

The background of the cover is a solid teal color. Overlaid on this are several thick, white, geometric lines that form a complex, abstract pattern. The lines are primarily vertical and horizontal, with some lines extending from the top and bottom edges of the frame. The pattern resembles a stylized maze or a series of interconnected paths.

ANNUAL REPORT 1983-84

**INSTITUTE OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES
SINGAPORE**

ISEAS Institute of Southeast Asian Studies

The Institute of Southeast Asian Studies was established as an autonomous organization in May 1968. It is a regional research centre for scholars and other specialists concerned with modern Southeast Asia, particularly the multi-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.



HRH Prince Norodom Sihanouk graciously accepting from the Director a plaque commemorating the Prince's visit to the Institute on 16 February 1984.

Institute of Southeast Asian Studies Annual Report

1 April 1983 — 31 March 1984

INTRODUCTION

The Institute's activities and scope have grown steadily over the years to reach a stage where the Institute is increasingly accepted as a major regional and international research centre for scholars and other specialists concerned with modern Southeast Asia, especially its many-faceted problems of development and stability, and political and social change. Almost every Southeast Asian country is now reflected in the composition of the Institute's professional staff, whilst its fellows and associates come from as far as Canada, United States of America, Japan, New Zealand, Australia, Germany, France, Britain, and Sweden. Concomitantly, its library too is developing into one of the largest specialist repositories of research materials on Southeast Asia. The Institute's publications and seminar programmes have also kept pace with its expanding research horizon and resources. The Institute has thus been able to disseminate widely its research findings as well as stimulate worthwhile and meaningful discussion and interaction amongst its researchers themselves and between them and the community at large. These developments, together with some of the forthcoming plans of the Institute, are discussed more fully in the Report that follows.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The Institute is governed by a twenty-two member Board of Trustees on which are represented the National University of

Singapore, appointees from the Singapore Government, as well as representatives from a broad range of professional and civic organizations and groups. The Chairman is Mr Justice A.P. Rajah, and the Deputy Chairman, Mr Lee Hee Seng.

The Board met several times during the year. It also underwent a change in its composition in that one of its members, Mr Yoshinobu Yumoto, was replaced by Mr Toshiya Oimatsu when the former left Singapore on transfer. Mr Oimatsu is the General Manager of the Bank of Tokyo Ltd. The Institute welcomes Mr Oimatsu's appointment and looks forward to his support of its activities.

As in previous years, several committees functioned in close liaison with the Board, assisting it and the Institute in a variety of ways in the formulation and implementation of the Board's policies for the Institute's activities and programmes. The Executive Committee, under the chairmanship of the Institute's Director, oversaw the day-to-day operations of the Institute, whilst the Investment Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr Justice A.P. Rajah, managed the investment of the Institute's Endowment Fund deposits. The Fund-Raising Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr Lee Hee Seng, met regularly to discuss plans to raise more money for the Institute's Endowment Fund. The Audit Committee recommended the selection of auditors. It also reviewed the scope and result of the audit, as well as examined the adequacy of the Institute's accounting, financial, and operating controls.

A list of the members of the Board of Trustees and the various committees is provided in Appendices I and II.



Members of the Regional Advisory Council on their tour of the Library on the occasion of the inaugural meeting of the Council on 8 July 1983.

REGIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL

The Institute is pleased to record that its plans to establish a Regional Advisory Council were finalized last year, and that the following accepted invitations to be members of the Council: Mr Edgardo Anggara, President, University of the Philippines, Manila (Professor of Law); Royal Professor Ungku Aziz, Vice-Chancellor, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur (Professor of Economics); Professor Harsja Bachtiar, Former Advisor to the Minister of Education, Indonesia, and Dean, Faculty of Letters, University of Indonesia, Jakarta (Professor of Sociology); Professor Lim Pin, Vice-Chancellor, National University of Singapore (Professor of Medicine); Professor Kasem Suwanakul, Rector, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, and Former Minister for University Affairs, Thailand (Professor of Politics); and Professor Wang Gungwu, Former Director of the Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University, Canberra (Professor of Far Eastern History).

The Council is not intended to have any administrative responsibilities or a policy role, but would instead — through informal discussions and an annual meeting — suggest ways and means of how the work of the Institute could be further improved, particularly in terms of more effective links with universities in the region and elsewhere. Here, as amply demonstrated at the inaugural meeting of the Council on 8 July 1983, the experience and expertise of these senior academics would be of immeasurable value to the Institute. For instance, in addition to the various practical and useful suggestions made at the meeting of the Council itself, each member undertook to brief his university and other colleagues on the Institute and its status, with the view to better acquaint them with its resources and possibilities for mutual benefit.

STAFF

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

Publications Units. As in the past, and in keeping with the Institute's practice of injecting new blood and ideas into its functioning, there were several changes in the composition of the staff during the year.

Among those who left were Dr Huynh Kim Khanh, Senior Fellow, who joined the Institute of Social Studies, The Hague, and Mr V. R. Grosse, the Executive Secretary, who retired in August 1983.

Mr Grosse was succeeded by Mrs Y. L. Lee, while Dr Augustin Kintanar, Jr., joined the Institute as Co-ordinator/Head of its ASEAN Economic Research Unit (AERU). Others who joined the Institute were Ms Yasmin Hussain and Mr Kenneth James as Research Associates.

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

Their normal responsibilities notwithstanding, the staff continued to play active roles in various professional programmes and meetings. Dr Sharon Siddique, Senior Fellow, presented papers at the seminar on "Third World Urbanization and the Household Economy" in Penang on 27-29 June 1983, and that on "Islam and Public Life in Asia" at Airlie House, Virginia, USA, on 25-28 March 1984, whilst Dr Lim Hua Sing, Fellow, attended the workshop on "Japanese Studies in ASEAN" at Pattaya, Thailand, on 14-15 January 1984, and his colleague, Mr Lim Joo-Jock, that on "The Emerging Pacific Community" at Washington, D.C., on 24-26 October 1983.

The Director of ISEAS was present at the meeting of the Committee on "Teaching and Research Fellowship Awards for ASEAN Scholars" in Bangkok on 29-30 October 1983, and at that of the International Institute for Strategic Studies' Advisory Committee in London on 23-24 February 1984. He also participated in the conferences on "Growth Market Southeast Asia" and "United States-Japan-Southeast Asian Relations" in

Munich and Maui, Hawaii, on 19-21 October 1983, and 14-17 December 1983 respectively.

Finally, Mrs T. Ong, Managing Editor, attended the Conference of the International Association of Scholarly Publishers, held in London on 20-21 October 1983, whilst the Librarian, Mrs Patricia Lim Pui Huen, continued to be Chairman of the joint Library Associations of Malaysia and Singapore's Sub-Committee on Microforms. She also represented the Institute on the Library Association of Singapore's Committee on Bibliographical and Library Co-operation.

RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS

The Institute administers a number of fellowships which are awarded for periods of time, generally ranging from three months to a year. These fellowships are quite distinct from the research staff appointments at the Institute in that unlike the research staff, who, in addition to conducting their own research, assist the Institute in the initiation and implementation of its various professional programmes and activities, the research fellows do not have any responsibilities at the Institute other than their own independent, planned research and writing. These fellowships are, therefore, all the more appealing, and represent a significant contribution to the development of scholarship on and in the region.

ISEAS Research Fellowships

The Institute has been making a number of awards each year under this programme almost from its very inception. These awards are particularly suitable for academics and others who are at the tail-end of their research projects, and who are looking for appropriate facilities for the writing-up of their final manuscripts for possible publication as articles or monographs and books. Here, though not exclusively, preference is given to scholars of Southeast Asian origin with Ph. D. degree or equivalent professional qualifications,

and who have well thought-out plans to complete their proposed tasks in the time available. Even then, these fellowships are beginning to be highly competitive, especially when they are accompanied with an offer of relatively inexpensive accommodation.

All the Southeast Asian countries, with the exception of Brunei, were represented among the successful candidates for these awards during 1983/84. The Institute looks forward to receiving its first fellow from Brunei, hopefully not in the too distant future. In the meantime, it is pleased to note that in the list of the year's fellows are a scholar each from Nepal (Dr Basu D. Sharma) and India (Dr V. Setty Pendakur), with the rest — Southeast Asians — being: Dr Florian Alburo (Philippines); Dr Robert Chia Kay Guan (Malaysia); Mr Abdullah Dahana (Indonesia); Dr Suntaree Komin (Thailand); Dr Mong Hay Lao (Kampuchea); Mr S. N. Masuri (Singapore); Mrs Netnapi Nakavachara (Thailand); Dr Nazaruddin Sjamuddin (Indonesia); Mr Thai Quang Trung (Vietnam); Mr Tin Maung Maung Than (Burma); and Dr Pushpathavi Thambipillai (Malaysia).

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

Research Fellowships in Australian-Southeast Asian Relations

Another regular feature of the Institute's Fellowships Programme is the Research Fellowships in Australian-Southeast Asian Relations. These fellowships are supported through an annual grant to the Institute from the Federal Government of Australia, and enable the awardees to work on any appropriate topic relating to Australian-Southeast Asian relations.

Depending on the quantum of support sought by qualified applicants, and the duration of their projects, it is possible to make more than one award in any one year in this scheme.

As in 1982/83, two applicants made the short list of candidates this year. One award has been finalized and the other will be decided shortly. The successful fellow is Mr G. L. Lockhart of the University of Sydney. He will be working on "The Origins of the

People's Army of Vietnam". In the meantime, one of the previous year's fellows, Mr Juan Heen Hoe, completed the first draft of his study on "Foreign Exchange Aspects of ASEAN Capital Markets" and returned to Australia on 25 February 1984. He is currently revising his manuscript, with the assistance of Professors Heinz Arndt and John Hewson, with the view to its eventual publication by the Institute as a monograph.

Research Fellowships in ASEAN Affairs

Inaugurated in 1977, these fellowships are funded by the New Zealand Government. They are made available on a rotational basis to applicants who are nationals of ASEAN countries, and who wish to work on developmental and associated problems of and in ASEAN. The two recipients of the awards during 1983/84 were Mr Ahmad D. Habir of Indonesia and Dr Sieh-Lee Mei Ling of Malaysia. The focus of Mr Habir's study is "Management Development in ASEAN: An Indonesian Perspective" and that of Dr Sieh-Lee, "Malaysian Cases in International Marketing".

ISEAS/ASEAN Economic Research Fellowships

These fellowships are also specifically meant for work on ASEAN by nationals of ASEAN, but with particular reference to food and energy problems, and resources and rural development. They are supported by a grant from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and allow for up to five awards to be made in any one year, with the candidates being nominated by the respective ASEAN countries on the understanding that, irrespective of the number of nominations made, only one award would be available per country.

Two fellowships were awarded during the year — to Dr Sukanto Reksohadiprodjo of Indonesia, and Dr Francisco Aclan from the Philippines. Dr Sukanto plans to work on "ASEAN's Non-Renewable Resources: Possibilities for Regional Co-operation", and Dr Aclan on "Appropriate Farm Technologies in the ASEAN Region".

Stiftung Volkswagenwerk Research Fellowship in Southeast Asian Studies

Funded by the Stiftung Volkswagenwerk of the Federal Republic of Germany, this fellowship aims at encouraging Southeast Asian scholars to study problems of Rural Development and Modernization, the Dynamics and Ramifications of Urbanization and City Life, and the Nature of Foreign Investment and its role in Southeast Asia.

The award for 1983/84 was made to Dr Wan Hashim bin Wan Teh of the Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia to work on "Traditional Industries in Malaysia".

Stiftung Volkswagenwerk Southeast Asian Fellowships for German Scholars

The Stiftung Volkswagenwerk is also responsible for the funding of these fellowships, but in this case the awards are limited to German scholars who are citizens or permanent residents of the Federal Republic of Germany and who have an interest in learning more about Southeast Asia. Though preference is given to candidates with Ph.D. or equivalent qualifications, those who have at least a Master's degree in one of the disciplines of the Social Sciences or Humanities are also eligible to apply.

The number of awards made in any one year varies, depending on the quality of applications received and the amount of financial support required by the successful individual candidates. Generally, however, two awards are made each year.

In 1983/84, the awards were made to Dr Arno Wohlgemuth of the Free University of Berlin and Dr Jurgen Steiger of Heidelberg. Dr Steiger's proposed research is on "Renewable Energy Resources in ASEAN", and that of Dr Wohlgemuth on "Modern Trends in the Conflict of Laws of the ASEAN Member States."

While at the Institute, Dr Wohlgemuth also hopes to complete a monograph on "Burmese Legal Pluralism: Buddhist Laws and Anglo-Indian Codes Under a Socialist Constitution" — a topic on which he has been working for some time now.

Distinguished Fellowship in International Banking and Finance

Supported by an endowment by the Singapore financier and entrepreneur, Mr Khoo Teck Puat, this fellowship provides an avenue for established scholars, influential senior international banking and finance personnel, and other similarly qualified individuals to come to the Institute for periods of time to research, reflect, and write. It is hoped that in addition to the publications resulting from the research, their presence will allow Singaporeans and other Southeast Asians, especially the younger academics, executives, and civil servants, to have the benefit of first-hand contact with and exposure to individuals in the forefront of knowledge in international banking and finance. Accordingly, this fellowship is open to competition world-wide, with the aim of attracting candidates of the desired calibre. Likewise, the area of research and study of the successful candidate can be any topic within the general field of international banking and finance.

The first award under this fellowship was made during the year to Dr Ralph Bryant, a Senior Fellow at The Brookings Institution, Washington, D.C., who took up the fellowship in June 1983.

Dr Bryant is planning a book-length study of "International Banking and its Regulation", which on its completion may be jointly published by the Institute and the Brookings Institution.

Fulbright-Hays Research Grants

There are two grants each year under this scheme, funded by the American Council for International Exchange of Scholars. Each grant, approximately three to six months in duration, is open to all American scholars who possess Ph. D. qualifications and are interested in pursuing comparative research on any suitable topic relating to Southeast Asia within the fields of the Social Sciences and Humanities. All those interested should send their applications direct to the Council's address in Washington, D.C.

The two awards for 1983/84 went to Dr Hanna Papanek of the Center for Asian Development Studies, Boston University, and Dr Raj Aggarwal from the Department of Finance, The University of Toledo, Ohio.

Dr Hanna Papanek will be utilizing her grant to make a comparative study of factors in female education and labour force participation and their effects on income distribution and class in Singapore, Indonesia, and Malaysia. Dr Aggarwal will make an assessment of the managerial and operating characteristics of Third World multinational corporations (MNCs), as contrasted with the MNCs based in the United States.

Leverhulme Fellowships in Southeast Asian Studies

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

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

VISITING FELLOWSHIPS AND ASSOCIATESHIPS

The Institute's programme of Visiting Fellowships and Associateships is designed to facilitate the work of foreign scholars and Southeast Asians interested in the region, and who may want to use the Institute as a congenial base for their research or who may want to spend all or part of their sabbaticals at it. The Visiting Fellowships and Associateships do not carry any direct financial assistance, but allow the fellows and associates to share in the

community life of the Institute, as well as access to library and other facilities, including office space.

Interest in being affiliated with the Institute as a Visiting Fellow or Associate is increasing, as shown by the growing number of queries received for such association each year from within and outside the region. The Institute on its part welcomes visitors. Indeed, it has expanded its office area and other amenities to accommodate more visitors.

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

RESEARCH

The research activities of the Institute have quite naturally grown with the widening horizon and composition of the Institute's staff and fellows, thereby enabling the Institute to further strengthen its status as a major research institution, particularly with regard to studies on ASEAN and the region as a whole.

ASEAN and Regional Studies

The Institute has had an interest in regionalism almost from its inception. Coupled with this, and reflecting the increasing significance of the organization itself, has been the Institute's growing focus on ASEAN, including the development of perhaps the single largest collection of research materials anywhere in the region. Paralleling these developments has been the Institute's steady move to encourage cross-national comparative work, encompassing ASEAN, if not the wider region. It follows therefore that an increasing number of the Institute's projects are region-wide or focused on ASEAN.

These projects are discussed more fully in the section on Regional Programmes that follows. Other projects that should be noted are those of Dr Raj Aggarwal, Dr Jeremy Kemp, Dr Hanna Papanek, Mr John Pomfret, Dr Pushpathavi Thambipillai, and Dr Arno Wohlgemuth.

Dr Aggarwal contends that "just as in the 1970s we saw the emergence of MNCs from developed countries other than the United States, the 1980s are likely to witness the emergence of MNCs from countries that are and may still be considered to be Third World countries". Acting on this, he seeks to better understand the nature and characteristics of Third World MNCs through a comparative analysis of their managerial policies and practices as contrasted with those of the MNCs in the developed countries.

Dr Kemp's monograph-length study on "Lowland Village Organization in Southeast Asia" is also a comparative analysis, but of lowland rural social organization within the traditional states of the region, including the relationship between 'localist' and 'world' religious beliefs and rituals, and the divide between town and country.

Drawing upon her extensive research experience with problems of women in Asia, Dr Papanek's study focuses on female labour utilization in Singapore, Indonesia, and Malaysia, with particular reference to not only women's paid employment but also work in the informal sector, and the contributions of women to family welfare and the maintenance or enhancement of the family's status. This will also require looking at changes in family function and family organization at various class levels.

In his study on "U.S.-ASEAN Relations", Mr Pomfret reviews the security interests and national goals of ASEAN and the United States in regard to the present conflict in Indochina, with particular emphasis on three aspects of threat perception in Southeast Asia, namely: (1) the differences between U.S. and ASEAN perceptions of a threat to the security interests of Southeast Asia; (2) the differences between their perceptions of Vietnam and its activities in Indochina; and (3) the differences between their perceptions of the People's Republic of China and its activities in Indochina.

Dr Thambipillai, in her study on the "Role of Non-Governmental Organizations in ASEAN Co-operation", plans an assessment of the activities of regional non-governmental organizations (NGOs) — such as private industry clubs, investment bodies, tourist promotion associations and other socio-cultural organizations — and the

extent to which they create linkages among various levels of society, and their contributions thereof to "the actual integration of societies in the various member countries".

Dr Wohlgemuth's "Modern Trends in the Conflict of Laws of the ASEAN-Member States" is a comparative examination of the conflict of laws in the ASEAN countries. It is divided into three parts, with the first aimed at finding common traits and differences in the general and special conflicts of law rules; the second dealing with such issues as domicile, nationality and jurisdiction as allocation factors; and the third seeking answers to "Is there an Asian or 'ASEAN' approach to the conflict of law rules or does the current Asian approach only represent a reception of European . . . or U.S.-American conflict of laws theory?"

Two other projects, "Social-Economic Correlates of Mortality Differentials in ASEAN and Japan" and "Muslim Society, Higher Education and Development in Southeast Asia" — both much larger in scale than any of the foregoing — are also of relevance here. The first, co-ordinated by Dr Ng Shui Meng of ISEAS, and involving researchers from Japan and the ASEAN countries of Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, is a pioneering effort at a systematic identification and comparison of mortality differentials within and across each of the six countries involved. In addition to investigating regional variations of mortality within and between the countries of ASEAN and Japan, it seeks to find to what extent factors such as rural-urban residence, environment, access to health care, occupational and socio-economic background account for differentials in infant mortality rates and crude death rates. When completed in December 1984, and despite difficulties with data on account of incompleteness and inaccuracies of registration in some of the countries involved, the study promises to be of considerable interest to demographers and policy-makers alike.

"Muslim Society, Higher Education and Development in Southeast Asia" is the third project in the Institute's ASEAN-wide programme of studies relating to the political and social role of Islam in Southeast Asia. The present project is under the guidance of Datuk Professor Sharom Ahmat, Deputy Vice-Chancellor of

Universiti Sains Malaysia, Penang. Two participants each from Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand have been invited to contribute papers on particular aspects of the overall theme of the project. Efforts are also being made to involve scholars from Brunei.

Once the papers are completed they will be discussed at a workshop, scheduled for December 1984, and thence edited and prepared for possible publication as a book.

Brunei Studies

Brunei not only gained its independence, but became a full-fledged member of ASEAN in 1984. This should only further enhance its status and role in the region. Equally, it should highlight yet again the lacuna in the region's knowledge relating to its newest independent member state. As stressed last year, this gap needs to be filled, and soon. The Institute, on its part, would like to assist in any manner possible. Towards this end, in addition to welcoming scholars from Brunei who may wish to visit and study at the Institute, it has continuously sought to encourage studies that would promote a better understanding of Brunei and its aspirations. Since 1981, an attempt has been made each year to cover at least some of the developments in Brunei in the Institute's annual review, *Southeast Asian Affairs*, with this year's article being by Dr Roger Kershaw and entitled "Political Themes in Pelita Brunei in 1983".

Burmese Studies

"Talks on Burma's Culture", representing the collected works of Professor Hla Pe, who left a large number of papers on various aspects of Burmese culture, language, literature, and history, is now in the final stages of publication as a book. It should be of immense interest to all those interested in Burma and Burmese culture.

The first draft of "Burmese Legal Pluralism" has also been completed. In it, Dr Wohlgemuth traces the origins and variety of

Burma's laws, and then attempts an appraisal of the country's jurisprudence and statutory provisions pertaining to adaptation and recasting principles in the wake of the Burmese path to socialism and socialist legislation.

Mr Tin Maung Maung Than's "Industrial Development in Burma, 1950-82" is the third project of the year on Burma. In it, Mr Tin analyses the process of industrialization by examining the development of the industry and mining sectors in relation to the overall development of the national economy.

Indonesian Studies

Indonesia was also the subject of three studies during the year — that is, those by Mr James Loing, Mr Ahmad Habir, and Dr Nazaruddin Sjamsuddin.

In his "The Automobile Industry in Indonesia", Mr Loing investigates the role and impact of foreign direct investment and the transfer of technology on the industry, and that of domestic economic policy on the market structure.

Mr Habir's "Management Development in ASEAN: An Indonesian Perspective" examines the various directions that management development could possibly take in ASEAN, with the main emphasis being on Indonesia. Of particular concern to Mr Habir is Indonesia's interaction with the other countries of the region, and its use of regional sources of supply of management development institutions.

"The Republican Revolt: A Study of the Acehnese Rebellion" is a book-length manuscript based on Dr Nazaruddin's doctoral dissertation. Dr Nazaruddin has completed its revision and it is presently in the process of being published under the auspices of the Institute.

Kampuchean Studies

"Kampuchea: A Stalemate?", by Dr Mong Hay Lao, a Cambodian Research Fellow at the Institute, and "Humanitarian Development in Kampuchea", by Dr Carmel Goldwater, an international health

consultant with first-hand field experience with foreign aid administration and operation in Kampuchea, are two articles due to appear in *Southeast Asian Affairs 1984*. While Dr Lao reviews the impasse in Kampuchea, Dr Goldwater examines developments within the country in terms of such aspects as food supply, health and education, and the role of foreign aid in Kampuchea.

Dr Mong Hay Lao is also completing a monograph on "The Collapse of Cambodia". In it, Dr Lao analyses Cambodia's nation-building efforts in the post-colonial period and the ensuing political and social changes, together with the Cambodians' perceptions of the outside world, and of communism, all of which he feels "eventually made the country an easy target for the Vietnamese invasion in 1978".

Laotian Studies

Laos continues to be the "Lost Kingdom" of Southeast Asia as far as academic research is concerned. Of course, difficulties of access only aggravate the situation. Yet, it is to be hoped that Laos too will attract its share of serious scholarship and not for too long remain one of the least known territories of the region. In the meantime, the Institute is pleased to report that negotiations are at an advanced stage to enable a native Laotian to spend at least a year at the Institute to work on his own country. Nevertheless, the Institute has again managed to include Laos among the countries discussed in its forthcoming *Southeast Asian Affairs 1984*. The contribution, "Laos in 1983: A Time for Consolidation", is by Dr Martin Stuart-Fox of the University of Queensland.

Malaysian Studies

Dr Paul Chan and Dr Lorraine Corner's joint book-length study of agrarian change in Malaysia is nearing completion. In it, the two authors examine rural development in the country in the context of structural transformation.

"Sino-Malaysian Relations since 1949" is the topic of Mr Abdullah Dahana's four-year long investigation, the first draft of the

findings of which will be submitted to the University of Hawaii as a thesis for a Doctor of Philosophy degree. In addition to compiling basic data on, and analyses of, Malaysian domestic and international policies, Mr Dahana is especially concerned with the extent and manner in which domestic policies affect Malaysia's attitude and policy towards the People's Republic of China.

Mr Dahana's pursuit is notable from another perspective as well, in that he is of Sundanese origin and represents that rare group of *pribumis* with a working knowledge of Mandarin and a professional interest in China.

Dr Sieh-Lee Mei Ling's "Malaysian Cases in International Marketing" looks like another interesting project on Malaysia. In it, her aim is to understand the problems faced by the country in export and international marketing. She plans to do this through looking into and compiling case studies based on real-life situations and difficulties.

Philippine Studies

Dr Florian A. Alburo's "Special Transactions in Manufactured Exports" consists of two parts, with the first being a background to the phenomenon being examined, including quantitative patterns and changes during the decade of the seventies, and the second, a detailed analysis of the experience of the Philippines and Singapore with transactions in manufactured exports. When completed, it is expected to result in a monograph of approximately 100 typewritten pages, inclusive of tables and notes.

The second project on the Philippines has resource-based industrialization as its focus. In it, Ms Marian Segura-de los Angeles first surveys the Philippine's resource-based industrialization programmes and their performance. She then proposes to evaluate the country's various resource-based industrialization strategies, namely: import substitution; primary and/or processed exports promotion; labour-intensive processing and employment maximization; self-reliance in basic needs; medium and small-scale industries promotion, and rural development. Following this, implications for regional co-operation, in terms of ASEAN, will also be discussed.

Singapore Studies

Singapore was the subject of several ongoing and new studies during the year, including those by Dr Christine Inglis, Dr Sally Borthwick, Mr S. N. Masuri, and Dr Sharon Siddique.

Dr Inglis' "Teaching and Teachers in Singapore" builds on her earlier fieldwork in the Republic in 1980, when she undertook a sociological survey of the teaching profession here. This time she is concentrating on changes in the development of teacher-training programmes, paying special attention to the structure and curriculum of teacher-training courses — both pre-service and in-service. Through this, she hopes to acquire a basis for a major study of the Singapore education system and the roles of teachers and the teaching profession in it.

Her compatriot, Dr Borthwick, following up her work on education in China, is presently concentrating on "The History of Chinese Education in Singapore", intending in particular to examine the transition from classical education to schools of the modern type, and the relative influence on Chinese schooling of the concurrent English language school system in Singapore, as well as trends in education on the Chinese mainland.

Mr Masuri, the doyen of the Malay-language poets and novelists in Singapore, is utilizing his fellowship to complete a book on the development of Malay literature in Singapore, with special reference to the post-1965 period, and focusing mainly on poetry, although novels and short stories will also be studied. He hopes to examine the various phases and nuances of this development within the context of socio-economic and political factors in both Singapore and the neighbouring Malay world.

Dr Siddique, and her co-researchers, Dr Joachim Matthes and Ms Nirmala Puru Shotam, have completed the fieldwork and analyses of data for their project on "Religious Change and Modernization: The Case of Singapore". In addition to the substantive conclusions of the research, it addresses questions relating to research theory, methodology and techniques.

The manuscript is now being prepared for publication as a monograph to be entitled "The Shared Scenario: Indian Everyday Life in Singapore".

Thai Studies

Thailand too attracted a number of researchers, most of them being from the country itself and affiliated with the Institute as Research Fellows for the duration of their studies. First, there is the study of Dr Suntaree Komin of the National Institute of Development Administration, Bangkok. She is engaged in a comprehensive examination of "The Psychology of Thai People", specifically its underlying socio-cultural and political value systems and behavioural patterns.

Dr Rachain Chintayarangsan, also from the National Institute of Development Administration, in turn is making an in-depth review of "Resource-based Industrialization in Thailand", paying special attention to an inventory of the country's resources, and appropriate "resource chains" most conducive to effective resource-based industrialization in Thailand.

From the Institute, Dr Hong Lysa's "The Military in Thai Politics" examines the Thai military cliques within the framework of the bureaucratic polity model — which she feels is "about the most widely used in the analysis of Thai politics" — fused with the global interests that sustain it.

Rounding off the groups' work, Mrs Netnapi Nakavachara has completed her paper on the "Indian Quarter" of Bangkok, concentrating on its population distribution and settlement characteristics. It will form part of the Institute's planned volume on "Ethnicity and Development: A Study of Indians in Southeast Asia".

Vietnamese Studies

Mr Thai Quang Trung, a Research Fellow at the Institute, is completing a monograph on the Vietnamese communist leadership. In it, he looks at the key personalities, at the setting and development of the contending factions, and at the interaction between the internal processes of decision-making and the external alliance context. Proceeding chronologically and analytically he plans to bring his investigations up to the stage of the "victory of the pro-Soviet wing in Hanoi".

Dr Ng Shui Meng's "Vietnam in 1983: Keeping a Delicate Balance" is an assessment of the main economic, social and political changes in Vietnam during 1983, and forms part of the forthcoming *Southeast Asian Affairs 1984*.

Local History and Memoirs

It will be recalled that the Oral History Programme of the Institute is now subsumed under the wider rubric of "Local History and Memoirs", and that this will allow for greater scope and flexibility, as well as better reflect the Institute's real interest in the area. All the same, as in the case of the Oral History Programme, the emphasis is still on the collection and publication of reminiscences, recollections, and memoirs of those who have participated in the history and development of the region generally, or in a particular event. Towards this end, the Institute not only utilizes its own resources but actively seeks possibilities of working with others who, though not physically at the Institute, nevertheless have an interest in topics of concern to the Local History and Memoirs programme. Unsolicited recordings and manuscripts are also given careful consideration. The number of tapes, slides and transcripts ensuing from this approach is growing. Efforts to extend the programme region-wide are also beginning to bear fruit, as the next set of publications in the Local History and Memoirs series could very well come from Thailand rather than Singapore.

REGIONAL PROGRAMMES

Southeast Asian Studies Program (SEASP)

This Program was established in December 1976 to support the research for, and the 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.

Now in their eighth year, the various writing projects of SEASP are at different stages of completion. The first to reach the Oxford University Press (which incidentally has agreed to publish all ten volumes emanating from the projects on history, and politics and government) are the volumes on Politics and Government. Publication of the first two volumes is expected in June and December 1984. The rest of the books should follow in due course.

As part of SEASP's continuing efforts to stimulate research on all the countries of Southeast Asia, contacts with Vietnamese historians were renewed in February 1982, and work on a volume on Vietnamese history is in progress, with the manuscript expected to be completed later in 1984.

With similar objectives in mind, SEASP has continued to explore possibilities of involving Burmese and Brunei scholars as well in its projects. It looks forward to positive developments here in time to come.

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

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

A number of proposals seeking association with, or assistance from the Program were received during the year. Of these, the following proposed studies have been granted funds: "Comparative Peasant Unrest in Southeast Asia" (Dr Leslie E. Bauzon,

Philippines); "Changes in Northern Thailand and the Shan States, 1886-1940" (Mrs Prakai Nontawasee, Thailand); "Beyond Resettlement: A Comparative Study of the Impact of Rural Resettlement Programmes in Southeast Asia" (Professor Tunku Shamsul Bahrin, Malaysia); "A Comparative Study of Bamboo Musical Ensembles and Selected Gong Ensembles in Java, Indonesia and in the Mountain Province, Philippines" (Mr Arsenio Nicolas, Indonesia), and "Comparative Study of Southeast Asian Novels" (Dr Nik Safiah Karim, Malaysia).

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

In addition to the first scholar, Dr Aye Kyaw of Burma, who arrived in Thailand in December 1982, and continued to teach at Payab College, Chiangmai, till the end of 1983, seven other Southeast Asian academics have been awarded the Teaching and Research Exchange Fellowships under this scheme. They are: Dr Virgilio Enriquez (Philippines), Dr Estrella Solidum (Philippines), Dr Ghulam-Sarwar Yousof (Malaysia), Dr Anchalee Singhanetra-Renard (Thailand), Dr Kuntowijoyo (Indonesia), Dr Harold Crouch (Malaysia), and Encik Azizan Abdul Razak (Malaysia). They will teach and research at the University of Malaya, Chulalongkorn University, University of the Philippines, Gadjah Mada University, University of the Philippines, University of the Philippines, and Mindanao State University respectively.

A management committee directs SEASP's operations under the chairmanship of Professor Sharom Ahmat of Universiti Sains Malaysia. The other members of the committee are Professor Chai-Anan Samudavanija of Chulalongkorn University, who is deputy chairman; Associate Professor Ernest Chew and Dr Ong Jin Hui both of the National University of Singapore; Professor Dr M.P. Tjondronegoro of Bogor Agricultural University; Dr Eddy

Masinambow of LEKNAS LIPI; Dr Pensri Duke of Chulalongkorn University; Dr Nik Safiah Karim of the University of Malaya; Dr Resil Mojares of the University of San Carlos; Professor Raul P. de Guzman of the University of the Philippines; and Professor K. S. Sandhu, Director of ISEAS (ex-officio). The Program's Co-ordinator is Dr Jesucita L. Sodusta.

Southeast Asian Cultural Research Programme (SEACURP)

Now in its third year, SEACURP aims at creating a greater awareness of the region's cultural heritage and at encouraging development strategies that would be in harmony with traditional values and ways of life.

The first project of SEACURP was to collect documented evidence of the traditional architecture of this region. This got off on a strong beginning when it was given custodianship of the Dorothy Pelzer Collection, which consists of 15,500 black-and-white photographs, 7,000 slides and six filing cabinet drawers of notes documenting Southeast Asian traditional architecture between 1962 and 1970.

SEACURP has since built up on this core substantially, adding another 8,000 slides and 500 black-and-white photographs, a good number having been duplicated from the collections of individuals and institutions. It has also built up a collection of journals, books, notes and photocopies of articles and documents pertaining to traditional architecture and Southeast Asian culture-groups.

The Programme's project director on traditional architecture is Datuk Lim Chong Keat, an architect in private practice, and who is making his contribution in an honorary capacity. He is assisted by Miss Ong Choo Suat, a Research Associate. Both have made study trips and organized meetings in which specialists have participated in a useful exchange of information and experience.

SEACURP hopes that the contacts it has made will lead to an ever widening circle of research and professional personnel who would be involved in collaborative projects so that all concerned can work towards evolving proper and appropriate strategies for cultural development in Southeast Asia.

ASEAN Economic Research Unit (AERU)

The Unit, established in 1979 in response to the need to develop at the Institute a capacity for planned incremental research on ASEAN economics, has progressed steadily and now has some twenty-five projects under way or at various stages of completion, with several more in the pipeline. Equally encouraging, they encompass all the priority areas for research recommended by the group of experts invited to the inauguration of the Unit in 1979: Investment, Industry, and Trade; Finance and Monetary Aspects; Food, Energy and Commodities; Transportation/ Shipping; and Political Factors in ASEAN Economic Co-operation.

Investment, Industry, and Trade

The largest number of AERU projects are within this broad heading, with those relating to ASEAN's economic relations with its main trading partners being the most prominent, including the following: ASEAN-EEC Economic Relations; ASEAN-Korea Economic Relations; ASEAN-Japan Economic Relations; ASEAN-New Zealand Economic Relations; and ASEAN-South Asia Economic Relations. Other studies that could join this cluster in the coming years could be those involving ASEAN and Canada, ASEAN and China, and ASEAN and the Middle East. In the meantime, funding has already been secured for the examination of "ASEAN-U.S. Economic Relations", and work is expected to commence within the next few months.

Problems of protectionism, specifically non-tariff barriers to expanding both intra-ASEAN and international trade, are also of considerable concern to AERU, and two studies relating to these issues are already in progress, one focusing on ASEAN and the other on Japan: "Non-Tariff Barriers to Expanding Intra-ASEAN Trade"; and "Non-Tariff Barriers to Expanding ASEAN-Japan Trade".

Interest in industrialization and investment too has seen the development of three projects: the first on the possible contributions of resource-based industrialization to the economic development of the member countries of ASEAN; the second on the

various options open towards the improvement of small and medium-scale business; and the last, the effects of foreign direct investment on the labour market.

Finance and Monetary Aspects

This is another expanding field in AERU's activities, with there being no less than six separate but linked projects in progress or completed during the year: "International Banking and its Regulation," "International Banking in ASEAN: Foreign Banking Activities in Singapore"; "ASEAN Foreign Exchange Markets"; "Foreign Exchange Aspects of ASEAN Capital Markets"; "The Jakarta Dollar Market"; and "Stabilization Policies in the ASEAN Countries".

Shipping

This too is a significant area of interest in the Unit, with three studies currently in progress — "Indonesian Shipping Policies", "ASEAN Fleet Expansion", and "ASEAN and Shipping Conferences" — and a fourth, "The Seafarer in Southeast Asia", to be launched shortly in co-operation with the Southeast Asian Project on Ocean Law, Policy and Management (SEAPOL) of Chulalongkorn University and the Ocean Studies Programme of Dalhousie University, Canada. Dr Chia Lin Sien, the co-ordinator of the Unit's work on shipping, is also exploring the possibility of a fifth project, on ASEAN ports, perhaps involving researchers from beyond ASEAN as well.

Food, Energy, and Commodities

The debate on food supply and food security continues unabated and unresolved, and several possible studies on some of the issues involved are being discussed at the Unit. In the meantime, the project on "Food Security and Food Self-Sufficiency in ASEAN" is nearing completion, with all the country reports now being with the co-ordinator of the project, Mr Francis Chan, to enable him to write his overall introduction and concluding remarks, prior to the publication of the main findings.

Energy and energy-related issues too represent a frontier for research in the region, and the Unit has three projects in progress: "The Structure of Energy Demand in ASEAN Countries"; "Renewable Energy Resources in ASEAN"; and the "Implications of China's Offshore Energy Exploration for ASEAN Development". There is also the possibility that another project on energy may be developed soon, this time in co-operation with the East-West Center of Hawaii.

The largest project relating to commodities in the Unit, and perhaps the region, is that entitled "ASEAN's Non-Renewable Resources". It envisages a number of studies on the nature and exploitation of the main non-renewable resources of the region, and will be followed on their completion by an overall comparative report on ASEAN and the potential for regional co-operation in minerals as exhaustible resources.

Political Factors in ASEAN Economic Co-operation

Involving political scientists drawn from the ASEAN countries, this project will consist of twelve separate but related studies that will attempt to elucidate the political ecology of the participating states (background variables), the actual institutional framework and bureaucratic structure set up at the regional level (institutional variables), and the actors directly involved in the regional organization, including their perceptions, attitudes, and socialization processes (process variables).

In keeping with Institute ethos, research quite naturally leads to publications, and manuscripts of publishable quality have now begun to flow quite steadily from the Unit. In fact, it is felt that this supply could now perhaps quite profitably support the establishment of a regular journal that would enable the Unit's research output to be more widely disseminated. This matter, together with the other publications of AERU, is more fully discussed in the section on Publications.

Among the funding agencies which have given support to the Unit's activities are the Ford Foundation, whose founding grant enabled the establishment of the Unit, as well as the continued

maintenance of its core staff; the Konrad Adenauer Foundation of the Federal Republic of Germany which too has made substantial contributions to studies on the political factors affecting regional economic co-operation, and ASEAN-EEC economic relations, as well as the sponsorship of Dr Hans Christoph Rieger's affiliation with AERU over a period of more than four years, thereby enabling the Unit to benefit from his experience and commitment to scholarship; the New Zealand Government and the United States Agency for International Development, which have generously provided funds for the award of fellowships to enable government-nominated ASEAN researchers to work at the Unit on ASEAN development and associated problems — with the latter agency also supporting the project on 'Small and Medium-scale Business Improvement'; the International Development Research Center (IDRC) for underwriting the studies on "Non-Tariff Barriers to Expanding ASEAN Trade", and "Shipping Conferences in ASEAN"; and finally, the Asia Foundation for funding the project on "ASEAN-U.S. Economic Relations", and meeting the costs of the publication of the proposed journal of the Unit, the *ASEAN Economic Bulletin*, and, together with the IDRC, the study on "Stabilization Policies in the ASEAN Countries".

AERU is grateful for all this support and looks forward to these agencies' and organizations' continued confidence in its work.

The staff and fellows attached to AERU are listed in Appendix III. Problems of recruiting and retaining suitably qualified staff to man the Unit persist, and this has to be urgently remedied by making the appointments at the Unit more attractive, especially in terms of subsidized housing, or an adequate rent allowance in lieu thereof, and the provision of adequate computer and related software and other facilities at the Unit. The absence of a proper core group of researchers could very well have seriously impaired the work and progress of the Unit during the year, if not for the co-operation of a number of scholars, who, though not physically present at or officially affiliated with the Institute, agreed to participate in and take responsibility for several of the Unit's projects, and if not for the flow of visitors, who, in spite of their own studies, graciously consented to tide the Unit over in its hour of need. This surely is not

the most effective way of developing the Unit, especially as it has the potential of evolving into a major research base on the economic and related issues affecting ASEAN's well-being and development.

Regional Strategic Studies Programme

Following preliminary informal discussions, a group of Southeast Asians came together in 1980 to design and establish a Regional Strategic Studies Programme (RSSP) to be based at the Institute under the overall charge of its Director, Professor K.S. Sandhu, with Dr Chai-Anan Samudavanija of Chulalongkorn University as the Programme Planner, Mr Lim Joo-Jock of ISEAS as Programme Co-ordinator, and Miss Vani Shanmugaratnam as Programme Research Associate. It was generally agreed that the initial focus of the Programme should, though not exclusively, be the socio-economic issues affecting regional security, with particular reference to the internal sources of instability in the various Southeast Asian countries. The selection of the first group of core areas for investigation under the Programme included the changing strategies and tactics of armed Marxist-Leninist and other (for example, separatist) movements in Southeast Asia; religious militancy and fundamentalism in the region; the 'coup' as a recurrent feature in Southeast Asia; and the ethnic minority tensions and demands in the region. It was planned, too, that the cluster of issues relating to each core area should be examined in a series of specific projects and studied as distinct phases, or projects, of the Programme. These projects would be spread over a period of time and would study the nature, bases, emergence and persistence of the various phenomena in each core area. The underlying assumption in all this research is that regional security cannot be attained until regional and national instability is eradicated.

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



Presentation of papers during the Workshop on Armed Separatist Movements in Southeast Asia.

The first project in this phase involved research into the problem of armed communism in non-communist Southeast Asia. It focused on the issues underlying communist party grievances, its political platforms, changes in strategies and tactics, change, if any, in ideological stance, attitudes towards foreign communist parties, and so forth. The drafts of the papers which were presented at a workshop in Singapore on 17-19 November 1982, stimulated considerable interest and discussion among the participants, who included academics as well as professionals from relevant government and related organizations. These papers and the summaries of the main discussions centred around each of them, together with the concluding comments, form the basis of the volume, *Armed Communist Movements in Southeast Asia*, which was also the inaugural number of the Programme's annual series, *Issues in Southeast Asian Security*.

The second project focused on the endemic problem of violent separatist movements in Southeast Asia. While not neglecting the link with ideology, it examined the following factors in some detail: ethnicity; language; religion; the economic basis for dissent, including all the implications of development; and external involvement, in particular the legacy of colonialism and the Japanese Occupation. For this purpose, a series of papers by researchers from both within and outside the region were discussed at a workshop in December 1983. As in the case of the Workshop on Armed Communism in Southeast Asia, those presenting the papers were joined by academics and government officials in order that a more thorough discussion and interaction could take place. All the papers and proceedings have been edited and are being published as the second number in the series, *Issues in Southeast Asian Security*.

The Regional Strategic Studies Programme has benefited immensely from the co-operation it has received from colleagues in the region and beyond, and from the financial support provided by the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations, in the form of two separate but linked grants. The Institute would like to record its appreciation of all the assistance and support received to date, and to express the wish that the various numbers of *Issues in Southeast Asian*

Security will circulate widely among all concerned with problems of stability and security in the region.

CONFERENCES, SEMINARS, AND WORKSHOPS

The Institute organized fourteen workshops and seminars within Singapore and a further nine outside the Republic — in Bangkok, Chiangmai, Jakarta, and Tokyo. All of them grew out of or were related to the Institute's ongoing research projects or interests. This also reflects the Institute's eschewing of organizing conferences or other colloquia unrelated to its current or projected research or professional programmes.

In chronological order, the more noteworthy of the year's seminars and workshops were:

- SEACURP Workshop on Identification of Tribal Groups with Distinctive Built Form, Chiangmai, 5-6 May 1983;
- NIRA-ISEAS Joint Seminar on Population Problems and Fertility in ASEAN Countries, Tokyo, 11-14 July 1983;
- Workshop on Resource-Based Industrialization in ASEAN, Singapore, 18-19 July 1983;
- Joint Workshop on ASEAN-Japan Industrial Co-operation, Singapore, 23-24 August 1983;
- Workshop on ASEAN-EEC Economic Relations, Bangkok, 26-28 October 1983; and
- Workshop on Armed Separatist Movements in Southeast Asia, Singapore, 7-9 December 1983.

SEACURP Workshop on Identification of Tribal Groups with Distinctive Built Form

The objectives of the Workshop were: (1) to survey the hill tribes of northern Thailand and confirm the particular hill tribes which have a distinctive built form; (2) to identify and define the morphology of each hill tribe's built form type; and (3) to evaluate the degree to which this built form is still traditional and whether the particular hill tribes are still building and maintaining their traditional built form.

In addition to Datuk Lim Chong Keat and Miss Ong Choo Suat, the participants at this Workshop included Dr Khoo Joo Ee, Curator of the Muzium Seni, University of Malaya; Dr Sanit Wongsprasert, a member of the research staff of the Tribal Research Centre, Chiangmai; and Dr Sumet Jumsai, who is both an archaeologist and a well-known architect in Bangkok.

The Workshop was preceded by a field trip which surveyed nine tribal villages representing some eight different tribal groups and subgroups. The conclusion at the end of the survey was that six out of the nine villages still retain traditional built form to a meaningful degree.

The survey also resulted in the collection of more than 1,200 slides and colour prints.

NIRA-ISEAS Joint Seminar on Population Problems and Fertility in ASEAN Countries

This meeting, organized by the Institute in association with the National Institute for Research Advancement (NIRA) of Japan, consisted of two separate but connected activities, with the first being a seminar, at which papers were presented by scholars from the ASEAN countries, with their Japanese counterparts being discussants, and the second, a joint NIRA-ISEAS research project planning forum involving potential participants from ASEAN and Japan.

The seminar, focusing on population trends and policies in Southeast Asia and the challenges posed by the ethnic and cultural diversities of the region's societies to national population planning programmes, attracted a large number of Japanese scholars and others interested in population and related matters. It was suggested that these types of discussions bringing Japanese and Southeast Asian researchers together, should be continued and expanded.

The project planning forum also successfully concluded its deliberations, which resulted in the formulation and launching of the project on the socio-economic correlates of mortality differentials in ASEAN and Japan.

Workshop on Resource-Based Industrialization in ASEAN

This Workshop was attended by the researchers involved in the Institute's project on "Resource-Based Industrialization in ASEAN" as well as others interested in the topic. Papers were presented by the individual researchers, highlighting the experiences of their specific countries, the changing role of resource-based industrialization in their respective country's development, and the scope for modification and expansion. These papers are now being edited for publication.

Joint Workshop on ASEAN-Japan Industrial Co-operation

This Workshop grew out of the research project on "ASEAN-Japan Industrial Co-operation", involving the Japan Institute for International Affairs (JIIA), ISEAS, and the ASEAN Secretariat. More than 25 persons participated in the deliberations, which were spread over three working days. Among the issues discussed were Relocation of Industries; Direct Investment and Joint-Ventures; Transfer of Technology and Skill Development; Development of Small and Medium-scale Industries; Role of the Private Sector in Spear-heading Implementation of Industrial Co-operation; and the Responsibilities of Governments to provide proper policy directions encouraging such co-operation.

In addition, the Workshop received and approved proposals for the next phase of the research on ASEAN-Japan Industrial Co-operation, recommending that its focus be on (a) Effective Mechanisms for the Enhancement of Technology and Skills in ASEAN and (b) Industrial Restructuring and Adjustments for Japan-ASEAN Investment and Trade Expansion.

Workshop on ASEAN-EEC Economic Relations

This was the third workshop arising from the Institute's ongoing research project on "ASEAN-EEC Economic Relations" — the first being held in Singapore in 1981 and the second, in Brussels in 1982. This third workshop was held in collaboration with the Institute of European Studies, Brussels, and with financial support

from the European Community (EC), which covered travel and related expenses of some of the participants.

As in the case of those held in Singapore and Brussels, this Workshop too attracted a large gathering of no less than 24 participants and 32 observers who met over three days. The discussions ranged from the relative importance of intra- and inter-industry trade in ASEAN-EC trade, and the co-ordination mechanism in EC trade policies towards advanced ASEAN suppliers of manufactures, to food grain aid and trade, and co-operation in trade in services between the EEC and ASEAN.

As in the case of the previous two meetings, the papers presented at this Workshop will be edited and published shortly.

Workshop on Armed Separatist Movements in Southeast Asia

As mentioned before, this was the second workshop of the Regional Strategic Studies Programme of the Institute, focusing on "Armed Separatist Movements in Southeast Asia" — the first being on "Armed Communist Movements in Southeast Asia". Centred on the endemic problem of violent separatist movements in the region, and while not neglecting the linkage with ideology, the following papers were discussed in some detail: "Culture, Separatism, and the Paradoxes of the Nation-State"; "The Factors Behind Armed Separatism: A Framework for Analysis"; "Constitutional and Political Bases of the Minority Insurrections in Burma"; "Insurgency in the Shan State"; "Muslim Separatism in Southern Thailand: Culture, Politics, Economics and Revolt"; "The Country In Between: The Problem of Malay-Muslim Separatism in Thailand and Its Transnational Implications"; "Culture, Politics, Economics and Revolt in Mindanao: The MNLF and the Politics of Separatism"; "The Future of the Armed Separatist Movement (MNLF) in Mindanao"; "The Country in Between: Displaced Filipinos in Sabah"; "Separatist Movements in Indonesia: The Acehese Experience"; and "National Integration in Indonesia: The Case of Irian Jaya".

Among the more than 35 participants were the academics and other scholars responsible for the various papers presented, as well

as some government officials, including three generals, from the region — all carefully selected to provide the Workshop with first-hand experience and practical perspectives. The presence of these generals and officials, and their willingness to engage in the vigorous exchanges that characterized the Workshop made the meeting all the more interesting and productive.

The papers and proceedings are now being processed for publication as a book, the second in the series, *Issues in Southeast Asian Security*.

Public Lecture on Prospects for the World Economy

This public lecture, given by Dr W.W. Rostow, Professor of Economics and History, University of Texas, and former Presidential Advisor to both the Kennedy and Johnson Administrations, was organized by the Institute in association with the Economic Society of Singapore, the Department of Economics and Statistics, National University of Singapore, and the United States Information Services. It was held at the auditorium of the Regional Language Centre, and was attended by nearly 200 senior civil servants, academics, bankers, industrialists and personnel from the mass media. After tracing the different stages of industrial development and change, Professor Rostow posited that with the present growth momentum of the developing nations, which were restructuring their economies, and rebuilding and modernizing old basic industries, the world economy was "on the verge of an economic boom shadowed by anxiety".

Occasional and In-House Seminars

A total of 51 Occasional and In-House Seminars were held during 1983/84.

The Occasional Seminars, usually held in the Seminar Room of the Institute, normally draw an audience of about thirty to fifty persons, including — in addition to the Institute's staff and fellows — civil servants, business executives, and academics. They constitute an integral part of the Institute's intellectual activities, and are held as and when appropriate throughout the year. They,



The Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Institute receiving a cheque for S\$75,000 from Mr Dorsey Dunn, Chairman and General Manager of Mobil Oil Singapore, being Mobil's donation to the Singapore Lecture Series.

inter-alia, bring the research staff and fellows of the Institute into contact with the larger public.

Attendance at the In-House Seminars, on the other hand, is generally limited to academics from the National University of Singapore and the Institute's own staff and fellows, as the primary objective of these seminars is to allow for the scholarly community to come together to discuss research problems and methodologies, and other similar matters of mutual interest, in a closed, informal small-group atmosphere, free from the distractions of a wider meeting. They are usually held at 1030 hours on Saturdays at the Institute.

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

THE SINGAPORE LECTURE

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

The aim of the Singapore Lecture is to provide the opportunity for distinguished statesmen, scholars, writers, and other eminent individuals, especially those in banking, commerce, international economics and finance, and philosophical, literary, and world and strategic affairs to visit Singapore. The presence of such prominent 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.

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

The 1981 Lecture was delivered by Dr Henry A. Kissinger, the former United States Secretary of State, on 30 October 1981, and the 1982 Lecture by HE Mr Giscard d'Estaing, the former President of the Republic of France on 2 December 1982, both under the chairmanship of the Second Deputy Prime Minister (Foreign Affairs), Mr S. Rajaratnam. HE Mr Helmut Schmidt, the former Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, delivered the 1983 Singapore Lecture on 10 November 1983, under the chairmanship of Mr S. Dhanabalan, the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Culture.

The topic of Mr Helmut Schmidt's Lecture was "The Soviet Union: Challenges and Responses as seen from the European Point of View", and, like its predecessors, it too attracted a capacity audience. The text of the Lecture, together with the discussion that followed, has been published in the same format as that of Professor Milton Friedman's *The Invisible Hand in Economics and Politics*, Dr Henry Kissinger's *American Foreign Policy: A Global View*, and HE Mr Giscard d'Estaing's *Peace and East-West Relations*.

PUBLICATIONS

The level of activity at the Publications Unit was maintained throughout the year, with increases both in the number of titles produced and in sales. However, if there is no increase in editorial staff, it is felt that the maximum level of output in book production has perhaps been reached, and the Unit may have to concentrate on the consolidation and the upgrading of the quality of book production. As a part of this effort, the Unit's aging manual IBM composer will have to be replaced by a newer electronic version.

Efforts to promote ISEAS publications have taken various forms: there have been arrangements whereby advertisements, in particular those promoting the Institute's journals, are exchanged with publishers of other academic journals; complimentary review copies of books have been sent to journals, newspapers, and other periodicals; a new more comprehensive catalogue, *Books on Southeast Asia*, has been produced, with title and author indices



HE Mr Helmut Schmidt being welcomed by the Director to the Institute on the occasion of Mr Schmidt's visit to Singapore to deliver the 1983 Singapore Lecture.



HE Mr Helmut Schmidt delivering the 1983 Singapore Lecture to a capacity audience.

and a complete index of all articles that have appeared in the journal, *Contemporary Southeast Asia*; fliers promoting individual titles have been produced in-house; and the mailing list for them expanded further. Participation in the following book exhibitions was yet another form of promoting the Institute's books and its research activities: Thai National Book Fair (April 1983), Indonesia International Book Fair (May 1983), Sixth Congress of Southeast Asian Librarians Book Exhibition (June 1983), Open Day, National University of Singapore (July 1983), Stanford-NUS Executive Programme (August 1983), Singapore Book Festival (September 1983), Association of Asian Studies Annual Conference and Book Exhibition, Washington, D.C. (March 1984), Singapore Publishing Trade Mission, Beijing and Xiamen, China (March 1984), as well as displays mounted at the various seminars and workshops held by the Institute. Unlike commercial, profit-oriented publishers, the Institute does not aim to attract the larger, more general, consumer market. The ISEAS publication programme acts as a service — to the scholarly community, as well as to the public sector, policy-makers, industrialists, and educationists. It is, therefore, all the more important that research grants incorporate an element to cover the cost of publishing the research findings to ensure that this relatively smaller yet extremely important market continues to have access to them.

As the Institute becomes better known both in the region and beyond, many more manuscripts are being received by the Publications Review Committee. This Committee examines each manuscript for its scholarly merits and practical contribution to knowledge, often consulting specialists in the various fields to review the manuscript on the Committee's behalf. The Committee is indebted to those who have contributed their time and expertise to assist in this way and hopes that it can continue to count on such support.

New Titles

During the year, thirty new titles were published, in addition to a total of six issues of the two journals *Contemporary Southeast Asia*

(a quarterly) and the *Southeast Asian Journal of Social Science* (published biannually).

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

Of the other new publications, nine were added to the Books/Monographs series. They were: Ruth-Inge Heinze, *Tham Khwan: How to Contain the Essence of Life*; Laurence K.L. Siaw, *Chinese Society in Rural Malaysia*; Janice Stargardt, *Satingpra I: The Environmental and Economic Archaeology of South Thailand*; Mukul G. Asher and Anne Booth, *Indirect Taxation in ASEAN*; Anwar Nasution, *Financial Institutions and Policies in Indonesia*; K.S. Sandhu and Paul Wheatley, *Melaka: The Transformation of a Malay Capital, c.1400-1980*; Estrella D. Solidum, *Bilateral Summity in ASEAN*; Chong Li Choy, *Multinational Business and National Development: Transfer of Managerial Knowhow to Singapore*; and Tan Koonlin, *The Swamp-Sago Industry in West Malaysia: A Study of the Sungei Batu Pahat Floodplain*.

The launching of the new series, Issues in Southeast Asian Security, saw its first number in the publication of *Armed Communist Movements in Southeast Asia*, edited by Lim Joo-Jock and Vani S.

The Occasional Papers series was augmented by five new titles: A. Mani, *Determinants of Educational Aspirations among Indonesian Youth*; Yuangrat Wedel, *The Thai Radicals and the Communist Party*; Wilfredo F. Arce, *Before the Secessionist Storm: Muslim-Christian Politics in Jolo, Sulu, Philippines, 1961-62*; Corrine Phuangkasem, *Thailand's Foreign Relations, 1964-80*; and Truong Buu Lam, *Resistance, Rebellion, Revolution: Popular Movements in Vietnamese History*.

The Research Notes and Discussions Papers series saw the addition of seven new titles: Walter Miklius and Younger Wu, *Effect of Liner Conferences on the Level and Structure of Ocean Freight Rates*; Richard A. O'Connor, *A Theory of Indigenous Southeast Asian Urbanism*; Saw Swee-Hock, *Population Projections for Singapore, 1980-2070*; Tan Sooi Beng, *Ko-tai: A New Form of*



Display of some of ISEAS publications at a recent conference.

Chinese Urban Street Theatre in Malaysia; Krirkkiat Phipatseritham and Kunio Yoshihara, *Business Groups in Thailand*; Robert O. Tilman, *The Enemy Beyond: External Threat Perceptions in the ASEAN Region*; Sumantoro, *MNCs and the Host Country: the Case of Indonesia*.

In the Lectures, Workshops, and Proceedings of International Conferences series, there were five new titles: Robert V. Roosa, *Economic Instability and Flexible Exchange Rates*; Giscard d'Estaing, *Peace and East-West Relations*; Sueo Sekiguchi, ed., *ASEAN-Japan Relations: Investment*; Narongchai Akrasanee, ed., *ASEAN-Japan Relations: Trade and Development*; Chng Meng Kng and R. Hirono, eds., *ASEAN-Japan Industrial Co-operation: An Overview*.

The Library Bulletin series saw the addition of two new titles: Muljanto Sumardi, compiler, *Islamic Education in Indonesia: A Bibliography*; and Ikuo Iwasaki, compiler, *Japan and Southeast Asia: A Bibliography of Historical, Economic and Political Relations*.

Contemporary Southeast Asia

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

Southeast Asian Journal of Social Science

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

Since introducing "special focus" issues to better address some of the specific interest areas, there have been two such issues: "Ethnicity in Southeast Asia" and "Ideology in Southeast Asia". The journal will also continue to improve and enlarge its section on "Ethnicity and Development News". It is hoped that this will better facilitate the exchange of information on ongoing research, and on reports, seminars, conferences, and recent publications relating to issues of ethnicity and development in the region.

ASEAN Economic Bulletin

As indicated earlier, it is felt that the flow of research manuscripts from the ASEAN Economic Research Unit has now reached the stage where they could be more effectively channelled into a regular avenue of publication, that is, one that would better ensure their wider circulation amongst the scholarly fraternity and the larger public and private sectors. At the same time, the proposed avenue could also serve the requirements of scholars outside the Institute, but with interest in ASEAN economics, and who are seeking a vehicle for the circulation of their research and discussions — that is, an outlet that is based in the region, and devoted not to the economics of individual ASEAN countries or Southeast Asia as a whole, but primarily to ASEAN economics and ASEAN-wide related issues; in short, a regular publication that would be both appropriately focused and compelling.

Accordingly, the Advisory Committee of the Unit has agreed to the launching of a journal, to be known as the *ASEAN Economic Bulletin*, with the inaugural issue being scheduled to appear in July 1984, and thereafter on a regular basis every November, March, and July.

To ensure proper production and control of the quality of materials to be included in it, the *Bulletin* will have a representative Regional Advisory Board and Editorial Committee, comprising senior economists drawn from the various countries of the region, as well as a group of International Corresponding Members, selected from among well-known and established economists in the regions and countries comprising ASEAN's main trading partners, such as Australasia, Canada, Europe, Japan, the Middle-East, and the United States of America.

While the overhead and other associated costs of publishing the *Bulletin* will be borne by the Institute itself, it is pleased to acknowledge with thanks the support of the Asia Foundation, which has agreed to provide a grant to cover the printing and related costs of the initial issues of the *Bulletin*. This should ensure the *Bulletin* getting off to a good start.

LIBRARY

The Library entered a period of unprecedented activity as it recovered from the setbacks described in the last report. It regained and improved in staff strength which made it possible to clear some long-standing backlog as well as bring some bibliographic projects to a successful conclusion.

It was fortunate to obtain the services of two additional Assistant Librarians on short-term contracts. Mrs Marion Southerwood has helped to clear a good part of the cataloguing backlog with special reference to European language material. Miss Judith Henchy, who studied Vietnamese in the School of Oriental and African Studies, has made a start on cataloguing the Vietnamese language material collected over the years. At the same time, Miss Urai Wuthiwigaikam from the Central Library, Chulalongkorn University, was attached to the Library for a four-month period of training. In the process she was able to catalogue the larger proportion of the Thai language material in the Library.

The Collection

While the Library was able to make a dent in its cataloguing backlog, the concentration on processing difficult material cannot be indicated by statistics. The figures below only show a normal rate of growth, and do not reveal the quality of the work done.

	<i>1983/84</i>
Books & Bound Periodicals (vols.)	51,450
Microfilms (reels)	7,570
Microfiches (reels)	91,360
Documents	5,340
Current serials (titles)	2,245

Together with the Library's slides and audio-recordings, the total collection comprises approximately 160,200 items. New subscriptions were placed for 45 periodicals.

The Library continued its dual policy of building on its collection on Southeast Asia on the one hand and strengthening its holdings in areas important to ISEAS research on the other. The need to keep up-to-date in both aspects has placed a strain on the Library's budget so that it is only able to keep up with current publications, with little in-depth development. Important purchases in the year include the acquisition of audio-cassettes for learning the Khmer, Lao and Thai languages, and microfilms in a series of documents on the *U.S. Armed Forces in Vietnam, 1954-1975*. Subscription to the Indonesian section of the Library of Congress Southeast Asian Microfiche Project was continued.

Regional Projects

The select cultural bibliography on "The Malay World of Southeast Asia" is in the last stages of compilation after many years of work. The manuscript is being finalized for submission to UNESCO as one of the projects of its Study of Southeast Asian Cultures. It aims at providing a literature guide to the culture and society of the peoples of Southeast Asia.



A section of the extensive collection of periodicals in the Library.

The library continues into its twelfth year as the Regional Microfilm Clearing-House on behalf of SARBICA and CONSAL. No. 17 of the *Southeast Asia Microfilms Newsletter* was published.

Bibliographical Projects

The bibliography on ASEAN is already in press and is expected to be published by June 1984. It is the Library's most ambitious project to date and has been in progress since the preliminary edition published in 1976 went out-of-print. The present volume incorporates entries in that edition and additional material substantively up to 1980, although significant recent publications have also been included. It comprises approximately 6,400 entries and includes items in the Indonesian, Malay, Thai, Vietnamese, Chinese, Japanese and the major Western languages. The bibliographical editing was an onerous task which was completed by Mrs Southerwood. Work will begin soon on the next volume which will bring the information on ASEAN up-to-date with recent developments.

Prof Muljanto Sumardi's bibliography on *Islamic Education in Indonesia* was published as Library Bulletin No. 13. Mr Ikuo Iwasaki's *Japan and Southeast Asia: A Bibliography of Historical, Economic and Political Relations* was issued as a joint publication of the Institute of Developing Economies of Tokyo and ISEAS, and has been distributed as Library Bulletin No. 14.

Projects in progress include "Malaysia, Singapore and Brunei Newspapers: an International Union List", compiled by Mrs Lim with the assistance of Mrs Southerwood. It will list the newspaper holdings, including microfilm holdings, of libraries, museums and archival institutions in the three countries as well as major overseas collections.

Preliminary work also began on a bibliography on Laos. The bibliography grew out of the research done by Dr William W. Sage, who is assisted by Miss Henchy.

The word processor purchased at the end of the last report year has helped to expedite work on these projects and on some in-house procedures. In the coming year, the Library will continue to search for ways of improving work routines with the view to

eventual conversion to automated processes. However, a great deal of research and planning will have to be undertaken, bearing in mind the special requirements of a Southeast Asian collection.

Because of the nature of the Library's collection — which requires a high percentage of original and foreign-language cataloguing — computerization presents special problems. Bibliographic data on such titles are unlikely to appear in the data bases to which SILAS (Singapore Integrated Library Automation System) will be subscribing and the library consequently is unlikely to benefit from shared cataloguing to the same extent as other libraries. As shared cataloguing is one of the main benefits of computerization, it is a factor that will need to be taken into consideration in the planning for automation.

ACCOMMODATION

It is vexing to time and again publicly plead the Institute's embarrassing predicament of losing, or failing to attract, staff considered particularly desirable, on account of the Institute, unlike its cognates, being unable to provide what its present and potential staff and fellows are most concerned with — that is, satisfactory subsidized living quarters, or adequate rent allowances in lieu thereof. This matter needs to be resolved, otherwise the Institute's progress is likely to be seriously hampered, if not actually impaired, as illustrated by the shortage of staff at the ASEAN Economic Research Unit, and the resignation of two staff members of the Institute, as well as by the plans of another two to leave shortly. Equally distressing has been the turning down of the Institute's offer of fellowships by a few successful candidates, and the withdrawal of others, all of whom we would very much have liked to have at the Institute. Their inability to accept the Institute's offers, much as they desired from a professional point, arose only because suitable accommodation would not be available, or otherwise accessible, to them and their families.

The foregoing only further underscores the general and growing feeling that provision of subsidized accommodation, comparable to at least that available to those joining the National University of Singapore, is essential. This is considered to be especially so as the

Institute does not normally make long-term or permanent research appointments, with its staff and fellows therefore being unable to plan any lasting commitments to, say, purchasing their own housing. Wider realization of this problem could even discourage potential staff and fellows from applying.

FINANCE

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

The Singapore Government's grant for the year was S\$3,442,900, and the total donations received were S\$2,132,522. The Institute is grateful for this assistance and would like to thank all those who have contributed so handsomely to its various programmes and activities.

The Institute also has an Endowment Fund, income from which is derived through interest earned on fixed deposits. This income supports the Institute's Research Fellowships programme, which is now internationally accepted as a credit to the Institute's commitment to promoting scholarship on and in the region. As at the end of the last financial year, the Endowment Fund stood at \$1,060,000. However, under the determined leadership of Mr Lee Hee Seng, the Deputy Chairman of the Board of Trustees and Chairman of the Institute's Fund-Raising Committee, this Endowment Fund has again begun to attract donations, albeit slowly. The Fund Raising Committee's low-key, personal approach is deliberate and is considered the best strategy in the light of the present fund-raising climate of Singapore, where potential donors are being wooed by so many suitors all hoping to catch their eye and support. To date, the Committee has brought the Endowment Fund to S\$1,160,000, an increase of S\$100,000 over the previous year, with the largest contributions coming from the Hong Leong

Foundation (S\$50,000), the Lien Foundation (S\$25,000), and the Shaw Foundation (\$25,000).

The Institute joins the Fund-Raising Committee in thanking all contributors to the Endowment Fund, and looks forward to their example being emulated by others who have the promotion of scholarship and knowledge on Singapore and the region at heart.

The complete list of donations to the Endowment Fund and the various programmes and activities of the Institute is given in Appendix VIII.

CONCLUSION

This year's report shares the optimism of its predecessors in that the Institute is steadily carving out a niche for itself as a significant and indispensable reservoir of research materials and expertise on the region. That this recognition and status has been achieved in no more than a decade and a half — and this too often under conditions of extreme stress, particularly with regard to access to suitable housing and adequate computer and related support services, is all the greater testimony of the indisputable potential of the Institute. It is, thus, all the more imperative that the Institute should now raise its sights and forthwith begin plans to realize its full possibilities. Given the necessary support, in addition to developing its research capabilities to the fullest, the Institute could very well — through internships and supervised and intense study and discussions (if necessary conducted in co-operation with other centres of specialized knowledge) — assist in the development of expertise among Singapore and other Southeast Asian civil servants, diplomats and others aspiring to specialize in Southeast Asian affairs, or those of the wider world, including Japan, the Soviet Union, China, Western Europe and the United States of America, areas of considerable import to the progress and well-being of Singapore and the region. In view of its progress and potentialities, and as time is of the essence, it would appear superfluous to stress that it would be a pity indeed if every effort is not made to maximize the unique opportunities that the Institute offers.

Board of Trustees

Chairman: Mr Justice A. P. Rajah

Deputy Chairman: Mr Lee Hee Seng

Members:
 Mr Ahmad bin Mohd Don
 Mr Chia Cheong Fook
 Assoc Prof Ernest Chew Chin Tiong
 Mr Goh Kim Leong
 Mr George B. Hargens
 Mr J.M. Jumabhoy
 Assoc Prof Lau Teik Soon
 Mr Lau Theng Siak
 Mr Lim Ho Kee
 Mr Ling Lee Hua
 Mr Roderick MacLean

Mr Moh Siew Meng
 Mr S. R. Nathan
 Professor Ooi Jin Bee
 Dr Ow Chin Hock
 Assoc Prof Philip Pillai
 Mr Tan Chuan Seng
 Assoc Prof Tham Seong Chee
 Mr Yoshinobu Yumoto (12.3.83 to 31.7.83)
 Mr Toshiya Oimatsu (w.e.f. 1.8.83)
 Professor K. S. Sandhu (ex-officio)

Secretary: Mr V. R. Grosse (retired w.e.f. 15.8.83)
 Mrs Y. L. Lee (w.e.f. 17.7.83)

Committees

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Professor K. S. Sandhu (Chairman)
 Mr Goh Kim Leong
 Mr J. M. Jumabhoy
 Associate Professor Lau Teik Soon
 Mr Lim Ho Kee

Mrs Lim Pui Huen
 Mr S. R. Nathan
 Associate Professor Philip Pillai
 Mrs Y. L. Lee

FUND-RAISING COMMITTEE

Mr Lee Hee Seng (Chairman)
 Mr Ahmad bin Mohd Don
 Mr George B. Hargens
 Mr Lim Ho Kee
 Mr Ling Lee Hua
 Mr Roderick MacLean
 Mr Toshiya Oimatsu
 Professor K. S. Sandhu (ex-officio)
 Mrs Y. L. Lee (Secretary)

INVESTMENT COMMITTEE

Mr Justice A.P. Rajah (Chairman)
 Mr Lau Theng Siak
 Mr Lee Hee Seng
 Mr Ling Lee Hua
 Mr Tan Chuan Seng
 Professor K. S. Sandhu (ex-officio)

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Dr Ow Chin Hock (Chairman)
 Mr Moh Siew Meng
 Professor Ooi Jin Bee

Professor K. S. Sandhu (ex-officio)
 Mrs Y. L. Lee (Secretary)

ISEAS Staff

Director:	—	Professor K. S. Sandhu, B.A. Hons. (Malaysia), M.A. (Brit. Col.), Ph.D. (London)
Executive Secretary:	—	Mr V.R. Grosse (left 15.8.83)
	—	Mrs Y.L. Lee, LLB. Hons. (Singapore)
Librarian:	—	Mrs Lim Pui Huen, B.A. (Malaya), F.L.A. (U.K.)
Senior Fellows:	—	Dr Huynh Kim Khanh, B.A. (Johns Hopkins), M.A. (Lehigh), Ph.D. (Berkeley) (left 3.9.83)
	—	Mr Lim Joo-Jock, B.A. Hons., M.A. (Malaya), Dip. Anthropol. (Cantab.), B. Litt. (Oxon.)
	—	Dr Ng Shui Meng, B.A. Hons. (S'pore), M.A. (Michigan), Ph.D. (Hawaii)
	—	Dr Sharon Siddique, B.A. (Montana), M.A. (S'pore), Ph.D. (Bielefeld)
Fellows:	—	Dr Hong Lysa, B.A. Hons. (S'pore), Ph.D. (Sydney)
	—	Dr Lim Hua Sing, B.A., M.A. (Hitotsubashi), Ph.D. (London)
	—	Dr A. Mani, B.A. Hons. (Malaya), M.Soc.Sci. (S'pore), Ph.D. (Wisconsin)
	—	Dr Tan Loong-Hoe, B.A. (Brandeis), Ed.D. (Harvard)
	—	Dr Pushpathavi Thambipillai, B.Soc.Sci. Hons., M.Soc.Sci. (Penang), M.A., Ph.D. (Hawaii)
Research Associates:	—	Mrs Yasmin Hussain Laopus, B.A.Hons. (Malaya); M.A. (East Carolina)
	—	Mr Kenneth George James, B.Soc.Sci.Hons. (Sains Malaysia), M.A. Econs. (Philippines)

- Assistant Librarians: — Miss Wan Lye Tim, B.Sc.Hons. (S'pore), A.L.A.
 — Miss Zaleha bte Tamby, B.Econs. (Malaya), A.L.A.
- Managing Editor: — Mrs Triena Ong, B.A., Dip.Ed. (Sydney)
- Editor: — Mrs Roselie Ang, Cert. Ed. (S'pore)
- Administrative Assistants: — Mr S.R. Silva, ASCA (U.K.), MSA (Malaysia)
 — Mr Gilbert Wong, B.A. (S'pore); MInstAM (Dip.) (U.K.)

ASEAN Economic Research Unit (AERU) Staff

- Co-ordinator/Head: — Dr Agustin Kintanar, Jr., B.A. Economics, *cum laude* (Philippines), M.A. (Chicago), Ph.D. (Yale)
- Adviser: — Dr Narongchai Akrasanee, B.Ec.Hons. (Aust), M.A., Ph.D. (Johns Hopkins)
- Adviser/Visiting Fellow: — Dr Hans Christoph Rieger, Dipl.rer.pol. (techn.). Dr.rer.pol. (Karlsruhe)
- Research Fellow: — Dr Ang Beng Wah, B.Sc. (Nanyang), Ph.D. (Cambridge)
- Research Associate: — Miss Ooi Guat Tin, B.A.Econs. (Wilkes, Penns.), M.A. International Affairs (Carleton)

Southeast Asian Studies Programe (SEASP)

- Co-ordinator: — Dr Jesucita Sodusta, B.S.E., M.A. (USC), Ph.D. (UCLA)

Southeast Asian Cultural Research Programme (SEACURP)

- Research Associate: — Miss Ong Choo Suat, B.A.Hons., Dip.Ed. (S'pore)

Regional Strategic Studies Programme

Research Associate: — Miss Vani Shanmugaratnam, B.Sc.Econs. (London), M.Sc.Econs. (London)

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

Research Assistant: — Miss Nirmala Sreikan Purushotam, B.A., B.Sci.Hons. (S'pore), M.A. (Tata ISS)

ISEAS RESEARCH FELLOWS

Name	Nationality	Title of Research Project
1. Dr Florian A. Alburo	Filipino	Special Transactions in Manufactured Exports
2. Dr Robert Chia Kay Guan	Malaysian	Banking Activities of Foreign Banks
3. Mr Abdullah Dahana	Indonesian	Sino-Malaysian Relations since 1949
4. Dr Suntaree Komin	Thai	The Psychology of Thai People: Its Value Systems and Behavioural Pattern.
5. Mr S.N. Masuri	Singaporean	Development of Malay Literature in Singapore
6. Dr Mong Hay Lao	Cambodian	The Collapse of Cambodia
7. Mrs Netnapis Nakavachara	Thai	Indians in Bangkok: Distribution and Characteristics
8. Dr Nazaruddin Sjamsuddin	Indonesian	The Republican Revolt: A Study of the Achehese Rebellion
9. Dr V. Setty Pendakur	Canadian	Secondary Transport in ASEAN Countries
10. Dr Basu D. Sharma	Nepalese	Growth and Employment Effects of Foreign Capital in Developing Asian Countries
11. Mr Thai Quang Trung	Vietnamese	The Vietnamese Communist Leadership Reinterpreted
12. Mr Tin Maung Maung Than	Burmese	Industrial Development in Burma, 1950-82
13. Dr Pushpathavi Thambipillai	Malaysian	The Role of Non-Governmental Organizations in ASEAN Co-operation

RESEARCH FELLOWS IN AUSTRALIAN/SOUTHEAST ASIAN RELATIONS

1. Mr G.L. Lockhart	Australian	The Origins of the People's Army of Vietnam
---------------------	------------	---

RESEARCH FELLOWS IN ASEAN AFFAIRS

Name	Nationality	Title of Research Project
1. Mr Ahmad D. Habir	Indonesian	Management Development in ASEAN: An Indonesian Perspective
2. Dr Sieh-Lee Mei Ling	Singaporean	Malaysian Cases in International Marketing

ISEAS/ASEAN ECONOMIC RESEARCH FELLOWS

1. Dr Sukanto Reksohadiprodjo	Indonesian	ASEAN's Non-Renewable Resources: Possibilities for Regional Co-operation
2. Dr Francisco Aclan	Filipino	Appropriate Farm Technologies in the ASEAN Region

STIFTUNG VOLKSWAGENWERK RESEARCH FELLOW IN SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES

1. Dr Wan Hashim bin Wan Teh	Malaysian	Traditional Industries in Malaysia
------------------------------	-----------	------------------------------------

STIFTUNG VOLKSWAGENWERK GERMAN FELLOWS IN SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES

1. Dr Jurgen Steiger	German	Renewable Energy Resources in ASEAN
2. Dr Arno Wohlgemuth	German	Modern Trends in the Conflict of Laws of the ASEAN Member States

FULBRIGHT-HAYS RESEARCH FELLOWS

1. Dr Raj Aggarwal	American	The Managerial and Operating Characteristics of Multinationals based in the United States versus those based in the Newly Industrialized Countries of Asia
2. Dr Hanna Papanek	American	Comparative Study in Singapore, Indonesia, and Malaysia, of Factors in Female Education and Labour Force Participation and their Effects on Income Distribution and Class

DISTINGUISHED FELLOW IN INTERNATIONAL BANKING AND FINANCE

Name	Nationality	Title of Research Project
1. Dr Ralph C. Bryant	American	International Banking and its Regulation

VISITING FELLOWS

1. Mr P. Arudsothy	Malaysian	Australia-ASEAN Economic Relations in the '70s: Trade, Aid and Investment
2. Dr Sally Borthwick	Australian	The History of Chinese Education in Singapore
3. Dr Coralie Bryant	American	Administration and Underdevelopment: Does Social Learning Offer New Hope?
4. Dr Mary R. Brooks	Canadian	Fleet Development in ASEAN Countries
5. Mr Raphael Chaponniere	French	Industrialization Process in ASEAN
6. Prof Hans Dieter Evers	German	Traders and Peasants in Southeast Asia
7. Dr Christine Inglis	Australian	Teaching and Teachers in Singapore
8. Dr Jeremy Hugh Kemp	British	A Comparative Analysis of Lowland Village Organization in Southeast Asia
9. Dr Thelma B. Kintanar	Filipina	Comparative Study of the Literature of the ASEAN Region
10. Dr A. C. Milner	Australian	Clash of Political Cultures in the Early Twentieth Century Malay Community
11. Mr Mikael R. Mitra	Swedish	Long-term Future Economic Developments in East and Southeastern Region
12. Dr Ow Chin Hock	Singaporean	The Role of the Government in Economic Development: The Singapore Experience
13. Prof Gerhard Schmitt-Rink	German	The Relative Importance of Intra- and Inter-Industry Trade in ASEAN-EEC Trade, 1970-82
14. Dr Arthur N. Waldron	American	American Diplomacy in East Asia, the 1920s

VISITING ASSOCIATES

Name	Nationality	Title of Research Project
1. Mrs Jean Bush Aden	American	Management Strategies in Indonesian State Enterprise
2. Mr Santi Bang-Or	Thai	Modern Service Sector Development
3. Mrs Chua Ser Koon	Singaporean	The Japanese Military Administration in Singapore — with Special Reference to its Cultural Policy, 1942-45
4. Miss Ulrike Heinen	German	The Contemporary Situation of the Overseas-Chinese in Brunei
5. Mr Jose Chan Martinez	Filipino	The Dimension of Professional Work in Singapore
6. Mr Gerardo Ma Abad Faigal	Filipino	ASEAN Co-operation in Non-Renewable Minerals: Copper
7. Mr Claro Laguilles Nieva	Filipino	The Copper Industry within ASEAN and the World to Some Extent
8. Miss Jayarani Payadarayan	Singaporean	The Nattukottai Chettiars: A Study of an Indian Minority Community in Singapore
9. Mr John Pomfret	American	International Relations — Southeast Asia
10. Mrs Margaret Sullivan	American	Southeast Asian Contemporary Values: What do Singaporeans Think is Important?
11. Mr Peter C. Wicks	Australian	(a) A Literary Biography of Sir Hugh Clifford (1866-1941) (b) A History of Education in West Malaysia and Singapore (1786-1909)

OCCASIONAL AND IN-HOUSE SEMINARS

Presenters (Date of Presentation)	Topics
Dr Ng Shui Meng (9.4.83)	— Vietnam Today: Some Observations
Prof Willy Kraus (13.4.83)	— German View of Southeast Asia
Dr Paul Wolfowitz (14.4.83)	— Informal Discussion
Dr Seow Eu Jin (23.4.83)	— In Search of Architecture in Malaya and Singapore
Mrs Popie Mohring (7.5.83)	— Theoretic Themes Exemplified in the Cross-Cultural Experience of Visiting Academics
Prof A.W. Stargardt (14.5.83)	— Some Thoughts on the Asian System of Powers
Dr Jim Warren (19.5.83)	— Rickshaw Coolie: Towards a People's History
Dr Leo Suryadinata (21.5.83)	— Indonesian Politics: Evolution or Involution
Mr Andrew Szende (28.5.83)	— Perceptions of News Flows in ASEAN
Dr Zawawi Ibrahim (31.5.83)	— Malay Peasants and Proletarian Consciousness: A Study of Articulation and the Contents of Class Ideological Practice
Prof Syed Waseem Ahmad (11.6.83)	— Monetary Financing and Inflation in Some ASEAN Economies
Dr David Wurfel (14.6.83)	— Succession Struggle in the Philippines
Prof Robert A. Scalapino (28.6.83)	— Changes in the Sino-Soviet-American Relationship
Dr Dwight Y. King (4.7.83)	— United States Development Aid for the Rural Poor in Indonesia
Ms Ooi Guat Tin (9.7.83)	— Non-Tariff Barriers to Expanding Intra-ASEAN Trade: A Report on an Ongoing Study
Prof Hans Indorf (23.7.83)	— The Armed Forces of Thailand: A Case of Multiple Uncertainties
Mr Thai Quang Trung (30.7.83)	— Factionalism and Internationalism: The Vietnamese Communist Leadership
Prof V. Setty Pendakur (6.8.83)	— Urban Transport in ASEAN
Dr Ralph Bryant (11.8.83)	— Offshore Banking: Alarmist Concerns and Genuine Issues

Presenters (Date of Presentation)	Topics
Dr Sharon Siddique (13.8.83)	— Approaches to the Study of Everyday Life in Contemporary Singapore
Prof Walt W. Rostow (18.8.83)	— Prospects for the World Economy
Dr Dagmar Hellmann (20.8.83)	— Modern Tamil Writing in Singapore
Datuk Lim Chong Keat (27.8.83)	— The Impact of Modernization on the Kampong House in Malaysia
Mr Ahmad D. Habir (10.9.83)	— Management Development in Indonesia
Dr Lorraine Corner (24.9.83)	— Rural Development in the Context of Structural Change: Malaysia 1957-70
Mr Chew Huat Hock (27.9.83)	— Coalition Politics in Penang
Prof Ralph C. Bryant (1.10.83)	— The Evolution of International Banking in Singapore and Hong Kong
Dr Robert Chia (8.10.83)	— The Global Debt and International Financial System
Dr Lim Hua Sing (15.10.83)	— Japanese Perspectives on Malaysia's 'Look East' Policy
Dr Frank Cibulka (22.10.83)	— Soviet Policy in North East Asia
Drs James Loing & Dr Basu D. Sharma (29.10.83)	— Multinationals, Industrial Development and Labour: Some Issues and Problems
Dr Anthony Reid (19.11.83)	— Pre-Colonial Southeast Asia — Economy and Material Culture
Dr Arno Wohlgemuth (26.11.83)	— Burmese Legal Pluralism: Buddhist Laws and Anglo-Indian Codes under a Socialist Constitution
Dr Basu Sharma (3.12.83)	— Aspects of Industrial Relations in ASEAN
Prof William A. Lovett (8.12.83)	— Reaganomics, Rescheduling Crisis and Alternative Solutions
Dr Koh Ai Tee (10.12.83)	— Exchange Crises in Small Economies: What Led to Exchange Controls?
Mr Tin Maung Maung Than (17.12.83)	— Recent Trends in Burma's Socio-Economic Development
Dr Agustin Kintanar, Jr (7.1.84)	— The Fiscal System of the Philippines under Martial Law (1972-81)
Dr Peter B. Kenen (13.1.84)	— A Comparison of Floating, Crawling and Pegged Exchange Rates
Prof Hans Dieter Evers (18.1.84)	— Bureaucratization in Southeast Asia: Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand, 1870-1980
Dr Mong Hay Lao (28.1.84)	— The Ethnic Vietnamese Civilians in Cambodia

Presenters**(Date of Presentation)**

Dr Jurgen Steiger (9.2.84)

Dr Nipant Chitasombat (11.2.84)

Mr Juan Heen Hoe (17.2.84)

Dr Hans Christoph Rieger (18.2.84)

Prof S.Y. Lee &

Dr Robert Chia (25.2.84)

Prof Gerhard Schmitt-Rink (3.3.84)

Dr Florian Albuero (10.3.84)

Dr Koh Tai Ann (17.3.84)

Dr Mary Brooks (24.3.84)

Dr Gregory Forth (31.3.84)

Topics

- Renewable Energy Sources in ASEAN
- Regional Co-operation in Ocean Management
- ASEAN Foreign Exchange Markets: A Comparative Study
- Basic Needs and All That: Some Comments on Strategies for Economic Development in Southeast Asia
- The Role of Government in the Financial System of Singapore
- ASEAN's Position in EC Import and Export Markets
- Special Transactions in Manufactured Exports: Some Global Magnitude
- Singapore Interpreted: Self, History, Fiction, Fact in Two "Singapore" Novels
- Canadian and United States Shipping Policy
- Comparative Issues in the Study of Indonesian Funerals

ISEAS TITLES IN PRINT

Books/Monographs

- Wilfredo Arce and Gabriel Alvarez, eds., *Population Change in Southeast Asia*, 1983. 512 pages. Hard cover S\$58/US\$29
- Mukul G. Asher and Anne Booth, *Indirect Taxation in ASEAN* (Singapore University Press), 1983. 242 pages. Hard cover S\$30/US\$15
- Chai-Anan Samudavanija, *The Thai Young Turks*, 1982. 118 pages. S\$19.50/US\$9.75
- Chan Heng Chee, *The Dynamics of One Party Dominance: The PAP at the Grass-roots* (Singapore University Press), 1976. 272 pages. S\$12/US\$6
- Peter S.J. Chen, Eddie C.Y. Kuo, and Betty Jamie Chung, *The Dilemma of Parenthood: A Study of the Value of Children in Singapore* (Maruzen Asia), 1982. 120 pages. S\$24/US\$12
- Chia Lin Sien and Colin MacAndrews, *Southeast Asian Seas: Frontiers for Development* (McGraw-Hill International Book Company), 1981. 375 pages. Hard cover S\$79.90/US\$31.95
- Chong Li Choy, *Multinational Business and National Development: Transfer of Managerial Knowhow to Singapore* (Maruzen Asia), 1983. 133 pages. S\$20/US\$10
- Betty Jamie Chung, Peter S.J. Chen, Eddie C.Y. Kuo, and Nirmala Purushotam, *The Dynamics of Child-Rearing Decisions: The Singapore Experience* (Maruzen Asia), 1981. 90 pages. S\$17.50/US\$8.75
- MacArthur F. Corsino, *A Communist Revolutionary Movement as an International State-Actor: The Case of the PKI-Aidit* (Maruzen Asia), 1982. 240 pages. S\$29/US\$14.50
- Hans-Dieter Evers, ed., *Modernization in Southeast Asia* (Oxford University Press), 1978. Second impression. 268 pages. S\$17.50/US\$8.75
- Ruth-Inge Heinze, *Tham Khwan: How to Contain the Essence of Life. A Socio-Psychological Comparison of a Thai Custom* (Singapore University Press), 1983. 172 pages. Hard cover S\$30/US\$15
- Chandran Jeshurun, *Malaysian Defence Policy: A Study in Parliamentary Attitudes 1963-1973* (Penerbit Universiti Malaya), 1980. 147 pages. S\$15/US\$7.50
- Sartono Kartodirdjo, *Protest Movements in Rural Java* (Oxford University Press), 1978. Second impression. 229 pages. S\$17.50/US\$8.75
- Huynh Kim Khanh, *Vietnamese Communism 1925-1945* (Cornell University Press), 1982. 384 pages. S\$77.50/US\$25
- F.K. Lehman, ed., *Military Rule in Burma Since 1962* (Maruzen Asia), 1981. 81 pages. S\$16/US\$8
- Lim Joo-Jock, *Geo-Strategy and the South China Sea Basin: Regional Balance, Maritime Issues, Future Patterns* (Singapore University Press), 1979. 126 pages. S\$14/US\$7

- R.S. Milne and Diane K. Mauzy, *Politics and Government in Malaysia* (Federal Publications), 1978. 405 pages. Hard cover S\$26.50/US\$13.25
- Mochtar and Asma M. Naim, *Bibliografi Minangkabau* (Singapore University Press), 1976. 222 pages. S\$24/US\$12
- Niels Mulder, *Mysticism and Everyday Life in Contemporary Java* (Singapore University Press), 1980. Second edition. 150 pages. S\$14/US\$7
- Anwar Nasution, *Financial Institutions and Policies in Indonesia*, 1983. 182 pages. Hard cover S\$36/US\$18
- William H. Newell, ed., *Japan in Asia 1942-1945* (Singapore University Press), 1981. 123 pages. S\$14/US\$7
- Ooi Jin Bee, *The Petroleum Resources of Indonesia* (Oxford University Press), 1982. 272 pages. Hard cover S\$42/US\$21
- Phiphat Tangsubkul, *ASEAN and the Law of the Sea*, 1982. 168 pages. S\$24/US\$12
- Manfred Pohl, ed., *JAPAN 1980/81: Politics and Economy* (Maruzen Asia), 1981. 302 pages. S\$35/US\$14
- Peter Polomka, *Ocean Politics in Southeast Asia*, 1978. 235 pages. S\$22/US\$11
- Pradumna B. Rana, *ASEAN Exchange Rates: Policies and Trade Effects*, 1981. 115 pages. S\$19.50/US\$9.75
- K.S. Sandhu and Paul Wheatley, eds., *Melaka: The Transformation of a Malay Capital c. 1400-1980*, Vols. 1 and 2, 1983. 1,599 pages. Hard cover S\$350/US\$175
- Soewito Santoso, *Indonesian Ramayana* (International Academy of Indian Culture), 1980. 3 vols. 856 pages. S\$162/US\$81
- Laurence K.L. Siaw, *Chinese Society in Rural Malaysia*, 1983. 197 pages. Hard cover S\$47/US\$23.50
- Corazon M. Siddayao, *The Offshore Petroleum Resources of Southeast Asia: Potential Conflict Situations and Related Economic Considerations* (Oxford University Press), 1980. Second impression. 205 pages. S\$25/US\$12.50
- Corazon M. Siddayao, *The Supply of Petroleum Reserves in Southeast Asia: Economic Implications of Evolving Property Rights Arrangements* (Oxford University Press), 1980. 240 pages. Hard cover S\$35/US\$17.50
- S.B.D. de Silva, *The Political Economy of Underdevelopment* (Routledge & Kegan Paul), 1982. 672 pages. Hard cover S\$118/US\$59
- Estrella D. Solidum, *Bilateral Summitry in ASEAN* (Foreign Service Institute, Manila), 1983. 43 pages. S\$10/US\$5
- Janice Stargardt, *Satingpra I: The Environmental and Economic Archaeology of South Thailand* (British Archaeological Reports), 1983. 370 pages. S\$58/US\$29
- Somboon Suksamran, *Buddhism and Politics in Thailand: A Study of Socio-Political Change and Political Activism of the Thai Sangha*, 1982. 192 pages. S\$25/US\$12.50
- Leo Suryadinata, *Political Thinking of the Indonesian Chinese 1900-1977: A Sourcebook* (Singapore University Press), 1979. 251 pages. Hard cover S\$30/US\$15
- Leo Suryadinata, *Political Thinking of the Indonesian Chinese 1900-1977: A Sourcebook* (Singapore University Press), 1979. 251 pages. Hard cover S\$30/US\$15
- Tan Koonlin, *The Swamp-Sago Industry in West Malaysia: A Study of the Sungei Batu Pahat Floodplain*, 1983. 174 pages. S\$19/US\$9.50

Carl A. Trocki, *Prince of Pirates: The Temenggongs and the Development of Johor and Singapore, 1784-1885* (Singapore University Press), 1979. 251 pages. Hard cover S\$25/US\$12.50

Harold E. Wilson, *Social Engineering in Singapore: Educational Policies and Social Change, 1819-1972* (Singapore University Press), 1978. 310 pages. S\$20/US\$10

O.W. Wolters, *History, Culture, and Region in Southeast Asian Perspectives*, 1982. 136 pages. S\$25/US\$12.50

Yeo Kim Wah, *The Politics of Decentralization: Colonial Controversy in Malaya 1920-1929* (Oxford University Press), 1982. 412 pages. Hard cover S\$46/US\$23

Kunio Yoshihara, *Foreign Investment and Domestic Response* (Eastern Universities Press), 1976. 263 pages. S\$15/US\$7.50

Issues in Southeast Asian Security

Lim Joo-Jock and Vani S., eds., *Armed Communist Movements in Southeast Asia* (Gower), 1983. 204 pages. S\$44/US\$22

Field Reports series

Lee Ting Hui, *The Communist Organization in Singapore: Its Techniques of Manpower Mobilization and Management, 1948-66*, no. 12, 1976. 151 pages. S\$10/US\$5

Ng Shui Meng, *The Population of Indochina: Some Preliminary Observations*, no 7, 1974. 126 pages. S\$7/US\$3.50

Occasional Papers series

Wilfredo Arce, *Before the Secessionist Storm: Muslim-Christian Politics in Jolo, Sulu, Philippines, 1961-62*, no. 73 (Maruzen Asia), 1983. 121 pages. S\$21/US\$10.50

Chee Peng Lim and Lee Poh Ping, *The Role of Japanese Direct Investment in Malaysia*, no. 60, 1979. 87 pages. S\$9/US\$4.50

Chong Li Choy, *Open Self-Reliant Regionalism: Power for ASEAN's Development*, no. 65, 1981. 88 pages. S\$12.50/US\$5

Robert G. Cooper, *Patterns of Work Organization in a Situation of Agricultural Transition and Their Implications for Development Plans in Hmong Opium Producing Villages in Northern Thailand*, no. 62, 1980. 28 pages. S\$7/US\$3.50

Clive T. Edwards, *Restructuring Australian Industry: Is Freer Trade the Only Answer?*, no. 51, 1978. 37 pages. S\$4/US\$2

J.L.S. Girling, *The Bureaucratic Polity in Modernizing Societies* (Maruzen Asia), no. 64, 1981. 56 pages. S\$9/US\$4.50

Kramol Tongdhamachart, *Toward a Political Party Theory in Thai Perspective*, no. 68 (Maruzen Asia), 1982. 54 pages. S\$10/US\$5

Loh Kok Wah, *The Politics of Chinese Unity in Malaysia: Reform and Conflict in the Malaysian Chinese Association 1971-73*, no. 70 (Maruzen Asia), 1982. 112 pages. S\$19/US\$9.50

A. Mani, *Determinants of Educational Aspirations among Indonesian Youth*, no. 71 (Maruzen Asia), 1983. 51 pages. S\$12/US\$6

Paiboon Suthasupa, *Thai Government's Role in Meeting the Basic Human Need for Food*, no. 67. (Maruzen Asia), 1982. 88 pages. S\$15/US\$7.50

Corinne Phuangkasem, *Thailand's Foreign Relations 1964-80*, no. 74, 1984. 46 pages. S\$12/US\$7

Ibrahim Saad, *Competing Identities in a Plural Society: The Case of Peninsular Malaysia*, no. 63, 1980. 48 pages. S\$8/US\$4

Michael T. Skully, *ASEAN Regional Financial Co-operation: Developments in Banking and Finance*, no. 56, 1979. 78 pages. S\$8/US\$4

Tan Loong-Hoe, *Malnutrition, Health Resources and Education in Peninsular Malaysia*, no. 69 (Maruzen Asia), 1982, 132 pages. S\$21/US\$10.50

Truong Buu Lam, *New Lamps for Old: The Transformation of the Vietnamese Administrative Elite*, no. 66 (Maruzen Asia), 1982. 72 pages. S\$14.90/US\$7.45

Truong Buu Lam, *Resistance, Rebellion, Revolution: Popular Movements in Vietnamese History*, no. 75, 1984. 54 pages. S\$13/US\$7.50

Yuangrat Wedel, *The Thai Radicals and the Communist Party*, no. 72 (Maruzen Asia), 1983. 87 pages. S\$16/US\$8

David Y.H. Wu, *Traditional Chinese Concepts of Food and Medicine in Singapore*, no. 55, 1979. 31 pages. S\$4/US\$2

Research Notes and Discussions Papers series

Amelia B. Alfonso, Leda L. Layo and Rodolfo A. Bulatao, *Culture and Fertility: The Case of the Philippines*, no. 20, 1980. 67 pages. S\$9.50/US\$4.75

Sritua Arief, *A Test of Leser's Model of Household Consumption Expenditure in Malaysia and Singapore*, no. 23, 1980. 35 pages. S\$7.50/US\$3.75

Nor Laily Aziz et al., *Culture and Fertility: The Case of Malaysia*, no. 19, 1980. 92 pages. S\$12.50/US\$6.25

Chang Chen-Tung, Ong Jin Hui, and Peter S. J. Chen, *Culture and Fertility: The Case of Singapore*, no. 21, 1980. 95 pages. S\$12.50/US\$6.25

Harold Crouch, *Malaysia's 1982 General Election*, no. 34, 1982. 80 pages. S\$7/US\$3.50

B.A. Hamzah, *Oil and Economic Development Issues in Brunei*, no. 14, 1980. 31 pages. S\$7.50/US\$3.75

Kirrkkiat Phipatseritham and Kunio Yoshihara, *Business Groups in Thailand*, no. 41, 1983. 38 pages. S\$5.80/US\$3.20

Lee Yong Leng, *The Razor's Edge: Boundaries and Boundary Disputes in Southeast Asia*, no. 15, 1980. 29 pages. S\$7.50/US\$3.75

Joachim Matthes, *Interactionism in Sociology: Theoretical Basis and Methodological Implications*, no. 29, 1982. 40 pages. S\$7.50/US\$3.75

Walter Miklius and Younger Wu, *Effect of Liner Conferences on the Level and Structure of Ocean Freight Rates*, no. 35, 1983. 39 pages. S\$4.60/US\$2.30

Anton van Naerssen, *Location Factors and Linkages at the Industrial Estates of Malacca Town*, no. 16, 1980. 31 pages. S\$7.50/US\$3.75

Mohd Nor bin Ngah, *Kitab Jawi: Islamic Thought of the Malay Muslim Scholars*, no. 33, 1982. 64 pages. S\$7/US\$3.50

- Nguyen The Anh, *The Withering Days of the Nguyen Dynasty*, no. 7, 1978. 33 pages. S\$4/US\$2
- Richard A. O'Connor, *A Theory of Indigenous Southeast Asian Urbanism*, no. 38, 1983. 132 pages. S\$12/US\$6
- Ooi Guat Tin, *The ASEAN Preferential Trading Arrangements (PTA): An Analysis of Potential Effects on Intra-ASEAN Trade*, no. 26, 1981. 34 pages. S\$7.50/US\$3.75
- Paiboon Suthasupa, Viboon Rattanapanone, and Sompong Shevasung, *Protein Food Production in Thailand: An Evaluation of a Project in Two Lamphun Villages*, no. 37, 1982. 99 pages. S\$12/US\$6
- Michael G. Peletz, *Social History and Evolution in the Interrelationship of Adat and Islam in Rembau, Negeri Sembilan*, no. 27, 1981. 59 pages. S\$9.50/US\$4.75
- Pradumna B. Rana, *Exchange Rate Risk Under Generalized Floating: Eight Asian Countries*, no. 17, 1980. 20 pages. S\$5/US\$2.50
- Saw Swee-Hock, *Estimation of Interstate Migration in Peninsular Malaysia, 1947-1970*, no. 24, 1980. 34 pages. S\$7.50/US\$3.75
- Saw Swee-Hock, *Population Projections for Singapore 1980-2070*, no. 39, 1983. 31 pages. S\$4.50/US\$3
- Somboon Suksamran, *Political Patronage and Control Over the Sangha*, no. 28, 1981. 57 pages. S\$9.50/US\$4.75
- Suchart Prasithratsint, Likhit Dhiravegin and Chavalit Siripirom, *Culture and Fertility: The Case of Thailand*, no. 22, 1980. 68 pages. S\$9.50/US\$4.75
- Sumantoro, *MNCs and the Host Country: The Case of Indonesia*, no. 45, 1984, 102 pages. S\$9/US\$4.80
- Parsudi Suparlan and Hananto Sigit, *Culture and Fertility: The Case of Indonesia*, no. 18, 1980. 41 pages. S\$7.50/US\$3.75
- Leo Suryadinata, *Political Parties and the 1982 General Election in Indonesia*, no. 36, 1982. 88 pages. S\$8/US\$4
- Gerald Tan, *Trade Liberalization in ASEAN: An Empirical Study of the Preferential Trading Arrangements*, no. 32, 1982. 112 pages. S\$9/US\$4.50
- Tan Loong-Hoe, *The State and Economic Distribution in Peninsular Malaysia: Toward an Alternative Theoretical Approach*, no. 31, 1982. 108 pages. S\$8/US\$4
- Tan Sooi Beng, *Ko-tai: A New Form of Chinese Urban Street Theatre in Malaysia*, no. 40, 1984. 69 pages. S\$8/US\$4.50
- Robert O. Tilman, *The Enemy Beyond: External Threat Perceptions in the ASEAN Region*, no. 42, 1984. 51 pages. S\$7/US\$4
- H.E. Wilson, *The Klang Strikes of 1941: Labour and Capital in Colonial Malaya*, no. 25, 1981. 39 pages. S\$7.50/US\$3.75
- Aleth Yenko, *Exchange Rate Regimes of ASEAN Countries: A Critical Evaluation*, no. 30, 1982. 43 pages. S\$7.50/US\$3.75
- Trends in Southeast Asia**
- M. Rajaretnam, ed., *Trends in the Philippines II: Proceedings and Background Paper* (Singapore University Press), 1978. 186 pages. S\$12/US\$6

Seah Chee Meow, ed., *Trends in Singapore: Proceedings and Background Paper* (Singapore University Press), 1975. 151 pages. S\$6/US\$3

Somporn Sangchai and Lim Joo-Jock, eds., *Trends in Thailand II: Proceedings with Background and Commentary Paper* (Singapore University Press), 1976. 164 pages. S\$12/US\$6

Leo Suryadinata and Sharon Siddique, eds., *Trends in Indonesia II: Proceedings and Background Paper* (Singapore University Press), 1981. 165 pages. S\$15/US\$7.50

Lectures, Workshops, and Proceedings of International Conferences

Chia Siow Yue, ed., *ASEAN Economic Co-operation: ASEAN Economic Research Unit Workshop Proceedings*, 1980. 164 pages. S\$20.50/US\$10.25

M. K. Chng and R. Hirono, eds., *ASEAN-Japan Industrial Co-operation: An Overview*, 1984. 144 pages. S\$26/US\$14

Francis T. Christy, ed., *Law of the Sea: Problems of Conflict and Management of Fisheries in Southeast Asia*, 1980. 68 pages. S\$10/US\$5

Giscard d'Estaing, *Peace and East-West Relations*, Singapore Lecture, 1983. 33 pages. S\$10/US\$5

Milton Friedman, *The Invisible Hand in Economics and Politics*, Inaugural Singapore Lecture, 1981. 34 pages. S\$10/US\$5

Khien Theeravit and MacAlister Brown, eds., *Indochina and Problems of Security and Stability in Southeast Asia*, 1981. 228 pages. S\$20/US\$10

Henry Kissinger, *American Foreign Policy: A Global View*, Singapore Lecture, 1982. 46 pages. S\$10/US\$5

Joyce E. Larson, ed., *New Foundations for Asian and Pacific Security*, 1980. 255 pages. S\$30/US\$15

Lee Soo Ann, ed., *Economic Relations Between West Asia and Southeast Asia*, 1978. 256 pages. S\$26/US\$13

Michael Leifer, *Conflict and Regional Order in South-East Asia* (Adelphi Papers, no. 162), 1980. 39 pages. S\$10/US\$5

Lim Joo-Jock and Christine Tan, eds., *Southeast Asian Perceptions of Foreign Assistance*, 1977. 185 pages. S\$18/US\$9

Narongchai Akrasanee, ed., *ASEAN-Japan Relations: Trade and Development*, 1983. 191 pages. S\$30/US\$15

Narongchai Akrasanee and Hans Christoph Rieger, eds., *ASEAN-EEC Economic Relations*, 1982. 396 pages. S\$28/US\$14

Regional Security Developments and Stability in Southeast Asia, 1980. 60 pages. S\$10/US\$5

Robert V. Roosa, *Economic Instability and Flexible Exchange Rates*, 1983. 37 pages. S\$10/US\$5

Sueo Sekiguchi, ed., *ASEAN-Japan Relations: Investment*, 1983. 274 pages. S\$32/US\$16

Arun Senkuttuvan, ed., *Proceedings of a Conference on MNCs and ASEAN Development in the 1980s*, 1981. 216 pages. S\$29.50/US\$14.75

Tunku Shamsul Bahrin, Chandran Jeshurun, and A. Terry Rambo, eds., *A Colloquium on Southeast Asian Studies*, 1981. 319 pages. S\$35/US\$17.50

Lloyd R. Vasey and George J. Viksnins, eds., *The Economic and Political Growth Pattern of Asia-Pacific*, 1977. 270 pages. S\$20/US\$10

Current Issues Seminar series

Mohamed Ariff, *Malaysia and ASEAN Economic Cooperation*, no. 9, 1981. 177 pages. S\$22.50/US\$11.25

Narongchai Akrasanee, *Thailand and ASEAN Economic Cooperation*, no. 12, 1981. 169 pages. S\$21.50/US\$10.75

Corazon M. Siddayao, ed., *ASEAN and the Multinational Corporations*, no. 7, 1978. 196 pages. S\$19/US\$9.50

Southeast Asian Perspectives

Chatthip Nartsupha and Suthy Prasartset, eds., *Socio-economic Institutions and Cultural Change in Siam, 1851-1910: A Documentary Survey*, 1977. 86 pages. S\$8/US\$4

Local History and Memoirs

Tom Eames Hughes, *Tangled Worlds: The Story of Maria Hertogh*, no. 1, 1980. 64 pages. S\$10/US\$5

Sharon Siddique and Nirmala Puru Shotam, *Singapore's Little India: Past, Present, and Future*, 1982. 192 pages. S\$25/US\$12.50

Yap Pheng Geck, *Scholar, Banker, Gentleman Soldier* (Times Books International), 1982. 132 pages. S\$7.50/US\$3.75

Library Bulletins

Ikuo Iwasaki, compiler, *Japan and Southeast Asia: A Bibliography of Historical, Economic and Political Relations* (Institute of Developing Economies, Tokyo), no. 14, 1983. 176 pages. S\$21.70/US\$7

Muljanto Sumardi, compiler, *Islamic Education in Indonesia: A Bibliography*, no. 13, 1983. 133 pages. S\$15/US\$7.50

Ng Shui Meng, compiler, *Demographic Materials on the Khmer Republic, Laos and Vietnam*, no. 8, 1974. 54 pages. S\$5/US\$2.50

Zaleha Tamby, compiler, *Cambodia: A Bibliography*, no. 12, 1982. 72 pages. S\$11/US\$5.50

Annual Review

Southeast Asian Affairs 1975 (FEP International), 1975. 256 pages. S\$30/US\$15

Southeast Asian Affairs 1976 (FEP International), 1976. 486 pages. S\$30/US\$15

Southeast Asian Affairs 1977 (FEP International), 1977. 339 pages. S\$30/US\$15

Southeast Asian Affairs 1979 (Heinemann Asia), 1979. 364 pages. S\$37.50/US\$18.75

Southeast Asian Affairs 1980 (Heinemann Asia), 1980. 367 pages. S\$37.50/US\$18.75

Southeast Asian Affairs 1981 (Heinemann Asia), 1981. 408 pages. S\$37.50/US\$18.75

Southeast Asian Affairs 1982 (Heinemann Asia), 1982. 408 pages. S\$39.75/US\$19.85

Southeast Asian Affairs 1983 (Gower), 1983. 324 pages. S\$45/US\$22.50

INSTITUTE OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES

DONATIONS AND GRANTS RECEIVED
DURING THE PERIOD 1 APRIL 1983 TO 31 MARCH 1984

List of Donors	Donations/ Grants S\$
1. Arthur Anderson & Co	1,250.00
2. Australian High Commission	70,262.50
3. International Development Research Centre	85,357.61
4. Invitees to 1983 Singapore Lecture	63,611.00
5. Kajima Foundation	15,870.00
6. Konrad Adenauer Foundation	246,413.99
7. Lee Foundation	80,000.00
8. Mobil Oil Singapore Pte Ltd	75,000.00
9. Monetary Authority of Singapore	25,000.00
10. National Institute for Research Advancement	97,278.38
11. Stiftung Volkswagenwerk	362,454.57
12. The ASEAN Secretariat	88,534.70
13. The Asia Foundation	10,700.00
14. The Australian National University	8,421.20
15. The Ford Foundation	686,239.38
16. The Toyota Foundation	66,782.68
17. U.S. Agency for International Development	147,225.70
18. United States Information Services	2,120.00
	<u>2,132,521.71</u>

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

AUDITORS' REPORT

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

- (1) the accompanying statement of assets and liabilities and statement of income and expenditure, together with the notes thereon, are properly drawn up so as to present fairly, on the basis of the accounting policies stated in Note 1, the assets and liabilities arising from cash transactions of the Institute as at 31 March 1984, and its income and expenditure for the year ended on that date;
- (2) proper accounting and other records including a fixed assets register have been kept,
- (3) the receipts, expenditure and investments of the monies and the acquisitions and disposals of assets by the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies during the year have been in accordance with the provisions of the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies Act, 1968.

Singapore, 7 May 1984



GOH, TAN & CO.
Public Accountants, Singapore.

**INSTITUTE OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES
STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 31 MARCH 1984**

LIABILITIES AND FUNDS	Note	1984 \$	1983 \$	ASSETS	1984 \$	1983 \$
GENERAL OPERATING FUND	2	232,998	135,809	CASH		
ENDOWMENT FUND	3	1,160,000	1,060,000	In hand	1,500	1,000
RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP	4	394,240	563,850	At banks	384,243	428,212
FUNDS FOR SPECIFIC PROJECTS	5	2,884,756	2,452,168		385,743	429,212
FUNDS FOR SPECIAL PROJECTS	6	2,595,111	1,971,007	FIXED DEPOSITS WITH BANKS	6,923,900	5,800,000
OTHER CREDIT BALANCES		48,577	45,929	SUNDRY DEPOSITS	7,117	4,111
DEVELOPMENT FUND	8	1,078	1,078			
COUNTERPART FUNDS FOR PROGRAMMES	7	—	3,482			
		7,316,760	6,233,323		7,316,760	6,233,323

The annexed notes form an integral part of and should be read
in conjunction with these accounts
(With Goh, Tan & Co. report dated 7 May 1984)


.....
CHAIRMAN


.....
DIRECTOR


.....
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

INSTITUTE OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES
STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1984

		1984	1983			1984	1983
EXPENDITURE	Note	\$	\$	INCOME	Note	\$	\$
General Operating Fund		3,225,650	2,881,742	Grant from Government		3,392,900	2,868,600
Counterpart Funds for new programmes	7	53,482	44,425	Surplus on publication account		26,079	22,758
Specific Projects		1,440,449	1,276,916	Interest from deposits		2,023	4,466
Special Projects	6	14,597	2,200				
Research Fellowships		271,630	140,319				
Development Fund	8	—	54,522				
		<u>5,005,808</u>	<u>4,400,124</u>			<u>3,421,002</u>	<u>2,895,824</u>
 EXCESS (DEFICIT) OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE				 DEVELOPMENT FUNDS			
General Operating Fund	2	195,352	14,082	Grant from Government		—	55,600
Counterpart Funds for new programmes		(3,482)	2,975	COUNTERPART FUNDS FOR NEW PROGRAMMES			
Specific Projects	5	795,183	382,854	Grant from Government	7	50,000	47,400
Special Projects		261,509	269,252	ENDOWMENT FUND			
Research Fellowships		(169,610)	47,386	Interest from fixed deposits	3	75,177	134,243
Development Fund	8	—	1,078	FUNDS FOR SPECIFIC PROJECTS			
		1,078,952	717,627	Donations		2,132,522	1,542,664
		<u>6,084,760</u>	<u>5,117,751</u>	OTHER FUNDS			
				Interest from deposits		406,059	442,020
		<u>6,084,760</u>	<u>5,117,751</u>			<u>6,084,760</u>	<u>5,117,751</u>

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

(With Goh, Tan & Co. report dated 7 May 1984)

**INSTITUTE OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES
NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS, 31 MARCH 1984**

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a. Basis of Accounting

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

b. Capital Expenditure

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

2. GENERAL OPERATING FUND

	1984	1983
	\$	\$
Balance as at 1 April	135,809	121,727
Add: Excess of income over expenditure	195,352	14,082
	331,161	135,809
Less: Cost of new vehicle	98,163	—
Balance as at 31 March	232,998	135,809

3. ENDOWMENT FUND

	1984	1983
	\$	\$
Balance as at 1 April	1,060,000	980,000
Add: Donations toward Endowment Fund	100,000	80,000
Interest received during the year	75,177	134,243
	1,235,177	1,194,243
Less: Transfer of interest received to Research Fellowships (Note 4)	75,177	134,243
Balance as at 31 March	1,160,000	1,060,000

4. RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS

	1984	1983
	\$	\$
Balance as at 1 April	563,850	516,464
Add: Transfer from Endowment Fund — Interest from fixed deposits (Note 3)	75,177	134,243
Interest from deposits	26,843	53,462
	<u>665,870</u>	<u>704,169</u>
Less: Expenditure during the year	271,630	140,319
Balance as at 31 March	<u><u>394,240</u></u>	<u><u>563,850</u></u>

5. FUNDS FOR SPECIFIC PROJECTS

	1984	1983
	\$	\$
Balance as at 1 April	2,452,168	2,552,010
Add: Excess of income over expenditure	795,183	382,854
	<u>3,247,351</u>	<u>2,934,864</u>
Less: Transfer to Funds for Special Projects (Note 6)	362,595	482,696
Balance as at 31 March	<u><u>2,884,756</u></u>	<u><u>2,452,168</u></u>

6. FUNDS FOR SPECIAL PROJECTS

	1984	1983
	\$	\$
Balance as at 1 April	1,971,007	1,197,559
Add: Transfer from Funds for Specific Projects (Note 5)	362,595	482,696
Interest from deposits	276,106	271,452
Recoupment of cost of 2 photocopying machines	—	21,500
	<u>2,609,708</u>	<u>1,973,207</u>
Less: Expenditure during the year	14,597	2,200
Balance as at 31 March	<u><u>2,595,111</u></u>	<u><u>1,971,007</u></u>

7. COUNTERPART FUNDS FOR NEW PROGRAMMES

	1984	1983
	\$	\$
Balance as at 1 April	3,482	507
Government grant received	<u>50,000</u>	<u>47,400</u>
	53,482	47,907
Less: Expenditure during the year	<u>53,482</u>	<u>44,425</u>
Balance as at 31 March	<u>—</u>	<u>3,482</u>

8. DEVELOPMENT FUND

	1984	1983
	\$	\$
Balance as at 1 April	1,078	—
Government grant received	<u>—</u>	<u>55,600</u>
	1,078	55,600
Less: Expenditure during the year	<u>—</u>	<u>54,522</u>
Balance as at 31 March	<u>1,078</u>	<u>1,078</u>

INSTITUTE OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES
STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1984

	1984 Expenditure \$	1983 Expenditure \$
GENERAL OPERATING FUND		
Expenditure on Manpower	1,602,791	1,373,068
Rental	1,254,000	1,174,992
Library Acquisitions	149,797	149,797
Purchase of Furniture and Equipment	47,898	58,481
Conferences, Workshops, Seminars, etc.	24,969	14,125
Maintenance of Equipment and Premises	21,996	11,470
Telephones and Telegrams	19,500	16,343
Research Expenses	18,638	19,993
Maintenance of Motor Vehicles	14,499	13,748
Medical Benefits	11,806	7,280
Regional Advisory Council	10,693	—
Binding of Books	8,000	7,999
Printing	6,999	6,998
Library Stationery	5,800	5,800
Advertising	5,400	1,785
Stationery	5,190	4,991
Postage	4,599	4,592
Insurance	3,421	3,496
Entertainment Expenses	3,000	3,000
Audit Fee	2,700	1,653
Other Supplies and Materials	1,983	797
Travelling Expenses	1,971	1,334
Total	<u>3,225,650</u>	<u>2,881,742</u>