

DS501  
1591

# ANNUAL REPORT 1985-86

INSTITUTE OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES  
SINGAPORE

## **ISEAS** Institute of Southeast Asian Studies

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

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



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



*A display of ISEAS publications showing some of the award winning titles.*



# Institute of Southeast Asian Studies Annual Report

1 April 1985 — 31 March 1986

## INTRODUCTION

The Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS) was formally established in May 1968 as an autonomous body to undertake research on Southeast Asia. Towards this end it was understood from the beginning that if the Institute were to discharge its objectives efficiently, it should be given maximum freedom to conduct its activities. Thus, no nationality qualifications were attached to the post of Director, the chief academic and administrative officer of the Institute. Indeed, the first Director of the Institute was Professor Harry J. Benda of Yale University, USA (1968–69). He was succeeded by Professor John D. Legge of Monash University, Australia (1969–70), and he in turn by Professor Josef Silverstein of Rutgers University, USA (1970–72). Likewise, the composition of the Board of Trustees of the Institute — its principal governing body — was to be broadly based, to include representatives from the academic, commercial, public, and professional domains — again without any nationality qualifications or particular governmental affiliations. Two of the longest serving members and chairmen of the Board of Trustees were Mr David Marshall, Singapore's first Chief Minister, and Mr A.P. Rajah, a prominent jurist and former Speaker of the Singapore Legislative Assembly, and later of Parliament.

Another consideration that was uppermost in the minds of the Trustees when they were thinking in terms of who should be the permanent Director of the Institute, was that the person selected should maintain the professional independence and scholarly integrity of the Institute. Accordingly, on being appointed

the permanent Director of the Institute in 1972, Professor K.S. Sandhu was given the additional task of promoting a greater regionalization and internationalization of the Institute, to the extent that it should eventually develop into a *de facto regional* research centre for all scholars and specialists interested in modern Southeast Asia, especially its multi-faceted problems of economic development, stability and security, and political and social change.

Staff expansion and appointments were managed in accordance with the objectives outlined. Today, in addition to supportive staff, some thirty research fellows and other specialists work in the Institute at any given time. More than half of these are Southeast Asians with almost every country of the region being represented. The rest include scholars from as far afield as Europe, Canada, and the United States, as well as from Japan, Australia, and New Zealand.

The finances of the Institute have been similarly regularized in that arrangements have been made for an annual grant from the Singapore Government to take care of the infrastructure and the supportive services of the Institute, thereby giving the Institute the necessary stability and permanence. At the same time, the Institute raises funds from outside sources to allow it the necessary freedom to undertake research considered desirable, and to hire suitable research fellows and associates.

Considerable effort has gone into building up one of the best library collections in the region on Southeast Asia, and also developing an effective system of seminars and discussions in

which scholars, officials, public figures, and politicians have felt no inhibitions in participating freely. The Institute's publications in turn have served the purpose of disseminating the thoughts of a variety of specialists such that the Institute is accepted widely in centres of scholarship, and in government and important business circles.

With regard to research, beginning with purely *ad hoc* studies, the Institute has now reached the stage where *programmes* of study can be planned to allow for more systematic and incremental work. The report below describes more fully some of these developments as well as the Institute's other activities during the year under review.

### BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The Board of Trustees comprises twenty-two members, including appointees from the National University of Singapore and the Singapore Government, as well as representatives from a broad range of professional and civic organizations and groups. The Chairman is Mr Justice P. Coomaraswamy and the Deputy Chairman, Mr Lee Hee Seng.

As is to be expected in a Board of this size, there are the usual changes in composition as members resign and are replaced. This year was no exception, in that Dr Philip N. Pillai resigned on leaving the National University of Singapore in January 1986 and was replaced by Dr Tan Chwee Huat, Dean of the University's Faculty of Accountancy and Business Administration. The Institute wishes Dr Pillai all the best in his new job and at the same time welcomes Dr Tan and looks forward to his support.

As in previous years, several committees functioned in close liaison with the Board, assisting it and the Institute in a variety of ways in the formulation and implementation of the Board's policies. The Executive Committee, under the chairmanship of the Institute's Director, oversaw the day-to-day operations of the Institute, whilst the Investment Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr Justice P. Coomaraswamy, managed the investment of the Institute's Endowment Fund. The Fund-Raising Committee,

under the chairmanship of Mr Ling Lee Hua, met regularly to discuss plans to raise more money for the Institute's Endowment Fund. The Audit Committee recommended the selection of auditors. It also reviewed the scope and result of the audit, and the adequacy of the Institute's accounting, financial, and operating controls.

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

### REGIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL

The Regional Advisory Council was established in 1982 and its 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, Vice-Chancellor, University of Hong Kong, and 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, as the intention is not to burden the individual members with detail or policy. Instead, the Council 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 both 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 ideas and suggestions for improved links and communications between universities in

the region and the Institute, and with regard to international projects involving researchers from several institutions.

### STAFF

With the expansion of existing projects and implementation of new programmes, such as Social Issues in Southeast Asia (SISEA), a number of additions were made to the Institute's staff during the year. These included: Dr Subbiah Gunasekaran, Dr Trinidad S. Osteria, and Messrs Derek Martin da Cunha, T.K. Doshi, Pang Meng Hock, and Woo Yuen Pau.

Dr Subbiah Gunasekaran and Dr Trinidad Osteria are both demographers, with wide-ranging interests in Asian population dynamics. They are attached to the Institute's programme on Social Issues in Southeast Asia.

Mr Derek da Cunha has an M.Phil. degree in International Relations and has joined the Regional Strategic Studies Programme as a Research Associate.

Messrs T.K. Doshi, Pang Meng Hock, and Woo Yuen Pau are all young economists. They form part of the research team of the ASEAN Economic Research Unit.

Ms Ajita Thuraisingham is a librarian. She joined the Institute as Assistant Librarian, replacing Ms Judith Henchy who returned to the United Kingdom upon the completion of her contract.

A list of the Institute's regular staff is given in Appendix III. It 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 Social Issues in Southeast Asia programme (SISEA), the details of which are given in the "Regional Programmes" section of the Report.

As is now almost customary, in addition to their responsibilities at the Institute, the Institute's staff play active roles in professional meetings and programmes. Mrs Triena Ong, Managing Editor of the Publications Unit, presented a paper at the regional conference on "Academic Publishing in ASEAN" in September 1985

in Singapore, and Editor, Ms Pauline Khng, attended the regional meeting of the International Association of Scholarly Publishers in New Delhi. Mrs Ong also continued to serve on the Scholarly Publishers Council and Book Exporters Council of the Singapore Book Publishers Association. Mrs Patricia Lim Pui Huen, the Librarian, completed her second year as Review Editor of the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, Malaysian Branch*, and as Chairman of the Library Association of Singapore's Task Force for Librarians in the Information Age (TALIA). She also represented the Institute on the Joint Library Associations of Malaysia and Singapore's (PPM/LAS) Standing Committee on Bibliographical and Library Co-operation (BILCO). Mrs Lim's colleagues, Ms Wan Lye Tim and Ms Thuraisingham, in turn were the ISEAS representative and Vice-Chairman of the Joint Sub-Committee on Microforms (SCOM), and Chairman of the Organizing Committee of the forthcoming Singapore-Malaysia Congress of Librarians and Information Scientists, respectively. Ms Thuraisingham was also one of the Course Co-ordinators for the LAS Postgraduate Diploma in Library and Information Science.

Dr Sharon Siddique, Senior Fellow, presented a paper at the conference on "Singapore Futures: Towards the Year 2000" organized by the Commonwealth Institute in London on 30-31 January 1986. She also participated in the workshop on "Contemporary Southeast Asian Studies" in Bielefeld, Germany, and in the seminar in Jakarta on "New Trends in Islamic Studies", jointly sponsored by the Indonesian Department of Education and Culture, the Department of Religious Affairs, and the Institute of Sciences (LIPI).

Another Senior Fellow, Mr Lim Joo-Jock, attended the workshop on "International Humanitarian Law" in Jakarta, and the conference on "Regional Development and Security" in Kuala Lumpur, while the Director, Professor K.S. Sandhu, spoke on "ASEAN and its Potential for U.S. Business" at the Asia Foundation in San Francisco, and on "The Future of Great Power Rivalry in the Region" at the Woodrow Wilson Center of the Smithsonian Institute in Washington, D.C. He was present, too, at the "Fourth Pacific Economic Co-operation Conference" in Seoul on 29 April-

1 May 1985 and at the workshop on "Linkage for Peace through Economic Co-operation" in Tacoma, USA, on 13–15 May 1985.

Dr Tan Loong-Hoe, Co-ordinator of the ASEAN Economic Research Unit (AERU) of the Institute, represented the Institute in Stockholm during the workshop on "ASEAN-Scandinavian Economic Relations", jointly supported by the University of Stockholm and the Institute, while his team-mate, Dr Kenneth James, read a paper at the UNIDO/ESCAP Ad Hoc Expert Group Meeting on "Policies and Strategies for Small-scale Industry Development: Asia and the Pacific Region" in Seoul, 17–20 September 1985. He also attended the conference on "Research and Information Systems for the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries" in New Delhi, 20–22 November 1985.

Whilst still on the subject of staff, we are happy to record that preliminary steps are now being taken to improve the Institute's terms and conditions of service, including some subsidized housing and improved career prospects. Nevertheless, these initiatives are only a beginning. That such improvements are urgently required cannot be over-emphasized, especially 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. In view of this, there is now a danger that the new element of competition being posed by these research centres will have an effect on the Institute's efforts to attract scholars. In short, there is no magic formula for getting the best out of any system or for achieving excellence. Adequate resources and internationally competitive conditions of service are prerequisites.

## RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS

Research fellowships at the Institute, as distinct from research staff appointments, are awarded for periods of time generally ranging from three months to a year. Unlike the research staff, who, in addition to conducting their own research, assist the Institute in the development and implementation of its various professional activities and programmes, the research fellows

usually do not have routine responsibilities at the Institute other than their planned research and writing.

Research fellowships currently tenable at the Institute include the following:

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

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

The Institute is grateful for all the support it has received from the various organizations and governments involved in making the foregoing fellowships and grants possible, and hopes to strengthen this most welcome co-operation.

With the exception of the ISEAS Research Fellowships and the Fellowship/Distinguished Fellowship in International Banking and Finance, all these 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 ISEAS Research Fellowships are supported by income from the ISEAS Endowment Fund, and the Fellowship/Distinguished Fellowship in International Banking and Finance is funded from an endowment by the Singapore entrepreneur, Mr Khoo Teck Puat.

## ISEAS Research Fellowships

The ISEAS Research Fellowships are one of the Institute's principal contributions to Southeast Asian scholarship to help stimu-



late regional awareness and understanding. A number of awards are made each year to Southeast Asian nationals to enable them to complete the writing-up of their research projects.

These fellowships are becoming highly competitive, as witnessed by the growing number and quality of applicants over the last few years. For 1985/86, fellowships were awarded to Ms Jamilah Ariffin, Dr Chua Beng Huat, Dr Chou Norindr, Dr F. Landa Jocano, Dr Shirley Geok-lin Lim, Dr Mya Than, Dr Sjahrir, Ms Wendy Smith, Mr Tin Maung Maung Than, and Incik Wan Hussin bin Haji Zoohri.

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

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

Supported by an annual grant from the Australian Federal Government, these fellowships are now in their tenth year of operation. They enable appropriately qualified nationals or permanent residents of Australia to work on any relevant area of Australian-Southeast Asian relations for a maximum period of twelve months. This year's awards went to Dr Simon David Barraclough, Mr Francis Damien Gallagher, and Dr Hal Hill.

The focus of Dr Barraclough's research is "The White Paper on Muslim Unity and National Security" and "The Role of the Tunku in Retirement", while that of Mr Gallagher is "ASEAN-Europe Liner Shipping", which he hopes to develop in co-operation with the Southeast Asian Agency for Regional Transport and Communications Development (SEATAC) in Kuala Lumpur. Dr Hill revised an earlier draft on "An Inward-Looking Economy in Transition: Economic Development in Burma since the 1960s" for publication by the Institute, and the completion of a manuscript, together with Dr Pang Eng Fong of the National University of Singapore, on the subject of Singapore exports of technology.

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

Inaugurated in 1977, these fellowships are funded by the New Zealand Government. Two awards are made every year on a

rotational basis to applicants who are nationals of ASEAN countries for work on developmental and associated problems of the region.

The current cycle of these fellowships was completed when Mr R.M. Surachman of Indonesia took up his award in July 1985.

The next round of these fellowships will commence with effect from July 1986, first awards being for applicants from the Philippines and Singapore. Awards to applicants from other ASEAN countries, including Brunei for the first time, will follow in subsequent years.

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

Supported by a generous grant from USAID, this is another set of fellowships specifically meant for work on ASEAN by nationals of ASEAN countries, especially in the areas of food and energy problems, and of resources and rural development.

Two awards were made to Dr Sukanto Reksodiprodjo of Indonesia, and Dr Darunee Tantiwiramanod of Thailand.

Dr Sukanto is studying "Indonesia and ASEAN Economic Co-operation" and Dr Darunee "Contributions of Women's Development Organizations to the Advancement of Women's Status in Thailand".

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

Established in 1980 through a grant from the Kuratorium of the Stiftung Volkswagenwerk, these fellowships aim at promoting better understanding of Southeast Asia amongst German scholars through the provision of an opportunity for them to work with and amongst fellow Southeast Asian researchers on topics of mutual concern to both the region and Germany.

The fellowships are open to all citizens and permanent residents of Germany, who have a Masters degree in one of the disciplines of the Social Sciences or Humanities, though preference is given to those with Ph.D. or equivalent qualifications.

Individuals who are in a position to complete their proposed research projects in the time requested have an added advantage.

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 present fellowship holder is Dr Manfred Glagow of Bielefeld University. His research project is entitled "The Implementation of German Development Aid in Southeast Asia: Technical Assistance in Indonesia".

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

Benefiting from the momentum generated by the various other fellowships supported by the Stiftung Volkswagenwerk and the American, Australian, and New Zealand governments, the Institute was happy to record in 1981 that a local entrepreneur, Mr Khoo Teck Puat, had donated a sum of \$750,000 as an endowment for the establishment of a Fellowship/Distinguished Fellowship in International Banking and Finance at the Institute. This fellowship was designed to provide 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 would 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; 4. Dr Ian Giddy of the Graduate School of Business Administration, New York University, to look into Singapore as an international capital market centre; 5. and Dr Lawrence B. Krause to survey the major contours of the Singapore economy and the related policy issues.

Dr Bryant, Dr Findlay, and Dr Grubel have completed their stay at the Institute. Dr Giddy arrived in August 1985. Dr Krause will assume his fellowship in April 1986.

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

#### *Southeast Asian Studies*

Under this scheme, two grants, each of three to six months duration are available annually to Americans 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. Like the ISEAS Research Fellowships, these awards are 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.

The Fulbright-Hays Research 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.

The most recent awardee, Dr Kuan-Pin Lin, arrived at the Institute in January 1986. Dr Lin is an Associate Professor of Economics at Portland State University, and is working on "Multi-lateral Industrial Productivity Comparisons of Selected Asian Developing Countries".

### *Journalism*

The Institute is pleased to report too that the Council for International Exchange of Scholars has revived its separate Fulbright-Hays Award in Journalism and Mass Communication. Under this, a practising journalist from the United States is able to spend three to six months of research, study, and observation in Southeast Asia, based at the Institute. This is undoubtedly a move in the right direction, and USIS and the Council for International Exchange of Scholars deserve full praise for their efforts to improve understanding of and links with Southeast Asia.

### **VISITING FELLOWSHIPS AND ASSOCIATESHIPS**

To maintain contact with the world at large and to provide a better perspective for the Institute's Southeast Asian and local Fellows and Staff, the Institute welcomes foreign academics and other specialists to visit and use the Institute as a base for their research on the region. These Visiting Fellows and Associates do not receive any direct financial assistance from the Institute, but are provided office space, where available, and access to library and seminar facilities. They are also encouraged to contribute to the Institute's publications programmes, as well as deposit in the Institute's Library a copy of any research completed during their affiliation with the Institute.

The scheme is attractive to researchers, and the Institute receives a large number of applications each year from scholars in the United States, Canada, Germany, Japan, Sweden, Australia, New Zealand, and India. Lately scholars from China, too, have begun to come to the Institute. At the same time, an increasing number of Southeast Asian academics are beginning to spend a part, if not all, of their sabbaticals at the Institute as Visiting Fellows.

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

### **RESEARCH**

The research activities of the Institute have quite naturally grown with the widening network of researchers associated with the Institute, thereby enabling it to further enhance its status as a major research institution, particularly with regard to studies on ASEAN.

#### **ASEAN and Regional Studies**

The Institute has perhaps the single largest collection of research materials anywhere on ASEAN. Coupled with this is its long-standing scholarly interest in regionalism and regional affairs generally. The establishment at the Institute of the Southeast Asian Studies Program (SEASP), the ASEAN Economic Research Unit (AERU), the Southeast Asian Cultural Research Programme (SEACURP), the Regional Strategic Studies Programme (RSSP) — and lately the programmes on the Cultural Heritage of Southeast Asia (CULHERSEA) and Social Issues in Southeast Asia (SISEA) — has also enhanced this focus. Given this juxtaposition of suitable source materials and active research interests, it is not surprising that many of the Institute's projects are concentrated on ASEAN or Southeast Asia as a region.

In addition to the projects being implemented under the auspices of AERU and the other regional programmes (discussed in the sections that follow), studies that should be noted here are those of Dr Hans Christoph Rieger, Dr H. Edward English, Mr Jana

Mitra Devan, Dr Aurora Sanchez, Dr S. Gunasekaran, and Mr R.M. Surachman.

Dr Rieger, drawing upon his experience in working with AERU over several years, is preparing a book on ASEAN economic co-operation, with particular emphasis on intra-ASEAN trade. In pursuit of this, he is already discovering that "one of the problems of evaluating trade policies in ASEAN is that trade statistics of international agencies regarding ASEAN are misleading and that ASEAN countries themselves do not collect trade data in a consistent way". Among other proposals, Dr Rieger hopes to suggest a better framework for ASEAN trade data compilation and dissemination. In the meantime part of his preliminary findings have been published in the Institute's Research Notes and Discussions Papers Series, under the title *ASEAN Co-operation and Intra-ASEAN Trade*.

Dr English's "Industrial Policy: A Framework for Analysis, with Some Applications to ASEAN Countries", seeks to contribute to the ongoing effort to define the role of government in providing a micro-economic environment conducive to efficient adjustment in the industrialized economies and socially efficient development in those economies classed as "newly industrialized" or "developing". The evidence on which it is based is mainly from the Pacific region, which Dr English feels "is blessed with economies at various stages of development, and having strikingly different resource endowment mixes, offering an opportunity for useful comparative analysis of the workings of international markets and domestic policies".

Mr Jana Mitra Devan's project on "Trade Co-operation in ASEAN: Who Has Benefited?" attempts to synthesize the many statements and pronouncements on trade-related issues in ASEAN, which have not categorically analysed the impact of various new trade policies on the economic welfare of ASEAN. Having done so, it would estimate and assess the degree to which ASEAN-based trade initiatives "contribute to trade sluggishness or aggressiveness on the part of member countries".

Dr Aurora Sanchez, a member of AERU, is studying "Productivity in the Textile Industry in ASEAN". She hopes her findings will

"put in better perspective the restructuring and rationalization efforts" that would need to be undertaken by the industry in order to survive in the light of the growing protectionist international trade environment.

Dr Gunasekaran's investigation of "The Cause Structure of Deaths in ASEAN" grows out of an earlier study of the Institute on "Ethnicity and Fertility", begun in 1977 and completed in 1983. It will trace the transition in the cause structure of deaths in the region over a period of substantial social and technological change, and point out appropriate policy measures for effecting further reductions in mortality levels.

In his "The Law of Arrest and Preliminary Detention in ASEAN Countries", Mr Surachman is concerned not only with the relevant legal codes and procedures, but equally, if not more importantly, with how well the law works in reality, and what measures could be adopted to promote the effectiveness of criminal justice in each country. Moreover, as a trained lawyer working in the Attorney-General's Chambers in Jakarta, Mr Surachman hopes his investigations will also have practical implications for the harmonization of law in the region.

Two other studies, each involving several researchers drawn from different countries and backgrounds, are also of relevance here. They are the USAID-funded "Small and Medium Business Improvement" project, and that by the Konrad Adenauer Foundation on "Islam and the Economic Development of Southeast Asia".

The project on "Small and Medium Business Improvement" consists of three related phases, the first dealing with financial factors affecting small and medium businesses, the second with marketing factors, and the third with problems of product management. The first two phases have been completed and the research reports are being processed for publication. The final phase is scheduled to commence in July 1986, with the project as a whole to be completed by June 1987.

Although it is still too early to draw firm conclusions, feedback on the findings to date has been encouraging. There is the possibility, too, that empirical data can be obtained from the

project that could hopefully contribute to sounder national and regional strategies and policies involving small and medium businesses.

"Islam and the Economic Development of Southeast Asia" also deals with three distinct but related issues. These are the Islamic Banking Systems in Southeast Asia; Tithe Funds (*Zakat* and *Fitrah* collections) and Their Role in Southeast Asian Economic Development; and Islam and Islamic Property Inheritance Systems in Southeast Asia. For each of these issues there will be a set of papers, to be discussed at workshops and thereafter revised for possible publication.

Apart from the intrinsic merits and significance of the individual studies, this project will continue the practice of bringing together scholars of the region interested in Islam, and in joint research and intellectual co-operation.

### **Brunei Studies**

Interest in Brunei Darussalam has certainly multiplied over the last few years and a number of scholars are now exploring possibilities for basing their studies on Brunei. This trend is likely to accelerate with the establishment of Universiti Brunei Darussalam and the expanding role of Brunei in regional affairs.

As the Institute has long maintained, this trend is all the more to be welcomed. The Institute on its part has already been taking steps for the greater involvement of scholars and other specialists from Brunei in its activities. A good start in this direction has been made with the growing participation of Bruneians in the Institute's research meetings and seminars. Datin Hajjah Jusnani Haji Lawie, Director of the Economic Planning Unit of the Ministry of Finance, Brunei, has joined her other ASEAN colleagues in the Regional Advisory Committee of the Institute's ASEAN Economic Research Unit (AERU), where her advice and guidance will be much appreciated. Additionally, the Institute has since 1981 regularly sought to cover at least some of the developments in Brunei in its annual review, *Southeast Asian Affairs*, with this year's contribution

being by Dr Sharon Siddique and entitled "Brunei Darussalam in 1985: A Year of Nation-Building".

### **Burmese Studies**

Dr Hal Hill has completed revisions of his manuscript "An Inward-looking Economy in Transition: Economic Development in Burma since the 1960s", which is scheduled for publication in the Occasional Papers series of the Institute.

Mr Tin Maung Maung Than has been making progress with his research on energy usage in Burma. In fact, part of his work has already been published as "Energy Usage in Burmese Agriculture: A Case Study" in the Institute's journal, *Contemporary Southeast Asia*, and a further portion, "Burma's Energy Use: Perils and Promises", is due for publication in *Southeast Asian Affairs 1986*. The project as a whole is scheduled for completion later in the year, for possible publication as a monograph.

Another study in progress on Burma is Dr Mya Than's "The Role of Women in Rural Burma". In it he will attempt to answer questions relating to the kind of jobs women hold in rural areas; how their labour is utilized in rural production; and what their status is in decision-making in household socio-economic matters and activities.

### **Indonesian Studies**

Dr Sjahrir has completed the revision of his Harvard Ph.D. dissertation, "The Political Economy of Basic Needs in Indonesia", for publication as a monograph. In it he concludes that, in the Indonesian context, the combined effects of adequate food, education programmes (leading to literacy), and primary health care, are that they achieve an improvement in welfare in the short run, as well as provide the basis for potential pay-off in the long run, as return on investment in human capital.

"Indonesia and ASEAN Co-operation" forms part of Dr Sukanto Reksohadiprodjo's larger interest in Indonesian and ASEAN economics. Of particular concern to Dr Sukanto here are the

possibilities that might exist for enhanced Indonesian economic development through greater co-operation with Indonesia's fellow ASEAN members.

Dr Baladas Ghoshal's ongoing study of "The Generational Change in the Indonesian Military and the Emerging Pattern of Civil-Military Relations" addresses a number of questions, including those relating to how the younger generation of officers views the roles of the military and its relationship to civilian society; how their value orientations and cognitive frameworks differ from those of the 1945 Generation; and how they see themselves coping with issues relating to Islam, economic inequality, and internal security. Enquiry into such questions, Dr Ghoshal feels, should reveal interesting insights into the direction that Indonesia may move in the future.

### **Kampuchean Studies**

Mr Lim Joo-Jock's "The Kampuchean Conflict and Regional Security: A Suggested Solution" was originally prepared for the Institute's joint workshop with the Cairo Al-Ahram Centre for Political and Strategic Studies on "Problems of Regional Security in the Middle East and Southeast Asia". It has since been revised and published in the volume, *Regional Security in the Third World*, edited by Dr Mohammed Ayoob.

Kampuchea is also the subject of another article in *Southeast Asian Affairs 1986*, "Kampuchea in 1985: Between Crocodiles and Tigers" by Mr Peter Schier.

### **Laotian Studies**

Having completed his manuscript on "Institutions of the Lao People's Democratic Republic", Dr Chou Norindr, the Institute's "resident Lao Research Fellow", is currently investigating "The Lao Refugees in Thailand as a Factor in Lao-Thai Relations". For this, he plans to utilize both written sources and materials that he hopes to generate through interviews with refugees in Thailand.

Dr Ng Shui Meng, like Dr Chou, also intends to use interviews to supplement her data on "The Vietnamese Community in Laos". Of special interest to her are the sociological dimensions of the ethnic relationship between the Lao and the Vietnamese. She will therefore pay greater attention to: 1. the historical evolution of the Vietnamese community in Laos in terms of its size, composition, and roles as well as geographical distribution; 2. the process of integration and assimilation of this community within Lao society; 3. changes within this community since 1975 — increase or decrease in the number of Vietnamese in the country and changes in the structure and composition of the Vietnamese migration, if any, and its impact on the community itself as well as on the local society in Laos; and 4. attitudes and relationships between the two ethnic groups in the past and at present.

### **Malaysian Studies**

"Women's Studies in Malaysia" is a joint undertaking of Ms Jamilah Ariffin and Ms Wendy Smith. It is divided into two parts: the first centres on the experience of wage labour for Malaysian women since the New Economic Policy and subsequent export-oriented industrial strategy, which for the first time created large-scale employment opportunities for women. The second deals with the status of women within state politics, in professional or more traditional careers, and as writers. The completed manuscript which is now in press, will appear as a Special Focus issue of the Institute's journal *SOJOURN: Social Issues in Southeast Asia*.

Dr Simon Barraclough has two projects in progress. In the first, "The White Paper on Muslim Unity and National Security", he plans probing the motive for its publication, its significance for Islamic politics in Malaysia, and the extent to which it reveals an accurate picture of developments. In his research on "The Role of the Tunku in Retirement" on the other hand, Dr Barraclough explores the various roles played by Tunku Abdul Rahman in influencing political developments since his retirement. For this,

Dr Barraclough will draw upon the Tunku's memoirs, journalistic writings, and biographies, as well as interviews with the Tunku, the Tunku's friends, and other Malaysians.

### **Philippine Studies**

Dr F. Landa Jocano is completing two related but separate monographs, one on "Typology of Filipino Indigenous Ethnic Social Organizations" and the other on "Native World-View and the Management of Change: An Ethnographic Account from the Philippines".

"Typology of Filipino Indigenous Social Organizations" forms part of Dr Jocano's ongoing research on Filipino social systems. The monograph being completed at the Institute is based on data derived from field-work carried out in four rural communities in the Philippines, from 1969 to 1971, and again from 1983 to 1985.

In "Native World-View and the Management of Change", Dr Jocano examines the internal constitutive rules of Filipino world-view, to show their significance in the introduction and effective management of change.

In her study, "Literature and Nation: Some Responses of English-language Writers in the Philippines and Singapore", Dr Shirley Geok-lin Lim examines the relation between Filipino and Singapore English-language writers and their societies, as demonstrated chiefly in their works. Accepting a quasi-sociological interpretation of fiction and poetry, she focuses on the writing of two fictionists, Frankie Sionil Jose and Nick Joaquin, and two poets, Edwin Thumboo and Arthur Yap, with the objective of analysing examples of these two country literatures apart from Anglo-Saxon and European conventions of literary excellence and traditions, and in their specific historical, cultural, and national contexts.

### **Singapore Studies**

Incik Wan Hussin bin Haji Zohri's study, "The Socio-Economic Problems of the Malays in Singapore in the Last Two Decades",

promises to be both topical and of practical significance. It comprises three parts. The first part sketches out the broad "social contours" of the community. The study then proceeds to review the various efforts made to resolve the socio-economic problems of the Malays. It concludes with an attempt to suggest a workable formula for the socio-economic upliftment of the Singapore Malays.

Based on interviews and library research, Mr Pang Meng Hock's "The Impact of Robotization on Employment in Singapore" will attempt to analyse the job-creation and job-displacement effects of robotization, and the attitude of unions and workers towards robotization. It will also examine the manpower training required to support the robotics industry in the Republic.

Two other monograph-length studies relating to Singapore are those of Dr Herbert G. Grubel on "Singapore's Record of Price Stability, 1966-84" and that of Dr Ian H. Giddy on "Singapore as an International Capital Market Centre".

During the first twenty years of its independence Singapore enjoyed one of the best records of price stability and high economic growth in the world. In his study, the first draft of which has already been completed, Dr Grubel attempts to analyse how this record was achieved. He does so by organizing available data around the quantity theory of money and its extensions into a world of fixed and then flexible exchange rates with perfect goods and capital market arbitrage. He next considers Singapore's budget policy and public sector borrowing requirements to establish why monetary and exchange rate policies were free to be used in the pursuit of price stability in time periods when most of the countries of the world had lost this freedom. This is followed by a discussion on the use of a form of income policy in Singapore since 1972, addressing the difficult question as to the need for it and whether it may not have done more harm than good. The study concludes with some speculation about the reasons why the Singapore Government pursued price stability in an otherwise strongly inflationary world.

Dr Giddy, in turn, examines the role of Singapore, as a centre for off-balance sheet capital market intermediation. Accordingly, he focuses on *direct* rather than intermediated financing generated by, or passing through, Singapore. In doing so, Dr Giddy will also provide a quantitative and qualitative assessment of the extent to which Singapore serves as a capital market intermediation centre for Southeast Asia, including the strengths and weaknesses of the existing institutional and regulatory framework for off-balance sheet banking and capital markets services. Additionally, he aims to specify the costs and benefits of gearing bank regulation and securities markets regulation to capital market intermediation.

### **Thai Studies**

Non-governmental organizations or NGOs have of late attracted considerable attention in the region, particularly in terms of their potential for effective change and development generally, and with regard to specific segments of society. Dr Darunee Tantiwiramanond's "Contributions of Women's Development Organizations to the Advancement of Women's Status in Thailand" falls squarely in this ambit. In it she seeks to demonstrate the role of women's NGOs in Thailand in terms of their potential for upliftment and improvement of the status of women in the country. For this, Dr Darunee has selected five women's NGOs, which are in the forefront of the women's movement in Thailand, for in-depth study through the medium of interviews and "participation observation".

Building upon his extensive knowledge of, and contacts with, the Thai political and military establishments, Dr Suchit Bunbongkarn's monograph on "Military Role Expansion in Thailand" promises to be a most welcome addition to the literature on the Thai military. Its specific aim is to analyse the political implications of the expanding role of the military in Thai national development. For this, the motive and rationale of the military in expanding its commitment and involvement, in what Dr Suchit calls "domestic tasks", will be examined closely. So too will questions relating to

whether this "role expansion" would legitimize and strengthen the position of the military as a "deterrent force", or whether it would politicize the army leaders to such an extent as to get them directly involved in politics as rulers again.

### **Vietnamese Studies**

Dr Ting Wai, a Research Fellow at the Institute from Hong Kong, has completed his research on "Soviet-Vietnamese Relations and Their Implications for China's Foreign Policy", and is presently writing up the results. His main thrust is to evaluate Soviet-Vietnamese relations and co-operation in the context of how they are perceived by China, and the extent to which they influence China's policies towards the region.

There is also the review of Rudiger Machetzki, "Vietnam in 1985: The Fettered Economy", which will appear in *Southeast Asian Affairs* 1986.

The Institute is pleased to announce that the former Head of the World Economy Department of the Institute of Economy, Hanoi, Mr Vo Nhan Tri, will be joining the Institute next year. An economist by training, Mr Tri is also keenly interested in the present-day politics and social issues of Vietnam, and should thus prove to be a welcome colleague and "resource person" on Vietnam.

### **Local History and Memoirs**

The Oral History Programme of the Institute has since 1980 been subsumed under the wider rubric of "Local History and Memoirs". This has not only allowed for greater scope and flexibility, but also better reflected the Institute's real interest in the area. As in the case of the Oral History Programme, the emphasis has continued to be on the collection and publication of reminiscences, recollections, and memoirs of those who have participated in the history and development of the region generally, or in a particular event. Towards this end, the Institute utilizes its own resources, as well as actively seeks possibilities of working with others who, though



not physically at the Institute, nevertheless have an interest in topics of concern to the Local History and Memoirs programme. Unsolicited recordings and manuscripts, too, are given careful consideration.

The foregoing changes notwithstanding, the centre-piece of activities under the Local History and Memoirs programme remains "The Oral Ethnography of Singapore's Cultural Communities". The number of tapes, slides, and transcripts ensuing from this project is growing steadily. Additions to this collection are coming from other related projects as well.

Dr Sharon Siddique, who is in charge of the Local History and Memoirs programme, is also developing exchanges and working links with other institutions and individuals in the region with similar interests. These should further expand the resource base of the Institute's Local History and Memoirs programme. In the meantime, yet another number is to be added to the Local History and Memoirs series of the Institute. This is Dr Ronald Daus' "Portuguese Eurasian Communities in Southeast Asia", based on research conducted amongst the Portuguese Eurasian communities in Larontuka (Flores), Melaka, Singapore, and Tugu (Java). Dr Daus, Professor of Romance Philology at the Free University of Berlin, spent a year at the Institute on a Volkswagenwerk Foundation Fellowship.

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

This programme was begun in July 1981 with a founding grant from the Toyota Foundation of Japan, and supplementary support from the Singapore Turf Club. It was the Institute's hope that SEACURP would serve as a catalyst to create a greater awareness amongst the Southeast Asian professional and scholarly community — and particularly among the planners and other decision-makers — of the region's cultural heritage and traditions, in terms of the need to evolve more holistic and effective strategies for national and regional development, that is, strategies which could build upon and carry forward the accumulated experiences and cultural heritage of the area into the future.

Additionally, SEACURP aims to be a means to collect resource materials pertaining to Southeast Asian cultures and traditions, with the aim of making these available, through an effective distribution system, to all interested.

The principal 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, and carries out additional field surveys. With this in mind, Datuk Lim Chong Keat, an architect in private practice, and the honorary director for the Programme's project on traditional built-forms in Southeast Asia, again travelled within Southeast Asia and beyond to develop contacts with researchers doing similar documentation, as well as to collect materials for the SEACURP archives.

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 1986.

Now housed in the ISEAS Library 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, SEACURP is set to expanding its coverage and services.

#### *Programme on the Cultural Heritage of Southeast Asia (CULHERSEA)*

Materials gathered by the Southeast Asian Cultural Research Programme (SEACURP) over the years have brought a new

dimension to the Institute's Library collection and services. Moreover, they provided an added impetus to improve the Library's ethnographic documentation, to the extent that it was felt that an overarching programme on Southeast Asian cultures and traditions was needed to rationalize collection of materials in the area. This saw the establishment of the Programme on the Cultural Heritage of Southeast Asia or CULHERSEA during the year. Located in the Library, this Programme will allow for the co-ordination and bringing together of the 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.

Such a programme, 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 Southeast Asia, as decision-making processes and interpersonal relations cannot be divorced from, or fully comprehended, without a feel for or a proper understanding of the cultural *mores* and traditions of the different peoples of the region.

For the present, however, CULHERSEA would be primarily a documentation activity using photographs, slides, and audio cassettes to give added dimension to the Institute's resources and services. We are thus all the more obligated to the various contributors of such material to the Cultural Heritage collection of the Institute, and look forward to their continuing support. In the meantime, a modest effort to present a sample of the types of material already available in the ISEAS Library is embodied in the first publication of the Programme, *Southeast Asian Cultural Heritage: Images of Traditional Communities*, to be published in mid-1986. It is hoped that the publication will not only serve as a guide to the nature of the photographs, tapes, and other resource materials available, but also stimulate further augmentation of these materials and the research vistas they promise. To facilitate this process, the Library is working out a scheme by which it will provide contributors to the Cultural Heritage collection the nega-

tive films of the materials deposited, as well as a duplicate set. This arrangement would allow for due protection of the rights of depositors, and the needs of researchers in the use of the material. In the meantime, the CULHERSEA collection has already reached a total of 5,490 images, in slides and photographs, both colour and black and white.

## REGIONAL PROGRAMMES

### Southeast Asian Studies Program (SEASP)

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

SEASP is directed by a Management Committee composed of scholars from the various Southeast Asian countries. The Committee's Chairman is Professor Sharom Ahmat of the Universiti Brunei Darussalam and the Deputy Chairman is Professor Chai-Anan Samudavanija of Chulalongkorn University. The other members of the Committee are Associate Professors Ernest Chew and Ong Jin Hui of the National University of Singapore; Professor Sediono Tjondronegoro of Bogor Agricultural University; Dr Eddy Masinambow of LEKNAS-LIPI; Dr Pensri Duke of Chulalongkorn University; Dr Resil Mojares of the University of San Carlos; Professor Raul P. de Guzman of the University of the Philippines; and the ISEAS Director, Professor K.S. Sandhu (ex-officio). The Program Co-ordinator is Dr Jesucita Sodusta.

### Country Textbooks Project

Now in their tenth year, the various writing projects of SEASP are at different stages of completion. The first to reach the publisher, Oxford University Press (which incidentally agreed to publish all ten volumes emanating from the projects on history, and politics

and government), was the Singapore volume that has since been published as *Government and Politics of Singapore*. The manuscripts of the Malaysia and Thailand volumes on Politics and Government are expected to be published within the next six months. The rest of the manuscripts are to 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 1986.

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 Social Research Institute. Two more volumes, on *Malaysian World-View* and *Philippine World-View*, were published in October 1985 and February 1986 respectively by ISEAS.

#### *Comparative Research Awards*

It will be recalled that in keeping with the changing research orientations of the Institute itself, and as part of SEASP's own evolution, SEASP in 1981 decided that it would generally move away from country-specific textbook projects and instead concentrate on the sponsoring of systematic, cross-national research and writing, involving scholars from the different Southeast Asian countries. Operationally, two modal activities 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, "Culture in Transition: A Comparative Study of Vietnamese and Cambodian Refugees in Two Asylum Camps" (Professor Ricardo G. Abad, Philippines, and Associate Professor Netnapis Nakavachara, Thailand) and "A Comparative Study of Philippine and Indonesian Traditional Textiles" (Ms Marian Pastor-Roces and Ms Judy Freya Sibayan, Philippines) were selected for support. Other comparative studies supported by SEASP are: "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).

#### *Teaching and Research Exchange Fellowships (TREF)*

SEASP's efforts to promote an exchange scheme that would enable qualified and interested Southeast Asian scholars to teach and undertake research in Southeast Asian countries other than their own; and enable Southeast Asian universities to acquire the teaching and research services of scholars from other Southeast Asian countries, also bore fruit in that it received a grant from the 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 also provided another grant for the purpose of enabling research undertaken by the teaching and Research Exchange Fellows to be brought up to publication stage.

Since the start of the TREF scheme in 1982, several Southeast Asian academics have been awarded Teaching and Research Exchange Fellowships. Among them are: Dr Aye Kyaw (Burma), Professor Virgilio Enriquez (Philippines), Professor Estrella D. Solidum (Philippines), Dr Ghulam Sarwar-Yousof (Malaysia), Dr

Anchalee Singhanetra-Renard (Thailand), Dr Kuntowijoyo (Indonesia), Associate Professor Harold Crouch (Malaysia), Encik Azizan Abdul Razak (Malaysia), Professor Thelma B. Kintanar (Philippines), and Professor Umar Junus (Malaysia). They went to teach and conduct research at Payap University, University of Malaya, Chulalongkorn University, University of the Philippines, Gadjah Mada University, University of the Philippines, Mindanao State University, Silpakorn University, and Andalas University respectively.

In addition to teaching, the fellows in this scheme are encouraged to complete research reports for possible publication. Indeed two of these reports have already been published by SEASP. They are "A Preliminary Study of Modernizing Trends in Muslim Education in Indonesia and the Philippines", by Professor Rosario M. Cortes, Philippines, and "Economic Change, Social Structure and the Political System in Southeast Asia" by Associate Professor Harold Crouch, Malaysia.

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

The ASEAN Economic Research Unit (AERU) was formed in 1979 to promote research and critical thinking and debate on the economics and related political issues of ASEAN. While functioning as a fairly independent and self-contained body, AERU is an integral part of the Institute, and is under the overall supervision of the Director of the Institute. A Co-ordinator, presently Dr Tan Loong-Hoe, oversees the day-to-day affairs of the Unit. He is assisted by two Advisers to the Unit; two Research Fellows; and, as and when the need arises, one, two or more M.A. degree-level Research Associates. There is also provision for Visiting Fellows, university staff members, and other scholars from both within and outside the region to be attached to the Unit from time to time.

A Regional Advisory Committee — the members of which are, Dr Narongchai Akrasanee of Industrial Management Co Ltd, Bangkok; Dr Florian Alburo, School of Economics, University of the Philippines; Dr Mohamed Ariff, Faculty of Economics, University

of Malaya; Dr Chia Siow Yue, Department of Economics and Statistics, National University of Singapore; Datin Hajjah Jusnani Haji Lawie, Economic Planning Unit, Ministry of Finance, Brunei; and Dr Suhadi Mangkusuwondo, Department of Trade and Co-operatives, Jakarta — assists and guides the Unit, as well as allows for greater contacts with both regional and international economies and organizations.

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

Of the 30 projects developed at AERU to date, 22 have been completed, and the remaining eight are at various stages of progress. Several other projects are being planned. Together they encompass all the priority areas for research identified by the Unit and its advisers, namely; 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 continued to represent 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-Japan 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, ASEAN and Eastern Europe, ASEAN and the Middle East, and ASEAN and South Asia. In the meantime the co-operative arrangement arrived at with the University of Stockholm

for the completion of a series of joint studies relating to "ASEAN-Scandinavian Economic Relations" led to a conference in Stockholm in October 1985 and the initiation of discussions on how best to promote further research on ASEAN-Scandinavian relations on a regular basis.

Another development was the securing of funds to support work on "ASEAN-China Economic Relations", to be jointly undertaken by AERU and the Institute of World Economics and Politics of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Beijing. It involves researchers from China and the ASEAN countries and is spread over three years as follows: Year I: ASEAN-China Economic Relations: Assessment of Existing Trends and Patterns; Year II: Developments in China and ASEAN and Their Implications for ASEAN-China Economic Relations; and Year III: ASEAN-China Economic Relations in the Context of Pacific Economic Development and Co-operation.

There was considerable interest in problems of industrialization and investment as well, and three projects were undertaken during the year: the first described above, was on the various options towards the improvement of small and medium-scale businesses; the second was on the contributions of resource-based industrialization to the economic development of the member countries of the region; and the last was 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 were of special concern to the Unit, and in addition to the studies completed on "Non-Tariff Barriers to Expanding Intra-ASEAN Trade" and "Non-Tariff Barriers in Expanding ASEAN-Japan Trade", that on "Trade, Protectionism, and Industrial Adjustment", being undertaken jointly with the North-South Institute of Ottawa, is in its final stages. The completed research reports will be discussed at a workshop at the Institute in May 1986, prior to being presented to policy-makers and other specialists at two major conferences in Singapore and Canada. They will then be revised for publication in book-form for international distribution.

Another project of interest is concerned with "ASEAN Trade Policy Options", the principal objective of which is to chart out various trade policy options available to ASEAN countries, in the context of the volatile and ever-changing international trade and economic regime.

#### *Finance and Monetary Aspects*

This is another area of primary concern to AERU with no fewer than nine studies having been completed or at various stages of progress. These are: "International Banking and its Regulation"; "Asian Foreign Exchange Markets"; "Stabilization Policies in the ASEAN Countries"; "Monetary and Exchange Rate Policy in Advanced Developing Countries"; "The Jakarta Dollar Market"; "Singapore as an International Capital Market"; "Foreign Banking in Singapore"; "Multinational Banking"; and "Monetary Policy and Price Stability in Singapore".

#### *Shipping*

This too is a significant area of concentration of the Unit's work, and five studies are in progress: "The Seafarer in Southeast Asia"; "ASEAN Shipping Conferences"; "ASEAN Ports: The High Price of Nationalism?"; "Indonesian Shipping Policies"; and "ASEAN-Europe Liner Shipping". 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. Similarly that on "ASEAN-Europe Liner Shipping" is a joint undertaking between the Unit and the Southeast Asian Agency for Regional Transport and Communication Development (SEATAC), Kuala Lumpur.

#### *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 its earlier project on "Food Security and Food Self-Sufficiency in ASEAN", AERU completed another, on "Nutritional Evaluation and the Use of Food Additives in the Manufacture of Locally Processed Meat Products in ASEAN".

As for energy and energy-related topics, three studies have been completed. 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, "Asian Petroleum Options", is being planned jointly with the East-West Resource Systems Institute, East-West Center, Hawaii. This project will also involve the training of AERU staff in energy affairs, including that of a young Singaporean up to the Ph.D. level in Energy Economics.

"ASEAN's Non-Renewable Resources", a research project of AERU, 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 is also a comparative report on ASEAN as a whole, and the potential for regional co-operation in minerals as exhaustible resources.

All papers and the comparative report have been completed, and the manuscript is currently being readied for publication.

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

Complementing the investigations of economists, groups of political scientists have been examining the "political" aspects of ASEAN economic relations, including the political factors that inhibit greater intra-ASEAN economic co-operation. The first project in this area was "Political Factors in ASEAN Co-operation". The results of research completed are being published in a series of papers entitled "ASEAN Political Studies" under the general editorship of Associate Professor Chan Heng Chee of the National University of Singapore, who is also the co-ordinator of AERU's

work on political factors affecting ASEAN economic co-operation. Three of these have already been issued and others are being prepared for printing.

A second project, building upon the first, is on "The Political Economy of Development in ASEAN". It again involves several researchers from the ASEAN countries, but this time including both political scientists and economists. Another set of papers 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 meeting, attended by all the researchers participating in the project, was held at the Institute on 26-28 November 1984 and a workshop to discuss the draft reports is scheduled for April 1986.

Among the funding agencies which have given generous support to the Unit's activities are the Ford Foundation, whose founding grant enabled the establishment of the Unit, and has allowed for the continued maintenance of its core staff; the Konrad Adenauer Foundation, the contributions of which support the studies on the political factors affecting regional economic co-operation, and ASEAN-EEC economic relations, as well as sponsor Dr Hans Christoph Rieger's affiliation with AERU, 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 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 the continued confidence of these agencies and organizations in its work.

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

Bearing in mind the strategic and security requirements and interests of Southeast Asia, and the fact that much of the expertise on these matters was outside the region, it was long felt among scholars and practitioners alike 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 see 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 experience, 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 charge of its Director, Professor K.S. Sandhu, with Dr Chai-Anan Samudavanija of Chulalongkorn University as the Programme Planner, and a staff member 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 South-

east Asia; religious militancy and fundamentalism in the region; the role of leadership in stability; 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 Opening Session of the Workshop on Towards a Durable Regional Stability: Options and Alternatives, 11–13 December 1985, organized by the Institute in Singapore under the Regional Strategic Studies Programme.*



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, were published as the third volume in the Issues in Southeast Asian Security series, entitled *Governments and Rebellions in Southeast Asia*.

The fourth, and last, project in this cluster centred on "Towards a Durable Regional Stability", and addressed 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 were again initiated and discussed at a workshop prior to their being published in due course as another number in the RSSP series, Issues in Southeast Asian Security.

Of a different but related nature are four other studies sponsored by the Programme. These are Professor Robert O. Tilman's ongoing analysis of "ASEAN and the Enemy Beyond", which Westview Press has accepted for publication as a book; the two monographs, in progress, of Dr Baladas Ghoshal and Dr Suchit Bunbongkarn on "The Generational Change in the Indonesian Military and the Emerging Pattern of Civil-Military Relations" and "Military Role Expansion in Thailand" respectively; and Professor Chandran Jeshurun's paper on "Some Recent Trends in the System of Succession in the High Command of the Malaysian Armed Forces", due to be published in the December 1986 issue of *Contemporary Southeast Asia*.

Progress is also being made in the initiation of other studies related to the interests of RSSP. For instance, the Institute received an 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, funding was secured from the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) and a three-year project on "Defence and Development in Southeast Asia" was launched in July 1985, with the commissioning of a set of papers on the first phase of the project, on "Defence and Threat Perception".

Looking ahead and recognizing the need to develop Asian expertise on security on a sustained, permanent basis, RSSP has

also implemented an "Internship" scheme to attract younger Southeast Asian and other 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.

Indeed the Programme is happy to record that one of these younger researchers, Mr Derek Martin da Cunha, has been accepted for a Ph.D. degree course at the Australian National University's Centre for Strategic Studies, and on completion of his studies will return to work with RSSP.

This scheme of encouraging the involvement of younger Southeast Asians in strategic and security studies, could perhaps 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 allowing 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 has been acted upon and a generous grant received from the Rockefeller Brothers Fund for the purpose. The Institute would like to thank the Rockefeller Brothers Fund for its prompt response and support. It would also like to take the opportunity of recording its appreciation of the core grant provided by the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations for the Programme as a whole, as well as of the support received from the IDRC and the Asia Foundation for particular activities.

### **Social Issues in Southeast Asia (SISEA)**

Ethnic and religious factors have, in the last few decades, confounded many social analysts by refusing to disappear. The "liberal expectancy" among social analysts used to be that modernization would blur ethnic distinctions, achievement would

replace ascription and particularistic criteria, and wide-ranging communication and education systems would homogenize populations. The "radical expectancy" was that differences in religions, language, and culture would be swallowed up, perhaps even across national boundaries by emergent class consciousness. Instead, religion and ethnicity continue to cut across and envelop almost every facet of Southeast Asian life. Indeed, if anything, such divisions in many societies have become sharper, ethnic and religious interest groups more insistent, and opposition more politicized and strident. Much of this activity seems to be increasingly played on the urban stage — and this at a time when the pace of urbanization in Southeast Asia is increasing rapidly, to the extent that by the turn of the century cities like Manila, Bangkok, and Jakarta could have populations of more than ten million each. In these settings Southeast Asian ethnic, religious, and linguistic complexities are likely to be even more challenging than in the past.

With this in mind, the Institute in 1985 convened a meeting of senior Southeast Asian social scientists to discuss issues of social change in Southeast Asia, in order to identify firm areas of research and a sharper focusing of such research and associated activities. The group were unanimous in their conclusion that it was "essential and desirable" to encourage the study of social issues in Southeast Asia.

To allow for proper planning and incremental research, the group felt that work in these areas could be more effectively developed within the structure and support of a programme, rather than as *ad hoc* projects. It was proposed therefore that there be established a programme of research to be known as Social Issues in Southeast Asia or SISEA. This programme would address itself to the nature, persistence, and impact of religions, ethnicity, urbanism, and population change in terms of their intrinsic dynamism and potential for societal conflict, co-existence, or co-operation in the context of development, stability, and nation-building.

To be based at the Institute the programme will be under the charge of the Director, Professor K.S. Sandhu. Dr Sharon Siddi-

que, Senior Fellow of ISEAS, will be Co-ordinator. Negotiations are proceeding satisfactorily with a funding agency for the necessary financial support. In the meantime, a Regional Advisory Committee has also been established to advise and guide the programme. It was decided, too, that a regular periodical, *SOJOURN: Social Issues in Southeast Asia*, should be launched.

The idea of having a journal that would specifically deal with issues of ethnicity, religion, urbanism, and population 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 is timely.

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

We feel confident that *SOJOURN: Social Issues in Southeast Asia* will be viable and meet a vital professional need. Moreover, it rationalizes and completes the Institute's periodicals publication programme of three journals — *ASEAN Economic Bulletin*, *Contemporary Southeast Asia*, and *SOJOURN: Social Issues in Southeast Asia* — serving the special requirements of each of the Institute's main fields of research in economics, politics and security, and ethnicity and development, respectively.

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

This Programme was launched in 1985, with support from the Stiftung Volkswagenwerk.

Its objective are: 1. to strengthen the research capabilities of young Southeast Asian social scientists, and to provide them with technical assistance and guidance; 2. to increase the quantity and quality of social science research on communities and community networks in Southeast Asia; and 3. to facilitate the flow of information developed in the Programme through regional workshops. In line with these objectives, a number of awards will be made each year to qualified Southeast Asians for research on Southeast Asian communities; Southeast Asian community networks; linkages amongst communities; communities and communication networks.

The selection of candidates will be guided by an Advisory Committee, comprising senior scholars from the region. The overall management of the Programme, however, is left to the Institute, where Dr Sharon Siddique and Mr Ananda Rajah are in charge of the day-to-day affairs of the Programme.

The response to the circulation of the awards brochures of the Programme has been good, with some 30 individuals having submitted applications. Of these, six have already been selected, and it is hoped that another four awards will be made shortly — a most encouraging beginning indeed. Moreover, there is a good mix of disciplines and experience, with several of the awardees being younger and promising researchers.

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

Conferences, seminars, workshops, and lectures are an integral part of the professional and intellectual life of the Institute, acting as they do to bring researchers and other specialists together, and these in turn with the wider public, thereby stimulating worthwhile interaction and discussion on issues relating both to the scholarly interests of the Institute and to matters of concern to the region and its peoples. These gatherings vary in size and duration from major conferences spread over several days to those lasting no more than two hours. The following, in chronological order, are some of the more significant meetings organized by the Institute during the year:

- Workshop on ASEAN-U.S. Economic Relations (Singapore), 22–24 April 1985.
- Workshop on Fiscal Systems of ASEAN Member Countries (Singapore), 12–13 August 1985.
- Workshop on the Seafarers in the ASEAN Region (Singapore), 30–31 August 1985.
- Workshop on Towards a Durable Regional Stability: Options and Alternatives (Singapore), 11–13 December 1985.
- Workshop on ASEAN Small and Medium Business Improvement: Marketing Factors (Singapore), 27 February to 1 March 1986.

#### **Workshop on ASEAN-U.S. Economic Relations**

This Workshop grew out of the Institute's project on ASEAN-U.S. Economic Relations. Eight papers were presented. They covered patterns of trade between ASEAN and the United States; U.S. investment in ASEAN; transfer of technology by U.S. transnational corporations and contractual arrangements; ASEAN manufactured exports to the United States; U.S. exports of goods and services to ASEAN; and the impact of U.S. policy mix on the ASEAN economies. In addition to the researchers and other academics, participants included bankers, businessmen, and officials. Discussions were lively and pointed, being particularly useful to researchers in terms of feedback and the final revisions of their texts.

#### **Workshop on Fiscal Systems of ASEAN Member Countries: A Comparative Study**

This was a meeting of specialist economists from the ASEAN member countries, who came together to analyse their findings and evaluations of the fiscal systems of the ASEAN member countries, in the context of their avowed societal goals and objectives. For this purpose a set of papers were prepared and presented at the Workshop. These are now being revised for publication in a single volume. The Workshop also allowed for the

identification and planning of the next phase of research in the project.

#### **Workshop on Towards a Durable Regional Stability: Options and Alternatives**

This Workshop in a way was the “capping” of the RSSP’s first cluster of research projects on the nature and bases of armed instability in Southeast Asia. It was thus more “recommendatory” in character, in that the papers presented were forward-looking and addressed what was required of governments and leaders to ensure a *durable* regional stability. Accordingly, several of the participants invited were defence personnel from the ASEAN countries, including two serving generals. Their perspectives on the issues involved were invaluable to the researchers, as is amply reflected in their revised papers being edited now for publication as the fourth volume in the series, *Issues in Southeast Asian Security*.

#### **Workshop on the Seafarers in the ASEAN Region**

This was the first of the two workshops associated with the project analysing the current situation of seafarers in the ASEAN countries. The other workshop will be held next year in Bangkok, and will be organized jointly with the Institute of Asian Studies, Chulalongkorn University, where the Southeast Asian Project on Ocean Law, Policy, and Management (SEAPOL) is based.

The main purpose of this present Workshop was to allow researchers to compare their preliminary research findings, and to test whether they were proceeding along the right lines. It also provided the opportunity to set a comparative analytical framework, as well as identified gaps in data required for meaningful analysis and conclusions.

#### **Workshop on ASEAN Small and Medium Business Improvement: Marketing Factors**

While the research reports presented at this Workshop were prepared by academics, the discussants were officials concerned

with the administration and promotion of small and medium businesses in their respective countries, and, perhaps, even more interestingly, small and medium business entrepreneurs themselves! Thus, as is to be expected, this led to fascinating exchanges between practitioners, planners, and academics. All the same, there was unanimity on at least one point: that the Institute’s project on ASEAN Small and Medium Businesses not only be continued but expanded to include other areas such as sub-contracting.

#### **Public Lecture on Japan as Number One: Revisited**

This Public Lecture was given by the Harvard sociologist, and author of *Japan as Number One*, Dr Ezra Vogel. Held at the Regional Language Centre (RELC) in Singapore on 17 July 1985, the lecture attracted an audience of more than two hundred, including senior civil servants, business executives, and academics. As his lecture amply demonstrated, Dr Vogel was not an uncritical admirer of Japan. When talking about learning from the Japanese experience, he was not for one moment suggesting that all countries become “Little Japans” or “Big Japans”, as the case may be. This would not only be unrealistic but silly. On the other hand, not to explore possibilities that may flow from the experiences and successes of other countries, like Japan, would be foolhardy.

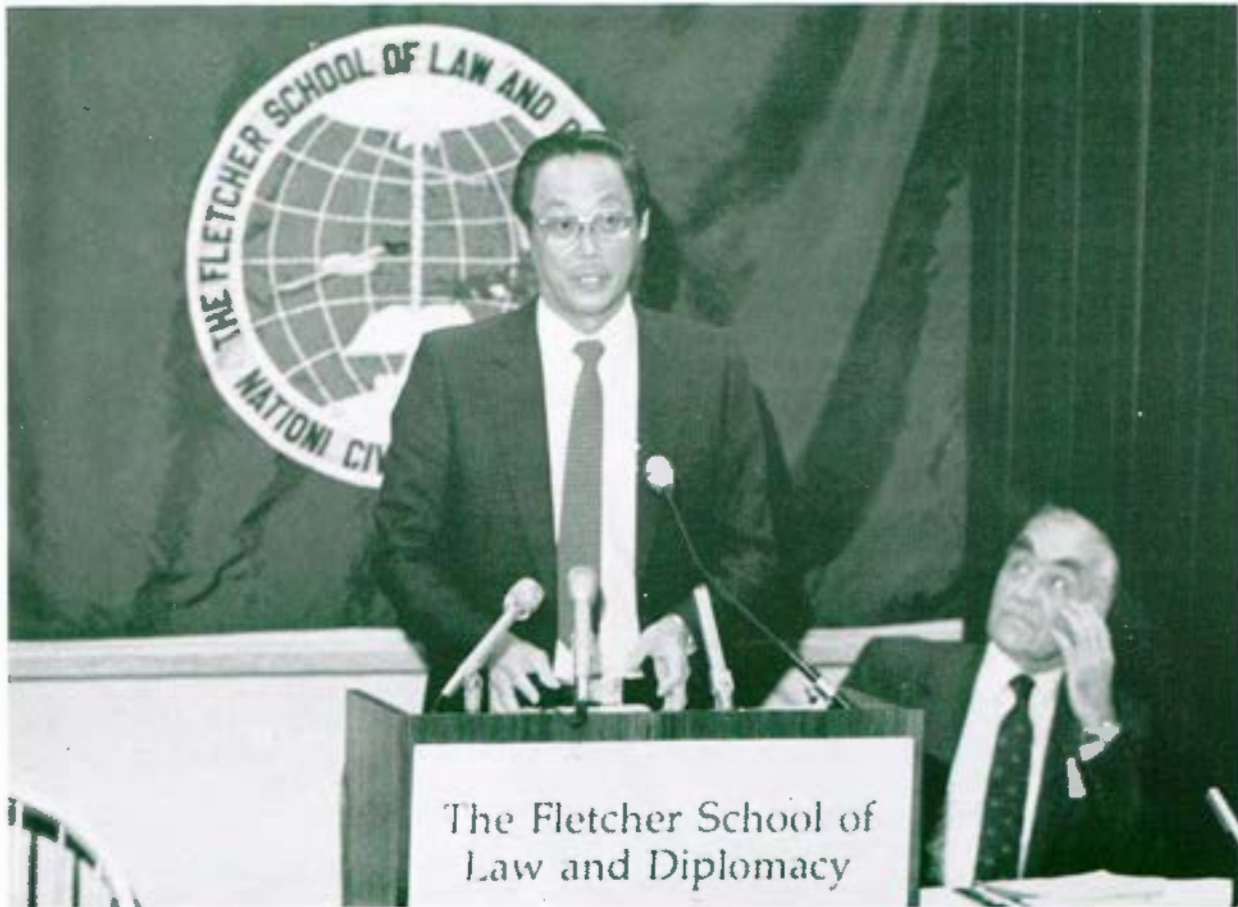
#### **Occasional and In-House Seminars**

Occasional Seminars, usually held at the Institute, extend over a couple of hours each. They constitute an important part of the Institute’s intellectual activities. Being open to the public, they tend to attract sizeable audiences, including civil servants, diplomats, business executives, and correspondents from the media. They may be held any time during the year as and when appropriate.

The In-House Seminars, on the other hand, are primarily “internal” in character, and are attended largely by the Institute’s own staff and fellows, and interested faculty members from the



*Professor Ezra F. Vogel delivering his Public Lecture on Japan as Number One: Revisited, at the RELC Auditorium on 17 July 1985.*



*The Honourable Mr Goh Chok Tong, First Deputy Prime Minister of Singapore, delivering the Opening Address at the Conference on Singapore and the United States into the 1990s. The Conference, organized by the Asia Society of New York, the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts University, and the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, was held on 6-8 November 1985 in Boston.*

National University of Singapore and elsewhere. They may be unstructured and informal, as their primary aim is to encourage the scholarly community to meet and discuss research projects and problems, and to promote interaction on activities of mutual interest. In-House seminars are usually held on Saturday mornings at the Institute.

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

### **Conference on Singapore and the United States into the 1990s**

This Conference — organized by the Asia Society of New York, the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts University, and the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies — was held on 6–8 November 1985 at the ASEAN Auditorium of the Fletcher School, Boston.

The Opening Address for the Conference was delivered by the Honourable Mr Goh Chok Tong, the First Deputy Prime Minister of Singapore.

The Conference attracted a large audience of senior officials, business leaders, scholars, and personnel from the mass-media from Singapore, the wider Asia-Pacific, and the United States. The discussions were frank and wide-ranging, with the general consensus being that this was one of the better conferences held at the Fletcher School. Credit for this must go largely to Ambassador Leonard Unger of the Fletcher School, and his colleagues, who together bore the brunt of the Conference organizational requirements.

### **First ASEAN Round-table: New Directions for ASEAN Economic Co-operation**

The Institute is also planning to convene its "First ASEAN Round-table: New Directions for ASEAN Economic Co-operation" in Bangkok on 7–8 April 1986, as it is considered timely both to review the progress that the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) has made in economic co-operation, and to

explore ways and means of improving this co-operation, particularly in the area of trade.

The Round-table's objective would thus be to examine new directions for ASEAN economic co-operation in the face of the challenging global economic environment and emerging domestic difficulties and needs. To facilitate this and to provide substantive focus for the Round-table, four papers are to be circulated in advance to participants. To ensure as comprehensive a representation of viewpoints as possible, participants at the Round-table will include those from the government, as well as the business and professional sectors.

### **THE SINGAPORE LECTURE**

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

The aim of the Singapore Lecture is to provide the opportunity for distinguished statesmen, scholars, writers, and other eminent individuals, especially those in banking, commerce, international economics and finance, as well as in philosophical, literary, and world and strategic affairs to visit Singapore. The presence of such prominent personalities, it is hoped, will allow Singaporeans, especially the younger executives and decision-makers in both the private and public sectors, to have the benefit of exposure to — through the Lecture, televised discussions, and private consultations — leaders of thought and knowledge in various fields, thereby enabling them to widen their own experience and perspectives.

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

The 1981 Lecture was delivered by Dr Henry A. Kissinger, the former United States Secretary of State on 30 October 1981, and



*Mr Peter G. Peterson delivering the 1985 Singapore Lecture on "Deficits, Debts, and Demographics: Three Fundamentals Affecting our Long-Term Economic Future".*





*The discussion session during which Mr Peter G. Peterson responded to questions from the audience.*

the 1982 Lecture by H.E. Mr Giscard d'Estaing, the former President of the Republic of France on 2 December 1982, both under the chairmanship of the then Second Deputy Prime Minister (Foreign Affairs), Mr S. Rajaratnam. The 1983 Lecture was delivered by H.E. Mr Helmut Schmidt, the former Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, under the chairmanship of Mr S. Dhanabalan, the Minister for Foreign Affairs and for Culture. Dr Joseph Luns, former Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), delivered the 1984 Singapore Lecture on 8 November 1984 under the chairmanship of Mr S. Rajaratnam.

The sixth Singapore Lecture was delivered by Mr Peter G. Peterson, Chairman, The Blackstone Group, and former United States Secretary of Commerce. The topic of Mr Peterson's Lecture was "Deficits, Debts, and Demographics: Three Fundamentals Affecting our Long-Term Economic Future", 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*; and Dr Joseph Lun's *The Western Alliance: Its Future and Its Implications for Asia*.

## PUBLICATIONS UNIT

The increasing range and tempo of research in the Institute have resulted in more manuscripts for review, more publications being produced, and the need for an increase in promotional activities to disseminate the material published. The launching of the new research programme, Social Issues in Southeast Asia (SISEA), also gave rise to a new series of books as well as the journal, *SOJOURN*, on ethnicity and development. The year 1985/86 was therefore considered an appropriate time for consolidation and upgrading of the various activities of the Publications Unit.

The Publications Review Committee continued to receive numerous manuscripts from researchers not only at ISEAS, but also in the region and beyond. 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. Due to the increasing number of manuscripts received and the continuous upgrading of the quality of ISEAS publications, the Publications Review Committee has become more stringent in its selection of titles to be published.

With the ongoing publishing programme of an average of 27 books each year, now complemented by a periodicals publishing programme of 9 issues of three journals annually, promotion of ISEAS publications began to play an even more important role in the 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 1985/86*, as well as fliers and brochures, was produced.

Participation in the following exhibitions and conferences, in addition to displays mounted at the Institute's own workshops and conferences, was yet another avenue for promoting ISEAS books and research activities: SIIA-NUS International Conference — The Security of the Sea-Lanes in the Asia-Pacific Region (May 1985, Singapore); Contemporary Southeast Asian Studies (June 1985, Bielefeld, Germany); ADIPA: Towards Greater Regional Co-operation and Economic Integration of Asia and the Pacific (June 1985, Bangkok); 4th Malaysian Book Fair (July 1985, Kuala Lumpur); Congress of the International Association for the History of Religions (August 1985, Sydney); 6th New Zealand Conference on Asian Studies (August 1985, New Zealand); Singapore Book Fair (September 1985, Singapore); Federation of ASEAN Economics Associations Conference (November 1985, Singapore); and the Association of Asian Studies Annual Meeting (March 1986, Chicago).

The Publications Unit's emphasis on quality of book production received recognition for a second year running in the form of

awards presented by the National Book Development Council at the Singapore Book Fair 1985. ISEAS won Third Prize in the Best Designed Book and Best Overall Quality of Production (Academic Category) for Lim Joo-Jock's *Territorial Power Domains, South-east Asia, and China: The Geo-Strategy of an Overarching Massif*. Similarly, the Third Prize in the Best Designed Book and Best Overall Quality of Production (University Textbook Category) was awarded for the book *Thailand in the Nineteenth Century: Evolution of the Economy and Society* by Hong Lysa.

### New Publications

There was a total of 36 publications including 27 new book titles; 8 issues of the three journals — *Contemporary Southeast Asia*, *ASEAN Economic Bulletin*, and *SOJOURN*; in addition to one issue of the *Asia-Pacific International and Strategic Studies Newsletter*.

The Books/Monographs series saw the addition of eight new titles: Harold Crouch, *Economic Change, Social Structure and the Political System in Southeast Asia: Philippine Development Compared with the Other ASEAN Countries*; Virgilio G. Enriquez, ed., *Philippine World-View*; Mohd Taib Osman, ed., *Malaysian World-View*; Nazaruddin Sjamsuddin, *The Republican Revolt: A Study of the Acehnese Rebellion*; Jon S.T. Quah, Chan Heng Chee, and Seah Chee Meow, eds., *Government and Politics of Singapore*; Shamsul A.B., *From British to Bumiputera Rule: Local Politics and Rural Development in Peninsular Malaysia*; Sieh Lee Mei Ling, *International Marketing: Cases from Malaysia*; and Leo Suryadinata, *Pribumi Indonesians, the Chinese Minority and China*.

The Occasional Papers series was augmented by three new titles: Mary R. Brooks, *Fleet Development and the Control of Shipping in Southeast Asia*; Basu Sharma, *Aspects of Industrial Relations in ASEAN*; and Tan Chee-Beng, *The Development and Distribution of Dejjiao Associations in Malaysia and Singapore: A Study on a Chinese Religious Organization*.

Eight new titles were issued in the Research Notes and Discussions Papers series: Herbert G. Grubel, *Multinational Banking*; Ma

Cecilia Gastardo-Conaco and Pilar Ramos-Jimenez, *Ethnicity and Fertility in the Philippines*; Noor Laily bt. Dato' Abu Bakar et al., *Ethnicity and Fertility in Malaysia*; Hans Christoph Rieger, *ASEAN Co-operation and Intra-ASEAN Trade*; Suchart Prasithratsint, *Ethnicity and Fertility in Thailand*; Andrew Szende, *From Torrent to Trickle: Managing the Flow of News in Southeast Asia*; Mely G. Tan and Budi Soeradji, *Ethnicity and Fertility in Indonesia*; and Tan Teng Lang, *Economic Debates in Vietnam: Issues and Problems in Reconstruction and Development (1975–84)*.

The series, Issues in Southeast Asian Security, saw the addition of another new title: Chandran Jeshurun, ed., *Governments and Rebellions in Southeast Asia*.

In the Lectures, Workshops, and Proceedings of International Conferences series there were two new additions: C.Y. Ng, R. Hirono, and Robert Y. Siy, Jr, eds., *Technology and Skills in ASEAN: An Overview*; and Peter G. Peterson, *Deficits, Debts, and Demographics: Three Fundamentals Affecting our Long-Term Economic Future*.

One new title was added to the Library Bulletin series: William W. Sage and Judith A.N. Henchy, compilers, *Laos: A Bibliography*.

The Field Report series was revived in a smaller format with the addition of the new title by Geoffrey B. Hainsworth, *Innocents Abroad or Partners in Development? An Evaluation of Canada-Indonesia Aid, Trade and Investment Relations*.

The new series, Social Issues in Southeast Asia, was launched with two titles: Ahmad Ibrahim, Sharon Siddique, and Yasmin Hussain, compilers, *Readings on Islam in Southeast Asia*; and Taufik Abdullah and Sharon Siddique, eds., *Islam and Society in Southeast Asia*.

### LIBRARY

This year was one of steady growth and expansion, including greater activity in the field of visual documentation through the establishment of the Programme on the Cultural Heritage of Southeast Asia (CULHERSEA) and support for the Southeast Asian Cultural Research Programme (SEACURP). It also saw the comple-

tion of one major bibliographical project and the beginning of another.

### The Collection

The Library's collection at end of the year under review is as follows:

Books & bound periodicals (vols)	61,080
Microfilms (reels)	8,490
Microfiches	96,980
Documents	6,140
Maps	390
Current Serials	2,220

Together with the Library's slides, photographs, and audio-recordings, the total collection comprises approximately 181,400 items. Subscriptions were placed for 20 new periodicals.

The Library continued its dual policy of keeping abreast with current Southeast Asian publications as well as maintaining selective collections on international issues important for Southeast Asia research. At the same time, subscriptions to major microform projects such as the Indonesian National Documentation Centre's (PDIN) joint microfiche project with the Koninklijk Instituut voor Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde and the Library of Congress Southeast Asia Microfiche Project have helped to provide the wider coverage needed.

Purchases of relevant items from a private collection have augmented the Tan Cheng Lock Collection. Mr Gerald de Cruz has donated additional papers to augment the Gerald de Cruz Papers already deposited.

Mr Alex Josey, journalist and author of several books on Singapore, has presented his collections of books and papers to the Library. They comprise valuable documentation on the political development of Singapore.

The Institute takes this opportunity to thank Mr de Cruz, Mr Josey, and other well-wishers for their gifts of publications and research materials during the year.

### Regional Projects

The manuscript "The Malay World of Southeast Asia: A Select Cultural Bibliography" compiled by Mrs Lim was sent for publication. The bibliography was originally compiled for the Unesco Study of Southeast Asian Cultures.

The Library continues into its fourteenth year as the Regional Microfilm Clearing-House on behalf of SARBICA (Southeast Asian Regional Branch of the International Council in Archives) and CONSAL (Congress of Southeast Asian Librarians). No. 19 of the *Southeast Asia Microfilms Newsletter* is in press.

Work was begun on the second volume of the Library's bibliography on ASEAN covering the period 1981-85. It is being compiled by a team of regional contributors comprising Mr Tjandra Mualim of the National Urban Development Corporation of Indonesia (PERUMNAS), Mrs Violeta V. Encarnacion of the University of the Philippines, Miss Nualchawee Suthamwong of Thammasat University, and Mr Seishi Fukuzawa of the Institute of Developing Economies, Tokyo as well as ISEAS Library staff. The project is co-ordinated by Mrs Lim and the editor is Ms Thuraisingham. The bibliography manuscript is expected to be completed by the end of 1986.

### Bibliographical Projects

The bibliography on Laos compiled by William W. Sage and Judy Henchy was completed and published as *Library Bulletin* no. 16.

Mrs Lim continues with updating and collating the entries for the revised edition of *Malaysian, Singapore, and Brunei Newspapers: An International Union List*. It is compiled as a BILCO project and will list the newspaper holdings of libraries, archives, and museums in the three countries as well as major overseas collections.

### Attachments

Two students from the LAS Postgraduate Diploma course in Library and Information Science spent a period of training at the

Library. They were Miss Koh Bee Chin from the Ngee Ann Polytechnic Library and Miss Yee Chwee Lian of the National Library's Bedok Branch Library. Miss Patchanee Suwanwisolkrit of the Faculty of Agriculture, Chiang Mai University, was also attached to the Library for one month. She was particularly interested in observing documentation and automation facilities in Singapore.

### **Future Development**

In the coming year, the Library will continue to study and plan for the computerization of its procedures. As part of its preparation, Miss Wan is attending an 18-month course on data processing organized by the National Productivity Board while Ms Zaleha Tamby attended a 5-week course on "Library Automation for Professional Staff" organized by the Library Association of Singapore. The eventual computerization of the Library will need to take into consideration the framework set by SILAS (Singapore Integrated Library Automation System) as well as the needs of the Institute as a whole.

### **ACCOMMODATION**

As noted in the preceding sections of this Report the present and prospective staff and fellows of the Institute are particularly concerned that for the Institute's terms of appointment to be more attractive and competitive, provision should be made for access to satisfactory, subsidized housing.

This matter needs to be resolved once and for all, and on a long-term permanent basis. It is vexing to have to plead publicly time and again with regard to the Institute's embarrassing predicament of losing or failing to attract staff and fellows considered particularly desirable, because, unlike its counterparts in the region, the Institute is unable to provide what its staff and fellows are most concerned about — that is, adequate, subsidized living quarters.

Equally important is the question of the permanent home of the Institute in terms of the premises it is to occupy. Is the permanent

home of the Institute to be the CSI Building at Heng Mui Keng Terrace or a new building within or close to the National University of Singapore lands? That the Institute should be in close physical proximity to the National University of Singapore has been taken for granted from the inception of the Institute, on the basis of useful, and at times even necessary, intellectual interaction and the economic and reciprocal use of the two libraries and other resources. There is therefore a pressing need for a decision on the permanent home of the Institute, not only for purpose of proper planning of the future development of the Institute, but also because the growing programmes and activities of the Institute are already straining facilities available, and the Institute will be requiring additional Library and office-space from next year onwards.

### **FINANCE**

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

The Singapore Government's grant for the year was S\$3,621,200, and the total donations received were S\$2,916,351. The Institute is deeply appreciative of this assistance and would like to thank all those who have contributed so unstintingly to its various programmes and activities.

The research funds raised by the Institute are generally on a project by project basis. This, of course, inhibits the planning of long-term or incremental research. With this in mind the Institute has commenced negotiations with two American foundations to assist the Institute in the setting up of a "Research Programmes Trust" or "Research Coadjuvancy". One of these, the Ford Foundation, has in fact in principle agreed to explore the possibility of donating US\$1 million to such an endowment provided there

were to be a matching Singapore donation of US\$1 million. The other foundation, the smaller Rockefeller Foundation, has also indicated that it too may consider the possibility of making a donation of US\$500,000 to such an arrangement, if the Ford and Singapore contributions were first to materialize.

If all these donations were in fact to be received, they would enable the Institute to have a research endowment of some US\$2.5 million. This would be a most useful "core" — indeed a "beacon" to attract additional monies to it. More importantly, the assured income from it would permit firmer, long-term planning of meaningful and relevant research.

What is required now to realize the foregoing is a matching donation to the Ford Foundation offer from a Singapore well-wisher, or a group of well-wishers, to the amount of US\$1 million or approximately S\$2.2 million. It may be worthwhile to note here that all donations to the Institute are deductible for income tax purposes in Singapore. The Institute is also able to receive donations commemorating the name of a particular individual or organization.

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

## CONCLUSION

In closing, this year's report shares the optimism and concerns of its predecessor last year, in that the Institute is vital and offers

unique opportunities for further development. It should therefore now raise its sights and move decisively to its ultimate objective of becoming the foremost centre of its kind in Southeast Asia and one of the world's leading institutions devoted to advanced quality research on the region. In addition to the promotion of research of modern Southeast Asia through the provision of first-rate back-up facilities and a library of Western and indigenous Southeast Asian source materials capable of supporting original research on the region, such a centre would hopefully assist in projects of practical concern to policy-makers and scholars alike in their search for viable and meaningful solutions to the varied problems confronting the peoples of Southeast Asia. Through the provision of liberal financial and associated incentives, it could also seek to attract a small but highly sophisticated group of world-class scholars for periods of stay and study at the Institute. Furthermore, through a judicious mix of interests and individuals, coupled with the necessary facilities and opportunities for discussions, seminars, conferences, and publications, it could stimulate and nurture a scholarly environment conducive to maximum intellectual stimulation and creativity. Such a community of interests could see not only the mounting and execution of an effective and dynamic research and professional programme but, perhaps, also be the nucleus around which to build a series of high-powered advanced seminars or briefings on the realities of Southeast Asia for, say, senior diplomats, civil servants, business leaders, and mass media executives interested in the affairs of the region.

# Board of Trustees

Chairman: Mr Justice P. Coomaraswamy

Deputy Chairman: Mr Lee Hee Seng

Members:

Assoc Prof Ernest Chew Chin Tiong  
 Mr Chia Cheong Fook  
 Mr Goh Kim Leong  
 Mr George B. Hargens  
 Mr Hussain Maricar  
 Mr J.M. Jumabhoy  
 Assoc Prof Lau Teik Soon  
 Mr Lau Theng Siak  
 Mr Ling Lee Hua  
 Mr Roderick MacLean  
 Mr K. Nakagawa

Mr S.R. Nathan  
 Professor Ooi Jin Bee  
 Dr Ow Chin Hock  
 Assoc Prof Philip N. Pillai (up to 31.12.85)  
 Mr Tan Chuan Seng  
 Dr Tan Chwee Huat  
 Mr Tan Jee Say  
 Dr Teh Kok Peng  
 Assoc Prof Tham Seong Chee  
 Professor K.S. Sandhu (ex-officio)

Secretary: Mrs Y.L. Lee

# Committees

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Professor K.S. Sandhu (Chairman)  
Mr Goh Kim Leong  
Assoc Prof Lau Teik Soon  
Mrs Y.L. Lee

## FUND-RAISING COMMITTEE

Mr Ling Lee Hua (Chairman)  
Mr George B. Hargens  
Mr Hussain Maricar  
Mr J.M. Jumabhoy  
Mr Lau Theng Siak  
Mr Roderick MacLean  
Mr K. Nakagawa  
Mr Tan Chuan Seng  
Dr Teh Kok Peng  
Professor K.S. Sandhu (ex-officio)  
Mrs Y.L. Lee (Secretary)

Dr Ow Chin Hock (Chairman)  
Professor Ooi Jin Bee  
Assoc Prof Tham Seong Chee

Mrs Lim Pui Huen  
Mr S.R. Nathan  
Assoc Prof Philip N. Pillai (up to 31.12.85)  
Dr Teh Kok Peng

## INVESTMENT COMMITTEE

Mr Justice P. Coomaraswamy (Chairman)  
Mr Lee Hee Seng  
Assoc Prof Ernest Chew Chin Tiong  
Mr Lau Theng Siak  
Mr Ling Lee Hua  
Mr Tan Chuan Seng  
Professor K.S. Sandhu (ex-officio)

## AUDIT COMMITTEE

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



# ISEAS Staff

- Director: — Professor K.S. Sandhu, B.A. Hons. (Malaya), M.A. (Brit. Col.), Ph.D. (London)
- Executive Secretary: — Mrs Y.L. Lee, LLB. Hons. (Singapore)
- Librarian: — Mrs Lim Pui Huen, B.A. (Malaya), F.L.A. (U.K.)
- Senior Fellows: — Mr Lim Joo-Jock, B.A. Hons., M.A. (Malaya), Dip. Anthrop. (Cantab.), B. Litt. (Oxon)
- Dr Ng Shui Meng, B.A. Hons. (Singapore), M.A. (Michigan), Ph.D. (Hawaii) (up to 31.8.85)
- Dr Sharon Siddique, B.A. (Montana), M.A. (Singapore), Ph.D. (Bielefeld)
- Fellows: — Dr Subbiah Gunasekaran, B.Sc. (Madras), M.S.P.H. (North Carolina), M.A., Ph.D. (Hawaii) (from 15.1.86)
- Mr Timothy John Huxley, B.A. Hons., M.A. (Oxon), M.Sc.Econs. (Wales) (from 1.10.85)
- Dr Kenneth George James, B.Soc.Sci.Hons. (Universiti Sains Malaysia), M.A.Econs., Ph.D.Econs. (Philippines)
- Dr Ng Chee Yuen, B.A., Ph.D. (La Trobe)
- Dr Trinidad S. Osteria, B.Sc., M.A. (Philippines), D.Sc. (Johns Hopkins) (from 2.1.86)
- Dr Tan Loong-Hoe, B.A. (Brandeis), Ed.D. (Harvard)

- Research Associates: — Mrs Yasmin Hussain Laopus, B.A. Hons. (Malaya), M.A. (East Carolina) (up to 6.9.85)
- Mr K.U. Menon, B.A. Hons. (Wellington), M.A. (Monash)
- Mr Pang Meng Hock, B.A. (Hawaii), M.A. (International University, Japan) (from 1.7.85)
- Mr Ananda Rajah, B.Soc.Sci., M.A. (Singapore)
- Senior Assistant Librarian: — Miss Wan Lye Tim, B.Sc.Hons. (Singapore), A.L.A. (London)
- Assistant Librarians: — Ms Judith Henchy, B.A. (London), M.L.I.S. (California)
- Ms Ajita Thuraisingham, B.A. Hons., Dip.Ed. (Malaya), Dip.Lib. (Wales), A.L.A. (U.K.)
- Ms Zaleha bte Tamby, B.Econs. (Malaya), A.L.A. (London)
- Managing Editor: — Mrs Triena Noeline Ong, B.A., Dip.Ed. (Sydney)
- Editors: — Mrs Roselie Ang, Cert. Ed. (Singapore)
- Miss Pauline Khng, B.A. Hons. (Kent), M.A. (London)
- Administrative Assistants: — Mr S.R. Silva, ASCA (U.K.), MSA (Malaysia)
- Mr Gilbert Wong, B.A. (Singapore), MInstAM (Dip.) (U.K.)

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

- Co-ordinator/Head: — Dr Agustin Kintanar, Jr., B.A. Economics, *cum laude* (Philippines), M.A. (Chicago), Ph.D. (Yale) (up to 13.4.85)
- Adviser: — Dr Narongchai Akrasanee, B.Ec.Hons. (Western Australia), M.A., Ph.D. (Johns Hopkins)
- Adviser/Visiting Fellow: — Dr Hans Christoph Rieger, Dipl.rer.pol.(techn.), Dr.rer.pol. (Karlsruhe)

- Research Fellows:
- Dr Paul Chan Tuck Hoong, B.A. Hons., M.Ec. (Malaya), M.A. (McMaster), Ph.D. (A.N.U.) (1.5.85 to 31.10.85)
  - Dr H. Edward English, B.A.Hons.Econs. (Brit.Col.), Ph.D. Econs. (California)
  - Dr Aurora Ariosa Sanchez, B.A. Economics, *cum laude* (St. Paul College, Philippines), M.A., Ph.D. (Philippines) (from 1.7.85)

- Research Associates:
- Mr Jana Mitra Devan, B.Sc.Hons., M.B.A. (Indiana) (from 1.8.85)
  - Mr T.K. Doshi, B.A., M.A. (Victoria) (from 16.10.85)
  - Mr Reza Namazie, B.A.Econs. (Singapore), Postgraduate Diploma in Economics, M.A.Econs. (Essex) (up to 30.6.85)
  - Mr Woo Yuen Pau, B.A. (Wheaton), M.Phil. (Cambridge) (from 6.8.85)

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

- Co-ordinator:
- Dr Jesucita Sodusta, B.S.E., M.A. (Southern California), Ph.D. (California, Los Angeles)

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

- Research Fellows:
- Dr Baladas Ghoshal, B.A., M.A. (Jadaupur), Ph.D. (Nehru)
  - Dr Ting Wai, B.Sc.Hons. (Hong Kong), Maitrise-es-Lettres, Ph.D. (Paris-X)
- Research Associates:
- Mr Derek Martin da Cunha, B.A. Hons. (Hull), M.Phil. (Cambridge) (from 16.10.85)
  - Miss Shanti Nair, B.A., M.A. (Hull) (up to 28.9.85)
  - Miss Busaya Ongsulee, B.A. (Chulalongkorn), M.A. (Michigan)

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

- Research Associate:
- Mr Tjandra P. Mualim, M.A. (Pajajaran) (from 15.9.85)

### ISEAS RESEARCH FELLOWS

<b>Name</b>	<b>Nationality</b>	<b>Title of Research Project</b>
1. Ms Jamilah Ariffin	Malaysian	Women's Studies in Malaysia
2. Dr Chua Beng Huat	Singaporean	The Business of Living in Singapore
3. Dr Chou Norindr	Laotian	The Laotian Refugees in Thailand as a Factor in Lao-Thai Relations
4. Dr F. Landa Jocano	Filipino	Typology of Filipino Indigenous Ethnic Social Organizations
5. Dr Shirley Geok-lin Lim	Malaysian	Literature and Nation: Some Responses of English-language Writers in the Philippines and Singapore
6. Dr Mya Than	Burmese	The Role of Women in Rural Burma
7. Dr Sjahrir	Indonesian	The Political Economy of Basic Needs in Indonesia
8. Ms Wendy Smith	Malaysian	Women's Studies in Malaysia
9. Mr Tin Maung Maung Than	Burmese	Burma's Energy Situation: Problems and Issues
10. Incik Wan Hussin bin Haji Zoonri	Singaporean	The Socio-Economic Problems of the Malays in Singapore in the Last Two Decades

### RESEARCH FELLOWS IN AUSTRALIAN-SOUTHEAST ASIAN RELATIONS

1. Dr Simon David Barraclough	Australian	(i) The White Paper on Muslim Unity and National Security (ii) The Role of the Tunku in Retirement
2. Mr Francis Damien Gallagher	Australian	ASEAN-Europe Liner Shipping
3. Dr Hal Hill	Australian	An Inward-Looking Economy in Transition: Economic Development in Burma since the 1960s

## RESEARCH FELLOW IN ASEAN AFFAIRS

Mr R.M. Surachman

Indonesian

The Law of Arrest and Preliminary Detention in ASEAN Countries

## ISEAS/ASEAN ECONOMIC RESEARCH FELLOWS

1. Dr Sukanto Reksohadiprodjo Indonesian Indonesia and ASEAN Economic Co-operation
2. Dr Darunee Tantiwiranond Thai Contributions of Women's Development Organizations to the Advancement of Women's Status in Thailand

## STIFTUNG VOLKSWAGENWERK GERMAN FELLOW IN SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES

Dr Manfred Glagow

German

The Implementation of German Development Aid in Southeast Asia: Technical Assistance in Indonesia

## DISTINGUISHED FELLOW IN INTERNATIONAL BANKING AND FINANCE

Dr Herbert G. Grubel

Canadian

- (i) The Benefits and Costs of the Asian Currency Market in Singapore
- (ii) Singapore's Record of Price Stability 1966-84

## FELLOW IN INTERNATIONAL BANKING AND FINANCE

Dr Ian Giddy

American

Singapore as an International Capital Market Centre

## FULBRIGHT-HAYS RESEARCH FELLOW

Dr Kuan-Pin Lin

American

Multilateral Industrial Productivity Comparisons of Selected Asian Developing Countries

## VISITING FELLOWS

1. Dr A. Balasubramaniam	Singaporean	A Gestalt Systems Model for the Management of Renewable Resources: Learning from the Dual Economy
2. Mr Wesley John Blackert	Australian	Financial Development in Asia: Singapore as an Example of a "Supply-Leading" Policy?
3. Dr Gian P. Casadio	Italian	Economics of Co-operation between European and Asian Countries
4. Dr Glenn W. Harrison	Australian	ASEAN as a Customs Union
5. Dr Erhard U. Heidt	German	Cultural Policy and Mass Communications: The Development of the "Cultural" Concept in Singapore
6. Dr Frank H. Hesske	German	Integration in Southeast Asia
7. Mr Hitoshi Hirakawa	Japanese	Economic Development and National Entrepreneurs' Capital Accumulation in Southeast Asia: The Case of Singapore
8. Dr Miles Kahler	American	The Political Consequences of Export-Oriented Industrialization
9. Dr Khong Cho Oon	Singaporean	Company-Government Relations in Petroleum Development, with Reference to the Southeast Asian Region
10. Dr Lee Soo Ann	Singaporean	Political Economy of Southeast Asia
11. Mr Frank Andrew Leeming	British	East Asia: Livelihood Systems, Environment, and Management
12. Dr Manfred Mols	German	Comparison of the "logic" of the Origin, Structure, and Functions of the Co-operation between the ASEAN Members and Comparable Institutions and Structures in Latin America (Latin American Association of Integration, Caribbean Community, Andean Group, etc.)

13.	Dr J. Norman Parmer	American	(i) Kreta Ayer (ii) Health Conditions and Medical Services in British Malaya in the 1920s
14.	Dr Dennis M. Ray	American	Role of Entrepreneurship in Asian Economic Development
15.	Dr William Theodore Roy	New Zealander	Study of the Bilateral Links Existing between New Zealand and Individual ASEAN States
16.	Dr Friedrich L. Sell	German	Monetary and Exchange Rate Policy in Advanced Developing Countries: The Case of the ASEAN-Countries, 1973 to 1985
17.	Dr Augustine H.H. Tan	Singaporean	The Inter-Relationships between Trade and Financial Policies
18.	Dr Taga Hidetoshi	Japanese	Concept of Nation-State in Southeast Asia
19.	Dr Keith Trace	British	Application of the Theory of Contestable Markets to Liner Shipping
20.	Dr Helen Roxana Waterson	British	Architecture and its Relation to Social Organization in Southeast Asian Societies
21.	Dr Howard Wriggins	American	Regional International Political System of Southeast Asia

### VISITING ASSOCIATES

1.	Mr Alasdair O. Bowie	New Zealander	New Strategies for Industrialization in the Third World: The Case of Malaysia
2.	Ms Sabine Burg	German	Exchange Rate Policy Adjustment Strategies of ASEAN since Generalized Floating
3.	Miss Heidrun Dempewolf	German	The Structure of ASEAN's Trade with Japan, West Germany, and the United States, 1980-83
4.	Mr Khaw Wei Kang	Hong Kong	Singapore's Role in ASEAN: A Study of the City-State's Foreign Policy with Special Reference to its Approach to Regional Co-operation

5. Miss Long Litt Woon	Malaysian	Ethnic Processes in Nation-Building: The Malaysian Case
6. Mr G. Vajahachandra Naidu	Indian	ASEAN and the Major Powers
7. Mr Ooi Eng Hai	Malaysian	Habitat in Southeast Asia
8. Miss Lisa Ruström	Swedish	A Numerical General Equilibrium Analysis of Alternative Trade-Policies for ASEAN under an Assumption of Labour Market Distortions
9. Mrs Kripa Sridharan	Indian	Regional Organizations and the Role of the Pivotal Power



## OCCASIONAL AND IN-HOUSE SEMINARS

Presenters (Date of Presentation)	Topics
Dr Timothy Austin (6.4.85)	— Crime and Custom in Singapore: Formal and Informal Strategies of Social Control
Dr Edwin Sydney Crawcour (13.4.85)	— What Can We Learn from Japan's Economic Development?
Dr Lawrence T. Farley (20.4.85)	— ASEAN in Organizational Perspective
Dr Ulrich Mai (11.5.85)	— The Reproduction of Trader Households in Rural Minahasa, Indonesia
Mr Chris Leggett (18.5.85)	— Singapore's Dual Functioning Trade Unions
Dr Colin H. Kirkpatrick (25.5.85)	— Privatization in Developing Countries: Principles, Policies, and Problems
Dr William Watts (31.5.85)	— Japan-U.S. Relations and Implications for Southeast Asia
Dr Chou Norindr (1.6.85)	— The Agricultural Policy of the Lao People's Democratic Republic
Dr Abdul Salam Haji Babji (15.6.85)	— Fast Foods in ASEAN
Dr David B. Evans (29.6.85)	— Socio-Economic Determinants of Health Status in ASEAN
Dr Shahid Javed Burki (6.7.85)	— Aid, Trade, Foreign Investment, and Debt
Dr George McTurnan Kahin (10.7.85)	— Little-Chronicled Aspects of America's Early Involvement in Vietnam
Dr Ezra F. Vogel (20.7.85)	— The Singapore Experience in the Light of East Asian Development
Dr Peter Ludlow (22.7.85)	— European Community: Present Problems and Future Prospects
Dr Jim Warren (27.7.85)	— Placing Women in Southeast Asian History: The Case of Oichi and the Study of Prostitution in Singapore Society
Mr Francisco Manosa (8.8.85)	— The Indigenous Architecture of the Philippines
Dr Glenn W. Harrison & Ms Lisa Rustrom (10.8.85)	— The Effect of Manufacturing Sector Protection on ASEAN and Australia: A General Equilibrium Analysis
Dr Jacques Dournes (14.8.85)	— The Hill Peoples of Vietnam
Mr Tin Maung Maung Than (17.8.85)	— Industrialization and Development in Burma 1952–82

Mr Daud Silalahi (24.8.85)	→ Marine-Environmental Legislation in Indonesia and Its Implications to Regional Countries
Dr Guy Lubeigt (29.8.85)	→ Pagan, the Setting and the Location: Geographical Aspects of the First Burmese Empire's Capital and its Surroundings
Dr Francisco Aclan (7.9.85)	— Azolla in Rice Production: A Philippine Experience
Dr Paul Shih-Chun Hsu (14.9.85)	— Relationship between Oriental Family System and Business Management
Dr William T. Roy (5.10.85)	— New Zealand-ASEAN Defence and Security Relationships: A Review and a Prognosis
Dr Herbert G. Grubel (19.10.85)	— The Growing Unemployment of Industrial Countries: Lessons for ASEAN
Dr Richard Drobnick (24.10.85)	— The United States as the World's Largest Debtor: Implications for the International Trade Environment
Mr Pang Meng Hock (26.10.85)	— Robotization of Singapore: An Overview
Dr Chua Beng Huat (16.11.85)	— Some Theoretical Approaches to the Political Development of Singapore
Mr Ananda Rajah (30.11.85)	— From "Tribe" to "State": The Evolution of the Karen Separatist Movement in Burma
Mr Derek Martin da Cunha (7.12.85)	— Aspects of the Soviet-Vietnamese Economic Relationship
Ms Vivienne Wee (14.12.85)	— The Ongoing Process of Islamization in Riau: Some Ethnographic Notes
Dr Peter Burns (19.12.85)	— Thai Ceramics from the 11th to 16th Centuries: Their Production Sites and Ships that Carried Them
Dr Josef Silverstein (27.12.85)	— Some Thoughts on the Fifth Party Congress of the Burma Socialist Programme Party
Dr Baladas Ghoshal (4.1.86)	→ The Generational Change in the Indonesian Military and the Emerging Pattern of Civil-Military Relations
Dr Hal Hill (18.1.86)	→ The Philippine Economy: The Decline Continues
Dr Kramol Tongdhamachart (25.1.86)	— Current Political Developments in Thailand
Dr Abdul Salam Babji (1.2.86)	— Nutritional Evaluation and the Use of Food Additives in Meat Products
Mr Khaw Wei Kang (15.2.86)	— Cambodia: Strategic Imperatives and the Limits of Diplomacy
Dr Yao Souchou (22.2.86)	→ The Fetish of Relationship: Chinese Business Transaction in Singapore

Mr Thomas L. Jackson (8.3.86)

Dr H. Edward English (15.3.86)

Dr Dennis M. Ray (22.3.86)

- A Bargaining-Game Model of ASEAN Economic and Political Collaboration
- Industrial Policy: A Framework for Comparative Analysis, with Some Applications to ASEAN Countries
- What We Know about Entrepreneurs and Their Behaviour: Comparisons between the West and Singapore

## ISEAS TITLES IN PRINT

**Books/Monographs**

- Mukul G. Asher and Anne Booth, *Indirect Taxation in ASEAN* (Singapore University Press), 1983. 242 pages. Hard cover S\$30/US\$15
- Chai-Anan Samudavanija, *The Thai Young Turks*, 1982. 118 pages. S\$19.50/US\$9.75
- Chan Heng Chee, *The Dynamics of One Party Dominance: The PAP at the Grass-roots* (Singapore University Press), 1976. 272 pages. S\$12/US\$6
- Peter S.J. Chen, Eddie C.Y. Kuo, and Betty Jamie Chung, *The Dilemma of Parenthood: A Study of the Value of Children in Singapore* (Maruzen Asia), 1982. 120 pages. S\$24/US\$12
- Chia Lin Sien and Colin MacAndrews, *Southeast Asian Seas: Frontiers for Development* (McGraw-Hill International Book Company), 1981. 375 pages. Hard cover S\$79.90/US\$31.95
- Chong Li Choy, *Multinational Business and National Development: Transfer of Managerial Knowhow to Singapore* (Maruzen Asia), 1983. 133 pages. S\$20/US\$10
- Harold Crouch, *Domestic Political Structures and Regional Economic Co-operation*, 1984. 101 pages. S\$16/US\$9
- Harold Crouch, *Economic Change, Social Structure and the Political System in Southeast Asia: Philippine Development Compared with Other ASEAN Countries*, 1985. 68 pages. S\$9/US\$5
- Betty Jamie Chung, Peter S.J. Chen, Eddie C.Y. Kuo, and Nirmala Purushotam, *The Dynamics of Child-Rearing Decisions: The Singapore Experience* (Maruzen Asia), 1981. 90 pages. S\$17.50/US\$8.75
- McArthur F. Corsino, *A Communist Revolutionary Movement as an International State-Actor: The Case of the PKI-Aidit* (Maruzen Asia), 1982. 240 pages. S\$29/US\$14.50
- Virgilio G. Enriquez, ed., *Philippine World-View*, 1985. 138 pages. S\$12/US\$7
- Ruth-Inge Heinze, *Tham Khwan: How to Contain the Essence of Life. A Socio-Psychological Comparison of a Thai Custom* (Singapore University Press), 1983. 172 pages. Hard cover S\$30/US\$15
- Hla Pe, *Burma: Literature, Historiography, Scholarship, Language, Life, and Buddhism*, 1985. 214 pages. S\$22/US\$15
- Hong Lysa, *Thailand in the Nineteenth Century: Evolution of the Economy and Society*, 1984. 182 pages. Hard cover S\$32/US\$18. Soft cover S\$22/US\$12
- Hans H. Indorf, *Impediments to Regionalism in Southeast Asia: Bilateral Constraints Among ASEAN Member States*, 1984. 96 pages. S\$14/US\$8

- Chandran Jeshurun, *Malaysian Defence Policy: A Study in Parliamentary Attitudes 1963–1973* (Penerbit Universiti Malaya), 1980. 147 pages. S\$15/US\$7.50
- Koentjaraningrat, *Javanese Culture* (Oxford University Press), 1985. 550 pages. S\$75/US\$37.50
- Huynh Kim Khanh, *Vietnamese Communism 1925–1945* (Cornell University Press), 1982. 384 pages. S\$77.50/US\$25
- F.K. Lehman, ed., *Military Rule in Burma Since 1962* (Maruzen Asia), 1981. 81 pages. S\$16/US\$8
- Lim Joo-Jock, *Geo-Strategy and the South China Sea Basin: Regional Balance, Maritime Issues, Future Patterns* (Singapore University Press), 1979. 126 pages S\$14/US\$7
- Lim Pui Huen, compiler, *ASEAN: A Bibliography*, 1984. 487 pages. Hard cover S\$78/US\$39
- R.S. Milne and Diane K. Mauzy, *Politics and Government in Malaysia* (Federal Publications), 1978. 405 pages. Hard cover S\$26.50/US\$13.25
- Mochtar and Asma M. Naim, *Bibliografi Minangkabau* (Singapore University Press), 1976. 222 pages. S\$24/US\$12
- Mohd. Taib Osman, ed., *Malaysian World-View*, 1985. 284 pages. S\$16/US\$9
- Niels Mulder, *Mysticism and Everyday Life in Contemporary Java* (Singapore University Press), 1980. Second edition. 150 pages. S\$14/US\$7
- Anwar Nasution, *Financial Institutions and Policies in Indonesia*, 1983. 182 pages. Hard cover S\$36/US\$18
- Nazaruddin Sjamsuddin, *The Republican Revolt: A Study of the Acehese Rebellion*, 1985. 359 pages. Hard cover S\$45/US\$24. Soft cover S\$32/US\$16
- William H. Newell, ed., *Japan in Asia 1942–1945* (Singapore University Press), 1981. 123 pages. S\$14/US\$7
- Ooi Jin Bee, *The Petroleum Resources of Indonesia* (Oxford University Press), 1982. 272 pages. Hard cover S\$42/US\$21
- Phiphat Tangsubkul, *ASEAN and the Law of the Sea*, 1982. 168 pages. S\$24/US\$12
- Manfred Pohl, ed., *Japan 1980/81: Politics and Economy* (Maruzen Asia), 1981. 302 pages. S\$35/US\$14
- Peter Polomka, *Ocean Politics in Southeast Asia*, 1978. 235 pages. S\$22/US\$11
- Jon S.T. Quah, Chan Heng Chee, and Seah Chee Meow, eds., *Government and Politics of Singapore* (Oxford University Press), 1985. 324 pages. Hard cover S\$65/US\$32.50
- Pradumna B. Rana, *ASEAN Exchange Rates: Policies and Trade Effects*, 1981. 115 pages. S\$19.50/US\$9.75
- K.S. Sandhu and Paul Wheatley, eds., *Melaka: The Transformation of a Malay Capital c. 1400–1980*, Vols. 1 and 2 (Oxford University Press), 1983. 1,599 pages. Hard cover S\$350/US\$175
- Sediono Tjondronegoro, *Social Organization and Planned Development in Rural Java* (Oxford University Press), 1984. 326 pages. Hard cover S\$55/US\$28.
- Shamsul A.B., *From British to Bumiputera Rule: Local Politics and Rural Development in Peninsular Malaysia*, 1986. 282 pages. Hard cover S\$47.50/US\$28. Soft cover S\$29.50/US\$18

- Soewito Santoso, *Indonesian Ramayana*. (International Academy of Indian Culture), 1980. 3 vols. 856 pages. S\$162/US\$81
- Laurence K.L. Siaw, *Chinese Society in Rural Malaysia*, 1983. 197 pages. Hard cover S\$47/US\$23.50
- Corazon M. Siddayao, *The Offshore Petroleum Resources of Southeast Asia: Potential Conflict Situations and Related Economic Considerations* (Oxford University Press), 1980. Second impression. 205 pages. S\$25/US\$12.50
- Corazon M. Siddayao, *The Supply of Petroleum Reserves in Southeast Asia: Economic Implications of Evolving Property Rights Arrangements* (Oxford University Press), 1980. 240 pages. Hard cover S\$35/US\$17.50
- Sieh Lee Mei Ling, *International Marketing: Cases from Malaysia*, 1985. 98 pages. S\$10/US\$6.50
- S.B.D. de Silva, *The Political Economy of Underdevelopment* (Routledge & Kegan Paul), 1982. 672 pages. Hard cover S\$118/US\$59
- Estrella D. Solidum, *Bilateral Summity in ASEAN* (Foreign Service Institute, Manila), 1983. 43 pages. S\$10/US\$5
- Janice Stargardt, *Satingpra 1: The Environmental and Economic Archaeology of South Thailand* (British Archaeological Reports), 1983. 370 pages. S\$58/US\$29
- Somboon Suksamran, *Buddhism and Politics in Thailand: A Study of Socio-Political Change and Political Activism of the Thai Sangha*, 1982. 192 pages. S\$25/US\$12.50
- Somboon Suksamran, *Military Elite in Thai Politics*, 1984. 90 pages. S\$10/US\$5.50
- Leo Suryadinata, *Political Thinking of the Indonesian Chinese 1900–1977: A Sourcebook* (Singapore University Press), 1979. 251 pages. Hard cover S\$30/US\$15
- Leo Suryadinata, *Pribumi Indonesians, the Chinese Minority and China* (Heinemann Asia), 1986. 241 pages. S\$20/US\$12
- Tan Koonlin, *The Swamp-Sago Industry in West Malaysia: A Study of the Sungei Batu Pahat Floodplain*, 1983. 174 pages. S\$19/US\$9.50
- Thai Quang Trung, *Collective Leadership and Factionalism: An Essay on Ho Chi Minh's Legacy*, 1985. 136 pages. S\$19.50/US\$12
- Pushpa Thambipillai and J. Saravanamuttu, *ASEAN Negotiations: Two Insights*, 1985. 56 pages. S\$10/US\$7
- Carl A. Trocki, *Prince of Pirates: The Temenggongs and the Development of Johor and Singapore, 1784–1885* (Singapore University Press), 1979. 251 pages. Hard cover S\$25/US\$12.50
- Harold E. Wilson, *Social Engineering in Singapore: Educational Policies and Social Change, 1819–1972* (Singapore University Press), 1978. 310 pages. S\$20/US\$10
- O.W. Wolters, *History, Culture, and Region in Southeast Asian Perspectives*, 1982. 136 pages. S\$25/US\$12.50
- Yeo Kim Wah, *The Politics of Decentralization: Colonial Controversy in Malaya 1920–1929* (Oxford University Press), 1982. 412 pages. Hard cover S\$46/US\$23
- Kunio Yoshihara, *Foreign Investment and Domestic Response* (Eastern Universities Press), 1976. 263 pages. S\$15/US\$7.50

### Issues in Southeast Asian Security

Chandran Jeshurun, ed., *Governments and Rebellions in Southeast Asia*, 1985. 288 pages. Hard cover S\$44/US\$28. Soft cover S\$32/US\$18

Lim Joo-Jock, *Territorial Power Domains, Southeast Asia, and China: The Geo-Strategy of an Overarching Massif*, 1984. 234 pages. Hard cover S\$39.50/US\$25. Soft cover S\$28/US\$15

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

Lim Joo-Jock and Vani S., eds., *Armed Separatism in Southeast Asia*, 1984. 270 pages. Hard cover S\$44/US\$28. Soft cover S\$32/US\$18

Charles B. Smith, Jr., *The Burmese Communist Party in the 1980s*, 1984. 126 pages. S\$25/US\$13

### Field Reports series

Geoffrey B. Hainsworth, *Innocents Abroad or Partners in Development? An Evaluation of Canada-Indonesia Aid, Trade and Investment Relations*, no. 15, 1986. 100 pages. S\$9/US\$4.50

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

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

### Occasional Papers series

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

Mary R. Brooks, *Fleet Development and the Control of Shipping in Southeast Asia*, no. 77, 1985. 114 pages. S\$18/US\$10.50

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Njoman Suwidjana, *Jakarta Dollar Market: A Case of Financial Development in ASEAN*, no. 76, 1984. 80 pages. S\$14.50/US\$8

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

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

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

Basu Sharma, *Aspects of Industrial Relations in ASEAN*, no. 78, 1985. 96 pages. S\$16/US\$9.50

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

Tan Chee-Beng, *The Development and Distribution of Dejjiao Associations in Malaysia and Singapore: A Study on a Chinese Religious Organization*, no. 79, 1985. 87 pages. S\$15/US\$8.50

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

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

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

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

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

#### **Research Notes and Discussions Papers series**

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

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

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

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

Ronald Clapham, *Small and Medium Entrepreneurs in Southeast Asia*, no. 49, 1985. 142 pages. S\$12.50/US\$8

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

Ma. Cecilia Gastardo-Conaco and Pilar Ramos-Jimenez, *Ethnicity and Fertility in the Philippines*, no. 54, 1985. 150 pages. S\$12/US\$7

Herbert G. Grubel, *Multinational Banking*, no. 56, 1985. 21 pages. S\$4.50/US\$2.50

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



- Erhard U. Heidt, *Television in Singapore: An Analysis of a Week's Viewing*, no. 44, 1984. 71 pages. S\$8/US\$4.50
- Eddie C.Y. Kuo and Chiew Seen-Kong, *Ethnicity and Fertility in Singapore*, no. 48, 1984. 180 pages. S\$12.50/US\$8
- Krirkkiat Phipatseritham and Kunio Yoshihara, *Business Groups in Thailand*, no. 41, 1983. 38 pages. S\$5.80/US\$3.20
- Lee Yong Leng, *The Razor's Edge: Boundaries and Boundary Disputes in Southeast Asia*, no. 15, 1980. 29 pages. S\$7.50/US\$3.75
- V. Matheson and A.C. Milner, *Perceptions of the Haj: Five Malay Texts*, no. 46, 1984. 63 pages. S\$9/US\$4.50
- Joachim Matthes, *Interactionism in Sociology: Theoretical Basis and Methodological Implications*, no. 29, 1982. 40 pages. S\$7.50/US\$3.75
- Walter Miklius and Younger Wu, *Effect of Liner Conferences on the Level and Structure of Ocean Freight Rates*, no. 35, 1983. 39 pages. S\$4.60/US\$2.30
- Mohd Nor bin Ngah, *Kitab Jawi: Islamic Thought of the Malay Muslim Scholars*, no. 33, 1983. 64 pages. S\$7/US\$3.50
- Anton van Naerssen, *Location Factors and Linkages at the Industrial Estates of Malacca Town*, no. 16, 1980. 31 pages. S\$7.50/US\$3.75
- Noor Laily bt. Dato' Abu Bakar et al., *Ethnicity and Fertility in Malaysia*, no. 52, 1985. 146 pages. S\$12/US\$7
- Richard A. O'Connor, *A Theory of Indigenous Southeast Asian Urbanism*, no. 38, 1983. 132 pages. S\$12/US\$6
- Ooi Guat Tin, *The ASEAN Preferential Trading Arrangements (PTA): An Analysis of Potential Effects on Intra-ASEAN Trade*, no. 26, 1981. 34 pages. S\$7.50/US\$3.75
- Paiboon Suthasupa, Viboon Rattanapanone, and Sompong Shevasung, *Protein Food Production in Thailand: An Evaluation of a Project in Two Lamphun Villages*, no. 37, 1982. 99 pages. S\$12/US\$6
- Michael G. Peletz, *Social History and Evolution in the Interrelationship of Adat and Islam in Rembau, Negeri Sembilan*, no. 27, 1981. 59 pages. S\$9.50/US\$4.75
- V. Setty Pendakur, *Urban Transport in ASEAN*, no. 43, 1984. 61 pages. S\$9/US\$4.50
- Pradumna B. Rana, *Exchange Rate Risk Under Generalized Floating: Eight Asian Countries*, no. 27, 1980. 20 pages. S\$5/US\$2.50
- Hans Christoph Rieger, *ASEAN Co-operation and Intra-ASEAN Trade*, no. 57, 1985. 58 pages. S\$9/US\$5
- Saw Swee-Hock, *Estimation of Interstate Migration in Peninsular Malaysia, 1947-1970*, no. 24, 1980. 34 pages. S\$7.50/US\$3.75
- Saw Swee-Hock, *Labour Force Projections for Singapore*, no. 47, 1984. 30 pages. S\$4.50/US\$2.50
- Saw Swee-Hock, *Population Projections for Singapore 1980-2070*, no. 39, 1983. 31 pages. S\$4.50/US\$3
- Somboon Suksamran, *Political Patronage and Control Over the Sangha*, no. 28, 1981. 57 pages. S\$9.5/US\$4.75

- Suchart Prasithratsint et al., *Ethnicity and Fertility in Thailand*, no. 51, 1985. 270 pages. S\$14/US\$8
- Suchart Prasithratsint, Likhit Dhiravegin, and Chavalit Siripirom, *Culture and Fertility: The Case of Thailand*, no. 22, 1980. 68 pages. S\$9.50/US\$4.75
- Sumantoro, *MNCs and the Host Country: The Case of Indonesia*, no. 45, 1984, 102 pages. S\$9/US\$4.80
- Parsudi Suparlan and Hananto Sigit, *Culture and Fertility: The Case of Indonesia*, no. 18, 1980. 41 pages. S\$7.50/US\$3.75
- Leo Suryadinata, *Political Parties and the 1982 General Election in Indonesia*, no. 36, 1982. 88 pages. S\$8/US\$4
- Andrew Szende, *From Torrent to Trickle: Managing the Flow of News in Southeast Asia*, no. 58, 1986. 172 pages. S\$14/US\$8.50
- Gerald Tan, *Trade Liberalization in ASEAN: An Empirical Study of the Preferential Trading Arrangements*, no. 32, 1982, 112 pages. S\$9/US\$4.50
- Tan Loong-Hoe, *The State and Economic Distribution in Peninsular Malaysia: Toward an Alternative Theoretical Approach*, no. 31, 1982. 108 pages. S\$8/US\$4
- Mely G. Tan and Budi Soeradji, *Ethnicity and Fertility in Indonesia*, no. 53, 1985. 143 pages. S\$12/US\$7
- Tan Sooi Beng, *Ko-tai: A New Form of Chinese Urban Street Theatre in Malaysia*, no. 40, 1984. 69 pages. S\$8/US\$4.50
- Tan Teng Lang, *Economic Debates in Vietnam: Issues and Problems in Reconstruction and Development (1975–84)*, no. 55, 1985. 60 pages. S\$9/US\$5
- Robert O. Tilman, *The Enemy Beyond: External Threat Perceptions in the ASEAN Region*, no. 42, 1984. 51 pages. S\$7/US\$4
- H.E. Wilson, *The Klang Strikes of 1941: Labour and Capital in Colonial Malaya*, no. 25, 1981. 39 pages. S\$7.50/US\$3.75
- Aline K. Wong and Ng Shui Meng, *Ethnicity and Fertility in Southeast Asia: A Comparative Analysis*, no. 50, 1985. 394 pages. S\$22/US\$14
- Aleth Yenko, *Exchange Rate Regimes of ASEAN Countries: A Critical Evaluation*, no. 30, 1982. 43 pages. S\$7.50/US\$3.75
- Trends in Southeast Asia**
- M. Rajaretnam, ed., *Trends in the Philippines II: Proceedings and Background Paper* (Singapore University Press), 1978. 186 pages. S\$12/US\$6
- Seah Chee Meow, ed., *Trends in Singapore: Proceedings and Background Paper* (Singapore University Press), 1975. 151 pages. S\$6/US\$3
- Somporn Sangchai and Lim Joo-Jock, eds., *Trends in Thailand II: Proceedings with Background and Commentary Paper* (Singapore University Press), 1976. 164 pages. S\$12/US\$6
- Leo Suryadinata and Sharon Siddique, eds., *Trends in Indonesia II: Proceedings and Background Paper* (Singapore University Press), 1981. 165 pages. S\$15/US\$7.50
- Lectures, Workshops, and Proceedings of International Conferences**
- Chia Siow Yue, ed., *ASEAN Economic Co-operation: ASEAN Economic Research Unit Workshop Proceedings*, 1980. 164 pages. S\$20.50/US\$10.25

- M.K. Chng and R. Hirono, eds., *ASEAN-Japan Industrial Co-operation: An Overview*, 1984. 144 pages. S\$26/US\$14
- Francis T. Christy, ed., *Law of the SEA: Problems of Conflict and Management of Fisheries in Southeast Asia*, 1980. 68 pages. S\$10/US\$5
- Giscard d'Estaing, *Peace and East-West Relations*, Singapore Lecture, 1983. 33 pages. S\$10/US\$5
- Milton Friedman, *The Invisible Hand in Economics and Politics*, Inaugural Singapore Lecture, 1981. 34 pages. S\$10/US\$5
- Khien Theeravit and MacAlister Brown, eds., *Indochina and Problems of Security and Stability in Southeast Asia*, 1981. 228 pages. S\$20/US\$10
- Henry Kissinger, *American Foreign Policy: A Global View*, Singapore Lecture, 1982. 46 pages. S\$10/US\$5
- Joyce E. Larson, ed., *New Foundations for Asian and Pacific Security*, 1980. 255 pages. S\$30/US\$15
- Lee Soo Ann, ed., *Economic Relations Between West Asia and Southeast Asia*, 1978. 256 pages. S\$26/US\$13
- Michael Leifer, *Conflict and Regional Order in South-East Asia* (Adelphi Paper, no. 162), 1980. 39 pages. S\$10/US\$5
- Lim Joo-Jock and Christine Tan, eds., *Southeast Asian Perceptions of Foreign Assistance*, 1977. 185 pages. S\$18/US\$9
- Joseph M.A.H. Luns, *The Western Alliance: Its Future and Its Implications for Asia*, Singapore Lecture, 1985. 31 pages. S\$10/US\$5
- Narongchai Akrasanee, ed., *ASEAN-Japan Relations: Trade and Development*, 1983. 191 pages. S\$30/US\$15
- Narongchai Akrasanee and Hans Christoph Rieger, eds., *ASEAN-EEC Economic Relations*, 1982. 396 pages. S\$28/US\$14
- C.Y. Ng, R. Hirono, and Robert Y. Siy, Jr., eds., *Technology and Skills in ASEAN: An Overview*, 1986. 150 pages. S\$27/US\$15
- Peter G. Peterson, *Deficits, Debts, and Demographics: Three Fundamentals Affecting our Long-Term Economic Future*, Singapore Lecture, 1986. 79 pages. S\$10/US\$5
- Regional Security Developments and Stability in Southeast Asia*, 1980. 60 pages. S\$10/US\$5
- Robert V. Roosa, *Economic Instability and Flexible Exchange Rates*, 1983. 37 pages. S\$10/US\$5
- Helmut Schmidt, *The Soviet Union: Challenges and Responses as Seen from the European Point of View*, 1984. 35 pages. S\$10/US\$5
- Sueo Sekiguchi, ed., *ASEAN-Japan Relations: Investment*, 1983. 274 pages. S\$32/US\$16
- Arun Senkuttuvan, ed., *Proceedings of a Conference on MNCs and ASEAN Development in the 1980s*, 1981. 216 pages. S\$29.50/US\$14.75
- Tunku Shamsul Bahrin, Chandran Jeshurun, and A. Terry Rambo, eds., *A Colloquium on Southeast Asian Studies*, 1981. 319 pages. S\$35/US\$17.50
- Lloyd R. Vasey and George J. Viksnins, eds., *The Economic and Political Growth Pattern of Asia-Pacific*, 1977. 270 pages. S\$20/US\$10

Jean Waelbroeck, Peter Praet, H.C. Rieger, eds., *ASEAN-EEC Trade in Services*, 1985. 167 pages. S\$32/US\$18

Charan Wadhva and Mukul G. Asher, eds., *ASEAN-South Asia Economic Relations*, 1985. 384 pages. S\$28/US\$16

#### **Current Issues Seminar series**

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

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

#### **Local History and Memoirs**

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

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

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

#### **Southeast Asian Perspectives**

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

#### **Library Bulletins**

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

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

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

V. Setty Pendakur, compiler, *Urban Transport in South and South-east Asia: An Annotated Bibliography*, no. 15, 1984. 107 pages. S\$10/US\$5

William W. Sage and Judith A.N. Henchy, compilers, *Laos: A Bibliography*, no. 16, 1986. 253 pages. S\$18/US\$9.50

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

#### **Social Issues in Southeast Asia**

Ahmad Ibrahim, Sharon Siddique, and Yasmin Hussain, compilers, *Readings on Islam in Southeast Asia*, 1985. 407 pages. Hard cover S\$59.50/US\$32. Soft cover S\$39.50/US\$19.50

Taufik Abdullah and Sharon Siddique, eds., *Islam and Society in Southeast Asia*, 1986. 348 pages. Hard cover S\$45/US\$24. Soft cover S\$32/US\$18

#### **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 1983* (Gower), 1983, 324 pages.  
S\$45/US\$22.50

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

*Southeast Asian Affairs 1985*, 1985, 363 pages. S\$45/US\$23

## INSTITUTE OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES

### DONATIONS AND GRANTS RECEIVED DURING THE PERIOD 1 APRIL 1985 to 31 MARCH 1986

List of Donors	Donations/Grants
	S\$
1. ASEAN-Japan Forum, through ASEAN Secretariat	151,298.65
2. Asia Foundation	154,799.00
3. Australian High Commission	51,779.00
4. Ford Foundation	646,230.12
5. International Development Research Centre	290,301.76
6. Invitees to 1985 Singapore Lecture	49,380.00
7. Konrad Adenauer Foundation	231,933.84
8. Lee Foundation	89,000.00
9. Mobil Oil Singapore	30,000.00
10. Monetary Authority of Singapore	25,000.00
11. National Institute for Research Advancement	32,810.37
12. New Zealand High Commission	110,000.00
13. Rockefeller Brothers Fund	147,700.00
14. Rockefeller Foundation	106,050.00
15. Shaw Foundation	135,000.00
16. Stiftung Volkswagenwerk	177,702.53
17. U.S. Agency for International Development	474,101.41
18. United States Information Service	2,198.50
19. University of Stockholm, Center for Asia Pacific Studies	11,072.50
	2,916,357.68
	2,916,357.68

**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 accounts set out on pages 2 to 6 are properly drawn up so as to present fairly, on the basis of accounting stated in Note 1, the assets and funds of the Institute as at March 31, 1986, 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 monies and the acquisitions and disposals of assets by the Institute during the year have been in accordance with the provisions of the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies Act, 1968.


30 July 1986

GOH, TAN & CO.  
Public Accountants, Singapore

**INSTITUTE OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES  
STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND FUNDS MARCH 31, 1986**

FUNDS	Note	1986 \$	1985 \$	ASSETS	1986 \$	1985 \$
General Operating Fund	2	272,377	291,045			
Endowment Fund	3	1,160,000	1,160,000			
Research Fellowships	4	233,895	300,941	Sundry Deposits	12,036	9,200
Funds for Specific Projects	5	3,880,423	3,152,962			
Funds for Special Projects	6	3,852,765	3,241,762	Fixed Deposits	9,329,963	7,869,369
Other Credit Balances		72,292	64,505			
Development Fund	8	<u>—</u>	<u>4,925</u>	Cash on hand and in banks	<u>129,753</u>	<u>337,571</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<u>9,471,752</u>	<u>8,216,140</u>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<u>9,471,752</u>	<u>8,216,140</u>

See accompanying notes to the accounts.



CHAIRMAN



DIRECTOR



EXECUTIVE SECRETARY



**INSTITUTE OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES**  
**STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1986**

<b>EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>Note</b>	<b>1986</b> <b>\$</b>	<b>1985</b> <b>\$</b>
General Operating Fund		3,632,105	3,650,713
Counterpart Funds for			
New Programmes	7	50,000	50,000
Specific Projects		2,237,326	1,850,171
Special Projects	6	5,087	45,652
Research Fellowships	4	161,275	184,747
Development Fund	8	—	115,075
		<u>6,085,793</u>	<u>5,896,358</u>

**EXCESS/(DEFICIT) OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE**

General Operating Fund	2	( 18,668)	58,047
Counterpart Funds for			
New Programmes	7	—	—
Specific Projects	5	727,461	268,206
Special Projects		273,512	285,331
Research Fellowships		( 67,046)	( 93,299)
Development Fund	8	—	4,925
		<u>915,259</u>	<u>523,210</u>
		<u><u>7,001,052</u></u>	<u><u>6,419,568</u></u>

<b>GENERAL OPERATING FUND</b>	<b>Note</b>	<b>1986</b> <b>\$</b>	<b>1985</b> <b>\$</b>
Grant from Government		3,571,200	3,671,990
Surplus on publication account		35,472	29,965
Interest from deposits		<u>6,765</u>	<u>6,805</u>
		3,613,437	3,708,760

**COUNTERPART FUNDS FOR  
NEW PROGRAMMES**

Grant from Government	7	50,000	50,000
-----------------------	---	--------	--------

**FUNDS FOR SPECIFIC  
PROJECTS**

Donations		2,916,358	2,024,596
-----------	--	-----------	-----------

**ENDOWMENT FUND**

Interest from fixed deposits	3	83,603	70,426
------------------------------	---	--------	--------

**DEVELOPMENT FUND**

Grant from Government	8	—	120,000
-----------------------	---	---	---------

**OTHER FUNDS**

Interest from deposits		<u>337,654</u>	<u>445,786</u>
------------------------	--	----------------	----------------

		<u><u>7,001,052</u></u>	<u><u>6,419,568</u></u>
--	--	-------------------------	-------------------------

**INSTITUTE OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES**  
**NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS MARCH 31, 1986**

**1. 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**

	<b>1986</b>	<b>1985</b>
	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
Balance as at April 1	291,045	232,998
(Deficit)/Surplus of income over expenditure	( 18,668)	58,047
Balance as at March 31	<u>272,377</u>	<u>291,045</u>

**3. ENDOWMENT FUND**

	<b>1986</b>	<b>1985</b>
	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
Balance as at April 1	1,160,000	1,160,000
Add: Interest received during the year	83,603	70,426
	<u>1,243,603</u>	<u>1,230,426</u>
Less: Transfer of interest received to Research Fellowships (Note 4)	( 83,603)	( 70,426)
Balance as at March 31	<u>1,160,000</u>	<u>1,160,000</u>

4. RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS

	1986	1985
	\$	\$
Balance as at April 1	300,941	394,240
Add: Transfer from Endowment Fund — Interest from fixed deposits (Note 3)	83,603	70,426
Interest from deposits	10,626	21,022
	<u>395,170</u>	<u>485,688</u>
Less: Expenditure during the year	( 161,275)	( 184,747)
Balance as at March 31	<u>233,895</u>	<u>300,941</u>

5. FUNDS FOR SPECIFIC PROJECTS

	1986	1985
	\$	\$
Balance as at April 1	3,152,962	2,884,756
Add: Excess of income over expenditure	1,064,953	629,525
	<u>4,217,915</u>	<u>3,514,281</u>
Less: Transfer to Funds for Special Projects (Note 6)	( 337,492)	( 361,319)
Balance as at March 31	<u>3,880,423</u>	<u>3,152,962</u>

**6. FUNDS FOR SPECIAL PROJECTS**

	<b>1986</b>	<b>1985</b>
	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
Balance as at April 1	3,241,762	2,595,111
Add: Transfer from Funds for Specific Projects (Note 5)	337,492	361,319
Interest earned from deposits/other income from research services and assistance	<u>278,598</u>	<u>330,984</u>
	3,857,852	3,287,414
Less: Expenditure during the year	( 5,087)	( 45,652)
Balance as at March 31	<u><u>3,852,765</u></u>	<u><u>3,241,762</u></u>

**7. COUNTERPART FUNDS FOR NEW PROGRAMMES**

	<b>1986</b>	<b>1985</b>
	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
Balance as at April 1	—	—
Government grant received	50,000	50,000
Less: Expenditure during the year	( 50,000)	( 50,000)
Balance as at March 31	<u><u>—</u></u>	<u><u>—</u></u>

**8. DEVELOPMENT FUND**

	<b>1986</b>	<b>1985</b>
	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
Balance as at April 1	4,925	1,078
Government grant received	<u>—</u>	<u>120,000</u>
	4,925	121,078
Less: Refund to Government	( 4,925)	( 1,078)
Less: Expenditure during the year	<u>—</u>	<u>( 115,075)</u>
Balance as at March 31	<u><u>—</u></u>	<u><u>4,925</u></u>

**INSTITUTE OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES**  
**STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE — GENERAL OPERATING FUND**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1986**

	1986	1985
	\$	\$
Expenditure on manpower	2,009,259	1,914,076
Rental of premises	1,120,884	1,254,000
Library acquisitions	175,000	157,800
New furniture and equipment	95,918	101,010
Maintenance of equipment and premises	39,993	64,356
Special conferences and meetings	34,357	5,564
Telephones and telegrams	24,958	21,813
Research expenses	19,971	19,965
Maintenance of vehicles	19,490	16,479
Medical/dental benefits	14,498	18,999
Library book bindings	9,997	8,799
Advertising	9,989	5,877
Printing	9,500	7,993
Library stationery	7,500	6,600
Office stationery	6,293	5,798
Insurance	5,690	5,297
Regional advisory council	5,573	14,989
Postage	5,378	4,797
Seminars and workshops	4,982	4,999
Audit fees	3,397	2,985
Entertainment expenses	3,000	3,000
Miscellaneous supplies and materials	2,784	2,298
Transport expenses	1,994	1,519
Staff welfare	1,700	1,700
Total Expenditure	<u>3,632,105</u>	<u>3,650,713</u>