

ANNUAL REPORT 1990-91

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.



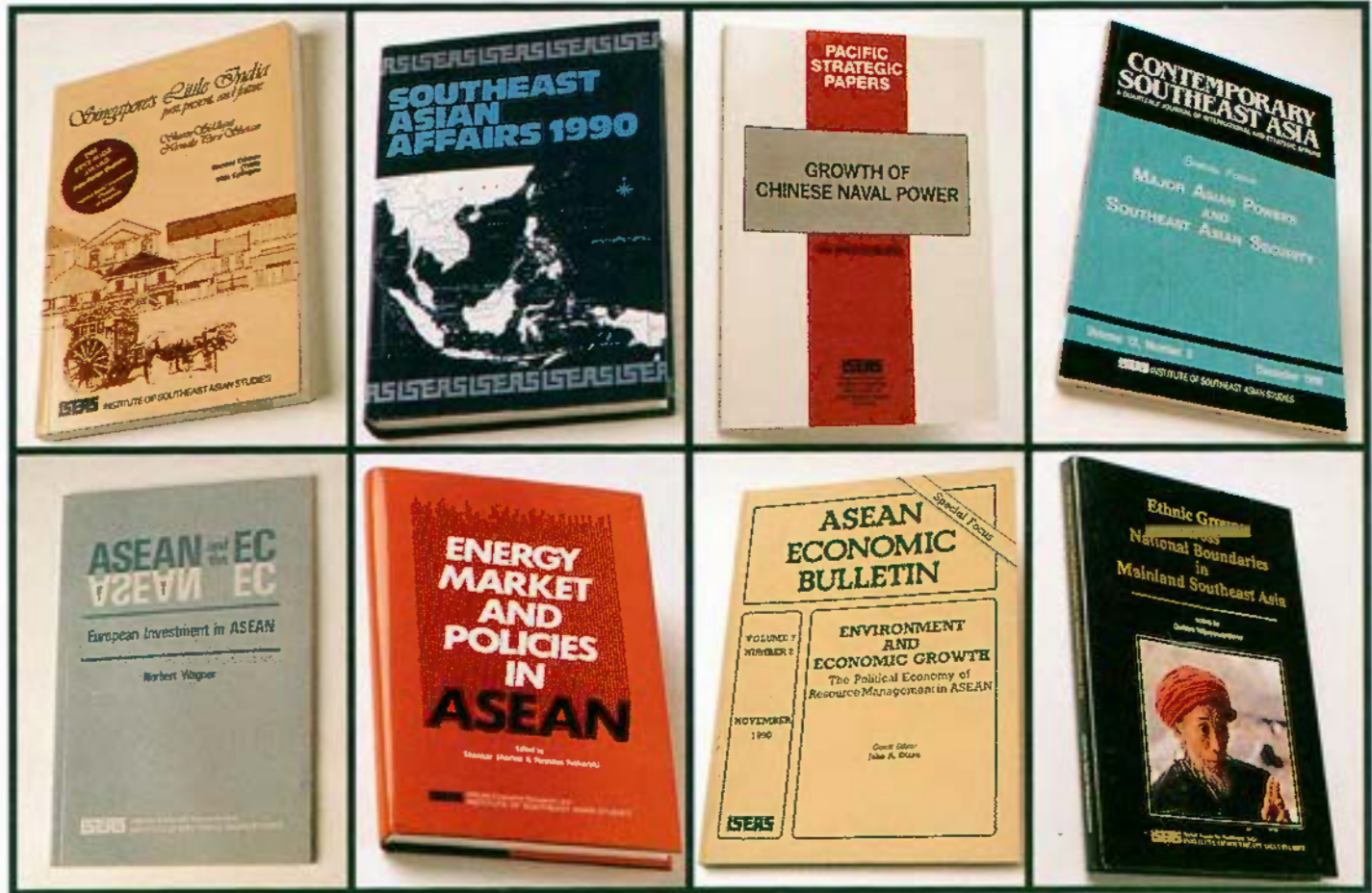


The Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Heng Mui Keng Terrace, Singapore 0511.



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A selection of recent publications of the Institute.

Institute of Southeast Asian Studies Annual Report

1 April 1990 – 31 March 1991

INTRODUCTION

The 1990s began with the Institute's sights being focused on the next phase of its development, to take it into the twenty-first century in terms of resources and priorities in the selection and development of staff, research, and publications — all leading towards the ultimate objective of making the Institute a recognized leader in specialized knowledge and expertise on Southeast Asia. These and other developments associated with the Institute's activities during the year are discussed more fully in the report that follows.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

A new Board of Trustees assumed office in November 1990, upon the expiry of the previous Board's term of service. Justice P. Coomaraswamy has been reappointed Chairman, and Mr Lee Hee Seng as Deputy Chairman.

Among the new members of the Board are Mr Graham George Hayward of the Singapore International Chamber of Commerce; Professor Tommy Koh Thong Bee, Director of the Institute of Policy Studies and Ambassador-at-Large; Associate Professors Edwin Lee Siew Cheng, Ong Jin Hui, and Wee Chow Hou of the National University of Singapore; Colonel Quek Koh Eng from the Ministry of Defence; and Mr Daniel Selvaretnam from the Ministry of Trade and Industry. The Institute would like to express its appreciation to the outgoing members of the Board for their vigorous support and valuable contributions during their term of office, and at the same time, welcome the incoming Board. The Institute looks forward very much to a

continued, healthy growth under the guidance of the new Board of Trustees. As we have stressed in the past, in welcoming the new Board and bidding farewell to its predecessors, it is always our hope that former members of the Board will continue to maintain warm and active connections with the Institute, irrespective of where they may be.

In the meantime, the Institute extends congratulations to the members of the Board who received National Day Awards 1990. They were Mr Peter Chan Jer Hing, who was awarded the Public Administration Medal (Gold); Mr Er Kwong Wah, who received the Public Administration Medal (Gold); and Professor Tommy Koh Thong Bee who received the Distinguished Service Order Award.

With the change in the Board of Trustees, a new Executive Committee was appointed in November 1990, following the completion of the previous Committee's three-year term of office. As in the case of the Board of Trustees, confidence in the members of the previous Executive Committee, together with their willingness to serve another term, saw several of the members of the outgoing Committee being reappointed for another term. Among the new members are Professor Tommy Koh Thong Bee, Colonel Quek Koh Eng, and Dr Sharon Siddique.

Similar changes took place in several other committees, including the Fund-Raising Committee, the Investment Committee, and the Audit Committee, the functions of which are, respectively, the raising of funds for the Institute's Endowment Fund; the management of the Endowment Fund; the appointment of auditors, reviewing the scope and results of the audit, and examining the adequacy of the Institute's accounting, financial, and operating controls.

A complete list of the members of the Board of Trustees and of the Committees is provided in Appendices I and II respectively.

REGIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL

Inaugurated in 1982, the Regional Advisory Council currently comprises 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



Members of the Regional Advisory Council discussing the activities of the Institute with senior staff members at the Council's annual meeting on 25 August 1990. On the extreme right is Professor Somsakdi Xuto and to his right are Professor Harsja Bachtiar and Royal Professor Emeritus Ungku Aziz.

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 has neither administrative responsibilities nor an executive role. This is deliberate as it is not the intention to burden the Council or its individual members with details or policy, but rather through informal discussions and an annual meeting, to seek the benefit of their wisdom and experience with regard to, for instance, (1) how best the Institute can co-operate with universities and other institutions interested in research on the region; and (2) how we can better promote a fuller understanding of the region in particular, and the development of scholarship in general.

The Council has met regularly since its formation. At these meetings it has reviewed the work of the Institute as a whole and that of its specific programmes as well as devoted considerable attention to the working relations of the Institute with the region's universities, especially with regard to how best these can be further strengthened and expanded. At the same time, individual members have continued to assist and facilitate exchanges between the Institute and their respective universities.

The Council over the years has evolved into an exemplary and indispensable hub in the Institute's network of regional links and activities. Its contributions are thus all the more welcome and appreciated.

STAFF

With the expansion of existing projects and the initiation and implementation of new activities such as the Public Affairs Unit, a number of additions were made to the Institute's staff during

the year. These included Dr Sharon Siddique, Mr Daljit Singh, Ms Cheong Yun Wan, and Mr Francis Cheong Chee Seng.

Dr Sharon Siddique, who has a Ph.D. in Sociology from Bielefeld, Germany, has been appointed to the newly created post of Deputy Director of the Institute. As Deputy Director, Dr Siddique's primary responsibilities are to assist the Director in both strengthening the Institute's research and publications programmes and widening the Institute's regional and international links. For the past three years, Dr Siddique has been on study leave from the Institute to be with her husband, Mr Kemal Siddique, who is Singapore's Ambassador to Germany.

Mr Daljit Singh, a graduate of the Universities of Singapore and Oxford, and with extensive working experience in the Singapore civil service, joined the Institute as a Research Fellow with effect from 1 March 1991.

Ms Cheong Yun Wan has a B.A. in Sociology and Political Science from the National University of Singapore, and several years of working experience as an editor. These are welcome assets for the fast expanding publications programme of the Institute:

Mr Francis Cheong Chee Seng, formerly with the Inland Revenue Department of Singapore, has assumed the post of Administrative Officer in charge of accounts.

On the debit side, there were two resignations — Miss Wan Lye Tim, Senior Assistant Librarian, left to join the Singapore Polytechnic's Library, and Ms Ang Hwee Suan, Assistant Librarian, joined the Trade Development Board.

In addition to their normal responsibilities and duties at the Institute, the staff continued to be involved in other professional activities. Mrs Y.L. Lee, Executive Secretary, and Mrs P. Lim Pui Huen, Research Fellow, attended the Conference on the Status Quo and Trend of China's Southeast Asian Research, China, 28–31 October. Dr Trinidad O. Osteria, Fellow, presented papers at the International Congress of Sociology, Madrid, Spain, 9–13 July, and at the ESCAP Training Workshop on Nuptiality Analysis, Bangkok, 27–30 November. Another Fellow, Dr Sueo Sudo, attended the Conference on Japan's ODA, sponsored by Thammasat University, Bangkok, 20–23 March. Dr Mya Than, Research Fellow, was invited to attend the International Seminar on ASEAN and Wider Southeast Asia, organized by the Institute for Strategic and International Studies (ISIS) Malaysia, in Kuala Lumpur, 11–13 July, and Dr Ng Chee Yuen to the Asia Club



Dr Sharon Siddique, Deputy Director, meeting members of the International Trade Research Institute, Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, People's Republic of China, during their visit to ISEAS on 15 September 1990.

Researchers Meeting where he presented a paper on “The Growth Triangle: A Market Driven Response?”, Tokyo, 21–22 February.

Dr Shankar P. Sharma was appointed Executive Member of the Singapore National Committee of the World Energy Council.

Dr Sharon Siddique, Deputy Director, participated in two meetings — the International Conference on Beyond Cultures? Social Science and the Problem of Cultural Comparison, 22–25 October, and Promoting Understanding through Intercultural Analysis, 26–29 October, both in Germany.

The Director, Professor K.S. Sandhu, in addition to continuing to be Chairman of the annual Asia-Pacific Petroleum Conference (APPEC) and a member of several local, regional, and international committees and working groups, participated in the Fourth Asia-Pacific Roundtable: Confidence Building and Conflict Reduction in the Pacific, Kuala Lumpur, 17–20 June, and in the International Conference on the ASEAN Countries and the World Economy: Challenge of Change, Bali, 3–5 March. He also presented papers at the 11th Seminar on International Security of the Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva, 19 July; Japan-Singapore Council Meeting, Tokyo, 15 October; J.P. Morgan International Council Meeting, Hong Kong, 25–26 October; and the Seminar on ASEAN Treaty of Economic Co-operation, Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam, 18 February.

Mrs Triena Ong, Managing Editor, was re-appointed to the Scholarly Publishers Council of the Singapore Book Development Council. She was also invited by the Malaysian Council of Higher Learning (PEPET), whose members are universities and research institutes, to present a paper on “Scholarly Publishing in Singapore” at the Conference on Developing ASEAN’s Scholarly Publishing at the Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, 27–28 August. Mrs Roselie Ang, Editor, in turn represented ISEAS at the Frankfurt Book Fair on 2–8 October, and served as Treasurer of the Singapore Society of Editors, the presidency of which was assumed by her colleague, Ms Cheong Yun Wan, for the term 1990–92.

The Librarian, Miss Ch’ng Kim See was nominated by the Council of the Library Association of Singapore as the Chairman of the Library Association of Singapore (LAS) and Persatuan Perpustakaan Malaysia (PPM) Bibliographic and Library Co-operation Committee (BILCO Singapore)

for the 1990/91 term, as well as Chairman of the LAS Constitutional Review Committee 1990/91. She also visited Myanmar (Burma) from 1 to 11 April 1990 as a guest of the Myanmar Minister for Education.

Assistant Librarian, Ms Lai Siew Yoong attended the CONSAL VIII (Congress of Southeast Asian Librarians) Conference, Jakarta, 11–14 June and spent another day visiting the Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), the National Statistics Bureau, and the Library of Congress Office in Jakarta. Ms Zaleha Tamby, Assistant Librarian, served on the SILAS Standards Committee and on the SILAS Sub-committee on Name Headings, which is responsible for the compilation of a standard list of Singapore Corporate Names, while her colleague, Miss Patricia Devasahayam was the secretary of the LAS Constitutional Review Committee 1990 and a member of the LAS Publications Committee.

RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS

Paralleling, but quite distinct from the Institute's research appointments, are its various fellowship awards. Ranging in duration from a few weeks to two to three years, these fellowships are a major contribution by the Institute to the development of scholarship on and in the region.

The following research fellowships are currently available at the Institute:

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

Apart from the Distinguished Senior Fellowships and the ISEAS Research Fellowships (which are supported by income from the ISEAS Endowment Fund and monies budgeted for such

purposes in the Institute's Special and Specific Projects), the other fellowships are funded by such organizations as the Ford Foundation and the Canada-ASEAN Centre, and the Governments of Australia and New Zealand. The Distinguished and Senior Fellowships in International Banking and Finance are funded from an endowment by the Khoo Foundation of Singapore.

Two other awards — the Fulbright-Hays Research Grants for Southeast Asian studies, funded by the United States Information Service (USIS) through the American Council for International Exchange of Scholars, and the Rockefeller Foundation-funded Reflections on Development Fellowships — are also housed at the Institute. A third programme — Fellowships in Pacific Affairs — designed to encourage the longer-term and sustained study of issues relating to the Asia-Pacific region is still in the process of being finalized.

The research fellowships represent a most welcome and productive joint venture between the Institute and its supporters and friends. The Institute would like to take the opportunity here not only to record its fullest appreciation but also to express the hope that such co-operative efforts would see the initiation of other similarly attractive undertakings.

Distinguished Senior Fellowships

The Institute had for some time felt that there should be an arrangement under which senior statesmen and others of standing who, say, upon relinquishing their posts, could be attached to the Institute as Distinguished Senior Fellows. In addition to perhaps writing their memoirs and pursuing other projects of interest, these veritable reservoirs of experience and knowledge could serve as valuable guides and mentors for younger scholars and other aspiring experts on the region. The Institute's first Distinguished Senior Fellow is Mr S. Rajaratnam, the former Senior Minister (Foreign Affairs), Prime Minister's Office, Singapore.

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. He will also be playing a leading role in the activities of the Institute's newly established Public Affairs Unit. A start in this direction has already been made with the successful launching of *Trends*, the Institute's monthly supplement in the *Straits Times*. Mr Rajaratnam

is the Editor-in-Chief, together with Prof K.S. Sandhu, and is a regular contributor under the byline "The Singapore Sting".

The Institute is also happy to record that Mr Rajaratnam was bestowed Singapore's highest honour — the Order of Temasek (First Class) — during the National Day Awards 1990.

Distinguished and Senior Fellowships in International Banking and Finance

Endowed by the Khoo Foundation of Singapore, these fellowships provide an opportunity for established scholars, influential senior international banking and finance personnel, and other similarly qualified individuals to pursue research at the Institute in international banking and finance. In addition to publications emanating from their research, the presence of such fellows allows Singaporeans and other Southeast Asians, especially the younger academics, executives, and civil servants, to have the benefit of firsthand contact with and exposure to individuals in the forefront of knowledge in international banking and finance.

These fellowships are open to world-wide competition with the aim of attracting candidates of the desired calibre. Research areas include 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 latest recipient of this award is Professor Emil-Maria Claassen from the University of Paris-Dauphine. Professor Claassen's research is on "Financial Liberalization and Its Implications for Domestic Stabilization Policies: Singapore and Indonesia".

ISEAS Research Fellowships

Several of these fellowships are awarded each year. They are intended to enable the fellows to complete the writing-up of their research projects with a view to possible publication by the Institute. These fellowships accordingly are particularly attractive to persons who are at the

tail-end of their research, and are looking for short-term attachments to utilize appropriate library and other facilities for their projects.

Twenty-two awards were made during the year to: Dr Mona Abaza (Egypt), Mr Abdul Razak Abdullah Baginda (Malaysia), Dr Ch'ng Meng Kng (Singapore), Mr Suryono Darusman (Indonesia), Dr Goh Ban Lee (Malaysia), Professor Koentjaraningrat (Indonesia), Mr Sree Kumar (Singapore), Dr Rolf J. Langhammer (Germany), Dr Manasse Malo (Indonesia), Dr Naing Zaw (Myanmar), Dr Pheuiphanh Ngaosyvathn (Laos), Dr Suparb Pas-Ong (Thailand), Mr Selvakumaran Ramachandran (Malaysia), Dr Hans Christoph Rieger (Germany), Mr Sai Kham Mong (Myanmar), Ms Maria Luisa Seda-Poulin (USA), Dr Gaudioso Sosmeña Jr. (Philippines), Dr T.K. Tanahashi (Japan), Dr Churai Tapvong (Thailand), Dr Sina Than (Cambodia), Dr Tran Khanh (Vietnam), and Dr Wan Zawawi Ibrahim (Malaysia).

A list of the recipients, together with the titles of their research, is provided in Appendix IV.

Research Fellowships in ASEAN Affairs

Supported by a grant from the New Zealand Government, this fellowship scheme is now in its thirteenth year of operation. Two fellowships are awarded on a rotational basis to nationals of ASEAN countries to undertake research on any topic pertaining to developmental and associated problems of ASEAN.

The awards for the next round of fellowships are to go to candidates from Indonesia and Brunei Darussalam. Last year's awardees, Dr Pranee Chitakornkijsil of Thailand, and Miss Lily Zubaidah bte Rahim of Singapore, completed their work, incorporating it into their larger and ongoing investigations into the trade issues of ASEAN and the dynamics of Malay politics in Singapore respectively.

Research Fellowship in Australian-Southeast Asian Relations

Established in 1974 and funded by an annual grant from the Federal Government of Australia, this fellowship has over the years become a permanent feature of the Institute's programme

of research awards. The fellowship is offered annually to nationals or permanent residents of Australia for research on Australian-Southeast Asian relations. The latest award has gone to Dr Ian Chalmers, whose research topic is "The External Aspect of ASEAN Economic Integration: A Case Study of Electronics".

Research Fellowship in Canadian-Southeast Asian Relations

The Institute is pleased to announce that the Canada-ASEAN Centre has agreed to support a Research Fellowship in Canadian-Southeast Asian Relations, tenable at the Institute with effect from 1992.

The fellowship is open to scholars and other professionals in the private and public sectors who are Canadian citizens or landed immigrants in Canada. Preference will be given to candidates with Ph.D. or equivalent qualifications, or those with a high level of experience in Canadian-Southeast Asian affairs, and who have the ability to complete their proposed projects within the stipulated period of the fellowship award.

The fellowship is for a maximum period of twelve calendar months, and the focus of research can be any topic pertaining to Canada and Southeast Asia (or parts thereof). Of particular relevance would be subjects relating to the economic, political, social, and cultural dimensions of Canadian-Southeast Asian affairs. Preference will be given to candidates working on either regionally-oriented research involving two or more Southeast Asian countries or the region as a whole; or comparative research involving contacts between Canada and Southeast Asia. It is the intention too that all proposed research should be of publishable quality. Proposals submitted for consideration should thus be well conceived and be as comprehensive as possible in terms of aims and objectives, scope, and schedule of work.

The Institute would like to thank the Canada-ASEAN Centre for its prompt and generous response and for making this fellowship a reality.

Research Fellowships in South-Southeast Asian Relations

These fellowships were launched three years ago to enhance understanding between South and



Mr Ian B. Robertson (left), Executive Director of the Canada-ASEAN Centre, with Professor K.S. Sandhu, Director of ISEAS, and His Excellency Mr Bernard A. Gagosz (right), Canada's High Commissioner to Singapore, at the signing ceremony on 27 March 1991 to launch the Research Fellowships in Canadian-Southeast Asian Relations, tenable at ISEAS.

Southeast Asia. Supported by grants from the Ford Foundation, the awards are open to citizens and permanent residents of India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and Bangladesh. The number of awards made annually depends on the quality of applications received and the amount of financial support required. In practice, there are no more than three or four awards in any single year, with each lasting no longer than twelve months.

Applicants are expected to have ample academic or professional qualifications of not lower than a Ph.D. degree or equivalent working 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. Research proposals submitted for consideration must be well thought-out and be as complete as possible in terms of aims and objectives, scope, schedule of work, and so on. They should also be of potentially publishable quality.

A Selection Committee based at the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies makes the final decision on the awards. The current recipients of these awards are Dr A.R. Basu, Dr Nazir A. Kamal, and Dr Rameshwar Tandon, whose research subjects are, respectively, "India's China Policy: Towards the Year 2000", "The Indian Ocean in the 1990s: Regional and International Security Issues", and "India and Japan".

Fulbright-Hays Research Grants

Several grants are now available annually for Southeast Asian studies under the Fulbright-Hays Research Program. Two of these, lasting between three and six months, are specifically tenable at ISEAS. They are open to American scholars with Ph.D. qualifications and who have an interest in comparative research on any appropriate area relating to Southeast Asia within the broad fields of the Social Sciences and Humanities. Preference is given to candidates with well-designed proposals involving two or more individual Southeast Asian countries (or parts thereof), ASEAN, or Southeast Asia as a whole, and who are in a position to complete their proposed projects in

the stipulated period of each grant. These grants, like the ISEAS fellowships, are thus particularly suitable for candidates who are reaching the tail-end of their respective research projects and who are looking for the necessary freedom and facilities to complete the writing-up of their final papers or monographs.

Grants during 1990 and 1991 were made to Dr Robert L. Curry of the California State University, Sacramento, and Dr Cherlyn S. Granrose of Philadelphia. Dr Curry completed his research on "An Analysis of Singapore's Approach to Creating, Identifying, and Taking Advantage of Development Options and Opportunities". Dr Granrose has started her work on "Cross-Cultural Research in Organizational Careers", which will be completed later in the year.

Rockefeller Foundation Reflections on Development Fellowships

Now in their fourth round, 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 1989, both components were managed from the Rockefeller Foundation headquarters in New York. In that year, 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 the Southeast Asia component with ISEAS.

The Southeast Asia segment at the Institute is accordingly limited to candidates from the region, with provision for the award of six to seven fellowships during each round of awards. 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 components, there is a joint meeting of all fellows at the Rockefeller Foundation's International Conference Center in Bellagio, Italy. This enables 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 Southeast Asian fellows for 1989/90, together with the titles of their work, is provided in Appendix IV.

The awards for 1991/92 will be announced in September 1991, following a meeting of the Selection Committee in July.

PROFESSORIAL VISITING FELLOWSHIPS, VISITING FELLOWSHIPS AND ASSOCIATESHIPS

As an adjunct to its programme of research fellowships, the affiliation of researchers to the Institute under the scheme of Professorial Visiting Fellowships, Visiting Fellowships, and Associateships is another means by which the life of the Institute's community of scholars is further enriched. It is especially attractive to those who may want to use the Institute as a congenial base for their research or to spend all or part of their sabbaticals at it.

Under this scheme, the Institute does not involve itself in any direct financial commitments. However, it does provide access to its library facilities and, if available, office space on a shared basis. The visitors are encouraged to participate in the activities of the Institute, including its seminars and publications programmes. They are also expected to deposit in the Institute's library a copy of any research work completed during their affiliation with the Institute.

Interest in being affiliated with the Institute under this programme is increasing, as shown by the growing number of enquiries received each year from within and outside the region. The Institute on its part welcomes such visitors.

A complete list of all Professorial, and Visiting Fellows and Associates at the Institute during the year is provided in Appendix IV.

RESEARCH

The number, scope, and range of research projects and programmes have expanded significantly over the years with the widening network and composition of researchers affiliated with the Institute. This quite naturally has allowed the Institute to both consolidate its status as a leading research centre, and to further strengthen its work relating to ASEAN and the wider Asia-Pacific.

ASEAN and Pacific Studies

The Institute has had an interest in regionalism almost from its very inception. The growing significance of ASEAN has only reinforced this concentration. Coupled with this has been the development of a library containing perhaps the single largest collection of research materials on ASEAN anywhere in the region. Paralleling these developments has been the Institute's steady move to encourage cross-national comparative work, encompassing not only ASEAN, but also the wider Southeast Asia and Pacific region. It follows, therefore, that an increasing number of the Institute's projects are region-wide or centred on ASEAN. These projects are discussed more fully in the section on Regional Programmes that follows.

Other studies on ASEAN and the Pacific include those of Dr Derek da Cunha; Dr Nazir A. Kamal; Mr Peter Prince; Dr Behzad Shahandeh; Mr Kirk Donald Notsch; Dr T.K. Tanahashi; Dr Fred Herschede; Dr Dieter Bender; Dr Peter Maidstone; Dr Rolf J. Langhammer; Dr Werner Tiesbohenkamp; Ms Hedvig Brorsson; Dr Philip J. Eldridge; Dr Subbiah Gunasekaran; Ms Maria Luisa Seda-Poulin; and Dr Naing Zaw.

Growing out of his doctoral dissertation and recently published as a book, Dr da Cunha's *Soviet Naval Power in the Pacific* challenges conventional wisdom on several points. Towards this end, Dr da Cunha sets out the factors that have spurred the build-up of Soviet naval capabilities in the Pacific since the late 1970s, analyses the evolving mission priorities of the Soviet Pacific Fleet, and explores Chinese, Japanese, and U.S. responses. His conclusion emphasizes the often ignored strengths of the Soviet fleet in relation to its U.S. equivalent.

Dr Kamal's monograph-length "The Indian Ocean in the 1990s: Regional and International Security Issues", comprises six chapters. These deal with such issues as the contemporary significance of the Indian Ocean and its structure of security; de-colonization and the Cold War and their impact on security patterns in the Indian Ocean region; the concept and practicalities of a Zone of Peace for the Indian Ocean; and the bearing of more recent developments in Europe and the Middle East — and of the declining pre-eminence of the United States and the USSR as global powers — on possible future security scenarios in and around the Indian Ocean.

Working on the premise that it is "important for Australia to increase its understanding of Southeast Asian strategic perceptions if it is to achieve its long-term goal of 'comprehensive

engagement' with countries in the region", Mr Prince, in his "South East Asian Perceptions of Current Strategic Changes and the Implications for Australia's Security Policy", seeks to elucidate the following: regional views on the significance for Southeast Asian stability and security of the actions and policies of the United States, USSR, Japan, China, India, and Vietnam; Southeast Asian views on potential changes in the regional balance of power and in regional relationships after a Cambodian settlement; Southeast Asian perspectives on the importance for regional strategic stability of economic factors; regional perceptions of the contribution to stability of Australia's security policies; and regional expectations of Australia's future security role.

The People's Republic of China has played a complex role in the shifting political configurations of the last decade in Southeast Asia. According to Dr Shahandeh, "Beijing has been both an initiator of change, an actor, as well as an observer of it, a bystander who has been compelled to react to other changes in the regional scene." The purpose of his work on "ASEAN-Chinese Relations in the 1990s" is, accordingly, to examine this Chinese role in Southeast Asia during the past decade, as well as to look ahead at the next decade and assess the nature of Beijing's role then. Of particular interest is the changing nature of Chinese policies in the region and the changing nature of relations between the People's Republic of China and the non-communist states of ASEAN.

Of a related but different genre is Mr Notsch's study of an "Effective Interdiction of Southeast Asian Narcotics Production and Distribution: A Case for the Creation of a Multilateral Special Operations Strike Force under U.N. Auspices". This research grew out of the concern that narcotics "pose a serious threat to the economic, cultural and political foundations of Southeast Asian societies and threaten to undermine the stability, security and sovereignty of states". Mr Notsch seeks to determine narcotics demand in Southeast Asia and beyond, and having done so, to examine the "threat organization" and current counter-narcotics efforts. He will then outline the capabilities of special operations forces, proposed force composition, legal considerations, "mission" analysis, and finally "tactical scenarios".

Reflecting the growing economic significance of the region and the prospects for greater economic gain through co-operation, Dr Tanahashi, in his "Asian Alternative for Regional Development Co-operation: A Conceptual Framework" sets himself the objective of evaluating the characteristic

features of the Asia-Pacific region and its underlying “development dynamics”, and having done so to propose a conceptual framework which would promote and enhance partnership in development co-operation among the different nations of the region. Here, Dr Tanahashi feels that the “emulation of the EC may not be effective or even practical”. Thus, he states that a “challenge for the Asia-Pacific region [is to] design its own framework and strategies for development co-operation” — hence, the inclusion of the phrase “Asian Alternative” in the title of his project.

To better understand the growing trade linkages and functions among the developing economies of the Pacific area, Dr Herschede’s “Competition among ASEAN, China, and the East Asian NICs: A Shift-Share Analysis” examines the economic rivalry and interaction among ASEAN, China, and the East Asian NICs in their exports to the Japanese, U.S., and European markets. In pursuit of this, he employs the “shift-share technique” to measure the structural and competitive elements that influence trade.

Applying “the product cycle hypothesis”, to his “International Trade in Microelectronics, Product Cycles, and Shifts in Revealed Comparative Advantages of East Asian NICs”, Dr Bender in turn traces the causes and effects of the diffusion of new technologies in the East Asian NICs. He also examines foreign direct investment and human capital development in the host country of multinational electronic companies; the scope for participation of local firms in microelectronics production; and prospects for an indigenous capacity to innovate or to rapidly catch up.

Shifting to the other side of the Pacific, Dr Maidstone’s concern is with Canada and its rather limited role and involvement in the rapid changes and economic growth characterizing the Asian littoral. His “Canada’s Asia-Pacific Relations: The Case of Canada and Southeast Asia” accordingly sets out to explicate the nature of Canada’s relationship with Southeast Asia, and to assess the extent to which it may be enhanced. This exercise, Dr Maidstone stresses, is “timely in the light of Canada’s Free Trade Agreement with the United States which could further limit Canada’s relations with the region”.

Bearing in mind the practical constraints involved in effective regional economic co-operation, Dr Langhammer’s “ASEAN Economic Co-operation: A Stock-Taking” intends to offer “politically and economically feasible options” to concentrate future co-operation in a few critical areas, particularly those relating to the “essentially supranational” dimensions of ASEAN co-operation.

Dr Tiesbohenkamp's study on "Japan and Southeast Asia" looks at the economic and cultural exchanges, broadly defined, between Japan and Southeast Asia. Japan has, in recent years, become one of the biggest exporters, investors, and donors of development aid in the Third World, especially Southeast Asia. In the past, the process of globalization was associated with the spread of American economic and political influence, but with the rise of the Japanese economy, Japan has accordingly become more important in this process. Dr Tiesbohenkamp's research is directed at investigating the channels and means by which Japanese products and Japanese cultural symbols are brought to Southeast Asia. Given that recipient cultures are dynamic, his research also aims at examining the ways different Southeast Asian cultures react by reinterpreting and integrating Japanese cultural symbols.

Though perhaps no longer the buzz-word it was in the 1980s, counter-trade nevertheless is still very much a factor in the economies of the region. This at least is the assessment of Ms Brorsson of the University of Uppsala, Sweden. Moreover, her "Counter-trade between Organizations from Developed and Developing Countries: Case Studies in Indonesia, Malaysia, and Singapore" aims at establishing how different types of organizations (industrial, economic, political, and socio-cultural) develop networks of relationships between each other within a counter-trade context.

Dr Eldridge's "The Political Role of Non-Governmental Organizations in South and Southeast Asia" forms part of a broader study on "Concepts of State and Community in South and Southeast Asia", which he hopes to publish as a major book. The basis of his work is that expectations of NGOs range across extremes from marginalizing them to a purely humanitarian role to according them major roles in overcoming chronic failures in official development programmes and reforming political structures. While Dr Eldridge's research to date does not support such inflated expectations, it does indicate that NGOs have pioneered promising initiatives in many fields, raised many issues to an important place on the political agenda, and brought at least some empowerment to the poor and marginalized. In general, they have served to diversify the institutional base of developing countries while operating for the most part within an indigenous socio-cultural frame of reference. Building on this, Dr Eldridge now seeks to categorize and assess characteristics, ideologies and approaches of NGOs; place them in their

respective socio-political, socio-cultural contexts; trace patterns of networking and mutual support between NGOs and social organizations and movements; highlight theoretical and practical issues in their relations with governments, likewise with regard to political parties; and assess their contribution to debate and policy-making on public issues such as health, housing, environment, human rights, and the role of women.

Dissimilarities in the social, economic, and political structures of, and the pattern of interactions between countries in the Asia-Pacific region have produced cross-border migration flows of considerable variety and significance. These, quite understandably, have attracted growing attention amongst the scholarly community, including researchers at ISEAS.

Initially in collaboration with Dr Gerald Sullivan of Australia, Dr Gunasekaran has continued working on his own to develop his study on cross-border migration, particularly that of labour. He is in the process of identifying the relevant data sources and the appropriate estimation procedures to carry out a stock and flow analysis, in order to document the scale of the phenomenon and its demographic, strategic, and security implications for both the receiving and sender countries.

Fifteen years ago, the quality of the environment played a subordinate role to the more-conventional requisites of economic growth in developing countries. The marginal social cost of environmental degradation either was not explicitly recognized or was not considered significant in relation to the marginal financial benefits of the economic activity which caused the degradation. In the last decade, however, multilateral and bilateral developmental assistance agencies have introduced procedures to attempt to ensure that environmental assessment and planning are important aspects of the development projects they finance. Moreover, since the mid-1980s, there has been an extraordinary expansion of American laws that seek to regulate and safeguard environments outside the United States from the deleterious effects of the major actions of U.S. federal agencies and multilateral development banks. Ms Seda-Poulin's project on "The Multilateral Development Banks, Environmental Policy, and the United States" provides a brief overview of this legislation. More specifically, the requirements and impact of the Foreign Assistance Act, Executive Order No. 12,114, 22 U.S.C. 262(1) and the amended 22 U.S.C. 2151, are examined in relation to the intent and scope of these environmental protection provisions and their impact on ASEAN.

Complementing Ms Seda-Poulin's investigations are those of Dr Naing Zaw, under the title "Environment and Economic Development in Southeast Asia". Particular emphasis is devoted here to the effects of economic development and of urban growth on open access resources such as rivers and lakes. The role, definitions, and enforcement of property rights issues are also discussed, together with some of the current environmental legislations of Southeast Asian countries.

Another project, supported by the Sasakawa Peace Foundation of Japan, and involving several researchers drawn from different countries is the "Forum on Developmental Strategies". This project seeks to distil development policies from the experiences of a select group of ASEAN and East Asian countries that could serve as models for the developing world, which is facing spiralling debt, low commodity prices, and a growing trend towards protectionism among the industrialized countries. Preliminary findings indicate that outward-looking economies were more successful than those that adopted import-substitution strategies because the former allowed the principle of comparative advantage to work best. Furthermore, that governments should identify sectors in which their countries could find niches and accordingly invest in upgrading the appropriate infrastructure and technical skills to enhance their competitiveness in the global market-place.

Brunei Studies

Though less than five years old as an independent member of ASEAN, Brunei Darussalam's presence is already firmly entrenched and felt in regional affairs, as reflected in the activities of the Association and of the region as a whole. This only further underlines the need to know more about Brunei and its people, and for them in turn to know more about their neighbours. The Institute, thus, was all the more pleased to welcome Awang Haji Haris bin Haji Abdul Manan to its Workshop on Leadership and Security in Southeast Asia: Institutional Aspects, and to have the continued participation of Datin Hajjah Jusnani Haji Lawie as a member of the Regional Advisory Committee of the Institute's ASEAN Economic Research Unit (AERU). The Institute also looks forward to receiving a Brunei librarian for attachment to the ISEAS library later in the year.

For the year under review, the Institute has maintained its regular coverage of developments in Brunei Darussalam in its publication, *Southeast Asian Affairs 1991*, with this year's contribution being by Mr T.K. Doshi on "Brunei: The Steady State".

Cambodian Studies

Quite apart from isolating it from the mainstream of Southeast Asian life, each passing day of the conflict in Cambodia only prolongs the agony of its long-suffering people. Needless to say, it is hoped that the matter will be resolved amicably and soon. In anticipation of this and as a part of the Institute's longer-term objectives to build up in-house expertise on Cambodia, the Institute was successful in locating and bringing to the Institute another Cambodian scholar. He is Dr Sina Than, a recent Ph.D. in Agricultural Education, Rural Sociology, and International Agriculture from Cornell University. He is presently engaged in developing a project on "Post-Settlement Reconstruction and Development of Cambodia". He has also written an article, "Cambodia 1990: Towards a Peaceful Solution?", for inclusion in *Southeast Asian Affairs 1991* thus maintaining the Institute's practice of covering Cambodia each year in this annual review of major developments in the region.

Cambodia was also a focus of the discussions in the Institute's Workshop on Developmental Issues in Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, and Myanmar, held in Singapore on 19–21 March 1991.

Indonesian Studies

As is now a regular feature of the Institute's research activities, Indonesia, in addition to being the subject of several articles in the various ISEAS journals and other publications, was again the focus of a number of studies during the year. The studies included those of Professor Dr Mochtar Kusuma-Atmadja; Dr Woo Wing Thye, Dr Bruce Glassburner, and Dr Anwar Nasution; Mr Faisal H. Basri and Ms Ida Nuraini Hasni; Mr Ahmad D. Habir; Dr Takashi Shiraishi; Dr Saya Shiraishi; Dr Manasse Malo and Dr Peter J.M. Nas; Dr Solvay Gerke; Mr David E.F. Henley; and Professor Koentjaraningrat.

Professor Mochtar's paper on "Rights over Natural Resources in Southeast Asia: The Indonesian Case" examines the question of national rights over resources and the role of the concept of sovereignty over national resources in the management of resources. Resources management, as opposed to resources exploitation is more in keeping with the philosophy of resources development, taking into account the need for the protection of the environment and the sustainable development of the resources. It is the author's contention that the national right over resources is an essential element in rational resources management, which in turn is indispensable in carrying out the policy of sustainable development.

Dr Woo and his co-authors, Dr Glassburner and Dr Nasution, in their "Macroeconomic Policies, Crises and Long-Run Growth: The Case of Indonesia, 1965–1985" appraise macroeconomic and exchange rate management in Indonesia in the 1965–85 period, in order to understand how politico-economic factors have contributed to policy selection.

"Development Strategies of Indonesia" by Mr Faisal Basri and Ms Ida Nuraini Hasni discusses Indonesia's development strategies during three periods: rehabilitation and stabilization (1967–72); the oil boom (1973–81); and the post-oil boom (1982 to present), with particular attention being paid to actual development performance — given such considerations as growth vs. equity, openness of the system, structural weaknesses, environmental concerns, protectionism, the debt problem, fluctuations of oil and primary commodity prices, international trends influencing national values, and so on. A concluding section looks at developments in Europe, especially the emergence of a single market, the increasing inter-dependency in the Asia-Pacific region, and the growing dangers of discriminatory trading blocs, and how all these developments will affect Indonesia's international relations. More importantly, what bearing will they have on Indonesia's development strategy? And will they aid or hamper its diversification of markets process?

Forming part of his Ph.D. thesis at the Australian National University, Mr Habir's "Policy Process and State Enterprise Reform in Indonesia" is a study of policy processes that have shaped the outcome of state enterprise reform in Indonesia up to the end of the 1980s. In contrast to the studies on Indonesian policy-making that emphasizes "patrimonial-bureaucratic nature", Mr Habir argues that, despite this prevalent patrimonial-bureaucratic mode, there has

been an increasingly pluralistic cast to the Indonesian economic and political environment which policy-makers take into account to make policy outcomes viable.

Dr Takashi Shiraishi's "Japan and the New Order Indonesia" examines (1) the increasing Japanese economic penetration of Indonesia and the politico-business alliances Japanese business groups have established with Indonesian political and business élites in the last twenty-five years; and (2) the ways in which Indonesian élites and the Indonesian Government have exploited this increasing Japanese economic penetration to their advantage.

The enormous Japanese presence in contemporary Southeast Asia has created the opportunity for those Japanese who, having selected an alternative to the normal career path in the tightly regulated Japanese society, carry on a seemingly free-floating life while occupying positions in between Japan and Southeast Asia. They are outsiders in Southeast Asia because they are Japanese, and insiders in Japan because of their experiences, knowledge, and connections with local Southeast Asian society. They are the brokers, who are indispensable in shaping, setting up, and fixing Japanese activities in the region, including aid programmes, joint venture companies, investments and loans, and cultural events. It is therefore crucial to look at these "local" Japanese in order to understand Japan's enormous economic presence with its political silence. Historically, they are the third generation of Japanese in Southeast Asia, whose predecessors were Japanese prostitutes, pimps, brothel owners, shopkeepers in the pre-World War II era, and Japanese soldiers during that war. Who are they? What are they doing? What makes them as they are? What is their cultural and social know-how? And how do they view themselves, their life, and their presence? These aspects and nuances, together with the cultural and social significance of the Japanese presence in Southeast Asia, are what Dr Saya Shiraishi wants to understand in her "Southeast Asian Japanese in Indonesia". She plans to do so through their biographies, photographs and interviews, as well as through the newsletters of various associations they form.

In their joint essay on "Local Autonomy: Urban Management in Indonesia", Dr Malo and Dr Nas point out that urban management in Indonesia takes shape within the framework of an administrative structure characterized by pluriformity, the two-tier system and the dual function of the military (*dwifungsi*). The so-called *dwifungsi* refers to the dual function performed by the

Indonesian Army, which does not restrict its duties to security matters only, but also plays a role in national development by combining amongst other things, security and administrative functions in urban areas, a phenomenon which has tended to decrease during the last decade.

Administrative pluriformity is present in the distinction between capital-city, city and town, with differences in the formal status of special region (*daerah khusus*), urban municipality (*kotamadya*), and town without municipal status or administrative city (*kota administratif*). The two-tier system means that, alongside autonomous local government structures, central government bodies are also present in the form of local branches which carry out all sorts of activities within urban boundaries. These three special traits of the Indonesian urban management system are rooted in history, which needs to be comprehended fully. This understanding in turn will shed light on the functions of urban management within the framework of a dynamic urban administrative structure and furnish us with clues about urban efficiency and problems.

Dr Gerke's research on "Social Change and Life Planning of Rural Javanese Women" will deal with life planning and fertility behaviour of rural women in the Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. The fertility rate has been declining in this area since family planning was introduced in the 1970s. This rapid change in fertility behaviour is not unconnected with the ideas, plans and wishes women have for themselves and their families. With this in mind, Dr Gerke will deal with both the short- and long-term planning strategies of women. She will also consider the actual realization of these plans — a question mainly of economic power — and examine whether environmental and social conditions stimulate or hinder women's life planning.

Based on both Dutch colonial records and indigenous contemporary newspapers, Mr Henley, in his "Nationalism and Regionalism in a Colonial Context: Minahasa in the Netherlands Indies" examines the emergence of Minahasa as a regional or national identity in the nineteenth century. He also explores the relationship between Minahasa and the emerging Indonesian national identity in the years 1900–42.

Professor Koentjaraningrat, in his "Ethno-Religious Diversity and National Unity in Indonesia" poses the following questions: (1) Is national unity conducive to development? (2) Does a strong national cultural orientation intensify national unity? (3) How did Indonesia maintain national unity though developing a strong national culture? (4) How could the Indonesian people

neutralize ethno-religious diversity? The answers elicited by these questions, Professor Koentjaraningrat feels, will have both socio-theoretical and practical implications in terms of development strategies.

Indonesians figured prominently too among the Institute's visitors and research fellows, as well as members of the various ISEAS advisory committees. They included Professor Harsja Bachtiar, Mr Suryono Darusman, Professor Judistira Garna, Dr Martani Huseini, Mr Erlis Karnesih, Dr Dorodjatun Kuntjoro-Jakti, Mr Marwah Daud Ibrahim, Dr Suhadi Mangkusuwondo, Mr Ronald Nangoi, Dr Ngandani, Mr Jakob Oetama, Mr Dharmawan Ronodipuro, Professor M. Sadli, Professor Dr Ir Sajogyo, Mr Budiarto Shambazy, Dr Sjahrir, Dr Juwono Sudarsono, Mr Eri Mulyo Sugiharto, Dr Leo Suryadinata, Mr H. Tjahjo Sutisnawidjaja, Mr Widodo Sutiyo, Lt-General (Rtd) Purbo S. Suwondo, and Dr Jusuf Wanandi.

Indonesia was also the venue of one of the Institute's Dissemination Seminars on privatization and deregulation. This was jointly organized with the Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) of Jakarta. Further details are provided in the section on Conferences, Seminars, Workshops, and Lectures below.

Laotian Studies

Laos, like Cambodia, is another problematic area for Southeast Asian scholarship, though perhaps far less troubling than Cambodia, as is reflected in part in the fact that it was the subject of at least three studies at the Institute by the husband and wife team of Dr Pheuiphanh Ngaosyvathn and Dr Mayoury Ngaosyvathn. Two of these, "Lao-Thai Trade: An *Aggiornamento* Through Trial-and-Error" and "Individual Soul, National Identity: The *Baci-Sou Khuan* of the Lao" have been published as articles in *Southeast Asian Affairs 1990* and *SOJOURN*, Vol.5, No.2 (August 1990) respectively. The article on "Individual Soul, National Identity: The *Baci-Sou Khuan* of the Laos" by Dr Mayoury Ngaosyvathn led to a commentary by Dr Ananda Rajah in the same issue of *SOJOURN*. In it, he questions the assumption of a taken-for-granted Lao ethnic and national identity. He argues, on the basis of an examination of, among others, historical evidence, the terms for various ethnic groups, and the court ceremonies of the pre-colonial principalities of

Luang Prabang and Bassak, that both are, in fact, politically-motivated constructions drawing on legendary, historical, political, and even scholarly sources.

Laos was again featured in *Southeast Asian Affairs 1991*, in an article by Joseph J. Zasloff and MacAlister Brown, entitled "Laos 1990: Socialism Postponed But Leadership Intact".

The Institute had the honour too of welcoming H.E. Phao Bounnaphol, the Laotian Minister for Commerce and External Economic Relations, as well as two other senior Lao officials, Mr Alounkeo Kittikhoun, Deputy Director, International Organization, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Mr Chanthavong Saignasith, Director, Planning Department, Ministry of Planning and Finance, to its Workshop on Developmental Issues in Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, and Myanmar. Both Minister Phao and Mr Chanthavong addressed the Workshop.

Minister Phao and his officials also had discussions with Professor K.S. Sandhu, Director of ISEAS, to explore possibilities for scholarly exchanges between Laos and the Institute. The discussions were promising and the Institute looks forward to follow-up activities.

Malaysian Studies

Almost all aspects of Malaysian life — political, economic, and social — proved to be of interest to researchers based at the Institute during the year. Among the studies completed or in progress are those of Dr Stephen Chee; Dr Diane Mauzy; Dr Khong Kim Hoong; Mr Eswaran S. Ramasamy; Dr Mohamed Ariff, Mr Tan Eu Chye and Dr Norma Mansor; Mr John Walton; Mr Darrell L. Krulce; Dr Murtedza Mohamed and Mr Ti Teow Chuan; Ms Suriani Suratman; Dr Wan Zawawi Ibrahim; Mr W. John Howe; Mr T.N. Harper; Dr Goh Ban Lee; and Dr Wong Tai Chee.

It is the essence of Dr Chee's study of "Economic Insecurity and Ethnic Relations in Peninsular Malaysia" that ethno-economic nationalism has been the driving force in Malay political mobilization. Dr Chee's analysis evaluates the success of the NEP on racial restructuring and poverty eradication and assesses the impact of public policies and programmes on ethnic relations, concluding with an assessment of whether ethnic relations in Malaysia have become more polarized as a result of the heightened political salience given to ethnicity in development policies and public policy implementation.



The Workshop on Developmental Issues in Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, and Myanmar brought together senior officials and academics from the four countries as well as Singapore and the other ASEAN countries.

Still on the theme of the ethnic factor in Malaysian life, Dr Mauzy's "Malaysia's Post-1990 NEP: Old Paths or New Directions?" examines the interplay in Malaysia of ethnic politics and economic policies. In a setting where ethnicity is highly salient, she states, "the elites of the politically dominant ethnic group (the Malays), who control the apparatus of the state, are attempting to overcome the economic 'backwardness' of their fellow ethnics and other indigenous peoples *vis-à-vis* the non-Malays (Chinese, Indians, and Others) by economic policies involving explicit ethnic preferences". These policies are seen by the Malays as necessary for achieving national unity. While a number of states have instituted preferential policies, Malaysia is probably unique — and therefore a fitting country to study — in the comprehensiveness, consistency, and determined implementation of its New Economic Policy (NEP). Few countries have attempted to alter their economic structure so radically within a generation without recourse to an overt use of force (except on rare occasions), revolution, confiscation, or expulsion.

At the end of 1990, the NEP came to an end. The post-1990 policies, therefore, will add a vital new ingredient to the ethnic equation, and the timing is right for researching this topic.

The 1990 Malaysian general election, the eighth since independence, was of special interest because it was the first time that a credible, multi-ethnic coalition had emerged to challenge the ruling coalition that had been in office for the past thirty-three years. There were suggestions that with the election, the political system was being and would be transformed — from the dominance of a single party, to a two-coalition system. The opposition was expected to win enough seats to play a more effective role and to become a possible alternative government in the future, even if it could not take over the reins of government immediately. The results, however, did not confirm the earlier expectations. The ruling coalition was returned to power with more than a two-third majority, closing another chapter to Malaysia's electoral history. Dr Khong's "Continuity, Change and Ethnic Politics in the 1990 Malaysian Elections" discusses the events and issues leading up to the 1990 elections, the political parties involved, the alignments they made, the strategies they deployed, the manifestos that were published, and the issues they raised in the campaign. There is also a detailed analysis of the results. The completed manuscript has been published as *Malaysia's General Election 1990: Continuity, Change, and Ethnic Politics* in the ISEAS Research Notes and Discussions series of papers.

Entitled "A Comparative Study of the Tunku's and Mahathir's Administration", Mr Ramasamy's project analyses the decision-making processes and traces the "root causes" for the differences in the policies of the two leaders. He would also like to assess if their respective policies were contextual or were due to personality differences.

"Malaysian Economic Development and Development Strategies: Internal and External Imperatives" is a combined effort of the team comprising Dr Ariff, Mr Tan, and Dr Norma Mansor. This study reviews Malaysia's development designs and strategies since the 1960s with particular reference to developments in the 1970s and 1980s, and draws policy implications in the light of changing internal and external circumstances.

Most Southeast Asian governments have in the last few years attached increasing significance to the tourist industry as a means of increasing foreign exchange earnings and creating employment opportunities. Mr Walton in his "Tourism and Economic Development in Malaysia and Singapore" evaluates the impact of tourism on the economic development of these two neighbours.

In Malaysia and Singapore, rather than hiring a cook, a restaurant often enters into an agreement with food hawkers to provide food for customers in the restaurant. The hawkers run their own business and keep the proceeds from food sales but make a rent payment to the restaurant owner. This arrangement has similarities to other types of economic organization observed in developing countries, such as agricultural share tenancy. However, Mr Krulce is of the opinion that current economic theory does not adequately explain this observed phenomenon. Therefore, the thrust of his "Organizational Form, Asset Specificity, and Agency Costs in Malaysian Food Service" is to use this anomalous example to advance the economic theory of the firm.

Dr Murtedza Mohamed and Mr Ti in their investigations of "Effects of Deforestation, with Special Reference to East Malaysia" present some of the data and results of selected case studies related to forest activities in East Malaysia, with emphasis on Sabah. The present status and scale of logging activities, some practical implications of the *in-situ* and downstream effects, and the economic significance of the timber industry in Sabah are also highlighted. It is their hope that these few case studies will form the basis for identification of areas that need further scrutiny.

Ms Suriani Suratman's "Social Interface in the Development Arena: Linking Intention and Outcome of Development Organizations in Malaysia" focuses on the development arena, which links the intention of a particular development programme and the outcome of these intentions. She contends that the development arena is one of "contradiction of interests and power" involving differing individuals and groups of individuals. Hence, some of the questions to be addressed include: (1) Who are these individuals or groups of individuals? How many differing groups are there in the development arena? How are these differing groups characterized? (2) How are differences in interests, or the ensuing power struggles, negotiations or compromises expressed? To answer such questions, the strategies employed by individuals or groups of individuals in the development arena will be studied, including, for example, the social networks based on kinship or patron-client ties, households or groupings of households, village organizations or co-operatives, and informal or formal structures that constitute the mode of interaction between the village and public authorities.

Dr Wan Zawawi Ibrahim's planned book-length study of "Becoming Proletarians: Capital, Malay Labour, and Immigrants in Terengganu Plantation Society, 1965-90" is based on two phases of anthropological field-work. The first period, lasting for twelve months, spread between the years 1972, 1974 and 1975 in the Kemaman Oil Palm Plantation, sought to understand the important sociological and anthropological dimensions of the transition of the Malay work-force from "villagers" to a labouring class. The second phase of field-work conducted for six months spread between 1988 and 1990, captures what had happened to the plantation work-force in the previous fifteen years (1975-90), by which time not only had the whole hinterland of Terengganu become one big plantation society (KETENGAH), but about 80 per cent of the field tasks in Ketengah and the Kemaman plantation had been taken over by Indonesian immigrant labour: only the factories remained "local". The task, then, is to weave this new set of data and development into the earlier piece of work, such that the book will cover three decades of plantation and labour development in Terengganu. It will address basic questions to explain the transition. Why did the Malay field plantation workers move? Is it true that Malays are not "suitable" for plantation work, as claimed by the plantation management these days? Why was it that for two decades, 1960-80, Malays, young and old, married and single, did come to work in the

Terengganu plantation? What is the logic of this new labour to capital? Why do the Malays hold on to the factory? The book will combine micro-history and anthropology into one single methodology, and thus pioneer a new approach towards understanding social change in rural Malaysia, particularly with regard to Malay labour development in plantation society.

The field of refugee studies is still very much at an embryonic stage. Much of the existing literature and research has been descriptive, prescriptive, and theoretical, rarely founded on any social science base. Utilizing an approach to policy analysis derived from the field of political science, the objectives of Mr Howe's "Behind Official Discourse: A Comparative Analysis of Refugee Policy in Hong Kong and Malaysia" are to "deconstruct" refugee policy discourse by analysing how policy problems are defined (and redefined), and how language and numbers are used in discourse to construct strategically crafted policy "stories". Of particular interest are the ways in which terms such as "refugee", "illegal immigrant", and so on have been used.

The research associated with Mr Harper's "Custody and Intercession: The State and Social Policy in Post-War Malaya", examines the late colonial state in Malaya, and its impact on the system of administration which supplanted it. The work, accordingly, investigates the ideological and practical preoccupations of colonial engagement with war-time social change — displacement of population, food-shortage, malnutrition and disease — and outlines collective responses on the part of locals to meet hardship and the increasingly intrusive patterns of state activity they found themselves subject to.

Both Dr Goh's and Dr Wong's studies are related to the dynamics of urban management in Malaysia and form part of a larger ongoing project of the Institute on "Dynamics of Urban Management in Southeast Asia".

In "The Dynamics of Urban Management in Malaysia: The Case of Penang Island" Dr Goh analyses several aspects of the Municipal Council of Penang Island (MCPI) in its endeavour to "maintain and improve the social, economical and physical well-being of the community of Penang Island by ensuring an environment conducive for living, working and playing, as the community grows".

Dr Wong, in turn, in his "Urban Management Problems in Malaysia: A Case Study of Kuala Lumpur Federal Territory" addresses three questions in the light of the popular aspirations for

higher material standards of living and the resulting degradation of environmental quality. These are, firstly, how have the current crucial issues affected urban management in Malaysia? Secondly, how do Malaysia's local governments operate within the changing urban environment? Thirdly, what are the prospects and constraints of urban management?

Malaysians were well represented among the Research and Visiting Fellows and Visiting Associates at the Institute during the year. They included Mr Abdul Razak Abdullah Baginda, Ms Tina Koh Yin Ting, Mr Leong Khai Fatt, Dr Lim Hua Sing, Mr Selvakumaran Ramachandran, and Dr Woo Wing Thye.

Malaysians were also active participants in the Institute's various advisory committee meetings, workshops, and seminars. Among them were Mr Ahmad Shabery Cheek, Royal Professor Emeritus Ungku Aziz, Dr Stephen Chee, Ms Hamidah Mohd Yusoff, Mrs Khoo Siew Mun, Dr Lee Poh Ping, Dr Ungku Maimunah Mohd Tahir, Dr Mohammad bin Yusof, Brigadier-General RMAF Dato' Mohd Muslim Ayob, Datuk Dr James P. Ongkili, Dr H. Osman-Rani, Mr Para Nagarathnam, Dr Rajmah Hussain, Dr Mohamed Sham Sani, Mr P.C. Shivadas, Dr Noordin Sopiee, Dr Tan Poo Chang, Mr Tan Eu Chye, and Dr Wong Mee Lian.

Myanmar (Burma) Studies

The Institute has steadily built up its research and expertise on Burma, or Myanmar as it is officially known today. The studies undertaken during 1990/91 include those of Ms Winnie Khin Maung; Dr Mya Than; Dr Ananda Rajah; and Mr Sai Kham Mong and U Myat Thein.

Soon after the army take-over in 1962, the Revolutionary Council introduced the Burmese Way to Socialism as the blueprint for action to restructure economic and political institutions in line with "socialism". Then in 1974, following a national referendum, a new (East-European style) constitution was introduced, and the Revolutionary Council handed over power to the Pyithu Hluttaw (National Assembly). This constitutional government controlled the country for twenty-six years by attempting to create socialism through strategies based on a command economy. Ms Khin Maung's "Economic Development in Burma since 1962" is concerned with

tracing these developments and examining the extent of success of the various policies in this period.

Having completed the editing and publication of his monograph on *Myanmar Dilemmas and Options: The Challenge of Economic Trends in the 1990s*, together with Dr Joseph L.H. Tan, Dr Mya Than has joined forces with another of his colleagues, Dr Ananda Rajah, to explore the problems of urban management in Myanmar, both in its broader, governmental and narrower, administrative aspects, under the title "Urban Management in Myanmar: Yangon".

As the lack of data does not permit an examination, in any detail, of the more obvious aspects of urban management such as national urban policy, investment programmes, regulation of financial facilities at national level, and fiscal administration, revenue collection, accounting, purchasing, debt management, and so forth at municipal level, an examination of urban management in Myanmar, taking Yangon (Rangoon) as a case study is, they feel, perhaps best set out in terms of the broad contours of institutional systems at national government level and municipal government level in diachronic perspective.

Dr Mya Than is also engaged in another study, "Myanmar's Infrastructure", in relation to the country's development. Investigations along these lines are both timely and practical as, despite the "open-door policy" and the introduction of the liberal foreign investment law in December 1988, a large number of potential foreign investors are still reluctant to invest in Myanmar. One of the reasons is the lack of infrastructure, such as transportation, telecommunication, power and water resources.

Working as a team, Mr Sai Kham Mong and U Myat Thein also examine urbanism in Myanmar, adopting a comparative mode of analysis. Although relatively little research has been undertaken in this area in Myanmar, existing studies of urbanization and to some extent urbanism, by both foreign and Myanmar scholars, share one common characteristic with similar studies elsewhere in Southeast Asia: they have tended to focus on metropolitan, primate cities in historical and demographic terms and have ignored the importance of regional or intermediate cities within the national urban hierarchy. Recently, however, there has been an increasing theoretical interest in the role of medium-sized, or intermediate, cities, both in terms of their evolution and their role in national development. It is, therefore, Mr Sai Kham Mong's and U Myat Thein's hope

that their “Urbanism and Socio-Cultural Change in Myanmar: A Comparative Study of Taunggyi and Monywa” will contribute a new dimension to this debate by providing a comparative framework within the Myanmar context.

Mr Sai Kham Mong is also involved in another project, on “The Chinese in the Shan States of Burma, 1945–60”. Its premise is that much of Myanmar’s border with China lies in the Shan States and several ethnic groups may be found on both sides of the border. Since Myanmar acquired independence, the presence of similar ethnic groups across this particular boundary, internal political developments in Myanmar and China, related bilateral relations between these two countries, and the dilution of central authority in the areas adjacent to their shared border, have made socio-political conditions in the Shan States particularly complex. Drawing on hitherto unpublished historical sources and documents available in the Shan States, Mr Sai Kham Mong intends to make his work a contribution to the study of events in the early post-colonial history in a part of Myanmar of which little is known.

Discussions on Myanmar were incorporated into the Institute’s Workshop on Developmental Issues in Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, and Myanmar, held in Singapore on 19–21 March 1991. In addition to participating in the discussions as a whole, two papers were presented on Myanmar: “Investment Climate in Myanmar” by Daw Khine Khine, Director-General of the Planning Department of the Ministry of Planning and Finance, Yangon, and “Recent Health Development Policy Changes in Myanmar” by Dr Aung Tun Thet, Director-General, Department of Planning and Statistics, Myanmar Ministry of Health, Yangon.

In addition to these participants and the researchers mentioned above, a number of other Burmese too visited the Institute during the year. Among them were Professor Khin Maung Kyi, Dr Naing Zaw, Professor (George) Than Nyun, Dr Than Tun, and Dr Tun Thin.

Philippine Studies

The Philippines in the mid-1960s was one of the most advanced countries in the Asia-Pacific region. Its industrial strength was second only to Japan and its export earnings far exceeded that of South Korea and Thailand. Endowed with rich resources it certainly had all the basic

requisites for rapid economic growth. Indeed, it was the prediction then that the country would soon join the prestigious group of advanced progressive industrialized countries.

The test of time has proved this prognosis overly optimistic. After twenty years, Asia's prospective economic Cinderella has become the "sick man of Asia", saddled by a debilitating level of debt servicing, mass poverty, unemployment, political unrest, and sluggish growth. In the meanwhile, the Philippines' erstwhile backward neighbours of the 1960s, namely, South Korea, Taiwan, and Hong Kong have turned out to be more successful. At a time when the Philippine economy was deteriorating, these other economies were achieving sustained double-digit growth rates and were capturing a substantial portion of world trade. Referred to as the "four little dragons" or "gang of four" to its critics, these four countries (including Singapore) accounted for more than 60 per cent of all Third World manufactured exports in 1981.

Hailed as development success stories of the past thirty years, the four East Asian newly industrializing economies (NIEs) have become models that many developmental specialists zealously prescribe to developing countries to emulate. By repeatedly proclaiming that its efforts are all geared towards becoming an NIE before the year 2000, the Philippines has thus also chosen this route to rapid industrial development.

In examining the common features of the NIE's growth strategy, Dr Renato S. Velasco in his "Lessons from Asian NIEs for the Philippines" finds that the roles played by an "autonomous" state and the economic nationalist-oriented state élites are pivotal in the NIEs' phenomenal economic growth. These two crucial factors, he concludes, are lacking in the Philippines and, therefore, serve as a problematique for Filipino developmental planners and workers.

While acknowledging the ills besetting the Philippine economy, Dr Bernardo M. Villegas is far more optimistic than Dr Velasco. Indeed, in his article "The Philippine Economy: 1992 and Beyond", scheduled to appear in the Institute's *Southeast Asian Affairs 1991*, he emphatically states that none of the predictions of the "prophets of doom" are likely to come true as far as the Philippine economy is concerned because the "solid economic foundation re-established since the change of government in February 1986 has sustained the positive, albeit reduced, growth in the country's per capita income".

Dr Benu Varman-Schneider's and Dr Wolfgang Schneider's "Measuring Capital Flight: A Time

Varying Regression Analysis with Special Reference to the Philippines and India” discusses two particular approaches to measuring capital flight. In doing so, the assumption of a given specification of flight-inducing event patterns is relaxed and a data analytical technique known as flexible least squares is used to identify the years when capital flight presumably took place.

Mr John Laurence V. Avila has two ongoing studies: “Philippine Defence Policy in Transition: Prospects for Forging New Security Relations” and “Philippine-Chinese Relations: A Review of the One-China Policy, 1975–89”.

The prospect of an imminent withdrawal or at least a reduced U.S. military presence in the Philippines has directed attention to external security requirements. Given the rapid military build-up of its Southeast Asian neighbours, the outstanding territorial and maritime disputes with other countries, and the emergence of China and Japan as potential regional military powers, defence planners in the Philippines are now aware of the need to strengthen the external aspect of national defence. Among others, this includes the forging of new security relations with the United States, revitalizing proposals for an ASEAN-wide security co-operation framework, and modernizing the defence capabilities of the Philippine armed forces.

The question of Taiwan promises to be an important aspect in Philippine-Chinese relations. In this regard, Mr Avila’s second study examines the rationale for the adoption of the “One-China” policy; the impact that has been created by this particular policy; and how the policy is adjusted in the context of emerging domestic imperatives and international constraints as perceived by the Philippine Government.

Dr Gaudioso C. Sosmeña Jr.’s “Urban Administration: The Metropolitan Manila Area” shows that movement of population from rural communities to cities will make the Philippines increasingly more urban. However, given the appropriate lead by the government itself and the return-to-the-village plan, the push to the rural communities could ultimately be stronger than the magnetic pull of the lights of cities. The urbanizing communities, once given the urban infrastructures and the urban amenities found in cities, could effectively arrest further population movement to primate urban centres.

In addition to Dr Jose V. Abueva, President, University of the Philippines, and Dr Florian A. Alburo, Professor of Economics, University of the Philippines, continuing to be members of

the Institute's Regional Advisory Council and of the Regional Advisory Committee of AERU respectively, and Dr Carolina G. Hernandez, Professor of Political Science, University of the Philippines, serving 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, Philippines was well represented at the Institute's workshops, seminars, and meetings. Among the participants were Dr Kenneth E. Bauzon, Dr Elizabeth U. Eviota, Mr Herman Joseph Santos Kraft, Dr Elpidio R. Sta Romana, Mr Max Soliven, and Dr Emmanuel T. Velasco.

Singapore Studies

Dr Ch'ng Meng Kng and Dr Phang Sock Yong recently completed a paper on "Development Strategies: Singapore". It outlines the fact that Singapore's economic development in the last twenty-five years, both in its own right and as part of the economic resurgence of Pacific Asia, has attracted growing international interest in recent years and spawned a large literature (relative to its size) on the various economic, social, and political aspects of its economic success story. However, of specific interest to Dr Ch'ng and Dr Phang is the question of the development strategy for Singapore for the next two decades. As an understanding of past experience serves to guide future action, and as future choices often grow out of, or are constrained by past actions, they begin by reviewing Singapore's development strategy to date, how it has evolved with changing circumstances, the factors that have determined its evolution, its strengths and weaknesses, and why it succeeded to the extent that it did. Following from such a review, they address the question of future development strategy. This involves, in particular, an examination of prospective changes in Singapore's internal and external environment, the issues such changes raise, and the challenges and opportunities they present for the structuring of future development strategies.

In the same vein, Mr Masakatsu Tamaru's proposed study of "Factors of Development and

Future Prospects of the Singapore Economy” firstly focuses on the economic development of Singapore and its underlying factors. It then goes on to examine current problems and future prospects of the Singapore economy, including an analysis of such matters as shortage of labour force, outflow of young educated people, political reform, and the impact of all these aspects on the economy of the Republic, as well as that of the changing international pattern of trade and investment.

Professor Emil-Maria Claassen’s project on “Financial Liberalization and Its Implications for Domestic Stabilization Policies: Singapore and Indonesia” has both a theoretical and an empirical part. The theoretical part is concerned with two issues: the sequencing of trade and capital liberalization, and the constraints of financial liberalization on the conduct of domestic stabilization policies. The empirical part looks at the monetary, fiscal (including social security), exchange rate, and commercial policies of Singapore and Indonesia and the remaining barriers to perfect capital mobility. Professor Claassen’s conclusion will consider whether their policies can be recommended to other advanced developing countries.

The purpose of Dr Cherlyn S. Granrose’s “Cross-Cultural Research in Organizational Careers” is to conduct preliminary theory development and empirical research on cultural differences in career patterns and career beliefs among Chinese, Indian, and Malay managers in Singapore and to compare these findings with research on other Asian managers. This information will contribute to an understanding of not only human resource practices in Singapore but also a cross-cultural study of careers. Most previous work on careers has been conducted in the United States and Europe and has not addressed the issues of careers in other countries. This omission frequently leads to misunderstandings and unmet expectations for both employees and employers of international and multinational organizations and can result in high turnover, lower productivity, and decisions to withdraw operations from a country.

In her research on “The Ashkenasi Jews in Singapore: A Historical Perspective” Ms Cindy Chou Gek Khim investigates the origins of the Ashkenasi Jews in nineteenth-century Singapore, studying the pattern of their migration into and out of Singapore, the possible formation of Ashkenasi settlements in the island and the assimilation of the Ashkenasi into Singaporean society. These are examined in the light of economic, political and social factors, both within

and outside Singapore. Ms Chou's investigations will provide insight into what was once a considerably significant minority but which is now disappearing.

Chinese religious practices at the time when the early immigrants began to settle in the island were, one might say, comprehensive. In the earliest temples, the Three-in-One doctrine (Buddhism, Confucianism, and Taoism) meant that Buddhist cult figures, Confucius, and Taoist deities could all share one temple, and in the older temples in Singapore this is still the case. Subsequently, however, some Chinese temples became specifically Buddhist; while others were specifically Taoist. In some cases, Confucius retained a place, and in other cases did not. The earliest indication of a sense of a distinct Buddhist identity among Chinese Singaporeans came with the founding of Buddhist Associations. New attitudes towards Buddhist practices and rituals began to emerge, as did a more distinctive consciousness of Buddhist identity on the part of the members.

The Buddhist Associations sometimes included Indians or other South or Southeast Asians among their members. The Associations have thus contributed to a softening of Asian ethnic identities, which came to be seen as subsidiary to a Buddhist identity. To what extent such a consciousness of Buddhist identity, which is placed above ethnic identity in importance, has in fact resulted is, however, still not clear. This is the central issue that Professor Trevor Ling would like to clarify in his study on "Buddhism in Singapore: Temple and Association".

Ms Jennifer Finlay's research on "The Influence of State and Society on Ethnic Chinese Women in Singapore, Malaysia, and Taiwan" examines the socio-political status of women across cultures. In focusing on ethnic Chinese women she hopes to develop an understanding of how culture and society influence women's expectations, their economic and social opportunities, and the changes in their traditions.

Thai Studies

Following a review of Thailand's economic progress and the role that the Thai Government's pragmatic policies have played in the country's economic growth and stability, Dr Narongchai

Akrasanee, Dr Atchana Wattananukit, and Dr Suthiphand Jirathiwat in the Forum on Development Strategies next turn to the new challenges (both internal and external) of the nineties. They focus on the conceptualized alternative development path that needs to be followed in order to cope with the emerging challenges. The main themes of their discussion are: (1) What are Thailand's external sector's possible responses to the multilateral, regional, sub-regional, bilateral, and unilateral management systems? (2) How can a country like Thailand strengthen its ability to adjust more effectively to the new climate of management systems? (3) What is the political and social system that can energize or motivate the Thai people and also maximize resource utilization? (4) With a high degree of exposure to the international economy and to world dynamism, how can Thailand create flexibility in its system in terms of economic, social, and political issues? (5) What development strategies should Thailand pursue in order to sustain long-run economic growth and to maintain its competitiveness?

Presently, Japanese foreign direct investment is growing very rapidly and Japan now ranks as one of the world's largest foreign investors, including investments in the ASEAN region. The nature and magnitude of this investment has important implications for the member countries of ASEAN, and especially for Thailand.

The objectives of Dr Churai Tapvong's research proposal on "Patterns and Trends of Japanese Investment in Thailand in the 1980s" are: (1) to analyse the changing patterns and trends of Japanese investment in Thailand during the 1980s; (2) to evaluate the impact of Japanese investment on the Thai economy; and (3) to investigate various measures taken by government in order to promote foreign direct investment, and to analyse ramifications of Japanese investment in Thailand.

Dr Suparb Pas-Ong has completed his study on "Trader and Smuggler: Who is Who?" and it is presently being assessed for possible publication as a monograph. It focuses on the border areas of Southern Thailand and Northern Malaysia and examines the societal development in terms of the various forces at work and how they interact in the processes of societal change and development. In this respect, Dr Pas-Ong asserts that the forces of production, though important, are not the only significant actors. There are also those of circulation — the market forces. Dr Pas-Ong's primary objective is to make these forces "visible", by casting light on the

linkages between cross-border petty-traders and their markets, including how these petty-traders are socially organized, and what their market conditions and perspectives are.

The primary characteristic of international fishery relations between Thailand and its three Gulf of Thailand neighbours in the 1980s has been conflict. Thailand's successful fishing fleet is frequently accused of fishing illegally in the waters claimed by the other states. This has led to arrests, confiscation, imprisonment, and sometimes violence. The fishery incidents have complicated relations between Thailand and its Indochinese neighbours and been an irritant in Thai-Malaysian relations. Although the fishery conflicts have been easing, resolution has not been achieved. Dr Ted L. McDorman's study on "International Fishery Relations in the Gulf of Thailand" predicts further conflicts while the Thai fishing fleet roams unrestrained in the Gulf of Thailand and the adjacent South China Sea areas.

Contemporary Thai Buddhism, in many respects, is making adjustments to modern social, political, and economic change. This adjustment is evident at many levels of Thai society, including that of the educated élite, both in and out of the *sangha*, and among the upper strata of the urban Thai middle class. Ms Suchira Payulpitack's "Buddhadasa's Movement: A Contemporary Religious Movement in Theravada Buddhism, Thailand" examines the formation, development, and social impact of Buddhadasa's movement that focuses on Buddhadasa Bhikkhu, the Thai *sangha*'s most outstanding intellectual, who initiated a fundamental movement within Theravada Buddhism from the 1930s.

Thais were also active participants in the Institute's various seminars, workshops, and professional meetings. Among them were Dr Atchana Wattananukit, Major-General Boonsak Kamheangridhirong, Dr Jingjai Hanchanlash, Dr Montri Chenvidyakarn, Mr Ravi Sawhney, Dr Ruangdej Srivardhana, Dr Seri Phongphit, Dr Sombat Chantornwong, Dr Suthiphand Chirathivat, and Dr Tanasak Wahawisan.

Additionally, 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 Dr Suthep Soonthornpasuch, Chiang Mai University, 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, Chairman, General Finance and Securities Co. Ltd. and Member of the Board of Directors, Thailand Development Research Institute, an Adviser to the Institute's ASEAN Economic Research Unit. Both Dr Chai-Anan and M.R. Sukhumband also serve on the International Advisory Committee of the Institute's monthly publication, *Trends*.

Vietnamese Studies

Scholarly interest in Vietnam has been steadily growing. This, of course, is to be welcomed and encouraged: Vietnam, like the rest of Indochina and Myanmar, is part and parcel of Southeast Asia and developments in it need to be fully understood. This can only be done through sustained scholarship. In pursuit of this, several studies on Vietnam were conducted at the Institute during the year, including those of Dr Tran Khanh; Dr Gareth Porter; Dr Buu Hoan; Dr Tan Kee Wee; Dr Frank Frost; and Dr Dean Forbes.

Dr Tran Khanh, the first Vietnamese national to come to the Institute as a Research Fellow directly from Hanoi, having completed his study on "Ethnic Chinese and Their Role in the Economic Development of Vietnam", is currently in the process of revising it in the light of comments received from referees. He has also published a short article on "The Role of the Chinese in Vietnam's Economy" in the Institute's journal, *SOJOURN*. It surveys existing studies on the Chinese in Vietnam and their role in the Vietnamese economy before and after 1975. It also describes some key issues, especially those that have emerged in the post-1975 period, and in the light of recent policies on "renovation" in Vietnam.

Both Dr Gareth Porter's "The Transformation of Vietnam's World-View: From Two Camps to Interdependence" and Dr Buu Hoan's "Soviet Economic Aid to Vietnam" were published in the June 1990 and March 1991 issues of the Institute's journal, *Contemporary Southeast Asia*.

Until the latter half of the 1980s, the Vietnamese Communist Party (VCP) leadership shared an orthodox Leninist view of world politics as a struggle between socialism and capitalism to determine "who will defeat whom". But, in the past few years, the VCP has been engaged in a major debate on fundamental Leninist theses and has revised its world-view. The transformation

from a world-view based entirely on the struggle between two systems to one based on an economic interdependence model is not yet complete, but is already far advanced. Dr Porter's article traces the evolution of the debates and the process of ideological revision, from its first stirring in 1984 to the beginning of 1990.

Dr Buu Hoan's contribution is a review and description of two books in Vietnamese that provide a rare glimpse of Soviet economic aid to Vietnam. One is an official document while the other is a translation of a Russian book but both contain frank and unexpectedly objective information and assessments of various aspects of the Soviet-Vietnamese economic linkage. As the contributors to the two books are top Vietnamese policy-makers and Soviet experts, Dr Hoan has extracted the relevant factual data as well as analytical information regarding recent developments in Soviet economic aid to Vietnam.

Dr Tan Kee Wee's "Vietnam at the Crossroads in 1990", scheduled to be published in *Southeast Asian Affairs 1991*, reviews developments in Vietnam and concludes that "no matter how strong the will to create a strong export-driven economy, Vietnam will be hard-pressed on its own". Also that "whatever happens, a solution to the Cambodian problem is a prerequisite for progress".

Since the end of the Second Indochina War in 1975, while most states in Southeast Asia have made substantial progress in economic development and the maintenance of secure regional and international relationships, the states of Indochina have been beset by complex domestic and international problems and conflicts. The process of substantial change in the pattern of major power and regional relationships from the mid-1980s has led to increased prospects and hopes that the debilitating problems of conflict, relative international isolation and under-development may be alleviated.

Dr Frank Frost's ongoing work on "Vietnam and Indochina" considers the patterns and pressures for change in the foreign policy and security concerns of the Indochinese states, looking in turn at Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia and considering the likely future of those states' interrelationships, and the problems and prospects for their regional and international relations.

Direct and indirect urban and regional policies have had an important, if subordinate, role in Vietnam's overall economic strategy. Dr Dean Forbes' "Urban Management in Vietnam"

interprets “management of urban areas” as a broad range of activities including policy-making, city planning, urban administration, and city management. He explores all of these aspects at both the national and municipal level, in the context of overall socio-economic planning.

Vietnam was well represented at the Institute’s inaugural Workshop on Developmental Issues in Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, and Myanmar, held in Singapore on 19–21 March 1991. Moreover, three of the participants, Mdm Pham Chi Lan, Deputy Secretary-General, Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Hanoi; Dr Nguyen Van Hung, Director, International Relations and Programmes, Hanoi University; and Mr Luong Van Tu, Head of the Vietnam Trade Office, Singapore, presented papers on “Foreign Investment in Vietnam”, “Recent Economic, Political and Development Policy Changes in Vietnam”, and “Rising Economic Opportunities in Vietnam” respectively.

REGIONAL PROGRAMMES

Southeast Asian Studies Program (SEASP)

Established in December 1976, the Southeast Asian Studies Program (SEASP) has served 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 South-east Asian countries. The Committee’s Chairman is Professor Chai-Anan Samudavanija of Chulalongkorn University. The other members are Professor Sharom Ahmat of Universiti Brunei Darussalam; Dr Koh Tai Ann of the National University of Singapore; Dr Noerhadi Magetsari of Universitas 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).

Following a review of the Program's objectives and activities in 1987, it was 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 would be made to encourage and support work in the fields of Southeast Asian languages and literature, and the visual and performing arts. The development of teaching resources, and the involvement of younger scholars from non-metropolitan, provincial universities would also be encouraged.

Country Textbooks Project

The various writing projects of SEASP are at different stages of completion. The Oxford University Press agreed to publish all ten volumes that were to emanate from the projects on history, and government and politics. So far, five volumes in this series have been published, with the latest being *History of Singapore* (1990).

Comparative Research Awards

It will be recalled that 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 modal activities were planned. One was 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.

Information on this new orientation of SEASP was circulated through members of the Program's Executive Committee, and through the wider network of the Institute itself. This had the desired

effect and the Program was able to make another award, to Mr Sai Kham Mong and U Myat Thein of Myanmar to prepare a monograph "Urbanism and Socio-Cultural Change in Myanmar: A Comparative Study of Taunggyi and Monywa".

Teaching and Research Exchange Fellowships (TREF)

SEASP's effort to promote an exchange scheme that would (1) enable qualified and interested Southeast Asian scholars to teach and undertake research in Southeast Asian countries other than their own, and (2) enable Southeast Asian universities to acquire the teaching and research services of scholars from other Southeast Asian countries, also bore fruit in that it received a grant from the Volkswagen Foundation for this purpose.

Twenty-one awards in all have been made under the scheme, the latest being those to Dr Chew Teng Beng of Malaysia to conduct research on "A Survey of Contemporary Papermaking in the ASEAN Region"; Dr Chua Soo Pong of Singapore, "The Dynamics of the Singapore Malay Dance: A Preliminary Study"; Mr Haji Hamdan Hassan of Malaysia, "Brunei and Sambas Maulud Literature: A Comparative Study"; Dr Peter M. Kedit of Malaysia, "Migration of the Iban from Sarawak to Kalimantan, in the Pontianak Province, and to Sumatra"; Dr Mohamed Salleh bin Lamry of Malaysia, "Informal Sector across Nations: Petty Traders of Medan, Indonesia, and Johor Bahru, Malaysia"; Mr Ong Keng Sen of Singapore, "Developments of Contemporary Theatre in the Philippines and Indonesia"; and Dr Wan Kadir bin Che Man of Malaysia, "The Administration of Islamic Institutions in Non-Muslim States: The Case of the Philippines and Thailand".

The Teaching and Research Exchange Fellowships have already resulted in the publication of nine reports: These are: *Economic Change, Social Structure, and the Political System in Southeast Asia* (Harold Crouch, Malaysia); *Preliminary Study of Modernizing Trends in Muslim Education in Indonesia and the Philippines: A Special Focus on the Pesantren Tradition in Java* (Rosario M. Cortes, Philippines); *A Comparison Between the Minangkabau and the Riau-Malay Folktales* (Umar Junus, Malaysia); *From Colonial to Liberation Psychology: The Indigenous Perspective in Philippine Psychology* (Virgilio G. Enriquez, Philippines); *Self and Society in Southeast Asian Fiction* (Thelma B. Kintanar, Philippines); *On the Birth of Modern Family Law in Burma and Thailand* (Aye Kyaw, Myanmar); *Islam in Modern Indonesian Literature 1966–80s: Some Preliminary*

Observations (Ungku Maimunah Mohd Tahir, Malaysia); *Southeast Asian Traditional Performing Arts: A Preliminary Bibliography* (Ghulam-Sarwar Yousof, Malaysia); and *Comparative Analysis of the Tausug and Pattani Muslims' Adat Laws* (Wadja K. Esmula, Philippines).

In view of rapidly changing scholarly requirements and of the gaps in Southeast Asian studies that most needed to be bridged, as well as of the need to optimize the Program's limited resources, SEASP again reviewed its work and accomplishments in December 1990, and came to the conclusion that it was perhaps time for the Program to be wound up. It was not only becoming difficult to attract fresh support in an international market where funds were diminishing, but there was now also sufficient and growing interest among the universities of the region themselves to forward the interests of Southeast Asian studies. Acting on this, SEASP formally decided to conclude all its activities by December 1991. In doing so, SEASP once more expresses its warmest appreciation of all the support it had received, particularly from the Ford Foundation, Volkswagen Foundation, Toyota, and Mobil Oil Singapore.

ASEAN Economic Research Unit (AERU)

The ASEAN Economic Research Unit (AERU) was launched in 1979 to promote research, critical thought, and debate on the economics and related issues of ASEAN. Like the other programmes of the Institute, operating as a fairly self-contained division, AERU is an integral part of the Institute. The Unit is under the overall supervision of the Director of the Institute, who is also the Chairman of its Management Committee. A Co-ordinator, presently Dr Joseph L.H. Tan, oversees the day-to-day affairs of the Unit. He is assisted by an Adviser 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, local university staff members, and other scholars both from the ASEAN region and beyond to be attached to the Unit. This arrangement permits the tapping of a wider pool of international, regional, and local professional expertise.

A Regional Advisory Committee — the members of which are Dr Narongchai Akrasanee of the Thailand Development Research Institute, Bangkok; 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, Faculty of Economics, University of Indonesia, Jakarta — assists and guides the Unit, allowing for greater interaction and networking with both regional and international economists and organizations.

Since its inception, the Unit has developed forty-six projects. Of these, forty-four have been completed, a further six are in progress, and several more are in the planning stage. These projects, as a whole, encompass almost all the priority areas for research identified by AERU and its Regional Advisory Committee — that is, Investment, Industry, and Trade; Finance and Monetary Aspects; Shipping; Environment, Commodities, Energy, and Food; and Political Factors in ASEAN Economic Co-operation.

Of note, too, are the three publications planned to mark the silver jubilee next year of the founding of ASEAN. These are: “ASEAN Economic Co-operation: A Handbook”, which will provide basic information on the Association, its organization and various co-operative activities; a book of “Readings on ASEAN” comprising major contributions on the progress and development of ASEAN to date; and a collection of thought-provoking and forward-looking essays on “ASEAN: The Next Quarter Century”.

Investment, Industry, and Trade

This wide field of interest 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. Among these are 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 apogee 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 they already form the basis of official discussions and memoranda of understanding between the governments involved on the matter.

The project on “ASEAN-EC Economic Relations” began in 1981 and covered several phases of research, including those on trade in primary commodities; manufacturing and services; and structural adjustments in ASEAN and the EC on account of the changing cost of capital, labour, and technology. Of particular concern have been the implications for the ASEAN member countries of the creation of a single European Internal Market after 1992. There are also studies on the impact of the single market on the flow of European investment into ASEAN.

Projects on “ASEAN-Japan Economic Relations” and on “ASEAN-China Economic Relations” are also well under way. For instance, the work on ASEAN-China Economic Relations, jointly undertaken by AERU and the Institute of World Economics and Politics of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Beijing, and involving researchers from both China and ASEAN, has seen the completion of all the three phases of activity planned, namely Phase I, ASEAN-China Economic Relations: Assessment of Existing Trends and Patterns; Phase II, Developments in China and ASEAN and Their Implications for ASEAN-China Economic Relations; and Phase III, ASEAN-China Economic Relations in the Context of Pacific Economic Development and Co-operation. Funding for a fourth phase on Industrial Restructuring in China and ASEAN has been secured, again through the generosity of the Ford Foundation.

Two related studies — “ASEAN and the Pacific” and “ASEAN Roundtable: ASEAN Economic Co-operation in the 1990s” — should be of use to officials planning the agenda for the next ASEAN Summit, expected to be held early next year in Singapore.

A co-operative effort of researchers and institutions from Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand, and funded through a pioneering grant from the Pew Charitable Trusts through the kind offices and assistance of the International Center for Economic Growth, Panama and San Francisco, the study on “ASEAN and the Pacific” examines the extent and character of Pacific economic linkages with ASEAN and analyses the costs and benefits to ASEAN with regard to its active participation or non-participation in the Pacific development process.

The principal thesis of the research is that ASEAN would have much to lose if it fails to seize the opportunities to play a significant role in the Pacific development and co-operative process. Yet, politicians and policy-makers in ASEAN countries seem uncertain and unsure about what the Pacific holds for ASEAN and what the member countries can and must do under the present and foreseeable circumstances. The planned research, accordingly, hopes to help them make the right decision by bringing to their attention the various pros and cons, as well as the constraints and opportunities, including a framework within which ASEAN may have to operate in the Pacific arena.

A joint undertaking of the Institute of Policy Studies, Singapore, and ISEAS, "ASEAN Roundtable: ASEAN Economic Co-operation for the 1990s" adopts a similar thrust, but with emphasis on possibilities both within ASEAN itself and in the international arena. Areas being studied include European Integration and the Treaty of Rome: Lessons for ASEAN; ASEAN Economic Co-operation: A Stock-Taking; A Free Trade Area: Implications for ASEAN; Growth Triangles: A Model for ASEAN Co-operation?; Intra-ASEAN Business Linkages; The MNC Connection; and ASEAN, Indochina, and Myanmar.

Also of considerable interest are problems of investment and industrialization. For instance, the project on "Privatization and Deregulation in ASEAN" was successfully completed and the results published.

Several other studies were also completed and have since been published. Among these were "Venture Capital in ASEAN"; "Franchizing in the ASEAN Nations: Promoting Investment"; "ASEAN-U.S. Private Sector Development"; "European Investment in ASEAN"; "Role of Foreign Capital in Southeast Asia"; "United Nation's Technical Aid in Burma"; "Trade in Services between ASEAN and EC Member States"; "Foreign Manufacturing Investments in Agro- and Resource-based Industries: A Comparative Study of Malaysia and Thailand"; and "The New Wave of Japanese Investment in ASEAN".

Barriers to expanding both intra-ASEAN and international trade are of special concern to AERU. This is particularly so with regard to protectionism. Here, in addition to the studies completed on "Non-Tariff Barriers in Expanding ASEAN-Japan Trade", "Non-Tariff Barriers in Expanding Intra-ASEAN Trade" and "Trade, Protectionism and Industrial Adjustment" (with reference to

Consumer Electronics, Textiles and Garments, and Vegetable Oils Industries) [conducted as a joint project with the North-South Institute of Ottawa], the Unit published a monograph on *The Uruguay Round: ASEAN Trade Policy Options* assessing the strengths and weaknesses of international trading, especially international institutions such as GATT, and identifying various policy options open to ASEAN countries.

Finance and Monetary Aspects

This is another priority area in AERU's research with almost twenty studies having been completed or in progress. Among these are "The 1930s and the 1980s: Parallels and Differences"; "Spenders and Hoarders: The World Distribution of Spanish American Silver 1550–1750"; "International Banking and Its Regulations"; "Asian Foreign Exchange Markets"; "Stabilization Policies in the ASEAN Countries"; "Monetary and Exchange Rate Policy in Advanced Developing Countries"; "The Jakarta Dollar Market"; "Foreign Banking in Singapore"; "Multinational Banking"; "Monetary Policy and Price Stability in Singapore"; "Singapore as an International Capital Market"; "The Rising Yen: The Impact of Japanese Financial Liberalization on World Capital Markets"; "Foreign Capital in Southeast Asian Countries"; "The Underpricing of Initial Public Offerings (IPOs) in Singapore: Public Policy Issues and Possible Solutions"; "Voluntary Debt-Relief and the Philippines"; and "Financial Liberalization and its Implications for Domestic Stabilization Policies: Singapore and Indonesia".

Shipping

Another promising area of concentration at AERU is research on shipping, with two studies having been completed and another three in progress. The projects completed are "The Seafarer in the ASEAN Region" and "ASEAN Shipping Conferences", and those in progress being "ASEAN Ports: The High Price of Nationalism?"; "Shipping in Malaysia and Southeast Asia"; and "ASEAN-Europe Liner Shipping". AERU has also published the following related works: *Southeast Asian Seas: Frontiers for Development* (edited by Chia Lin Sien & Colin MacAndrews, 1981); *Effect of Liner Conferences on the Level and Structure of Ocean Freight Rates* (by Walter

Miklius and Younger Wu, 1983); *Fleet Development and the Control of Shipping in Southeast Asia* (by Mary R. Brooks, 1985); *The Indonesian Interisland Shipping Industry* (by H.W. Dick, 1987); and *Seafarers in the ASEAN Region* (edited by Mary R. Brooks, 1989).

The Environment, Commodities, Energy, and Food

Issues bearing on environment and commodities and commodity-related problems continue to generate much debate and discussion in the region, and several possible projects could emerge from discussions under way at AERU, particularly with regard to the political economy of environmental management and control. Indeed, in September AERU organized a Workshop on Environment and Economic Development in Southeast Asia to identify specific areas for future research, and is currently in the process of following these up. In the meantime, the Institute also inaugurated a new series of publications, ISEAS Environment and Development Series, with the first number in them being *Watershed Resources and Management: Studies from Asia and the Pacific*, edited by K. William Easter, John A. Dixon, and Maynard H. Hufschmidt, offering important management alternatives within an economic framework. A special November 1990 issue of the Institute's *ASEAN Economic Bulletin* was also devoted to "Environment and Economic Growth: Political Economy of Resource Management in ASEAN", with Dr John A. Dixon as its guest editor.

Energy is another field attracting considerable attention in the region, and AERU has been involved in a number of research and publication projects on the subject, including "Global Oil Trends: The Asia-Pacific Market in the 1990s"; "Energy Market and Policies in ASEAN"; "Structural Change and Energy Policy in ASEAN"; "Japan's Power Generation Patterns and Its Implications to ASEAN Hydrocarbon Trade"; "Critical Energy Issues of the Developing Countries of the Asia-Pacific Region"; "Oil Price Fluctuation: Impact on Growth in the Asia-Pacific Region"; "Energy Trends, Oil Prices, and Singapore: Some Observations and Reflections"; "ASEAN Energy Demand: Trade and Structural Change", "The Singapore Petroleum Industry"; "Development of the Petroleum Industry in ASEAN and its Implications for ASEAN-China Economic Relations"; "Designing for Consensus: The ASEAN Grid"; "ASEAN Oil Movements and Factors Affecting Intra-ASEAN Oil Trade"; "ASEAN Oil and Gas Trade: Options and Strategies"; "Role of the

Petroleum Industry in Singapore's Economy"; "Singapore's Role in ASEAN Oil Trade"; "ASEAN Co-operation in Coal"; "ASEAN's Non-Renewable Resources"; and "Development and Trade of Natural Gas in ASEAN".

Another related development has been the inauguration of the Energy Project, which brings together AERU and the Resources Programs of the East-West Center, Hawaii. Its main objectives are: (1) to maintain an energy database to assist national and regional energy planning; (2) to assess the demand situation and supply options, including trading opportunities of petroleum products; and (3) to evaluate the various energy and oil security policies in ASEAN.

The Institute is an active participant, too, in the annual Asia-Pacific Petroleum Conference (APPEC), with the Director, Professor K.S. Sandhu, being Chairman of the Conference.

Political Factors in ASEAN Economic Co-operation

Complementing the work of economists investigating the problems and obstacles that stand in the way of economic co-operation in ASEAN, studies in this research area involve a group of political scientists drawn from the ASEAN countries. Their projects up to now have been centred on "Political Factors in ASEAN Co-operation" and "The Political Economy of Development in ASEAN".

Held annually by the Institute in different ASEAN capitals, the ASEAN Roundtable is another effective avenue for facilitating discussion on linkages between ASEAN economics and politics.

The various programmes of AERU would not have been possible without the generous assistance of a number of funding agencies. Among them have been the Ford Foundation, the New Zealand Government, the International Development Research Centre, Canada (IDRC), the Asia Foundation, and the Konrad Adenauer Foundation of the Federal Republic of Germany. The Konrad Adenauer Foundation has also sponsored the attachment to AERU of a senior German economist — initially Dr Hans Christoph Rieger and lately Dr Norbert Wagner — for over nine years, thereby enabling the Unit to benefit from their experience and commitment to scholarship. AERU is fully appreciative of this valuable support from the Konrad Adenauer Foundation and would like to thank it, as well as all the other foundations, agencies, and governments which have so wholeheartedly aided, and shown interest in, the work of the Unit.

Regional Strategic Studies Programme (RSSP)

The Regional Strategic Studies Programme (RSSP), set up in 1981, grew out of the consciousness among scholars in the region interested in security issues that it was essential to develop facilities for research and scholarship on matters relating to regional security within the region. It is under the overall charge of the Institute's Director, Professor K.S. Sandhu, with Dr Chai-Anan Samudavanija of Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, as the Programme Planner, and a staff member of the Institute, currently Dr Chandran Jeshurun, as Programme Co-ordinator.

From its initial focus on non-military aspects of security, including socio-economic issues affecting regional security, the RSSP has developed to the stage where it now has four major co-operative, and some individual, projects covering a broad field of interest. The four main projects are: "Defence and Development in Southeast Asia"; "Leadership and Security in South-east Asia"; "Major Asian Powers and the Security of Southeast Asia"; and "Arms and Defence Planning in Southeast Asia".

Now in its tenth year, RSSP can take some pride in the fact that in this relatively short time its work in a range of security studies has earned itself an international following, notwithstanding the fact that strategic studies encompass a number of academic disciplines, with different groups of professionals tending to view strategic studies from the standpoint of their own individual needs and expectations.

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 fewer than thirty-three scholars conducted research during this three-year project, 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 under 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 presently in the process of convening a project planning meeting from which it hopes will emerge a research design spread over two or three years and encompassing the following issues: (1) ASEAN, Indochina, and East Asia: Comparative Study of Defence Spending and Economic Growth; (2) Arms Procurement and Defence Production: Military Trends and Economic Implications; and (3) Defence Planning: Alternative Approaches to Regional Security Management.

Leadership and Security in Southeast Asia

This project grew out of the RSSP's earlier focus on the internal, domestic dimensions of Southeast Asian security. It concentrated on the interrelationship between leadership and the definition and management of security problems in Southeast Asia. Launched in 1987, and divided into several phases, it ran over a period of three years, with the last phase being completed in May 1990 on the institutional aspects of the linkage between leadership and security, which proved to be by far the most challenging subject in the entire study. Consequently, the researchers were given some latitude in selecting their case studies. These have since been edited and will be published later this year as the second volume in the series on Leadership and Security in Southeast Asia.

Based on our experience with some twenty researchers in the "Leadership and Security" project and also in response to the keen interest of many of those who had attended the three workshops held between 1987 and 1990 on the subject, a new project to encourage further work on this vastly important question of the relationship between leadership and security was launched in late 1990. Titled "Leaders, Elites, and Security in Southeast Asia", it is intended to

demonstrate a critical reappraisal of earlier concepts and established methods of analysis in view of current global developments and their vital impact on both domestic and regional politics.

Primarily in order to accommodate these challenging new intellectual imperatives, the research agenda of the project has been so structured as to progress from an overview level to more empirical problems and conclude eventually with some prescriptive proposals. In principle, researchers who will be involved in this project should develop a cross-national and cross-cultural mode of analysis in their respective studies and, for this reason, it will be a requirement that the entire team of scholars and paperwriters keep in close contact and have opportunities for regular meetings and discussions during the three-year period of the study.

Major Asian Powers and the Security of Southeast Asia

In emphasizing the domestic and regional variables affecting Southeast Asian security, the RSSP is aware that the broader external dimensions of this security are just as critical and cannot be neglected. Its launching of the project on "Major Asian Powers" was precisely an expression of this awareness. Moreover, it represented 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.

Work in this project will be spread over three years, with that for Year I concentrating on Perceptions, Images, and Realities; Year II on The Security Impact of China and Japan; and Year III on Facing Up to New Challenges.

The central concern of the first year of research was an examination of the perceptions, expectations, and experiences of the two major Asian powers, China and Japan, and the Southeast Asian states in the more recent phase of developments in regional security. It resulted in a number of essays being completed and published together in a special issue of *Contemporary Southeast Asia*, under the title "Major Asian Powers and Southeast Asian Security" in December 1990.

The second stage of the project went on to look into the precise nature and potential results of the security impact on the relations between the major Asian powers and Southeast Asia.

The research during 1990, therefore, focused on three areas: first, the nature of recent domestic changes and their significance to the region as a whole; second, the regional military balance and its strategic relevance; and last, the essentially long-term perspective of how future regional power configurations will evolve. Three researchers for each of these major concerns were invited to undertake the studies and, in keeping with the guiding principles of the project, several of them were budding young scholars, including a Khmer-American who had recently completed her Ph.D. at the University of California, Berkeley.

In order to bring about a more focused discussion of the issues, a relatively small number of participants comprising specialists from a cross-section of professional backgrounds assembled for a workshop to review the research papers completed. Following revisions in the light of the workshop discussions, it is expected that most of the papers will be published, separately or as a collection in a special focus issue of the Institute's quarterly journal, *Contemporary Southeast Asia*.

Arms and Defence Planning in Southeast Asia

The Institute's proposal in late 1989 for the Ford Foundation's international competition on global and regional approaches to conventional arms control and international peacekeeping was favourably received and funding for the project on "Arms and Defence Planning in Southeast Asia" became available in January 1991. It is designed to address five key objectives that will explore the question of regional arms control in a rather unconventional way. These are the "arms race" factor in the process of defence modernization and military buildup in the ASEAN countries, the validity and credibility of current ASEAN threat perceptions, the viability and appropriateness of ASEAN defence force structures, the optimal use of national resources allocated to the defence sector in ASEAN countries, and the prospects for mutual security arrangements among the ASEAN countries.

The first phase of the project began in early 1991 with the identification of several researchers for each of the countries concerned and it is planned that all the members of the team will have a detailed outline of their individual studies completed by mid-1991 for a preparatory meeting before the final versions are presented to a workshop in December 1991. Mr Abdul Razak

Abdullah Baginda, Head, Strategic Studies and International Relations Department, Malaysian Armed Forces Defence College, is the first of the scholars who are associated with the project to have taken up a Research Fellowship at the Institute in January 1991. The rest are expected to be coming in for short stints of research during the course of the year.

The staffing and research activities of the RSSP have shown a distinct increase during the year with many short-term fellowships being awarded, a growing number of visitors who have addressed well-attended seminars, and the launching of new initiatives in both publications and research proposals. The internship scheme, which is now in its third year, has been very popular with younger scholars from the region as well as from other international centres, and the following were affiliated to the Institute during 1990–91: Mr John Laurence V. Avila (Philippines), who is engaged in research on “Philippine-Chinese Relations: A Review of the One-China Policy 1975–89”; Ms Lily Zubaidah Rahim Ishak (Singapore), who is a Ph.D. candidate at the University of Sydney researching on Malay politics; Ms Sukmawati Haji Sirat (Singapore), who is working for her Ph.D. in international studies; Mr Sidek bin Ali (Brunei), who is completing the M.A. in Strategic Studies at the Australian National University; Mr Eswaran S. Ramasamy (Singapore), who is a Ph.D. candidate at the National University of Singapore working on Malaysian political development; Mr Timo A. Kivimaki (Finland), whose research is on superpower influence on development; Mr Leonard C. Sebastian (Singapore), who is a Ph.D. candidate at the Australian National University on Canada-Southeast Asia Relations; Mr Khoo How San (Singapore), who is on leave from the *Straits Times* to complete the M.A. in Strategic Studies at the Australian National University; and Mr Heinrich S. Hänggi (Switzerland), who is working for his doctorate on “Neutrality in Southeast Asia: ASEAN’s Concept of Neutrality within the ZOPFAN Framework”.

A new series of handy monographs carrying information and analysis regarding regional strategic issues and aimed at a broad readership, named the Pacific Strategic Papers, was published in December 1990, with No. 1 being Tai Ming Cheung’s *Growth of Chinese Naval Power: Priorities, Goals, Missions, and Regional Implications*. The series caters to the demand among researchers for a convenient vehicle that falls in between the normal journal article and a book-length study. It also aims to introduce the work of a new generation of Asian strategic analysts to a wider international audience by making the fruits of their research more readily available.

Generous grants from several foundations have facilitated the work of the RSSP. The Institute would like to take the opportunity here to thank especially 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)

Established in 1985, the primary focus of the Social Issues in Southeast Asia (SISEA) programme is 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 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); Professor 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 Ananda Rajah, Fellow, is the Co-ordinator.

Religion and Development

The SISEA programme has included a project on “Islam and the Economic Development of Southeast Asia” comprising three separate but interlinked components: the role of the Islamic banking sector; of the voluntary sector (*zakat* and *fitrah* collections); and the private sector. The project co-ordinator was Dr Mohamed Ariff. Work in the first phase of the project resulted in a book *Islam and the Economic Development of Southeast Asia: Islamic Banking in Southeast Asia*. Work completed in the second phase is currently being prepared for publication as *Islam and the Economic Development of Southeast Asia: The Role of the Voluntary Sector*, and will be followed by the third volume in the series, *Islam and the Economic Development of Southeast Asia: The Role of the Private Sector*.

Building on the foregoing and other studies such as Dr Chaiwat Satha-Anand's "The Academic Story of Pattani in the Eighties", Dr Wan Kadir bin Che Man's "The Thai Government and Islamic Institutions in the Four Southern Provinces of Thailand", and Ms Petra Weyland's "International Muslim Networks and Islam in Singapore", amongst others, SISEA has undertaken further comparative research on Islam in the region and beyond. This comprises two projects by Dr Mona Abaza and Dr Werner Kraus. The first is "The Discourse on Islamic Fundamentalism in the Middle East and Southeast Asia: A Critical Perspective". Here, Dr Abaza is concerned with a critical examination of the implicit and explicit assumptions underlying the various expressions of Islamic fundamentalism in the Middle East and in Southeast Asia. In doing so, she highlights the variations and the similarities in the kinds of understanding of the phenomenon of fundamentalism in the Middle East and Southeast Asia, which are based on such assumptions, and how they are reflective of generalizations which are extrapolated to encompass a wider perception of Islam. The project has been completed and the resulting work has been accepted for publication in the Institute's journal *SOJOURN: Social Issues in Southeast Asia*. In a separate, but related, project " 'Ilm, the 'Islamization of Knowledge', and Emerging Muslim Intellectualism", Dr Abaza seeks to focus on the concept of 'ilm (knowledge, science), amongst others, and its role in the emergence of Muslim intellectualism in the region. The study is directed at examining three major issues: the process of the transformation of the essential concepts and ideas of Islamic intellectualism; the pattern of the application of these ideas in terms of intellectual styles of expression and the organization of life; and the pattern of intra-regional intellectual exchanges amongst Muslims.

Dr Kraus states that as knowledge on *tarekat* or *Sufi* Brotherhoods is limited, his research on "A Social History of the Sufi Brotherhoods in Southeast Asia" will be a pioneering work. It will trace the route of introduction of the different *tarekat* over the centuries; their connection with international Islam; and their teachings, leaders, centres and present status.

Research on Islam has stimulated considerable interest in the role of other religions as well and has led to the exploration of similar projects on Buddhism and Christianity. Work was initiated on a project on contemporary trends in Buddhist Southeast Asia with Dr Trevor O. 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, focuses on the nature and changing role of the *sasana* and *sangha* in various countries in Southeast Asia. The project has been completed and the results are currently being prepared for publication.

This has been followed by a second project on a hitherto little studied subject, namely, “The Buddhist Heritage in Malaysia” also by Dr Ling. While there is evidence of Buddhism in Malaysia at a relatively early period of Buddhist history, and knowledge of the nature of the Buddhist presence in Malaysia at the present time, an important question to be considered is whether there is any evidence of continuity and what it consists of. The question is significant because, as Dr Ling contends, any answer ultimately contributes towards a clearer understanding of what may be described as the “recovery of Buddhism” among the Buddhist communities in Malaysia and to what extent this has been associated with, first, the re-introduction of Buddhism with the arrival of Chinese Buddhist immigrants in the modern period and, second, the role played by Buddhist monks from, for example, Sri Lanka.

SISEA has, for the first time, also embarked on collaborative work with a Japanese institution, the National Museum of Ethnology, Osaka, at the invitation of the museum. The work focuses on non-textual indigenous religious traditions, their relation to popular constructions of knowledge, and various systems of power and authority in non-institutional contexts in Southeast Asia. A Symposium on Spirit Cults and Popular Knowledge in Southeast Asia is being planned by the National Museum of Ethnology to be held in Osaka, and the joint co-ordinators of the symposium are Associate Professor Katsumi Tamura and Dr Ananda Rajah.

Ethnicity and Development

Investigations to date have only tended to further substantiate the fact that ethnic differentiation and stratification remain important dimensions in all Southeast Asian countries, despite programmes aimed at promoting national unity and despite apparently considerable ethnic homogeneity in some of these countries. These issues have constituted a core area of study in the SISEA programme since its inception.

The aspirations of different ethnic groups also manifest themselves quite differently when it comes to distribution of income, political power, and the share of goods and services, and

so on. While these contrasts and aspirations may be widespread among different ethnic groups irrespective of whether they be living in rural or urban areas, they nevertheless appear to be particularly sharp in urban settings where, *inter alia*, the communities are more acutely compressed, in some instances, almost living cheek-by-jowl. In such settings, and in the wake of shrinking distances and better communications, it is inevitable that the slightest tremor and tension is felt quickly and widely. This is further compounded by greater competition for limited urban space and services. In identifying these issues, SISEA has continued to consolidate and further strengthen its work in the area of ethnicity and development by launching its second phase of research comprising a series of studies on “Ethnicity and Urbanism”.

Two studies are already in progress while yet others are being planned. The first study, by Dr Mya Than and Dr Ananda Rajah, focuses on ethnicity and municipal government in colonial Rangoon in an attempt to delineate the ways in which urban growth and urban politics emerged in a colonial setting and the part played by various ethnic communities in these processes.

The second study is concerned with a broad, comparative examination of how and in what forms various constructions and reconstructions of ethnic identity take in different urban settings in Southeast Asia. The study, “The Construction of Ethnicity in Urban Contexts: Emergent Discourses”, by Dr Gregory Acciaioli, is intended as a background paper for a workshop on these issues which is currently being planned.

Several other projects are also under way in SISEA, including those of Dr S. Gunasekaran (The Population of Burma; and the Transition in the Cause Structure of Deaths in ASEAN Countries); Dr Trinidad Osteria (Strategies for the Health Management of the Urban Poor; and Population Health Systems Interaction in Selected Urban Depressed Communities in the ASEAN Region); and Dr Ananda Rajah (Religion and Ethnicity: The Karen of Northern Thailand).

The Urban Future of Southeast Asia

SISEA embarked on the pilot phase of a project on “Challenge of the Future: The Urban Ecology of Southeast Asia”. In the execution of the pilot phase, two separate but related action plans were adopted: (1) the initiation of a study of the lacunae, problems, and issues in the planning of a city — specially suited to the tropics — of the future, as well as the preparation of a discussion

paper on major issues in urbanization in Southeast Asia; and (2) the convening of a Workshop on the Urban Future of Southeast Asia.

The Workshop on the Urban Future of Southeast Asia was held at the Institute on 9–10 November 1989. The participants included a number of senior scholars, namely, Professor Paul Wheatley (Chairman, Committee on Social Thought, University of Chicago, USA); Professor Hans-Dieter Evers (Head, Sociology of Development Research Centre, Universität Bielefeld, Federal Republic of Germany); Professor Emeritus N. John Habraken (Department of Architecture, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, USA); Dr Manasse Malo (Inter-University Center for Social Sciences, University of Indonesia, Indonesia); Dr Goh Ban Lee (Centre for Policy Research, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Malaysia); and Mrs Netnapis Nakavachara (Department of Geography, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand).

The Workshop was of the opinion that if anything meaningful and worthwhile were to be gained in terms of research on the urban future of Southeast Asia, then the investigations would need to be both sharply focused as well as of practical significance. Accordingly, it was the recommendation of the Workshop that the Institute, upon the completion of the current pilot phase of work, should launch a fully fledged research project under the rubric, "The Dynamics of Urban Management in Southeast Asia". In order to allow for sufficient depth of analysis, this project would extend over twenty-four months. It will focus on a carefully selected set of related topics, particularly those pertaining to the need to devise effective urban policies, bearing in mind that such policies are easily subverted if they fail to identify with sufficient accuracy the political processes underlying urban management.

It was also recommended that as a first step in this direction, as well as a wrap-up of the pilot phase of the work on the Urban Ecology of Southeast Asia, a set of papers be prepared to delineate more sharply the potential research areas and questions under the proposed project on "The Dynamics of Urban Management in Southeast Asia" and that this undertaking be completed by the latter part of 1990. This would not only complete the first pilot phase of "Challenge of the Future: The Urban Ecology of Southeast Asia", but also lead to the launching of the research project on "The Dynamics of Urban Management in Southeast Asia".

SISEA is pleased to report that work on the final part of the pilot phase of the project has

been successfully completed. Indeed, the work undertaken has been far more substantial than had been anticipated and has pushed the project forward much sooner than had been expected. Accordingly, work has begun on the planning for the second phase of the project.

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

Southeast Asian Cultural Programme (SEACUP)

Although the thrust of the Institute's mainstream research activities is directed towards the contemporary scene, towards the economic, political, and social forces that shape the affairs of the region and the world, there is an awareness that a fuller understanding of these forces and their impact on, as well as the response from, the region, requires a better appreciation of the rich and diverse cultures of Southeast Asia, each with its own traditions, mores, and belief systems. The Southeast Asian Cultural Programme (SEACUP) was accordingly established in 1988 to co-ordinate research activities in cultural studies in the Institute.

Since SEACUP has its origins in documentation under its predecessor programmes, namely, the Southeast Asian Cultural Research Programme (SEACURP) and the Programme on the Cultural Heritage of Southeast Asia (CULHERSEA), it continues to maintain an interest in documentation and assists the Library in developing the SEACUP Collection. This photo and tape archive, of which the Dorothy Pelzer Collection forms the centre-piece, comprises a unique resource of original research material mostly generated by researchers on fieldwork. The collection now consists of 17,000 photographs, 36,600 negatives, 23,900 slides, and 1,480 textual files documenting the various Southeast Asian ethnic groups and sub-groups with particular reference to their built-form. Additionally, there are 628 audio tapes and 288 video tapes.

In connection with SEACUP's interest in photo documentation, Datuk Lim Chong Keat, Co-ordinator of the Habitat in Southeast Asia project, is continuing to work on his manuscript "Habitat in Southeast Asia: A Pictorial Survey of Folk Architecture". The survey will provide a panoramic view of the rich variety of folk architecture of the countries surrounding the Sunda

Shelf (South China Sea) and adjacent areas via photographs and drawings. The manuscript which is being prepared for publication relates the built-form to the heritage of folk traditions and records an aspect of culture that is under threat as much from changing lifestyles as from natural deterioration.

Professor Janice Stargardt is researching on early urban development in Southeast Asia, titled "Building a Sacred Space: Early City Plans in Thailand and Burma". Her work on Muang Fa Daed reported last year was expanded by field-work in 1990–91, and consolidated at ISEAS through a study of the aerial imagery of twenty other sites. Her work on evolutionary processes of urban growth from late prehistory to Indianized forms will form the first half of the book, while the other half will be a detailed study of the ancient Pyu city, Sri Ksetra. Its vast walled area (18 sq. km.), was a man-made landscape shaped by a network of water, not only serving practical functions in a low-rainfall area, but also imprinting on the city the sacred geography of the Buddhist universe as a microcosm.

Mrs P. Lim Pui Huen is continuing her research on the biography of Wong Ah Fook, a nineteenth century immigrant to Singapore who was also active in Johor. The biography looks at the pioneering period of Singapore and Malaysian history through the life of one person and, by probing the individual experience, captures some sense of the overseas Chinese experience. The biography examines the process of capital accumulation such as revenue farming and finance, describes the social institutions which immigrants established for mutual support, and makes 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.

Oral History and Memoirs

The value of oral history, of using the interview technique to record the reminiscences of men and women who have played a role in the history and development of the region, is well recognized. The oral history interview seeks to create source materials which will give fresh insights or add new evidence for studying the history of the region. The task of the Institute's Oral History programme continues to be the recording, transcribing and where feasible, the publication of

such interviews and memoirs. In co-operation with other interested institutions in the region, it is hoped that a regional resource bank can be built up from which an indigenous history of the region can be undertaken.

In the year under review, interviews were conducted with Mr Suryono Darusman, a retired Indonesian diplomat. The interviews contributed towards the writing of Mr Darusman's memoirs on "Singapore and the Indonesian Revolution, 1945-50", which is being prepared for publication in the Institute's Local History and Memoirs series.

In the period immediately following the end of World War II, Singapore became a base for Indonesian special operations as a source of essential war materials for the newly independent Republic of Indonesia as the Dutch sought to re-establish its colonial authority by military means, as well as a transit-port in the commercial relations between two neighbouring countries. The manuscript being prepared for publication comprises Mr Darusman's memoirs of his personal involvement in the events described. It is the first written account of a hitherto little known aspect of Singapore-Indonesia relations and describes the role that Singapore played in Indonesia's struggle for national independence.

The Oral History programme is also compiling a volume of papers on "Oral History in South-east Asia", edited by Mr Kwa Chong Guan, Director of the Singapore Oral History Department; Dr James H. Morrison, St Mary's University, Canada; and Mrs P. Lim Pui Huen, the Co-ordinator of the programme. The proposed publication will focus on Oral History concepts and methodologies and the unique problems of their application in a Southeast Asian context with special reference to research, cultural heritage, and public education. It is hoped that the compilation will result in a "primer" on Oral History in the region and serve as a guide for practitioners as well as researchers. The work will be produced as a joint publication with the Oral History Department, Singapore.

Japan Study Group

Convinced that Southeast Asia's relations must be strengthened with its largest investor and a primary trading partner, Japan, the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies set up a Japan Study Group last year to undertake a systematic and long-term research agenda.

Among the Group's tasks are: (1) the initiation and implementation of studies of Japan and things Japanese, particularly with regard to its history, economy, politics, and social and cultural change; (2) the encouragement of younger Singaporeans and Southeast Asians to specialize in Japanese studies, including through affiliation with Japanese institutions of higher learning; (3) the promotion of exchange programmes between Japanese and Southeast Asian scholars through such arrangements as attachments and fellowships; (4) the organizing of seminars and discussions involving Japanese, Southeast Asian, and other scholars and specialists interested in Japan; and (5) the collection and dissemination of research and other materials pertaining to Japan and its bearing on regional affairs.

To give substance to the foregoing plans, the Institute has embarked on a plan to raise US\$1,000,000 for this Japan Study Group. It also welcomes advice or ideas from all interested. The Group was pleased to receive its first Japanese visitor and fellow, Dr T.K. Tanahashi of Tokyo Keizai University in June–September. In addition to completing a paper on “Pacific Community: Goal or Ghost? A Quest for an ‘Asian Alternative’ for Regional Co-operation”, Dr Tanahashi helped the Japan Study Group to draw up plans for fund-raising activities in Japan. The Group looks forward to receiving its second Japanese scholar in residence. He is Dr Noboru Nakagaki of the Faculty of Commerce, Chukyo University, Nagoya, and will be working closely with Dr Ng Chee Yuen, the Co-ordinator of the Japan Study Group.

Public Affairs Unit

As a part of its plans to share its expertise and resources more effectively with the larger public, as well as to stimulate and promote greater intellectual discussion and awareness of developments in the region and beyond, the Institute announced last year that it was setting up a Public Affairs Unit, with a generous donation from the Lien Foundation of Singapore. The initial activities of the Unit are described below.

Pacific Newsletter

Over the years, the focus of the Institute's research has broadened to include not only Southeast Asia, but also the Asia-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.

Trends

The Institute negotiated an arrangement with the Straits Times Press to print and circulate a broadsheet called *Trends*, commencing in September 1990. Published monthly, it is issued with the *Straits Times*. Targeted largely at younger, upcoming executive and decision-making echelons in both the public and private sectors, and intended to generate interest in a better understanding of issues of ongoing and longer-term significance, *Trends* carries reflective pieces, analyses, "backgrounders", and articles on developments in the Asia-Pacific region. Contributors include policy-makers, academics, government analysts, and journalists from the region and beyond.

The Intelligent Man's Library

Paralleling the publication of *Trends* will be a series of booklets under the rubric "The Intelligent Man's Library". These booklets will supplement, but in greater depth, some of the issues discussed and debated in *Trends*. They are to be written by scholars and experts in the field, but in a style and language that is easily understood — thereby making the material accessible to a larger readership and thus achieving the objective of widening the circle of better informed Southeast Asians.

Southeast Asia: Geopolitical and Economic Outlook

The Institute has for some time felt that there was a need for a publication, produced in Singapore, which makes short-term economic and geopolitical forecasts for Southeast Asia as a whole. With this in mind, the Unit has started work on a publication, tentatively called *Southeast Asia: Geopolitical and Economic Outlook*. It will be published in December each year and will provide, in succinct, highly readable form, an economic and geopolitical forecast for the following year.

The publication planned for December 1991 will be about sixty pages long. One third will be geopolitical analysis. The rest will be economic forecast, divided roughly equally between the ASEAN countries and the rest of Southeast Asia. The sections on geopolitics and mainland Southeast Asian economics will be prepared by a panel of ISEAS researchers, while the section on ASEAN economics will be done by two collaborating researchers from the Department of Economics and Statistics of the National University of Singapore.

Once established, *Southeast Asia: Geopolitical and Economic Outlook* should be particularly useful to decision-makers in the private and public sectors as well as the academia.

Corporate Briefings

The Unit has also made a modest start at briefing business executives on terms mutually agreed upon. Indeed, one such engagement saw the Institute being sent a cheque for \$15,000 as a donation, with the following words, "Our office has a budget for such donations to entities in their communities that stand out in terms of their contribution to and involvement in Singaporean affairs. In the case of ISEAS, it goes well beyond Singapore and is an influence in the entire region. We have certainly benefited from the scholarship and research by your staff in Southeast Asian topics of critical interest to us and wish to encourage you further."

CONFERENCES, SEMINARS, WORKSHOPS, AND LECTURES

The Institute has an active and full programme of lectures, conferences, seminars, workshops, and discussions. They form an integral part of the Institute's professional and intellectual life. Moreover, they provide for interaction amongst the Institute's own staff and fellows as well as the wider public, thereby stimulating worthwhile discussion and debate on issues relating both to the scholarly interests of the Institute and to matters of concern to the region and its people. The scope of these meetings ranges from major international gatherings to local informal discussion groups.

In addition to the Singapore Lecture, the following were some of the principal meetings organized during the year:

- International Workshop on Leadership and Security in Southeast Asia: Institutional Aspects (Singapore), 7–9 May 1990;
- Roundtable on the Changing Global Environment and Its Implications for India and the Rest of Asia (New Delhi), 23–24 July 1990;
- Conference on Reflections on Development (Bellagio, Italy), 13–24 August 1990;
- Workshop-cum-Panel Discussion of the Forum on Development Strategies (Singapore), 13–14 September 1990;
- Workshop on the Environment and Economic Development in Southeast Asia (Singapore), 27–28 September 1990;
- Joint ISEAS-UNESCAP National Workshop on Effects of GSP Graduation in the Asia-Pacific Region: Case Study of Singapore (Singapore), 9 November 1990;
- Dissemination Seminars on Privatization and Deregulation
 - Deregulation, Privatization, and Marketization in the ASEAN Region (Jakarta), 1 December 1990;
 - International Marketization Dissemination Seminar (Kuala Lumpur), 3 December 1990.
- Workshop on Major Asian Powers and the Security of Southeast Asia: The Security Impact (Singapore), 12–14 December 1990;
- Panel Discussion on the Emerging Malay Middle Class: Three Perspectives (Singapore), 30 January 1991;
- Workshop on Developmental Issues in Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, and Myanmar (Burma), (Singapore), 19–21 March 1991.

International Workshop on Leadership and Security in Southeast Asia: Institutional Aspects

Bringing together the researchers involved in the project on “Leadership and Security in Southeast Asia” as well as a select group of other experts and officials, the Workshop enabled a

discussion of the various issues raised in the individual studies completed during the year, including the following: “Political Leadership and Conflict Regulation: Consociationalism, from Alliance to National Front” by Dr Stephen Chee, University of Malaya; “Leadership and Security: Closing Observations” by Dr John Girling, Australian National University; “Institutions and Structures Underpinning Singapore’s Search for Security: A Selective Analysis” by Mr Obaid Ul Haq, National University of Singapore; “Leadership and National Security: The Search for Institutional Control” by Dr Khong Cho Oon, National University of Singapore; “Institutional Aspects of the Leadership Elements of ABRI Officers: The Indonesian Case” by Dr Ngandani, Institute of Southeast Asian Studies; “Absorptive Capacity of the Philippines: Institutions and Security” by Dr Steven Rood, University of the Philippines College Baguio; and “Constitutions and the Institutionalization of Leadership and Security in Thailand” by Dr Sombat Chantornvong, Thammasat University, and Dr Montri Chenvidyakarn, Thansettakij Newspaper.

The Workshop paved the way for the charting and refining of the next follow-up phase of research in the project.

Roundtable on the Changing Global Environment and Its Implications for India and the Rest of Asia

This Roundtable was jointly organized with the International Development Research Centre, Canada (IDRC) and held in New Delhi. Participants included leading academicians and policy-makers from Japan, South Korea, Indonesia, Singapore, and India.

The Roundtable was structured around the theme of the changing international political and economic scene and the implications of this for India and the rest of Asia. Apropos of this, the Roundtable noted the following developments as being of particular significance to India and the rest of Asia.

The 1980s witnessed an acceleration of certain trends in the world’s economic and political environment. These in turn are likely to influence developments in the 1990s and beyond. In the past, countries like India, China, and Indonesia have been relatively less integrated into the international economy, particularly in such areas as direct foreign investment and capital

markets. However, since the early 1980s, Indonesia has undertaken a remarkable series of reform measures. These have resulted in a substantial increase in the openness of the economy to international forces. In the process, its international competitiveness has been greatly enhanced, leading to rapid export expansion and economic growth.

India is now at a juncture where the inclinations of its policy-makers, the maturity and depth of its economy, and necessity (mainly due, it would appear, to budget and current account deficits and its debt burden) are all pushing it towards increasing its international competitiveness. Moreover, its trade reliance on Asian countries has been increasing rapidly in recent years — a trend to be welcomed and encouraged.

Conference on Reflections on Development Fellowships

This Conference represented the last leg in the third round of awards under the Rockefeller Foundation Reflections on Development Fellowships, in that it brought together in a joint meeting all the African and Southeast Asian fellows at the Rockefeller Foundation's International Conference Center in Bellagio. It enabled the fellows to present their work to those from outside their own region and to encourage a comparative dimension to the discussion of contemporary processes of development. Following this meeting, the fellows are expected to revise and complete their manuscripts for possible publication.

Workshop-cum-Panel Discussion of the Forum on Development Strategies

This was attended by thirty-two participants, including three senior scholars from Japan — Professor Ryokichi Hirono, Professor Nobuyuki Kasai, and Professor Kiyoshi Nakamura. The discussions were intended to design approaches to the individual country studies and the integrative paper that would be based on the findings of the country cases. Whilst allowing for the necessary uniqueness of each study, it was equally important that there be some degree of commonality in the research design to allow for comparisons and lessons to be drawn and this was successfully achieved.

Workshop on the Environment and Economic Development in Southeast Asia

The objective of this Workshop was to seek the ideas and reaction of knowledgeable individuals in the field of environmental studies to the Institute's plans to initiate a programme of research on the interfaces between politics and economics and environmental control and management.

The consensus of the Workshop was that this proposition was not only a significant and worthwhile venture to encourage and invest in but that it should also be undertaken as early as practical, particularly with regard to the following topics, though they were deemed to be merely illustrative and not prescriptive: (1) Environmental Issues in Southeast Asia: State and Developments; (2) National Environment Protection Policies; (3) International Aspects of Environmental Policies; and (4) The Political Economy of Environmental Control and Management.

Joint ISEAS-UNESCAP National Workshop on the Effects of GSP Graduation in the Asia-Pacific Region: Case Study of Singapore

Twenty-six participants from government, business, and academia participated in this joint Workshop, with discussions being most frank and lively. This was in a way to be expected, given the controversial nature of GSP graduation, no matter the country being graduated. In the case of Singapore it was especially so as there were feelings of unfairness in the timing and actual act involved.

Dissemination Seminars on Privatization and Deregulation

The Institute's project on Privatization and Deregulation generated considerable interest in the region and numerous requests were received to share the results with a wider audience than just the academic community. Responding to this, the Institute organized two "dissemination seminars", in Jakarta, jointly with the Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), on "Deregulation, Privatization and Marketization in the ASEAN Region", and the other in Kuala Lumpur on "International Marketization".

At the Jakarta seminar, there were seven short presentations, four by ISEAS researchers, and three Indonesians. Their themes ranged from an overview of deregulation and privatization in ASEAN to corporatization and the legal and administrative problems of privatization. As there was not much privatization in Indonesia, the discussion focused on liberalization and deregulation. In this regard, and coming as he did from the Department of Finance, Indonesia, Dr Fuad Bawazior's talk on the liberalization of the financial sector in Indonesia was particularly illuminating. Discussions reflected a growing sense of confidence and maturity, at least among the intelligentsia of Indonesian society. Generally, there was a great deal of optimism about the process of deregulation and liberalization in Indonesia, although there was much scepticism about privatization.

The seminar in Kuala Lumpur was equally encouraging with the initial presentations in the morning on "An Overview of Privatization in Southeast Asia"; "Public Enterprise Transformation: Changing Patterns of Ownership and Control", and "Privatization in Malaysia: Problems and Prospects", followed in the afternoon by a discussion led by five panelists. In the debate that ensued, a couple of participants from the Armed Forces were surprisingly interested in privatizing the army, or at least privatization in certain defence activities.

Workshop on Major Asian Powers and the Security of Southeast Asia: The Security Impact

Forming part of the RSSP project on Major Asian Powers, this Workshop was attended by a select group of participants, the purpose being to provide the researchers with other inputs and wider perspectives.

The discussion centred on the following papers presented at the Workshop, namely, "The People's Liberation Army of the Chinese People's Republic and Its Impact on Southeast Asia" by Mr David Chen, former China Editor of the *South China Morning Post*, Hong Kong; "The ASEAN Armed Forces: A Case Study of Singapore, and Malaysia" by Dr Derek da Cunha, Fellow, Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Singapore; "Vietnam and Indochina", by Dr Frank Frost, Head, Parliamentary Research Service, Canberra; "Domestic Changes and the Regional Implications:

Japan” by Dr Eiichi Katahara, Australia-Japan Research Centre, Australian National University; “ASEAN and the Major Asian Powers: Regional Security and Domestic Linkages” by Herman Joseph S. Kraft of the National Security Council, Philippines; “China since the 4 June Incident: Domestic Changes and Regional Implications” by Dr Lee Lai To, Department of Political Science, National University of Singapore; “Japanese Self-Defence Forces and Their Overseas Activities” by Associate Professor Tomohide Murai, National Defense Academy, Japan; “India’s Naval Expansion and ASEAN Security” by Mr Ashley J. Tellis, Century Fellow, University of Chicago; and “Thailand: The Regional Divide” by Ms Khatharya Um, University of California, Berkeley.

Panel Discussion on the Emerging Malay Middle Class: Three Perspectives

This discussion probed into the interesting new developments in Malaysian society — political, economic, and social.

Opening presentations were made by Dr Wan Zawawi Ibrahim, University of Malaya; Mr Abdul Razak Abdullah Baginda, Malaysian Armed Forces Defence College; and Mr Ahmad Shabery Cheek formerly of the University of Malaya and now a full-time political activist in Semangat '46. These were followed by a free-wheeling exchange of views between the panelists and an international audience comprising both academics and members of the public.

Workshop on Developmental Issues in Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, and Myanmar (Burma)

A number of moves are under way to promote better and increased economic links between the individual ASEAN countries and Vietnam, Laos, and Myanmar. The Malaysian Prime Minister, Dr Mahathir Mohamad, has even gone to the point of proposing the formation of an East Asian Economic Grouping (EAEG), designed to widen the scope of economic co-operation among Asia-Pacific nations. The Grouping would include all the Southeast Asian nations, including Vietnam, as well as China, Korea, and Japan. In this setting, the convening of the Workshop on Developmental Issues in Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, and Myanmar was both timely and significant.

The objective of the Workshop was to obtain a clearer picture of political, economic, and social trends in Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, and Myanmar so as to achieve a better understanding of the challenges and prospects for development in these countries and the potentialities therein for interaction between local and foreign enterprises, including those from the ASEAN region.

The Workshop was attended by senior officials (including a minister and several directors-general) and academics from Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, and Myanmar. A select group of academics, senior corporate executives, and personnel from the media from Singapore and the other ASEAN countries were also present. Seven papers were presented by Vietnamese, Laotian, Cambodian, and Myanmar speakers in addition to a statement by the Laotian Minister for Commerce and External Economic Relations, and two other presentations by ISEAS staff members. Though the quality and completeness of the presentations and papers varied, all of them nevertheless were extremely useful in stimulating discussion on the issues involved.

The Workshop proceedings were followed by separate business meetings between ISEAS and the Vietnamese and Laotian participants. These meetings explored ways and means of expanding research co-operation and academic exchanges between the Institute and Vietnam and Laos respectively.

Participants from the mainland Southeast Asian nations also had the opportunity to visit ISEAS and exchange views with ISEAS staff and research fellows on matters of mutual interest.

Occasional and In-House Seminars

A total of twenty-nine Occasional and In-House Seminars were held during 1990/91. Occasional Seminars held by the Institute are open to the larger public and allow the Institute's researchers to interact with diplomats, civil servants, business executives, personnel from the mass media, and academics, while the In-House Seminars are intended primarily for the Institute's research staff and fellows, visiting scholars, and academics from the National University of Singapore. They allow for the discussion of research problems and other matters of mutual interest.

Details of topics discussed and the speakers involved in both the Occasional and In-House Seminars are provided in Appendix V.



Dr Georgi Arbatov (above), Director, USA-Canada Institute, Academy of Sciences of the USSR, giving a seminar on "Domestic Political and Economic Situation in the USSR and Its Impact on Soviet Foreign Policy", on 9 March 1991.

Professor Arnold C. Harberger (below) giving a seminar on "Policy Versus Chance in the Process of Economic Growth" on 14 November 1991. Professor Harberger is Gustavus F. and Ann M. Swift Distinguished Service Professor at the University of Chicago as well as Professor of Economics at the University of California, Los Angeles.



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 eleventh Singapore Lecture was delivered by the Honourable Mr R.F.M. Lubbers, Prime Minister of the Netherlands, on 3 April 1991 under the chairmanship of Mr S. Rajaratnam, former Senior Minister (Prime Minister's Office). The topic of Mr Lubbers' Lecture was "International Economic Developments". Like its predecessors, it attracted a capacity audience, including Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong and members of his Cabinet.

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

The Inaugural Singapore Lecture was delivered by Professor Milton Friedman on 14 October 1980 at the Singapore Conference Hall, under the chairmanship of the First Deputy Prime Minister and Chairman of the Monetary Authority of Singapore, Dr Goh Keng Swee. Subsequent distinguished speakers have included 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; the Honourable Dato Seri Dr Mahathir bin Mohamad, Prime Minister of Malaysia; and the Right Honourable Brian Mulroney, Prime Minister of Canada.



Professor K.S. Sandhu welcoming the Honourable Mr R.F.M. Lubbers, Prime Minister of the Netherlands, and Mr S. Rajaratnam, former Senior Minister (Prime Minister's Office, Singapore) on the occasion of Prime Minister Lubbers delivering the Singapore Lecture on "International Economic Developments".



The Honourable Mr R.F.M. Lubbers delivering the eleventh Singapore Lecture on 3 April 1991.



The Singapore Lecture was attended by a capacity audience, including the Prime Minister of Singapore, Mr Goh Chok Tong, and the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Trade and Industry, Brigadier-General Lee Hsien Loong.

PUBLICATIONS UNIT

The Publications Unit has come a long way in the twenty years since it published its first cyclo-styled paper in 1970. From one or two titles a year, the Unit has since published over 640 publications and now issues an average of forty new publications annually. Most of these publications are generated by the research projects based at ISEAS. However, an increasing number are also the work of specialists from all over the world who choose to publish their research with ISEAS, which is considered one of the region's largest publishers of scholarly material on the Asia-Pacific.

Books

The strength of the Institute's publishing programme is its expanding list of books, many of which are now issued in both soft and hard cover editions. In 1990, the best-selling books were *Management of Success: The Moulding of Modern Singapore* edited by Kernial Singh Sandhu and Paul Wheatley, and *Vietnam's Economic Policy Since 1975* by Vo Nhan Tri.

Promotion and Distribution

Continuing efforts to promote and distribute the books world-wide have resulted in an increase in readership, particularly in North America and Japan. Indeed, in 1990 an arrangement was made with a Japanese wholesaler to stock ISEAS books in Tokyo for distribution throughout Japan. In 1990, the Institute also participated in the Frankfurt Book Fair under the banner of the Singapore Trade Development Board. As in previous years, ISEAS displayed its books at the large gathering of specialists for the Association of Asian Studies Annual Meeting, Chicago, April 1990, in addition to numerous other conferences and book fairs throughout the world.

Prizes

In recognition of the standard and quality of book design and production, ISEAS, as publisher, received two prizes at the 1990 Singapore Book Fair. These prizes were awarded jointly by the Singapore Book Publishers Association and the National Book Development Council. They are: First Prize and Gold Medal Certificate (College/University Section) for Tay Kheng Soon's



Publications of ISEAS were promoted at the Asia-Pacific Petroleum Conference (APPEC) held on 17-19 September 1990 in Singapore as well as at the Eleventh Ikapi Book Fair (Book Fair of the Indonesian Publishers Association) held in Jakarta on 22-31 July 1990 (below), which was visited by H.E. Lt-Gen. (Ret.) Sudharmono, Vice-President of Indonesia (centre).



Mega-Cities in the Tropics: Towards an Architectural Agenda for the Future, and Third Prize with a Bronze Medal Certificate (College/University Section) for S. Javed Maswood's *Japanese Defence: The Search for Political Power*.

New Series

ISEAS books are generally grouped into eleven different series. In 1990, another two new series were launched: the Pacific Strategic Papers series and the ISEAS Environment and Development Series.

Translations

One avenue for reaching an even wider audience is through translations of original works published by ISEAS in English. In the past year, a total of six titles were translated for readers in Indonesia, Japan, the People's Republic of China, Hong Kong, and Taiwan. They are:

- Nazaruddin Sjamsuddin, *The Republican Revolt: A Study of the Acehnese Rebellion* into Bahasa Indonesia
- Ahmad Ibrahim, Sharon Siddique, and Yasmin Hussain, compilers, *Readings on Islam in Southeast Asia* into Bahasa Indonesia
- H.W. Dick, *The Indonesian Interisland Shipping Industry: An Analysis of Competition and Regulation* into Bahasa Indonesia
- Thai Quang Trung, *Collective Leadership and Factionalism: An Essay on Ho Chi Minh's Legacy* into Bahasa Indonesia
- Tai Ming Cheung, *Growth of Chinese Naval Power* into Chinese
- Pasuk Phongpaichit, *The New Wave of Japanese Investment in ASEAN* into Japanese.

Co-publications

Although in its early days the Institute relied heavily on other publishers to take on the bulk of responsibility in producing co-publications, the situation has now reversed and ISEAS is frequently approached by other publishers to produce and market co-publications of research

material of mutual interest. In 1990/91, there were co-publication arrangements with the Environment and Policy Institute, East-West Center, Honolulu; Oxford University Press, Melbourne; Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University; Lynne Rienner Publishers, USA; PACSEA, Cambridge; Resource Systems Institute, East-West Center, Honolulu; Center for Asian Pacific Affairs, USA; and the European Institute of Public Administration, The Netherlands.

Journals

Reflecting the three broad areas of its research interests, the Institute publishes three scholarly journals.

ASEAN Economic Bulletin

Now entering its seventh year, this journal is well received among academics and the business community alike. It is published three times a year. In 1990 there was a Special Focus Issue on "Environment and Economic Growth: The Political Economy of Resource Management in ASEAN".

Contemporary Southeast Asia

Appearing quarterly, this journal on strategic and international affairs has grown steadily in readership since it was started twelve years ago. In 1990 there was a Special Focus Issue on "Major Asian Powers and Southeast Asian Security".

SOJOURN: Social Issues in Southeast Asia

Issued twice a year, *SOJOURN* is the most recent of the Institute's journals. Now in its fifth year, it examines issues pertaining to ethnicity, religion, urbanism, and population change in Southeast Asia.

Computerization

Having built up the publishing programme over the years, the Publications Unit is stretching its capacity to maintain its level of quality and output. This is because of the delay in implementing

an integrated computerized system at the Institute. With an increasing workload in the Publications Unit ranging from functions related to book production, promotion, sales, stocks and subscriptions, efficiency and speed will no doubt suffer in the long term if manual systems are not replaced by computers.

New Publications

A total of 40 new publications were produced during the year under review. Besides the journals and newsletter, the following books were published.

Now in its seventeenth year, the well established annual volume, *Southeast Asian Affairs*, provided an overview and analyses of significant developments and trends in the region.

In the Books/Monographs series, the twelve new titles were: Mohammed Ayoob, *India and Southeast Asia: Indian Perceptions and Policies*; Max Lane, *The Urban Mass Movement in the Philippines, 1983–87*; S. Javed Maswood, *Japanese Defence: The Search for Political Power*; Mya Than and Joseph L.H. Tan, eds., *Myanmar Dilemmas and Options: The Challenge of Economic Transition in the 1990s*; Seiji Naya and Akira Takayama, eds., *Economic Development in East and Southeast Asia: Essays in Honor of Professor Shinichi Ichimura*; Pasuk Phongpaichit, *The New Wave of Japanese Investment in ASEAN: Determinants and Prospects*; Quak Ser Khoon, *Competitive Strategies and Market Niches for the Singapore Construction Industry*; Shankar Sharma and Fereidun Fesharaki, eds., *Energy Market and Policies in ASEAN*; G.D. Snooks, A.J.S. Reid, and J.J. Pincus, eds., *Exploring Southeast Asia's Economic Past*; Janice Stargardt, *The Ancient Pyu of Burma, Vol. I, Early Pyu Cities in a Man-Made Landscape*; Vo Nhan Tri, *Vietnam's Economic Policy Since 1975*; and Gehan Wijeyewardene, ed., *Ethnic Groups Across National Boundaries in Mainland Southeast Asia*.

The new ISEAS Environment and Development Series was launched with the title *Watershed Resources Management: Studies from Asia and the Pacific*, edited by K. William Easter, John A. Dixon, and Maynard M. Hufschmidt.

The series of Proceedings of International Conferences, Seminars, and Workshops was augmented by four new titles: Ng Chee Yuen and Norbert Wagner, eds., *Marketization in ASEAN*;

Jacques Pelkmans and Norbert Wagner, eds., *Privatization and Deregulation in ASEAN and the EC: Making Markets More Effective*; Joseph L.H. Tan and Narongchai Akrasanee, eds., *ASEAN-U.S. Economic Relations: Private Enterprise as a Means for Economic Development and Co-operation*; and Norbert Wagner, ed., *ASEAN and the EC: The Impact of 1992*.

The new series, Pacific Strategic Papers, started off with three issues: Tai Ming Cheung, *Growth of Chinese Naval Power*; Sueo Sudo, *Southeast Asia in Japanese Security Policy*; and Heiner Hänggi, *ASEAN and the ZOPFAN Concept*.

The series, Issues in Southeast Asian Security, saw the addition of Derek da Cunha's *Soviet Naval Power in the Pacific*.

Four new titles appeared in the Research Notes and Discussions Papers series. They were: Mohd. Ismail Ahmad, *Foreign Manufacturing Investments in Resource-based Industries: Comparisons between Malaysia and Thailand*; Khong Kim Hoong, *Malaysia's General Election 1990: Continuity, Change and Ethnic Politics*; Rolf J. Langhammer, *Trade in Services between ASEAN and EC Member States*; and Martin C. McGuire, *Coping with Foreign Dependence: The Simple Analytics of Stockpiling versus Protection*.

Reprints

Indicative of the expanding readership of ISEAS publications, a total of eleven books were reprinted in 1990/91.

LIBRARY

The Library continued to perform its dual role of serving in-house researchers and acting as a de facto regional information resource and referral centre. The Library receives many enquiries from the region and abroad about its collections and services, and its staff's professional expertise is being frequently tapped for information-related projects and publications. Several notable academic institutions have proposed a number of joint projects on bibliographic work, information provision and delivery, and workshops.

During the year, plans were finalized to consolidate and fine-tune policies and procedures concerning collection development, work processes and services. In the course of this, the problem of preservation and conservation was identified and addressed. Emphasis was focused on providing reference and information service to users. However, due to the shortage of professional and support staff and the cumbersome manual system employed, the provision of value-added services could not be implemented effectively and sustained efficiently. The cataloguing backlog and retrospective conversion of manual records into SILAS posed serious problems and were only minimally addressed due to the shortage of skilled manpower.

Computerization

The answer to many of these problems is seen to lie in the computerization of the Institute as a whole and the Library in particular. Indeed, this need to computerize and integrate all the data files and functions of the Institute has become more critical than ever.

The growing backlog of materials in the Library, the fragmented and isolated nature of manual systems in the Library and in other areas of the Institute, as well as the increasingly unrelenting demands of scholars and researchers who are used to the sophisticated facilities of IT offered elsewhere in the world all point to the urgency of implementing the plan without further delay. 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 on the region. In short, the Institute could be in danger of becoming a victim of the technological by-pass syndrome, whereby researchers wean themselves from the Institute and find it more attractive to work elsewhere where there is a highly developed information technology system to support their research programmes!

The accelerated pace of IT application in other research institutes links up indispensable research and library facilities to provide scholars opportunities to identify, retrieve, and obtain data relatively easily, speedily and accurately, and communicate through advanced communication facilities. The present manual system of the Library and the Institute does not allow it to participate effectively in this rapid and revolutionary change in information and research facilities.



Participants of the Workshop on Developmental Issues in Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, and Myanmar, visiting the ISEAS Library on 22 March 1991.

SILAS

The Library is now in its third year as a full participant of the National Co-operative Cataloguing Network SILAS (Singapore Integrated Library Automated Services). The network allows more than 30 Singapore libraries on-line access to one another's holdings. More than any other participant library, ISEAS Library contributed over 60 per cent of its unique holdings to the database, while all other libraries provided an average of 15 per cent of their unique records to the database. This underscores the fact that ISEAS Library is the only library that has a regional-based collection, and a large portion of its collection is not available anywhere else.

By the end of March 1991, the Library had input more than 42,000 records of its holdings into SILAS, constituting 67 per cent of the retrospective records currently on cards, and 33 per cent new records of current materials. The number of retrospective records (28,140 or 56 per cent) converted into SILAS was mainly done through copying records already in the database. There is still a substantial number (22,410 or 44 per cent) awaiting conversion into SILAS. These records are not found in the SILAS database because they are records of unique materials in the ISEAS Library. The conversion exercise is impeded because of lack of sufficient professional staff in the Library.

PC Library Software Application and On-line Searching

Owing to the long-delayed approval of the Library's computerization programme, a simple stand-alone PC Library software which was acquired as an interim solution to alleviate some of the more pressing housekeeping problems was made fully operational for acquisitions processing. A similar application was created for the processing of SEACUP audio-visual materials. The software was also used to maintain the Biography database.

The on-line facilities to over 200 commercial databases in the United States, kindly offered by the United States Information Service (USIS) American Library Resource Center, were utilized by the Library. This is an interim solution to the Library's installation of its own on-line services. The Library has hooked up with the National University of Singapore's main computer system, mainly to enable it to communicate with other academic networks, through BITNET. One of the

developments has been the ability to communicate with the U.S. network of Southeast Asian librarians. In so doing, the ISEAS Library is the only non-U.S. body participating in this informal communication channel. This has opened up a highly vital link for Southeast Asian library and information specialists. The Library is also connected to the Australian academic network.

The Collection

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

Books and bound periodicals (volumes)	87,406
Microfilm (reels)	9,905
Microfiches (pieces)	100,934
Documents (titles)	7,154
Maps (pieces)	466
Current serials (titles)	1,894
Slides (frames)	23,884
Black and white negatives (frames)	36,559
Photographs	17,178
Audio-recordings	628
Video-recordings	288
Text files	1,480
Newspaper clippings files	1,000
Total	<u>289,000</u>

The Library collection, comprising 289,000 items, represents a 3.9 per cent overall increase of incoming materials over the previous year's. With the addition of 31,000 print and microform materials in backlog, the grand total in the collection is 320,000 items. Subscriptions were placed for 29 new periodicals.

SEACUP Collection

The core of this collection is the Dorothy Pelzer Collection. This is augmented through depositions

of visual materials by researchers. There are thirty-nine researchers participating in the programme of depositing their research materials of slides and photographs. Four of these deposited their materials for the first time this year, and two more have agreed to join the scheme in principle.

There has been a substantial increase too in the number of video recordings from 140 to 288. So far, details of the programme, including a short summary of its contents, have been recorded on "input sheets". The data will be transferred later to the computer database once the data structure and report formats have been finalized.

Materials are still being added to the textual files. These materials are taken from a variety of sources, for example, *Straits Times*, *New Straits Times*, *Star*, and periodicals such as in-flight magazines. These materials are useful as they provide supplementary ethnographic information (both textual and visual) to the existing SEACUP materials.

Organization procedures have also been established for the collection of photographs and negatives of ISEAS conferences and functions. The items are now sorted out and arranged in chronological order.

Statistics Collection

The transfer of statistical materials to the Reference Room was completed during the year. This allows users to refer to them easily and quickly. In due course, checklists of the ISEAS Library statistics collection and census publications will be compiled and published.

Serials Collection

The serials collection continued to be reviewed, with a view to updating and consolidating the collection.

Where necessary, hard copies were replaced with microfiche in order to make available critical shelf-space for new materials.

Exchange of Publications

The exchange programme was also reviewed, in view of the increasing number of publications

and rising postage costs. Increasingly, the practice is to exchange publications only if it is deemed the best method of acquisitions, where commercial and direct purchases are problematic, and where the Institute's publications are not easily available in the country. The current exchange partners stand at 215, including 8 new exchanges.

The exchange programme concluded with Myanmar last year is already yielding excellent results, with an addition of 306 titles during the year.

Preservation and Conservation

Private papers deposited in the Institute, rare books, microforms, and audio-visual materials were identified for special consideration and treatment. The first phase which was to provide 24-hour air-conditioning and dehumidifying facilities to all of these materials was implemented. The second phase, to microfiche all the private papers, was completed halfway by the end of the year. The de-acidification of these papers and the rare books as well as photographs will be considered next year. It is planned to allow user access only to the microfiche copies.

ISEAS Reference and Information Services

With the creation of an upfront Reference and Information Services Desk, there were visible signs that many users came forward to seek assistance. This was also monitored closely by the completion of analysis forms. Altogether, the Library received 246 enquiries (193 quick-reference, 35 reference and 16 research enquiries). The enquiries were made by both ISEAS researchers and staff (50 per cent) and members of other institutions and organizations, that is, government departments, statutory boards, tertiary institutions and private companies.

Cataloguing Backlog

The rate of incoming materials continues to be higher than that of their technical processing. This trend over the years since 1970 has been accelerating.

To partially reduce the backlog, negotiations initiated with SILAS at the National Library to obtain MARC (Machine Readable Cataloguing) records from the respective agencies producing the LC, IDC and PDIN/KITLV microfiche resulted in the loading of electronic cataloguing records on the SILAS database for the LC microfiche but not for the latter two. These would have to be originally catalogued.

Negotiations have begun with the Myanmar authorities to second a qualified and experienced cataloguer to help in the processing of Myanmar materials. There is also the need to get Thai, Lao, and Vietnamese language experts on a short-term basis to deal with the growing backlog of Southeast Asian vernacular materials.

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. This problem will be further aggravated when the proposed computerized Southeast Asian database is developed. Almost all documents will require detailed analyses by the professional staff to write abstracts for input into the on-line database.

Regional Projects

Microfilm Newsletter: The Library which has editorial responsibility for the *Southeast Asia Microfilms Newsletter* (a joint project of the Southeast Asian Regional Branch of the International Council on Archives [SARBICA] and the Conference of Southeast Asian Librarians [CONSAL]), prepared the 20th and 21st issues of the *Newsletter* for publication.

Doctoral Dissertations: A preliminary study was made to establish the feasibility of a regional database and subsequent publication of annotated lists of social science doctoral dissertations awarded by Southeast Asian universities. To date, representatives from Indonesia, Malaysia, and Myanmar have agreed in principle to participate in the project, but cost-sharing has yet to be worked out.

Annotated Bibliography of Independent Myanmar: The idea of an annotated bibliography of Myanmar materials published since its independence in 1948 was discussed with the Universities'

Central Library, Yangon (Rangoon) as a co-operative project with the Institute. This interest has now been confirmed and the costs involved are being worked out.

Bibliography and Publications

Work on the revised edition of *Malaysian, Singapore and Brunei Newspapers: An International Union List* by the former Librarian Mrs P. Lim Pui Huen is in progress.

A proposal has also been drawn up for indexing (with abstracts) ISEAS conference papers with the view to creating a database and publishing the core list, covering the period 1970–90.

A preliminary serials checklist was produced for in-house use. A formal list generated from the SILAS database is being prepared for publication.

Biography Database

The entries of the biography database of notable personalities (including their speeches) in Southeast Asia number nearly 1,500. These include eminent leaders in politics, economics, academia, and government, mainly in Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, and Thailand. Efforts are being made to increase the entries on Myanmar and the Indochina countries.

Over 270 hard-copy files of these personalities are being maintained to complement this database. It is planned eventually to publish selected portions of the database and to facilitate on-line access to the file.

Visiting Librarians and Staff Exchange

The Chief Librarian of the University of Malaya Library Mrs Khoo Siew Mun spent a week at the Library and visited other Singapore libraries as a guest of the Institute from 16 April to 21 April 1990.

Continuing its practice of facilitating the attachment of younger librarians from the region, the Library will be welcoming another library officer from Brunei Darussalam later in the year.

Future Developments

There is a dearth of qualified librarians in Singapore, mainly because of the increased demand, and the absence of a local supply, there being no library and information studies school in any one of the local institutions of higher learning. Also, because of the "closed" and specialized nature of library systems and operations, there has been an upsurge of demand for experienced staff at all levels. This has resulted in aggressive poaching among libraries. The ISEAS Library, being relatively small and highly specialized, has been unable to offer competitive terms and thus has suffered in attracting and retaining qualified staff.

Another matter requiring urgent action is the computerization of the Library. Without this facility much needed developments in library and information services cannot be initiated and implemented.

As researchers become more sophisticated and competitive, their expectations for efficient information retrieval and delivery systems and services become more uncompromising. No matter the type of collection, the Institute's Library will not be able to play its expected role as an information provider and meet the challenges of the nineties if its system remains archaic and its staffing inadequate.

ACCOMMODATION

Though it may be a little premature to celebrate, nevertheless it does seem that the Institute will at last acquire premises of its own within the next three to four years and this too in the locality it has always sought, namely, in close proximity to the National University of Singapore and other cognate research institutions, on the basis of useful, and at times even necessary, intellectual interaction and the economic and reciprocal use of respective libraries and other resources.

When this possibility materializes it will be a tremendous relief and a most welcome development, given its twenty-year long tortuous and painful struggle to have an ISEAS Building.

The accommodation requirements of the Institute will be complete if the provisions for an ISEAS building are extended to housing for its staff and fellows as well. Recent developments

have only aggravated the situation, in that not only has the Institute lost access to the National University of Singapore's apartments at Gillman Heights on account of them being needed for NUS staff themselves, but rents have risen significantly, putting much of the housing market out of the reach of the ISEAS fellows and staff. This matter of access to satisfactorily subsidized housing or adequate low-interest rate loan arrangements or rent allowances in lieu thereof needs to be resolved urgently and on a long-term permanent basis if the Institute's progress is not to be seriously hampered, if not actually impaired, as illustrated by the shortage of staff at the Library and the ASEAN Economic Research Unit, and resignations of several staff members of the Institute.

FINANCE

The Institute's financial support comes from two sources: an annual grant from the Singapore Government — to take care of the Institute's infrastructure in manpower and other operating facilities — and donations received from other sources to fund the Institute's programmes of research, fellowships, conferences and seminars, and publications. The Singapore Government's grant for the year (1 April 1990 to 31 March 1991) was \$4,810,000 and the total donations received amounted to \$2,072,596.

As the government grant ensures that the Institute's administrative and other overheads are taken care of, the Institute in seeking outside funding does not have to request "topping-up" management expenses. This makes the giving of grants to the Institute additionally attractive to funding agencies, in that the funds allocated are all out-of-pocket costs and go directly towards the projects and programmes concerned. The complete list of donors and their contributions is given in Appendix VI. The Institute wishes to record its thanks to all concerned for their generosity, and to say how much it has valued co-operating with them in the promotion of scholarship and knowledge on the region.

The Institute is especially appreciative of donations to its Endowment Fund, income from which is derived through interest earned on fixed deposits. The income supports the Institute's

Research Fellowships programme, which is now internationally accepted as a credit to the Institute's commitment to encouraging and assisting scholarship on and in the region. At the end of the financial year, the Endowment Fund stood at \$1,160,000. Needless to say, this sum needs to be substantially augmented if the full potential of the Endowment Fund for the promotion of learning and refinement is to be optimized.

CONCLUSION

Having successfully completed the first phase of its activities, the Institute is now strategically placed to move on to its next stage of development, that is, the attainment of its long-standing and firm aspiration of becoming one of the foremost centres of learning on Southeast Asia and its hinterland. Indeed, steps in this direction are already well under way, in that not only is the Institute moving to bring its coverage of Indochina and Myanmar to be on par with that of the ASEAN countries — thereby closing and completing the circle of its concentration on Southeast Asia as a whole — but it is also consolidating its work on the increasingly significant wider Asia-Pacific, including the strengthening of its Japan Study Group established last year, and the launching next year of an Indochina Unit both to monitor and analyse developmental and associated issues in Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia and explore possibilities for collaborative research with cognate institutions in the region and beyond. Paralleling this are plans to bring the expertise of the Institute into greater and more effective contact with the public at large, thereby enhancing interest in and understanding of matters of critical concern to the region and its peoples.

One can go on in this vein, but it suffices to state that the foregoing developments only underscore the fact that the Institute is no proverbial ivory tower. Its involvement in the region's affairs and aspirations is both direct and contemporary. Moreover, its unique potentialities are perhaps best maximized through allowing it to nurture a congenial and stimulating intellectual environment, encouraging fullest interaction and exchange of ideas in an unfettered ambience dedicated to long-term reflective analysis and investigations in the best traditions of scholarship.

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| 4. | Mr Chen Qingliang | People's Republic of China | A Changing Situation in Southeast Asia and China's Relations with Southeast Asian Countries |

5.	Prof Rodolphe De Konick	Canadian	Singapore or the Revolution of Territory
6.	Dr Leonard W. Doob	American	Communication and Conflict Resolution
7.	Dr Philip J. Eldridge	Australian	The Political Role of Non-Governmental Organizations in South and Southeast Asia
8.	Dr Solvay Gerke	German	Social Change and Life Planning of Rural Javanese Women
9.	Dr Fred Herschede	American	Competition among ASEAN, China, and the East Asian NICs: A Shift-Share Analysis
10.	Dr Khong Kim Hoong	Malaysian	Malaysia's General Election 1990: Continuity, Change, and Ethnic Politics
11.	Mr Michio Kimura	Japanese	The Formation and Transformation of Business Groups in Singapore and Malaysia
12.	Dr Werner Kraus	German	A Social History of the Sufi Brotherhoods in Southeast Asia
13.	Mr Lim Ho Hup	Singaporean	Economic Development in China
14.	Dr Lim Hua Sing	Malaysian	Japan's Role in ASEAN: Issues and Prospects
15.	Dr Trevor Ling	British	(1) Contemporary Trends in Buddhist Southeast Asia (2) Buddhism in Singapore: Temple and Association
16.	Dr Diane Mauzy	American	Malaysia's Post-1990 NEP: Old Paths or New Directions?

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|-----|-------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 17. | Dr Peter Maidstone | Canadian | Canada's Asia-Pacific Relations: The Case of Canada and Southeast Asia |
| 18. | Dr Thomas Menkhoff | German | Chinese in Southeast Asia |
| 19. | Dr William A.W. Neilson | Canadian | (1) Southeast Asian Law Reform Strategies and Economic Development
(2) Regional Trading and Foreign Investment in Southeast Asia |
| 20. | Dr Warwick Neville | New Zealander | Peri-urban Land-use Competition and the Demise of Family Farming in Singapore |
| 21. | Dr Ow Chin Hock | Singaporean | Implications of the Withdrawal of the US GSP Scheme for Asian NIEs |
| 22. | Mr Peter Prince | Australian | Southeast Asian Perceptions of Current Strategic Changes and the Implications for Australia's Security Policy |
| 23. | Dr Nicolas Regaud | French | The Strategic Balance in Southeast Asia after the Cold War |
| 24. | Dr Garry Rodan | Australian | Dynamics of the Modern Singapore State |
| 25. | Dr Gerhard Schmitt-Rink | German | The Optimal Rate of Migration: The Case of Singapore |
| 26. | Dr Behzad Shahandeh | Iranian | ASEAN-Chinese Relations in the 1990s |
| 27. | Dr Saya Shiraishi | Japanese | Southeast Asian Japanese in Indonesia |
| 28. | Dr Takashi Shiraishi | Japanese | Japan and the New Order Indonesia |

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|-----|--------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 29. | Dr A.H. Somjee | Indian | Development Process: A Comparative Perspective |
| 30. | Dr Geeta Somjee | Indian | The Changing Role of Women as Health Workers in Emerging Countries |
| 31. | Dr John C. Spores | American | Malay Amok in the Twentieth Century: Further Historical Assessment of a Culture-Bound Syndrome |
| 32. | Mrs Margaret Sullivan | American | Can Survive, La |
| 33. | Mr Masakatsu Tamaru | Japanese | Factors of Development and Future Prospects of the Singapore Economy |
| 34. | Mr Tian Zhongqing | People's Republic of China | A Reassessment of the Asia-Pacific Situation and Its Impact on China |
| 35. | Dr Werner Tiesbohlenkamp | German | Japan and Southeast Asia |
| 36. | Mr John Walton | British | Tourism and Economic Development in Malaysia and Singapore |
| 37. | Dr Manfred Wilhelmy | Chilean | Systematic Comparison between Patterns of Political and Economic Co-operation in Latin America and the ASEAN Countries |
| 38. | Dr Woo Wing Thye | Malaysian | Macroeconomic Policies, Crises and Long-Run Growth: The Case of Indonesia, 1965–85 |
| 39. | Mr Zhou Rong | People's Republic of China | ASEAN Economic Boom and Co-operation in the 1990s: A Chinese Perspective |

VISITING ASSOCIATES

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|-----------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Ms Hedvig Brorsson | Swedish | Countertrade between Organizations from Developed and Developing Countries: Case Studies in Indonesia, Malaysia, and Singapore |
| 2. Ms Cindy Chou Gek Khim | Singaporean | The Ashkenasi Jews in Singapore: A Historical Perspective |
| 3. Ms Jennifer Finlay | American | The Influence of State and Society on Ethnic Chinese Women in Singapore, Malaysia, and Taiwan |
| 4. Mr T.N. Harper | British | Custody and Intercession: The State and Social Policy in Post-War Malaya |
| 5. Mr David E.F. Henley | British | Nationalism and Regionalism in a Colonial Context: Minahasa in the Netherlands Indies |
| 6. Mr W. John Howe | New Zealander | Behind Official Discourse: A Comparative Analysis of Refugee Policy in Hong Kong and Malaysia |
| 7. Ms Maarit Huhtaniemi | Finnish | The Role of ASEAN in Pacific Co-operation |
| 8. Ms Annina Kainu | Finnish | The Role of Financial Systems in Economic Development: The Experience of Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, and the Philippines |
| 9. Mr Timo Antereo Kivimaki | Finnish | Superpower Influence in the Less Developed World: A Critical Review and Evaluation of Models of Exploitation with a Special Emphasis on U.S. Policy vis-à-vis ASEAN LDCs |

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|-----|----------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 10. | Ms Winnie Khin Maung | Myanmar | Economic Development in Burma since 1962 |
| 11. | Mr Khoo How San | Singaporean | ASEAN, China, and the South China Sea |
| 12. | Mr Darrell L. Krulce | American | Organizational Form, Asset Specificity, and Agency Costs in Malaysian Food Service |
| 13. | Ms Lai Ah Eng | Singaporean | Ethnicity and Ethnic Relations in Singapore |
| 14. | Ms Ingrid Lambertz-Pippert | German | Chinese Entrepreneurs in Small-scale Businesses in Singapore: An Ethnographic Approach |
| 15. | Mr Leong Khai Fatt | Malaysian | Malaysian Politics |
| 16. | Ms Marie-Pierre Mol | French | Multinational Enterprises and the Development of the ASEAN Countries |
| 17. | Ms Kumiko Moritaka | Japanese | (1) A Study on Islamic Culture in Singapore Compared with Arab Countries
(2) Educational System Using Arabic for Muslims in Singapore |
| 18. | Mr Kirk Donald Notsch | American | Effective Interdiction of Southeast Asian Narcotics Production and Distribution: A Case for the Creation of a Multilateral Special Operations Strike Force under U.N. Auspices |
| 19. | Mr Kevin P. O'Keefe | American | A Security Role for ASEAN |
| 20. | Ms Suchira Payulpitack | Thai | Buddhadasa Movement: A Buddhist Movement in Theravada Buddhism, Thailand |

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|-----|---------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 21. | Mr Eswaran S. Ramasamy | Singaporean | A Comparative Study of the Tunku's and Mahathir's Administration |
| 22. | Mr Michael Sealy | American | The Role of the Confucian Heritage in Singaporean Economic Development |
| 23. | Mr Leonard C. Sebastian | Singaporean | Canadian-Southeast Asian Relations |
| 24. | Ms Suriani Suratman | Singaporean | Social Interface in the Development Arena: Linking Intention and Outcome of Development Organizations in Malaysia |
| 25. | Mr Werner Vennewald | German | Socio-Political Development in Singapore, South Korea, and Taiwan in the 1990s |
| 26. | Mr Juha Tapio Voutilainen | Finnish | The Spatial Structures of Thailand, Malaysia, and South Korea and Their Impact on Foreign Trade |

OCCASIONAL AND IN-HOUSE SEMINARS

Presenters (Date of Presentation)	Topics
Dr Than Tun (7.4.90)	Studies in Burmese History: Issues and Problems
Prof Deepak K. Lal and Prof Hla Myint (23.4.90)	The Political Economy of Poverty, Equity, and Growth
Dr Timothy M. Shaw (27.4.90)	Revisionism in African Political Economy in the 1990s with Relevance for ASEAN
Dr Richard P. Cronin (5.5.90)	Japan's Role in the Changing Structure of Asia-Pacific Economic, Political and Security Relations: Three Future Scenarios
Dr Daniel R. Gibson (15.6.90)	The World Bank and International Political Economy of Development: Involuntary Resettlement in South and Southeast Asia
Prof Ezra F. Vogel (2.7.90)	Economic Developments in China since Tiananmen Square
Dr Derek da Cunha (14.7.90)	The Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START) and the Superpower Pacific Theatre Military Balance
Dr Robert L. Curry (3.8.90)	Development Compared: Singapore and Botswana, ASEAN & SADCC
Ambassador Mohideen (6.8.90)	Recent Political and Economic Developments in Europe

Dr Nirmal K. Bista (7.8.90)	Preferential Trading Arrangements in Intra-ASEAN Trade: Issues of Relevance to SAARC
Dr Woo Wing Thye (13.8.90)	Why Didn't Indonesia Experience a Debt Crisis in the 1980s?
Dr Shankar Sharma (24.8.90)	Iraqi Invasion of Kuwait: Impact on the Oil Market and the ASEAN Economy
Mr Koichi Sato (27.8.90)	The Japan That Can Say No: "Ishihara Syndrome" and Japanese Foreign Policy
Mr Ranjit Maligaspe (31.8.90)	ASEAN-South Asia Regional Co-operation in Trade in Primary Commodities As a Component in South-South Co-operation
Dr Pervaiz Iqbal Cheema (6.9.90)	Pakistan's Defence Policy
Dr Dieter Bender (12.9.90)	International Trade in Microelectronics, Product Cycles, and the Trade Position of East Asian NICs
Dr Paul Y. Hammond (20.9.90)	U.S. Security Policies
Dr T.K. Tanahashi (24.9.90)	Pacific Community: Goal or Ghost? A Quest for an "Asian Alternative" for Regional Co-operation
Dr Chandran Jeshurun and Dr Norbert Wagner (29.9.90)	A United Germany and Its Implications for European and Global Security
Admiral Huntington Hardisty (22.10.90)	Peace-time Strategy for Asia-Pacific
Dr Khong Kim Hoong (30.10.90)	The 1990 General Election in Malaysia

- Prof Arnold C. Harberger (14.11.90) Policy Versus Chance in the Process of Economic Growth: An Exploration of the Sources of Growth and the Role of Economic Policy in Producing Growth
- Dr Zoran Jasic (7.12.90) Recent Developments in Eastern Europe and Implications for Asia
- Dr Claudine Salmon-Lombard (21.12.90) Na Tian Piet and His View of the Malay World in the 1890s
- Dr Raju G.C. Thomas (11.1.91) The Growth of Indian Military Power: Its Implications for the Indian Ocean Region
- Dr Trevor Taylor (29.1.91) The Gulf Crisis and Implications for the International Security Order
- Mr Abdul Razak Abdullah Baginda, Mr Ahmad Shabery Cheek, and Dr Wan Zawawi Ibrahim (30.1.91) The Emerging Malay Middle Class: Three Perspectives
- Dr Rolf J. Langhammer (7.3.91) International Investment Flows: Trends and Issues in the 1990s
- Dr Georgi Arbatov (9.3.91) Domestic Political and Economic Situation in the USSR and Its Impact on Soviet Foreign Policy

INSTITUTE OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES
DONATIONS AND GRANTS RECEIVED
DURING THE PERIOD 1 APRIL 1990 TO 31 MARCH 1991

List of Donors	Donations/Grants S\$
1. Asia Foundation	10,741.39
2. Canada-ASEAN Centre	20,504.00
3. Ford Foundation	338,905.00
4. International Center for Economic Growth	55,083.88
5. International Development Research Centre, Canada	97,606.07
6. Invitees to the Singapore Lecture	38,417.78
7. Japan Foundation	1,980.00
8. Konrad Adenauer Foundation	522,456.03
9. Lee Foundation	111,000.00
10. Lien Foundation	100,000.00
11. Morgan Guaranty Trust Co of New York (Singapore Office)	15,000.00
12. Nestle (Singapore) Pte Ltd	3,300.00
13. New Zealand High Commission	152,297.95
14. Rockefeller Brothers Fund	121,660.00
15. Rockefeller Foundation	93,250.00
16. Sasakawa Peace Foundation	156,831.75
17. Shigeyuki Itow (Mr), Kyushu Sangyo University	852.25
18. Times Conferences (Pte) Ltd	15,000.00
19. Tokyo Club Foundation For Global Studies	38,316.50
20. Unicorn International Pte Ltd	50,000.00
21. United Nations Economic And Social Commission For Asia And The Pacific	19,365.50
22. Volkswagen Foundation	110,028.33
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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 123 to 135 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 1991 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, expenditures, 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.

16 July 1991
Singapore



EE PENG LIANG & CO
Certified Public Accountants

INSTITUTE OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 1991

	Note	FY 1990/91 \$	FY 1989/90 \$		Note	FY 1990/91 \$	FY 1989/90 \$
ACCUMULATED OPERATING SURPLUS	3	463,139	219,712	FIXED ASSETS	10	195,636	195,735
DEFERRED CAPITAL GRANT	4	128,254	94,661	CURRENT ASSETS			
OTHER FUNDS				Sundry debtors, deposits, and prepayments		272,800	372,047
Revolving Fund	5	315,000	315,000	Fixed deposits	11	17,961,840	15,718,840
Endowment Fund	6	1,160,000	1,160,000	Cash and bank balances		883,099	1,116,917
Research Programmes Trust	7	4,343,960	4,343,960			<u>19,117,739</u>	<u>17,207,804</u>
ISEAS Research Fellowships	8	416,944	330,247	CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Specific and Special Projects	9	12,446,399	10,889,034	Sundry creditors and accruals		39,679	50,925
		<u>18,682,303</u>	<u>17,038,241</u>			<u>39,679</u>	<u>50,925</u>
		<u>19,273,696</u>	<u>17,352,614</u>	NET CURRENT ASSETS		19,078,060	17,156,879
						<u>19,273,696</u>	<u>17,352,614</u>

The notes on pages 127 to 135 form an integral part of the accounts.

JUSTICE P. COOMARASWAMY
CHAIRMAN

PROF K.S. SANDHU
DIRECTOR

MRS Y.L. LEE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

INSTITUTE OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES
STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1991

	Note	FY 1990/91 \$	FY 1989/90 \$
GENERAL OPERATING INCOME			
Surplus on Publication account		78,496	99,593
GENERAL OPERATING EXPENDITURE	12	<u>4,731,743</u>	<u>4,064,767</u>
DEFICIT BEFORE DEPRECIATION		(4,653,247)	(3,965,174)
Depreciation		(97,343)	(88,979)
Fixed assets disposed of (net book value)		<u>(345)</u>	<u>(1,004)</u>
OPERATING DEFICIT		(4,750,935)	(4,055,157)
NON OPERATING INCOME			
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets		1,750	4,801
Fee for use of desks		400	—
Interest on deposits		<u>16,205</u>	<u>9,156</u>
DEFICIT BEFORE GOVERNMENT GRANTS		(4,732,580)	(4,041,200)
GOVERNMENT GRANTS			
Operating grant	13	4,662,410	3,905,249
Deferred capital grant released	4	63,997	56,292
Drawn-down from accumulated operating surplus to meet:			
Depreciation charges not funded by deferred capital grant	3	33,691	33,691
Deficit in other operating expenditure	3	—	47,500
		<u>4,760,098</u>	<u>4,042,732</u>
SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR TRANSFERRED TO ACCUMULATED OPERATING SURPLUS		<u>27,518</u>	<u>1,532</u>

The notes on pages 127 to 135 form an integral part of the accounts.

INSTITUTE OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL POSITION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1991

	FY 1990/91	FY 1989/90
	\$	\$
SOURCE OF FUNDS		
Surplus for the year	27,518	1,532
ADJUSTMENTS OF ITEMS NOT INVOLVING MOVEMENT OF FUNDS		
Depreciation	97,343	88,979
Deferred capital grant released	(63,997)	(56,292)
Drawn-down 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	(1,404)	(3,797)
FUNDS FROM/(APPLIED TO) OPERATIONS		
	25,769	(50,769)
Capital grant received from Government	97,590	50,750
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets	1,750	4,801
Security deposits returned by land office	249,600	—
Funds from ISEAS Research Fellowships and other projects	1,644,062	802,414
Decrease in sundry debtors, deposits and prepayments	99,247	—
Decrease in cash and bank balances	233,818	—
	<u>2,351,836</u>	<u>807,196</u>

	FY 1990/91	FY 1989/90
	\$	\$
APPLICATION OF FUNDS		
Purchase of fixed assets	97,590	50,750
Increase in sundry debtors, deposits, and prepayments	—	115,217
Increase in fixed deposits	2,243,000	350,580
Increase in cash and bank balances	—	280,488
Decrease in sundry creditors and accruals	11,246	10,161
	<u>2,351,836</u>	<u>807,196</u>

The notes on pages 127 to 135 form an integral part of the accounts.

INSTITUTE OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES**NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS — 31 MARCH 1991****1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES****(a) Basis of Accounting**

The accounts of the Institute are prepared under the historical cost convention.

All amounts are expressed in Singapore dollars.

(b) Income Recognition

All income, including operating grant from the Singapore Government used to purchase fixed assets, is taken up on the 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 the depreciation of the assets purchased with the grants.

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

Government grants are accounted for on the accrual basis.

(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 Loan which is 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

Depreciation is calculated on a straight line method to write off the cost of fixed assets over their estimated useful lives. The estimated lives of fixed assets are 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 Currency

Foreign currency transactions arising during the year are converted at rates closely approximating those ruling on the transaction dates. Foreign currency assets and liabilities are converted at the rates ruling on balance sheet date. All exchange differences arising from conversion are included in the income and expenditure account.

2. PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The Institute, established under 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

	FY 1990/91 \$	FY 1989/90 \$
Balance at 1 April: as reported	219,712	164,606
Prior year adjustments (Note 15)	249,600	134,765
Restated	469,312	299,371
Surplus of income over expenditure	27,518	1,532
	496,830	300,903
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)
Balance at 31 March	463,139	219,712
Amount utilized — fixed assets (net book value)	67,382	101,074
Banker's letter of guarantee	345,000	—
Unutilized accumulated surplus	50,757	118,638
	463,139	219,712

4. DEFERRED CAPITAL GRANT

	FY 1990/91	FY 1989/90
	\$	\$
Balance at 1 April: as reported	94,661	234,968
Less: Prior year adjustments	—	(134,765)
Restated	94,661	100,203
Add: Capital grant received during the year	97,590	50,750
	192,251	150,953
Less: Grant taken to Statement of Income and Expenditure	63,652	55,288
Grant released on disposal of fixed assets	345	1,004
Balance at 31 March	128,254	94,661
Total capital grants received since FY 1982/83	661,705	564,115

5. REVOLVING FUND

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

	FY 1990/91	FY 1989/90
	\$	\$
Balance at 1 April	315,000	315,000
Add: Interest received during the year	3,962	3,067
	318,962	318,067
Less: Transfer of interest received to Statement of Income and Expenditure	3,962	3,067
Balance at 31 March	315,000	315,000

6. ENDOWMENT FUND

The Endowment Fund supports the ISEAS Research Fellowships Programme.

	FY 1990/91	FY 1989/90
	\$	\$
Balance at 1 April	1,160,000	1,160,000
Add: Interest from fixed deposits	70,771	59,334
	<u>1,230,771</u>	<u>1,219,334</u>
Less: Transfer of interest received to ISEAS Research Fellowships (Note 8)	70,771	59,334
Balance at 31 March	<u><u>1,160,000</u></u>	<u><u>1,160,000</u></u>

7. RESEARCH PROGRAMMES TRUST

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

	FY 1990/91	FY 1989/90
	\$	\$
Balance at 1 April	4,343,960	4,343,960
Add: Interest received during the year	275,718	230,518
	<u>4,619,678</u>	<u>4,574,478</u>
Less Transfer of interest received to Specific and Special Projects (Note 9)	275,718	230,518
Balance at 31 March	<u><u>4,343,960</u></u>	<u><u>4,343,960</u></u>

8. ISEAS RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS

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

	FY 1990/91	FY 1989/90
	\$	\$
Balance at 1 April	330,247	261,601
Add: Transfer from Endowment Fund – Interest from fixed deposits (Note 6)	70,771	59,334
Interest from deposits	16,208	9,600
	<u>417,226</u>	<u>330,535</u>
Less: Expenditure during the year	282	288
Balance at 31 March	<u>416,944</u>	<u>330,247</u>

9. 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.

	FY 1990/91	FY 1989/90
	\$	\$
Balance at 1 April	10,889,034	10,155,266
Add: Donations/Research Grants received	2,072,596	2,020,509
Interest from deposits	731,369	556,853
Surplus on photocopying account/computer facilities	3,953	10,138
Transfer from Research Programmes Trust – Interest from fixed deposits (Note 7)	275,718	230,518
Reimbursement from MOE	—	63,680
	<u>3,083,636</u>	<u>2,881,698</u>
	13,972,670	13,036,964
Less: Expenditure during the year	1,526,271	2,147,930
Balance at 31 March	<u>12,446,399</u>	<u>10,889,034</u>

10. **FIXED ASSETS**

	Office Equipment and Machinery \$	Electrical Fittings \$	New Furniture and Fixtures \$	Motor Vehicles \$	Total \$
Cost					
At 1 April 1990	292,400	29,666	28,553	217,143	567,762
Additions	73,190	2,630	21,770	—	97,590
Disposals	(10,826)	—	—	—	(10,826)
At 31 March 1991	354,764	32,296	50,323	217,143	654,526
Accumulated depreciation					
At 1 April 1990	235,685	19,989	10,021	106,332	372,027
Depreciation for the year	37,391	6,459	10,064	43,429	97,343
Disposals	(10,480)	—	—	—	(10,480)
At 31 March 1991	262,596	26,448	20,085	149,761	458,890
Depreciation					
for FY 1989/90	33,906	5,933	5,711	43,429	88,979
Net Book Value					
At 31 March 1991	92,168	5,848	30,238	67,382	195,636
At 31 March 1990	56,715	9,677	18,532	110,811	195,735

11. **FIXED DEPOSITS**

A deposit amounting to \$345,000 (FY 1989/90 : SNIL) has been placed as security for the rental deposit of the Institute's office space.

12. GENERAL OPERATING EXPENDITURE

	FY 1990/91	FY 1989/90
	\$	\$
Expenditure on manpower	2,876,864	2,458,017
Advertising	9,108	11,429
Audit fees	3,300	3,300
Consultation fee for NCB	11,250	—
Entertainment expenses	3,000	3,000
Housing subsidy	13,100	—
Insurance	9,014	9,000
Library acquisitions	240,504	228,801
Library stationery	8,461	8,500
Library book binding	8,774	9,894
Maintenance of equipment/premises	61,967	63,946
Maintenance of vehicles	18,672	18,280
Medical/dental benefits	37,624	29,101
Miscellaneous expenses	3,666	3,020
New furniture and equipment	10,026	8,488
Office stationery	6,233	6,699
Postage	9,414	7,427
Printing	22,119	23,554
Rental of premises	1,276,048	1,068,840
Regional advisory council	7,310	12,196
Research expenses	23,307	22,863
Seminars and workshops	6,599	6,582
Special conferences and meetings	38,525	34,120
Staff welfare	2,000	1,850
Telephone and telegrams	22,133	23,523
Transport expenses	2,725	2,337
	<u>4,731,743</u>	<u>4,064,767</u>

13. OPERATING GRANTS

The operating grants received from the Singapore Government since the inception of the Institute are as follows:

	FY 1990/91	FY 1989/90
	\$	\$
Balance at 1 April	38,045,467	34,140,218
Add: Operating grant received during the year	4,662,410	3,905,249
Balance at 31 March	<u>42,707,877</u>	<u>38,045,467</u>

14. COUNTERPART FUNDS

These funds are additional support for economic research.

	FY 1990/91	FY 1989/90
	\$	\$
Balance at 1 April	—	—
Government grant received	50,000	50,000
Less: Expenditure during the year	50,000	50,000
Balance at 31 March	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>

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This is in respect of a rental deposit previously charged to income and expenditure account which was refunded to the Institute by the Land Office, for replacement with a banker's letter of guarantee of \$345,000.

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