Vol. 11, No. 2 (September 1989).

Defence and Development in Southeast Asia

This project is devoted to the study of linkages between defence and development in the context of nation-building by looking at threat perceptions, the military mind, and arms procurement patterns. The approach adopted is to combine conceptual overviews of each of the three topics with more empirical country studies. At the same time, the Institute hopes to break new ground by ensuring that the research output of these studies is presented for discussion and debate to a unique mix of both scholars and senior military and government officials from the region. No less than thirty-three scholars conducted research over three years, and the results have been published in three separate volumes.

These publications, together with the International Conference on Defence and Development held in Bangkok in January 1990, and the preceding National Dissemination Seminars organized in each ASEAN country to inform a wider audience of the work in the project on Defence and Development, stimulated considerable interest in both the research findings to date and the potential for further work. At the same time research conditions appeared particularly favourable in that the Institute has been promised co-operation and support by many key organizations in the region.

Acting on this, the Institute is proposing further work along the following lines, spread over three phases: (a) ASEAN, Indochina, and East Asia: Comparative Study of Defence Spending and Economic Growth; (b) Arms Procurement and Defence Production: Military Trends and Economic Implications; and (c) Defence Planning: Alternative Approaches to Regional Security Management.

Major Asian Powers and the Security of Southeast Asia

"Major Asian Powers and the Security of Southeast Asia" is the first serious scholarly effort to study the whole question of the traditional roles and interests of major Asian powers in the security of Southeast Asia and how they are likely to change in the immediate future and with

what implications. It also marks the expansion of the research scope of RSSP to include not only domestic and regional variables but also the broader external dimensions of security, as these are just as critical and cannot be neglected.

The project aims to address, at least, the following themes: (a) Southeast Asian regional perceptions of China and Japan and of their prospective roles in the future with some discussion of their historical roots as well as their capacity for independent action in the region irrespective of their international alignments; (b) the autonomous strategic policies of China and Japan in the Asian-Pacific context and their likely impact on Southeast Asian regional security; (c) the economic dimension of Japan's current role, and later China's role and their impact on the regional security environment; and (d) the existing and future interactions between China and Japan, and Southeast Asian stereotypes of them. Within such themes some broad questions that may be raised for investigation could be: what effect will the success or failure of China's four modernizations have on its capacity to influence events in Southeast Asia and on political stability in general? What effect will the tensions in Japan-U.S. relations and the détente in the Soviet Union's relations with China and Japan have on the Asian-Pacific region and on Southeast Asia? What are the factors that would hasten the process of Japan's acquisition of autonomous strategic power and what will its effect be on the regional security environment? In what directions are Sino-Japanese relations likely to develop and how will they affect the political and economic interests of the region? What are the prospects for the development of bilateral links between the individual Southeast Asian states and China and Japan? And what are the issues and new challenges that are likely to dominate the agenda of China's and Japan's relations with Southeast Asia in the future? Work in this project will be spread over three years, Year I concentrating on "Current Southeast Asian Perceptions"; Year II on "Security Impact of China and Japan"; and Year III on "Facing Up to New Challenges".

Paralleling the foregoing main research projects were a number of individual studies, either completed, under way, or awaiting publication. These include Dr Syed Javed Maswood's *Japan and Protection: The Growth of Protectionist Sentiment and the Japanese Response* (published, 1988) and *Japanese Defence: The Search for Political Power* (published, 1990); Dr Amitav Acharya's *U.S. Military Strategy in the Gulf: Origins and Evolution under the Carter and Reagan Administrations*

(published, 1989); Dr Mohammed Ayoob's *India and Southeast Asia: A Study of Indian Perceptions and Policies* (in press); Dr Sueo Sudo's *Fukuda Doctrine: A New Dimension in Japanese Foreign Policy* (in press) and "Southeast Asia in Japan's Security Policy" (in preparation); and Dr Derek da Cunha's *Soviet Naval Power in the Pacific* (in press). Additionally, Dr G.V.C. Naidu of the Institute of Defence Studies and Analysis, New Delhi is undertaking an assessment of the growth of the Indian Navy and its implications for Southeast Asia, and Dr Chandran Jeshurun is expanding his earlier book on Malaysian defence policy to civil-military relations as a whole, updating it at the same time. Two other research fellows attached to the RSSP, Mr Philip Methven of the Australian Department of Defence, and Dr Ngandani, a retired Brigadier-General of the Indonesian Army, are conducting a review of the Australian contribution to Southeast Asian security, and of the institutional aspects of the leadership elements of ABRI officers, respectively.

The RSSP also has an "internship" scheme as part of the Institute's overall aim to develop Southeast Asian expertise on the region and to attract younger Southeast Asian scholars in the hope that the more promising among them would be stimulated to pursue Southeast Asian studies as a long-term commitment. Progress in this direction has been encouraging: Dr Derek da Cunha completed his Ph.D. in International Relations at the Australian National University and returned to join the staff of the Institute as a Fellow; Miss Shanti Nair (M.A., University of Hull) is pursuing her doctorate in International Relations in Geneva; Mr Benjamin Wong Koon Siak (M.A., McMaster University) is following a doctoral programme in Political Science at the University of Toronto; Mr Tan Chee Leng (B.A. Hons., Griffith University) is enrolled for a Ph.D. degree in Political Science at the Australian National University; and Mr Tin Maung Maung Than (M.Sc., Arts and Science University, Rangoon) is working towards a Ph.D. degree in Political Science at the University of London.

This scheme of encouraging the involvement of younger Southeast Asians in Southeast Asian studies is to be paralleled by another that is equally important — that is, one that would allow younger *non*-Southeast Asian scholars to be attached to the Institute and the Programme, with the objective of allowing for the development of contacts and shared experiences between them and their Southeast Asian cohorts, as well as promoting sustained and continuous international expertise and interest in Southeast Asian affairs. The Institute and RSSP are pleased

to report that several younger American, Chinese, European, and Japanese scholars have based themselves at the Institute under the sponsorship of the RSSP. They include: Mr Dana Robert Dillon (American, B.A., Keaney State College); Mr Hanggi Heinrich Stephan (Swiss, M.A., Swiss University of St. Gallen); Mr He Anju (Chinese, Postgraduate Studies, Zhongshan University); Mr Kirk Donald Notsch (American, B.Sc., University of Wisconsin); Mr Eero Palmujoki (Finn, M.A., University of Tampere); Ms Pan Yi Ning (Chinese, M.A., Zhongshan University); Mr Douglas E. Ramage (American, B.A., University of Maryland); Mr Donald L. Reynolds (American, MPA, Golden Gate University); and Mr Koichi Sato (Japanese, LL.B., Tokyo Metropolitan University).

The Programme is continuing its practice of encouraging the informal attachment/association of staff and researchers from universities and other research institutes to allow for the tapping of a wider pool of expertise. Likewise, links have been established with institutes interested in security affairs, including the International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS), London.

Grants from several foundations have facilitated the work of the RSSP. The Institute would like to take the opportunity here of especially thanking the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations for the core grant for the Programme, and the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, the International Development Research Centre, Canada (IDRC), the Konrad Adenauer Foundation, and the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation for their support of specific RSSP activities.

Social Issues in Southeast Asia (SISEA)

The Social Issues in Southeast Asia (SISEA) programme addresses itself to the nature, persistence, and impact of religions, ethnicity, urbanism, and population change in terms of their intrinsic dynamism and their potential for societal conflict, co-existence, or co-operation in the context of development, stability, and nation-building.

As with the case of other ISEAS programmes, a Regional Advisory Committee advises and guides SISEA. Its members are: Professor Koentjaraningrat (University of Indonesia); Professor Wilfredo F. Arce (Ateneo de Manila University); Assoc. Prof. Tham Seong Chee (National University of Singapore); Dr Suthep Soonthornpasuch (Chiang Mai University); and Dayang Adina

Osman (Brunei Museum). At ISEAS, the programme is under the charge of Professor K.S. Sandhu. Dr Sharon Siddique, Senior Fellow, and Dr Ananda Rajah, Fellow, are the Co-ordinators.

The first phase of the project on “Islam and the Economic Development of Southeast Asia” has been completed. Co-ordinated by Dr Mohd Ariff, it comprised three separate but inter-linked components: the role of the Islamic banking sector; of the voluntary sector (*zakat* and *-fitrah* collections); and the private sector. Work in the first phase of the project resulted in a book — *Islamic Banking in Southeast Asia* — published in September 1988; the second and final phases are being prepared for publication.

Research on Islam has stimulated considerable interest in the role of other religions and has led to the exploration of similar projects on Buddhism and Christianity. Work has already been initiated on a project on contemporary trends in Buddhist Southeast Asia, with Dr Trevor Ling as project co-ordinator. The project, which includes the participation of Mr Tin Maung Maung Than, Dr Somboon Suksamran, and Dr Peter A. Jackson, centres on the nature and changing role of the *sasana* and *sangha* in various countries in Southeast Asia.

Research on ethnicity comprises two projects both of which emphasize developmental issues and examine the ramifications of the complex relationships between ethnicity, religion, language, and other markers of identity, and the imperatives of the state in Southeast Asia, as well as the implications of cultural continuities and discontinuities across national boundaries.

The first project “Redefining Identity: Malay Ethnicity and the State”, is being co-ordinated by Dr Shamsul Amri Baharuddin and Dr Ananda Rajah. Recognizing that while the region has large Malay-speaking populations but that Malay-speaking communities are nevertheless to be found in different social, cultural, and national systems, the studies in this project examine, from a variety of perspectives in the Social Sciences, what “being Malay” as an ethnic and cultural identity or identities means in the context of the complex historical, social, cultural, and political processes that have gone into the making of the different modern nation-states of the region. Six papers have been completed under the project. They are: “The Submerged Group: *Orang Asli* Identity in Malaysia” by Dr Hood Salleh; “Liberationists and Accommodationists: The Malay Muslims of Southern Thailand” by Dr Wan Kadir bin Che Man; “What Does It Mean to Be ‘Melayu’ in Riau” by Dr Vivienne Wee; “Kinship and Cultural Identity in Negri Sembilan” by

Dr Michael Peletz; “Reconstructing the Malay Woman — The Case of Singapore” by Ms Suriani Suratman; and “The Jewahs of Mecca” by Mr Jalil Miswardi. The papers are currently being revised with a view to eventual publication.

The second related project is on “Ethnic Groups across National Boundaries in Mainland Southeast Asia” and is co-ordinated by Dr Gehan Wijeyewardene. Ethnicity, ethnic diversity, and ethnic conflict are matters of profound current interest, both at the theoretical level, and perhaps more importantly in terms of the political and social upheaval caused because of such conflict. The studies in the project are concerned with ethnic groups — largely but not entirely, identified by language — who live in more than one country in the region, and they aim to identify and discuss some of the sociological as well as socio-political problems associated with these phenomena. The project includes the following studies: “Language and Ethnicity: The Mon in Burma and Thailand” by Dr Christian Bauer; “Thailand and the Thai: Versions of Ethnic Identity” by Dr Gehan Wijeyewardene; “A Comparative Study of Structure and Contradiction of the Austroasiatic System in the Thai-Yunnan Periphery” by Ms Cholthira Satyawadhna; “Ethnicity, Nationalism, and the Nation-State: The Karen in Burma and Thailand” by Dr Ananda Rajah; “Capitalism and Structure of Yao Descent Units in China and Thailand: A Comparison of Youling (1938) and Pulangka (1968)” by Dr Douglas Miles; “Squatters or Refugees: Development and the Hmong” by Dr Nicholas Tapp; as well as a critique and an assessment of these studies by Ms Rozanna Lilley. The papers have been edited by Dr Wijeyewardene and will be published by the Institute.

A number of other studies are also underway in SISEA, including those of Dr S. Gunasekaran (“The Population of Burma”; “The Transition in the Cause Structure of Deaths in ASEAN Countries”; and “Asian International Migration”); Dr Trinidad Osteria (“Strategies for the Health Management of the Urban Poor: Population Health Systems Interaction in Selected Urban Depressed Communities in the ASEAN Region”; and “The Role of Women in Community Health Development”); Dr Gerard Sullivan (“Southeast Asian Migration to Australia”); Dr Somboon Suksamran (“Monks in Development” and “Buddhism and Political Legitimacy in Thailand, Laos, and Cambodia”); Dr Ananda Rajah (“Religion and Ethnicity: The Karen of Northern Thailand”); and Mr Tin Maung Maung Than (“Buddhist Institutions in Contemporary Burma”).

The Urban Future of Southeast Asia

The rapid and often haphazard growth of Southeast Asian cities underlines the urgent need for a proper understanding of the nature, trends, and implications of the urbanization process. With this in mind the Insitute is in the process of designing a systematic plan for the study of the emerging urban issues in the region. As a start it embarked on a pilot study in the context of "Challenge of the Future: The Urban Ecology of Southeast Asia". In the execution of this pilot study, two separate but related action plans were adopted: (a) the initiation of an examination of the lacunae, problems, and issues in the planning of a city of the future that is specially suited to the tropics, as well as the preparation of a discussion paper on major problems of urbanization in Southeast Asia; and (b) convening of a workshop to identify the key issues in the elucidation of the urban future of Southeast Asia.

In pursuit of the first of the above activities, a fellowship was awarded to Mr Tay Kheng Soon (a practising architect and ecologist in Singapore, with undertakings in Malaysia, Thailand, Mauritius, Brunei, and elsewhere) to conduct a study of the problems and issues in city planning in the tropics. This study has been published by ISEAS under the title *Mega-Cities in the Tropics: Towards an Architectural Agenda for the Future*. The book reviews inherited town-planning doctrines and concepts which have led to the unregulated growth of mega-cities and dense urban environments in the tropics. It proposes alternatives for the development of architectural identity appropriate to modern Asian states in rapid transformation in which city planning can act as an active vehicle for both city and economic development.

A fellowship was awarded to Dr Wong Tai Chee, a Malaysian geographer, to write a discussion paper on the major problems of urbanization in Southeast Asia, which would serve as a basis for further reflections on research topics on the Urban Ecology of Southeast Asia.

The Workshop on the Urban Future of Southeast Asia, held at the Institute on 9–10 November 1989, recommended that, as a prelude to the launching of a fully-fledged research project on the theme "The Dynamics of Urban Management in Southeast Asia", a set of papers be prepared to more sharply delineate the research areas. This new project would complete the first pilot phase of "Challenge of the Future: The Urban Ecology of Southeast Asia", and would

serve as a bench-mark in the study of urbanization in Southeast Asia, in addition to being of practical use to decision-makers.

SISEA is pleased to report that work on the final part of the above pilot phase of the project is progressing satisfactorily. Researchers have been identified and they are currently preparing papers on the dynamics of urban management in the following six Southeast Asian countries: Myanmar (Dr Mya Than and Dr Ananda Rajah); Indonesia (Dr Manasse Malo and Dr Peter J.M. Nas); Malaysia (Dr Goh Ban Lee and Dr Wong Tai Chee); Philippines (Dr Gaudioso C. Sosmeña); Thailand (Dr Jurgen Ruland); and Vietnam (Dr Nigel Thrift).

SISEA like the other programmes of the Institute has benefited greatly from the help it has received from a number of sources, particularly the Ford, Konrad Adenauer, and Volkswagen Foundations. It would like to thank all of them for their generous support of its activities.

Southeast Asian Cultural Programme (SEACUP)

While the mainstream focus of research at the Institute is centred on the contemporary scene, it is important and necessary to promote a better appreciation of the traditions, values, and belief systems that underlie the complex mix of political, economic, and social issues that shape the region's affairs. Research on the region's rich and diverse cultural life will hopefully lead to a better understanding of the aspirations of its peoples and those impulses which give meaning to their being. To this end, the Southeast Asian Cultural Programme (SEACUP) was established in 1988 to provide an umbrella programme under which research activities in cultural studies may be co-ordinated.

In addition to rationalizing the Institute's work in the area of culture, broadly defined, SEACUP now incorporates and subsumes all other ongoing activities relating to culture, including those initiated under its predecessor programmes, namely the Southeast Asian Cultural Research Programme (SEACURP), established in July 1981, and the Programme on the Cultural Heritage of Southeast Asia (CULHERSEA), formed in 1986.

However, SEACUP continues to maintain an interest in documentation and assists in the

development and growth of the SEACUP Collection in the Library, the centre-piece of which is the Dorothy Pelzer Collection of 15,500 black-and-white photographs, 7,000 slides, and some 20,000 sheets of useful notes documenting some 34 Southeast Asian cultural groups and sub-groups, with particular reference to their traditional built-forms.

The task of enhancing the visual documentation collection continued. Photographic material comprising 110 slides and 370 prints were received, while 150 documents were added to the culture files.

Janice Stargardt is continuing her research on early urban development in Southeast Asia and the influence of Buddhism and Hinduism on urban space and form. She has completed a paper on "Sacred Geometry: Archaeological Studies of Ancient Cities in Southeast Asia" based on the study of a site called Maung Fa Daed in northeastern Thailand. Through the use of aerial and satellite images, she is able to draw new insights regarding the character of the site and its place in the evolution of the late prehistoric and early historic phases of settlement in Thailand.

Dr Richard M. Cooler is studying the continued use of traditional design motifs in indigenous Southeast Asian textiles. He believes that the significance of these designs lies in the ritual practices and beliefs associated with their use. His conclusions will throw light on a number of questions such as, why was Islam accepted with such ease in island Southeast Asia? Why are vegetal meanders a major architectural motif in Southeast Asia when they are relatively unimportant in Indian architecture? And why has the creation of fabrics remained a major art form in Southeast Asian societies?

Mrs P. Lim Pui Huen is engaged in writing the biography of Wong Ah Fook, a Chinese immigrant to Singapore in the mid-nineteenth century. The biography provides an opportunity for looking at the pioneering period of Singapore and Malaysian history through the life of one person, examining the process of capital accumulation by which penniless immigrants made good, evaluating the social institutions which immigrants established for mutual support, and lastly, making a case-study of an extended Chinese family and its changes and adaptation over space and time. The biography is being prepared as a book-length manuscript for possible publication.

CONFERENCES, SEMINARS, WORKSHOPS, AND LECTURES

Conferences, seminars, workshops, and lectures are a central feature of the intellectual and professional life of the Institute. They bring researchers and other specialists together, and these in turn with the wider public, thereby stimulating interaction and discussion on issues relating both to the scholarly interests of the Institute and to matters of concern to the region and its peoples. These gatherings vary in size and duration from major conferences spread over several days to those lasting no more than two hours. In addition to the Singapore Lecture 1989, the following, in chronological order, were some of the more significant meetings organized by the Institute during the year:

- Conference on Southeast Asia, Japan and the United States: Constructive Engagement in the Decade Ahead (Singapore), 9–12 May 1989 [organized in co-operation with the Pacific Forum, Honolulu, and the Asia Pacific Association of Japan];
- Symposium on ASEAN-U.S. Economic Relations: Private Enterprise as a Means for Economic Development and Co-operation (Singapore), 6–8 July 1989 [organized jointly with The Asia Foundation Center for Asian Pacific Affairs];
- Workshop on ASEAN-China Economic Relations in the Context of Pacific Economic Development and Co-operation (Singapore), 14–16 August 1989;
- Workshop on Implications of the EC Internal Market for ASEAN (Singapore), 17–20 October 1989;
- Workshop on the Urban Future of Southeast Asia (Singapore), 9–10 November 1989;
- International Workshop on Major Asian Powers and the Security of Southeast Asia: Perceptions, Images and Realities (Singapore), 4–6 December 1989;
- Joint ISEAS-ISIS International Conference on Defence and Development: Insights from Southeast Asia (Bangkok, Thailand), 29–31 January 1990;
- Research Workshop on Development Strategies (Singapore), 20 February 1990;
- Asian-Pacific Workshop on Women in Community Development (Singapore), 22–23 February 1990; and
- Fourth ASEAN Roundtable on ASEAN Economic Co-operation: Agenda for the 1990s (Singapore), 29–30 March 1990.

**Conference on Southeast Asia, Japan and the United States:
Constructive Engagement in the Decade Ahead**

This three-day conference brought together a distinguished group of current and former senior government officials, business leaders, and prominent scholars from the United States, Japan, and ASEAN to formulate specific policy recommendations for the Bush Administration, the new Japanese Government, and ASEAN leaders. The participants assessed the rapidly changing Asian environment, including the extraordinary changes taking place in the Soviet Union, the upcoming Sino-Soviet summit, the prospects for, and impact of, a satisfactory resolution of the Cambodia conflict, and the roles of the United States and Japan in the region. The discussions were lively and purposeful. The tone of the meeting was set by a stirring Opening Address, entitled "From Star Wars to Trade Wars", by Mr S. Rajaratnam.

**Symposium on ASEAN-U.S. Economic Relations: Private Enterprise as
a Means for Economic Development and Co-operation**

The project on ASEAN-U.S. Economic Relations comprised three phases, concentrating on distinct but related themes. Each phase in turn involved the undertaking of relevant research, its discussion at workshops, and the revision and publication thereafter of the completed studies.

At this symposium, the final stage of the project, nine papers were presented: New Needs and Policy Framework of Private Investment; Experiences in Privatization; Promoting Investment: Institutional and Legal Infrastructure; Backward and Forward Linkages of Foreign Direct Investment; Private Investment in Public Utilities; Private Enterprise in Development; Promoting Investment: Technical Assistance; Venture Capital and Investment Promotion; and International Franchising.

There were wide-ranging exchanges among the participants, particularly between government officials and those from the private sector. The shared concern, all the same, was that the issue of the private sector as the engine of economic development and co-operation needed urgent attention.



Members of the research team from the Institute of World Economics and Politics (IWEP) and Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS), People's Republic of China, visited the ISEAS Library when they were in Singapore to attend the Joint ISEAS-IWEP Workshop on ASEAN-China Economic Relations in the Context of Pacific Economic Development and Co-operation on 14–18 August 1989.

Workshop on ASEAN-China Economic Relations in the Context of Pacific Economic Development and Co-operation

This workshop, the third in the series, grew out of the Institute's joint project with the Beijing Institute of World Economics and Politics on "ASEAN-China Economic Relations".

The research papers were translated into Chinese and English and discussed in the presence of more than fifty participants from China and ASEAN. To facilitate discussion, simultaneous translation into English and Chinese was available.

The discussion and the papers were deemed to be of a high standard. The proceedings are to be published in both English and Chinese, with the Institute responsible for the English edition and the Institute of World Economics and Politics responsible for the Chinese version. Both editions will be issued under the joint imprimatur of the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies and the Institute of World Economics and Politics.

Workshop on Implications of the EC Internal Market for ASEAN

Although somewhat overshadowed by the sweep of events in Eastern Europe, the movement of the European Community towards a single internal market by 1992 remains the single most important topic of concern among ASEAN scholars, businessmen, and manufacturers. Not surprisingly therefore this workshop was convened out of such interest.

A set of ten papers were prepared and presented at the workshop. In addition to an Overview paper setting out the background to an EC internal market, topics included the EC Internal Market: Trade; The EC Internal Market: Capital Flows; Implications of the EC Internal Market for the ASEAN Electronics Industry; Implications of the EC Internal Market for the ASEAN Textile and Clothing Industry; The EC Internal Market and the ASEAN-EC Trade in Services; The EC Internal Market and ASEAN-EC Capital Flows; The European Currency System and ASEAN; The European GSP, the Internal Market, and Implications for ASEAN; and A Common Set of Standards and Regulations in the EC: Opportunities for ASEAN Producers/Exporters?

To give the meeting the necessary depth, the participants were not only the researchers themselves but officials and businessmen as well.

Workshop on the Urban Future of Southeast Asia

Participants in this workshop included a number of senior scholars, including Professor Paul Wheatley (Chairman, Committee on Social Thought, University of Chicago, USA), Professor Hans-Dieter Evers (Head, Sociology of Development Research Centre, Universität Bielefeld, Germany), Professor Emeritus N. John Habraken (Department of Architecture, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, USA), Dr Manasse Malo (Faculty of Social Science and Politics, University of Indonesia), Dr Goh Ban Lee (Associate Professor, Centre for Policy Research, Universiti Sains Malaysia), and Mrs Netnapis Nakavachara (Associate Professor, Department of Geography, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand), among others.

The workshop generated considerable discussion, and a number of issues were identified as of critical significance in the ecology and the urban future of Southeast Asia. These included the following: decision-making processes in Southeast Asian cities; financing Southeast Asian urban systems; changing job structures and manpower requirements in Southeast Asian cities; public ideals and political realities in the Southeast Asian city; the degree of control that urban governments have over resources; the presuppositions of urban planning; symbolic structures in Southeast Asian cities; middle-sized cities in Southeast Asia; protest movements in Southeast Asian cities; the role of MNCs in urban development; technology in urban development; transport and communications; and poverty in Southeast Asian cities.

As noted earlier, it was the recommendation of the workshop that the Institute should launch a fully-fledged research project under the rubric of “The Dynamics of Urban Management in Southeast Asia”. To allow for sufficient depth of analysis, this project should extend over at least twenty-four months and focus on a carefully selected set of related topics, particularly those pertaining to the need to devise effective urban policies. The workshop concluded by recollecting Manuel Castell’s warning that such policies are easily subverted if they “fail to identify with sufficient accuracy the political processes underlying urban management”.

International Workshop on Major Asian Powers and the Security of Southeast Asia: Perceptions, Images, and Realities

This workshop was based on research initiated in the first phase of the project on “Major Asian

Powers and the Security of Southeast Asia". It was designed to afford the researchers an opportunity to test their initial conclusions as well as the framework of their individual studies.

Participants at the workshop included academics from the region as well as military professionals, senior government officials and representatives of the media. Following upon free-wheeling exchanges of views, a panel discussion addressed specifically the papers on Japan, China, and Southeast Asia, and generally the overall methodological and intellectual problems encountered in the course of the study as a whole.

Four of the papers have been edited and reviewed by international assessors as suitable publications in the Institute's new series of monographs on security studies, Pacific Strategic Papers. The rest of the papers are being revised with a view to publication along the same lines.

Joint ISEAS-ISIS International Conference on Defence and Development: Insights from Southeast Asia

The first phase of the Institute's project on "Defence and Development in Southeast Asia" involved research on three topics, namely, Threat Perception and Defence Expenditure; Development and the Military; and Arms Procurement Policies and Their Implications. Each of these was discussed at length in workshops held in 1986, 1987, and 1988. Their conclusions and findings were subsequently edited and published. Both the researchers in the project and the participants at these meetings were made up of not only scholars in the region and from international research centres but also a significant number of senior military officers, government officials, and members of the mass media.

The second phase of the project involved the holding of National Dissemination Seminars in individual countries between July and December 1989 for the purpose of acquainting a wider audience of concerned people both in government and in the private sector of the importance of the research as well as to obtain feedback from them. Consequently, the Institute co-hosted these Seminars with the National Defence Colleges of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Thailand and the Ministry of Defence in Brunei while in Singapore it was held jointly with the



His Excellency General Chatichai Choonhavan, Prime Minister of Thailand, delivering the Opening Address at the joint ISEAS-ISIS International Conference on "Defence and Development: Insights from Southeast Asia" held in Bangkok from 29 to 31 January 1990.



His Excellency General Chatichai Choonhaven, Prime Minister of Thailand, is welcomed by Professor K.S. Sandhu, Director of ISEAS, at the joint ISEAS-ISIS International Conference on "Defence and Development: Insights from Southeast Asia", held in Bangkok. Introducing the Prime Minister is M.R. Sukhumbhand Paribatra, Director, Institute of Security and International Studies (ISIS), Chulalongkorn University.

National University of Singapore. The participants at these one-day meetings were mostly military professionals and civil servants.

The International Conference in January 1990 was thus a culmination of a unique experience in research collaboration between academics and officials in the field of regional security studies that has not hitherto been attempted in Southeast Asia. The papers at the conference were limited to three topics in order to enable the distinguished gathering to focus its attention on the larger issues of the Defence and Development paradigm and to recommend further areas for future investigation. The scholarly nature of the work that has so far been completed necessitated the presence of a wide representation of the academic community that has been associated with the project. At the same time, steps were taken to ensure that there would be an adequate input from the international level, especially from those who have studied the problem in different parts of the developing world. Last but not least, the conference also brought together many of the military and civilian leaders in the region who have been so supportive of the research goals of the project so that continued work on the subject would benefit directly from their personal experiences.

It was the consensus of all those who have been involved with the project both in the formal discussions at the conference sessions as well as the equally lively exchanges during the three previous workshops and the six National Dissemination Seminars that the premise that defence and development are inseparable has been amply borne out by the research that has been undertaken so far. Nevertheless, it was also felt that there was a dire need for further research to determine what the ideal balance should be between both these important spheres of public expenditure. Any study of defence and development issues in Southeast Asia, therefore, cannot but accord the highest priority to the problem of the optimum allocation of resources to meet security and defence needs and of their cost effectiveness.

Workshop on Development Strategies

Over the next several years, many developing countries will be exploring development policies considered most desirable and conducive to satisfying their specific requirements. Yet, there

has not been any comprehensive development policy that can be effectively adopted by any developing nation as a model or adapted to suit its particular requirements. To explore possibilities along these lines the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, in co-operation and with the assistance of the Sasakawa Peace Foundation, brought together a group of analysts and institutes representing Korea, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, and Thailand.

The meeting reviewed development in these five countries and came to the unanimous conclusion that their experiences should be analysed in terms of lessons to be learnt and the formulation of concrete development policies. As a start the development experience of Korea would be given particular attention. In doing so, care would be taken to ensure that the coverage of the other countries should be at the same level as that of Korea, in terms of depth, length, and analysis.

There was consensus too that the analytical approach to the proposed study should be that of "political economy", with the objective being to discern new approaches to development policy formulation. Accordingly, questions to be asked would include: what has been achieved, how, and with what results? Why was the objective pursued in this way? What have been the successes and failures? Could there have been alternative approaches? Was the approach unique? Has it been part of a well-conceived plan or just the product of pragmatic opportunism and improvisation? What are the pitfalls and opportunities ahead? How are the individual countries, including their future leaders, likely to perceive and cope with the developmental complexities and challenges ahead? And what lessons for the development of other Asian countries can be drawn from the Korean experience and *vice versa*?

Asian-Pacific Workshop on Women in Community Development

This workshop was the final phase in the Institute's project on Women in Community Development. Participants were the country co-ordinators from Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, Papua New Guinea, Fiji, and Vanuatu, and the researchers involved in related studies in the region. Resource persons with special expertise in the area were also invited to participate in the discussion.

The main objectives of the workshop were (a) to review the results of the implementation of the country studies and draw out the various issues derived from the participatory research; (b) to identify commonalities and variations to women's responses to innovative health strategies; and (c) to develop an outline for the replication of participatory approaches in health development involving women.

Fourth ASEAN Roundtable on ASEAN Economic Co-operation: Agenda for the 1990s

The ASEAN Roundtable series of discussions, launched in April 1986, is an annual review of major developments in ASEAN. It explores new directions for ASEAN co-operation in the light of a changing global environment as well as emerging domestic economic and political conditions and needs. Of particular concern here is the need for ASEAN to work towards more effective co-operation and a clearer vision of the tasks ahead.

Twenty-seven participants from the public and private sectors as well as from academia and the media took part in the 1990's Roundtable discussion. Generally, the participants felt that ASEAN should look beyond the Cambodian problem in terms, for example, of forging new relationships with major economic and political powers. They also highlighted areas where the ASEAN countries individually had inherent or serious weaknesses *vis-à-vis* the developed countries (for example, shipping, education, and research and development) and where increased co-operation would enable them to maximize their bargaining strength.

Despite reservations about the "ASEAN-U.S. Initiative", the idea was held up as a model mechanism for increasing trade with ASEAN's traditional trading partners. Fears that the concept of Asia-Pacific Economic Co-operation (APEC) may dilute ASEAN's economic efforts notwithstanding, the participants were convinced that APEC did have advantages which ASEAN could exploit.

The participants also stressed that it was not institutional or other factors that hindered ASEAN co-operation but rather the lack of political will. It was now imperative that this political will for co-operation be developed.



Y.B. Dato' Paduka Daim Zainuddin, Minister for Finance, Malaysia, giving his Opening Address on the occasion of the Institute's Fourth ASEAN Roundtable on "ASEAN Economic Co-operation: Agenda for the 1990s".



*Minister Daim being greeted by
Brigadier-General Lee Hsien Loong,
Minister for Trade and Industry and
Second Minister for Defence (Services).
Looking on is Dr Richard Hu, Minister
for Finance, Singapore.*

Opening Address at the Fourth ASEAN Roundtable on ASEAN Economic Co-operation: Agenda for the 1990s

An audience of some 400 senior officials, bankers, executives, and academics were specially invited to listen to Y.B. Dato' Paduka Daim Zainuddin, Malaysia's Minister for Finance, on the occasion of his delivering the Opening Address to the Institute's Fourth ASEAN Roundtable on ASEAN Economic Co-operation: Agenda for the 1990s.

Dato' Paduka Daim, mincing no words, got straight to the heart of the matter: "If we do not get our act together and work together, there will be outsiders who will take advantage and split us. The world does not owe us a living. We have to solve our problems, even when these problems are not of our making." Towards this end, he recommended ASEAN should adopt a more cohesive, long-term and forward-looking stance if it is to maintain its credibility and relevance in the 1990s.

Drawing attention to the growing trend towards establishing regional trading blocs, Dato' Paduka Daim warned that ASEAN could not hope to remain unaffected by the effects of this development. Individually there was a wide gap in the strength and ability of the ASEAN countries to influence the course of future events to their advantage *vis-à-vis* the European Community, Japan, or the United States. Therefore, if ASEAN was to have any credible economic clout, "it must act in greater concert and greater harmony", he stressed. An "ASEAN-centric" approach in dealing with international or regional economic issues must be developed and the pace of regional integration stepped up. Efforts at co-operation among ASEAN member countries were presently "dictated by the need to safeguard national interests", Dato' Paduka Daim lamented. Elaborating, he highlighted the often costly competition within ASEAN to secure foreign investments. Stressing the importance of distinguishing "short-term, narrow interests from long-term regional interests", he exhorted ASEAN to reorientate the way in which it had been functioning. ASEAN should promote itself to prospective investors in terms of the larger regional market, he advised.

Lauding the private sector's "inherent flexibility to adapt and respond quickly to changing situations", Dato' Paduka Daim advocated more private sector involvement in ASEAN. He also called for greater intra-ASEAN flows of private capital. "While we yearn for the yen, it is ASEAN's



The Right Honourable Brian Mulroney, Prime Minister of Canada, delivering the 1989 Singapore Lecture on "Trade Outlook: Globalization or Regionalization".



▲ *The 1989 Singapore Lecture was attended by a capacity audience, including the Prime Minister, Mr Lee Kuan Yew, and Mrs Lee; First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Defence, Mr Goh Chok Tong; and Brigadier-General Lee Hsien Loong, Minister for Trade and Industry and Second Minister for Defence (Services).* ►



investment within ASEAN that will create and ensure stable growth. Our investors have a better view of the ASEAN situation and their stay is more permanent.”

The Opening Address has since been published as *ASEAN Economic Co-operation: Agenda for the 1990s*.

Occasional and 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 to discuss research problems and other matters of common interest.

A total of 30 Occasional and In-House Seminars were held during the year. A list of topics and the speakers in both the Occasional and In-House Seminars is provided in Appendix V.

THE SINGAPORE LECTURE

The Singapore Lecture Series was inaugurated by the Institute in 1980 with a founding endowment from the Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS), which has since been augmented by a generous donation from Mobil Oil Singapore.

The Singapore Lecture is designed to provide the opportunity for distinguished statesmen, scholars, writers, and other similarly highly qualified individuals specializing in banking, commerce, international economics and finance, and philosophical, literary, and world and strategic affairs to visit Singapore. The presence of such eminent personalities, it is hoped, will allow Singaporeans, especially the younger executives and decision-makers in both the private and public sectors, to have the benefit of firsthand 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 own experience and perspectives.

The tenth Singapore Lecture was delivered by the Right Honourable Brian Mulroney, Prime Minister of Canada, on 15 October 1989. The topic of Mr Mulroney's lecture was "Trade Outlook: Globalization or Regionalization". Like its predecessors, it too attracted a capacity audience, including the Prime Minister and Mrs Lee.

The text of the Lecture, together with the discussion that followed, has been published in the same format as that of previous Lectures.

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

Subsequent distinguished speakers between 1981 and 1988 were Dr Henry A. Kissinger, former U.S. Secretary of State; H.E. Mr Giscard d'Estaing, former President of the Republic of France; H.E. Helmut Schmidt, former Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany; Dr Joseph M.A.H. Luns, former Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO); Mr Peter G. Peterson, Chairman of the Blackstone Group and former U.S. Secretary of Commerce; H.E. Dr Raymond Barre, former Prime Minister of France; the Honourable Mr Bob Hawke, Prime Minister of Australia; and the Honourable Dato Seri Dr Mahathir bin Mohamad, Prime Minister of Malaysia.

PUBLICATIONS UNIT

The scholarly books and journals produced by the Publications Unit serve as a tangible form of the research conducted at the Institute. ISEAS' publications are either the result of ongoing research projects, or are the work of individual specialists. However, since the Institute's reputation as a scholarly publisher extends well beyond the Southeast Asian region, authors from all over the world are now submitting their works to ISEAS for publication. Since commencement of its publishing programme in 1970, the Institute has issued more than 600 publications.

Publications Review Committee

Each manuscript is subjected to the stringent review process of the Institute's Publications Review Committee, which in turn consults subject specialists to review the manuscript on its behalf. The Committee is indebted to those who have contributed their time and expertise to assist in this way and hopes that it can continue to count on such support. For the year under review, the Committee handled over 70 book-length manuscripts.

Dissemination of Research Publications

The Publications Unit continues to explore new avenues for the wider dissemination of its research publications.

- (a) Over the years, it has developed a system of marketing its books locally and internationally through book distributors, book importers, and wholesalers.
- (b) The Institute has also attracted other publishers such as Heinemann, Routledge and Westview, and various university presses, like Cornell and Oxford, to issue co-publications jointly, thereby broadening the distribution network and readership.
- (c) An annual catalogue, *Books on Southeast Asia*, and fliers promoting ISEAS publications were again produced during 1989/90 and sent to specialists, decision-makers, libraries, and institutions all over the world.
- (d) For the year under review, the Publications Unit arranged for its books and journals to be displayed at more than 20 international book fairs and specialist conferences, including the London International Book Fair 1989 (April 1989, London); International Conference on Local History in the Asian Pacific Region (April 1989, Hong Kong); XXIVth International CFR Seminar "Marriage, Parenthood and Social Policy" (May 1989, Singapore); Asian Studies on the Pacific Coast (ASPAC) Annual Meeting 1989 (June–July 1989, Hawaii); Third International Philippine Studies Conference (July 1989, Manila); XIth International Conference on the Social Sciences and Medicine (July 1989, Netherlands); SEASSI Conference on Contemporary Issues in Southeast Asia (July 1989, Hawaii); 8th New Zealand Conference on Asian Studies (August 1989, Christchurch); 56th Pugwash Symposium on "Peace and

Security in the Asian-Pacific Region” (September 1989, Tokyo); Financing Health Care in Developing Countries (September-December 1989, Boston); 17th Annual Meeting of the Mid-Atlantic Region of the Association of Asian Studies (October 1989, Georgetown); World University Book Exhibition (November 1989, Tokyo); China-ASEAN Political Relations by the Year 2000 (December 1989, Zhongshan); 1st Tokyo International Book Fair (February–March 1990, Tokyo); Conference on the Realm of the Sacred in Southeast Asia (March 1990, Berkeley); ASEASUK Annual Conference (March 1990, Kent); CIES (Comparative and International Education Society) 34th Annual Meeting (March 1990, California).

- (e) Having built up an impressive list of scholarly books, ISEAS is pleased that other publishers, especially in Southeast Asia, have found them suitable for translation. An increasing number of titles have thus been translated into Bahasa Indonesia, Tagalog, Bahasa Malaysia, and even Japanese, German, and Italian.

These various channels all serve to ensure that ISEAS publications reach a wider audience.

New Publications

There were a total of 42 new publications during 1989/90, including 31 books titles; 2 issues of the *Pacific Newsletter*, and 9 issues of the three journals: *ASEAN Economic Bulletin*; *Contemporary Southeast Asia*; and *SOJOURN: Social Issues in Southeast Asia*.

The annual publication, *Southeast Asian Affairs*, entered its sixteenth year, providing a review of significant developments and trends in the region, with particular emphasis on the ASEAN countries.

Of the other new publications, seven were added to the Books/Monographs series: Leo Suryadinata, editor, *The Ethnic Chinese in the ASEAN States: Bibliographical Essays*; Serafin D. Talisayon, *Designing for Consensus: The ASEAN Grid*; Stella R. Quah, editor, *The Triumph of Practicality: Tradition and Modernity in Health Care Utilization in Selected Asian Countries*; Chen Ai Ju and Gavin Jones, *Ageing in ASEAN: Its Socio-Economic Consequences*; Tilak Doshi, *Houston of Asia: The Singapore Petroleum Industry*; Peter A. Jackson, *Buddhism, Legitimation, and Conflict: The Political Functions of Urban Thai Buddhism in the 19th and 20th Centuries*;

and Kernial Singh Sandhu and Paul Wheatley, editors, *Management of Success: The Moulding of Modern Singapore*.

The Occasional Papers series saw the addition of Ooi Jin Bee's *Development Problems of an Open-Access Resource: The Fisheries of Peninsular Malaysia*.

Seven new titles were added to the Research Notes and Discussion Papers series: Ludwig H. Schätzl, editor, *Growth and Spatial Equity in West Malaysia*; Jürgen Steiger, *Renewable Energy Resources in ASEAN*; Antal Deutsch and Hanna Zowall, *Compulsory Savings and Taxes in Singapore*; Anthony Saunders and Joseph Lim, *The Underpricing of IPOs in Singapore*; *Public Policy Issues and Possible Solutions*; Shankar Sharma, *The Role of the Petroleum Industry in Singapore's Economy*; U Tun Wai, *Role of Foreign Capital in Southeast Asian Countries*; and Soe Saing, *United Nations Technical Aid in Burma: A Short Survey*.

One new title was published in the Local History and Memoirs series, namely Ronald Daus', *Portuguese Eurasian Communities in Southeast Asia*.

The series of Lectures, Workshops, and Proceedings of International Conferences was augmented by ten new titles: Mary R. Brooks, editor, *Seafarers in the ASEAN Region*; Chia Siow Yue and Cheng Bifan, editors, *ASEAN-China Economic Relations: Developments in ASEAN and China*; Manfred Kaiser and Heinz Werner, *ASEAN and the EC: Labour Costs and Structural Change in the EC*; Georg Erdmann and Bruno Fritsch, *ASEAN and the EC: Trends in the Cost of Capital in Major EC Countries and Their Effects on the Production Structure*; Tay Kheng Soon, *Mega-Cities in the Tropics: Towards an Architectural Agenda for the Future*; Norbert Wagner, *ASEAN and the EC: European Investment in ASEAN*; Mahathir bin Mohamad, *Regionalism, Globalism, and Spheres of Influence: ASEAN and the Challenge of Change into the 21st Century*; Mukul G. Asher, editor, *Fiscal Systems and Practices in the ASEAN Countries*; Paitoon Wiboonchutikula, *ASEAN and the EC: Technological Trends and Their Impact on ASEAN Industries*; Brian Mulrone, *Trade Outlook: Globalization or Regionalization*; and Dato' Paduka Daim Zainuddin, *ASEAN Economic Co-operation: Agenda for the 1990s*.

In the Field Report series, there was one addition: Joseph Tan Loong Hoe and Shankar Sharma, editors, *Trade, Protectionism, and Industrial Adjustment in Vegetable Oils: Asian Responses to North America*.



Publications of ISEAS were promoted at the 1st Tokyo International Book Fair held from 27 February to 1 March 1990.

There was one new title in the series, *Issues in Southeast Asian Security*: Chandran Jeshurun, editor, *Arms and Defence in Southeast Asia*.

The Library Bulletin series also saw the addition of one new title: P. Lim Pui Huen, compiler, *Tan Cheng Lock Papers: A Descriptive List*.

Pacific Newsletter

Over the years, the focus of the Institute's research has broadened to include not only South-east Asia, but also the Asian-Pacific region. Indeed, the numerous books on the Asia-Pacific already published by ISEAS reflect this focus. However, it was felt that there was a need to keep ISEAS' contacts informed of this wider scope of its activities on a more regular, but informal basis, and with this purpose in mind a new publication, *Pacific Newsletter*, was launched.

Starting with Issue No. 1 in January 1990, the *Pacific Newsletter* has appeared every two months in an attractive full-colour format, highlighting the research and events that have taken place at ISEAS.

LIBRARY

While the primary role of the Library has been to serve its in-house researchers by facilitating access to pertinent information sources, it has increasingly gained a reputation as a major regional information resource and referral centre. Besides its acquisition of relevant Western imprints in books and periodicals, an important feature is its holdings of informal or non-conventionally published material, that is, material that cannot be obtained through normal commercial or institutional channels, sometimes referred to as "fugitive literature". While it endeavours to build an all-round collection, the Library shows particular strength in areas that fall within the special interests of the Institute, such as problems of regional stability and security, of economic

development and modernization, and of political and social change. Up-to-date information is provided by subscriptions to regional and international newspapers, many of them by air-mail, and to radio-monitoring reports so vital for keeping in touch with developments in certain countries. The total number of serial publications received is more than 2,000 titles, including learned periodicals, news magazines, bank journals, and government reports and statistics.

The Library issues a series of *Library Bulletins*, and other research and bibliographical aids, the latest being a bibliography on ASEAN and a descriptive list of the Tan Cheng Lock Papers at the Institute. At the same time it plays a regional role in co-ordinating regional projects. In this way, it acts as the Regional Microfilm Clearing-Housing on behalf of SARBICA (Southeast Asian Branch of the International Council on Archives), and CONSAL (Congress of Southeast Asian Librarians), on whose behalf it has published a *Southeast Asia — Asia Microfilms Newsletter* since 1972. It is also the base of several other projects, including those on "Annotated Lists of Social Science Doctoral Dissertations Awarded in Southeast Asia", "A Biography Database of Notable Personalities in Southeast Asia", and "An Annotated Bibliography of Independent Myanmar (Burma)".

As a corollary, the Library two years ago became a full participant in the national co-operative cataloguing network, the Singapore Integrated Library Automation Service (SILAS). Participation in this national data base allows the Library on-line access to the holdings of 30 other library participants, which include the National University of Singapore (NUS) Library and the National Library. By the same token, the Library allows these other participant libraries on-line access to its holdings, nearly 60 per cent of which are unique titles. This facilitates a sharing of resources at the national level.

By the end of March, the Library had more than 27,000 records of its holdings in SILAS, constituting 20 per cent of the retrospective records currently on cards. This has enabled SILAS to produce its weekly accessions list, *New Arrivals*, which alerts researchers and other users to new materials acquired by the Library; a printed catalogue; and a microfiche catalogue. In time, it is planned to abandon the manual card cataloguing system, which will be substituted with an on-line catalogue and a microfiche catalogue.

The Collection

The Library's collection at the end of the report year stood at:

Books and Bound periodicals (volumes)	81,659
Microfilm (reels)	9,472
Microfiches (pieces)	99,376
Documents (titles)	6,990
Maps (pieces)	466
Current serials (titles)	1,914
Slides (frames)	23,746
Black and White Negatives (frames)	36,063
Photographs	17,073
Audio-recordings	620
Video-recordings	140
Text Files	1,480

The total Library collection now comprises 278,000 items. Subscriptions were placed for thirty-three new periodical titles.

The collection of slides, photographs, and audio-visual recordings continues to focus mainly on the culture and traditions of the region. The core of this collection is the late Dorothy Pelzer's materials comprising colour slides, photographs, and black and white negatives. There are also extensive research notes compiled by Ms Pelzer.

Under an agreement reached with the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. in December 1988 on the ownership of this collection, a set would be permanently housed at the Institute. Additionally, both parties are free to use the materials for scholarly purposes.

Development of this multi-media collection is mainly through depositions made by researchers. Thirty-five researchers have participated in the programme by depositing their research materials of slides and photographs. Five new depositors joined the programme during the year.

Policies and procedures on the organization of the multi-media materials are also being

finalized, and the materials will then be processed accordingly. This is, however, a labour-intensive process and is expected to take about five years to complete. Retrieval of relevant materials is a difficult process too and can only be made more efficient with computerization.

A special statistics collection was also established in the Library to collocate all statistical publications within a single area. This has facilitated optimization of their usage, making access more efficient. At the same time, a comprehensive analysis of the Library statistics collection, especially on Southeast Asia, was made with a view to enhancing the collection, updating it, and filling the gaps. This includes revamping the Southeast Asian census collection.

The Library's exchange of publications programme continued to be reviewed especially in view of rising costs of publications and postage. Increasingly, the practice is to exchange publications only if it is deemed the best method of acquisitions or where commercial and direct purchases are problematic.

In line with this, ISEAS concluded a comprehensive exchange of publications agreement with the Myanmar Universities' Central Library through the Union of Myanmar Government.

Cataloguing Backlog

The rate of acquisitions of information materials continues to be higher than that of the technical processing of the incoming materials. This has been the trend over the years and the rate has accelerated in recent years. There are now more than 11,000 titles of materials in the general collection, 18,236 titles in microfiche, and 17,642 items in the multi-media collection in backlog — an increase of 13.5 per cent over last year.

To partially reduce these backlog figures, negotiations were initiated with SILAS at the National Library to obtain MARC (Machine Readable Cataloguing) records from the respective agencies producing the Library of Congress (LC), Inter Documentation Company (IDC), and the Pusat Dokumentasi Ilmiah Nasional/Koninklijk Institut voor Taal-,Land,-en Volkenkunde (PDIN/KITLV) microfiche. The availability of the electronic cataloguing records on the SILAS database is expected to eliminate the backlog by nearly one-third. However, as long as the present cataloguing

team is not strengthened with the addition of more professional staff to deal with this backlog, the problem cannot be surmounted satisfactorily. The problem will be further aggravated when the proposed computerized Southeast Asian data base is developed. Almost all documents will require detailed analyses by the professional staff to write abstracts for input into the on-line database.

A long-term manpower study has to be undertaken to ensure that the Library is adequately staffed not only in the cataloguing area, but also in acquisitions, reference, and other related areas in order that it may be able to efficiently meet the inevitable demands of researchers for timely, current, and accurate provision of information.

Computerization

A comprehensive plan for the computerization of the whole Institute, which was submitted to the Ministry of Education in late 1988, is still awaiting approval. This is a matter requiring urgent action, as the need to computerize and integrate all the data files and functions of the Institute is increasingly becoming critical. Moreover, as more and more related research institutes adopt computerized systems, there is a real danger that ISEAS will be left behind and outside of the mainstream of research in the region and the Pacific — a victim of the technological by-pass syndrome, when researchers wean themselves from the Institute and find it more attractive to work elsewhere where there are highly developed information technology systems to support their research programmes!

In any case, the accelerated pace of Information Technology (IT) application in other research institutes links up indispensable research and library facilities and provides scholars opportunities to identify, retrieve, and obtain data relatively easily, speedily and accurately, and to communicate through advanced communication facilities. In contrast the present manual system of the Library and ISEAS as a whole does not allow them to participate effectively in this revolutionary change in information and research facilities.

ACCOMMODATION

There is a pressing need for a decision on the permanent home of the Institute, not only for purposes of proper planning of the future development of the Institute, but also because its growing programmes and activities are already straining the available facilities and hampering the proper functioning of the Institute and its component units.

In this regard, that the Institute should be in close physical proximity to the National University of Singapore has been taken for granted from the inception of the Institute, on the basis of useful, and at times even necessary, intellectual interaction and the economic and reciprocal use of the two libraries and other resources.

In these circumstances, two possibilities could be the acquisition of the existing CSI Building at Heng Mui Keng Terrace, or the construction of a new building within or close to the National University of Singapore lands.

At another level, but equally pressing, is the need for the Institute's present and potential staff and fellows to have access to satisfactory subsidized housing or appropriate low-interest rate loan arrangements or adequate rent allowances in lieu thereof. This matter too needs to be addressed quickly and resolved on a long-term, permanent basis if the Institute's progress is not to be impaired.

FINANCE

The primary sources of the Institute's finances are the annual grant from the Singapore Government, and donations from other governments and private foundations, agencies, and individuals — with the Singapore Government grant covering the costs of the Institute's infrastructure and administration, and the donations those of the Institute's programmes of research, fellowships, seminars, and publications.

The Singapore Government's grant for the year was \$4,069,680, and the total donations received were \$2,020,509. The Institute is fully appreciative of this assistance and would like to thank all those who have contributed so unstintingly to its various programmes and activities.

The Institute also has an Endowment Fund, income from which is derived through interest earned on fixed deposits. This income supports the Institute's Research Fellowships programme, which is now internationally accepted as a credit to the Institute's commitment to promoting scholarship on and in the region. At the end of the financial year, the Endowment Fund stood at \$1,160,000. The Institute, nevertheless, looks forward to its Fund-Raising Committee continuing its low-key, personal approach to potential donors who value the promotion of knowledge and scholarship.

CONCLUSION

In closing, this year's report shares the optimism and concerns of its predecessors. Moreover, the Institute is at an exciting juncture in its development, and possibilities are abounding. Accordingly, it should now raise its sights and move decisively to its ultimate objective of becoming the foremost centre of its kind in Southeast Asia and one of the world's leading institutions devoted to advanced quality research on the region. In addition to the promotion of research, a centre of this type could assist in projects of practical concern to policy-makers and scholars alike in their search for viable and meaningful solutions to the varied problems confronting the peoples of Southeast Asia. It could also seek to attract a small but highly sophisticated group of world-class scholars for periods of stay and study at the Institute. Furthermore, through a judicious mix of interests and individuals, coupled with the necessary facilities and opportunities for discussions, seminars, conferences, and publications, it could stimulate and nurture an intellectual environment conducive to maximum interaction and creativity. Such a community of interests could see not only the mounting and execution of an effective and dynamic research and professional programme but also could be the nucleus around which to build a series of high-powered advanced seminars or briefings on the realities of Southeast Asia for, say, senior diplomats, business leaders, civil servants, and mass media executives interested in the affairs of the region.

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Dr Harald Eggerstedt (14.4.89)	Malaysian-German Industrial Co-operation
Dr James Cotton (15.4.89)	Democratization of South Korea
Dr Peter C. Frederiksen (5.5.89)	Economic Determinants of Defence Spending and the Causality Issue
Prof Janice Stargardt (5.5.89)	From the Cosmos to the Rice Grain: Water in the Ancient Cities of Southeast Asia
Dr Steven Rood (22.5.89)	Absorptive Capacity of the Philippines: Institutions and Security
Mr S. Rajaratnam (27.5.89)	The Future of ASEAN
Prof Gordon Means and Mr Lim Ho Hup (30.5.89)	Economic Underpinnings of Student Protests in China
Prof Dr Detlef Lorenz (18.7.89)	Western Europe and East Asia in the Context of Present Trends: Towards Regionalism in the World Economy
Mr M. Gerard Renon (25.7.89)	European Co-operative Ventures in the Industrial Sector (Civil and Military): Perspectives of Co-operation with Third Countries and ASEAN

- Prof H.W. Arndt and Dr Rolf Langhammer (31.7.89) Conceptual Issues on Trade in Services and Empirical Evidence with Respect to ASEAN
- Dr Hal Hill (6.9.89) Regional Development in a "Boom and Bust Petroleum Economy": Indonesia since 1970
- Dr Tilman Schiel (20.9.89) The Concept of Strategic Groups: Some Social-Anthropological Aspects
- Ms Christine Tuschinsky (26.9.89) Production, Distribution, and Consumption of Traditional Pharmaceuticals in Southeast Asia: Malay *Jamu* in Singapore
- Dr Manfred Pohl (26.9.89) Impressions of a Recent Visit to North Korea
- Ms Lai Ah Eng (29.9.89) Ethnicity in a Residential Community in Singapore
- Dr Larry Nicksch (6.10.89) U.S. Security Issues in East Asia
- Dr Igor V. Podberezsky (9.10.89) Domestic Pressures for Economic and Political Reform in the Soviet Union and Their Likely Impact on Soviet Foreign Relations
- Prof Bernhard Dahm (31.10.89) The Upsurge of Islam in Sumatra
- Dr Richard P. Cronin (15.11.89) Evolving Structure of Japan's Economic Relations with ASEAN and the NIEs: Three Scenarios
- Dr Peter N. Nemetz (20.11.89) Risks and Resilience in the Pacific Rim: Some Concepts and Methods
- Dr James W. Dean (15.12.89) Will the Banks Forgive Foreign Debt?

- Dr Pheuiphanh Ngaosyvathn (16.12.89) *An Aggiornamento Worked by Trial-and-Error: Thai-Lao Trade in 1989*
- Dr Bernhard May (18.12.89) *Japanese Economic Co-operation and Foreign Policy*
- Dr Bernardo M. Villegas (10.2.90) *The Impact of the Aborted Coup on Philippine Economic Prospects*
- Prof Dr Schwarz-Liebermann von Wahlendorf (17.2.90) *The Recent Changes in Eastern Europe and the Implications for the Future*
- Dr Maung Maung (24.2.90) *Recent Developments in Myanmar (Burma)*
- Dr Wong Tai Chee (14.3.90) *Economic and Social Change among FELDA Settlers in Malaysia: Implications for Other ASEAN Countries*
- Prof Donald E. Weatherbee (17.3.90) *Changing Parameters for ASEAN Security in the 1990s*
- Prof Ronald Ian McKinnon (22.3.90) *Financial Liberalization, Monetary Control and Economic Development — With Applications to *Perestroika**

INSTITUTE OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES

DONATIONS AND GRANTS RECEIVED
DURING THE PERIOD 1 APRIL 1989 TO 31 MARCH 1990

List of Donors	Donations/Grants S\$
1. Amstel Management Consultants Pte Ltd	11,750.00
2. Asia Foundation	25,566.38
3. Australian High Commission	105,983.50
4. Ford Foundation	447,570.00
5. International Development Research Centre, Canada	140,313.00
6. Invitees to 1989 Singapore Lecture	56,179.25
7. Konrad Adenauer Foundation	439,261.91
8. Lee Foundation	56,000.00
9. New Zealand High Commission	177,702.05
10. Rockefeller Brothers Fund	135,520.00
11. Rockefeller Foundation	171,712.50
12. Sasakawa Peace Foundation	66,129.60
13. Shell Eastern Petroleum (Pte) Ltd	5,000.00
14. Times Conferences (Pte) Ltd	15,000.00
15. Tokyo Club Foundation for Global Studies	11,955.00
16. Volkswagen Foundation	154,865.55
	<hr/>
	2,020,508.74
	<hr/> <hr/>

INSTITUTE OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES
REPORT OF THE AUDITORS
TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

We have audited the accounts set out on pages 121 to 133 in accordance with Statements of Auditing Guideline and Statements of Auditing Practice and, accordingly, included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered appropriate in the circumstances.

In our opinion:

- (a) the accounts are properly drawn up in accordance with the Statements of Accounting Standard and so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Institute as at 31 March 1990 and of its income and expenditure and changes in financial position for the year ended on that date;
- (b) proper accounting and other records including asset registers have been kept; and
- (c) the receipts, expenditure, and investments of monies and the acquisitions and disposals of assets by the Institute during the year have been in accordance with the provisions of the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies Act, 1968.



ALVIN CHEE & CO.
Chartered Accountants (Aust.),
Certified Public Accountants, Singapore.

Singapore, 16 July 1990

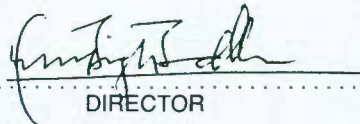
INSTITUTE OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 1990

	Note	\$	1989 \$		Note	\$	1989 \$
ACCUMULATED OPERATING SURPLUS	3	219,712	299,371	FIXED ASSETS	6	195,735	234,968
DEFERRED CAPITAL GRANT	4	94,661	100,203	CURRENT ASSETS			
OTHER FUNDS				Sundry debtors, deposits, and prepayments		372,047	256,830
Revolving Fund	5(a)	315,000	315,000	Fixed deposits		15,718,840	15,368,260
Endowment Fund	5(b)	1,160,000	1,160,000	Cash and bank balances		1,116,917	836,429
Research Programmes Trust	5(c)	4,343,960	4,343,960			17,207,804	16,461,519
ISEAS Research Fellowships	5(d)	330,247	261,601	CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Specific and Special Projects	5(e)	10,889,034	10,155,266	Sundry creditors and accruals		50,925	61,086
		17,038,241	16,235,827	NET CURRENT ASSETS		17,156,879	16,400,433
		17,352,614	16,635,401			17,352,614	16,635,401

The notes on pages 126 to 133 form an integral part of these accounts.



CHAIRMAN



DIRECTOR



EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

INSTITUTE OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES
STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1990

	\$	1989 \$
GENERAL OPERATING INCOME		
Surplus on publication account	99,593	98,843
GENERAL OPERATING EXPENDITURE		
Expenditure On Manpower	2,458,017	2,149,945
Other Operating Expenditure	1,606,750	1,493,595
	4,064,767	3,643,540
Deficit before depreciation	(3,965,174)	(3,544,697)
Depreciation	88,979	96,825
Fixed assets disposed of (net book value)	1,004	900
Operating deficit	(4,055,157)	(3,642,422)
NON OPERATING INCOME		
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets	4,801	68,880
Interest on deposits	9,156	18,678
Deficit before Government Grants	(4,041,200)	(3,554,864)
GOVERNMENT GRANTS		
Operating grant (Note 8)	3,905,249	3,566,305
Deferred capital grant released (Note 4)	56,292	64,034
Drawdown from Accumulated Operating Surplus:		
To meet depreciation charges not funded by deferred capital grant (Note 3)	33,691	33,691
To meet deficit in Other Operating Expenditure (Note 3)	47,500	—
	4,042,732	3,664,030
SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR TRANSFERRED TO ACCUMULATED OPERATING SURPLUS	1,532	109,166

The notes on pages 126 to 133 form an integral part of these accounts.

INSTITUTE OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES
STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1990

	\$	1989 \$
GENERAL OPERATING EXPENDITURE		
Expenditure on manpower	2,458,017	2,149,945
Advertising	11,429	10,000
Audit fees	3,300	3,300
Seminars and workshops	6,582	5,998
Special conferences and meetings	34,120	36,830
Entertainment expenses	3,000	3,000
Insurance	9,000	6,700
Library acquisitions	228,801	204,300
Library stationery	8,500	7,700
Library book binding	9,894	9,900
Maintenance of equipment/premises	63,946	70,757
Maintenance of vehicles	18,280	20,365
Medical/dental benefits	29,101	24,000
Miscellaneous expenses	3,020	2,098
New furniture and equipment	8,488	10,877
Office stationery	6,699	6,297
Postage	7,427	7,022
Printing	23,554	9,996
Rental of premises	1,068,840	998,400
Regional advisory council	12,196	8,409
Research expenses	22,863	21,987
Telephones and telegrams	23,523	21,413
Transport expenses	2,337	2,396
Staff welfare	1,850	1,850
	<u>4,064,767</u>	<u>3,643,540</u>

INSTITUTE OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL POSITION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1990

	\$	1989 \$
SOURCE OF FUNDS		
Surplus for the year	1,532	109,166
Adjustments of items not involving movement of funds:		
Depreciation	88,979	96,825
Deferred capital grant released	(56,292)	(64,034)
Drawdown from Accumulated Operating Surplus:		
To meet depreciation charges not funded by deferred capital grant	(33,691)	(33,691)
To meet deficit in Other Operating Expenditure	(47,500)	—
Profit on sale of fixed assets	(3,797)	(67,980)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Funds (applied to)/from operations	(50,769)	40,286
Capital grant received from government	50,750	46,195
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets	4,801	68,880
Funds from ISEAS Research Fellowships and other projects	802,414	2,160,248
Decrease in Negotiable Certificate of Deposits	—	405,000
Increase in sundry creditors and accruals	—	11,814
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	<u>807,196</u>	<u>2,732,423</u>

	\$	1989 \$
APPLICATION OF FUNDS		
Purchase of fixed assets	50,750	214,651
Increase in sundry debtors, deposits, and prepayments	115,217	78,286
Increase in fixed deposits	350,580	1,883,422
Increase in cash and bank balances	280,488	556,064
Decrease in sundry creditors and accruals	10,161	—
	<u>807,196</u>	<u>2,732,423</u>

The notes on pages 126 to 133 form an integral part of these accounts.

INSTITUTE OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES**NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS — 31 MARCH 1990****1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

The following notes summarize the significant accounting policies which have been applied in determining the results of the financial year:

(a) Basis of accounting

The accounts expressed in Singapore dollars have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

(b) Income

All income, including operating grant from the Singapore Government used to purchase fixed assets, is taken up on an accrual basis. Operating grant, accounted for under the income approach, is recognized in the income and expenditure account to match the related expenses.

(c) Grants

Government grants utilized for the purchase of fixed assets are taken to deferred capital grants.

Deferred grants are recognized in the income and expenditure account over the periods necessary to match with the depreciation of the assets.

Government grants to meet current year's operating expenses are recognized as income in the same year.

(d) Fund accounting

In order to ensure observance of limitations and restrictions placed on the use of the resources available to the Institute, the accounts of the Institute are maintained substantially in accordance with the principles of 'fund accounting'. This is the procedure by which resources for various purposes are classified for accounting and reporting purposes into funds that are in accordance with activities or objectives specified.

(e) Other Funds

Assets relating to the Other Funds are pooled, with the exception of Staff Loans which are directly identifiable to Revolving Fund. Income from pooled fixed deposits is distributed to each fund in proportion to the respective fund balances during the financial year.

(f) Depreciation

Fixed assets are depreciated on a straight line basis over their estimated useful lives as follows:

New furniture and fixtures	—	5 years
Office equipment and machinery	—	5 years
Electrical fittings	—	5 years
Motor vehicles	—	5 years

Any asset costing \$200 or less is written-off in the year of purchase. No depreciation is provided for assets disposed of during the year.

Any furniture bought before 1 April 1987 has been treated as written-off.

(g) Foreign currencies

Amounts payable and receivable denominated in foreign currencies are converted into Singapore dollars at rates of exchange approximating those prevailing at year end; transactions in foreign currencies during the year are converted into Singapore dollars at rates of exchange approximating those at transaction dates. All exchange profits or losses are recognized in the results for the year.

2. PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The Institute established by the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies Act, 1968 is principally engaged in the promotion of research on Southeast Asia and on all matters pertaining to Southeast Asia.

3. ACCUMULATED OPERATING SURPLUS

	1990 \$	1989 \$
Balance at 1 April		
As reported	164,606	223,896
Prior year adjustments (Note 7)	134,765	—
	<u>299,371</u>	<u>223,896</u>
Restated	299,371	223,896
Surplus of income over expenditure	1,532	109,166
	<u>300,903</u>	<u>333,062</u>
Transfer to income and expenditure:		
To meet depreciation charges not funded by Deferred Capital Grant	(33,691)	(33,691)
To meet deficit in Other Operating Expenditure	(47,500)	—
	<u>219,712</u>	<u>299,371</u>
Balance at 31 March	<u>219,712</u>	<u>299,371</u>
The balance comprises of:		
Amount utilized — fixed assets (net book value)	101,074	134,765
Unutilized accumulated surplus	118,638	164,606
	<u>219,712</u>	<u>299,371</u>

4. DEFERRED CAPITAL GRANT

	1990	1989
	\$	\$
Balance at 1 April		
As reported	234,968	118,042
Prior year adjustments (Note 7)	(134,765)	—
Restated	<u>100,203</u>	<u>118,042</u>
Add: Fixed assets purchased from Government Grant	50,750	46,195
	<u>150,953</u>	<u>164,237</u>
Less: Grant taken to income and expenditure statement	55,288	63,134
Grant released on disposal of fixed assets	<u>1,004</u>	<u>900</u>
Balance at 31 March	<u><u>94,661</u></u>	<u><u>100,203</u></u>
Total Capital Grants received since 1.4.1982	<u><u>564,115</u></u>	<u><u>513,365</u></u>

5. OTHER FUNDS

(a) Revolving Fund

The fund was established to provide computer, vehicle, and renovation loans to staff.

	1990	1989
	\$	\$
Balance at 1 April	315,000	315,000
Add: Interest received during the year	3,067	10,994
	<u>318,067</u>	<u>325,994</u>
Less: Transfer of interest received to Statement of Income and Expenditure	3,067	10,994
Balance at 31 March	<u><u>315,000</u></u>	<u><u>315,000</u></u>

(b) Endowment Fund

The Endowment Fund supports the ISEAS Research Fellowships Programme.

	1990 \$	1989 \$
Balance at 1 April	1,160,000	1,160,000
Add: Interest from fixed deposits	59,334	49,356
	<u>1,219,334</u>	<u>1,209,356</u>
Less: Transfer of interest received to ISEAS Research Fellowships (Note 5(d))	59,334	49,356
Balance at 31 March	<u>1,160,000</u>	<u>1,160,000</u>

(c) Research Programmes Trust

The Research Programmes Trust provides funds for continuation of programmes of research and publication on international and regional economic issues.

	1990 \$	1989 \$
Balance at 1 April	4,343,960	4,343,960
Add: Interest received during the year	230,518	199,892
	<u>4,574,478</u>	<u>4,543,852</u>
Less: Difference arising from settlement of Negotiable Certificate of Deposit	—	9,000
	<u>4,574,478</u>	<u>4,534,852</u>
Less: Transfer of interest received to Specific and Special Projects (Note 5(e))	230,518	190,892
Balance at 31 March	<u>4,343,960</u>	<u>4,343,960</u>

(d) ISEAS Research Fellowships

These Fellowships are supported from interest earned from the Endowment Fund.

	1990 S\$	1989 S\$
Balance at 1 April	261,601	211,894
Add: Transfer from Endowment Fund – Interest from fixed deposits (Note 5(b))	59,334	49,356
Interest from deposits	9,600	7,304
	<u>330,535</u>	<u>268,554</u>
Less: Expenditure during the year	288	6,953
Balance at 31 March	<u><u>330,247</u></u>	<u><u>261,601</u></u>

(e) Specific and Special Projects

Specific Projects are on-going projects of research and seminars supported by grants received from foundations, agencies, and other similar organizations. Special Projects are planned major activities of the Institute.

	1990 S\$	1989 S\$
Balance at 1 April	10,155,255	8,044,725
Add: Donations/Research Grants received	2,020,509	3,964,234
Interest from deposits	556,853	406,627
Surplus on photocopying account/computer facilities	10,138	8,497
Transfer from Research Programmes Trust – Interest from fixed deposits (Note 5(c))	230,518	190,892
Reimbursement for project expenses	63,680	—
	<u>2,881,698</u>	<u>4,570,250</u>
	13,036,964	12,614,975
Less: Expenditure during the year	2,147,930	2,459,709
Balance at 31 March	<u><u>10,889,034</u></u>	<u><u>10,155,266</u></u>

(f) **Counterpart Funds for New Programmes**

These funds are additional support for economic research.

	1990 \$	1989 \$
Balance at 1 April	—	—
Government grant received	50,000	50,000
Less: Expenditure during the year	<u>50,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>
Balance at 31 March	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>

6. **FIXED ASSETS**

	Office Equipment and Machinery \$	Electrical Fittings \$	New Furniture and Fixtures \$	Motor Vehicles \$	Total \$
Cost					
At 1.4.1989	263,934	27,226	15,589	217,143	523,892
Additions	35,346	2,440	12,964	—	50,750
Disposals	<u>(6,880)</u>	—	—	—	<u>(6,880)</u>
At 31.3.1990	<u>292,400</u>	<u>29,666</u>	<u>28,553</u>	<u>217,143</u>	<u>567,762</u>
Depreciation					
At 1.4.1989	207,655	14,056	4,310	62,903	288,924
Depreciation for the year	33,906	5,933	5,711	43,429	88,979
Disposals	<u>(5,876)</u>	—	—	—	<u>(5,876)</u>
At 31.3.1990	<u>235,685</u>	<u>19,989</u>	<u>10,021</u>	<u>106,332</u>	<u>372,027</u>
Depreciation for 1989	<u>44,833</u>	<u>5,446</u>	<u>3,118</u>	<u>43,428</u>	<u>96,825</u>

	Office Equipment and Machinery \$	Electrical Fittings \$	New Furniture and Fixtures \$	Motor Vehicles \$	Total \$
Net Book Value					
At 31.3.1990	<u>56,715</u>	<u>9,677</u>	<u>18,532</u>	<u>110,811</u>	<u>195,735</u>
At 31.3.89	<u>56,279</u>	<u>13,170</u>	<u>11,279</u>	<u>154,240</u>	<u>234,968</u>

7. PRIOR YEAR ADJUSTMENTS

This is in respect of an adjustment and reclassification of the following:

Transfer from Accumulated Operating Surplus to the Deferred Capital Grant	168,456
Deferred Capital Grant released to Income and Expenditure Account	<u>33,691</u>
	<u>134,765</u>

8. OPERATING GRANTS

The Operating Grants received from the Singapore Government since the inception of the Institute in 1968 are as follows:

	1990 \$	1989 \$
Total operating grants received at 1 April	34,140,218	30,573,913
Add: Operating Grants received during the year	<u>3,905,249</u>	<u>3,566,305</u>
Total operating grants received at 31 March	<u>38,045,467</u>	<u>34,140,218</u>

8. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Certain comparative figures have been restated to conform with current year's presentation.

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