

The background of the cover features several thick, teal-colored geometric shapes. These include vertical bars of varying heights, horizontal bars, and L-shaped blocks. The shapes are arranged in a way that creates a sense of depth and structure, with some bars appearing to be in front of others. The overall aesthetic is minimalist and modern.

# **ANNUAL REPORT 1984-85**

**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-one-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.*



*Ratu Sir Kamisese K. T. Mara, Prime Minister of Fiji, visiting the Institute on 6 July 1984 on the occasion of the meeting in Singapore of the Board of Governors, East-West Center, Hawaii.*

# Institute of Southeast Asian Studies Annual Report

1 April 1984 — 31 March 1985

## INTRODUCTION

Research at the Institute attempts to illuminate for the enquiring scholar, policy-maker, or businessman the political, strategic, economic, and social conditions in the region. This is critical for Singapore and ASEAN. For their continued political and economic well-being, it is important that they should not only tap opportunities within their borders and the surrounding areas, but also attract others with an interest in the region to keep abreast with developments in Southeast Asia and its hinterland.

Furthermore, the Institute differs from other bodies in that its focus is entirely those problems that impinge on Southeast Asia; as such it is not distracted from this concentration and the sifting of new ideas and current analyses by other work demands or interests. In this sense, the Institute is unique and is the only established organization of its kind in the region. With its credentials the Institute has the potential to become a centre of excellence and a base for scholarship and advanced, high quality research on and *in* Southeast Asia. It has already made a good beginning in this direction, as is indicated by the growing number of regional and international scholars utilizing its facilities; the variety of research projects and programmes that are being undertaken; and the interest being shown in its work by established centres of scholarship in America, Australia, Europe, and Japan. These developments, together with some of the forthcoming plans of the Institute, are discussed more fully in the Report that follows.

## BOARD OF TRUSTEES

A new Board of Trustees assumed office in November 1984; upon the expiry of the previous Board's term of service. The present Board comprises a mix of 'new' and 'old' faces. Mr Justice P. Coomaraswamy, formerly Speaker of the Singapore Parliament and Singapore's Ambassador to Washington, D.C. and currently a judge of the Supreme Court, was appointed as the new Chairman while Mr Lee Hee Seng, Managing Director, Overseas Union Bank Limited, was reappointed as the Deputy Chairman.

The Institute would like to express its appreciation to the outgoing members of the Board, and especially to the longest-serving Chairman, Mr Justice A.P. Rajah, for their vigorous support and valuable contributions during their term of office, and at the same time, welcome the incoming Board. The Institute looks forward very much to continued, healthy growth under the guidance of the new Board of Trustees. In welcoming the new Board and bidding farewell to its predecessor, it is always our hope that former members of the Board will continue to maintain warm and active connections with the Institute, irrespective of where they may be.

A complete list of the present Board of Trustees is provided in Appendix I.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Executive Committee, under the chairmanship of the Director,

who is the Chief Administrative Officer of the Institute, oversees the day-to-day operations of the Institute.

With the change in the Board of Trustees, a new Executive Committee too was appointed in November 1984, following the completion of the previous Committee's three-year term of office. Confidence in the members of the previous Executive Committee, together with the willingness of several of them to serve another term, saw a majority of members of the outgoing Committee being reappointed for another term. Among the new members are Mr Chia Cheong Fook (Ministry of Foreign Affairs) and Dr Teh Kok Peng (Monetary Authority of Singapore).

Similar changes took place in several other committees as well, including the Fund-Raising Committee, Investment Committee, and the Audit Committee, the functions of which are respectively, the raising of funds for the Institute's Endowment Fund; the management of the investment of the Endowment Fund; and the recommendations for the appointment of auditors, and a review of the scope and results of the audit, together with an examination of the adequacy of the Institute's accounting, financial, and operating controls.

A full list of the members of these Committees, and those of the Executive Committee, is provided in Appendix II.

### **REGIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL**

The Regional Advisory Council was established in 1982 and its inaugural members are: Professor Edgardo Angara, 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, Head, Office of Educational and Cultural Research and Development, Department of Education and Culture, and Former Dean, Faculty of Letters, University of Indonesia, Jakarta (Professor of Sociology and Social History); Professor Lim Pin, Vice-Chancellor, National University of Singapore (Professor of Medicine); Professor Kasem Suwanagul, 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 has neither administrative responsibilities nor an executive role, but instead meets once a year for informal discussions to suggest avenues for further improving the work of the Institute, especially in terms of more productive collaboration with universities within and outside the region. The experience and expertise of these senior academics have been of special value to the Institute, and are all the more welcome, particularly in terms of links and communications between their respective universities and the Institute, and with regard to joint research projects involving researchers from several institutions.

### **STAFF**

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

As in the past, a number of staff changes took place this year as well.

Among those who left are three Fellows — Dr A. Mani, Dr Hong Lysa, and Dr Lim Hua Sing — who joined the National University of Singapore. Another Fellow, Dr Pushpa Thambipillai, left the Institute for a Fellowship at the East-West Center.

New appointees at the Institute include Dr Ng Chee Yuen and Dr Kenneth James, who joined the Institute's research staff as Fellows, Ms Shanti Nair and Messrs K.U. Menon, Reza Namazie, and Ananda Rajah as Research Associates, Ms Judith Henchy as Assistant Librarian, and Ms Pauline Khng as Editor in the Publications Unit.

A list of the Institute's regular staff is given in Appendix III, which also lists other research personnel involved in the activities of the ASEAN Economic Research Unit (AERU), the Southeast Asian Studies Program (SEASP), the 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 this Report.

In addition to their normal responsibilities and duties at the Institute, the staff continued to participate actively in various professional programmes and meetings. For instance, Senior Fellow Dr Sharon Siddique, gave lectures at the National University of Singapore, Housing and Development Board, National Museum, Civil Service Institute, and the Singapore Command and Staff College, while Mr Lim Joo-Jock, Senior Fellow, provided an overview of political and military developments in the Asia-Pacific region and its implications for Singapore, at the Commander's Call, Paya Lebar Airport. Mr Lim was also invited to the symposium on "Regional Power Balances in the Asia-Pacific Region" held in Honolulu, on 21-22 February; to the conference on "Stability, Development, and Security in East and Southeast Asia" on 12-14 November 1984 at Port Dickson, Malaysia; and to the Regional Meeting of the Centre for International and Strategic Studies (CSIS), at Bali in September 1984. Another Fellow, Dr Lim Hua Sing, gave a talk on "Small and Medium-Size Enterprises in Japan" at the Singapore Chinese Chamber of Commerce and Industry on 29 September 1984, while the Director of the Institute, Professor K.S. Sandhu, participated in several meetings, discussions, and conferences, including the Asian Dialogue Oiso Conference, Oiso, Japan, on 29 June-1 July 1984; the conference on "The United States and Japan in a Changing Southeast Asia", in Hakone, Japan, on 2-4 July 1984; the ASEAN-U.S. Business Council Fourth Plenary Meeting in Bangkok on 19-21 July 1984; the workshop on "Economic Change and National Security in ASEAN Countries" in Bangkok, on 23-25 August 1984; the conference on "Stability, Development, and Security in East and Southeast Asia", in Port Dickson, Malaysia, on 12-24 November 1984; and the International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) Meeting of the Steering Committee on Regional Security, in London, on 21-22 February 1985.

The Executive Secretary, Mrs Y.L. Lee, attended the Consultative Meeting of Regional and Sub-regional Institutions on "Intellectual Co-operation between Developing Countries in Asia" on 20-23

November 1984 in Bangkok on behalf of the Institute.

Mrs Triena Ong, Managing Editor, in turn represented the Institute on the Singapore Book Publishers Association's Scholarly Publishers Council and Book Exporters Council. She is also President of the Singapore Society of Editors and her colleague, Mrs Roselie Ang, is Treasurer. The Librarian, Mrs Patricia Lim Pui Huen, in addition to attending professional library meetings in Australia and Thailand, saw her term as Chairman of the Library Associations of Malaysia and Singapore's joint Sub-Committee on Microforms (SCOM) to its successful completion. At the same time, she continued serving as the ISEAS representative on the Library Association's Joint Committee on Bibliographical and Library Co-operation (BILCO). She is also Chairman of the Library Association of Singapore's Task Force for Librarians in the Information Age (TALIA), whilst her colleague, Ms Zaleha Tamby, is a member of the committee of the Yayasan Mendaki Home Library and Reading Project.

It should, however, be stressed that much of the foregoing has been managed in the face of less than optimal working conditions and terms of service, including — at least as far as the research staff is concerned — access to adequate subsidized housing and proper career prospects, particularly for those interested in making a long-term commitment to scholarship and research, involving as these do, expertise which can only be acquired over several years of effort and training. And this at a time when other centres for research in the region are beginning to embark on programmes to attract scholars with offers of better facilities and terms, including free or subsidized housing. In view of this, there is now a danger that the new element of competition being posed by other research centres will have an effect on the Institute's efforts to attract scholars. In short, if the Institute is to develop effectively and is to prevent further dissipation of energies and opportunities, having to make do with what comes to hand, it should have the necessary facilities and suitable conditions of service.

## RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS

As a part of its efforts to promote research and knowledge on the

region, the Institute awards a number of Research Fellowships each year. These Fellowships, quite distinct from research staff appointments, normally range from three months to a year in duration, and include the following:

- ISEAS Research Fellowships;
- Research Fellowship in Australian-Southeast Asian Relations;
- Research Fellowships in ASEAN Affairs;
- ISEAS/ASEAN Economic Research Fellowships;
- Stiftung Volkswagenwerk Fellowships for German Scholars and for nationals of Southeast Asian countries; and the
- Distinguished Fellowship in International Banking and Finance.

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

Two other awards — the Fulbright-Hays Research Grants for Southeast Asian Studies and the one for Journalism, funded by the United States Information Agency (USIA) through the American Council for International Exchange of Scholars — are also tenable at the Institute.

The Institute is deeply appreciative of all the support it has received from the various organizations and governments involved in making the foregoing fellowships and grants possible, and looks forward to the continuance of this most welcome association and co-operation.

### **ISEAS Research Fellowships**

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

research, and wish to utilize appropriate library and other facilities for their work.

Almost every Southeast Asian country was represented among the successful candidates during 1983/84. They included in alphabetical order: Dr Florian Alburo (Philippines); Dr Ang Beng Wah (Malaysia); Dr Cheu Hock Tong (Malaysia); Dr Chieu Ngu Vu (Vietnam); Dr Robert Chia Kay Guan (Malaysia); Dr Suntaree Komin (Thailand); Dr Chou Norindr (Laos); Dr Mong Hay Lao (Kampuchea); Mr S.N. Masuri (Singapore); Dr Abdul Salam bin Babji (Malaysia); Dr Shamsul Amri Baharuddin (Malaysia); Mr Thai Quang Trung (Vietnam); Mr Tin Maung Maung Than (Burma); and Dr Diana Wong Ing Boh (Malaysia).

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

### **Research Fellowship in Australian-Southeast Asian Relations**

Established in 1974, and supported by an annual grant from the Federal Government of Australia, this fellowship has over the years become a permanent feature of the Institute's programme of research awards. The fellowship is offered annually to nationals or permanent residents of Australia who wish to work on any appropriate topic relating to Australian-Southeast Asian relations. The current recipient of this fellowship is Dr Ross Robinson. Dr Robinson is developing a monograph on "ASEAN Ports: The High Price of Nationalism?" which will address issues such as: Have soft loans from international agencies and bilateral sources and an expansionary economic climate led to an economically irrational pattern of port investments? And will national legislation and regulatory frameworks create, knowingly or otherwise, economic irrationalities on a grand scale? Or are these several national ports "legitimate" tools for national development strategies?

### **Research Fellowships in ASEAN Affairs**

Funded by a grant from the New Zealand Government these fellowships are now in their seventh year of operation. Two fellowships are



awarded each year on a rotational basis to applicants who are nationals of ASEAN countries to undertake research on any topic pertaining to developmental and associated problems of and in ASEAN.

The recipients of this year's awards are Dr Lam Lai Sing of Singapore and Dr Abdul Salam bin Babji of Malaysia. Dr Lam's research is focused on "The Modernization of China's Agriculture and Its Implications for ASEAN", while that of Dr Abdul Salam bin Babji is on "Nutritional Evaluation and the Use of Food Additives in the Manufacture of Locally Processed Meat Products".

### **ISEAS/ASEAN Economic Research Fellowships**

Established in 1979, these fellowships are supported by a grant from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and are also specifically meant for work on ASEAN by nationals of the ASEAN countries, in such areas as food and energy, resources, and rural development.

Up to five fellowships can be awarded in any one year to candidates nominated by the respective ASEAN countries, with one award being available for each country, that is, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand. (Brunei is not included in these fellowship awards as it became a member of ASEAN only in January 1984.)

The fellowships for 1984/85 were awarded to Dr Francisco Aclan, Dr Arun Balasubramaniam, Dr Cheah Hock Beng, Dr Ir Deddy Muchtadi MS, and Dr Yao Saochou.

### **Stiftung Volkswagenwerk Research Fellowship in Southeast Asian Studies**

Funded by the Kuratorium of the Stiftung Volkswagenwerk, this fellowship aims at assisting Southeast Asian scholars interested in problems of rural development and modernization, the dynamics and ramifications of urbanization and city life, and the nature of foreign investment and its role in Southeast Asia.

The latest award — the fifth in the series — was made to Dr Wan Hashim bin Wan Teh of the Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, to enable him to complete his study on "Traditional Industries in Malaysia".

As this fellowship was intended to last for only five years, and as there are adequate opportunities for Southeast Asians to pursue their interests at the Institute under other fellowship arrangements, the Stiftung Volkswagenwerk Research Fellowship in Southeast Asian Studies is deemed to have served its purpose and accordingly will not be continued beyond the present award. Instead, the goodwill and resources at the Stiftung Volkswagenwerk will be utilized for the pioneering, and development of other activities. This in fact is precisely what is being done, in the sense that the Stiftung Volkswagenwerk has approved financial support for a new programme, "Southeast Asian Communities and Community Networks", described more fully below.

### **Stiftung Volkswagenwerk Southeast Asian Fellowships for German Scholars**

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

The number of awards made in any one year depends on the quality of applications received and the amount of financial support required by the candidates eventually selected. In practice, however, there are no more than two awards a year.

The current recipient is Dr Ulrich Mai of Bielefeld University. His proposed research is on "Peasant Peddlers and Professionals: Subsistence Trade in a Small-Town Market of North Sulawesi".

### **Distinguished Fellowship in International Banking and Finance**

Provided from an endowment by the Singapore entrepreneur, Mr Khoo Teck Puat, this fellowship gives an opportunity for established scholars, influential senior international banking and finance personnel, and other highly qualified individuals to pursue research at the Institute in international banking and finance. In addition to publications

resulting from their research, the presence of such fellows will give Singaporeans and other Southeast Asians, especially the younger academics, executives, and civil servants, firsthand contact with and exposure to individuals in the forefront of knowledge in international banking and finance.

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

The response to this fellowship has been encouraging and awards have been made to: (1) Dr Ralph H. Bryant, Senior Fellow, Brookings Institution, Washington, D.C., to complete a book on international banking and its regulation; (2) Dr Ronald Findlay, Ragnar Nurske Professor of Economics, Columbia University, to work on a paper on "Trade and Development: Theory and Asian Experience"; (3) Dr Herbert G. Grubel, Professor of Economics, Simon Fraser University, Vancouver, Canada, to initiate a study of monetary policy and price stability in Singapore; and (4) Dr Ian Giddy, of the Graduate School of Business Administration, New York University, to look into Singapore as an international capital market.

While Dr Bryant and Dr Findlay have completed their stay at the Institute, Dr Giddy and Dr Grubel are expected to arrive in August and September this year respectively.

### **Fulbright-Hays Research Grants**

#### *Southeast Asian Studies*

Two grants, each of approximately three to six months in duration, are available annually to American citizens with Ph.D. qualifications,

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

This year's grants were received by Dr W. Timothy Austin and Dr Lawrence T. Farley. Dr Austin, Associate Professor of Sociology at the Montana State University, is making a study of "Crime Prevention and Police-Community Relations in a Rapidly Developing and Modernizing Society: The Singapore Prototype", which aims to explore the nature of crime prevention in Singapore. Dr Farley is from the Department of History, Political Science, and Economics, of Lock Haven University, Pennsylvania, and his interest is in "Task Expansion in ASEAN: Structural Growth Patterns in a Regional Organization".

#### *Journalism*

This is another, but separate, award from the United States Information Agency, under the Fulbright-Hays Grants tenable at the Institute. The award offers practicing journalists from the United States the opportunity to spend three to four months in the region, conducting research and broadening their expertise in Southeast Asian or ASEAN political, economic, or security affairs.

The Fulbright-Hays Grants are administered by the American Council for International Exchange of Scholars, and all applications for them should be directed to the Council's offices at 11 Dupont Circle in Washington, D.C.

### **VISITING FELLOWSHIPS AND ASSOCIATESHIPS**

This programme enables both foreign scholars and Southeast Asians to visit and work at the Institute for periods of time convenient to

them. The Visiting Fellowships and Associateships do not carry any direct financial assistance, but, *inter-alia*, allow the fellows and associates to share in the community life of the Institute, as well as to have access to the Library and other facilities, and some office space, as available.

The Institute continues to receive a large number of applications for Visiting Fellowships and Associateships from scholars from as far afield as Sweden, Canada, Chile, and Tasmania. Lately an increasing number of Southeast Asian academics too have begun to spend part of their sabbaticals at the Institute as Visiting Fellows. The Institute welcomes this trend and looks forward to the greater interaction which such a trend promises.

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

## RESEARCH

The number and range of research projects and programmes at the Institute have grown steadily over the years, enabling the Institute to both consolidate past gains and expand into new areas, especially with regard to ASEAN.

### ASEAN and Regional Studies

With the growing significance of ASEAN and interest in regionalism generally, it is not surprising that ASEAN or Southeast Asia as a whole should become one of the main focuses of the Institute's research activities. The establishment in 1979 of the ASEAN Economic Research Unit, and the Regional Strategic Studies Programme in 1981, the progress of which is described in the section that follows, has given added impetus to this trend and a number of studies are under way, including those of Dr Ang Beng Wah, Dr Cheah Hock Beng, Dr Lawrence T. Farley, Dr Ronald Findlay, Dr Lam Lai Sing, and Dr Friedrich W.Y. Wu.

Dr Ang Beng Wah's monograph-length study of "ASEAN Energy Demand: Trends and Structural Change" deals with the different aspects of energy use in the individual ASEAN countries, and the

various economic and energy policies adopted by them for reducing the cost of energy and for long-term energy planning. Based on information and data collected over a number of years, Dr Ang's analysis promises to be one of the most comprehensive carried out so far on ASEAN energy demand.

Dr Cheah's project on "U.S.-Japan Economic Competition and Its Implications for Singapore" is concerned with the causes and consequences of the "strained", acrimonious state of economic relationship between the United States and Japan, and the options available to small city-states like Singapore.

In his review of "Task Expansion in ASEAN: Structural Growth Patterns in a Regional Organization" Dr Farley plans to trace a set of evolving attitudes towards organizations in general and also towards international organizations in particular. Within this, ASEAN is likely to be an anomaly. (Indeed some commentators have cautioned against hanging the label of "organization" on it at all.) From here, Dr Farley hopes to go on to show that, seeking to avoid the manifest failure of many post-World War II international organizations, ASEAN may in fact have become a proving ground for innovative organizational concepts.

Dr Ronald Findlay's investigations of "Trade and Development: Theory and Asian Experience" concentrates on the linkages between international trade and investment, and on economic development, within some alternative theoretical frameworks and in relation to the Asian experience of the last two decades.

Dr Lam Lai Sing looks at the "Modernization of China's Agriculture and Its Implications for ASEAN". In Dr Lam's opinion, agriculture claims strategic priority in China's modernization programme and is now developing from the traditional, completely or partially self-supporting economy into one that is a modern, large-scale undertaking. In studying this transformation, Dr Lam will be particularly interested in the factors that may determine success or failure in China's goal of accelerating agricultural and industrial output by the year 2000, and in the results of this modernization process and their possible implications for ASEAN.

In his "China's Accession to the Asian Development Bank? Implications for ASEAN", Dr Wu explores ASEAN's perceptions of

and reactions to the issue of Beijing's membership of the Asian Development Bank (ADB), as well as China's future borrowing options, as a member of the ADB, and the possible impact of China's membership on the Bank's future allocation of funds and on ASEAN's future external financing needs and borrowing options.

Four other studies, though much larger in scale than any of the foregoing, are also of relevance here. They are: "Muslim Society, Higher Education and Development in Southeast Asia", "Socio-Economic Correlates of Mortality Differentials in ASEAN and Japan", "Ethnicity and Development: The Study of Indians in Southeast Asia", and "Trade, Protectionism and Industrial Adjustment".

The project on "Muslim Society, Higher Education and Development in Southeast Asia" is the third in a series of studies on Islam in Southeast Asia supported by the Konrad Adenauer Foundation of the Federal Republic of Germany. It is co-ordinated by Datuk Professor Sharom Ahmat, Deputy Vice-Chancellor, Universiti Sains Malaysia, and will involve more than a dozen researchers from Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand, who will complete separate but related analyses of tertiary education and facilities, and of other institutions of higher learning in their respective countries in the context of "Muslim Society and Development". These papers were presented at a workshop on 28-30 March 1985 in Singapore, attended not only by the researchers, but also specially invited scholars, including those from Brunei, to allow for a wider-ranging discussion. The papers, which are now being revised, together with the summary of the discussion and the co-ordinator's "Overview", will form the basis of a monograph-length publication.

The Konrad Adenauer Foundation has also approved a generous supplementary grant to enable the Institute to carry on its work on Islam in Southeast Asia for another three years, this time with the concentration being on "Islam and the Economic Development of Southeast Asia".

Co-ordinated by Dr Ng Shui Meng of ISEAS, and involving researchers from Japan and the ASEAN countries of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand, "Socio-Economic Correlates of Mortality Differentials in ASEAN and Japan" 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.

This study was completed in December 1984, and despite difficulties with data on account of incompleteness and inaccuracies of registration in some of the countries involved, it promises to be of considerable interest to demographers and policy-makers alike. The manuscript is currently being prepared for publication.

"Ethnicity and Development: The Study of Indians in Southeast Asia" is another regional project being co-ordinated by the Institute. This project too involves several researchers and it is hoped that a study of the Indians in Southeast Asia will not only bring the information on them up to date and fill in some of the gaps in our knowledge on the subject, but more importantly, through comparative analysis, cast light on the dynamics and dimensions of ethnicity, and their relationship with, and implications for, the wider questions of national and regional economic, social, and political development and integration.

Supported by a grant from the Toyota Foundation of Japan, the research and analysis has been completed and the papers are now being edited for publication as a book by Heinemann Asia.

The project on "Trade, Protectionism, and Industrial Adjustment" is a joint enterprise of the North-South Institute (NSI), Ottawa, and ISEAS. Its main objective is to study the impact of protectionism, including subsidies, in Developed Market Economies of North America on industry and trade in both the importing Developed Market Economies of North America and the exporting Developing Economies of ASEAN, Hong Kong, and Korea; and to draw out implications for policy in both North America and in ASEAN and East Asia.

Three industries have been selected as case studies to illustrate some of the issues involved. They are: vegetable oils; garments; and consumer electronics.

Involving more than twenty researchers from North America,

ASEAN, and East Asia, this project is due to be completed in June 1986, when the set of research papers prepared will be presented and discussed at a conference, and thereafter revised as considered necessary prior to their being brought together as a book for possible publication by or under the auspices of the NSI and ISEAS.

Responsibility for editing and preparing this expected book-length manuscript for publication, as well as the co-ordination of research, rests with Mr Bernard Wood and Ms Margaret Biggs of the NSI for the North American component of the project, and with Dr Chia Siow Yue of the National University of Singapore and Dr Tan Loong-Hoe of ISEAS for ASEAN and East Asia.

### **Brunei Studies**

Having gained its independence and become a full member of ASEAN in January 1984, Negara Brunei Darussalam is slowly but certainly becoming increasingly involved in ASEAN affairs. This makes it all the more imperative that more should be known about this newest member and its aspirations. Accordingly, the Institute welcomed several visitors from Brunei, including a group of officials and scholars interested in Islam, who participated in the Institute's workshop on "Muslim Society, Higher Education and Development in Southeast Asia" in March 1985. Additionally, an attempt has been made each year since 1981 to cover at least some of the developments in Brunei in the Institute's annual review, *Southeast Asian Affairs*, with this year's contribution being by Dr Sharon Siddique and entitled "Negara Brunei Darussalam: A New Nation but an Ancient Country".

### **Burmese Studies**

Following his research on "Industrial Development in Burma", Mr Tin Maung Maung Than commenced a study on "Energy Usage in Burmese Agriculture". Specifically, he is examining the Special High Yield Variety Paddy Demonstration Project in Pha Lon Village, Rangoon Division, with the aim of understanding the nature and problems of energy usage in agrarian Burma.

Another project on Burma is the publication of the collected works of Professor Hla Pe, who has written a large number of papers

on various aspects of Burmese culture, language, literature, and history, and which are considered to be of considerable interest to all those involved in Burmese studies. These materials have been put together as a book with the assistance of Dr Robert Taylor of the School of Oriental and African Studies, London.

The Institute was also pleased to receive H.E. U Saw Lwin, Director-General of Higher Education, Ministry of Education, Burma; Dr Kyaw Sein, Rector, Rangoon University; Dr Tun Aung Chain, Professor of History, Rangoon University; and Mr Maung Maung Aye, Librarian of the University of Rangoon, who visited the Institute and its Library in January 1985, and discussed possibilities for greater co-operation and contacts between ISEAS and Burmese scholars. The Institute looks forward with interest to such possibilities.

### **Indonesian Studies**

Based on extensive fieldwork, including detailed household interviews, carried out in a Minahasa village during 1982 and 1983, Dr Ulrich Mai in his "Peasant Peddlers and Professionals: Subsistence Trade in a Small-Town Market of North Sulawesi" has the overall objective of examining the specific and complementary role of trading within the local household economy, especially as most peasant households for reproduction rely on a variety of income sources, primarily cash cropping (cloves), subsistence production, wage labour, and trading. As trading has considerable social implications too, the repercussions on social interaction within the village community and on traditional reciprocal associations are also dealt with.

Dr Arun Balasubramaniam's research on "The Utilization and Management of Water Resources in Indonesia" attempts to evaluate the utilization and management of water as a resource in Indonesia. In particular, it concentrates on the problem of river pollution and its impact on the multiple uses of water such as for drinking, bathing, washing, and irrigation in cultural, economic, and technological terms. To support his argument, Dr Balasubramaniam plans to incorporate into his investigations a detailed case study of a single dam in Java.

Drawing upon the substantial data base generated by the Bogor Agricultural University's project on Cultural and Environmental Factors in the Etiology of Endemic Goitre, Dr Ir Deddy Muchtadi's "Cultural and Environmental Factors in the Etiology and Control of Endemic Goitre in Indonesia" is a case study of the problem in several villages in Central and East Java. It plans to set the problem in its cultural and environmental context, in the hope thereby of positing more viable control possibilities, particularly as Dr Deddy suspects that goitre in the area, as elsewhere in Indonesia, is caused by complex factors, including occurrence and abundance of iodine and goitrogens in the environment, and the mediation of these by inherited qualities, such as taste sensitivities, and by the cultural practices learnt and habitually adopted by members of local societies.

### **Kampuchean Studies**

Having finished the final draft of his monograph on "The Collapse of Cambodia", which is presently being reviewed in terms of its publication possibilities, Dr Mong Hay Lao, the Cambodian Research Fellow at the Institute, has now embarked on an investigation of "The State of the Kampuchean Economy Today". This, he realizes is no easy task as reliable data are scarce and not easy to obtain. All the same he feels the attempt can still be made, utilizing available written information and that which can be gleaned through interviews with Cambodian refugees, and those visitors and others who have recently had the opportunity of seeing economic conditions and trends in the country at first hand.

In the meantime, Dr David P. Chandler of Monash too completed his review of recent developments in Cambodia, and this is due to be published in *Southeast Asian Affairs 1985* as "Cambodia in 1984: Historical Patterns Re-asserted?"

### **Laotian Studies**

After several years of effort, the Institute was able to welcome its first Laotian Research Fellow. He is Dr Chou Norindr, a Doctor of Political Science from Toulouse and a Doctor of Oriental Studies of

the University of Paris III. Whilst at the Institute Dr Norindr will be working on "Institutions of the Lao People's Democratic Republic", as he feels that these are little known or understood. Of particular interest to Dr Norindr is the role of the Lao Communist Party and "its satellites", the mass organizations, as pillars of the communist regime.

There is also the review of Dr MacAlister Brown and Dr Joseph J. Zasloff, "Laos: Gearing Up for National Development", which will appear in *Southeast Asian Affairs 1985*, in addition to the *Bibliography on Laos* compiled by William W. Sage of the Church World Service, and who from 1977 to 1981 was the joint Voluntary Agency Representative in Bangkok in charge of processing Indochinese refugees for resettlement in the United States, and from 1970 to 1975 a Community Development Adviser to USAID, Laos. Comprising some 1,000 entries, this bibliography will be published as a forthcoming number in the Institute's Library Bulletin series.

### **Malaysian Studies**

Begun in 1979, including archival research and fieldwork in 1980-81, "Local Politics and Rural Development in Malaysia" is Dr Shamsul Amri Baharuddin's revised and shortened version of the Ph.D. thesis he submitted to Monash University in 1983. Since then Dr Shamsul has had the opportunity to revisit the site of his earlier investigations to update this work.

The completed manuscript, now being prepared for publication, presents an interesting account of political manoeuvrings at the local level and the closeness of the connection between local political struggles, and of local involvement in nationwide and statewide schemes ostensibly intended to eradicate poverty and "restructure Malay society". As one reviewer has put it, though Dr Shamsul "scarcely ever refers to corruption . . . [he] shows with convincing detail how the benefits from such schemes are distributed not in accord with need but according to political commitment and support".

Dr Diana Wong's work "The Social Organization of Peasant Reproduction: A Village in Kedah" too, is culled from her doctoral thesis submitted to Bielefeld University in 1984. Likewise, she is

incorporating into it fresh material and insights to supplement data she previously gathered through intensive fieldwork in a village of some 136 households in the State of Kedah, with the eventual aim of publishing the completed manuscript as a book. Although Dr Wong's data base is that of a single village, it is her intention to present a coherent picture of social and economic processes in Malay peasant society undergoing rapid change. Thus the strength of her study is likely to lie not so much in its quantitative or statistical aspects, but rather in the perceptiveness that she brings to her analysis, and her relentless questioning of established theories and paradigms underpinning research on Malay peasant societies.

"Stars, Gods, and Men" is a study of Chinese religion in Thailand, Malaysia, and Singapore, with special attention being paid to a spirit-medium cult known as "Nine Emperor Gods". Like his compatriots Dr Wong and Dr Shamsul, Dr Cheu Hock Tong has also drawn heavily on his doctoral dissertation submitted to Cornell University in 1982 for the preparation of his final manuscript, which is currently being assessed for possible publication as a monograph.

### Philippine Studies

During the year under review, two papers on the Philippines were published; another two are in press, and three more are being prepared.

The papers published were "Philippine Economic Performance in Regional Perspective" and "Church and State in the New Republic of the Philippines", which appeared in the September and December 1984 issues, respectively, of *Contemporary Southeast Asia*. "Philippine Economic Performance in Regional Perspective" is a joint effort of Dr Hal Hill and Dr Sisira Jayasuriya of the Australian National University. It assesses the Philippine economic performance during the 1970s in order to understand the background to the current crisis. With this same objective in mind the discussion on the Philippines is also set in a regional perspective, using Thailand as a comparison.

Dr Robert Youngblood's "Church and State in the New Republic of the Philippines" analyses church-state relations in the context of political divisions within the church and of the changes that have

taken place within the church's own social action programme in the past decade and a half. Dr Youngblood feels that "only by understanding the churches' commitment to social action and the government's and military's suspicions of the programme and the reasons for those suspicions, can one understand the nature of current church-state conflict in the Philippines".

The two papers in press are Dr David Wurfel's "The Aquino Legacy and the Emerging Succession Struggle in the Philippines, 1984", and Dr Agustin Kintanar's "The Philippine Economy: An Analysis of the Economic Crisis", both of which are to be included in the forthcoming *Southeast Asian Affairs 1985*. "The Aquino Legacy and the Emerging Succession Struggle in the Philippines, 1984" is essentially a review of developments in the country in the aftermath of the Aquino assassination. However, it goes on to suggest, in the words of the author himself, that "the excitement and instability that we have observed in the past 15 months could well be surpassed in 1985".

Dr Kintanar's "The Philippine Economy" complements Dr Hill's and Dr Jayasuriya's paper described above, concentrating as it does mostly on the current situation in the country, with special emphasis on the past two years, which Dr Kintanar concludes, "will be remembered as one of the most difficult tests of the resilience of the Filipino people as well as the quality of its leaders".

The papers under preparation are those by Dr Florian Albuero, Dr Francisco Aclan, and Ms Shanti Nair.

As almost 40 per cent of the Philippines' exports of manufactures in 1980 were in the "special transactions" category (SITC 931), manufactured on consignment basis, it is crucial that there be a fuller understanding of this phenomenon. Dr Albuero in his "Special Transactions in the Manufactured Exports" is accordingly, as a start, seeking answers to such questions as: What constitutes these transactions? What are the destinations and origins of them? He also hopes, if data permit, to explore these in a comparative framework, using Singapore as an example.

In his "Azolla in Rice Production", Dr Aclan is examining the technical and economic possibilities of utilizing azolla, a water fern, as a substitute fertilizer in rice production in the Philippines. Field

research will also include an evaluation of these possibilities from the perspective of the rice farmer.

Ms Nair's study is on the security situation in the Philippines. She plans to assess this situation in both domestic and international terms, including its implications for the region and for U.S.-Philippines relations, and the U.S. bases in the country.

### **Singapore Studies**

Based on four months of fieldwork in Singapore, Dr W. Timothy Austin's "Crime Prevention and Police-Community Relations in a Rapidly Developing and Modernizing Society: The Singapore Prototype" examines the style and extent of law and social control in "a densely populated island society". Special attention is given to the way law and government policies regulate daily Singaporean life in the light of twenty years of rapid urban development. Various informal features which act to reduce interpersonal conflict and create a sense of orderliness are explored. These include: ecology, security, police image, religion, and economy. The Singapore example, or "prototype", is also addressed in respect to several sociological theories. The first draft of the study has been completed and is presently being revised for possible publication, either as a monograph or as a series of shorter papers.

Dr Yao Souchou's "Culture, Rationality, and Chinese Business Behaviour: Anthropology of a Chinese Firm in Singapore" is perhaps the first detailed study of its kind on a Chinese firm in Singapore. Its central concern is: how are business decisions made in the Chinese firm in Singapore? To arrive at an understanding of this, Dr Yao will attempt to: (1) delineate the social, cultural, and economic contexts of the Chinese firm in Singapore; (2) analyse the way in which cultural factors influence (contradict or facilitate) rational business decision-making; (3) examine "economistic" concepts, such as profitability, costs, and future projections, as perceived by Chinese business; (4) assess the application of management science in the context of relationships within the firm; and (5) evaluate the process of change and transition within, and of, the Chinese firm in present-day Singapore. Begun in March 1985, the study will take twelve months of research and writing to complete.

The third study on Singapore is that of Mr Reza Namazie. It is an attempt to analyse Singapore's export behaviour, in terms of "the microeconomic foundations" of the output decisions of a firm operating within the exportable sector of "a small open economy facing both domestic and foreign demand for its output". The final draft of this paper is expected in June 1985.

### **Thai Studies**

Following the destruction of Ayudhya by the Burmese in 1767, the architects of the successive Thonburi and Bangkok dynasties chose to encourage overseas trade to revitalize the economy. In so doing, they triggered off a series of developments: stimulation for the peasantry to respond to market forces as producers of export goods; the accelerated decline in the efficiency and importance of the system of manpower control; the growing autonomy of the nobility who financed the new economic ventures; and the expansion of the tax farming system as a method of revenue collection — which weakened central authority and necessitated the historic bureaucratic reforms launched by King Chulalongkorn.

In examining the systemic rationale of the social and economic organization of nineteenth century Thailand, Dr Hong Lysa in her monograph, *Thailand in the Nineteenth Century: Evolution of the Economy and Society*, unravels the often overlooked undercurrents of dynamism and initiative that went into defining that society. *Thailand in the Nineteenth Century* was published in 1984, in both hard- and soft-cover editions.

Dr Suntaree Komin contends that "values, conceptualized as core cognitive components centrally located in one's cognitive make-up and functioning with value systems as organized sets of preferential standards that guide numerous attitudes as well as actions, if sufficiently and systematically measured, can be an appealing instrument for social research investigating underlying differences among groups of any nature". Accordingly, drawing upon the extensive data generated by national sample surveys of "Base for Social Development: Value Systems and Behavioural Patterns of the Rural Thai" and her own fieldwork, Dr Komin's work on "The Psychology of the Thai People: Its Value Systems and Behavioural Patterns" seeks,



among other things, to illuminate (1) value patterns that significantly and meaningfully differentiate between cultures, and between different groups within Thai culture, that is, the different cognitive worlds of various segments of Thai society: men and women, the poor and the rich, the educated and the less educated, the young and the old, the different working groups, — ranging from farmers, labourers, hawkers, businessmen, to students and government officials — the religious and the non-religious, the politically conservative and the less conservative, the government officials and the rural peasants as a whole, and the Thai-Buddhist and Thai-Muslim peasant; and (2) the differential perceptions and behaviours of the rural government officials and peasants with regard to a range of socio-cultural, religious, and political issues and problems of development projects. It is Dr Komin's intention to complete the study in the latter half of 1985 and to submit it for publication as a book.

Mr Ananda Rajah's "Subsistence Production and Social Reproduction in a Sgaw Karen Community in Northern Thailand" is based on some two years of field research in a Sgaw Karen community in the Mae Muang Luang-Huai Thung Choa watershed of Amphur Mae Taeong, Chiang Mai.

Taking the case of one Sgaw Karen community in the area, it examines one of the paradoxes to be found in the highlands of Northern Thailand: the dependence of highland communities on regional economic networks to meet their subsistence requirements which are inadequately met by agricultural production constrained by demographic pressure and ecological deterioration, and the apparent autonomy of these communities and their remarkable ability to preserve their singular identities. The answer, at least in the case of the Karen, Mr Rajah feels, perhaps "appears to lie in their traditional agriculturally based religious system which is also inseparately bound with their system of social organization". The text of the study is currently being prepared and is expected to be ready by August 1985.

## **Vietnamese Studies**

Mr Thai Quang Trung's *Collective Leadership and Factionalism: An*

*Essay on Ho Chi Minh's Legacy*, published in 1985, goes beyond the legend of Ho Chi Minh and his disciples. It attempts to show that behind the "façade of unity", the Vietnamese communist leadership has for years been torn by a prolonged crisis, sustained by two major ideological factions and later amplified by the development of the Sino-Soviet rift. Ho Chi Minh was far from being a dictator the calibre of Tito, for example. Rather, that his style of collective leadership contributed to the institutionalization of factionalism in Hanoi. And his policy of equidistance between Moscow and Beijing became more or less a necessity for the leadership's unity.

Of concern too to Thai Quang Trung is the question: Did Ho Chi Minh leave behind a unified party? In attempting to answer it, Thai Quang Trung's essay extends to an examination of the current state of the Hanoi regime.

In his "Social and Cultural Change in Viet-Nam Between 1940 and 1948", Dr Chieu Ngu Vu attempts to reconstruct "a comprehensive history" of Vietnam between 1940 and 1946. His work covers the period of the Japanese Occupation (1940-45) and its political, economic, social, and cultural impacts upon both the French and the Viets, and goes on to argue that the Japanese-sponsored Tran Trong Kim government (April-August 1945) and the American OSS-backed Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam under Ho Chi Minh (August-September 1945) are best understood as two sides of the same 1945 Vietnamese Revolutionary coin. It then discusses the ensuing French reconquest in 1945-46 within the intricacies of the victorious Allies' policies toward "French Indochina", including Roosevelt's trusteeship plan, the Anglo-French colonial alliance, Chinese occupation policies, and the Soviet hands-off attitude. It ends with an outline of political and social conditions in Vietnam at the outbreak of the full-scale Franco-Viet Minh War.

Based mainly on newly declassified archival materials, American documents, and other original sources, including newspapers and periodicals in French and Vietnamese published in the 1940s, this work also questions some conventional views of Vietnamese history during the period studied: the utility of the "Mandate of Heaven" argument and the existing accounts of Ho Chi Minh's revolutionary career and his *Viet Minh* (Alliance of Viets), as well as the narrowly

Franco-centric and Viet-centric views of how the French were forced out of Indochina.

As Dr Chieu Ngu Vu has discovered new materials of relevance to his study during his recent visit to France, he plans to incorporate these, as well as the various suggestions he has received from fellow students of Vietnamese history, into his final manuscript, which he hopes will be published as two separate but inter-linked volumes, entitled "The End of An Era" and "The Doors Are Closed: No Independence for Viet-Nam (1940-49)".

### **Local History and Memoirs**

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

The experience gained from this pilot project was valuable and it prompted the Institute to make Oral History a regular part of its professional activities, resulting in the recording, transcription, and publication of several interviews and memoirs.

Subsequent developments, in the wake of the rapid expansion in the range and scale of the Institute's research programmes, led to further changes in the Oral History Programme, including it being subsumed under the wider rubric of "Local History and Memoirs". This, it was felt, would allow for greater scope and flexibility, as well as better reflect the Institute's evolving interest in the area, namely

the collection and publication of reminiscences, recollections, and memoirs of those who have participated in the history and development of the region generally, or in a particular event. Towards this end, the Institute has sought to utilize not only its own resources but to actively seek possibilities of working with others who, though not physically at the Institute, nevertheless have an interest in topics of concern to the Local History and Memoirs programme. Unsolicited recordings and manuscripts of relevance are also given careful consideration.

As in previous years, the centre-piece of activity under the Local History and Memoirs programme continues to be the "Oral Ethnography of Singapore's Cultural Communities". The number of tapes, slides, and transcripts ensuing from this project has grown steadily as the project itself progresses in terms of coverage and depth. An added bonus has been the slides, tapes, and photographs emanating from other studies, such as "Religious Change and Modernization: The Case of Singapore" and "'Can Survive, La': Cottage Industries in High-rise Singapore". These have substantially augmented the programme's ethnographic collection.

Further afield, Dr Sharon Siddique, who is in charge of the Local History and Memoirs programme, has been encouraged to establish working links with other Southeast Asian institutions and individuals interested in local history and memoirs. The initial results of these moves have been promising, especially with regard to Thailand and Malaysia, and the Institute plans to expand such contacts. In the meantime, it is pleased to record that the "Local History and Memoirs" series will include another number among its titles with the publication of "The Baba Style of Dondang Sayang", by Dr Philip Lee Thomas. It is based on research, including interviews, on the Peranakan communities in Singapore and Malaysia.

## **REGIONAL PROGRAMMES**

### **Southeast Asian Studies Program (SEASP)**

Established in December 1976, this Program was intended 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 ninth year, the various projects of SEASP are at different stages of completion. The first to reach the Oxford University Press, which had agreed to publish all ten volumes emanating from the projects on history, and government and politics, were the volumes on Government and Politics. The first of these, *Government and Politics of Singapore* was published in April 1985. Publication of the next two volumes, *Government and Politics of Malaysia* and *Government and Politics of Thailand*, is expected in January and February 1986. The remaining volumes 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 final manuscript expected to be completed later in 1985.

With similar objectives in mind, SEASP has maintained links with Burma and Brunei, and is hopeful of involving Burmese and Brunei scholars as well in its projects in time to come.

In keeping with its original intentions, and following the format of the projects on history, and government and politics, SEASP also commissioned volumes on world-views. The first volume in this series, *Traditional and Changing Thai World-View* was published in April 1985 by the Chulalongkorn University, and issued under the joint auspices of SEASP and the Chulalongkorn University Social Research Institute. Two more volumes, on *Traditional Malay Socio-Political World-View* and *Philippine World-View*, will be published later in 1985 by ISEAS.

It will be recalled too that in keeping with the changing research orientations of the Institute itself, and as part of its own evolution, SEASP in 1981 decided that it should generally move away from country-specific textbook projects and instead concentrate on the sponsoring of systematic, cross-national research and writing, involving

scholars from the different Southeast Asian countries. Operationally, two modal activities were planned. One was to be the conventional cross-national research and writing project; the other, the commissioning of research papers to be presented at seminars or workshops. Associated activities, such as the translation and/or publication of selected works, were also to be supported. Within these, specific topics falling within the scope of the current interests of the Program are: defining the Southeast Asian cultural heritage; regional contacts through trade relations; problems of cultural minorities in the region; and regional rural problems.

The response to these has been encouraging and 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 selected for support: "Comparative Study of Southeast Asian Novels" (Dr Nik Safiah Karim, Malaysia); "Southeast Asian Traditional Theatre: The State of the Art" (Dr Ghulam Sarwar-Yousof, Malaysia); "Comparative Research on the Prehistory of Southeast Asia" (Dr Zuraina Majid, Malaysia); and "A Study of the Vietnamese Community in Laos" (Dr Ng Shui Meng, Singapore).

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, that is, the establishment of a scheme of Teaching and Research Exchange Fellowships for Southeast Asian academics. The Stiftung Volkswagenwerk generously also provided another additional grant for the purpose of enabling research undertaken under the Teaching and Research Exchange Fellowships to be brought up to publication stage.

In addition to the first scholar, Dr Aye Kyaw of Burma, who arrived in Thailand in December 1982, and continued to teach at Payap University, Chiangmai, till the end of 1983, nine other Southeast Asian academics have been awarded the Teaching and Research Exchange Fellowships up to now. 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), Encik Azizan Abdul Razak (Malaysia), Dr Thelma B. Kintanar (Philippines), and Professor Umar Junus (Malaysia). They went to teach and conduct research at the University of Malaya, Chulalongkorn University, University of the Philippines, Gadjah Mada University, University of the Philippines, University of the Philippines, Mindanao State University, Silpakorn University, and Andalas 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)**

This Programme commenced in July 1981 with the aim of promoting a better understanding of the region's cultural heritage and traditions, thereby, hopefully, encouraging developmental strategies which could profitably incorporate, build upon, and extend the accumulated experiences of the region's and its people's rich cultural heritage.

The Programme's director for the project on the traditional built-form in Southeast Asia is Datuk Lim Chong Keat, an architect in private practice, who is acting in this capacity on an honorary basis. He was assisted by Miss Ong Choo Suat, a Research Associate during the first half of the year. Thereafter too Miss Ong continued to assist the Programme but on an ad hoc, need basis. The Programme also had the benefit of the presence at the Institute of Dr Roxana Waterson,

formerly Curator of Ethnology of the Museum of Anthropology, Cambridge University, who, in addition to pursuing her own research on Indonesia, began to assist SEACURP with its classification of materials in terms of culture groups.

With the assistance of a grant from the Toyota Foundation, and supplementary support from the Singapore Turf Club, one thrust of the Programme at present is the collection of resource materials documenting the traditional built-form of Southeast Asia, and the way of life of those who evolved the built-form. These resource materials are continually growing through contacts in academic and professional circles, and the Programme can already boast of a body of materials totalling over 66,000 images, including the Dorothy Pelzer collection of 15,500 black and white photographs, 7,000 slides, and some 20,000 sheets of useful notes documenting some 34 Southeast Asian cultural groups and sub-groups, with particular reference to their traditional built-forms. This collection will be further enhanced as SEACURP continues to extend its network of interested research institutions and specialists, as well as to carry out additional field surveys. With this in mind, in November 1984, Datuk Lim Chong Keat travelled to Bandung, Indonesia, to visit the Regional Centre for Research on Human Settlements, an organization sponsored by UNESCO. In January 1985, he visited South Thailand with Miss Ong Choo Suat. Whilst there they attended a conference on Southern Thai traditional architecture at the Prince of Songkhla University in Pattani and also made contact with researchers doing similar documentation at Srinakharinwirot University in Songkhla. In March 1985, Datuk Lim re-visited Songkhla to survey the traditional architecture of that area more extensively.

The Programme is also preparing an exhibition of photographs on the traditional habitat of Southeast Asia. This exhibition is being organized jointly with the National Art Gallery of Malaysia and is scheduled for late 1985.

To provide for better supervision and additional space the SEACURP archive was relocated in the Library in October 1984. Here it is housed in a room with controlled environment and equipped with a Bell & Howell model RM-850 slide projector and other facilities for research utilizing photo and tape archives.

The SEACURP materials have brought a new dimension to the Library's collection and services and provided the impetus to improve its ethnographic documentation, leading eventually to the development of an over-arching Programme on the Cultural Heritage of Southeast Asia, which could assist to co-ordinate and bring together work and activities of the different groups and individuals engaged in the study of various aspects of the region's cultures, world-views, and traditions, thereby providing for the necessary economies of scale and the potential for effective consolidation of gains made in different segments and at different stages of growth.

Such a programme and collection, apart from its own intrinsic merits and attractions, would be a valuable asset to economists, political scientists, sociologists and others interested in the contemporary problems of the region, as decision-making processes and interpersonal relations cannot be divorced from, or fully comprehended, without a feel for or a proper understanding of their cultural mores and traditional roots.

### **ASEAN Economic Research Unit (AERU)**

The ASEAN Economic Research Unit (AERU) was inaugurated in 1979 in response to the need to systematize the Institute's studies on ASEAN through the establishment of a programme of planned research on a longer-term basis. While operating as a fairly independent and self-contained body, AERU is an integral part of the Institute, assisting and participating in the various ISEAS activities already in progress. At the same time, the Unit is in a position to form close working links with economics graduate centres and other research organizations within and outside Southeast Asia.

The main objective of AERU is to contribute to a better understanding of the economic and political problems and potentialities of the ASEAN region through the following activities: undertaking planned research on well-defined topics, involving both the external and internal dimensions and dynamics of ASEAN economic problems and prospects; organizing and co-ordinating projects involving participation of scholars from the region and elsewhere; exchanging experiences, views, and ideas in workshops and seminars; and pub-

lishing research findings and the results of discussions, and distributing these to all interested.

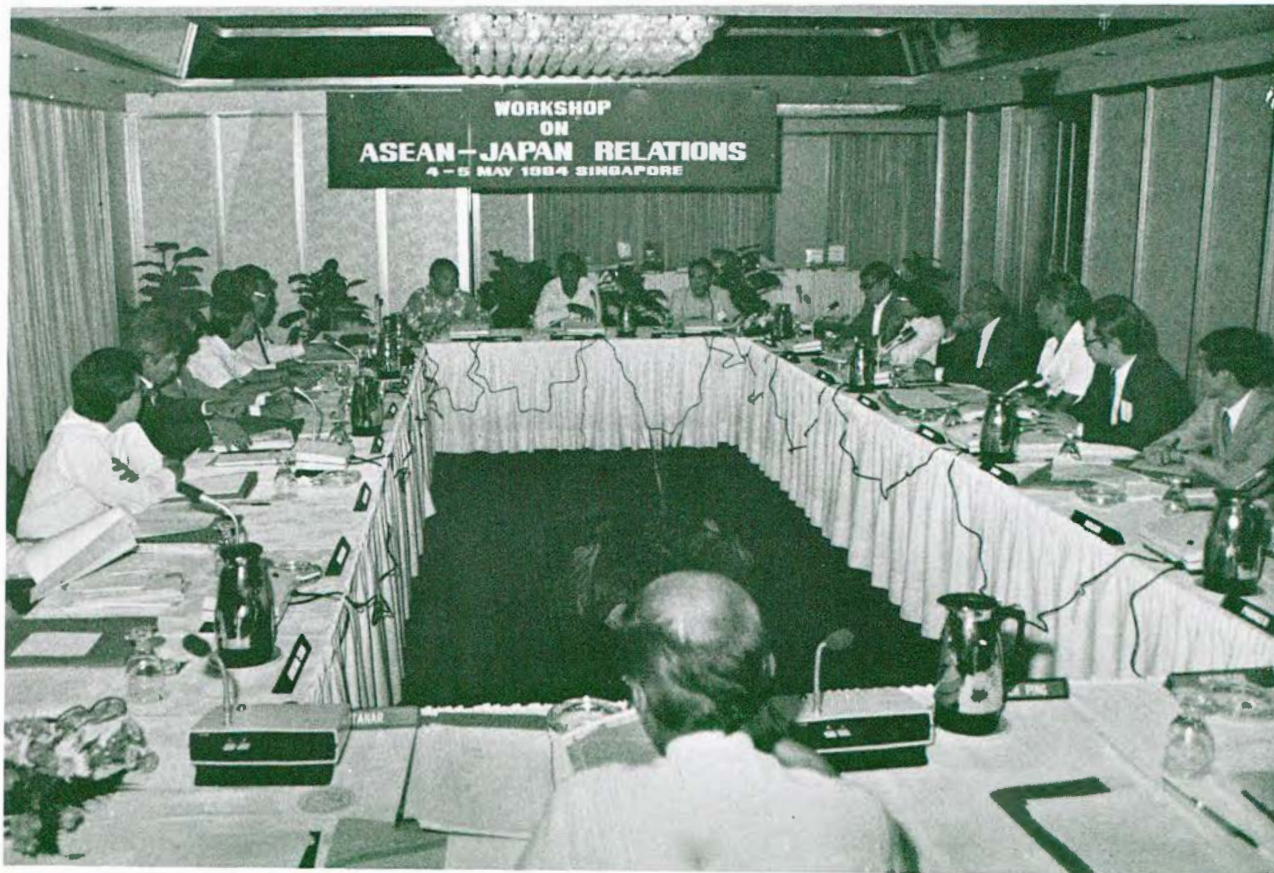
The Unit is under the overall supervision of the Director of the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, who is also the Chairman of its Management Committee. A Co-ordinator oversees the day-to-day affairs of the Unit. He is assisted by two Advisers to the Unit, by two Research Fellows, and, as and when the need arises, by one or two M.A. degree-level Research Associates. There is also provision for Visiting Fellows, university staff members, and other scholars both from within and from outside the region to be attached to the Unit from time to time. This arrangement permits the tapping of a wider pool of local, regional, and international professional expertise.

A regional advisory committee, consisting of senior economists from the ASEAN countries, has also been established to assist and guide the Unit in its work. This committee enhances the Unit's opportunities for establishing contacts with regional and international economists and organizations.

Since its inception AERU has completed 17 projects, a further 12 are in progress, and several more at the planning stage. Equally satisfying, they encompass all the priority areas for research delineated by the group of experts invited to the inception 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*

This broad area of interest attracted the largest number of AERU's studies, those pertaining to ASEAN's economic relations with its main trading partners and sources of investment being the most prominent, including the following: ASEAN-EEC Economic Relations; ASEAN-Korea Economic Relations; ASEAN-Japan Economic Relations; ASEAN-New Zealand Economic Relations; ASEAN-South Asia Economic Relations; and ASEAN-U.S. Economic Relations. Other projects that could join this group in the coming years could be those involving ASEAN and Canada, and ASEAN and the Middle East. In the meantime a co-operative arrangement has been arrived at with the University of Stockholm for the completion of a series of



*Participants at the Workshop on ASEAN-Japan Relations held on 4-5 May 1984, Singapore.*

joint studies relating to "ASEAN-Scandinavian Economic Relations", and these will be presented and discussed at a conference to be held in Stockholm in October 1985. Another development has been the securing of an agreement in principle from a funding agency to support work on "ASEAN-China Economic Relations", and a planning meeting, involving Chinese and ASEAN scholars, is accordingly to be held in May 1985 to identify areas of research and the researchers to be involved.

There was considerable interest in problems of industrialization and investment as well, and three projects were completed or launched during the year: the first on various options open towards the improvement of small and medium-scale businesses; the second on the contributions of resource-based industrialization to the economic development of the member countries of the region; and the last on the fiscal systems of ASEAN member countries, and the main fiscal issues facing them.

Protectionism and barriers to expanding both intra-ASEAN and international trade too were of special concern to the Unit, and two studies relating to these issues, "Non-Tariff Barriers to Expanding Intra-ASEAN Trade" and "Non-Tariff Barriers in Expanding ASEAN-Japan Trade", have been completed. Another on "Trade, Protectionism, and Industrial Adjustment", being undertaken jointly with the North-South Institute of Ottawa, and discussed in the preceding section of this Report, is in progress.

#### *Finance and Monetary Aspects*

This is another area of the major focus of AERU's research, with no less than seven studies having been completed or at various stages of progress or planning. These are: "International Banking and its Regulation"; "Asian Foreign Exchange Markets"; "Stabilization Policies in the ASEAN Countries"; "The Jakarta Dollar Market"; "Singapore as an International Capital Market"; "Foreign Banking in Singapore"; and "Monetary Policy and Price Stability in Singapore".

#### *Shipping*

This too is a significant area of concentration of the Unit's work, and four studies are in progress: "The Seafarer in Southeast Asia";

"ASEAN Shipping Conferences"; "ASEAN Ports: The High Price of Nationalism?"; and "Indonesian Shipping Policies". The study on "The Seafarer in Southeast Asia" is a combined effort, with both the Southeast Asian Project on Ocean Law (SEAPOL) of the Chulalongkorn University and the Ocean Studies Programme of Dalhousie University, Canada, participating, in co-operation with AERU.

#### *Food, Energy, and Commodities*

Issues relating to food, energy, and commodities continue to generate heated debate and discussion in the region, and AERU has actively been exploring possibilities for research here.

With regard to food and food security, in addition to the finalization of the research report completing the project on "Food Security and Food Self-Sufficiency in ASEAN", it has initiated another, on "Nutritional Evaluation and the Use of Food Additives in the Manufacture of Locally Processed Meat Products in ASEAN".

Three studies have been completed on energy and energy-related topics. These are: "Renewable Energy Resources in ASEAN"; "ASEAN Energy Demand: Trends and Structural Change"; and "Implications of China's Offshore Energy Exploration for ASEAN Development". A fourth, on "Asian Petroleum Options", is being planned jointly with the East-West Center of Hawaii.

AERU's "ASEAN's Non-Renewable Resources" is perhaps the largest research project on commodities in the region. It involves a number of studies on the nature and exploitation of the main non-renewable resources of the ASEAN countries. There will also be a comparative report on ASEAN as a whole, and the potential for regional co-operation in minerals as exhaustible resources.

All papers have been completed, and the comparative report is currently being written.

#### *Political Factors in ASEAN Economic Co-operation*

Complementing the work of economists investigating the problems and obstacles that stand in the way of economic co-operation in ASEAN, studies under this heading involve a group of political scientists drawn from the ASEAN countries. Their first project centred on

“Political Factors in ASEAN Co-operation”. The results of research completed are being published in six monographs in a series entitled “ASEAN Political Studies” under the general editorship of Dr Chan Heng Chee of the National University of Singapore, and who is also the co-ordinator of AERU’s work on political factors affecting ASEAN economic co-operation. Three of these monographs have already been issued and the remainder are being prepared for printing.

The second project, building upon the first, will be on “The Political Economy of Development in ASEAN”. It will again involve several researchers from the ASEAN countries, but this time including both political scientists and economists. Another set of monographs or a book, incorporating and integrating the various individual studies, will result from this project. To ensure comparability and the quality of research desired, a planning workshop, attended by all the researchers participating in the project, was held at the Institute on 26–28 November 1984.

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, 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 five 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”, “ASEAN and Shipping Conferences”, and “Seafarers in Southeast Asia”; and finally, the Asia Foundation for funding the project on “ASEAN-U.S. Economic Relations” and meeting the costs of the publication of the first three issues of the 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 the continued confidence of these agencies and organizations in its work.

The staff and fellows attached to AERU are listed in Appendix III.

As with the regular research staff of the Institute, problems of recruiting and retaining suitably qualified research fellows to man the Unit still persist, and this has to be urgently remedied by making the appointments at the Unit more attractive, especially in terms of subsidized housing and the provision of adequate computer and related software and other facilities *in situ* at the Unit. As in the past the absence of a proper core group of researchers could very well have seriously impaired the work and progress of the Unit during this 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. Needless to say, this is not the most desirable 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 and its well-being.

### **Regional Strategic Studies Programme (RSSP)**

The well-being of Southeast Asia is inextricably linked with the changing forces and circumstances determining regional and international politics and security. The Great Power interests and the various “checks and balances” that govern overall international security, as well as the factors that affect regional stability, are even at the best of times in a state of flux, if not actually ridden with uncertainty. Analysis of such developments has largely been either on a global basis, and undertaken primarily outside the region, or limited to localized, national, operational research carried out by government ministries and associated organizations. Yet at a time when security considerations — not merely of a military nature — in the Southeast



Asian region are becoming more pressing than ever, much of the expertise on security issues is located in the developed world.

It was considered therefore that there was an urgent need (1) to supplement global concepts and methods of analysis with a closer understanding of the actual realities in the region; (2) to ensure that much of this is done in the region and with as much input as possible by Southeast Asians themselves, thereby leading to the creation of a body of expertise on security issues resident in the region; and (3) to ensure that, in terms of Southeast Asian participation, there would be greater involvement of the different strands of Southeast Asian opinion and expertise, including not only government and military personnel, but also the academic community, mass media and, as the opportunity arises, the business and commercial sectors. The eventual objective is to encourage, in the region, constant study and monitoring of the various security issues and developments affecting the area, as well as to educate the general public about security issues through discussions, seminars, and publications.

Accordingly, 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, and Mr Arthur Lim Joo-Jock of ISEAS as Programme Co-ordinator. 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 ethnic minority tensions and demands in the region.

It was planned, too, that the cluster of issues relating to each core area should be covered 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 cover 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.

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, and attitudes towards foreign communist parties. The papers emanating from this project were published as *Armed Communist Movements in Southeast Asia*, being the inaugural number in the Institute's new 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: ethnicity; language; religion; the economic basis for dissent, including all the implications of development; and external involvement. The papers, presented at a workshop in Singapore in December 1983, were published as the second number in the series Issues in Southeast Asian Security, entitled *Armed Separatism in Southeast Asia*.

The third project, a logical continuation of the earlier two, sought to analyse and evaluate the nature, as well as the relative successes and failures, of the policies and practices adopted by the governments concerned in combatting armed opposition movements in the region. The papers prepared for this project were presented at a workshop in Singapore in December 1984, and they, together with the discussions, are also being processed for publication, as the third volume in the Issues in Southeast Asian Security series.

The fourth, and last, project in this cluster will centre on "Towards a Durable Regional Stability", and address itself to the options and alternatives available to ensure lasting stability in the individual countries and the region. For this purpose a set of studies would again be initiated and discussed at a workshop prior to their being published

as another number in the RSSP series, Issues in Southeast Asian Security.

Of a different but related genre are two other studies sponsored by the Programme. These are Professor Robert O. Tilman's on-going analysis of "ASEAN and the Enemy Beyond", which Westview Press has tentatively accepted for publication as a book, and Lim Joo-Jock's monograph, *Territorial Power Domains, Southeast Asia, and China: The Geo-Strategy of an Overarching Massif* published in 1984, and in which Lim uses the conceptual tools of *power isobars* and *territorial power domains* to deal with Southeast Asia in relation to its large northern neighbour, China, in terms of the power relationship that exists between mainland Southeast Asia and China from the perspective of what is seen as a focal and geo-strategic region and which lies astride the boundaries of China and the states to its south.

Progress is also being made in the initiation of other studies related to the interests of RSSP. For instance, the Institute received encouraging response from a group of researchers who met in Bangkok on 25 August 1984 for a planning workshop on a possible project on "Defence and Development in Southeast Asia". Following this, discussions were commenced with the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) for the necessary financial support. These discussions are at an advanced stage now, and the Institute is hopeful of their being completed successfully and the project on "Defence and Development in Southeast Asia" being launched in the second half of 1985.

Looking further ahead and concerned with the need to develop Southeast Asian expertise on security on a sustained, permanent basis, RSSP is also planning to implement an "Internship" scheme to attract younger Southeast Asian scholars for attachment to the Programme, in the hope that the more promising among them would be stimulated to pursue security studies as a long-term commitment.

Perhaps, equally if not more importantly, this scheme of encouraging the involvement of younger Southeast Asians in strategic and security studies, would need to be paralleled by another, which would allow younger American, Japanese, European, and other scholars to be attached to the Programme, with the objective of not only allow-

ing for the development of contacts and shared experiences between them and their Southeast Asian cohorts, but also promoting sustained and continuous international expertise and interest in Southeast Asian affairs. This would seem essential if the world is to keep itself adequately and effectively informed of changes and developments in the region in any long-term, worthwhile fashion, as opposed to short-term, ad-hocism. RSSP is pleased to report that this matter too is being worked upon.

In closing this account, the Institute would like to acknowledge that the Regional Strategic Studies Programme has benefited immensely from the co-operation it has received from colleagues within and outside the region, and from the financial support provided by the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations. The workshop in 1984 in Singapore in turn was made possible by a grant from the Asia Foundation. We are grateful for all this support and assistance.

### **Southeast Asian Communities and Community Networks**

There have been discussions at the Institute for quite some time that the Institute's third major area of research, viz., ethnicity, urbanism, and cultural and social change — in themselves and their bearing on problems of nation-building and community development — be upgraded to the same level as its other two concentrations on economics and politics, through the development of work into a *programme* in its own right, as distinct from the present system of a series of individual or separate studies. Such a programme could be subsumed, for example, under an "umbrella" heading like 'Ethnicity and Development in Southeast Asia', which would allow for both the necessary links with the Institute's work in the area in the past, as well as the flexibility to incorporate other, fresher domains of related interest as they emerge.

In this light, the Institute is all the more pleased to announce that the Stiftung Volkswagenwerk has made a grant of DM 435,000 to enable the Institute to make a number of awards each year to encourage research and discussion on Southeast Asian communities, community dynamics, and community networks, broadly defined

and including questions of ethnicity, culture, social change, and community development.

Of particular interest here, for example, would be studies of function-oriented community networks, which are of increasing importance in the dynamics of change in response to recent political and economic developments in the region. These include community communications networks, and community information-gathering and information processing networks. These studies could focus on how information is considered relevant, how it is acquired, and how it is utilized and with what success. Also, what are mediating processes and institutions?

As information networks are not localized, but in many cases cut across national boundaries, embarking on this dimension should also encourage the exploration of community networks at work in, for instance, job-recruitment and placement, in providing accommodation, in the arrangement of loans and other financial requirements, and in terms of up-coming opportunities and possible dangers.

Community networks studies conducted along the lines above might also provide a new vantage point to understanding the intricacies of ethnic group composition and interaction, as well as interaction patterns amongst ethnic groups. By entering the "ethnic debate" via a fresh perspective, much new information and new insights are likely to be generated, all hopefully leading to a better understanding of the ethnic phenomena and of problems of community development.

As with the other programmes of the Institute, a regional advisory committee, comprising senior sociologists, anthropologists, and political scientists is being formed for the purpose of assisting in the studies envisaged under "Southeast Asian Communities and Community Networks". The first award under this programme will be made shortly thereafter.

### **SEMINARS, WORKSHOPS, AND LECTURES**

The Institute has an active programme of workshops, seminars, and conferences designed to provide not only interaction amongst its own research staff and fellows, but also between these groups and

the academic community and the public at large. The scope of these meetings ranges from major international gatherings to local informal discussion groups. However, all of them are designed to stimulate worthwhile discussion and understanding of the issues involved. The following were some of the major meetings organized during the year:

- Asian Dialogue Oiso Conference, 29 June-1 July 1984, Oiso, Japan;
- Workshop on Trade and Protectionism, 5-8 June 1984, Singapore;
- Al-Ahram/ISEAS Seminar on Regional Security, 27-29 June 1984, Singapore;
- Workshop on Socio-Economic Correlates of Mortality in ASEAN and Japan, 30-31 August 1984, Singapore;
- Workshop on Government Responses to Armed Communist and Separatist Movements in Southeast Asia, 3-5 December 1984, Singapore;
- Workshop on Muslim Society, Higher Education and Development in Southeast Asia, 28-30 March 1985, Singapore.

### **Asian Dialogue Oiso Conference**

This Conference, preceded by a workshop on ASEAN-Japan Relations on 4-5 May in Singapore, was jointly organized by ISEAS and the Japan Center for International Exchange (JCIE) and the East-West Seminar of Tokyo, with the financial support and collaboration of Japan's National Institute for Research Advancement (NIRA). At the first meeting in Singapore preliminary drafts of reports prepared by two task forces on "Mutual Images in ASEAN-Japan Relations" and "ASEAN-Japan Relations: The Economic Dimensions", involving researchers from both the individual ASEAN countries and Japan, were presented, together with a summary of the preliminary findings of a third task force on "ASEAN and Japan: The Political and Security Dimensions".

Following comments received, these draft reports were revised, and the Japanese and ASEAN segments integrated, to form three

papers on economic, political, and perceptual dimensions of ASEAN-Japan relations. These papers formed the basis of the discussions at the Oiso Conference on 29 June-1 July. Present at this Conference were the principal Japanese and ASEAN researchers involved, as well as government officials, businessmen, and personnel from the mass-media, though the discussions themselves were off-the-record.

The papers presented, together with the discussions that followed, are currently being edited for publication.

### **Workshop on Trade and Protectionism**

This Workshop brought together researchers from Canada, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand for the purpose of identifying pertinent topics for research on problems of trade, protectionism, and industrial adjustment. With this objective in mind the Workshop reviewed the literature available and drafted a proposal for collaborative research between ISEAS and the North-South Institute of Ottawa. The key industries proposed for research were vegetable oils, garments, and consumer electronics.

The completed proposal was to be submitted to the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) for financial support. The representatives of IDRC were present at the Workshop and expressed interest in the research being proposed.

### **Al-Ahram/ISEAS Seminar on Regional Security**

This was the first Seminar to be jointly organized by the Institute with a Middle Eastern institution, in this case the Centre for Political and Security Studies, Al-Ahram, Cairo. It sought to explore possibilities for Regional Order, and regional stability and security, in the context of World Order. Also discussed was the role of regional organizations in the promotion of Regional Order.

In addition to the six scholars from the Middle East, the participants at the Seminar included those from the ASEAN countries, India, and the United States, with the Director of the International

Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS), Dr Robert O'Neill, presenting the opening "Overview" paper.

The set of papers prepared and discussed at the Seminar are being revised, prior to their being edited by Dr Mohammed Ayoob of the National University of Singapore for publication as a book by Croom Helm, U.K.

### **Workshop on Socio-Economic Correlates of Mortality in ASEAN and Japan**

This Workshop allowed the Japanese and ASEAN researchers involved in the joint ISEAS-NIRA project on "Socio-Economic Correlates of Mortality in ASEAN and Japan" to come together and discuss their draft research reports. Despite initial doubts about problems of comparability and the nature and reliability of data available, the quality of the papers presented was encouraging, showing that the study of socio-economic correlates of mortality is not only feasible but also important for the understanding of the process of demographic transition at the theoretical level. Also that at the more practical level it would identify for government planners the areas which need attention in order that wastage of life be further reduced.

### **Workshop on Government Responses to Armed Communist and Separatist Movements in Southeast Asia**

The general tone of this Workshop was highly positive with much discussion being engendered by the papers delivered. In some cases the discussions continued into the corridors and into the tea-breaks! This was particularly so with regard to some of the background papers on insurgency and counter-insurgency in the region as a whole, and the country papers on the Philippines, Indonesia, and Thailand, with the commentaries on them being particularly sharp and to the point. In a way this was not surprising as the Workshop consciously sought not only to bring diverse scholars and practitioners together, but to allow them to discuss freely, in an open and frank manner, security threats that the region faces.

The completed papers and the commentaries on them were considered worthy of publication, given due revision. The Workshop accordingly resolved that Dr Chandran Jeshurun of the University of Malaya, and who took part in the planning of the Workshop and the research papers, would be guest editor for the volume which would incorporate the papers presented and the proceedings of the Workshop. He plans to complete the editing and to hand over the final manuscript to the publisher by March 1985. Once published this volume will be the third in the RSSP series Issues in Southeast Asian Security.

### **Workshop on Muslim Society, Higher Education and Development in Southeast Asia**

This Workshop was the culmination of the project on "Muslim Society, Higher Education and Development in Southeast Asia", in that the research papers were presented and comments were sought on how they could be improved or amended. To facilitate this, participation in the Workshop was not limited to the researchers involved, but included other scholars and officials as well, thereby allowing for a wider spectrum of views and opinion. In this context the Institute was particularly pleased to welcome participants from Brunei who were attending a meeting of the Institute for the first time since Brunei's membership of ASEAN.

The interest generated by this Workshop and the project on "Muslim Society, Higher Education and Development in Southeast Asia" has encouraged the Institute to continue developing further work on Islam in Southeast Asia.

### **Occasional and In-House Seminars**

Occasional Seminars held by the Institute are open to the larger public and allow the Institute's researchers to interact with diplomats, civil servants, business executives, personnel from the mass media, and academics, while the In-House Seminars are intended primarily for the Institute's research staff and fellows, visiting scholars, and

academics from the National University of Singapore. They allow for the discussion of research problems and other matters of mutual interest.

A total of 43 Occasional and In-House Seminars were held during the year. A list of topics discussed and the speakers involved in both the Occasional and In-House Seminars is provided in Appendix V.

### **THE SINGAPORE LECTURE**

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

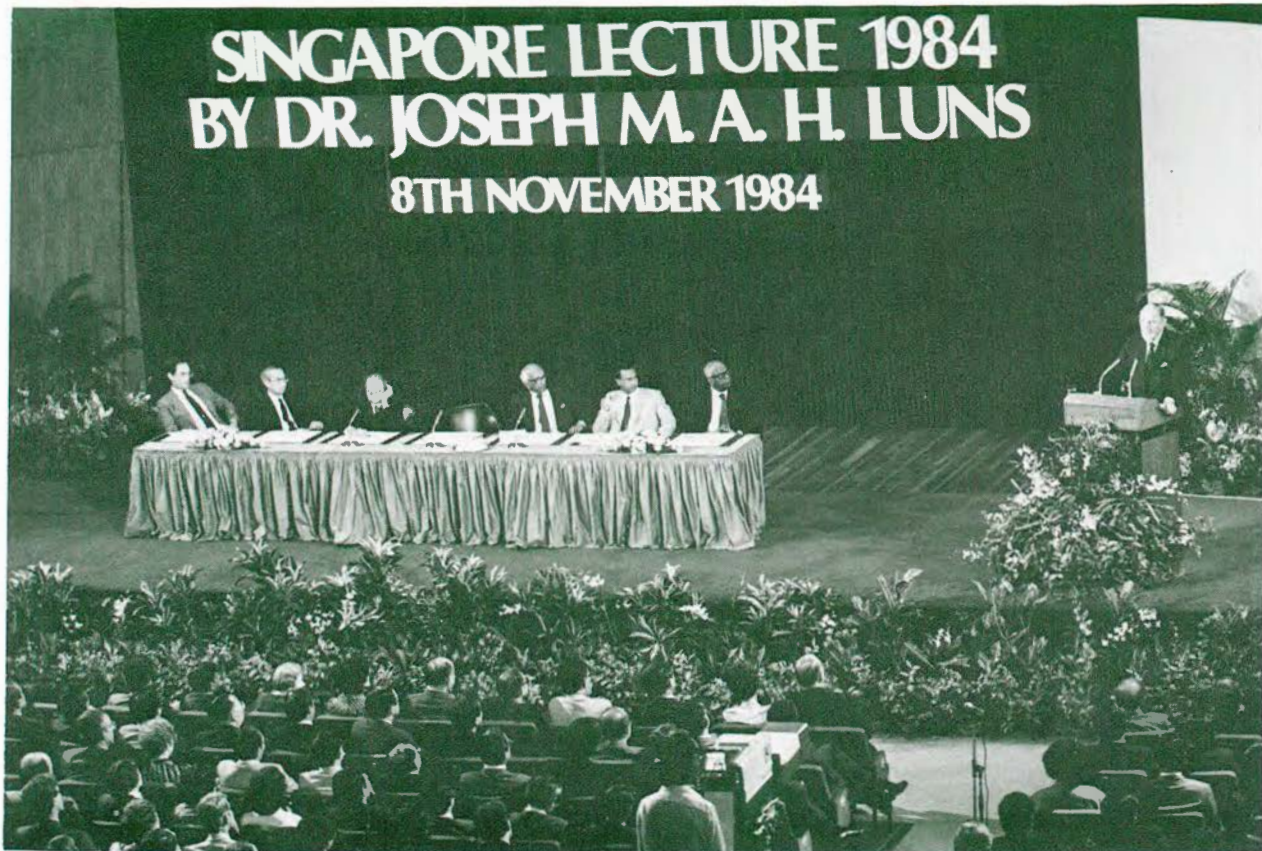
The Singapore Lecture is designed to provide the opportunity for distinguished statesmen, scholars, writers, and other similarly highly qualified individuals specializing in banking, commerce, international economics and finance, and philosophical, literary, and world and strategic affairs to visit Singapore. The presence of such eminent personalities, it is hoped, will allow Singaporeans, especially the younger executives and decision-makers in both the private and public sectors, to have the benefit of firsthand contact with and exposure to — through the Lecture, televised discussion, 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 on 30 October by Dr Henry A. Kissinger, former United States Secretary of State, and the 1982 Lecture on 2 December by H.E. Mr Giscard d'Estaing, former President of the Republic of France, both under the chairmanship of the Second Deputy Prime Minister (Foreign Affairs), Mr S. Rajaratnam. The 1983 Lecture was delivered by H.E. Mr Helmut Schmidt, former



*Dr Joseph M.A.H. Luns, former Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), arriving at the Singapore Conference Hall to deliver the 1984 Singapore Lecture.*



*Dr Joseph M.A.H. Luns delivering the 1984 Singapore Lecture on "The Future of the Western Alliance and its Implications for Asia".*

Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, under the chairmanship of Mr S. Dhanabalan, the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Culture. Dr Joseph M.A.H. Luns, former Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), gave the 1984 Singapore Lecture on 8 November 1984 under the chairmanship of Mr S. Rajaratnam.

The topic of Dr Lun's Lecture was "The Future of the Western Alliance and its Implications for Asia", 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*, H.E. Mr Giscard d'Estaing's *Peace and East-West Relations*, H.E. Mr Helmut Schmidt's *The Soviet Union: Challenges and Responses as Seen from the European Point of View*.

## PUBLICATIONS

The Institute's publications programme continued to grow steadily during the year, keeping pace with the increasing tempo and widening scope of research, seminars, and other intellectual activities. Notable amongst the new publications were those in the Issues in Southeast Asian Security series, and also the new journal, *ASEAN Economic Bulletin* — the former reflecting the growing interest in strategic studies in the Asia-Pacific region, and the latter serving as a channel for regular publication of the articles and papers emanating from the ASEAN Economic Research Unit.

As an academic publisher, the Institute strives not only to publish worthy research but also to ensure that it is disseminated as widely as possible. However, to achieve both these objectives it is necessary that the research grants incorporate an element to cover the cost of publishing the research findings thereby ensuring that the relatively small yet extremely important readership continues to have access to this material.

As the Institute becomes better known both in the region and beyond, many more manuscripts are being received by the Publica-

tions 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.

Promotion of ISEAS publications continued to play an important part in the Publications Unit's overall activities. Arrangements were made for exchange advertisements with other scholarly journals. Complimentary copies of new titles were sent out for review. A new catalogue, *Books on Southeast Asia 1984/85*, as well as fliers/brochures were produced. Participation in the following exhibitions/conferences was yet another form of promoting the Institute's books and its research activities: Tokyo International Book Fair (May 1984), 14th Pacific Trade and Development Conference, Singapore (June 1984), 6th International Symposium on Asian Studies (July 1984), Brunei Book Fair (July 1984), International Conference on Thai Studies (August 1984), Singapore Book Fair (September 1984), Malaysia Book Fair (October 1984), ASEAN Trade Fair, Bangkok (October–November 1984), Meeting of ASEAN Economic Associations, Kuala Lumpur (November 1984), and Association of Asian Studies Convention, Philadelphia (March 1985), as well as displays mounted at the various seminars and workshops held by the Institute.

Efforts at upgrading the quality of ISEAS publications received recognition in the form of two awards presented by the National Book Development Council at the Singapore Book Fair 1984. ISEAS won the First Prize for the Best Designed Book and Best Overall Quality of Production (Academic Category) for Anwar Nasution's *Financial Institutions and Policies in Indonesia*. The prize for the Best Book 1984 (English-language Category) was awarded for the book by Sharon Siddique and Nirmala Purushotam, *Singapore's Little India: Past, Present, and Future*.

There was some relief from the increasingly heavy workload of the Unit with the appointment of another editor, Ms Pauline Khng. The Unit also benefitted from the purchase of another word processor and IBM electronic composer to handle the increasing amount of typed matter and manuscripts.





*Some of the Institute's publications displayed at the Singapore Book Fair 1984.*

## New Titles

During the year, 27 new titles were published, in addition to a total of nine issues of the three journals: *Contemporary Southeast Asia* (a quarterly), *Southeast Asian Journal of Social Science* (published twice a year), and the *ASEAN Economic Bulletin* (published three times a year). The year 1984 also saw the launching of the *Asia-Pacific International and Strategic Studies Newsletter*.

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 eleventh year of publication.

Of the other new publications, ten were added to the Books/Monographs series. They were: Harold Crouch, *Domestic Political Structures and Regional Economic Co-operation*; Hla Pe, *Burma*; Hong Lysa, *Thailand in the Nineteenth Century: Evolution of the Economy and Society*; Hans Indorf, *Impediments to Regionalism in Southeast Asia*; Koentjaraningrat, *Javanese Culture*; Lim Pui Huen, compiler, *ASEAN: A Bibliography*; Pushpa Thambipillai and J. Saravanamuttu, *ASEAN Negotiations: Two Insights*; Somboon Suksamran, *Military Elite in Thai Politics*; Thai Quang Trung, *Collective Leadership and Factionalism: An Essay on Ho Chi Minh's Legacy*; and Sediono Tjondronegoro, *Social Organization and Planned Development in Rural Java*.

Three new titles were added to the series, Issues in Southeast Asian Security. They were: Lim Joo-Jock and Vani S., eds. *Armed Separatism in Southeast Asia*; Lim Joo-Jock, *Territorial Power Domains, Southeast Asia, and China: The Geo-Strategy of an Overarching Massif*; and Charles B. Smith, Jr., *The Burmese Communist Party in the 1980s*.

The Occasional Papers series saw the addition of Njoman Suwidjana's *Jakarta Dollar Market: A Case of Financial Development in ASEAN*.

The Research Notes and Discussions Papers series was augmented by seven new titles: Ronald Clapham, *Small and Medium Entrepreneurs in Southeast Asia*; Erhard U. Heidt, *Television in Singapore: An Analysis of a Week's Viewing*; Eddie Kuo and Chew Seen-Kong, *Ethnicity and Fertility in Singapore*; V. Matheson and A.C. Milner,

*Perceptions of the Haj: Five Malay Texts*; V. Setty Pendakur, *Urban Transport in ASEAN*; Saw Swee-Hock, *Labour Force Projections for Singapore 1980-2070*; Aline K. Wong and Ng Shui Meng, *Ethnicity and Fertility in Southeast Asia: A Comparative Analysis*.

To the Lectures, Workshops, and Proceedings of International Conferences series were added four new titles: Joseph M.A.H. Luns, *The Western Alliance: Its Future and Its Implications for Asia*; Helmut Schmidt, *The Soviet Union: Challenges and Responses as Seen from the European Point of View*; Jean Waelbroeck, Peter Praet, H.C. Rieger, eds., *ASEAN-EEC Trade in Services*; Charan Wadhva and Mukul G. Asher, eds., *ASEAN-South Asia Economic Relations*.

In the Library Bulletin series there was one new addition: V. Setty Pendakur, compiler, *Urban Transport in South and Southeast Asia: An Annotated Bibliography*.

## *Contemporary Southeast Asia*

Since its inauguration in May 1979, twenty-four issues of the journal *Contemporary Southeast Asia* have been published regularly, to meet the schedule of four issues in each full calendar year.

*Contemporary Southeast Asia* is published with the main objective of bridging the gap in regional communication and fulfilling the need for a regionally-based vehicle for expression of views and commentaries on problems of economics, political, and social development in Southeast Asia. Issues of current and topical concern are researched and written both by specialist scholars and practitioners, in a "digestible" form.

A grant of DM218,000 from the Konrad Adenauer Foundation of the Federal Republic of Germany from 1979 to the end of December 1984 has been of great assistance here; not only has it allowed for the stabilization of the professional quality of the journal, it has ensured the journal's longer-term viability.

The subscription list is growing, and the Committee's resolve to allow maximum freedom of expression, whilst at the same time conducting its publishing activities in a manner befitting scholarly, non-partisan behaviour, has attracted a steady increase in the number of

unsolicited submissions of articles, observations, and comments from readers local and abroad — a clear indication of the result of the labours of the members of the Committee in maintaining the standard of the articles which appear in the journal. The Institute and *Contemporary Southeast Asia* are indeed grateful to the Konrad Adenauer Foundation for its generous support.

#### *Southeast Asian Journal of Social Science*

It will be recalled that agreement was reached early in 1980 that from August 1981, the *Southeast Asian Journal of Social Science* (SEAJSS) would be a joint-publication of the Institute and the Department of Sociology of the National University of Singapore (NUS).

This arrangement saw the journal progress smoothly. It even exceeded the original target of productivity. This initial success, however, time and again raised questions of the longer-term viability of the SEAJSS. At the same time there were the requirements of the Institute for a regular outlet for its long-standing and growing interest in questions of ethnicity, urbanism, and cultural and social change, in both themselves and in terms of their bearing on problems of nation-building and community development. Accordingly, consensus was reached between the Sociology Department and the Institute that it was in everyone's interest that SEAJSS from FY 1984/85 be produced solely by the Sociology Department and the National University of Singapore Press, thereby freeing the Institute to develop its own cognate outlet, but one more specifically suited to its needs. In the meantime SEAJSS can look forward to greater stability and the Sociology Department and the Institute to a better division of labour and working links.

#### *ASEAN Economic Bulletin*

The *ASEAN Economic Bulletin*, devoted to the circulation of research and discussions on not so much the economies of individual ASEAN countries or Southeast Asia as a whole, but primarily those

on *ASEAN* economics and ASEAN-wide related issues, was launched in July 1984. The pioneering effort to inaugurate a publication in this field also stemmed from an awareness that the research conducted in the ASEAN Economic Research Unit had reached a stage where dissemination was important amongst the scholarly community as well as the larger public and private sectors.

As planned, the *Bulletin* is to appear three times a year.

To ensure proper control and production of the quality of material to be included, the *Bulletin* has a representative Regional Advisory Board, and an Editorial Committee comprising senior economists drawn from ASEAN member countries as well as a group of International Corresponding Members. Included in the *Bulletin* are articles, book reviews, documentation, and a chronology of main events in ASEAN countries.

During the year, three issues were released, and special acknowledgement is to be recorded to the Asia Foundation for its assistance in meeting part of the costs involved in the production of these issues.

The *Bulletin* has indeed taken off to a good start. The feedback has been on the whole reassuring, and given co-operation and support of all concerned it is hoped to keep the price of the *Bulletin* sufficiently low to ensure as wide a distribution as possible.

#### *SOJOURN: Southeast Asian Journal of Ethnicity, Urbanism, and Social Change*

As noted above, the *Southeast Asian Journal of Social Science* had during the year reached the stage where it was possible for the Institute to leave the intellectual and editorial responsibility for its production to the National University of Singapore Press and the Sociology Department, and instead move on to the planning of a regular periodical of its own, ensuring the wider circulation of the steadily growing corpus of material of publishable quality flowing from its research and discussions on ethnicity, urbanism, and social change in the region, and an area that is likely to expand even more rapidly in the years ahead with the launching of such programmes of study as the "Southeast Asian Communities and Community Networks".

In view of this, the Institute is now actively exploring possibilities of publishing *SOJOURN: Southeast Asian Journal of Ethnicity, Urbanism, and Social Change* on a full-time basis.

Of course the idea of having a journal that would specifically focus on issues of ethnicity, urbanism, and social change is not new. It has been with the Institute for several years, including its first mooted in the form of a *Southeast Asia Ethnicity and Development Newsletter* in January 1977, and the publication of a *Southeast Asia Ethnicity and Development Directory of Scholars*. Now, with the experience of producing that *Newsletter* and the *Southeast Asian Journal of Social Science* behind us, and the increasing cogency of the issues that the proposed journal would address itself to, we are all the more convinced that such a journal should be launched. Also that its contents should include articles, documentation, book reviews, and annotations on recent related publications.

If no unforeseen circumstances intervene, the first number of *SOJOURN: Southeast Asian Journal of Ethnicity, Urbanism, and Social Change* is expected to be published in early 1986. Thereafter there would be two regular issues per year, to start off with. Eventually, and depending on progress, the journal may become a quarterly.

To ensure proper production and control of quality, the Institute is assembling together a Regional Advisory Board, on which would be represented established scholars from within Southeast Asia, a group of eminent International Corresponding Members, as well as an Editorial Committee that would be responsible for the day-to-day running of the journal.

We feel fairly confident that the *SOJOURN: Southeast Asian Journal of Ethnicity, Urbanism, and Social Change* will be viable and meet a vital professional need. Moreover, it would rationalize and complete the Institute's periodicals publication programme of a triumvirate of journals - *ASEAN Economic Bulletin*, *Contemporary Southeast Asia*, and *SOJOURN: Southeast Asian Journal of Ethnicity, Urbanism, and Social Change* - serving the special requirements of each of the Institute's three main fields of research in Economics, Politics and Security, and Ethnicity and Development, respectively.

## LIBRARY

The Library is the cornerstone of the Institute's research support, and its holdings and reputation as a repository of valuable research materials on Southeast Asia have grown steadily. In keeping with this, alterations had again to be made to the Library premises. These alterations aimed at expanding the open stack and reading areas and increasing storage in its closed stacks. They also included the improvement of facilities for the utilization of its media collection comprising photographs, slides, tapes, movies, and so forth, and the storage of these materials under approved conditions of temperature and humidity control.

The Library was also fortunate in obtaining the services of Mrs Ladda Rungvisai of Chiang Mai University, who was attached to the Library for one month and provided much needed help with the cataloguing of Thai language publications.

### The Collection

Although the alterations only involved minor construction works, the whole process was rather prolonged with some adverse effect on productivity. Nevertheless, a comparable level of growth was maintained and the present stock figures are as follows:

Books & bound periodicals (vols)	56,300
Microfilms (reels)	7,880
Microfiches	93,010
Documents	5,820
Current serials	2,240

Together with the Library's slides and audio-recordings, the total collection comprises approximately 167,500 items. New subscriptions were placed for 39 journals.

The Library would like to express its appreciation to the Indonesian National Scientific Documentation Centre (PDIN) for accepting its subscription to the PDIN/KITLV Microfiche Project. Taken together with its subscription to the Library of Congress' Southeast Asian Microfiche Project, supplemented by purchases of current books



*A facsimile of the Singapore Treaty of 1819 from the Library's collection on display at the Singapore National Exhibition, 16 November - 30 December 1984.*

and periodicals, the Library should be keeping abreast of current Indonesian publications.

Another valuable addition is the collection of microfilms deposited in the Library by the Dr Peter G. Gowing Memorial Research Center, formerly the Dansalan Research Center, Philippines. The deposition of the material was arranged by the late Dr Gowing and the collection comprises a unique resource for research on the Philippines.

The compilation of a bibliography on Laos by Mr William W. Sage and Ms Judith Henchy has provided the Library with an opportunity to improve its documentation on Laos. It would like to thank Mr Sage for his generosity and co-operation in this respect. In addition, photocopies from sources such as Dr Douglas Pike's Indochina Archive have been acquired as well as microfilms of the *KPL Bulletin Quotidien*, 1952-69; *Journal Officiel du Royaume du Laos*, 1957-62, 1965-70; and *Kao Kosana Gan*, 1952-59, 1964-69. Acquisition of current materials on Laos will continue to be problematical but the Library is hopeful. In the meantime it has a good representation of material for the 1960-75 period.

Exchange arrangements maintained with some 300 partners continue to provide valuable institutional links as well as serve as important sources of research publications. Such arrangements are particularly important for countries like Burma, Vietnam, and China where acquisition through normal commercial channels is not feasible.

### Regional Projects

The manuscript of *The Malay World of Southeast Asia: A Select Cultural Bibliography* compiled by Mrs Lim Pui Huen for the UNESCO Study of Southeast Asian Cultures was completed and submitted to UNESCO. It is now being prepared for publication.

The Library continues into its thirteenth year as the Regional Microfilm Clearing-House on behalf of SARBICA and CONSAL. No. 18 of the *Southeast Asia Microfilms Newsletter* is in press.

### Bibliographical Projects

The publication of *ASEAN: A Bibliography* was an important land-

mark as it was the Library's most substantial bibliographical work undertaken to date and was the culmination of several years of work by many contributors. Work on the next volume, which will cover publications issued between 1981 and 1985, is pending the availability of funds needed to carry out this project.

Library Bulletin No. 15 was published comprising *Urban Transport in South and Southeast Asia: an Annotated Bibliography* by V. Setty Pendakur.

The bibliography on Laos already mentioned above, is estimated to comprise 2,500 entries and will include material in Laotian and Vietnamese as well as Western languages.

Other projects in progress include *Malaysian, Singapore, and Brunei Newspapers: An International Union List*, compiled by Mrs Lim and Mrs Marion Southerwood. It will list the newspaper holdings including microfilm holdings, of libraries, museums, and archival institutions in the three countries as well as those of major overseas collections.

### Future Development

Over the last few years, the Library has been slowly developing a small collection on visual ethnography, obtained mainly through the generosity of researchers who are willing to share the slides and photographs taken in the course of their fieldwork. The relocation of the SEACURP archive in the Library (mentioned earlier in this Report) has greatly enhanced its hitherto modest efforts in photo documentation. The availability of this unique and outstanding photo archive for research has led the Library to establish a Programme on the Cultural Heritage of Southeast Asia.

The programme will incorporate the material already deposited by scholars such as Dr Gregory Forth and Dr Victor King. This was recently augmented by the tapes and slides produced in the course of the research for Mrs Margaret Sullivan's book "*Can Survive, La'': Cottage Industries in High-rise Singapore*". The Library wishes to thank Mrs Sullivan and her photographers, Messrs Henry Wong and Michael Neo, for their material.

In the future, the Library hopes to extend the programme to cover a wide range of cultural materials with the assistance and co-operation of interested institutions and scholars.

In keeping with national policy and international trends, the Library continued to study and plan for the eventual computerization of all library procedures. As part of its preparation for this development, Miss Wan Lye Tin, Senior Assistant Librarian, is attending a year-long course in data processing conducted by the National Productivity Board of Singapore.

### ACCOMMODATION

As emphasized last year and in the preceding sections of this Report, the present and potential staff and fellows of the Institute are concerned that the Institute's terms of appointment be more attractive and competitive, especially with regard to access to satisfactory subsidized housing or adequate low-interest rate loan arrangements or rent allowances in lieu thereof. This matter needs to be resolved urgently and on a long-term permanent basis, if the Institute's progress is not to be seriously hampered, if not actually impaired, as illustrated by the shortage of staff at the ASEAN Economic Research Unit, and the resignation of several staff members of the Institute.

In this regard, the Institute welcomed the Ministry of Education taking note of its predicament during the year and moving to ameliorate the situation, albeit temporarily, by arranging access to subsidized Housing and Development Board apartment accommodation in Jurong, leased by the Nanyang Technological Institute (NTI), and by it in turn to ISEAS, on limited-occupancy terms as the NTI may require these flats for the use of its own staff.

The Ministry also facilitated negotiations between ISEAS and the National University of Singapore on possibilities for access to housing owned by the University. These, however, have yet to produce any positive results. In sum, the problem of satisfactorily housing the Institute's staff and fellows in any worthwhile and long-term sense remains, and the Institute and the Ministry need to pursue the matter resolutely until the desired goal is reached.

Another equally important aspect of accommodation are the premises that are to be the permanent home of the Institute itself. Here, locationally, the Institute (as originally planned) would operate best in close physical proximity to the National University of Singapore, on the basis of useful, and at times even necessary, intellectual interaction and the economic and reciprocal use of the two libraries.

The CSI Building at Heng Mui Keng Terrace in this respect quite adequately meets the requirements of location, and thus could be the permanent home of ISEAS. However, the CSI Building is structurally designed for the occupation and efficient functioning of a single and particular unit. It does not seem to have been meant to be shared. But sharing is exactly what CSI and ISEAS have to do. In fact, in the case of ISEAS this sharing has a particular meaning, in that not only has it to share but in the process be also obliged to function in two separate, disparate parts — with the administration and research offices being placed in the former hostel blocks, and the library on the third floor of the main CSI Building. This, of course, is not the most welcome arrangement in terms of suitable accommodation. Moreover, if for no other reasons, the growing book display and shelving requirements of the Library, the cramped working conditions of the Publications Unit, and the expanding research activities of the Institute all require the Institute to have more space. Common-sensically, this would have to be the space presently occupied by CSI. With this likely trend, it may also be sensible to think in terms of the Institute *owning* the premises, as opposed to renting it from the government as at present.

If this were for one reason or another to be unrealizable, an alternative could be the construction of a new building on some suitable site within the National University of Singapore lands, and designed specifically to meet the present and future requirements of the Institute.

### FINANCE

The Institute's financial support comes from two sources: an annual grant from the Singapore Government — to take care of the Insti-

tute's infrastructure in manpower and other operating facilities — and donations received from other sources to fund the Institute's programmes of research, fellowships, conferences, and seminars, and publications. The Singapore Government's grant for the year (1 April 1984–31 March 1985) was S\$3,841,990, and the total donations received amounted to S\$2,024,596. The complete list of donors and their contributions is given in Appendix VII. The Institute wishes to record its thanks to all concerned for their generosity, and say how much it has valued co-operating with them in the promotion of scholarship and knowledge on Singapore and the region.

The Institute is especially appreciative of donations to its Endowment Fund, designed to make the Institute financially independent and self-supporting in time to come.

The Fund stood at S\$1,160,000 at the end of the year. The income earned from it supported, as in the past, the Institute's scheme

of Research Fellowships, which is an important contribution of the Institute to Southeast Asian scholarship.

## CONCLUSION

Having established its style of operation and laid the foundations for sustained and purposeful growth during the past decade, the Institute is now well-positioned to advance to its next phase of growth, namely comparative and incremental research and professionalism, together with the development of facilities and a library, and an analytical, communication, and dissemination system comparable to the best in the world. Indeed this would be imperative if the Institute is not to lose momentum and fully capitalize on its unique attributes, and the links and contacts it has painstakingly forged over the years with individuals and institutions throughout the region and beyond.



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- Adviser/Visiting Fellow: — Dr Hans Christoph Rieger, Dipl.rer.pol.(techn.), Dr.rer.pol. (Karlsruhe)

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- Research Associates: — Mr Reza Namazie, B.A.Econs. (Singapore), Postgraduate Diploma in Economics, M.A. Econs. (Essex) (from 2.4.84)
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### **Southeast Asian Studies Program (SEASP)**

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### **Southeast Asian Cultural Research Programme (SEACURP)**

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## ISEAS RESEARCH FELLOWS

<b>Name</b>	<b>Nationality</b>	<b>Title of Research Project</b>
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2. Dr Cheu Hock Tong	Malaysian	Stars, Gods, and Men: A Study of Chinese Religion in Peninsular Southeast Asia
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4. Dr Chieu Ngu Vu	Vietnamese	The End of an Era: Viet-Nam under the Japanese Occupation (1940-45)
5. Dr Chou Norindr	Laotian	The Institutions of the Lao People's Democratic Republic
6. Dr Suntaree Komin	Thai	The Psychology of Thai People: Its Value Systems and Behavioural Pattern
7. Mr S.N. Masuri	Singaporean	Development of Malay Literature in Singapore
8. Dr Mong Hay Lao	Cambodian	The State of Kampuchean Domestic Economy Today
9. Dr Shamsul Amri Baharuddin	Malaysian	Local Politics and Rural Development in Malaysia
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11. Mr Tin Maung Maung Than	Burmese	Energy Usage in Burmese Agriculture
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## RESEARCH FELLOW IN AUSTRALIAN/SOUTHEAST ASIAN RELATIONS

Dr Ross Robinson	Australian	ASEAN Ports: The High Price of Nationalism?
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## RESEARCH FELLOWS IN ASEAN AFFAIRS

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| 3. Dr Cheah Hock Beng      | Singaporean | U.S.-Japan Economic Competition and Its Implications for Singapore   |
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## STIFTUNG VOLKSWAGENWERK GERMAN FELLOW IN SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES

Dr Ulrich Mai	German	Peasant Peddlers and Professionals: Subsistence Trade in a Small-Town Market of North Sulawesi
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## DISTINGUISHED FELLOW IN INTERNATIONAL BANKING AND FINANCE

Dr Ronald Findlay	American	Trade and Development: Theory and Asian Experience
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## FULBRIGHT-HAYS RESEARCH FELLOWS

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| 1. Dr W. Timothy Austin  | American | Crime Prevention and Police-Community Relations in a Rapidly Developing and Modernizing Society: The Singapore Prototype |
| 2. Dr Lawrence T. Farley | American | Task Expansion in ASEAN: Structural Growth Patterns in a Regional Organization   |

## VISITING FELLOWS

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14.	Mr Philippe Regnier	French	The Crossroad Economic Role of Singapore for ASEAN Integration
15.	Mr William W. Sage	American	Laos Bibliography Project
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25. Dr Helen Roxana Waterson	British	Architecture and its Relation to Social Organization in Southeast Asian Societies
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### VISITING ASSOCIATES

1. Mr Clark M. Bronne	American	The Development of ASEAN as a Successful Community of Nations
2. Miss Hanne Brunborg	Norwegian	Studies on Libraries
3. Ms Chien Joanna Lei	Taiwan	National Development, Multiculturalism, and Communication in Singapore
4. Mrs Chua Ser Koon	Singaporean	The Japanese Military Administration in Singapore – with Special Reference to its Cultural Policy, 1942–45
5. Mr Takaji Kigasawa	Japanese	Small and Medium Industry in Singapore
6. Ms Maja Markovic	Yugoslav	Possibilities, Prospects, and Ways of Establishing Closer Relations with ASEAN and Its Member Countries
7. Mr John Pomfret	American	International Relations — Southeast Asia
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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

*Southeast Asian Affairs 1984*, 1984. 368 pages. S\$45/US\$23

**INSTITUTE OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES**

**DONATIONS AND GRANTS RECEIVED**  
**DURING THE PERIOD 1 APRIL 1984 TO 31 MARCH 1985**

<b>List of Donors</b>	<b>Donations/Grants</b>
	<b>S\$</b>
1. Australian High Commission	54,705.00
2. Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs	7,540.00
3. International Development Research Centre	277,537.09
4. Invitees to 1984 Singapore Lecture	51,829.00
5. Japan Centre for International Exchange	37,341.80
6. Konrad Adenauer Foundation	116,453.23
7. Lee Foundation	157,880.00
8. Mobil Oil Singapore Pte Ltd	75,000.00
9. Monetary Authority of Singapore	25,000.00
10. National Institute of Research Advancement	126,974.86
11. National University of Singapore	11,500.00
12. Singapore Turf Club	20,000.00
13. Stiftung Volkswagenwerk	99,136.65
14. Asia Foundation	134,905.00
15. Ford Foundation	364,498.52
16. Rockefeller Foundation	106,250.00
17. Toyota Foundation	15,934.09
18. United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization	3,246.75
19. U.S. Agency for International Development	336,711.96
20. United States Information Services	2,152.50
	<u>2,024,596.45</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 funds 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 funds of the Institute as at 31 March 1985, 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.

30 July 1985



GOH, TAN & CO.

Public Accountants, Singapore

**INSTITUTE OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES  
STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND FUNDS, 31 MARCH 1985**

FUNDS	Note	1985 \$	1984 \$		1985 \$	1984 \$
GENERAL OPERATING FUND	2	291,045	232,998	<b>ASSETS</b>		
ENDOWMENT FUND	3	1,160,000	1,160,000	<b>CASH</b>		
RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS	4	300,941	394,240	In hand	1,500	1,500
FUNDS FOR SPECIFIC PROJECTS	5	3,152,962	2,884,756	At banks	336,071	384,243
FUNDS FOR SPECIAL PROJECTS	6	3,241,762	2,595,111		<u>337,571</u>	<u>385,743</u>
OTHER CREDIT BALANCES		64,505	48,577	<b>FIXED DEPOSITS WITH BANKS</b>	7,869,369	6,923,900
DEVELOPMENT FUND	8	4,925	1,078	<b>SUNDRY DEPOSITS</b>	9,200	7,117
		<u>8,216,140</u>	<u>7,316,760</u>		<u>8,216,140</u>	<u>7,316,760</u>

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



CHAIRMAN



DIRECTOR



EXECUTIVE SECRETARY



**INSTITUTE OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES**  
**STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1985**

EXPENDITURE	Note	1985 \$	1984 \$	INCOME	Note	1985 \$	1984 \$
General Operating Fund		3,650,713	3,225,650				
Counterpart Funds for New Programmes	7	50,000	53,482	Grant from Government		3,671,990	3,392,900
Specific Projects		1,850,171	1,440,449	Surplus on publication account		29,965	26,079
Special Projects	6	45,652	14,597	Interest from fixed deposits		6,805	2,023
Research Fellowships	4	184,747	271,630			<u>3,708,760</u>	<u>3,421,002</u>
Development Fund	8	115,075	—				
		<u>5,896,358</u>	<u>5,005,808</u>				
<b>EXCESS/(DEFICIT) OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE</b>				<b>DEVELOPMENT FUND</b>			
General Operating Fund	2	58,047	195,352	Grant from Government		120,000	—
Counterpart Funds for New Programmes	7	—	( 3,482)	<b>COUNTERPART FUNDS FOR NEW PROGRAMMES</b>			
Specific Projects	5	268,206	795,183	Grant from Government	7	50,000	50,000
Special Projects		285,331	261,509	<b>ENDOWMENT FUND</b>			
Research Fellowships		( 93,299)	( 169,610)	Interest from fixed deposits	3	70,426	75,177
Development Fund	8	4,925	—	<b>FUNDS FOR SPECIFIC PROJECTS</b>			
		<u>523,210</u>	<u>1,078,952</u>	Donations		2,024,596	2,132,522
		<u>6,419,568</u>	<u>6,084,760</u>	<b>OTHER FUNDS</b>			
				Interest from deposits		445,786	406,059
		<u><u>6,419,568</u></u>	<u><u>6,084,760</u></u>			<u>6,419,568</u>	<u>6,084,760</u>

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

**INSTITUTE OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES  
NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS, 31 MARCH 1985**

**1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

**Basis of Accounting**

The accounts are prepared on a cash basis, that is, they do not take into account any assets except cash and deposits and any liabilities. Accordingly, all capital expenditure items are written off in the financial year in which they are incurred.

**2. GENERAL OPERATING FUND**

	1985	1984
	\$	\$
Balance as at 1 April	232,998	135,809
Add: Excess of income over expenditure	58,047	195,352
	<u>291,045</u>	<u>331,161</u>
Less: Cost of new vehicle	—	98,163
Balance as at 31 March	<u><u>291,045</u></u>	<u><u>232,998</u></u>

**3. ENDOWMENT FUND**

	1985	1984
	\$	\$
Balance as at 1 April	1,160,000	1,060,000
Add: Donations toward Endowment Fund	—	100,000
Interest received during the year	70,426	75,177
	<u>1,230,426</u>	<u>1,235,177</u>
Less: Transfer of interest received to Research Fellowships (Note 4)	70,426	75,177
Balance as at 31 March	<u><u>1,160,000</u></u>	<u><u>1,160,000</u></u>

**4. RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS**

	<b>1985</b>	<b>1984</b>
	\$	\$
Balance as at 1 April	394,240	563,850
Add: Transfer from Endowment Fund — Interest from fixed deposits (Note 3)	70,426	75,177
Interest from deposits	21,022	26,843
	<u>485,688</u>	<u>665,870</u>
Less: Expenditure during the year	184,747	271,630
Balance as at 31 March	<u><u>300,941</u></u>	<u><u>394,240</u></u>

**5. FUNDS FOR SPECIFIC PROJECTS**

	<b>1985</b>	<b>1984</b>
	\$	\$
Balance as at 1 April	2,884,756	2,452,168
Add: Excess of income over expenditure	629,525	795,183
	<u>3,514,281</u>	<u>3,247,351</u>
Less: Transfer to Funds for Special Projects (Note 6)	361,319	362,595
Balance as at 31 March	<u><u>3,152,962</u></u>	<u><u>2,884,756</u></u>

**6. FUNDS FOR SPECIAL PROJECTS**

	<b>1985</b>	<b>1984</b>
	\$	\$
Balance as at 1 April	2,595,111	1,971,007
Add: Transfer from Funds for Specific Projects (note 5)	361,319	362,595
Interest earned from deposits/other income from research service and assistance	<u>330,984</u>	<u>276,106</u>
	3,287,414	2,609,708
Less: Expenditure during the year	45,652	14,597
Balance as at 31 March	<u><u>3,241,762</u></u>	<u><u>2,595,111</u></u>

**7. COUNTERPART FUNDS FOR NEW PROGRAMMES**

	<b>1985</b>	<b>1984</b>
	\$	\$
Balance as at 1 April	—	3,482
Government grant received	<u>50,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>
	50,000	53,482
Less: Expenditure during the year	<u>50,000</u>	<u>53,482</u>
Balance as at 31 March	<u><u>—</u></u>	<u><u>—</u></u>

**8. DEVELOPMENT FUND**

	<b>1985</b>	<b>1984</b>
	\$	\$
Balance as at 1 April	1,078	1,078
Government grant received	<u>120,000</u>	—
	121,078	1,078
Less: Refund to Government	1,078	—
Expenditure during the year	<u>115,075</u>	—
Balance as at 31 March	<u><u>4,925</u></u>	<u><u>1,078</u></u>

**INSTITUTE OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES**  
**STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1985**

	1985	1984
	Expenditure	Expenditure
	\$	\$
<b>GENERAL OPERATING FUND</b>		
Expenditure on Manpower	1,914,076	1,602,791
Rental	1,254,000	1,254,000
Library Acquisitions	157,800	149,797
Purchase of Furniture and Equipment	101,010	47,898
Special Conferences and Meetings	10,563	24,969
Maintenance of Equipment and Premises	64,356	21,996
Telephones and Telegrams	21,813	19,500
Research Expenses	19,965	18,638
Medical Benefits	18,999	11,806
Maintenance of Motor Vehicles	16,479	14,499
Research Advisory Council	14,989	10,693
Binding of Books	8,799	8,000
Printing	7,993	6,999
Library Stationery	6,600	5,800
Advertising	5,877	5,400
Stationery	5,798	5,190
Insurance	5,297	3,421
Postage	4,797	4,599
Entertainment Expenses	3,000	3,000
Audit Fee	2,985	2,700
Other Supplies and Materials	2,298	1,983
Travelling Expenses	1,519	1,971
Staff welfare	1,700	—
Total	<u>3,650,713</u>	<u>3,225,650</u>