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# **ANNUAL REPORT 1986-87**

**INSTITUTE OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES  
SINGAPORE**

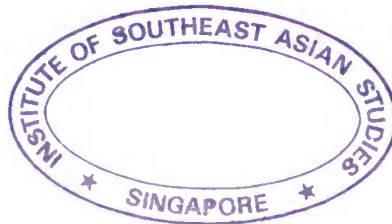
## **ISEAS** Institute of Southeast Asian Studies

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 many-faceted problems of development and modernization, 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.

## CONTENTS

Introduction	3
Board of Trustees	3
Regional Advisory Council	4
Staff	4
Research Fellowships	5
Visiting Fellowships and Associateships	8
Research	8
Regional Programmes	16
Conferences, Seminars, Workshops, and Lectures	23
The Singapore Lecture	27
Publications Unit	30
Library	33
Finance	35
Conclusion	35
Appendices	
I. Board of Trustees	36
II. Committees	37
III. ISEAS Staff	38
IV. ISEAS Research Fellows	41
V. Occasional and In-house Seminars	48
VI. ISEAS Titles in Print	50
VII. Donations and Grants Received	61
Auditors' Report	62





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



*Dr Tom Kessinger, Regional Representative of the Ford Foundation, presenting a cheque for US\$1 million to the Hon. Mr Justice P. Coomaraswamy, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Institute, as an endowment grant to the Institute's Research Programmes Trust. Looking on are other members of the Board of Trustees: Mr Goh Kim Leong and Mr S.R. Nathan, as well as Professor K.S. Sandhu, the Institute's Director, and Mrs Y.L. Lee, the Executive Secretary.*

# Institute of Southeast Asian Studies Annual Report

1 April 1986 – 31 March 1987

## INTRODUCTION

For the promotion of research on Southeast Asia and on all matters appertaining to Southeast Asia, there shall be established an Institute to be styled "the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies".

(Act of the Parliament of Singapore, No 9 of 1968)

As the Institute approaches the twentieth anniversary of its founding, three main programmes — the ASEAN Economic Research Unit (AERU), Social Issues in Southeast Asia (SISEA), and the Regional Strategic Studies Programme (RSSP) — reflecting the Institute's primary areas of interest in the economic, social, and political and security affairs of the region respectively, are now firmly in place. A fourth, Southeast Asian Cultural Programme (SEACUP) — intended to, *inter-alia*, provide social scientists and others interested in contemporary problems of Southeast Asia a feel for and a proper understanding of the cultural mores and traditions of the different peoples in the region — is currently being expanded. These and other developments at the Institute, together with some of the forthcoming activities, are discussed more fully in the report that follows.

## BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The Institute is governed by a twenty-two-member Board of Trustees, comprising nominees from the Singapore Government, the National University of Singapore (NUS), the various Chambers of Commerce, and professional and civic organizations. Mr Justice P. Coomaraswamy

and Mr Lee Hee Seng are the Board's Chairman and Deputy Chairman respectively.

Three members resigned from the Board between June and December 1986. They were Mr George B. Hargens, Mr Hussain Maricar and Mr K. Nakagawa. Mr Hussain Maricar was replaced by Mr Suhaiman Bidin. Plans to fill the other two vacancies have also been completed. The Institute would like to thank Mr Hargens, Mr Maricar and Mr Nakagawa for their valuable advice and the services rendered during their term of office and at the same time welcome Mr Suhaimi Bidin.

The Board of Trustees is assisted in the formulation and implementation of policy by a number of committees functioning in tandem, the principal one being the Executive Committee under the chairmanship of the Institute's Director who is also the chief administrative officer of the Institute, overseeing its day-to-day operations. Other committees include the Investment Committee under the chairmanship of Mr Justice P. Coomaraswamy; the Fund-Raising Committee of which Mr Ling Lee Hua is the Chairman; and the Audit Committee under the chairmanship of Dr Ow Chin Hock.

The Executive Committee is responsible for promoting the aims and interests of the Institute, and ensuring that its activities are proper for the governance, control and general administration of the Institute. The Investment Committee manages the investment of the Institute's Endowment Fund. The Fund-Raising Committee is responsible for augmenting the Institute's Endowment Fund, and obtaining financial

support for its future development plans. The Audit Committee recommends the appointment of the Institute's external auditors, reviews both the scope and results of the audit, and examines the adequacy or otherwise of the Institute's accounting and financial management controls.

The members of the Board of Trustees, the Executive Committee, and the other committees are listed in Appendices I and II of this report.

### **REGIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL**

Inaugurated in 1982, the Regional Advisory Council comprises: 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 for 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 Suwanakul, 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).

Although the Council does not have administrative responsibilities or a policy role, it is an invaluable link between the Institute and the wider scholarly intellectual life of the region. It meets at least once a year for informal discussions to suggest possible avenues for further improving the work of the Institute, especially in terms of working closely and more effectively with universities in ASEAN and elsewhere. It also reviews the major programmes of the Institute. The unstinting advice and assistance of these senior academics here have been most welcome, with the individual members, in addition, facilitating a greater and smoother flow of information and research between their respective universities and the Institute.

### **STAFF**

In keeping with its primary function, that is, as a research organization, the Institute continuously seeks the introduction of as much new blood and ideas as possible, and as such there is the usual turnover of staff in any one year. This year was no exception.

Mr Lim Joo-Jock, Senior Fellow, left in June after completing eleven years of valuable service. Other changes in the staff included the addition of two new members, Dr Shankar Sharma and Mr Ananda Rajah, who joined the Institute as Fellows. Dr Sharma has a Ph.D. in Economics from the University of Hawaii and Mr Ananda Rajah is completing his Ph.D. in Anthropology at the Australian National University.

As a part of its constant efforts to find and train future research staff, the Institute sent Mr Tilaklal K. Doshi and Mr Pang Meng Hock to complete their doctoral studies in energy and Japanese economics respectively.

Mr Doshi, who obtained his Master of Arts degree from Victoria University of Wellington, will complete his Ph.D. in Hawaii under the supervision of Dr Seiji Naya and Dr Fereidun Fesharaki. Mr Pang has a Master of Arts degree from the International University, Tokyo, and will complete his Ph.D. as well as his Japanese language requirements at the University of Tsukuba.

A complete list of the Institute's regular staff is given in Appendix III, which also lists other research personnel involved in the activities of the ASEAN Economic Research Unit (AERU), the Southeast Asian Studies Programme (SEASP), the Regional Strategic Studies Programme (RSSP), the Southeast Asian Cultural Programme (SEACUP), and the Southeast Asian Communities and Community Networks (SEACCN), the details of which are given in the Regional Programmes section of the report.

In addition to their normal responsibilities and duties at the Institute, the staff participated in various professional activities and programmes. For instance, Mr Tim Huxley, Fellow, presented a paper "Dimensions of Security in Southeast Asia" at a seminar at the Centre for the Study of Arms Control and International Security, University

of Lancaster. He also gave a lecture on "ASEAN's Contribution to Regional Security" at the Armed Forces Defence College in Kuala Lumpur on 23 March 1987.

Dr Tan Loong-Hoe, Senior Fellow and Co-ordinator of the ASEAN Economic Research Unit, attended the First ASEAN Roundtable: New Directions for ASEAN Economic Co-operation, in Bangkok on 7-8 April 1986; the Workshop on ASEAN-U.S. Economic Relations, in San Francisco on 29 September-1 October 1986; the Workshop on Trade, Protectionism and Industrial Adjustments, in Ottawa on 2-3 October 1986; and the International Conference on Western Europe and Southeast Asia: The Political and Economic Relationship, in Rome on 11-13 December 1986.

Dr Trinidad S. Osteria, Fellow, participated in the Primary Health Care Operations Research (PRICOR) Conference in Washington D.C. on 10-17 June 1986, and the Sixth Biennial Conference of Asian Studies, in Sydney on 6-10 May 1986.

The Director, Professor K.S. Sandhu, chaired a session at the First Asia-Pacific Roundtable held in Kuala Lumpur on 10-11 January 1987, and was a panel member at the fifteenth Williamsburg Conference, held in Bali on 7-10 November 1986.

Mrs P. Lim Pui Huen, the Librarian, continued as Review Editor of the *Journal of the Malaysian Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society*, as well as the 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 Standing Committee on Bibliographical and Library Co-operation (BILCO), and attended the Seventh Congress of Southeast Asian Librarians (CONSAL VII) held in Manila on 15-21 February 1987. Miss Wan Lye Tim, Senior Assistant Librarian, too continued to serve as ISEAS representative and Vice-Chairman of BILCO's Sub-Committee on Microforms (SCOM). She also attended the Workshop on the State of East and Southeast Asian Studies in China, Hong Kong and Singapore, held in Hong Kong on 3-5 March 1987, and presented a paper on "East and Southeast Asian Studies in Singapore".

Ms Zaleha Tamby, Assistant Librarian, presented a paper on

"Research Resources for the Study of Islam and Muslim Communities in Southeast Asia: the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies' Experience" at the Congress of Muslim Librarians and Information Scientists on 20-22 October 1986, at Universiti Utara Malaysia, Bandar Darulaman, Kedah.

Ms Ajita Thuraisingham, Assistant Librarian, was Chairman of the Organizing Committee of the Singapore-Malaysia Congress of Librarians and Information Scientists, 4-5 September 1986, Singapore, and is now editing the proceedings of the Congress for publication.

Mrs Triena Ong, Managing Editor of the Publications Unit, was elected to the Book Exporters Council of the Singapore Book Publishers Association, and continued to serve on the Association's Scholarly Publishers Council. She was also re-elected President of the Singapore Society of Editors for a third year, while Editor, Mrs Roselie Ang, served on the Committee.

## RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS

The Institute administers a number of fellowships which are awarded for periods of time, generally ranging from three months to a year. Distinct from the research staff appointments, these fellowships represent a major contribution of the Institute to the development of scholarship on and in the region.

Research fellowships presently available at the Institute include the following:

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

Apart from the ISEAS Research Fellowships (supported by income from the ISEAS Endowment Fund), the other fellowships are funded by such organizations as the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Stiftung Volkswagenwerk of the Federal



Republic of Germany, and the Governments of Australia and New Zealand. The Distinguished Fellowship in International Banking and Finance is funded from an endowment by Mr Khoo Teck Puat, the Singapore entrepreneur.

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

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

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

Established in 1974, and supported by an annual grant from the Federal Government of Australia, this fellowship has over the years become a permanent feature of the Institute's programme of research awards. The fellowship is offered annually to nationals or permanent residents of Australia who wish to work on any appropriate topic relating to Australian-Southeast Asian relations. The current recipient of this fellowship is Dr Peter A. Jackson. In his proposed research, "Buddhism as a Medium of Social and Political Change in Thailand", Dr Jackson plans to build upon his doctoral dissertation and undertake a "broad-scale study of the relation between the diverse range of contemporary Buddhist movements and key issues of social and political concern in Thailand".

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

Supported by a grant from the New Zealand Government these fellowships are now in their ninth year of operation. Under the scheme, two fellowships are awarded on a rotational basis to applicants who are nationals of ASEAN countries to undertake research on any topic pertaining to developmental and associated problems of and in ASEAN.

The two recipients of the 1986/87 awards are Mr Pang Merg Hock from Singapore and Dr Norberto A. Orcullo, Jr, from the Philippines. Mr Pang's research project is entitled "Robotization Impact on Employment in Singapore", while that of Dr Orcullo is, "The Extent of Energy Use in Philippine Agriculture".

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

These fellowships, funded by the Stiftung Volkswagenwerk, are open to German scholars who are citizens or permanent residents of the Federal Republic of Germany. They are aimed at promoting a better understanding of Southeast Asia among the German scholarly community. Preference is given to candidates with Ph.D. degrees or equivalent qualifications, but those who have at least a Master's degree in the disciplines of the Social Sciences or Humanities are also eligible to apply.

The current awards are to Dr Hermann Kulke and Dr Rolf J. Langhammer. Dr Kulke, from the Sudasien-Institut of the University of Heidelberg, is already at the Institute working on "Reflection on the City and the State in Southeast Asia". Dr Langhammer, from The Kiel Institute of World Economics, is expected to assume his fellowship in June 1987. He plans to assess "The Importance of Tariffs for Explaining Purchasing Power Differentials Between ASEAN Countries".

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

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

Up to five fellowships can be awarded in any one year to candidates nominated by the respective ASEAN countries.

The fellowships for 1986/87 have been awarded to Dr Vute Wangwacharakul and Dr Ruangthong Chaiprasop, from Thailand; Mr Shodan

Purba, from Indonesia; Dr Mohammed bin Halib, from Malaysia; and Dr Serafin D. Talisayon, from the Philippines.

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

Endowed by the Singapore financier and entrepreneur, Mr Khoo Teck Puat, this fellowship provides an opportunity for established scholars, influential senior international banking and finance personnel, and other similarly qualified individuals to pursue research at the Institute in international banking and finance. In addition to publications emanating from their research, the presence of such fellows will allow Singaporeans and other Southeast Asians, especially the younger academics, executives, and civil servants, to have the benefit of first-hand contact with and exposure to individuals in the forefront of knowledge in international banking and finance.

This fellowship is open to world-wide competition with the aim of attracting candidates of the desired calibre.

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

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

capital market centre; and Dr Lawrence B. Krause to complete a book on "The Singapore Economy Reconsidered".

Dr Bryant, Dr Findlay, Dr Grubel and Dr Giddy have completed their stay at the Institute. Dr Krause assumed his fellowship in April 1986.

Dr Krause is a Senior Fellow at the Brookings Institution. His planned book-length study of "The Singapore Economy Reconsidered" is being undertaken jointly with two local economists, Dr Lee (Tsao) Yuan and Dr Koh Ai Tee, from the Department of Economics and Statistics of the National University of Singapore.

### **ISEAS Research Fellowships**

Several of these fellowships are awarded each year. They are intended to enable the awardees to complete the writing-up of their research projects with a view to possible publication by the Institute. These fellowships are therefore especially suitable for persons who are at the tail-end of their research, and wish to utilize appropriate library and other facilities for their work.

Five awards were made during the year to Dr Belinda A. Aquino (Philippines), Dr Chou Meng Tarr (Cambodia), Dr F. Landa Jocano (Philippines), Dr Mya Than (Burma), and Mr Wan Hussin bin Haji Zoonri (Singapore).

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

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

#### *Southeast Asian Studies*

Several grants are now available annually for Southeast Asian studies under the Fulbright-Hays Research Grants. Two of these, with durations of between three and six months, are specifically tenable at ISEAS. They are open to all American scholars with Ph.D. qualifications and who have an interest in comparative research on any appropriate area relating to Southeast Asia within the broad fields of the Social Sciences and Humanities. Preference is given to candidates

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

This year's grants have been awarded to Dr Robert G. Fletcher from the School of Business and Public Administration of California State University, and Dr Kenneth Corey, Professor of Geography and Planning, and Director of Urban Studies at the University of Maryland. Dr Fletcher will work on "Foreign Real Property Investments in Singapore". In it, he will identify the underlying motives associated with foreign investment; develop a representative profile of foreign real property investors in Singapore; determine the methods of acquisition and management of real property investments; and examine the relationship between foreign real estate, other foreign investments, and the economic growth of Singapore.

Dr Corey's research is entitled "Planning an Information-Age Metropolis: Singapore, A Case of Reverse Technology Transfer". His findings are intended to inform planners and policy-makers on how they might learn from and adapt Singapore's experience in information-age development planning in their own environments.

Two other American scholars supported by Fulbright-Hays awards, but from the general pool of Southeast Asian studies' grants, were also at the Institute during the year. They were Dr Rita Smith Kipp, Associate Professor of Kenyon College, and Dr Julian K. Wheatley, Visiting Assistant Professor of Cornell University.

#### *Journalism*

This is another, but separate, award from the United States Information Agency, under the Fulbright-Hays Grants, tenable at the Institute. The award offers practising journalists from the United States the opportunity to spend three to four months in the region, conducting

research and broadening their expertise in Southeast Asian or ASEAN political, economic, or security affairs.

The recipient of this award this year is Mr Karl B. Bostic, Associate Producer of CBS Morning News. His research, "The Philippines After the Plebiscite", focuses on post-Marcos Philippines and the prospects for democracy there.

#### **VISITING FELLOWSHIPS AND ASSOCIATESHIPS**

The Institute's programme of Visiting Fellowships and Associateships is designed to facilitate the work of foreign scholars and Southeast Asians interested in the region, and who may want to use the Institute as a congenial base for their research or who may want to spend all or part of their sabbaticals here. The Visiting Fellowships and Associateships do not carry any direct financial assistance, but allow the Fellows and Associates to share in the community life of the Institute, as well as access to library and other facilities, including office space.

Interest in being affiliated with the Institute as a Visiting Fellow or Associate is increasing, as shown by the growing number of queries received for such association each year from within and outside the region. The Institute on its part welcomes such visitors.

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

#### **RESEARCH**

The changing composition and qualifications of the Institute's research staff and Fellows have helped substantially to expand both the depth and range of the Institute's research activities, whilst at the same time enabling it to further consolidate its existing programmes.

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

With the growing significance of ASEAN and interest in regionalism generally, it is not surprising that ASEAN, and Southeast Asia as a

whole, should be the main focus of the Institute's research activities. The establishment of the ASEAN Economic Research Unit, the Regional Strategic Studies Programme and Social Issues in Southeast Asia, the progress of which is described in the section that follows, has given added impetus to this trend, and a number of studies are under way, including those of Dr Donald K. Crone, Mr Richard A. Deck, Dr Detlef M.K. Lorenz, Dr Sherafin T. Talisayon, Dr Glen P. Jenkins, Mr Aiichiro Ryu, Dr Richard Thorn, and Dr Trinidad Osteria.

Dr Crone's study on "Growth and Equity in Southeast Asia", looks at equity changes in the five founding ASEAN members, and the political contexts of these changes. The proposed monograph will comprise five chapters. One chapter will elaborate the conceptual context, considering theories of equity change and how these apply to public policy. Another will survey economic growth. A third will describe the nature of the political regimes. A fourth chapter will present comparative indicators of equity changes. Finally, the conclusion will focus on the comparative elements of the ASEAN experience, and on the implications for the literature in this area.

In "The Creation of Semi-Autonomous Regional Economic and Security Regimes Among NICs: ASEAN — A Case Study in Depth and a Potential Model for the Third World's Future", Mr Deck will extend and reconceptualize regime theory, particularly as applicable at the regional, as opposed to the international level. Furthermore, using ASEAN data, he will simultaneously examine the structural and dynamic attributes of *both* regional security regimes and alliances. Finally, he will cast the light of traditional regional integration theory upon the regional security regime and regional economic regime phenomena.

Dr Lorenz's study, "Integration of the Asian NICs into the International Division of Labour" is an attempt at a critical examination of the nature of ASEAN economic co-operation and integration, as well as an assessment of the prospects of common international economic policies among the member countries.

In contrast to Dr Lorenz's broader interest, Dr Talisayon's concern is concentrated primarily on ASEAN co-operation in the area of energy. Here, he plans to delineate options open to ASEAN member

nations in the near and long-term future towards further development of intra-ASEAN trade and co-operation in energy and energy-related information and technologies.

Building upon extensive field experience, Dr Jenkin's study on "Pension Policy and the Development of Financial Institutions" identifies the principal forces that motivate governments to develop national pension policies and describes the regulatory and institutional environment in which such policies, pension sponsors and participants attempt to operate. The study also discusses the economic, social and institutional constraints that affect the development of public and private pension systems and their interaction with pension systems over time. Some consequences of ignoring these constraints when designing pension policies are then noted. Finally, a strategy for formulating pension policies that operate to strengthen the development of financial institutions and reduce social risks is outlined, using Indonesia as a case study.

The objective of Mr Aiichiro Ryu's study on "Japanese Executives in Southeast Asia" is to better understand the "life experiences" of these executives. Involving extensive interviews with executives in Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand, "Japanese Executives in Southeast Asia" promises to cast interesting light on a number of issues, including problems of adjustment in the region.

In his research on "The Rising Yen: The Impact of Japanese Financial Liberalization on World Capital Markets" Dr Thorn analyses the far-reaching effects these developments are having on both the Japanese and world capital markets, including the effect of the growth of the Tokyo capital market on the Asian offshore capital markets of Hong Kong and Singapore.

Dr Osteria's three parallel, but connected, studies on "Strategies for the Health Management of the Urban Poor: A Comparative Analysis of Four Cities in the ASEAN Region", "Population Health Systems Interaction in Selected Urban Depressed Communities in the ASEAN Region: Implications for the Health Status of Infants and Children", and "The Role of Women in Community Health Development: A Study of Six Communities in Asia and the Pacific" are of a different genre.

“Strategies for the Health Management of the Urban Poor” addresses such basic issues in health care delivery as equity in health care, priority setting, resource mobilization, assessment indicators, intersectoral co-ordination, vertical linkage, and community involvement. The resulting data bases will be linked to develop an appropriate model of universal coverage for poor urban settings.

“Population Health Systems Interaction” examines the following questions: 1. What is the pattern of health seeking behaviour (preventive, promotive, and curative) of the urban residents, with special emphasis on their health service utilization pattern? 2. What are the determinants of this pattern both from the residents’ and the health systems’ perspectives? 3. To what extent would this behavioural pattern affect morbidity and eventual mortality of infants and children? 4. What key issues can be extricated from the knowledge of the dynamics of interaction between the health system and the urban population that could provide meaningful policy and programme inputs to the health system?

“The Role of Women in Community Health Development” spanning both ASEAN and the South Pacific, and involving several research teams, has the overall goal to plan, implement and evaluate a programme of participatory research for health development involving rural women in a variety of settings in both Asia and the Pacific, and therefrom to evolve a set of recommendations for the development of a self-sustaining/reliant community health programme planned and implemented through the participatory approach.

Another study, involving several researchers drawn from different countries, needs notation here as well. This is the “Small and Medium Business Improvement” project. It consists of three related phases, with the first dealing with financial factors affecting small and medium business, the second with marketing factors, and the third with problems of production management.

The research reports completed to date have attracted considerable attention. Indeed, preliminary discussions have already commenced to both continue and extend work in small and medium business to other areas of concern, such as the nature and problems of sub-contracting.

### **Brunei Studies**

Brunei Darussalam’s involvement in ASEAN affairs has grown rapidly since its independence and assumption of full membership in the regional organization. This makes it all the more imperative that more should be known about Brunei and the aspirations of its people. Accordingly, the Institute was pleased to welcome Brigadier-General Pehin Dato Sulaiman bin Haji Damit of the Royal Brunei Armed Forces to the Workshop on Defence and Development in Southeast Asia, held in Singapore on 20–22 August. So, too, the continued participation of Datin Hajjah Jusnani Haji Lawie in the Institute’s ASEAN Economic Research Unit (AERU) and that of Professor Datuk Sharom Ahmat in the Southeast Asian Studies Program (SEASP), based at the Institute. Datin Hajjah Jusnani, Director of the Economic Planning Unit of the Ministry of Finance, Brunei, is a member of the Regional Advisory Committee of AERU, and Professor Datuk Sharom Ahmat, currently Permanent Academic Adviser, Universiti Brunei Darussalam, is Chairman of the Executive Committee of SEASP. Additionally, the Institute has continued with its efforts since 1981 to cover at least some of the developments in Brunei each year in its annual publication, *Southeast Asian Affairs*, with this year’s article being again by Dr Sharon Siddique and entitled “Brunei Darussalam in 1986: In Search of the Political Kingdom”.

Needless to say, the foregoing are but beginnings, and there is considerable scope for the further development of Brunei studies. Here the Institute will welcome assistance and advice from all concerned.

### **Burmese Studies**

As in the case of Brunei, scholarly interest in Burma in the region is slowly but certainly growing. And this too is to be welcomed. Burma is just too important a constituent of Southeast Asia to be left poorly understood. The Institute on its part has several studies in progress on Burma, including those of Dr Mya Than, Mr Tin Maung Maung Than, Mr Kyaw Zaw Naing, Mr Naing Oo, and Dr Julian K. Wheatley.

Dr Mya Than is involved in a number of projects on Burma, including the following: 1. “Dualism in the Transition towards a Socialist

Economy: Burma's Industrial Development", jointly with Mr Tin Maung Maung Than; 2. "Estimation of Mortality and Fertility Parameters Based on 1983 Census Age Distribution of Burma", in co-operation with Dr Subbiah Gunasekaran; and "Technology and Social Change: The Introduction of Tubewells in Dry-zone Areas of Burma". This last project will entail both field-work in Burma and collaboration with the Institute of Economics of the University of Rangoon.

In addition to working with Dr Mya Than, Mr Tin is engaged in assessing "Religion, State and Society in a Socialist Environment", as well as completing his ongoing investigations into "Burma's Energy Use".

Mr Kyaw's work is centred on "The Organization and Administration of Hinduism in Rangoon", especially at the present time. It calls for a survey of a select number of temples in Rangoon in terms of their patrons, management and administration.

Mr Naing's interest is "The Situational Analysis of Urban Poor: A Case of Rangoon". In it, he hopes to evaluate both the socio-economic situation of the peri-urban communities, and the availability and utilization of various types of services.

Dr Wheatley's project, "Studies on the Burmese Language", has several layers. The first, and most basic, is a study of Burmese verbal patterns. Here, from written and spoken materials as well as from interviews with native speakers, Dr Wheatley will compile a catalogue of the patterns associated with Burmese verbs for the use of people learning to speak or write the language. This catalogue will fill the gap between information contained in dictionaries (Burmese-to-Burmese or Burmese-to-foreign) and grammatical studies of the Burmese language. It will also allow for progression to a related study on language change and language policy in Burma.

### **Indonesian Studies**

Mr Shodan Purba's "Small-Scale Enterprises Development Programmes in Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand" plans to evaluate selected assistance programmes for small-scale businesses in the

three countries. Of particular interest would be financing schemes, and their strengths and weaknesses.

In his "The Generational Change in the Indonesian Military and the Emerging Pattern of Civil-Military Relations", Dr Baladas Goshal seeks to examine the political process of generational change and its impact on the future pattern of civil-military relations in Indonesia.

The Karo Batak, a highland people of North Sumatra, have a distinctive culture built around a complex kinship system, and so provide an apt setting for examining the cultural change that occurs when Islamic civilization encounters other civilizations. Dr Rita Smith Kipp's research on "Karo Batak Muslims" thus hopes to "illuminate the social and conceptual adjustments that occur" in the Islamization of these Karo Bataks.

Mr Ayalur Kodakara Govindan Unny, in turn drawing upon his knowledge and experience of matrilineal groups in Kerala, India, has been visiting Sumatra and Negeri Sembilan in Malaysia with the aim of completing a monograph on "The Minangkabau Community of Sumatra".

Dr Sjahrir's revised "The Political Economy of Basic Needs in Indonesia" was published by the Institute during the year, under the title *Basic Needs in Indonesia: Economics, Politics, and Public Policy*. It is an overview of post-independence Indonesian economy and politics. It compares the economic chaos of the pre-New Order to the relative growth and stability of the New Order. Having done so, it goes on to look into issues of basic needs as one of the problems requiring urgent attention.

### **Kampuchean Studies**

Dr Chou Meng Tarr, a Cambodian Research Fellow at the Institute, is preparing a monograph on "Marxism in Kampuchea: Do Forms of Indigenous Marxist Political and Economic Thought Exist?". In it, she hopes to compare and contrast the impact of Marxist political and economic thought on the indigenous political and economic thought of the forces associated with both Pol Pot and Heng Samrin.

Kampuchea is also the subject of another article in *Southeast Asian Affairs 1987*, "Kampuchea in 1986: The PRK's Eighth Year", by Mr Tim Huxley.

### **Laotian Studies**

A proposal is being developed by Dr Somboon Suksamran for the initiation of a comparative study of "Buddhism and Political Legitimacy in Burma, Thailand and Laos". Research on it is scheduled to commence later in 1986. In the meantime Dr Ng Shui Meng's study of "The Vietnamese Community in Laos" is nearing completion. She has also contributed this year's coverage of developments in Laos in "Laos: An Overview" for the Institute's annual, *Southeast Asian Affairs 1987*.

### **Malaysian Studies**

Dr Mohammed bin Halib in his "The Johor Barat I Integrated Agricultural Development Project: Ten Years After" examines the impact of the Integrated Agricultural Development Project (IADP) and alternative strategies for agricultural development. Of special interest to him is the relationship of the producers with the market, technology, state apparatus, and other factors of production.

Dr Aline Wong's study, "Role of Overseas Chinese in the Development of the Rubber Industry in Singapore and Malaysia" has two components: a socio-economic analysis of the labour force formation on the rubber plantations of the Peninsula during the colonial period, with particular emphasis on Chinese labour; and a tracing of the rise of some prominent rubber magnates and their contributions to the social and economic development of Singapore and Malaysia up to the contemporary period.

"Political Economy of Non-alignment: Case Studies of Indonesia and Malaysia" is the title of Dr Kalyani Bandyopadhyaya's investigations into the following three problems relating to a policy of non-alignment: economic factors and their relative significance in the genesis of non-alignment; imperatives impelling countries to continue on the

path of non-alignment; and economic strategies and contents of the policy of non-alignment and their linkage with political strategies.

### **Philippine Studies**

Dr Belinda A. Aquino completed her monograph on "The Politics of Plunder: The Philippines Under Marcos" while at the Institute on an ISEAS Research Fellowship from September to December 1986. It examines the dynamics of political corruption in the Philippines during the rule of Ferdinand Marcos, particularly the martial law years.

Using the massive "Marcos Papers" found in Malacanang Palace and other documents, Dr Aquino's analysis posits that the major ways that made the plunder possible included, but were not limited to, the following: 1. outright take-over by the government of private enterprises; 2. "crony capitalism", or creation of state monopolies for major industries to be controlled by Marcos' cronies; 3. awarding of government loans and contracts to parties beholden to the regime; 4. use of offshore corporations and dummy companies; 5. receiving or extracting kickbacks and commissions from private business; 6. skimming off as much as 50 per cent from foreign aid and international loans; 7. direct raiding of the public treasury and ministry budgets; and 8. smuggling and "dollar-salting" abroad.

Based on field-work and interviews, Mr Karl B. Bostic's ongoing study of "The Philippines After the Plebiscite" plans to assess what the country's legislative agenda will be when a new Congress convenes in July 1987. Additional research will include a survey of ASEAN member countries' attitudes towards the prospects for stability in the Philippines.

In his "The Extent of Energy Use in Philippine Agriculture", Dr Norberto A. Orcullo, Jr, is undertaking both a macro-based analysis of the commercial energy channelled to the agriculture sector, and a micro-scale study of crops which are known to be energy intensive, such as rice, corn, sugar-cane, cassava, and tobacco. The information to be gathered would include production costs and energy inputs in the form of commercial (petroleum) energy, farm chemicals (fertilizers),

pesticides/insecticides, and traditional energy inputs in the form of human energy and animal energy.

Dr Orcullo feels that his findings will have a bearing on both energy and agriculture sector policy in the Philippines.

### **Singapore Studies**

Dr Robert G. Fletcher's research on "Foreign Real Property Investments in Singapore", hopes to identify the underlying motives associated with foreign investment, to develop a representative profile of foreign real property investors in Singapore, to determine the methods of acquisition and management of real property investments, and to examine the relationship between foreign real estate, other foreign investments and the economic growth of Singapore.

Dr Kenneth Corey in his "Planning an Information-Age Metropolis: Singapore, A Case of Reverse Technology Transfer", concentrates on Singapore's resultant spatial structure, and the employment-generation outcomes of high-technology manufacturing and higher-level services initiatives by Singapore. The findings are intended to inform planners and policy-makers in developed and developing countries on how they might learn from and adapt Singapore's experience in information-age development planning to their own environments.

Ms M. Jeanine Kleimo's study on "Housing as a Component of Singapore's Economic Development" looks at the development of housing in Singapore. Of particular interest is an analysis of accomplishments in providing adequate housing for a significant proportion of the population through their own savings.

Dr Antal Deutsch and his wife, Ms Hanna Zowall, are working jointly on problems connected with the CPF and the taxation of personal income in Singapore. They plan to complete three papers in this area, dealing with the tax impact of compulsory retirement savings; alternative tax treatments of compulsory retirement savings; and retirement income changes.

### **Thai Studies**

Dr Ruangthong Chairprasop in her research on "Special Employment

Creation Schemes and Rural Development in Thailand: Issues and Policies" endeavours to investigate the self-employment promotion programmes that are currently in operation in rural Thailand, including the Special Employment Creation Schemes and the issues associated with them, and their impact on rural development and policy, for national employment policies.

Dr Vute Wangwacharakul feels that although various studies have recently concerned themselves with natural resources and environment protection, no major attempt has been made to provide a comprehensive view for prolonged economic development purposes. In his research "Analysis of Structural Linkages of Natural Resources, Production and Environment", Dr Vute seeks to use an input-output approach and Thailand as a case to analyse the consequential impact of economic growth on natural resources and on the environment of the society. The results, he considers, could be useful as basic information for economic policy formulation, particularly with regard to multi-sectoral planning.

Another study in progress is that by Dr Somboon Suksamran. Entitled "Monks in Development", it plans — through case studies of specific developmental projects initiated by the Thai monkhood — to show their perspectives on and actual role in the developmental process.

### **Vietnamese Studies**

"The Political Economy of Development in Vietnam, 1985–1990" is a book-length study by Dr Vo Nhan Tri, who has recently joined the Institute as a Research Fellow. Currently in progress, and using both published and unpublished Vietnamese Communist Party and Vietnamese Government confidential internal reports and other materials, it will attempt to explain the dynamics of the Party's economic policy, provide a balance-sheet of the economic performance, with emphasis on the 1975–87 period, and discuss the prospects for the future. Specific areas that would be covered would include agriculture, industry and handicrafts, foreign aid and trade, and standard of living.

Dr Lewis M. Stern's "The Vietnamese Community Party in 1986"



deals with “Party reform initiatives, the scramble towards economic revitalization, and the road to the Sixth National Congress”. It is scheduled to appear in *Southeast Asian Affairs* 1987.

### Local History and Memoirs

As noted in past annual reports, the Oral History Programme of the Institute was subsumed under the wider rubric of “Local History and Memoirs” in 1980. This 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 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, has continued to develop exchanges and working links with other institutions and individuals in the region with similar interests. The resource base of the programme has, accordingly, been expanding. The publications emanating from the programme, which are reflected in the Local History and Memoirs series of the Institute, have similarly grown, with two more additions, and another in press. The first of these publications is Dr Phillip L. Thomas’ *Like Tigers Around a Piece of Meat — The Baba Style of Dondang Sayang*, based on research on one of the most elaborate forms of *pantun* singing, *dondang sayang*, a traditional form of love

songs among the Baba community. Dr Thomas is a lecturer in South-east Asian literature at Murdoch University. The second is *Boria — A Form of Malay Theatre* by Dr Rahmah Bujang, Associate Professor in the Department of Malay Studies, University of Malaya. Dr Rahmah Bujang’s work documents a form of popular Malay theatre, the *boria*, in Penang, and examines its role as community-oriented folk entertainment, in which the comic sketches, song-and-dance sequences, and the interaction between actors and audience together make up the distinctive performances typical of Penang *boria*. A forthcoming publication in this series is *The Shan of Burma: Memoirs of a Shan Exile*, by Chao Tzang Yawnghwe. In this, the author, a Shan prince, presents an autobiographical account of events and developments among the Shan in post-war Burma.

### Southeast Asian Cultural Programme (SEACUP)

The Southeast Asian Cultural Research Programme (SEACURP) 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 among 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 aimed to be a means of collecting resource materials pertaining to Southeast Asian cultures and traditions, with the objective of making these available, through an effective distribution system, to all interested.

The principal thrust of SEACURP initially was 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 continually grew through contacts in academic and professional circles, and by the end of 1986 the Programme

boasted 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.

These materials gathered by SEACURP over the years 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 in 1986. Located in the Library, this Programme allows 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.

It was thought that 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 the decision-making process 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.

Once both SEACURP and CULHERSEA were in operation, it quickly became evident that there was a degree of overlap between the two programmes. It was therefore proposed to restructure the existing activities to provide a larger umbrella programme under which a variety of research interests in cultural studies may be undertaken. It was decided that this integrated programme would be called the Southeast Asian Cultural Programme (SEACUP). As from January 1987, it would incorporate both the SEACURP and CULHERSEA programmes to widen the interest in built-form, traditional architecture and habitat to cover the broader ethnographic and cultural heritage

perspectives of the region. Existing SEACURP commitments would, however, be completed under the original project direction.

Up to the present, three sections have been delineated within SEACUP. They will function under the research initiative of their respective Project Co-ordinators as follows:

Habitat in Southeast Asia Project      Co-ordinator:      Datuk Lim Chong Keat

Local History and Memoirs Project      Co-ordinator:      Dr Sharon Siddique

Folk Traditions Project      Co-ordinator:      Mrs P. Lim Pui Huen

An exhibition on "Habitat Asia Tenggara: Tinjauan Bergambar Seni Bina Rakyat" (Habitat in Southeast Asia: a Pictorial Survey of Folk Architecture), was held at the National Art Gallery, Kuala Lumpur, on 7-30 November 1986. It was the culmination of several years of preparation under a team led by Datuk Lim Chong Keat.

The exhibition was commissioned by the National Art Gallery and also received the sponsorship of the United Malayan Banking Corporation Berhad. The art work was carried out by the Curator Puan Sharifah Fatimah Syed Zubir, Anuar Dan and staff of the National Art Gallery of Malaysia while the ISEAS Library provided administrative and secretarial support. The display comprised more than 400 photographs, both coloured and black-and-white, maps and measured drawings. The photographs were drawn from the Dorothy Pelzer Collection, supplemented by material drawn from other collections.

A brochure containing a location map and lists of house types and culture groups together with photographs of some of the most distinctive structures was printed for the exhibition. Datuk Lim is now working on a book on the same theme which will feature most of the photographs displayed in the exhibition and other additional material, including the author's review of folk architecture in the region, anthropological notes by Dr Roxana Waterson and an extensive bibliography by Mr Tjandra Muallim.

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

A particularly interesting acquisition is the collection of 75 black-and-white glass negatives purchased from Kee Chun Studio in Penang. They comprise mainly studio portraits taken in the 1930s. Two albums of black-and-white photographs on Indonesia were also acquired. Some of these photographs were taken around 1925 portraying the everyday life and material culture of that time.

A book of photographs compiled by Miss Ong Choo Suat was published with the title, *Southeast Asian Cultural Heritage: Images of Traditional Communities*. The first part of the publication comprises a tribute to Dorothy Pelzer together with a selection of her ethnographic photographs. The second half consists of an essay on visual documentation and selected photographs deposited by other researchers.

Another SEACUP publication is *The Malay World of Southeast Asia: a Cultural Bibliography*, compiled by Mrs P. Lim Pui Huen. Through visual image and improved bibliographic access, the two publications endeavour to promote a greater awareness of the cultures of the region.

## REGIONAL PROGRAMMES

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

Established in December 1976, the Southeast Asian Studies Program (SEASP) serves to support research and writing of reference works and university-level textbooks on Southeast Asian history, politics and government, and changing world-views. It is now in its eleventh year. 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 an Executive Committee comprising scholars from the various Southeast Asian countries. The Committee's Chairman is Professor Datuk Sharom Ahmat of Universiti Brunei Darussalam and the Deputy Chairman is Professor Chai-Anan Samudavanija of Chulalongkorn University. The other members are Associate Professor Ernest Chew and Associate Professor Ong Jin Hui, both of

the National University of Singapore; Professor Dr Sediono M.P. Tjondronegoro of Bogor Agricultural University; Dr Eddy Masinambow of LEKNAS LIPI; Dr Pensri Duke of Chulalongkorn University; Dr Nik Safiah Karim of the University of Malaya; Dr Resil Mojares of the University of San Carlos; Professor Raul P. de Guzman of the University of the Philippines; and Professor K.S. Sandhu, Director of the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ex-officio).

### *Country Textbooks Project*

The various writing projects of SEASP are at different stages of completion. The Oxford University Press has agreed to publish all ten volumes emanating from the projects on history, and government and politics. The first, *Government and Politics of Singapore* was published in April 1985. *Government and Politics of Thailand* and *Government and Politics of Malaysia* also saw their publication during the past year. The rest of the books will follow as the completed manuscripts become available.

As part of SEASP's continuing efforts to stimulate research on all the countries of Southeast Asia, contacts with Vietnamese historians have been maintained, and work on a volume on Vietnamese history is in progress, with the text expected to be completed by June 1987.

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

Following the format of the projects on government and politics and history, SEASP also embarked on the writing of world-views. The first volume, *Traditional and Changing Thai World-View*, was published in 1985 by the Chulalongkorn University Social Research Institute. Two other volumes, *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 too that in keeping with the research orientations of the Institute itself, and as part of its own evolution, SEASP in 1986 decided that it would generally move away from country-specific

textbook projects and instead concentrate on the sponsoring of systematic, cross-national research and writing, involving scholars from the different Southeast Asian countries. Operationally, two modal activities have been planned. One is the conventional cross-national research and writing project; and the other, the commissioning of research papers to be presented at seminars or workshops. Associated activities, such as the translation and/or publication of selected works, are also to be supported.

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

During the year, another proposed study was granted funds. This is "A Comparative Study of Women Novelists in the ASEAN Region" (Professor Thelma B. Kintanar). It joins the other comparative studies at various stages of progress or completion, including "Comparative Peasant Unrest in Southeast Asia" (Professor Leslie E. Bauzon); "Changes in Northern Thailand and the Shan States, 1886-1940" (Mrs Prakai Nontawasee); "A Comparative Study of Bamboo Musical Ensembles and Selected Gong Ensembles in Java, Indonesia and the Mountain Province, Philippines" (Mr Arsenio Nicolas); "Beyond Resettlement: A Comparative Study of the Impact of Resettlement Programs in Southeast Asia" (Professor Tunku Shamsul Bahrin); "Comparative Southeast Asian Novels (Dr Nik Safiah Hj Karim); "The Prehistory of Southeast Asia" (Dr Zuraina Majid); "The Vietnamese Community in Laos" (Dr Ng Shui Meng); "Culture in Transition: A Comparative Study of Vietnamese and Cambodian Refugees in Two Asylum Camps" (Professor Ricardo G. Abad and Associate Professor Netnapi Nakavachara); and "A Comparative Survey of Philippine and Indonesian Traditional Textiles" (Ms Marian Rocas and Ms Judy F. Sibayan).

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

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

(b) enable Southeast Asian universities to acquire the teaching and research services of scholars from other Southeast Asian countries, have also borne fruit in that it has received a grant from the Stiftung Volkswagenwerk for this purpose. A grant for the purpose of research and publication had also been received from the Stiftung Volkswagenwerk in early 1985. SEASP would like to thank both the Stiftung Volkswagenwerk and the Ford Foundation for their generous support.

In addition to the first scholar, Dr Aye Kyaw of Burma, who arrived in Thailand in December 1982, and continued to teach at Payab College, Chiangmai, till the end of 1983, eight other Southeast Asian academics have been awarded the Teaching and Research Exchange Fellowships. They are: Dr Virgilio Enriquez (Philippines), Dr Ghulam Sarwar-Yousof (Malaysia), Dr Anchalee Singhanetra-Renard (Thailand), Dr Kuntowijoyo (Indonesia), Mr Azizan Abdul Razak (Malaysia), Dr Thelma B. Kintanar (Philippines), Professor Umar Junus (Malaysia), and Professor Wadja K. Esmula (Philippines). They went to teach and conduct research at the University of Malaya, the University of the Philippines, Gajah Mada University, the University of the Philippines, Mindanao State University, Silpakorn University, Andalas University, and Songkhla University respectively.

Two manuscripts resulting from these Teaching and Research Fellowships have already been published: *A Preliminary Study of Modernizing Trends in Muslim Education in Indonesia and the Philippines* (Professor Rosario M. Cortes, Philippines), and *Economic Change, Social Structure and the Political System in Southeast Asia* (Associate Professor Harold Crouch, Malaysia). Another two are being prepared for publication.

Mindful of changing scholarly requirements and lacuna in Southeast Asian studies, and the need to conserve its limited resources, the Executive Committee of SEASP undertook a thorough review of SEASP's objectives and activities. Following this, it was decided to reduce the size of the Executive Committee from the present eleven members to seven with effect from February 1987, and to forego the post of 'Co-ordinator' for the Program. It was also decided to confine SEASP's research activities largely to the Humanities and the Social Sciences, broadly defined, but with particular emphasis on

the Humanities, especially those areas in greatest need of encouragement and support in the context of Southeast Asian scholarship. Within these, special effort would be made to encourage and support younger scholars from non-metropolitan, provincial universities.

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

The Regional Strategic Studies Programme (RSSP) grew out of the consciousness among scholars in the region interested in security issues that it was essential that facilities for research and scholarship on matters relating to regional security be established within the region. A number of considerations led to this conclusion: 1. that much of the expertise on matters relating to the security issues of the region was concentrated outside the region; 2. that it was, therefore, necessary that a body of expertise on the subject be created and nurtured within the region which could be fully conversant with regional realities and perceptions as well as provide important inputs into the debate about regional security issues both at the conceptual and empirical levels of analysis; 3. that it was essential that different sectors and strands of Southeast Asian opinion, including academics, government and military officials, representatives from the media and leaders of business and industry, be involved in a free and frank debate about important regional security issues within structured meetings and workshops as well as in more informal situations.

With these ends in view, a group of Southeast Asian scholars came together in 1980 to design and establish a Regional Strategic Studies Programme (RSSP) at the Institute under the charge of its Director, Professor K.S. Sandhu, with Dr Chai-Anan Samudavanija of Chulalongkorn University, Thailand, as the Programme Planner and members of the Institute's staff as Programme Co-ordinators. It was agreed that initially, the primary focus of the Programme would relate to socio-economic issues affecting regional security in Southeast Asia, with special reference to internal sources of instability in the various countries of the region.

In accordance with this decision the first major project undertaken by the RSSP focused on internal sources of instability in Southeast

Asia. This project was, in turn, divided into four phases, each consisting of year-long studies by a group of experts, ending with a meeting of project participants, including the authors of the various studies, and a group of specialists drawn from the academic, official, military, media and business communities.

The first three phases of the project resulted in the publication of three volumes, respectively entitled *Armed Communist Movements in Southeast Asia*, *Armed Separatism in Southeast Asia* and *Governments and Rebellions in Southeast Asia*. The fourth phase has also been completed, with the resultant volume entitled *Durable Stability in Southeast Asia*, currently being prepared for publication in the Institute's "Issues in Southeast Asian Security" series.

Continuing with its focus on the internal, domestic dimensions of Southeast Asian security, the RSSP next moved to the inter-relationship between leadership and the definition and management of security problems in Southeast Asia. Launched in January 1987, this project too will be divided into several phases, and run over a period of three years. The first phase, currently under way, is devoted to the analysis of the role of leadership in security management. It will attempt to analyse the concept of "national security" and leaders' perceptions of national security issues. It will further attempt to investigate the linkages that leaders' perceptions have with their social origins and political bases as well as with their experiences in conflict management and conflict-resolution, both within their own societies and in the sphere of inter-state relations. The research reports are expected to be completed in November and a meeting of the participants is scheduled shortly thereafter in December 1987.

Paralleling the Programme's work on the internal sources of instability in the region, is its project on "Defence and Development in Southeast Asia". Now in its second year, it is expected to run through three phases spread over three years. The first phase, which concentrates on the relationship between threat perceptions and defence expenditure, has been completed and a volume of papers and accompanying comments, under the title *Defence Spending in Southeast Asia*, is now being prepared for publication. The second

phase of the project, which focuses on the military in the developmental process, is now under way. A meeting of project participants is planned for August 1987 to discuss the studies that have been commissioned on this subject and to finalize papers and comments for publication.

In addition to the above major projects, there are several individual projects either under way, nearing completion, or awaiting publication. These include a book on *The Military in Thai Politics* (in press), a compendium of data on defence resources of Southeast Asia (under preparation), and a study on "India and Southeast Asia: Strategic Interests and Policy Prospects" which has just been launched.

In concentrating on the domestic and regional variables affecting Southeast Asian security, the RSSP is aware that the broader external dimensions of this security are just as critical and cannot be neglected. Accordingly, it plans in the future to undertake studies relating to the impact of the global strategic environment on the security of the region. In this connection, the RSSP hopes to study not only the impact of superpower policies on the region but also those of other major extra-regional powers.

Looking further ahead and concerned with the need to develop Southeast Asian expertise on security on a sustained, permanent basis, the RSSP has also initiated an "internship" scheme to attract younger Southeast Asian scholars for attachment to the Programme, in the hope that the more promising among them would be stimulated to pursue security studies as a long-term commitment. Indeed, progress is already being made in this direction, in that Miss Shanti Nair (Singaporean, M.A., University of Hull), who was with the Programme much of last year, is presently pursuing a Ph.D. in International Relations in Geneva, while Mr Derek Martin Da Cunha (Singaporean, M.Phil., Cambridge University) is at the Australian National University to complete his Ph.D. in Strategic Studies. At the same time, Mr Khaw Wei Kang (Hong Kong, B.A., University of Kent) has based himself at the Institute, while conducting field-work associated with his M.Phil. programme at the University of London. Furthermore, negotiations are in progress with Mr Sarjit Singh (Singaporean, M.A., Oklahoma State University), and Mr Syed Javed Maswood

(Bangladeshi, M.A., Australian National University) with a view to getting them to be associated with the RSSP.

Perhaps equally if not more importantly, this scheme of encouraging the involvement of younger Southeast Asians in strategic and security studies would need to be paralleled by another — that is, one that would allow younger American, Japanese, European, and other scholars to be attached to the Programme, with the objective of allowing for the development of contacts and shared experiences between them and their Southeast Asian cohorts, as well as promoting sustained and continuous international expertise and interest in Southeast Asian affairs. 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*. The RSSP is pleased to report that this matter too is being acted upon.

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

Grants from several foundations have facilitated this process as well as the other activities of the RSSP. The Institute would like to take the opportunity here of especially thanking the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations for the core grant for the Programme as a whole, and the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), and the Konrad Adenauer Foundation for their support of specific activities.

#### **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 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, three Research Fellows and, as and when the need arises, one, two, or more M.A. degree-level Research Associates. There is also provision for Visiting Fellows, university staff members, and other scholars 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, and Deputy Minister and Deputy Director-General, National Economic Development Authority (NEDA), Manila; 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, Research & Development Agency, Ministry of Trade, Jakarta — assists and guides the Unit, as well as allows for greater contact with both regional and international economists and organizations.

The Unit has developed a number of research projects, many of which involve the participation of scholars from the ASEAN countries 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 enables the Unit to plug in to a larger pool of expertise, and allows for greater regional participation in its activities.

Of the 31 projects developed at AERU to date, 25 have been completed, and the remaining six are at various stages of progress. Several other projects are being planned. Together they encompass almost all the priority areas for research identified by the Unit and its advisers, namely: Investment, Industry, and Trade; Finance and Monetary Aspects; Commodities, Energy, and Food; Transportation/Shipping; and Political Factors in ASEAN Economic Co-operation.

#### *Investment, Industry, and Trade*

This broad area of interest continued to be the focus of the largest number of AERU's studies, with those pertaining to ASEAN's economic relations with its main trading partners and sources of investment being the most pronounced. They include 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 the completion of a book, *Economic Relations between Scandinavia and ASEAN: Issues on Trade, Investment, Technology Transfer and Business Culture* and the initiation of discussions on how best to promote further research on ASEAN-Scandinavian relations on a regular basis.

Another development, it will be recalled, was the securing of funds to support research 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. Involving researchers from China and the ASEAN countries, it is spread over three years as follows: Year I (1985/86): ASEAN-China Economic Relations: Assessment of Existing Trends and Patterns; Year II (1986/87): Developments in China and ASEAN and Their Implications for ASEAN-China Economic Relations; and Year III (1987/88): ASEAN-China Economic Relations in the Context of Pacific Economic Development and Co-operation.

There was considerable interest in the problems of industrialization and investment as well, and three projects were completed during the year: the first 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 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", undertaken jointly with the North-South Institute of Ottawa was also rounded off, and the research reports are presently being revised for publication for international distribution.

Another major project of interest is that on "ASEAN Trade Policy Options". Forming part of a series of international studies on ASEAN, Brazil, India, Korea, Mexico, and Southern Africa, its main objective 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 environment in general, and the forthcoming GATT negotiations in particular.

#### *Finance and Monetary Aspects*

This is another area of primary concern to AERU with no fewer than ten 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"; "Monetary Policy and Price Stability in Singapore"; "Singapore as an International Capital Market"; and "The Rising Yen: The Impact of Japanese Financial Liberalization on World Capital Markets".

#### *Shipping*

This too is an important area of concentration of the Unit's work, and two studies have already been completed and another two are in progress. Those completed are "The Seafarers in the ASEAN Region", and "ASEAN Shipping Conferences". Their findings are being processed for publication.

The projects in progress are those on "ASEAN Ports: The High Price of Nationalism?" and "ASEAN-Europe Liner Shipping". The latter is a co-operative effort between the Unit and the Southeast Asian Agency for Regional Transport and Communication Development (SEATAC), Kuala Lumpur.

#### *Commodities, Energy and Food*

The debate on commodities and commodity-related issues continues unabated and unresolved, and several possible studies on some of the issues involved are being discussed at the Institute. In the meantime, the project on "ASEAN's Non-Renewable Resources" has been completed and the report is currently being revised for publication as a monograph.

Energy is another topic generating considerable debate and discussion in the region, and AERU has completed several projects on this subject, including "Renewable Energy Resources in ASEAN"; "ASEAN Energy Demand: Trends and Structural Change"; and "Implications of China's Offshore Energy Exploration for ASEAN Development".

It has also initiated work in three other areas: "Role of the Petroleum Industry in Singapore's Economy"; "Singapore's Role in ASEAN Oil Trade"; and "ASEAN Oil and Gas Trade: Options and Strategies".

Another development has been the initiation of an ASEAN Energy Project, which brings together AERU and the Resource Systems Institute of the East-West Center, Hawaii, with the objective of 1. maintaining an energy database to assist in national and regional energy planning, 2. assessing the demand situation and supply options, including trading opportunities of petroleum products, and 3. evaluating the various energy and oil security policies in the region.

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

Working on the assumption that the "politics" of ASEAN economic co-operation were just as, if not more important than its "economics", AERU early on identified a series of studies to be undertaken to elucidate the "political factors" in ASEAN economic co-operation.



The first of these projects was that on "Political Factors in ASEAN Co-operation", and the second on "The Political Economy of Development in ASEAN".

Several papers arising from the research completed to date have been published, including *Domestic Political Structures and Regional Co-operation* (Harold Crouch); *Impediments to Regionalism in Southeast Asia: Bilateral Constraints Among ASEAN Member States* (Hans H. Indorf); and *ASEAN Negotiations: Two Insights* (Pushpa Thambipillai and J. Saravanamuttu).

A monograph on "The Political Economy of Development in ASEAN" is also being prepared.

Among the funding agencies that have generously supported the activities of AERU are the Ford Foundation, the Konrad Adenauer Foundation of the Federal Republic of Germany, the New Zealand Government, the United States International Development Agency (USAID), the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), and the Asia Foundation.

AERU is grateful for all this support and looks forward to its continued and close co-operation with all the agencies and organizations concerned.

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

Ethnic and religious issues 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 population. The "radical expectancy" was that differences in religions, languages, 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 such as 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.

The Social Issues in Southeast Asia (SISEA) programme was launched with this in mind. It will accordingly 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.

As with the case of other ISEAS programmes, a Regional Advisory Committee advises and guides SISEA. Its members are: Professor Koentjaraningrat (University of Indonesia), Professor Wilfredo F. Arce (Ateneo De Manila University), Associate Professor Tham Seong Chee (National University of Singapore), Dr Suthep Soonthornpasuch (Chiang Mai University), Dr Chandra Muzaffar (President, ALIRAN), and Dayang Adina Osman (Brunei Museum). At ISEAS the programme is under the charge of the Director, Professor K.S. Sandhu. Dr Sharon Siddique, Senior Fellow, is the Co-ordinator.

Although less than two years old, SISEA already has a number of research projects in progress, including those of Dr S. Gunasekaran and Dr Trinidad S. Osteria mentioned earlier, and the study on "Islam and the Economic Development of Southeast Asia". This latter deals with three distinct but related issues, with the research being in three phases spread over three years. They are "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".

Research for the first phase, focusing on the experience of Islamic Banking in Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand, has been completed and the papers, after being discussed at a workshop held in Singapore on 24–26 June 1986, are presently being revised for publication.

Work on the second phase of this project, that is, on Tithe Funds, is also progressing well and the research reports once completed will be discussed at a workshop scheduled for August 1987.

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

This was established in 1985 with support from the Stiftung Volkswagenwerk. Its objectives are: to strengthen the research capabilities of young Southeast Asian social scientists, and to provide them with technical assistance and guidance; to increase the quantity and quality of social science research on communities and community networks in Southeast Asia; and to facilitate the flow of information developed in the programme through regional workshops.

The response to the awards has been especially encouraging. A total of 43 applications and enquiries were received during 1986. Of these 18 were successful, with two being Burmese nationals, two Indonesian, three Malaysian, four Filipino, three Singaporean, and four Thai.

The research proposed by these award recipients covers a wide range of topics, research perspectives and approaches. Nevertheless, there are discernible clusters, with common themes. One such cluster concerns technological and socio-economic change and its impact on indigenous communities and their adaptation to such change. Another cluster concerns minority communities and their larger social context in which the thrust of the research is directed at the study of interactive communities or "encapsulated" ethnic groups and the social networks which form part of their larger social setting. The third cluster centres on the theme of religious communities, social processes and integration. These clusters of research should see the production of interesting sets of papers.

#### *The Urban Future of Southeast Asia*

Progress is also being made to develop a major research project on "The Urban Future of Southeast Asia". Negotiations are proceeding satisfactorily with a funding agency for the necessary financial assistance.

In the meantime, SISEA would like to thank the Ford, Konrad Adenauer, and Volkswagenwerk Foundations for their support of its activities.

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

The Institute has an active programme of conferences, workshops, seminars, and lectures. Forming an integral part of the Institute's professional and intellectual life, these meetings are designed to provide not only interaction among its own research staff and fellows, but also between these groups and the academic community and the public at large. The scope of these meetings ranges from major international gatherings to local informal discussion groups. However, all of them are designed to stimulate worthwhile discussion and understanding of the issues involved. The following were some of the major meetings organized during the year:

- Trends in the Philippines Seminar, 7 June 1986, Singapore.
- Workshop on ASEAN-China Economic Relations: Assessment of Existing Patterns and Trends, 12–14 June 1986, Singapore.
- Workshop on Defence and Development in Southeast Asia: Defence and Threat Perceptions, 20–22 August 1986, Singapore.
- Panel Discussion on The 1986 Malaysian General Election, 12 September 1986, Singapore.
- Workshop on ASEAN-U.S. Economic Relations: Changes in ASEAN-U.S. Economic Environment: Constraints and Opportunities, 29 September–1 October 1986, San Francisco.
- Workshop on Trade, Protectionism and Industrial Adjustment, 2–3 October, Ottawa.
- International Conference on Western Europe and Southeast Asia: The Political and Economic Relationship, 11–15 December 1986, Rome.
- Symposium on ASEAN Regional Studies Promotion Programme, 3–5 February 1987, Tokyo.
- Colloquium on ASEAN Economic Co-operation: The Tasks Ahead, 27–28 February 1987, Singapore.

— Workshop on Education and the Development of Thought in Architecture in Southeast Asia, 26–28 March 1987, Singapore.

### **Trends in the Philippines Seminar**

To keep abreast of the latest developments in the individual countries in Southeast Asia, the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies inaugurated a “Trends in Southeast Asia” series of seminars in late 1970. Several such seminars have already been held since that date. These have been generally well received and the papers and proceedings have been published. The first and second “Trends” seminars on the Philippines were held in December 1971 and January 1978 respectively. Since then, the Philippines has been undergoing great changes, particularly in the political and economic spheres following the recent ouster of the Marcos regime. These changes have been of considerable significance not only to the Philippines but also to the region as a whole, and anyone seriously interested in Southeast Asian affairs could ill-afford to ignore them. Acting on this, the Institute, on 7 June 1987, organized its third “Trends in the Philippines” seminar to discuss the latest and significant political, security, economic and social developments in the Philippines and their implications for the future of the country.

A panel of prominent and knowledgeable Filipinos was brought together for the Seminar. The panelists and the topics of their presentations were as follows: Dr Francisco Nemenzo, Professor of Political Science, University of the Philippines (“The Philippines: A Nation in Ferment”); Mr Jose Ma. Sison, Professorial Lecturer, University of the Philippines (“Current Questions Concerning the Communist Party of the Philippines”); Brig.-Gen. Jose T. Almonte, Deputy Chief of Staff for Civilian-Military Operations, New Armed Forces of the Philippines (“Towards Reshaping Philippine Martial Traditions”); Rev. Fr. Joaquin Bernas, President, Ateneo De Manila University and Advisor to President Cory Aquino (“Church-State Relations”); Dr Arturo M. Tolentino, Former Foreign Minister of the Philippines (“Perspective of the ‘New’ Opposition”) (Paper presented by his son-in-law, Mr Gregorio Gabriel, Jr [Vice-President, World Wide Projects Corporation]

as Dr Tolentino was unable to come to Singapore); and Minister H.E. Luis R. Villafuerte, Minister, Presidential Commission on Government Reorganization (“An Overview, with Emphasis on Economic Policy and Directions”).

The seminar attracted an audience of some 300 people, comprising members of the diplomatic corps, senior public sector and business executives, professionals, and members of the intellectual and academic fraternity.

Feedback from them was generally favourable and the seminar was regarded as being both informative and scholarly.

The proceedings of the Seminar, including the discussions and associated papers, have since been published as a book in the Institute’s “Trends” series.

### **Workshop on ASEAN-China Economic Relations: Assessment of Existing Patterns and Trends**

Jointly organized by ISEAS and the Institute of World Economics and Politics, Beijing, this Workshop discussed the research papers completed in the project “ASEAN-China Economic Relations: Assessment of Existing Patterns and Trends”. It was attended by 10 ASEAN and Chinese researchers, 17 discussants and other participants. Translation from English to Mandarin and vice versa was available and used as necessary. This facilitated a high standard of discussion.

Once the revisions are completed, the research papers will be published in both English and Chinese, with ISEAS responsible for the English edition and the Institute of World Economics and Politics, Beijing, responsible for the Chinese edition.

### **Workshop on Defence and Development in Southeast Asia**

This Workshop brought together the researchers involved in the Project on Defence and Development in Southeast Asia and other specialists on defence, including several senior military officers from the ASEAN countries. The presence of these military experts was especially useful as it stimulated lively and worthwhile exchanges.



*The Honourable Mr Luis R. Villafuerte, Minister, Presidential Commission on Government Reorganization, presenting his paper entitled "A Time of Turmoil, a Time of Hope" at the "Trends in the Philippines" Seminar on 7 June 1986.*

The papers presented at the Workshop are presently being revised for publication as a book.

#### **Panel Discussion on The 1986 Malaysian General Election**

Like the foregoing "Trends in the Philippines" seminar, this Panel Discussion too formed part of the Institute's long-standing programme of seeking to promote a better understanding of developments in Southeast Asia.

The Panel Discussion was led by three Malaysian scholars who had followed this election closely and were engaged in analysing the results for possible publications. They were Dr Omar Farouk Shaeik Ahmad, Department of History, University of Malaya; Dr Chandra Muzaffar, President, ALIRAN, Penang; and Dr Michael Ong, Department of Economics, University of Malaya.

Dr Omar Farouk spoke on "The Implications of the UMNO Victory"; Dr Chandra Muzaffar on "An Assessment of the Role of the Opposition"; Dr Michael Ong on "Perspectives from the Ground".

Their presentations were followed by an open discussion including a series of questions and comments from the audience.

#### **Workshop on ASEAN-U.S. Economic Relations: Changes in ASEAN-U.S. Economic Environment: Constraints and Opportunities**

Forming part of the Institute's ongoing project with the Asia Foundation's Centre for Asia Pacific Affairs (CAPA) on "ASEAN-U.S. Economic Relations", this Workshop was held in San Francisco on 29 September-1 October 1986 at the Asia Foundation's premises. Its objective was to discuss the research papers completed during Phase II of the project with a select group of government officials, business executives, academics and policy analysts.

This relatively small and select group allowed the atmosphere to be pragmatic and informal throughout the two-and-a-half day meeting. The exchanges were accordingly instructive.

The project co-ordinators are currently editing the completed papers for publication as a book.

#### **Workshop on Trade, Protectionism and Industrial Adjustment**

Jointly organized by the North-South Institute (NSI), Ottawa, and ISEAS, this Workshop aimed at presenting the research findings of the joint NSI-ISEAS project on "Trade, Protectionism and Industrial Adjustment" to a wider Canadian audience. Thus, participants invited to the Workshop included Canadian government officials, academics, policy analysts, and business and labour representatives.

After the Workshop the industry co-ordinators and researchers were asked to revise their studies for publication as three related but separate monographs on consumer electronics, garments, and vegetable oils.

#### **International Conference on Western Europe and Southeast Asia: The Political and Economic Relationship**

Organized in co-operation with the Institute of European Studies "Alcide De Gasperi", Rome, this Conference sought to bring together Asian and European academics, business leaders and other specialists interested in the political and economic relations between the European Community (EC) and ASEAN, and the role of both these organizations *vis-à-vis* major powers. Thus, the topics covered in the discussions included: Global Security, Regional Decision-Making and Systems of Alliances; EC-ASEAN Inter-dependence in a Global Perspective; EC-ASEAN: Major Opportunities for Economic Co-operation; Current Economic Trends and their Implications for EC-ASEAN Relations with Major Partners; and Interaction and Collaboration of the EC and ASEAN in a Multilateral Framework: The UN System and other Inter-Governmental Fora.

#### **Symposium on ASEAN Regional Studies Promotion Programme**

This Symposium was a co-operative effort between ISEAS and the Japan Institute for International Affairs (JIIA). Its objective was to round off the findings and recommendations of the various projects on ASEAN-Japan Industrial Co-operation, and on Effective Mechanisms for the Enhancement of Technology and Skills in ASEAN. Altogether,

11 papers were presented, 5 papers by ASEAN researchers and 6 by Japanese researchers.

The participants agreed that the detailed discussions certainly created a better understanding of the problems faced by both Japan and the ASEAN countries. Of particular interest to the ASEAN countries were the possible economic strategies that Japan might adopt in the face of the rising yen.

#### **Colloquium on ASEAN Economic Co-operation: The Tasks Ahead**

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations has made progress in economic co-operation. However, it was felt that the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the Association and the forthcoming ASEAN Summit of Heads of Government provided an excellent opportunity to critically review this progress as well as consider the tasks ahead, especially with regard to ASEAN economic integration, including ways and means that could most effectively facilitate a greater flow of goods and services, human resources, and investment in the region, and between the region and the rest of the world.

This Colloquium was accordingly organized with the objective of bringing the knowledge and experience of the regional and international economic scholarly community to bear on the opportunities and problems ahead for ASEAN, particularly with regard to trade and investment. This narrow focus was chosen following consultations with decision-makers in the region.

The Colloquium generated considerable interest and debate, and a number of specific suggestions and proposals emerged. These will require further study and refinement. In the meantime they have been submitted to ASEAN officials and others in the hope that they may stimulate discussion and action as considered necessary.

#### **Workshop on Education and the Development of Thought in Architecture in Southeast Asia**

This was organized by the Institute and the Aga Khan Program for Islamic Architecture at Harvard University and the Massachusetts

Institute of Technology (MIT). It formed part of the Institute's commitment to promote the study of urbanism and social change in the region in the widest sense. Thus, participants in the Workshop included architects and architectural educators as well as planners, sociologists, and other interested scholars.

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

A total of 31 Occasional and In-House Seminars were held during 1986/87.

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

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

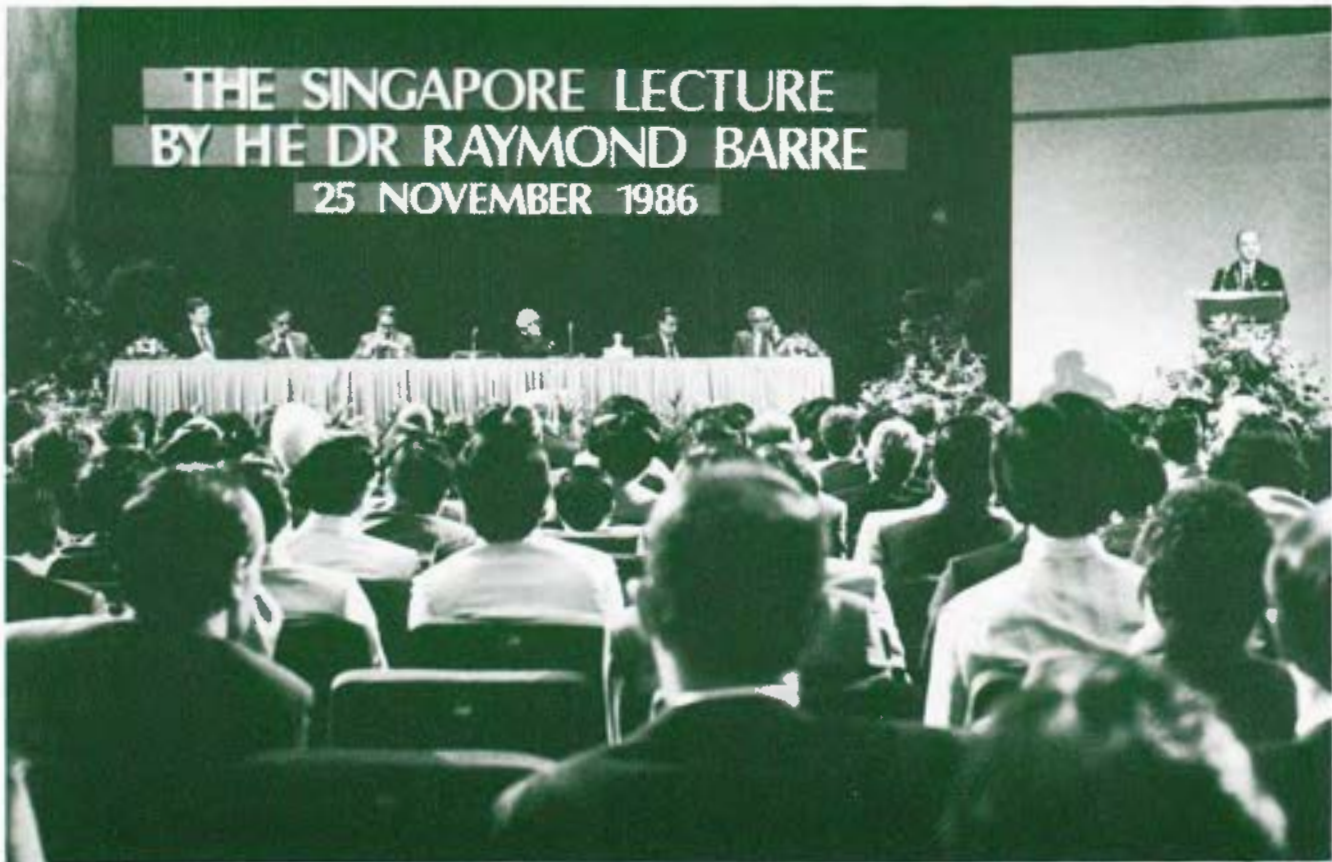
#### **THE SINGAPORE LECTURE**

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

The Singapore Lecture is designed to provide the opportunity for distinguished regional and international statesmen, scholars, writers, and other similarly highly qualified individuals specializing in banking, commerce, international economics and finance, and philosophical, literary, and world and strategic affairs to visit Singapore. The presence of such eminent personalities, it is hoped, will allow Singaporeans, especially the younger executives and decision-makers in both the private and public sectors, to have the benefit of firsthand contact with and exposure to — through the Lecture, televised discussions, and private consultations — leaders of thought and knowledge in



*H.E. Prime Minister Dr Raymond Barre delivering the 1986 Singapore Lecture on "Trends in the International Financial System".*



*The 1986 Singapore Lecture was attended by a capacity audience at the Singapore Conference Hall.*



various fields, thereby enabling them to widen their own experience and perspectives.

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

The 1981 Lecture was delivered on 30 October by Dr Henry A. Kissinger, former United States Secretary of State, and the 1982 Lecture on 2 December by H.E. Mr Giscard d'Estaing, former President of the Republic of France, both under the chairmanship of the Second Deputy Prime Minister (Foreign Affairs), Mr S. Rajaratnam. The 1983 Lecture was delivered by H.E. Mr Helmut Schmidt, former Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, under the chairmanship of Mr S. Dhanabalan, the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Culture. Dr Joseph M.A.H. Luns, former Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), and Mr Peter G. Peterson, Chairman of the Blackstone Group, and former United States Secretary of Commerce, gave the 1984 and 1985 Lectures on 8 November 1984 and 5 December 1985 respectively, under the chairmanship of Mr S. Rajaratnam, Senior Minister (Prime Minister's Office).

The seventh Singapore Lecture was delivered by H.E. Dr Raymond Barre, former Prime Minister of France, on 25 November 1986. The topic of Prime Minister Dr Barre's Lecture was "Trends in the International Financial System", 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*; Dr Joseph Lun's *The Western Alliance: Its Future and Its Implications for Asia*; and Mr Peter G. Peterson's *Deficits, Debts, and Demographics: Three Fundamentals Affecting Our Long-Term Economic Future*.

## PUBLICATIONS UNIT

Building up a publishing programme takes many years. The year under review is, however, significant in that it marked the Institute's attainment in publishing the full complement of three specialist subject journals in addition to numerous books, reflecting for the first time the complete range of ISEAS research activities covering the three broad areas: economics, social issues, and politics and security.

The Publications Review Committee continued to receive numerous manuscripts from researchers not only at ISEAS, but also in the region and beyond. The Committee examines each manuscript for its scholarly merits and practical contribution to knowledge, often consulting specialists in the various fields to review the manuscript on the Committee's behalf. The Committee is indebted to those who have contributed their time and expertise to assist in this way and hopes that it can continue to count on such support.

The increase in the number of publications has generated a large volume of work in the form of more journal subscriptions, more promotional activities, and more sales, but the level of output has been limited to the already overstretched capacity of the staff. The planned computerization of these and other functions of the Publications Unit is thus all the more looked forward to.

As one of the main objectives of the Institute's publishing programme is to ensure that the published research is disseminated as quickly and as widely as possible, promotion of ISEAS publications continued to play an important part in the Unit's overall activities. Arrangements were made for the exchange of advertisements with other scholarly journals. Complimentary copies of new titles were sent out for review. A new catalogue, *Books on Southeast Asia 1986/87*, as well as fliers and brochures were produced.

In order to reach specialist audiences to promote ISEAS publications and research activities, the Publications Unit regularly participates in exhibitions and conferences both locally and abroad. During the year under review, the venues included: Foreign Economics Book Exhibition (April 1986, Beijing); Overseas Universities Textbooks and Graduate School Reference Books Exhibition (April 1986, Beijing);



Asian Encounters: Perceptions, Profits, and Politics (May 1986, Sydney); American Marketing Association's International Conference (June 1986, Singapore); Pacific Peace Seminar (July 1986, Hawaii); 8th International Symposium on Asian Studies (August 1986, Hong Kong); Indonesian Book Fair (August 1986, Jakarta); Malaysian Book Fair (August 1986, Kuala Lumpur); Beijing International Book Fair (September 1986, Beijing); 10th Conference of the International Association of Historians of Asia (October 1986, Singapore); Strategic Management Conference (October 1986, Singapore); Mid-Atlantic Region/Association for Asian Studies (October–November 1986, Delaware, USA); Symposium on Understanding and Coping with Radical Ideologies (November 1986, Manila); Conference on Economic Development in Indonesia (February 1987, Canberra); Manila Book Fair (February–March 1987, Manila); U.K. Association of Southeast Asian Studies' Annual Conference (March 1987, London).

Efforts at upgrading the quality of ISEAS publications received recognition in the form of two awards presented at the Singapore Book Fair 1986. ISEAS won First Prize for the Best Designed Book and Best Overall Quality of Production (Academic Books Category) for the title *Readings on Islam in Southeast Asia*, edited by Ahmad Ibrahim, Sharon Siddique, and Yasmin Hussain; and the National Book Development Council awarded the Best Book Award 1986 (Non-fiction, English) to Lim Joo-Jock's *Territorial Power Domains, Southeast Asia, and China*.

### New Publications

There was a total of 36 new publications during the year, including 26 book titles; one issue of the *Asia-Pacific International and Strategic Studies Newsletter*; and 9 issues of the three journals: *Contemporary Southeast Asia*; *SOJOURN: Social Issues in Southeast Asia*; and *ASEAN Economic Bulletin*.

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

Of the other new publications, ten were added to the Books/

Monographs series: Lim Pui Huen, compiler, *The Malay World of Southeast Asia: A Select Cultural Bibliography*; Ng Shui Meng, *Socio-Economic Correlates of Mortality in Japan and ASEAN*; Meheroo Jussawalla, Dan J. Wedemeyer, and Vijay Menon, editors, *The Passing of Remoteness? Information Revolution in the Asia-Pacific*; David G. Marr and A.C. Milner, editors, *Southeast Asia in the 9th to 14th Centuries*; Ang Beng Wah, *ASEAN Energy Demand: Trends and Structural Change*; Sjahriir, *Basic Needs in Indonesia: Economics, Politics, and Public Policy*; Ong Choo Suat, compiler, *Southeast Asian Cultural Heritage: Images of Traditional Communities*; Zakaria Haji Ahmad, editor, *Government and Politics of Malaysia*; Somsakdi Xuto, editor, *Government and Politics of Thailand*; and Bruce Matthews and Judith Nagata, editors, *Religion, Values and Development in Southeast Asia*.

The Occasional Papers series saw the addition of Hal Hill and Sisira Jayasuriya's *An Inward-Looking Economy in Transition: Economic Development in Burma since the 1960s*.

Three new titles were added to the Research Notes and Discussion Papers series: Lai Ah Eng, *Peasants, Proletarians and Prostitutes: A Preliminary Investigation into the Work of Chinese Women in Colonial Malaya*; Saw Swee Hock, *New Population and Labour Force Projections and Policy Implications for Singapore*; Ungku Maimunah Mohd. Tahir, *Modern Malay Literary Culture: A Historical Perspective*.

One new title was published in the Local History and Memoirs series: Phillip L. Thomas, *Like Tigers Around a Piece of Meat: The Baba Style of Dondang Sayang*.

The series of Lectures, Workshops, and Proceedings of International Conferences was augmented by seven new titles: Chng Meng Kng, Linda Low, Tay Boon Nga, and Amina Tyabji, *Technology and Skills in Singapore*; H. Osman-Rani, Toh Kin Woon, and Anuwar Ali, *Technology and Skills in Malaysia*; Augustin Kintanar, Jr. and Tan Loong-Hoe, editors, *ASEAN-U.S. Economic Relations: An Overview*; Jan Selmer and Tan Loong-Hoe, editors, *Economic Relations between Scandinavia and ASEAN: Issues on Trade, Investment, Technology Transfer and Business Culture*; C.Y. Ng, R. Hirono, and Narongchai Akrasanee, editors, *Industrial Restructuring in ASEAN and Japan: An Overview*; ASEAN Economic Research Unit (AERU), *ASEAN:*

*The Tasks Ahead*; and Raymond Barre, *Trends in the International Financial System*.

In the Field Report series, there were two new additions: Kenneth James and Narongchai Akrasanee, editors, *Small and Medium Business Improvement in the ASEAN Region*; and Pradumna B. Rana and Florian A. Albuero, editors, *Economic Stabilization Policies in ASEAN Countries*.

The third seminar on "Trends in the Philippines" resulted in another new title for the series "Trends in Southeast Asia": M. Rajaretnam, editor, *The Aquino Alternative*.

## LIBRARY

The Library is the heart of the research facilities of the Institute and its reputation and attraction as a repository of valuable source materials on the region has grown steadily over the years. This should further improve once its operations and holdings are fully computerized under the "Development of ISEAS: Computerization Programme" currently being discussed for submission to the Ministry of Finance. In fact, in anticipation of this, the Library has already commenced training its staff in the use of computers and computer processing.

### The Collection

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

Books & bound periodicals (vols.)	66,090
Microfilms (reels)	8,970
Microfiches	98,090
Documents	6,290
Maps	460
Current serials	1,960

Together with the Library's slides, photographs and audio-recordings, the total collection comprises approximately 188,940 items. New subscriptions were placed for 46 periodicals.

Maintaining an up-to-date and relevant collection is a problem that requires constant attention. In this connection, the Librarian made

field trips to Burma, Malaysia, Philippines, and Thailand to extend and strengthen the Library's acquisitions network and programmes.

Following acquisitions is the problem of cataloguing. The Library has always acquired more than it can catalogue, with the added difficulties of handling Southeast Asian language material. A certain level of Vietnamese cataloguing was maintained through the services of Miss Judy Henchy, a former Assistant Librarian with a knowledge of Vietnamese. The Thai cataloguing backlog was cleared by employing a Thai graduate for three months. It is hoped that computerization will help to at least reduce if not resolve this problem.

### Regional Projects

As noted earlier, *The Malay World of Southeast Asia: a Select Cultural Bibliography*, compiled by Mrs P. Lim Pui Huen, was published during the year. It was originally undertaken as a project for the UNESCO Study of Southeast Asian Cultures.

The Library continued into its fifteenth 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 *Southeast Asia Microfilms Newsletter* was published.

The second volume of the Library's bibliography on ASEAN covering the 1981-85 period is making good progress. Contributions from a team of participants have been received. The contributors are 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 bibliography, edited by Ms Thurai-singham. Editorial work is reaching the final stages and the volume is expected to be published by the end of 1987.

### Bibliographical Projects

The draft manuscript of the revised edition of *Malaysian, Singapore*



*Participants of the Workshop on Education and the Development of Thought in Architecture in Southeast Asia looking at some of the publications in the Library of the Institute. The Workshop, organized by the Aga Khan Program for Islamic Architecture at Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology together with ISEAS, was held on 26-28 March 1987.*

*and Brunei Newspapers: an International Union List* has been completed. It is compiled by Mrs Lim as a co-operative project between the libraries, archives and museums of the three countries under the auspices of BILCO (Standing Committee on Bibliographical and Library Co-operation). The draft is being circulated to participating institutions for verification before publication.

### **Library Attachments**

The Library annually provides a brief period of training and work experience for librarians or trainee librarians. The following librarians were attached to the Library this year: Daw Myint Myint Thein (Burma); Mr Sanu Kaji Desai (Nepal); Puan Shahrozat bte Ibrahim (Malaysia); Miss Orapin Limskul and Mr Kitikasem Jaishuen (Thailand). Trainee librarians attached for practical work were Miss Lai Hwee Tin, Straits Times Editorial Library, and Miss Wong Siok Moui, National Library of Singapore.

### **Future Development**

As noted above, over the years, the Library has gradually developed its collections and services to reach its present strength and status as a resource centre for Southeast Asian studies of international standing. This development has been based on traditional library methods. However, it has to respond to the impact of information technology in keeping with Singapore Government policy as well as international trends. Thus, the need for the Library to move rapidly towards computerization is imperative. Computerization will not only bring an improved efficiency in its services but also holds the potential of an enlarged role for the Library under a new leadership.

### **FINANCE**

The Institute's financial support comes from two sources: an annual grant from the Singapore Government — to cover the cost of the

Institute's infrastructure in manpower and other operating facilities — and donations received from other sources to fund the Institute's programmes of research, fellowships, conferences and seminars and publications. The Singapore Government's grant for the year was S\$3,437,300, and the donations received totalled S\$5,053,681. The complete list of donors and their contributions is given in Appendix VII. The Institute wishes to record its thanks to all concerned for their generosity, and looks forward to their continued support.

Especially pleasing to note here is the Ford Foundation's generous donation of US\$1,000,000, or approximately S\$2,200,000, to enable the Institute to launch a "Research Programmes Trust". This donation was made on the understanding that there would be a matching contribution from Singapore of US\$1,000,000.

This latest Ford Foundation donation was in addition to the various other grants that the Foundation has been making to the Institute from time to time almost from the inception of the Institute.

The capital in the "Research Programmes Trust" will generate a steady income which will facilitate (i) firmer and longer-term planning, (ii) the retention of the services of qualified staff, and (iii) the continuation of programmes of research and publications on international and regional economic and security issues considered critical to the well-being of Southeast Asia.

The Institute is thus most grateful to the Ford Foundation for making this possible.

### **CONCLUSION**

Having laid the foundation for purposeful growth over the past years, the Institute is now at an exciting juncture of possibilities in terms of the quality of its intellectual life and output. Having said this, however, it is clearly understood that there is no sorcery or horoscopic short-cut guaranteeing the full fruition of such potentialities. These can only be realized through the provision of adequate resources and competitive conditions of service.

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2. Dr Suchit Bunbongkarn	Thai	The Military in Thai Politics: 1981–1986
3. Dr Chou Meng Tarr	Kampuchean	Marxism in Kampuchea: Do Forms of Indigenous Marxist Political and Economic Thought Exist?
4. Dr Chou Norindr	Laotian	The Laotian Refugees in Thailand as a Factor in Lao-Thai Relations
5. Dr F. Landa Jocano	Filipino	U.S.-USSR Diplomatic Encounters in the Philippines: Implications to National and Regional Security
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8. Mr Tin Maung Maung Than	Burmese	Religion, State and Society in a Socialist Environment
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17. Ms Hanna Zowall	Canadian	Pension Policy Project

## OCCASIONAL AND IN-HOUSE SEMINARS

<b>Presenters (Date of Presentation)</b>		<b>Topics</b>
Dr Simon David Barraclough (12.4.86)	—	The Tunku in Retirement: An Exploration of the Political Role of Tunku Abdul Rahman Since 1970
Dr Peter J. Opitz (21.4.86)	—	Chinese Foreign Policy in the 1980s
Mr Tim Huxley (26.4.86)	—	The ASEAN States' Defence Policies, 1975–81
Dr F. Landa Jocano (3.5.86)	—	Native World View and the Management of Change — An Ethnographic Account from the Philippines
Dr Peter van Ness (17.5.86)	—	Richard Nixon, the Vietnam War, and the American Accommodation with China
Dr William Theodore Ray (24.5.86)	—	New Trends in Australian Defence Policy
Dr Lawrence B. Krause (4.6.86)	—	South Korea's Political Economy and Financial Markets
Mr Tilaklal K. Doshi (28.6.86)	—	The Consumer Association of Penang: A Study of a Non-Governmental Organization in Malaysia
Dr Suchit Bunbongkarn (5.7.86)	—	The Thai Military in Politics, 1981–1986
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## ISEAS TITLES IN PRINT

## Books/Monographs

- Ang Beng Wah, *ASEAN Energy Demand: Trends and Structural Change*, 1986. 156 pages. Hard cover S\$36/US\$20. Soft cover S\$22.50/US\$12
- 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* (MacGraw-Hill International Book Company), 1981. 375 pages. Hard cover S\$79.90/US\$31.95
- Chong Li Choy, *Multinational Business and National Development: Transfer of Managerial Knowhow to Singapore* (Maruzen Asia), 1983. 133 pages. S\$20/US\$10
- Betty Jamie Chung, Peter S.J. Chen, Eddie C.Y. Kuo, and Nirmala Purushotam, *The Dynamics of Child-Rearing Decisions: The Singapore Experience* (Maruzen Asia), 1981. 90 pages. S\$17.50/US\$8.75
- 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
- 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
- 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
- Meheroo Jussawalla, Dan J. Wedemeyer, and Vijay Menon, eds., *The Passing of Remoteness? Information Revolution in the Asia-Pacific*, 1986. 172 pages. Hard cover S\$32/US\$18. Soft cover S\$22/US\$12
- 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
- P. Lim Pui Huen, compiler, *The Malay World of Southeast Asia: A Select Cultural Bibliography*, 1986. 456 pages. S\$56/US\$29
- David G. Marr and A.C. Milner, eds., *Southeast Asia in the 9th to 14th Centuries* (RSPS, ANU), 1986. 416 pages. Hard cover S\$49.50/US\$28. Soft cover S\$29.50/US\$16
- Bruce Matthews and Judith Nagata, eds., *Religion, Values and Development in Southeast Asia*, 1986. 168 pages. S\$16/US\$9
- R.S. Milne and Diane 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
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13. Rockefeller Foundation	459,575.86
14. Stiftung Volkswagenwerk	352,040.20
15. The Japan Foundation	74,562.11
16. U.S. Agency for International Development	313,175.32
17. United States Information Service	6,507.80
	<u>5,053,680.76</u>



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

**AUDITORS' REPORT**

We have audited the accounts set out on pages 63 to 68 in accordance with Statements of Auditing Guideline and Statements of Auditing Practice and, accordingly, included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered appropriate in the circumstances.

In our opinion:

- (1) the accounts are properly drawn up in accordance with the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies Act, 1968 and Statements of Accounting Standard and so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies as at March 31, 1987 and of the results for the year ended on that date;
- (2) proper accounting and other records including asset registers have been kept; and
- (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 provision of the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies Act, 1968.

*Deloitte Haskins & Sells*

24 April 1987

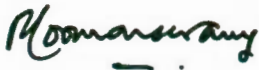
DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS  
Public Accountants, Singapore

**INSTITUTE OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES**

**STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND FUNDS  
MARCH 31, 1987**

<b>FUNDS</b>	<b>Note</b>	<b>1987 \$</b>	<b>1986 \$</b>	<b>ASSETS</b>	<b>1987 \$</b>	<b>1986 \$</b>
General Operating Account	2	297,309	272,377			
Endowment Fund	3	1,160,000	1,160,000	Other Debtors	248,596	12,036
Research Fellowships	4	189,609	233,895			
Research Programmes Trust	5	4,343,960	—			
Funds for Specific Projects	6	4,365,057	3,880,423	Fixed Deposits	12,729,875	9,329,963
Funds for Special Projects	7	2,529,307	3,852,765			
Revolving Fund	8	287,840	—	Cash on Hand and in Banks	234,488	129,753
Other Credit Balances		<u>39,877</u>	<u>72,292</u>			
<b>TOTAL</b>		<u><u>13,212,959</u></u>	<u><u>9,471,752</u></u>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<u><u>13,212,959</u></u>	<u><u>9,471,752</u></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, 1987

	Note	1987 \$	1986 \$		Note	1987 \$	1986 \$
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>				<b>INCOME</b>			
General Operating Account		3,430,376	3,632,105	<b>GENERAL OPERATING ACCOUNT</b>			
Counterpart Funds for New Programmes	9	50,000	50,000	Grant from Government		3,387,300	3,571,200
Research Fellowships	4	136,495	161,275	Surplus on publication account		46,405	35,472
Specific Projects		2,778,386	2,237,326	Interest from deposits		21,603	6,765
Special Projects	7	5,960	5,087			<u>3,455,308</u>	<u>3,613,437</u>
		<u>6,401,217</u>	<u>6,085,793</u>				
 <b>EXCESS/(DEFICIT) OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE</b>				<b>COUNTERPART FUNDS FOR NEW PROGRAMMES</b>			
General Operating Account	2	24,932	( 18,668)	Grant from Government	9	50,000	50,000
Counterpart Funds for New Programmes	9	—	—	<b>ENDOWMENT FUND</b>			
Research Fellowships		( 44,286)	( 67,046)	Interest from fixed deposits	3	86,925	83,603
Specific Projects	6	2,591,342	727,461	<b>FUNDS FOR SPECIFIC PROJECTS</b>			
Special Projects		352,300	273,512	Donations		5,053,681	2,916,358
		<u>2,924,288</u>	<u>915,259</u>	Surplus on photocopying account		85,706	—
		<u>9,325,505</u>	<u>7,001,052</u>	<b>OTHER FUNDS</b>			
				Interest from deposits		593,885	337,654
		<u><u>9,325,505</u></u>	<u><u>7,001,052</u></u>			<u>9,325,505</u>	<u>7,001,052</u>

See accompanying notes to the accounts.

# INSTITUTE OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES

## NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS MARCH 31, 1987

### 1. BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

The accounts are prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention and are expressed in Singapore dollars. All capital expenditure items are written off in the financial year in which they are incurred.

During the year, the Institute changed the basis of accounting from cash basis to accrual basis. The effect of this change is an increase in the net income of approximately \$235,000 on the current year's statement of income and expenditure.

### 2. GENERAL OPERATING ACCOUNT

	1987	1986
	\$	\$
Balance as at April 1	272,377	291,045
Surplus/(Deficit) of income over expenditure	24,932	( 18,668)
	297,309	272,377
	297,309	272,377

### 3. ENDOWMENT FUND

	1987	1986
	\$	\$
Balance as at April 1	1,160,000	1,160,000
Add: Interest received during the year	86,925	83,603
	1,246,925	1,243,603
Less: Transfer of interest received to Research Fellowships (Note 4)	(86,925)	( 83,603)
	1,160,000	1,160,000
	1,160,000	1,160,000

4. **RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS**

	<b>1987</b>	<b>1986</b>
	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
Balance as at April 1	233,895	300,941
Add: Transfer from Endowment Fund — Interest from fixed deposits (Note 3)	86,925	83,603
Interest from deposits	5,284	10,626
	<u>326,104</u>	<u>395,170</u>
Less: Expenditure during the year	( 136,495)	( 161,275)
Balance as at March 31	<u>189,609</u>	<u>233,895</u>

5. **RESEARCH PROGRAMMES TRUST**

	<b>1987</b>	<b>1986</b>
	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
Grant Received (Note 6)	2,171,980	—
Add: Transfer from Funds for Special Projects (Note 7)	2,171,980	—
	<u>4,343,960</u>	<u>—</u>

6. **FUNDS FOR SPECIFIC PROJECTS**

	<b>1987</b>	<b>1986</b>
	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
Balance as at April 1	3,880,423	3,152,962
Add: Excess of income over expenditure	3,152,836	1,064,953
	<u>7,033,259</u>	<u>4,217,915</u>
Less: Grant for Research Programmes Trust (Note 5)	(2,171,980)	—
Transfer to Funds for Special Projects (Note 7)	( 496,222)	( 337,492)
Balance as at March 31	<u>4,365,057</u>	<u>3,880,423</u>

**7. FUNDS FOR SPECIAL PROJECTS**

	<b>1987</b>	<b>1986</b>
	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
Balance as at April 1	3,852,765	3,241,762
Add: Transfer from Funds for Specific Projects (Note 6)	496,222	337,492
Interest earned from deposits/other income from research services and assistance	358,260	278,598
	<u>4,707,247</u>	<u>3,857,852</u>
Less: Expenditure during the year	( 5,960)	( 5,087)
Transfer to Research Programmes Trust	(2,171,980)	—
	<u>2,529,307</u>	<u>3,852,765</u>

**8. REVOLVING FUND**

	<b>1987</b>	<b>1986</b>
	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
Balance as at April 1	—	—
Government grant received	315,000	—
Less: Staff loan granted	( 27,160)	—
	<u>287,840</u>	<u>—</u>

**9. COUNTERPART FUNDS FOR NEW PROGRAMMES**

	<b>1987</b>	<b>1986</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)
	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>

**INSTITUTE OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES**

**STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE — GENERAL OPERATING ACCOUNT  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1987**

	1987	1986
	\$	\$
Expenditure on manpower	1,854,521	2,009,259
Rental of premises	964,644	1,120,884
Library acquisitions	204,296	175,000
New furniture and equipment	126,806	95,918
Maintenance of vehicles	66,957	19,490
Special conferences and meetings	38,240	34,357
Maintenance of equipment/premises	37,629	39,993
Telephones and telegrams	22,299	24,958
Research expenses	19,920	19,971
Medical/dental benefits	18,922	14,498
Printing	9,000	9,500
Library book binding	8,999	9,997
Advertising	7,778	9,989
Regional advisory council	7,641	5,573
Library stationery	7,000	7,500
Postage	6,298	5,378
Office stationery	5,994	6,293
Insurance	5,871	5,690
Seminars and workshops	5,482	4,982
Audit fees	3,495	3,397
Entertainment expenses	3,000	3,000
Miscellaneous supplies and materials	1,998	2,784
Transport expenses	1,886	1,994
Staff welfare	1,700	1,700
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Expenditure	3,430,376	3,632,105
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