The background of the cover features a teal and white geometric pattern consisting of vertical and horizontal bars of varying widths, creating a grid-like structure. The teal bars are set against a white background, and the overall design is minimalist and modern.

ANNUAL REPORT 1988-89

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 stability and security, economic development, and political and social change.

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



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

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Publications of the Institute.

Institute of Southeast Asian Studies Annual Report

1 April 1988 – 31 March 1989

INTRODUCTION

The origins of the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS) go back to the time of Singapore's independence in 1965. There was concern among the Singapore authorities that, though it occupied a key strategic location in the region, their country possessed only limited knowledge of its Southeast Asian neighbours and that this situation should not be allowed to continue, especially as Singapore was now an independent country. Government officials therefore visited a number of centres for Southeast Asian research in the United States, Britain, and elsewhere, to learn how they carried out their work. Subsequently the government decided to set up an institute for regional studies in Singapore, with the recommendation that it be allowed considerable autonomy. ISEAS was duly created by an Act of Parliament in May 1968.

This Act incorporated provisions designed to ensure that the Institute operated as an independent and effective centre of Southeast Asian scholarship. Its Board of Trustees was to be constituted without restrictions as to the nationality of its members. Similarly, no national qualification was stipulated for the post of Director.

Over the twenty-one years of its existence, the Institute has established itself as a leading centre for scholarship and high-quality research on and in Southeast Asia. It is recognized world-wide as such and as a congenial and efficient base for research on the region. Its total complement now numbers over one hundred full-time employees and fellows, including about thirty researchers in-house in any given year. Although the research mandate of ISEAS is vast, its focus is on problems that impinge directly on the region. Such research, together with its conferences and publications, forms the essential core of the Institute's work and is its principal

instrument for encouraging research by upcoming or established scholars, for disseminating the results of the research, and for facilitating debate among a wide and influential audience on crucial issues of regional concern. In stressing the regional imperatives of the Institute's aims and objectives, the Institute is fully conscious that Southeast Asia is a part of the wider Asia-Pacific and world community, and that it is extremely important that relations and contacts between Southeast Asia and its neighbours and beyond are both cordial and positive. With this in mind, in addition to strengthening its links within the region and with countries such as Australia, Canada, Germany, New Zealand, and the United States, the Institute is actively exploring possibilities for better contacts with Japan, the East Asian NIEs, and the rest of the Asia-Pacific.

These developments, together with some of the forthcoming plans of the Institute, are discussed more fully in this report.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

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

Several committees assist the Board in the formulation and implementation of its various decision. The Executive Committee, for example, oversees the day-to-day operations. The Investment Committee manages the investment of the Institute's Endowment Fund deposits. The Fund Raising Committee raises money for the Institute's Endowment Fund. The Audit Committee recommends the appointment of auditors, and reviews the scope and result of the audit, together with an examination of the adequacy of the Institute's accounting, financial, and operating controls.

Further details of the Board of Trustees and its various Committees are provided in Appendices I and II.

REGIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL

The Regional Advisory Council was inaugurated in 1982. Its current members are Dr Jose V. Abueva, President, University of the Philippines, Manila (Professor of Political Science); Royal Professor Emeritus Ungku Aziz, former Vice-Chancellor, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur (Professor of Economics); Professor Harsja Bachtiar, Head, Office of Educational and Cultural Research and Development, Department of Education and Culture, and former Dean, Faculty of Letters, University of Indonesia, Jakarta (Professor of Sociology and Social History); Professor Lim Pin, Vice-Chancellor, National University of Singapore (Professor of Medicine); Professor Somsakdi Xuto, Rector, National Institute of Development Administration, Thailand (Professor of Political Science); and Professor Wang Gungwu, Vice-Chancellor, University of Hong Kong, and former Director of the Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University, Canberra (Emeritus Professor of Far Eastern History). Professor Somsakdi Xuto replaced Professor Kasem Suwanagul on the Council in January 1989 upon Professor Kasem's completion of his tenure as Rector of Chulalongkorn University and his assumption of a new appointment as Secretary-General of the Thai Red Cross Society. In welcoming Professor Xuto to the Council and wishing Professor Kasem farewell, it is always the Institute's hope that former members of the Council will continue to maintain warm and active contacts with the Institute irrespective of where they may be.

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

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



Members of the Regional Advisory Council in close discussion with staff of the Institute.

The Council is a unique and indispensable hub in the Institute's network of regional links and activities. Its contributions are thus all the more welcome and appreciated, and the Institute looks forward to the further strengthening of its close and co-operative ties with the Council.

STAFF

The staff of the Institute consists of the regular professional members of its Research Division, Library, the Central Administration, and the Publications Unit. Here, as befits a research institution desirous of continuously introducing fresh thinking and new ideas into its research programmes, it is to be expected that there would be the usual turnover of staff, particularly among the researchers, in any one year. And this year was no exception. Thus two researchers, Dr Mohammed Ayoob and Dr Kenneth James, left the Institute and two others, Dr Chandran Jeshurun and Dr Sueo Sudo, joined during the year.

Dr Mohammed Ayoob left the Institute in December to go to Princeton University on the completion of his two-year contract at the Institute. Dr Kenneth James resigned in June to join the Economics Desk in the *Straits Times*.

Dr Chandran Jeshurun, Professor of Asian History, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, became a Senior Fellow of the Institute with effect from March 1989. His duties at the Institute will include co-ordination of work under the Institute's Regional Strategic Studies Programme.

Dr Sueo Sudo is the first Japanese staff member of the Institute. He has a Ph.D. in Political Science from the University of Michigan. He will assist in the Regional Strategic Studies Programme as well as help in the further development and consolidation of the Institute's research interests relating to Japan and the Pacific.

The Library's staff too was augmented with the addition of two Assistant Librarians. These were Ms Ang Hwee Suan and Ms Lai Siew Yoong. Ms Ang holds a Master's degree in Library and Information Studies from Wales, and Ms Lai has a Postgraduate Diploma in Library Science from the College of Librarianship, United Kingdom.

The Institute was also able to continue its efforts to find and train future research staff. In

this regard it sent Mr Tan Chee Leng to the Australian National University, Canberra, to pursue a doctoral programme in Political Science. Mr Tan Chee Leng has a First-Class B.A. Honours degree from Griffiths University of Queensland, and will be specializing in Indonesian studies. Plans are under way too to facilitate the further training of Mr Tin Maung Maung Than. Mr Tin has a Master of Science degree from Rangoon University, and will be proceeding to his Ph.D. degree studies at the University of London later in the year under the supervision of Dr Robert Taylor, a Burma specialist. Mr Tin, like Mr Tan, is expected to be away for three years. Both, on their return, will join the Institute's regular research staff.

A complete list of the Institute's staff is given in Appendix III, which also lists other research personnel involved in the activities of the Southeast Asian Studies Program (SEASP), the ASEAN Economic Research Unit (AERU), the Regional Strategic Studies Programme (RSSP), the programme on Social Issues in Southeast Asia (SISEA), and the Southeast Asian Cultural Programme (SEACUP), the details of which are given in the Regional Programmes section of the Report.

Their various responsibilities at the Institute notwithstanding, the staff were active in professional activities and programmes. This, in fact, has now become an accepted tradition. Thus, while Dr Tan Loong-Hoe, Senior Fellow and Co-ordinator of AERU, participated in, and presented a paper on "Pacific Dynamism and ASEAN: Issues and Research Needs" at the International Symposium on University and International Co-operation in the Pan-Pacific Age, organized in Tokyo by the Tokyo Keizai University on 30-31 March 1989, his colleague, Dr Ng Chee Yuen, attended the Conference on Foreign Direct Investment organized by the Foundation for Advanced Information and Research (FAIR) in Tokyo on 20-22 April 1988. Dr Shankar Sharma, Co-ordinator of the Energy Project at the Institute, not only continued to be Executive Member of the Singapore National Committee World Energy Conference (SNCWEC) and Chairman/Editor of the SNCWEC Newsletter Committee, but also presented a paper entitled "Determinants of Oil Trade Flows among ASEAN Countries" at the 10th Annual Conference on Energy and Economic Growth Revisited, organized by the International Association for Energy Economics in Luxemburg, on 4-7 July 1988. He also read another paper, "Consequences of Asian Oil Demand Growth to ASEAN and EEC", at the International Seminar on Energy Policy: Energy Development in Southeast Asia and Co-operation with the European Community, organized by the International

Training Center for Energy Policy (France) and the Asian Institute of Technology (Thailand), with the co-operation of the Commission of European Communities, in Pattaya, Thailand from 27 February to 3 March 1989.

Dr Trinidad S. Osteria, Fellow, attended the Conference on Biomedical and Demographic Determinants of Human Reproduction organized by Johns Hopkins University on 4–8 January 1988, and the Conference on Women's Position and Demographic Change in the Course of Development held in Oslo, Norway on 15–18 June 1988. Dr S. Gunasekaran, also a Fellow in the programme on Social Issues in Southeast Asia, participated in the Conference on Demographic Change, International Migrations and Cultural Challenges held in Turin, Italy on 17–18 October 1988.

Dr Amitav Acharya, Fellow, visited London in connection with the publication of his monograph, *U.S. Military Strategy in the Gulf: Origins and Evolution under the Carter and Reagan Administrations*, published by Routledge. This also enabled him to attend the Joint Annual Convention of the British International Studies Association and the International Studies Association of the United States held in London from 28 March to 1 April 1989.

The Director, Professor K.S. Sandhu, visited Moscow on the invitation of the Institute of Oriental Studies, Academy of Sciences of the USSR, on 19–24 April 1988, and Turin on the invitation of the Giovanni Agnelli Foundation on 4–5 May 1988, in connection with the joint conference of the Institute and the Foundation on "Southeast Asia: Society, Politics and Culture". Professor Sandhu also chaired the "Committee on the Strategic Impact of World Economic Change" at the International Institute of Strategic Studies (IISS) 30th Annual Conference in Brighton on 8–11 September 1988, the "Anglo-Singaporean Roundtable Discussion on Britain/South East Asia: Into the 1990s", organized by the Singapore British High Commission in Singapore on 18 November 1988.

Mrs Triena Ong, Managing Editor of the Publications Unit, represented the Institute in the Singapore publishing mission organized by the Trade Development Board to the Frankfurt Book Fair on 5–10 October 1988. She was also renominated to serve on both the Scholarly Publishers Council and the Book Exporters Council of the Singapore Book Publishers Association. Mrs Roselie Ang, Editor, in turn continued to serve on the Committee of the Singapore Society of Editors.

The Institute's Librarian, Miss Ch'ng Kim See, was renominated for the next three years as the Statutory Boards' representative on the Singapore Integrated Library Automation Services (SILAS) Advisory Committee. She also attended the joint International Federation of Library Associations and Library Association of Australia Conference in Sydney from 27 August to 3 September 1988.

RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS

The Institute awards and administers a number of research fellowships each year. These fellowships represent a core contribution of the Institute and its supporters to the promotion of scholarship and knowledge on the region. Distinct from research staff appointments, these fellowships are for varying periods of time, ranging from a few weeks to 2–3 years, with details being worked out on a case-by-case basis. Research fellowships currently tenable at the Institute include the following:

- ISEAS Research Fellowships;
- Research Fellowship in Australian-Southeast Asian Relations;
- Research Fellowships in ASEAN Affairs;
- Volkswagen Foundation Southeast Asia Fellowships for German Scholars;
- Distinguished and Senior Fellowships in International Banking and Finance;
- Research Fellowships in South-Southeast Asian Relations; and
- Distinguished Senior Fellowships.

Two Fulbright-Hays grants for Southeast Asian Studies, funded by the United States Information Service (USIS) through the American Council for International Exchange of Scholars, are also based at the Institute.

Apart from the Distinguished Senior Fellowships and the ISEAS Research Fellowships (both based on ISEAS funds), the other fellowships are supported by such organizations as the

Volkswagen Foundation of the Federal Republic of Germany, and the Governments of Australia and New Zealand. The Distinguished and Senior Fellowships in International Banking and Finance are funded from an endowment by the Khoo Foundation of Singapore.

The research fellowships represent a highly attractive and productive joint-venture between the Institute and its supporters. The Institute is therefore all the more grateful for the opportunity of being a part of this constructive scheme and would like to place on record its appreciation for all the assistance it has received for its research fellowships programme from governments, organizations, and individuals; and to express its hope that these co-operative efforts would not only continue but be strengthened.

ISEAS Research Fellowships

A number 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 are looking for short-term attachments to utilize appropriate library and other facilities for their work.

Twenty-four awards were made during the year to Dr Ahmad D. Habir (Indonesia), Dr Ahmat Adam (Malaysia), Dr Chaichana Ingavata (Thailand), Miss Ma Zinnia F. Godinez (Philippines), Mr Haji Shaari bin Tadin (Singapore), Mr Irwan Abdullah (Indonesia), Dr Koentjaraningrat (Indonesia), Dr Kuah Khun Eng (Singapore), Ms Lai Ah Eng (Malaysia), Mr Naing Oo (Burma), Dr Mari Pangestu (Indonesia), Mr Hari Poerwanto (Indonesia), Dr Poonsin Ingavata (Thailand), Dr Steven Rood (America), Dr Safie bin Ibrahim (Malaysia), Mr Soe Saing (Burma), Mr Suresh Natarajan (Singapore), Ms Suriani Suratman (Singapore), Mr Tan Juay Miang (Singapore), Mr Tay Kheng Soon (Singapore), Mr Tin Maung Maung Than (Burma), Dr Toh Kin Woon (Malaysia), Dr Vo Nhan Tri (Vietnam), and Dr Diana Wong (Malaysia).

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

Research Fellowship in Australian-Southeast Asian Relations

Established in 1974 and funded by an annual grant from the Federal Government of Australia, this fellowship has over the years become a permanent feature of the Institute's programme of research awards. The fellowship is offered annually to nationals or permanent residents of Australia who wish to work on any appropriate subject relating to Australian-Southeast Asian relations. The current recipient of this fellowship is Dr Gerard Sullivan, whose proposed research is on "The Process of Immigration from Southeast Asia to Australia".

Research Fellowships in ASEAN Affairs

Supported by a grant from the New Zealand Government these fellowships are now in their eleventh 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 ASEAN.

The two recipients of the 1988/89 awards were Dr Sununta Siengthai, from Thailand, and Mr Victor S. Gosiengfiao from the Philippines. Dr Sununta's research project is on "Human Resource Development in the Manufacturing and Service Industries: The Cases of Electronics and Banking in ASEAN" and that of Mr Gosiengfiao on "ASEAN Machinery for Co-operation: Towards a New Role for the ASEAN Secretariat".

Volkswagen Foundation Southeast Asia Fellowships for German Scholars

These fellowships, funded by the Volkswagen Foundation, 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 Wilhelm Burklin and Dr Tilman Schiel. Dr Burklin, from the

Institute of Political Science, University of Kiel, is already at the Institute working on "Institutions of Political Control of the Economy: The Case of Singapore". Dr Schiel, from the University of Bielefeld, is expected to assume his fellowship in April 1989. He intends to work on "Modernization and Paganization: The Development of the 'Modern' State and the Creation of 'Traditional' Societies: The Case of Java".

In keeping with the Volkswagen Foundation's practice of not funding any particular activity in any part of the world beyond a certain agreed number of years, the Volkswagen Foundation Southeast Asian Fellowships for German Scholars will come to a close with the present round of awards. Any further awards of fellowships specifically intended for German scholars will depend on the outcome of explorations currently in progress in Germany for alternative sources of funding. All the same, it would be a pity indeed if the highly successful and fruitful links developed between the Institute and German scholars and institutions under the aegis of the Volkswagen Foundation were not to be continued and built upon. In the mean time, the Institute is most thankful to the Kuratorium of the Volkswagen Foundation for supporting a pioneering arrangement which has gone a long way in stimulating German scholarly interest in Southeast Asia.

Distinguished and Senior Fellowships in International Banking and Finance

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

These fellowships are open to world-wide competition with the aim of attracting candidates of the desired calibre.

The area of research and study of the successful candidates 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.

There has been a good response to these fellowships, and awards in the past 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, Wagner 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; Dr Lawrence B. Krause of the Brookings Institution, to complete a book on "The Singapore Economy Reconsidered"; and to Dr U Tun Wai, former Deputy Director of the International Monetary Fund Institute, Washington, D.C. to complete a paper on "Foreign Capital in Southeast Asian Countries".

The latest recipients of the award are Dr Anthony Saunders, Associate Professor of Finance, Graduate School of Business Administration, New York University, and Dr Charles P. Kindleberger, Ford International Professor of Economics Emeritus, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston.

Dr Saunders' research is on "The Underpricing of Initial Public Offerings (IPOs) in Singapore: Public Policy Issues and Possible Solutions" and this is now in press. Professor Kindleberger completed two papers — one on "Spenders and Hoarders: The World Distribution of Spanish American Silver 1550–1750", and the other on "The 1930s and the 1980s: Parallels and Differences" — which have already been published.

Research Fellowships in South–Southeast Asian Relations

Considering the fact that the need for a better understanding amongst Indians and other South

Asians of Southeast Asia, and of relations between South and Southeast Asia, increases day by day, the Institute proposed to the Ford Foundation the establishment of a fellowships programme in South–Southeast Asian Relations. It also proposed that as a start, this programme could be for a period of three years, and that if proved effective and worthwhile it may be further extended for periods of time to be mutually agreed upon. The Ford Foundation responded positively and generously and the programme got under way this year. Two fellowships are to be awarded each year.

Each fellowship is to be of three to a maximum of twelve months' duration. It is open to all applicants who are nationals or permanent residents of India, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka.

Applicants should have ample academic and professional qualifications of not lower than a Ph.D. degree or equivalent experience in government, mass media, or business, and who are deemed to be in a position to complete their proposed projects within the stipulated period of the award.

Preference would be given to candidates interested in pursuing research on topics relating to the economics, politics, and international affairs of Southeast Asia or parts thereof, as well as on issues pertaining to South Asian and Southeast Asian economic, political, and diplomatic relations.

Research proposals submitted for consideration should be well thought-out and be as complete as possible in terms of aims and objectives, scope, schedule of work, and so on. They must also be of potentially publishable quality.

Selection of candidates is by a Selection Committee based at the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, and through an open competition by way of circulation of announcements and advertisements in newspapers and journals, as well as through nominations sought from qualified individuals and organizations.

The Institute has received several applications for this year's awards. From among these, Dr G.V.C. Naidu of the Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses, New Delhi, was selected, and he arrived at the Institute on 7 March 1989. Another candidate, from Sri Lanka, has been shortlisted and an award may be made shortly.

Distinguished Senior Fellowships

The Institute has for some time felt that there should be some arrangement under which senior statesmen and others of similar experience and standing who, say, upon relinquishing their posts, could be attached to the Institute as Distinguished Senior Fellows. In addition to perhaps writing their 'memoirs' or pursuing other investigations and projects of interest, these 'veritable reservoirs of experience and knowledge' could be valuable guides and testing grounds for younger scholars and other aspiring experts on the region.

Response to this idea was encouraging and the Institute is pleased to announce that plans for Distinguished Senior Fellowships tenable at the Institute were finalized during the year. The Institute was able to welcome Mr S. Rajaratnam, the former Senior Minister (Foreign Affairs), Prime Minister Office, to be the Institute's first Distinguished Senior Fellow with effect from 1 November 1988.

The Institute is honoured with Mr Rajaratnam's affiliation and looks forward to his contribution to the intellectual life of the Institute, and of Singapore, through his seminars and writings, including a book on Singapore, tentatively entitled "From Wanderers to Star-Makers".

Fulbright-Hays Research Grants

Among the awards available annually for Southeast Asian studies under the Fulbright-Hays Research Grants, two are tenable at the Institute. Their duration is between three and six months. 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, like the ISEAS Research Fellowships, are thus particularly suitable for candidates who are reaching the tail-end of their respective research projects and who are looking for the necessary freedom and facilities to complete the writing-up of their final papers or monographs.

The first of the awardees this year under these Grants is expected to arrive at the Institute in mid-April. He will be Dr Martin C. McGuire of the Department of Economics, University of Maryland, College Park. He will be making a study of "Interrelationships between Economic Prosperity, Economic Security, and Regional Political Security in ASEAN".

VISITING FELLOWSHIPS AND ASSOCIATESHIPS

As an adjunct to its programmes of research fellowships, the affiliation of researchers to the Institute under its scheme of Visiting Fellowships and Associateships is another means by which the life of the Institute's "community of scholars" is further enriched. Under this scheme, the Institute does not involve itself in any direct financial commitments to Visiting Fellows or Associates. However, it does provide access to its library facilities and, if available, office space on a shared basis. The visitors are encouraged to participate in the activities of the Institute, including its seminars. They are also expected to deposit in the Institute's library a copy of any research work completed during their affiliation with the Institute.

This scheme is becoming increasingly attractive to researchers, from both within and outside Southeast Asia, who are looking for a congenial base for their work, or a place where best to spend all or part of their sabbaticals. The Institute on its part welcomes such visitors and the opportunity they provide for forging closer links with scholars interested in the region. A complete list of Visiting Fellows and Associates is provided in Appendix IV.

RESEARCH

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

ASEAN and Pacific Studies

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

These projects are discussed more fully in the section on Regional Programmes that follows. Other projects and studies that should be noted are the joint ISEAS/East-West Center study on the "ASEAN-U.S. Initiative", and the projects of Mr Victor S. Gosiengfiao, Dr I. Ketut Nehen, Dr Theodore Olson, Dr Martin C. McGuire, Dr Sueo Sudo, Dr Sununta Siengthai, Ms Sara Ellen Goodman, Dr Jan Selmer, Dr Philippe Regnier, Dr Gordon P. Means, Mr Yoon Sang-Chul, Dr Gerard Sullivan, Ms Shoko Sasaki, Mr Tay Kheng Soon, and Mr Naoyuki Sakumoto.

The Institute of Southeast Asian Studies and the East-West Center of Honolulu were selected by the ASEAN and the U.S. Governments to analyse and make recommendations on the nature, costs, and benefits of a possible free-trade arrangement between ASEAN and the United States. As required, the two institutions completed their study by 31 March 1989, and subsequently handed it over to the representatives of the ASEAN and the U.S. Governments in Washington, D.C.

Their study, *ASEAN-U.S. Initiative: Assessment and Recommendations for Improved Economic Relations*, determines that trade in goods between the United States and ASEAN is strong, but that market opportunities could be increased by liberalizing trade barriers, promoting efficient production, providing greater information on export opportunities in each other's markets, and expanding participation in the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations.

It recommends that ASEAN in particular liberalize trade in services to facilitate export growth. It also suggests that liberalization and deregulation would enhance market incentives and improve efficiency.

After describing the considerable progress ASEAN countries have made in improving intellectual property rights protection, the study goes on to note that the United States continues

to be dissatisfied with ASEAN protection of pharmaceuticals and computer software. It also notes that the United States should concentrate its efforts on developing broader international standards and should continue to improve its own system of enforcing intellectual property rights.

The study highlights the importance of foreign direct investment in ASEAN, both to the United States and to ASEAN, and recommends policies that would increase U.S. investment in ASEAN, including the negotiation of a liberal investment treaty.

To facilitate this, the study recommends that the United States and ASEAN should consider negotiating an umbrella economic co-operation agreement, which would include a wide range of formal agreements relating to sector- and issue-specific issues, and ultimately an ASEAN-U.S. free-trade area agreement.

Negotiations for such a free-trade arrangement, the study notes, would be long and complex. All the same, a free-trade area pact offers the potential for improving trade and investment relations. All the researchers who participated in the study expressed the hope that the recommendations and goals advanced will be seriously considered by the governments of the countries analysed, and that the *ASEAN-U.S. Initiative* can provide a concrete building block for the eventual consideration of a broader Pacific Rim Initiative.

Mr Gosiengfiao's "ASEAN Machinery for Co-operation: Towards a New Role for the ASEAN Secretariat" draws heavily on his experience as an official directly involved in ASEAN affairs in his capacity as the Philippine representative on various ASEAN inter-governmental committees, and as Director of the Philippine Bureau of International Trade Relations. It comprises three parts, with the first making a comparative survey of the varieties of institutional arrangements found in regional co-operation groups of Europe, Latin America, and Africa; the second assessing the experience of ASEAN with its own adopted institutional arrangement, including its strengths and weaknesses; and the third moving to propose the changes necessary in the ASEAN institutional arrangement to increase the association's capacity for regional co-operation. These, in the words of the author, are put in a manner deemed "easily acceptable" and one which would not violate the national interest principle, would not cause a drain in finances, would not be offensive, and would not strike at vested interests.

In recent years trade in services has gained a great deal of attention, particularly in international negotiations on services in general. However, services are so heterogeneous and there is a multiplicity of national and international rules and agencies that regulate and control them, that there may be no general approach to international negotiation on them. Each service may need to be dealt with separately. In view of this, Dr Nehen is of the opinion that there is a need to examine each service industry individually, assess its role in national economy, and review national rules governing it in order to obtain potential areas for co-operation or negotiation. For the present Dr Nehen in his "Production and Trade in Services: The Case of the Insurance Industry in ASEAN" limits his investigation to the insurance industry in ASEAN, covering both life and non-life insurance (including fire, marine, and casualty insurance). Specifically, he wishes to examine (1) the characteristics of the insurance industry in each of the ASEAN countries, including the potential of the industry to grow, the structure, and the efficiency of the insurance market; (2) the relative efficiency of domestic versus foreign insurance companies in each ASEAN country; (3) the likely effects of the liberalization of the industry on small domestic companies, employment, and balance of payments account; and (4) possibilities for co-operation in insurance business among the ASEAN countries.

The enquiries of Dr Olson, Dr McGuire, and Dr Sudo also focus on ASEAN, but more on its security and political dimensions. For instance, pressing regime theory beyond its concern with hegemonic relations, Dr Olson in his "An Autonomous Concept of Regional Defence" seeks to define region and regime reciprocally, to distinguish (natural) internally generated regions from others, to distinguish security regions from those in economics and culture, to elevate internally generated goals from those set by external powers, and to locate institutional and ideological obstacles to doing this. The significance of his analyses along these lines, Dr Olson feels, lies in that in "a number of regions, much of defence policy, spending, training, deployment and justification is done according to models supplied from outside, commonly from rich states who *inter alia* supply expensive armaments that may serve well the strategic problems of the external power(s) but that may be less relevant to the 'local' problems of regional strategists. A nation that wishes to be more certain that its money is well spent and its efforts directed primarily towards dealing with its own central problems will wish to think through its strategic problems autonomously."

Taking a somewhat different tack from Dr Olson, Dr McGuire's "Interrelationships between Economic Prosperity, Economic Security, and Regional Political Security in ASEAN" instead explores the interdependence between security and economics in the ASEAN countries, especially with regard to "how the shifting quality of the alliance/competition between Japan and the United States affects these interdependencies". Investigations along these lines, Dr McGuire hopes, will allow him to develop models specifically adapted to the region and its interfaces between economics and security, as well as enable the introduction of methods of economic analysis and rigour to questions of national security "in a way that might not be fully appreciated in the host countries".

Dr Sudo's "The Fukuda Doctrine and ASEAN: New Dimensions in Japanese Foreign Policy" examines the evolution of Japanese foreign policy towards ASEAN in the post-Vietnam war period. Of particular interest is the so-called Fukuda Doctrine, enunciated in August 1977, and which remains a controversial issue in Japanese politics. All the same, Dr Sudo concludes, the Doctrine did usher in a new era in Japanese–Southeast Asian relations, leading to Japan playing not only an economic role but a political role as well, and to the forging of "a special relationship with ASEAN".

Both Dr Sununta and Ms Goodman are concerned with the impact of technological advances on employment, albeit with differing emphases and in differing contexts. In her "Human Resource Development in the Manufacturing and Service Industries: The Cases of Electronics and Banking in ASEAN", Dr Sununta studies, at the macro level, the labour markets of ASEAN countries, including the role of governments in technological and skills development. At the micro level, she focuses on the electronics and banking industries as illustrative and representative case-studies from the manufacturing and the service industries, respectively. In the process she assesses factors influencing the decision to invest in human resource development; human resource development strategies; and finally, factors fostering labour-management co-operation and more effective productivity.

Ms Goodman's "The Employment Effects of Computer-Based Technologies in the Office-Service Sector of Developing Countries: A Comparative Study of Banking in India, Malaysia, and Singapore" examines the quantitative and qualitative effects of computer-based technologies

upon employment within the banking sectors in India, Malaysia, and Singapore, with the following objectives: (1) to describe and analyse the diffusion of computer technologies within the banking sectors; (2) to investigate the quantitative and qualitative changes in the structure and organization of employment in banking during the period of computerization, including computerization's impact upon male and female employment and the gender division of labour; (3) to compare the patterns of diffusion and changes in employment between countries; (4) to draw out implications for office-service sector employment in these countries; and (5) to discuss policy implications for these countries and to the extent possible for other developing countries.

As the title of his study "Viking Management in Southeast Asia" reveals, Dr Selmer's interest is to document and understand Scandinavian, specifically Swedish, management or leadership style, and how this is implemented in a Southeast Asian setting. It is Dr Selmer's hope that his findings would be of use not only to Swedish firms but also others who intend to do business in the region. In a similar vein, Dr Regnier's objective in his "Small and Medium Business in the Asian NICs" is to highlight the contributions and importance of small and medium enterprises in Hong Kong, Singapore, South Korea, and Taiwan, through an examination of (1) their structure; (2) promotion and support schemes for small and medium companies; and (3) the import-export activities of the small and medium firms. Having done so, to explore the role that European firms could constructively and profitably play in optimizing the full potential of the small and medium business enterprise sector in the NICs.

In his planned paper on "Canadian Foreign Assistance Programmes in ASEAN", Dr Means will attempt to answer some of the following questions: What are the existing policies of Canadian foreign assistance agencies? How and why have policies changed in recent years? What is the impact of these programmes on the recipient countries? What is the impact on Canada? What is the decision-making process for projects? How can institutions, particularly research and educational institutions, facilitate Canadian-assisted development programmes? In what way are aid programmes co-ordinated among other donor countries to ASEAN? Besides providing a description of the Canadian foreign assistance programmes, policies, and decision-making processes, Dr Means expects to concentrate on the question of how institutions in ASEAN can respond to maximize their participation and benefits under the aid programmes. Finally he

intends to give an overall assessment of the impact and the cost-effectiveness of the Canadian foreign assistance commitment to ASEAN.

South Korea's economic ties with ASEAN have been growing steadily over the years, and Mr Yoon's "ASEAN-Korea Industrial Co-operation" is an attempt to analyse the present pattern of such co-operation, and to identify areas where co-operative efforts could be profitably expanded.

The phenomenon of immigration from Southeast Asia to places like Australia, Japan, and North America is a controversial one at both ends of the migration chain. A number of ASEAN countries, for instance, are concerned that they are losing trained and experienced people who could be well utilized to assist in the economic development of their home countries, while in Australia, Canada, and elsewhere there is public debate between adherents and opponents of Asian migration; similarly in Japan with regard to the Japanese version of Asian "guest workers". In this light both Dr Sullivan's "The Process of Immigration from Southeast Asia to Australia" and Ms Sasaki's "The Dynamics of the Movement of Southeast Asians to Japan" take on added cogency and significance. Specifically, Dr Sullivan seeks answers to the following questions: (1) What are the demographic characteristics of Southeast Asian immigrants to Australia? What is their average age, educational attainment, socio-economic status, sex, training, and occupational experience? (2) Are there significant differences between those whose applications are accepted and those rejected? (3) What are the stated reasons of these people for wishing to migrate? What are their dissatisfactions with their circumstances in the countries of origin ("push" factors)? What do they hope to achieve in Australia ("pull" factors)? (4) What resources do they take with them on departure in terms of finances, expertise, educational investment, and so forth? (5) To what extent are these resources in short supply or over supply in the country of origin and recipient country? (6) What proportion of the education of these people was obtained in the country of origin and Australia, and at what cost to the governments and individuals involved? (7) What are the characteristics (in terms of age, education, and training) of dependants who accompany the primary immigrant? (8) What personal arrangements have these immigrants made for their adjustment to Australian society? Do they have family members or friends already resident in Australia?

Ms Sasaki on her part is more concerned with the phenomenon of Southeast Asian migrant



Keeping abreast with information technology -- support staff are trained for greater efficiency using computers.

workers, especially those entering Japan illegally or overstaying and working illegally. In this respect she is interested in being able to predict the likely volume of the 'personnel traffic' from Southeast Asia to Japan, so as to be able to propose an appropriate Japanese immigration policy.

Like immigration, questions relating to 'environment' and 'quality of life' are also increasingly coming to the forefront in the wake of rising aspirations and standards of living. And Mr Sakumoto's "Legal Co-operation among ASEAN Countries with Special Reference to the Environmental Law" and Mr Tay's "The Intelligent Tropical City" are just reflections of this emerging mood and concern.

Mr Sakumoto's research plans to show that as a growing number of environmental problems are global or regional in nature, and that many states contribute to them and the negative impact affects all of them, it is essential that there be collaborative efforts at the regional level to protect the environment. Having said this, however, is there the necessary legal machinery, especially environmental laws, to effectively implement the co-operative conservation and protective measures required? If not, what changes in law were needed at both national and regional levels in the ASEAN countries?

In choosing to focus on "The Intelligent Tropical City", Mr Tay's purpose is to draw attention to the need to develop a planning and architectural agenda most suited to the requirements and attributes of the local tropical environment and the rapidly evolving local life-styles and work patterns. This, he asserts, would be especially so as the existing planning models of tropical cities are almost all exclusively based on European models. At the same time rapid expansion has stretched the city fabric beyond the limits set by their governing concepts. However, there has to be imagination and innovation in any reconceptualization of city planning, including the integration and use of the sun, rain, and weather generally as generators of city and building forms. This would apply to both the modification of existing cities as well as the building of new ones in order to optimize their potential and to avoid pitfalls. Moreover, these efforts now would have to take place in the context of an increasingly "information-technology environment". "The Intelligent Tropical City" is therefore an attempt to draw up a relevant planning and architectural agenda for the future.

Brunei Studies

Brunei Darussalam's presence and involvement in regional affairs has slowly but certainly grown over the years. This only further underlines the need to know more about Brunei and its peoples, and for them in turn to know more about their neighbours. The Institute thus was all the more pleased to welcome Dato' Paduka Haji Mohd Alimin Haji Abdul Wahab, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Defence; Maj.-Gen. Pehin Dato' Haji Mohammad bin Haji Daud, Chief of the Royal Brunei Armed Forces; Haji Yakub Bakar, Director, Finance and Procurement, Ministry of Defence; and Awang Haris Hj Abd Manan, Assistant Director, Politics and Organization, Ministry of Defence, to the Institute's Workshop on Defence and Development in Southeast Asia: Arms Procurement Policies and Their Implications held in Singapore in October 1988. Invitations were also extended to Pengiran Anak Dato' Seri Laila Jusa Puteh, Permanent Secretary II, Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the Institute's Workshop on Leadership and Security in Southeast Asia in March 1989, in Bangkok; Datin Hajjah Jusnani Haji Lawie, Director of the Economic Planning Unit, Ministry of Finance to attend the Third ASEAN Roundtable: ASEAN Co-operation in a Changing International Environment, in January 1989, in Singapore; and Datin Thu Ha Rosanah Johar of the Economic Planning Unit, Ministry of Finance, and Mr Chua Pheng Siong, Director, Economic Planning Unit, Ministry of Finance, to the various research and consultative meetings of the project on the ASEAN-U.S. Initiative during the period July 1988 to March 1989.

Datin Hajjah Jusnani also continued to be a member of the Regional Advisory Committee of the Institute's ASEAN Economic Research Unit (AERU) where her advice and assistance is deeply appreciated; likewise that of Professor Sharom Ahmat, Permanent Academic Adviser, Universiti Brunei Darussalam, who is a member of the Executive Committee of Southeast Asian Studies Program (SEASP) based at the Institute.

Brunei was again covered in the Institute's annual review, *Southeast Asian Affairs*. "Brunei Darussalam in 1988: Continuity and Tradition" is the contribution by Mr Abu Bakar Hamzah. Another discussion on Brunei was included in a shorter article by Dr K.U. Menon, "A Six-Power Defence Arrangement in Southeast Asia?", appearing in one of the Institute's journal, *Contemporary Southeast Asia*, in December 1988.

It would seem superfluous to stress that the foregoing are but beginnings, and much more

can and needs to be done. The Institute on its part is committed to this path, and would welcome co-operation and assistance.

Burmese Studies

As in the case of Brunei, scholarly interest in Burma is also steadily growing. And this too is to be welcomed and encouraged: Burma is an integral part of Southeast Asia and needs to be fully understood. This can only be done through sustained scholarship. In pursuit of this, several studies on Burma were completed, or were in progress, at the Institute during the year, including those by Dr Mya Than, Mr Naing Oo, Mr Soe Saing, Mr Cimi Suchontan, and Mr Tin Maung Maung Than.

Dr Mya Than, one of two resident Burmese research staff members of the Institute — the other being Mr Tin Maung Maung Than — was involved in a number of projects, the more important being his studies on “Growth Pattern of Burmese Agriculture: A Productivity Approach” and “Burma’s External Trade: An Optimistic Trend for ASEAN?”.

Studies on agricultural development in Burma reveal two major development periods, one during colonial times, and the other from the mid-1970s, that is, after the start of the Second Four-Year Plan. The objective of “Growth Pattern of Burmese Agriculture: A Productivity Approach” is to depict and analyse the latter phase of development, that is, the “Second Agricultural Revolution”, especially its growth pattern and causes. For this purpose, productivity analysis will be used as a measure of development since it reflects the level of economic efficiency and sheds light on trends in the output of the agricultural sector. Furthermore, classical econometric models such as correlation analysis, regression analysis, and production functions will be applied to determine the preference pattern of technologies. Finally, the study will attempt to develop the policy criteria which hopefully will pull Burmese agriculture out of its present stagnant situation. The study was completed in 1988 and published as Occasional Paper, no. 81.

The monograph-length manuscript “Burma’s External Trade: An Optimistic Trend for ASEAN?” has been completed as well and is currently being processed for possible publication. In it Dr Mya Than reviews the historical background of Burma’s external trade; Burma–Southeast

Asian trade relations; changing Burmese perspectives on external trade; and problems of and prospects for expanding ASEAN-Burma trade relations.

Dr Mya Than, together with his colleague, Dr S. Gunasekaran, was also a participant in the Institute's project on population change in Burma, the preliminary results of which have been published in the article "Population Change in Burma: A Comparison of the 1973 and 1983 Censuses" in the August 1988 issue of *SOJOURN: Social Issues in Southeast Asia*, one of the Institute's journals.

Mr Naing Oo is a student of urban Burma, especially that of the urbanization process and problems of the urban poor. This is reflected in his two ongoing studies at the Institute, namely, "Urbanization and Economic Development in Burma" and "The Urban Poor: The Case of Rangoon". In "Urbanization and Economic Development in Burma", he traces the level and trend of urbanization, examines causes of urbanization, estimates the relative contributions of the various components of urban growth, and reviews factors affecting the level of urbanization.

Burma is no exception to the serious problem of urban poverty affecting many of the Third World countries. Indeed, if anything, this problem is assumed to be even more acute in Burma, in view of the country's emphasis on eradicating rural poverty. Yet there is a serious dearth of information, and little or no research, relating to the urban poor. In this light Mr Naing Oo's "The Urban Poor: The Case of Rangoon" is of added utility. In it he attempts to assess and gain some measure of the basic characteristics of the urban poor, especially their socio-economic status.

Mr Soe Saing in his survey of "The United Nations Technical Aid to Burma" plans to bring out the salient features of the modalities of operations of the major U.N. agencies operating in Burma; the impact of their technical co-operation activities on the recipient country; the counterpart activities of the Burmese government focal department; and a least developed country (Burma) and its aid needs. Mr Soe Saing posits that as Burma has now been designated as a least developed country and as such will be eligible for more aid from country and multilateral donors as well as U.N. agencies, the subject of technical co-operation will therefore assume a greater role in the future economic relations of Burma.

Mr Cimi's paper on "Burma after the 18 September Coup" examines the aftermath of the student and popular revolt against the Ne Win government of the Burma Socialist Programme

Party in terms of the leadership change and the prospects for a restructuring of the Burmese political system. It postulates that the Saw Maung government may have already learnt its lesson by realizing the role that the country's economic ills played in bringing about the popular revolt of 1988. In this light, therefore, Mr Cimi expects that measures will eventually have to be taken to open up the economy, particularly the development of natural resources-based industries, thus pre-empting further internal dissent and restiveness.

Mr Tin Maung Maung Than's research interest is in the linkages between economic development and questions of security and stability in Burma. Both of his completed papers on "The Individual and the State in Burma's Development" and "Burma's National Security and Defence Posture" incorporate these elements.

"The Individual and the State in Burma's Development" takes off from Dr Robert Taylor's book, *The State in Burma*. In it Dr Taylor explains that his approach is to consider the "interaction of the official state and non-official institutions", and goes on to argue that the "evidence suggests that in this relationship, most of the time it is the state which is expected to be — and which is — the determining partner in such relationships". In Mr Tin Maung Maung Than's view, Dr Taylor's portrayal of the Burmese state's development, throughout nearly four centuries of Burmese history culminating in the revolutionary phase of its reassertion in the post-coup era, seems to completely ignore if not dismiss the potential and actual role of the individual in the civil society, and who in the words of another author "contributes consciously or otherwise to aggregate the reef which drew upon itself the ship of state". Accordingly, in relating the individual's role *vis-à-vis* the state in the political and economic development of independent Burma, Mr Tin Maung Maung Than in his "The Individual and the State in Burma's Development" attempts to avoid such polarities by utilizing an approach which examines the political structures and economic policies of the state in the light of the responses and the reactions of the polity.

"Burma's National Security and Defence Posture" examines challenges to Burma's security posed by armed separatist and communist insurgencies since independence in 1948. This is done in relation to the responses and initiatives taken by the *tatmadaw* (Burmese armed forces). It seems that threat perceptions in the context of such challenges and Burma's strict neutrality in international relations, together with budgetary constraints, have shaped the national defence

posture. This is reflected in the objectives, means, and resources of the *tatmadaw*, which is overwhelmingly oriented towards internal security concerns.

The Institute also took the initiative in holding a panel discussion on “Burma Today” on 5 November 1988 as well as to welcome four Burmese visitors to the Institute during the year. They were: Dr Nyi Nyi, former Minister of Education, Burma, and currently Director, Unicef, USA; Professor Hla Pe, Professor Emeritus, School of Oriental and African Studies, London; Mr Tin Maung Oo, Senior Education Specialist, Asian Development Bank, Manila; and Mr U Thet Tun, former Burmese Ambassador to France and retired Director, Unesco, Paris.

Indonesian Studies

In addition to a monograph, two Occasional Papers, and several articles appearing in the Institute’s three journals, Indonesia was the subject of no less than sixteen studies including those of Mr Irwan Abdullah, Dr Ahmat Adam, Ms Inge Bolin, Captain Bryan Evans III, Mr Rodolfo A. Giambelli, Mr Jon Halldorsson, Dr Reuven Kahane, Mr Maxwell R. Lane, Dr Douglas Miles, Mr Mundardjito, Dr Yngve Myrman, Mr Hari Poerwanto, Ms Simone Prodolliet, Dr Tilman Schiel, Mr Vasta Choesin, and Mr Jeffrey A. Winters.

Mr Irwan Abdullah’s “The Small-Scale Trades of Jatinom, Central Java” is an intensive study of traders in a small Javanese town, particularly their socio-economic characteristics and types of trade. It also analyses how small-scale traders organize themselves, their trading businesses, their methods, and networks as well as the socio-economic and cultural conditions underlying the emergence of these various types of traders.

Dr Ahmat Adam’s project on “Bibliography of the Vernacular Newspapers and Periodicals in Indonesia (1900–27)” aims to prepare an inventory of titles of Indonesian newspapers and periodicals which were published in the vernacular, in the former Dutch East Indies, between 1900 and 1927. Its main purpose is to look into the growth and development of the vernacular press during the first quarter of this century. The period chosen marked the beginning and rise of Indonesian nationalism which culminated in the birth of radicalism in Indonesia. It is the contention of Dr Ahmad that the development of the Indonesian press was very much intertwined

with the rise of nationalism. Even the titles of the newspapers took on a more inflammatory tone during the height of radical nationalism in the twenties. With the exception of a few (mostly non-indigenous Indonesians), all the editors and journalists involved in the founding of periodicals were either leaders or cadres of political organizations, labour unions, ethnic associations, and other quasi-political bodies. This bibliographical catalogue will therefore also include, wherever possible, the names of the editors, publishers, and the locations of surviving holdings of the periodicals.

Ms Bolin's enquiries into "Autonomy in the Successful Management of Irrigation in Indonesia" hopes (1) to identify the relationship between local group autonomy and successful irrigation management; and (2) to determine to what degree and relative to which irrigation-related activity is autonomy concentrated: at the local level within the village organization, at the local level within water-user groups and separate from the village organization, and at higher (district, regional, or national) levels of decision-making. She will then define those levels of autonomy which strengthen existing irrigation groups and facilitate the formation and persistence of new groups. The significance of her research lies in its potential in finding ways of improving the quality of life in peasant communities through the development of irrigation agriculture without disrupting successful pre-existing social structures, or causing dependency on outside agencies, as well as in providing further insights into a theory of small-scale irrigation, especially with regard to the relationship between local group autonomy and successful irrigation management.

Recent events in Southeast Asia have led Captain Evans to conclude that Indonesia is intentionally, or unintentionally, moving to the forefront of ASEAN. While other members have assumed a leadership role in the past, it has generally been in areas of their national interest and therefore temporary. Indonesia's recent visibility contradicts this past practice and suggests that the country is looking for a more prominent and permanent role in ASEAN. This becomes an even more important issue when other external influences are taken into account, such as the continuing uncertainty of the U.S. bases in the Philippines and therefore of U.S. military presence in the area; the U.S. *rapprochement* with China and the Soviet influence and the activity of its client-state, Vietnam. All these events taken together point to an increasing military role for ASEAN, which could catapult Indonesia to the forefront of the association. It becomes

very important then to assess the perceptions and attitudes of the other ASEAN members as this phenomenon will have a major impact on the structure of the association and its future role in world affairs. Accordingly, Captain Evans proposes in his "ASEAN and Regional Security: Indonesia's Emerging Leadership Role" to examine (1) ASEAN's role as a regional security force, both in terms of military and political strength, ability, and desire; (2) the major internal and external issues that at present have, and in the future will continue to have an impact on regional security and stability; (3) Indonesia's apparent emergence as the *de facto* leader of ASEAN and the other ASEAN members' perceptions of this role and their reactions to it; and (4) the possible impact this role will have on the ASEAN structure.

The objectives of Mr Giambelli's "Off Bali: Rituals of Death and Life in the Island of Nusa Penida" are to develop a general ethnographic and anthropological analysis of some aspects of the rituals and social organization of Nusa Penida, a little island that lies between Bali and Lombok. Very little is known and has been documented about Nusa Penida itself, which for both historical and administrative reasons has always been considered a part of Bali. However, the social structure of the island's villages though modelled on Bali differ in some important respects. This study therefore assumes added interest in that it promises to reveal significant insights into an area still very little known, and add to the knowledge on the Hindu-Balinese cultural and socio-religious attributes. Furthermore, it might reveal the presence of some archaic Balinese cultural traits coexisting with even older customs pertaining in the wider Malayo-Polynesian world, as they have been preserved in Nusa Penida in spite of Balinese cultural penetration. If confirmed, this would provide scholars with a *trait d'union* between Bali and the rest of the eastern Indonesian archipelago making Nusa Penida an important bridge over the gulf that separates Balinese cultural life from the rest of Nusa Tenggara.

Mr Halldorsson's research on "The State and Ideology in Indonesia" is on certain structures that may dictate the shape of democratic developments in Indonesia. Specifically it will attempt to analyse the ideology of Pancasila within a framework of an analysis of the Indonesian state. This would be done in order to identify the structures of the state and the structures of the ideology as these relate to three elements: (1) cultural realities as expressed through more than four decades of debate on Pancasila itself and revealed through extensive research into

Indonesian or Javanese culture; (2) political realities as expressed on the one hand through the cleavages that have threatened national integration since independence — namely political Islam, regionalism, and communism — and on the other hand through the power realities of the New Order state; and (3) expressed aspirations for democratic developments in Indonesia, and particularly the attempts at formulating an “indigenous” concept and theory of democracy. It is the expectation of Mr Halldorsson that analysis along these lines will add to the understanding of certain elements and processes within the larger general problem that is central to many societies of the area, namely the interplay between culture, political interests, and the impetus for modernization.

Dr Kahane’s “Indonesian Higher Education and Its Impact on Élite Formation Processes: A Comparison with India” forms part of his planned book on Indian universities in a comparative perspective. In keeping with this, Dr Kahane’s primary concern is to discern in what direction the development of Indonesian higher education has gone since the 1920s, and to what extent this direction and development explains the nature of the Indonesian society and its political structure.

Mr Lane’s research for the moment is centred on “Urban Work-Force Politics in Indonesia” and “Evolution of the Indonesian State”. The key objective of the first is to prepare a history of industrial relations and labour affairs during the crucial period following 1978. It was during this period that industrial relations and labour movement politics re-emerged in Indonesia. Key questions will be: Why did this movement emerge then? Why did it take the specific form it did? What lies behind the formulation of new industrial relations policies at government level? What impact did these developments have on general political discourse?

With regard to “Evolution of the Indonesian State” the task would be to begin the process of analysing the social forces at work in modern Indonesian history that produced the current Indonesian state. This will also involve reviewing the extensive literature on this question which has produced a wide range of labels for the contemporary Indonesian state, including: the Beamtenstaat, the political bureaucratic state, the military bureaucratic state, the authoritarian patrimonial state, the repressive developmentalist state, the integralist developmentalist state, the state-qua-state, and so on.

Once completed, these works on urban work-force and state evolution will be integrated into a broader study entitled: "Indonesia in the 1980s: Politics, Culture, and Social Change". This should be of particular interest to Indonesianists as, according to Mr Lane, "there has been no work at all done so far to integrate social and political developments in relation to the broader social sectors in Indonesia (for example, labour, culture, the press) with theories of the state. State theories have hitherto been discussed only in relation to either (1) business politics, (2) internal military politics, or (3) Islamic affairs."

The monograph-length study on "Aesthetics in Combat: Re-Thinking the Politics of Theatrical Arts in Contemporary Indonesia" by Dr Miles comprises four parts. Part I considers *wayang kulit* (shadow puppetry) by reference to Islam in modern Javanese history. It questions the entrenched conventional wisdom that Javanese political ideas are permanently in the grip of the traditional conceptions which this genre of classical theatre aesthetically exalts; and instead argues to the contrary that they have become components of a highly partisan ideology which aristocrats of the island have promoted in defending their interests against militant opposition from other sectors of the population. Part II describes an explosion of national political conflicts in the theatres and movie studios of Jakarta between 1974 and 1980. Part III, which opens with Rendra's *Song of Bali*, describes tensions between national and regional interests in Indonesia at a celebration of the Republic's Independence Anniversary in the north Balinese town of Singaraja during the late seventies. Part IV concerns regionalism on another thespian front of Indonesian politics by shifting attention to New Guinea where the western half of the island became the Indonesian province of Irian Jaya in 1963 after a decade of diplomatic and military conflict culminated in the termination of Dutch colonial rule over the territory. One of the earliest initiatives of the Republican administration was to establish the University of Cendrawasih in the provincial capital, Jayapura. During the seventies this campus became the birthplace of *Mambesak*, which by 1984 had attracted more international interest than any other troupe of folk singers and dancers had ever received in Indonesia. The group's lead singer and director was the now deceased Arnold Ap whom Dr Miles seeks to locate on a political spectrum which extends from Java's contemporary *priyayi* at one extreme to West Papuan nationalists at the other. And between the extremes of this continuum, he locates the political dissidents of Indonesian

theatrical arts: the Muslim *dangdut* singers of Part I, Rendra's *Theater Bengkel* of Part II, and the Balinese tableau performers of Part III. But he emphasizes that as dissidents all are committed to what they proclaim to be Indonesian interests.

Dr Myrman's project on "Local Government and Development in South Sulawesi" seeks answers to the following questions: What are the prospects for local government in Indonesia? What is the basic potential for implementing decentralization and what are the limitations? How are the governmental decisions designed and how are they transferred to the regional and local levels to be carried out? How much room is there for regional and local discretion? These answers, Dr Myrman thinks, are expected not only to lead to a better understanding of local government in Indonesia, but also to contribute to possible discussions on and prospects for implementing decentralization.

The study by Mr Hari Poerwanto on "The Problems of Assimilation of the Indonesian Chinese in Singkawang, West Kalimantan" examines the factors in the maintenance of Chinese ethnic identity in Singkawang, West Kalimantan, in relation to policies for national integration and development in Indonesia and the national ideology of Pancasila. It also looks at the problems of socio-cultural assimilation faced by the Chinese community *vis-à-vis* the larger, dominant Malay and Dyak communities in Singkawang, including the associated and critical social and cultural issues in the maintenance of ethnic identity and ethnic adaptation in the larger context of national development in a modernizing Indonesia.

Mr Mundardjito is a trained archaeologist at Universitas Indonesia. His "Ancient Settlement Patterns in Central Java" attempts to outline the land-use and settlement patterns pertaining in the Yogyakarta area of Central Java during the eighth to the tenth centuries AD. To assist him to do so is a rich horde of data collected through field-work spanning some three years and covering "hundreds of archaeological sites".

Using life histories, oral history, and written sources, Ms Prodoliet in her research on "The Social History of a Market Town in the Highlands of South Sumatra" attempts to sketch out the socio-economic setting of a market town with a multiethnic population. Special attention is paid to the division of labour by gender and ethnic groups during the last hundred years.

Dr Schiel has for a number of years been investigating the question of how "traditional" really

is the traditional Javanese society. Whenever attempts have been made to historically reconstruct societal developments, the same problem has kept reappearing: much of the work done in this field is either marred by Euro-centric thought patterns or exhibits a particular slant as a consequence of analytical procedures which were developed in a European context. The Sociology of Development Research Centre (SDRC) in Bielefeld, wishing to avoid this impasse, arrived at the "strategic groups" concept. Dr Schiel draws on this as well as on recent writings in social history, sociology, and cultural anthropology. This approach, Dr Schiel hopes, will lead to the establishment of an outline of the dynamics of social development in the "longue duree", and to "traditional" society being delineated as "invented tradition". Dr Schiel also expects his research to show that the "traditional" sector is as modern as the "modern" sector within the Indonesian "dual economy". If indeed proved to be so, then the standard modernization strategies would have to be judged to be resting on doubtful assumptions; and consequently the obstacles to modernization would have to be assessed in a different light.

Mr Vasta Choesin's "The Indonesian Vice-Presidency: A Mechanism for Leadership Succession" is set in the context of the current debate in Indonesia on "the question of leadership succession". In it the position of the Vice-President as "the constitutionally legal successor to the President in the event that the President is unable to complete his full term" is examined. The conclusion reached is that the Vice-President will inevitably play a major role in leadership succession. And as the growing concern over succession builds up, more attention will be focused on the Vice-Presidency, which in any case is "being increasingly seen as a key mechanism for succession". Having said this, however, Mr Vasta cautions that "whether or not the Vice-Presidency has developed into a solid and reliable mechanism for succession" is another question.

Mr Winters' "State and Property: The Impact of Oil on Macro-Policy in Indonesia" hopes to explore the ways in which the sudden rise and fall of oil prices in Indonesia affected the autonomy of the state, particularly in policy areas of greatest interest to current and potential investors of capital.

Indonesians were also well represented as active participants in the Institute's various committees, seminars, and conferences. Among them were: Mr Kusnaka Adimihardja, Dra Attashendartini

Habsjah, Professor Harsja W. Bachtiar, Ms Maria da Cunha, Mr Bahauddin Darus, Dr Djisman Si-
mandjuntak, Mr Firman Djunasien, Dr Dorodjatun Kuntjoro-Jakti, Ambassador Lt.-Gen. A. Hasnan
Habib, Drs L. Hutadjulu, Dr Koentjaraningrat, Professor Dr Mochtar Kusuma-Atmadja, Dr Anwar
Nasution, Dr Mari Pangestu, Ambassador Lt.-Gen. Rais Abin, Professor Dr Ir Mohammad Sadli,
Dr J. Soedjati Djiwandono, Dr Suhadi Mangkusuwondo, Mr Suprpto Ranuatmodjo, Dr Charles
Surjadi, Dr Taufik Abdullah, Dr Jusuf Wanandi, and Mr Rachmat Witoelar.

Kampuchean Studies

The continuing trauma and uncertainties of the situation in Kampuchea or Cambodia, coupled with problems of accessibility, not only inhibit current scholarly work on Kampuchea, but the development of future Kampuchean specialists as well. Needless to say, this has tragic, longer-term implications, and therefore raises the whole question of the need for a deeper understanding of things Kampuchean to even higher and more urgent levels. In the mean time the Institute continues to keep its scholarly window on Kampuchea open, and as in the past included Kampuchea in its coverage of regional events in its annual review *Southeast Asian Affairs 1989*. It also supported research on Kampuchea by Ms Sumita Sen-Gupta of the Dominican College of San Rafael, California. The article in *Southeast Asian Affairs 1989*, "Kampuchea: The Search for a Political Solution Gathers Momentum" is by Mr Friedemann Bartu, and Ms Sen-Gupta's project is on "A Political Overview of ASEAN and Its Role in the Conflict in Kampuchea". It seeks to examine the conflict in Kampuchea from the ASEAN perspective, as well as to understand what Ms Sen-Gupta terms "the factors fuelling the conflict".

Laotian Studies

Laos, like Kampuchea, is another problematic area for Southeast Asian scholarship, though perhaps less troubling than Kampuchea. Nevertheless, there is still a long way to go before studies on Laos can be brought to the same level as those for the other countries of the region. Here the Institute, as in the case of the other Southeast Asian countries, is willing to work with

all interested in furthering knowledge on Laos. Towards this end, the Institute looks forward to welcoming its second Laotian fellow, the first being Dr Chou Norindr, who upon completion of his fellowship in September 1986 returned to Paris.

The current Laotian fellow is Dr Ngaosyvathn Pheuiphanh. Presently studying and travelling in the United States and France, Dr Ngaosyvathn is a French-educated historian by training. Whilst at the Institute he plans to work on a book on "Thai-Laos Relations in a Changing World".

Laos was the subject of another article in the Institute's *Southeast Asian Affairs 1989*. This contribution, "Economic Reforms and Structural Change in Laos", was by Dr W. Worner. There was also the publication of Dr Grant Evan's *Agrarian Change in Communist Laos* in the Occasional Papers series of the Institute, and the ongoing research project of Dr Ng Shui Meng on "The Vietnamese Community in Laos". This should result in a monograph for possible publication by the Institute in 1990.

Malaysian Studies

The studies of both Dr Wan Hashim, on transformation of the Malaysian peasant society, and Mr Sankaran Ramanathan and Mr Mohd Hamdan Adnan, on the 1986 Malaysian general election, were published during the year as *Peasants under Peripheral Capitalism*, and *Malaysia's 1986 General Election: The Urban-Rural Dichotomy*.

Dr Mohd Ismail Ahmad also completed his manuscript on "Foreign Manufacturing Investments in Resource-Based Industries: Comparisons between Malaysia and Thailand". In it Dr Ismail provides background details of the Malaysian and Thai economies, examines the salient features of the resource-based industries and their current status in the two countries, and goes on to assess the place and potential of resource-based industries in the overall industrialization plans of Malaysia and Thailand.

Other studies in progress include those of Mr Chamil Wariya, Dr Stephen Chee Hong Chye, Mr John Josiah Coe, Mr Safie bin Ibrahim, Mr Masato Ikuta, Ms Shanti Nair, Dr Diana Wong, and Dr Toh Kin Woon.

Mr Chamil Wariya is a journalist with the Malaysian paper *Utusan Melayu*. In his study “Leadership Change and Security in Malaysia: The UMNO Experience”, he looks at Malaysian ruling élites’ perceptions and definition of threat, both external and internal; “national security” as the “major concern” of the Prime Minister; the management of security issues, and the associated instruments and mechanisms; links between the professional security organizations and the leadership; and Dr Mahathir’s style and approach to the management of security issues.

Dr Chee’s research on “Leadership, Ethnicity, and Security” starts off by noting that in plural societies emerging from colonialism, nation-building is a stressful process because it is usually accompanied by collective competition for ethnic status and values, particularly by attempts to restructure the social, economic, and political hierarchies to make them more congruent with the expectations of the dominant ethnic group. The situation becomes complicated where the cultural segments are almost evenly balanced demographically and where the economically disadvantaged segment claims special ethnic rights of political primogeniture, as it were, on the basis of indigeneity. This is the paradigmatic case of Malaysia. In such a situation, political security of the emerging ‘nation-state’ is problematic because “security” is ethnically defined in terms of the alignment and congruence of “statist” values with ethno-communal values. While constitution-making provided the political format for inter-ethnic state-building, leadership has been the active ingredient (in both its positive and negative dimensions), the nexus, for the resolution of inter-ethnic insecurities. How successful has leadership (and particular leaders) been in overcoming ethnic insecurities? What characteristics and styles of leadership are, normatively, conducive to inter-ethnic security? What leadership mechanisms (formulas, institutions, and so forth) appear to be more integrative? Leadership is both situation-determining and situation-determined. What in the ethnic situation in the Malaysian case has circumscribed the efficacy and effectiveness of political leadership? These initial questions provide Dr Chee a starting point for a discussion of the interplay between leadership and ethnicity and the effects on political security in the Malaysian context.

Mr Coe’s “Ideology and Leadership of the Malayan Communist Party” is an analysis of the leadership of the Malayan Communist Party, and which he hopes, will culminate in a biography

of Chin Peng. The research will comprise examination of both primary and oral sources, and involve extensive use of library and archival facilities in both Singapore and Malaysia, as well as interviews.

The focus of Dr Safie bin Ibrahim's research on "Muslim Religious Thought in Malaya, 1930-40" is mainly Muslim ideas in pre-war Malaya and Singapore and the factors responsible for the emergence of those ideas. All these intellectual activities, he stresses, are not an isolated phenomenon. "They are part of a long historical process, but the pre-war period is a turning point in which Muslims looked at their religion in relation to changing environment." It will be significant therefore to understand why and what those Muslims thought in that period. Accordingly, he intends to identify these, and for this purpose organize his work around the following clusters: historical background, legal thought, theological thought, political thought, social thought, and economic thought.

In his study of the "Relationships between Retail Locations and Consumer Behaviour in the Kuala Lumpur Metropolitan Region", Mr Masato Ikuta plans to consider the relationships between retail locations and the changes of consumer behaviour in the Kuala Lumpur Metropolitan Region (KLMR), which is developing much more rapidly in comparison with other metropolitan centres of the developing world. His findings, Mr Ikuta feels, will be of practical use to planners and others concerned with the need for controlled development of metropolitan areas and the attendant political implications.

The basic premiss of Ms Shanti Nair's "Religious Identity in Foreign Policy: The Domestic Relevance of Islam in Malaysia's Foreign Policy" is that in developing polities such as Malaysia, the interface between the arenas of domestic politics and foreign politics is very similar, in fact, unavoidable. The fact that Malaysia and the ruling party there have chosen to increasingly project a religious identity for the country in the field of its international relations is in fact a reflection of the country's internal problems and the means by which the ruling party has assessed the management of such problems. Malaysia's Islamic identity is therefore a reflection of the struggle for power and intra-communal unity in Malaysia. Because religion is so closely linked to ethnicity in Malaysia and because domestic politics continues to run along ethnic lines, a religious identity for Malaysia in the field of foreign affairs must hold a strong link to the context

of internal politics in Malaysia. Ms Nair concludes that it is therefore desirable to analyse this link more clearly and to understand its theoretical implications for new states or societies, particularly poly-ethnic ones, in international relations.

Dr Diana Wong's work on "The Semantics of Migration: A Case-Study of Malaysia" compiles and compares the language of discourse on the movement of population into the country in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, with a view to understanding how migrational processes were conceived of by the communities involved themselves. In the same vein, she also intends to examine the language deployed to cope with the current new round of migrational influx into the country (Indochinese, Filipinos, and Indonesians), in the totally different context of today of a territorially inviolate nation-state.

Following up his earlier work, part of which was published as an article "Privatization in Malaysia: Restructuring or Efficiency?" in the *ASEAN Economic Bulletin* in March 1989, Dr Toh Kin Woon is presently engaged in finalizing a paper on "The Liberalization and Privatization of Telecommunications: The Malaysian Experience". In it he describes the process and proposed mode of privatization of telecommunications in Malaysia; the problems encountered; the regulatory mode adopted to control both quality and prices of telecommunication services; the liberalization of telecommunications; and finally some of the policy issues involved.

Malaysians were well represented among the Research and Visiting Fellows and Visiting Associates at the Institute during the year. They included Dr Ahmat Adam, Mr Adnan bin Hj Mohd Nawang, Dr Stephen Chee Hong Chye, Dr Hood Salleh, Mr James V. Jesudson, Ms Lai Ah Eng, Dr Mohd Ismail Ahmad, Dr Safie bin Ibrahim, Dr Shamsul Amri Baharuddin, Dr Toh Kin Woon, Ungku Maimunah Mohd Tahir, Dr Wan Kadir, Dr Diana Wong, Dr Yao Souchou, Dr Mohd Yusoff Ismail, and Mr Zakaria Ahmad.

Malaysians were also active participants in the Institute's various workshops, seminars, and committee meetings. Among them were H.E. Dato Abdullah Zawawi bin Haji Mohamed, Datuk Haji Amir bin Haji Yaacob, Dr Anuwar Ali, Professor Mohamed Ariff, Dr Assanal Mohd Mydin, Dr Ataul Huq, Dr Chua Yee Yen, Puan Faridah Shahadan, Dr Gan Chong Ying, Mr Haron Siraj, Tuan Hj Hassan bin Hj Ali, Dr Hood Salleh, Ms Husniarti Tamin, Dr Mohd Ismail Salleh, Dr Jamilah Ariffin, Dr Khairuddin Yusoff, Dr Lai Yew Wah, Dr Low Kwai Sim, Dato Mohamed

Sopiee, Dr Mohd Yusoff Ismail, Dr Mohd Hafilah Piei, Mr Mohd Haniff Abdul Aziz, Dr Mehrun Siraj, Dr Munir Majid, Maj.-Gen. Datuk Mustaffa bin Awang, Dr Noordin Sopiee, Puan Nor Aini Haji Idris, Mr Ong Tin Kim, Mr Rugunathan s/o Arulanandam, Dr Salleh Ismail, Dr Shamsul Amri Baharuddin, Ms Suhaini Aznam, Dr Syed Othman Alhabshi, Dr Syed Waseem Ahmad, Dr Tan Siew Ee, Dr R. Thillainathan, Royal Professor Emeritus Ungku A. Aziz, Dr Wan Kadir bin Che Man, Dr Wong Mee Lian, Ms Wong Yut Lin, Dr Zainal Aznam Yusof, and Dr Zainuddin Saleh.

Dr Zakaria Haji Ahmad of Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia was moreover the guest editor of the special focus issue of the journal *Contemporary Southeast Asia* on "ASEAN in the 1990s: From Adolescence to Adulthood".

Philippine Studies

Ms Carmencita Aguilar's project on "The Élités of Chinese Descent and Their Role in the Development of Western Visayas" plans (1) to identify the Filipino élites of Chinese descent and distinguish their roles as Filipinos as distinct from the Chinese descendants who retained their identification with the Chinese community in the Philippines; (2) to identify the distinct contributions of these élites in terms of economic and commercial as well as cultural and intellectual development of the Western Visayas region (Iloilo, Capiz, Antique, and Negros Occidental); and (3) to define their political and leadership roles in the region at various stages of political development in Western Visayas, as well as to identify who these élites are today and the roles that they have performed in Philippine national development. Analyses along these lines, Ms Aguilar hopes, will contribute to the study of the Chinese community as an ethnic group in the Philippines. More importantly it would identify many Filipino élites in the Western Visayas as descendants of the Chinese. (While these Chinese descendants emerged as Filipinos later because of resultant intermarriages, their racial, cultural, and social origins had been dominantly Chinese. Perhaps it was also the vestiges of the Chinese traits and character in these Filipinos that propelled them to achieve much that contributed to the development of the Western Visayas provinces in later days.) The study will also be important in the sense that it hopes to identify the economic, social, cultural, and political achievements in the Western Visayas of both Chinese

ancestors and descendants as they moved through time. Many of them also played important roles in the national development of the country as a whole.

Ms Thelma L. Beltran states that "like its Southeast Asian neighbours, the Philippines occupies a strategic place in the geopolitical confrontations of the superpowers in Asia and the Pacific, particularly that of the United States and the Soviet Union. It is virtually at the middle of the 'collision' and this makes it difficult for the country to disengage itself from the developments in the region, present or future. There is no doubt that Philippine internal security is largely dependent upon the range, limit, and direction of U.S.-USSR power relations in the region." Accordingly, the objectives of her study "Regional Security in the Context of R.P.-U.S.-USSR Relations" are threefold: (1) to trace the development of R.P.-U.S.-USSR relations; (2) to analyse these relations in the context of current national security options; and (3) to examine the implications of this relationship for regional security and policy direction.

Dr Teofilo Daquila's "Monetary and Fiscal Policies in the Philippines" has three objectives. First, it aims at assessing comparatively the economic performance between the Philippines and the other ASEAN countries. The question asked is: Why is the Philippines' economic performance relatively poorer than that of the other ASEAN countries, particularly Thailand? Enquiry along these lines will include an analysis of the growth and patterns of some key economic indicators, for example, real GDP, external debt, terms of trade, and balance of payments. Secondly, it evaluates the monetary and fiscal policies of the Philippines. What policy mix, for instance, was adopted by the Philippines given the external shocks? Was it consistent with the theoretical policy prescription or that of the IMF? Thirdly, it analyses the impact of monetary and fiscal policies on the real exchange rate, the current account, employment, and output. This is to be done in the context of the two-sector model: tradables and non-tradables.

The research of Ms Zinnia Godinez "On the General Direction of and Approach to Privatization of Public Utilities in the Philippines" plots, as the title suggests, the general direction and approach used in the privatization of state-owned enterprises (SOEs) operating as public utilities in the Philippines, with particular reference to the Manila Electric Company (MERALCO), the Manila Gas Corporation, and the Metro Manila Transit Corporation (MMTC). As a background to this Ms Godinez observes that much discussion and heated debate has centred on the



Some of the large journal collection on display in the Library.

progress of the privatization programme in the Philippines since its formal launching in December 1986. Since the large number of SOEs, as well as non-performing assets (NPAs) turned over by the two biggest government financial institutions (that is, the Development Bank of the Philippines and the Philippine National Bank), was revealed to the general public almost immediately after the assumption of the Aquino administration, the fate of the SOEs has been in the balance. This is even more so after some studies have shown that government assistance to SOEs over recent years has eaten up roughly a quarter of the national budget, and had in fact reached 26.2 per cent of the budget in 1986.

The two agencies designated to handle the Privatization Programme are the Committee on Privatization (COP) and the Asset Privatization Trust (APT). There are twelve disposition entities which have been tapped to assist in the privatization of the SOEs. By the end of December 1988, about twenty-three SOEs out of the total of 296 had been privatized (sixteen fully and seven partially). On the other hand, the APT, which handles the (re-)privatization of the NPAs and a few SOEs, has been able to dispose of 147 accounts (102 fully, 45 partially) out of 399 accounts.

Professor Otto D. van den Muijzenberg has been working on "The Green and Blue Revolutions: Effects of Technological and Politico-Administrative Changes on Central Luzon Village Society (1968-88)". The project is devoted to an analysis of the long- and short-term phenomena of socio-economic differentiation, the increasing relevance of network contacts of villagers with actors and institutions outside the village, and the urbanization and embourgeoisement of lifestyle in the past twenty years.

The research interest of Ms Cristina Rodriguez lies in foreign government labour policies and the employment conditions of contract labour migrants, particularly Filipina domestic helpers. Her work on "Labour Migration Policies as They Affect Filipina Domestic Workers in Singapore" quite naturally flows from this interest, and will examine the following: (1) What are the policies and procedures being implemented by the Philippine and Singaporean Governments in the deployment and hiring of Filipina domestic workers in Singapore? (2) How are the domestic helpers affected, both positively and negatively, by the manner these policies and regulations are implemented? (3) What policy recommendations can be made to the Philippine Government

as the sending country and the Singaporean Government as the receiving country that will serve the interests of both the domestic workers and their employers?

The objectives of Mr Roy Cruz Rosas' "Current Trends in Investment and Trade Relations between Singapore and the Philippines" are fairly straightforward. It aims (1) to identify the main reasons investors in and from Singapore are wary of investing in the Philippines; and (2) to formulate policy recommendations as to how the Philippines could address these problems.

The manuscript of Ms Suriani Suratman's study on "'Weaving' a Development Strategy — Cottage Industries in the Philippines" has been completed. It is concerned with how national policies on the promotion of cottage industries, in particular handicraft industries, are translated on the ground. Central to Ms Suriani's investigations is an examination of the role of agencies such as the National Cottage Industry Development Authority (NACIDA), the oldest government agency given the task of overseeing the development of the country's cottage, small, and medium industries, and the response on the part of those involved in such industries.

The Institute's workshops, seminars, and fellowship programmes also attracted a number of participants from the Philippines. Among them were Dr Carmen Abubakar, Dr Jose V. Abueva, Dr Carolina G. Hernandez, Professor Wilfredo F. Arce, Mr Antonio I. Basilio, Mr Tong Buencamino, Brig.-Gen. Arturo Castro, Dr Thelma Corcega, Dr Antonio de Jesus, Mr Edgardo del Fonso, Dr Enrique Esteban, Ms Maria Zinnia F. Godinez, Dr Carolina G. Hernandez, H.E. Mr Juanito P. Jarasa, Atty Julius Herrera, Dr Cesar Hidalgo, Mrs Elena Chiong Javier, Mr Fermin A. La Rosa, Ms Ma Theresa P. Lazaro, Dr Victor A. Lim, Mr Antonio Ramon Lopez, Ms Bella Lucas, Dr Rosario Manasan, Dr Diosdado M. Macapagal, Brig.-Gen. Florencio F. Magsino (Retd.), Dr Erlinda M. Medalla, Professor Natalia Morales, Dr Francisco Nemenzo, Captain Eduardo Oban, Jr., Dr Honorato Paloma, Mr Guillermo M. Pesigan, Ms Elaine Quintos, Dr Pilar Ramos-Jimenez, Dr Carmencita Salvos-Loyola, Dr Sonia Sarcia, Dr Edita A. Tan, and Dr Bernardo M. Villegas.

Dr Florian A. Albuero, Professor of Economics, University of the Philippines, and Deputy Minister and Deputy Director-General, National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), and Dr Jose V. Abueva, President, University of the Philippines, continued to be members of the Institute's AERU Advisory Committee and of the Regional Advisory Committee respectively.

Singapore Studies

Dr Wilhelm Burklin's "Institutions of Political Control of the Economy: The Case of Singapore" starts from the assumption that Singapore is one of the success stories of Asia. Underlying this success has been the active role of government and the institutions and regulating machinery put in place by government to guide economic development. It follows therefore that the central question it is concerned with is: What is the mode and "basis of legitimacy" of the government regulating or "steering" institutions, and what are the likely problems to be faced in the future bearing in mind the Republic's rapidly changing social structure and the value-orientations of the young? The answer to this question, as well as the experience of the older industrialized societies of the West, Dr Burklin hopes, might allow him to formulate suggestions for change in the Singapore political institutions regulating economic development.

Mr Narayanan Ganesan's "Singapore's Foreign Policy in ASEAN: Major Domestic and Bilateral Political Constraints" addresses the following questions: What are Singapore's domestic political constraints in the conduct of foreign policy? What are Singapore's bilateral political constraints *vis-à-vis* ASEAN member countries? And what particular political constraints were involved in the ZOPPAN Declaration (1971) and the formation of the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition (1982)?

Dr Kuah Khun Eng has completed her study of "Confucian Ideology and Sinic Identity in Singapore". The aim of this research is to study the recreation of "Sinic" culture and identity focusing on one cultural element, namely, Confucianism. As a part of this, she examines the continuities and discontinuities of the structures upon which Chinese culture is based. This is attempted in two parts: (1) through an examination of the impact of Confucian reform ideology on the early Chinese in colonial Singapore; (2) through an examination of the role of the state in contemporary Singapore in the promotion of Confucian teachings and ethics as part of nation-building.

Ungku Maimunah Mohd Tahir in her "A History of Modern Malay Letters in Singapore before the War with Reference to *Warta Malaya* and Its Offshoots *Warta Ahad* and *Warta Jenaka*" looks at the various forces which played a role in the publishing and distributing world within which the *Warta Malaya* and its offshoots existed. Specifically it examines the policies and ideological

emphases of the periodicals as they pertained to literature and how these biases coloured the literary works published in the media. It also seeks to highlight the issues and problems which writers deemed merited their intellectual and creative energies. Concomitant with this, it hopes to make evident the development of ideas as manifested in literary works of the day. This study is the first attempt to present a “holistic” picture of the process of literary production in which *Warta Malaya* and its offshoots played a crucial role as a distributing channel. With its emphasis on a “contextual” rather than the much-adopted “textual” approach, it hopes to offer an alternative view of the subject, stressing in particular the relationship between literature and the social forces which impinge upon its production.

Mr Koichi Sato observes that in Japan most of the material relating to the Chinese in South-east Asia deals only with their “historical affairs”, and not with the present position, including, for instance, the relationship between the national integration policies of Singapore and the changing identities of the “overseas” Chinese generally. Yet, Mr Sato feels that the success of integrating the Chinese populace into the Singapore national mainstream is “one of the main factors” contributing to their and Singapore’s prosperity, and can be a model for every multi-racial country aspiring to be a “Peaceful Plural Society”. In his “National Integration Policy of Singapore”, Mr Sato therefore intends to verify his assumptions relating to the Singapore experience and the changing identities of the ‘overseas’ Chinese communities in the region.

The objective of Dr Anthony Saunder’s “The Underpricing of Initial Public Offerings (IPOs) in Singapore: Public Policy Issues and Possible Solutions” is not only to document the size of IPO underpricing in Singapore, but more importantly, to discuss the public policy issues surrounding the underpricing and to suggest possible solutions. The project first documents the size of the underpricing of new issues on the Singapore stock market (defined as the difference between the public offering price and the price observed in the secondary market on the first day/week/month of trading). This underpricing is then compared with the evidence available from other developed countries (for example, the United States, United Kingdom, Australia) and developing countries (for example, Malaysia). Following this documentation and analysis, reasons given in the literature (both academic and practitioner) for underpricing are discussed in the Singaporean context. Broadly, the explanations can be divided into four groups: (1) risk aversion

by underwriters and/or issuers; (2) imperfect competition in the market for underwriting services; (3) due diligence fears of legal repercussions; and (4) the need to underprice to produce a fair (competitive) rate of return.

The final part examines possible reforms to the new issue process both to reduce the degree of underpricing and to increase the amount of money left “on the table” for the issuer. Such reforms include: (1) introducing an auction system based on competitive or discriminatory pricing — similar to that used in Treasury bond markets as well as the French equity market; (2) eliminating the ballot-allocation system used to distribute an oversubscribed issue; (3) allowing the issue an (over)allotment option — so as to issue more shares if a particular offer seems attractive; (4) changing margin requirements and/or imposing a special reserve tax on bank loans and to fund IPO stock purchases; and (5) limiting use of the CPF as a source of loan finance for new issues. These policy options are summarized in a concluding section.

Thai Studies

Dr Chaichana Ingavata in his project on “A Study of Community Development on Local-Level Democracy in Thailand: The Role of the *Tambol* Councils in Developing Grass-Roots Democracy” traces the development of *Tambol* Councils from the so-called “democratic period” (1973–76) in modern Thai politics when student activism was dominant, their removal subsequently by the military government, and the resurrection of *Tambol* Councils in 1985 in Parliament by the Social Action Party and the Democratic Party. Within this larger context, Dr Chaichana examines local community organization, development, and the role and functions of the *Tambol* Councils, as well as policy implications for community development. Part of the results of this study has been accepted for publication as an article in one of the Institute’s journals, *SOJOURN: Social Issues in Southeast Asia*.

Dr S. Krishnamurthy’s “Withdrawal and Re-Intervention in Selected Developing Countries” analyses some recent trends in civil-military relations, focusing on Thailand and Indonesia. The strengths and weaknesses of the democratic institutions, factors forcing the military to consider withdrawal from civilian affairs, conditions they impose for their withdrawal, and prospects for

their re-intervention are the main themes taken up. Military withdrawal in Pakistan in 1971 and its re-intervention in 1977 is discussed briefly in order to highlight military inability or unwillingness to relax their control over the political system.

As background to her study of “Women, Prostitution, and Cultural Change in Thailand”, Ms Suleemarn Narumol observes that although the United Nations is aware of the status of women and declared 1975 to be the International Women’s Year, and 1976–85 to be U.N. Women’s Decade, women still face many constraints. There still exists sexual stereotypes, job discrimination, legal inequalities, a lack of educational and training opportunities, and so on. Societies still expect women to take domestic roles and to be responsible for household management. In Thailand, though female labour force participation has increased lately, especially the percentage of women entering industries and services, most of them lack education and opportunities for advancement. For many, employment is only in the ‘sexual services’. Although prostitution is illegal in Thailand under the Suppression of Prostitute Law, AD 1960, it is flourishing, and it is estimated that there are more than 600,000 Thai prostitutes. Ms Suleeman is interested in understanding the phenomenon of Thai prostitution, particularly in terms of, firstly, how social structure, including national policies related to women’s problems, determines or influences socio-cultural change in the villages, from where come most of the female migrants entering into the sexual services; and secondly, the relationship of such social change with female migrants becoming prostitutes.

The starting point of Mr Yoshinori Nishizaki’s “An Analysis of the Factors Affecting Praetorianism in Thailand and Indonesia” is that praetorianism, or military dominance in politics, is far from an unusual and uncommon phenomenon in developing countries. The military officers in these countries penetrate cabinet, Parliament, civilian bureaucracy, political parties, and economic enterprises, wielding, in the process, considerable political and economic power. Indeed, the contribution that the military can make to political stability and economic development in the Third World has been recognized. Among the ASEAN countries, Thailand and Indonesia are the typical examples of praetorianism. Although the military play a prominent and decisive role in these two countries, it is possible to identify one crucial difference between the two, namely, that in Thailand the military dominance, which was ushered in by the 1932 coup, is now increasingly

challenged, and has been eroded by the emergence of the so-called new social forces — farmers, students, labourers, and intellectuals — representing the formerly relatively neglected and suppressed interests of the periphery.

In Indonesia, on the other hand, the military has maintained almost unassailed rule since the Gestapu of 1965 and, given the constitutional mechanisms assuring military dominance, are firmly in the saddle. It cannot be denied that, as in Thailand, in response to modernization and economic progress there have come into being anti-government forces which demand popular political participation, equitable economic development, and so forth. However, these forces appear negligible in terms of number and strength and pose little threat to the military.

From such observations, Mr Yoshinori Nishizaki feels it can be said that Thai politics is now going through a transitional period from military rule into civilian rule. On the other hand, the military rule in Indonesia show few, if any, prospects for any transition at present. The research question that arises therefore is: What accounts for the difference? What conditions are conducive to the erosion or continuation of the military rule? The purpose of Mr Nishizaki's research is accordingly to analyse the factors affecting the extent of praetorianism in the two countries. These can be identified by examining the characteristics of the military élite and the nature of the military rule in the two countries, both of which are inextricably intertwined with, and influenced by, unique historical, societal, cultural, and environmental factors.

Dr Ananda Rajah continued to make progress with his study of the Karen, a significant ethnic minority in northern Thailand. The study is concerned essentially with the phenomenon of religion and ethnicity among “animist” Karen living in the highlands of Chiang Mai province and Christian Karen resident in Chiang Mai city. He has completed a short paper on “Ethnicity, Nationalism, and the Nation-State: The Karen in Burma and Thailand”, which examines broader issues in the study of Karen ethnicity in comparative perspective. This paper was read at a recently held conference on New Directions in Asian Studies jointly organized by the Asian Studies Association of Australia, the Centre for Advanced Studies (National University of Singapore), and ISEAS at a session on Ethnicity and Development in a panel on “Ethnic Groups across National Boundaries in Mainland Southeast Asia”.

Dr Phuwadol Songprasert is working on “The Transformation of Chinese Economic Élites in

Phuket". It is concerned with the changing role of Chinese entrepreneurs in the development of the economy of southern Thailand. Dr Phuwadol argues that prior to World War II, Chinese entrepreneurs functioned successfully in traditional areas such as tin mining and the rubber industry by drawing on family ties and networks (which spread to Penang), concentrating most of their wealth in Phuket and thus dominating the local economy. A transition occurred after World War II, however, with improved communications, entrepreneurial diversification, investments in new areas throughout southern Thailand, and in some cases in joint ventures with foreign multinational corporations. The factors underlying this transition among the Chinese élite in Phuket and its repercussions form the principal focus of this study.

Ms Kwanchewan Sriswat is also working on ethnicity and religion among the Karen in northern Thailand. She has completed her study of "The Khu Ba Khao Pii Movement and the Karen in Northern Thailand", which focuses on the adoption of Buddhist millenarian beliefs among the Karen. The study is an attempt to explicate some of the more complex issues in the history of northern Thai Buddhism, its role as a focus of northern Thai regional identity in the past, and the reasons for the attraction of northern Thai millennial Buddhism for the Karen.

Seven Thais — Dr Chaichana Ingavata, Dr Poonsin Ingavata, Ms Suleemarn Narumol, Dr Sununta Siengthai, Ms Kwanchewan Sriswat, Dr Phuwadol Songprasert, and Mr Witchu Vejjajiva — were among the fellowship recipients at the Institute during the year. Several more attended the Institute's workshops and seminars, or otherwise participated in the Institute's activities. They included: Air Marshall Arun Promdhep, Dr Boonlert Leoprapai, Dr Chai-Anan Samudavanija, Mr Chawat Arthayukti, Dr Chawat Satha-Anand, Mr Cimi Suchontan, Dr Jeerasak Pongpisanupichit, Dr Juanjai Ajanant, Professor Kasem Suwanagul, Mr Kavi Chongkittavorn, Dr Kraiyudt Dhiratayakinant, Dr Kusuma Snitwongse, Dr Narongchai Akrasanee, Dr Orapin Singhadej, Dr Pairoj Vongvipanond, Dr Paitoon Wiboonchutikula, Dr Phiphat Thaiarry, Dr Phuwadol Songprasert, Dr Polsuk Jirakraisiri, Dr Prapat Thepchatree, Dr Preeda Prapertchob, Gen. Saiyud Kerdphol, Dr Sarasin Viraphol, Mr Saroj Chavanaviraj, Dr Somchai Richupan, Dr Somkiati Ariyapruchya, Professor Somsakdi Xuto, Dr Suchit Bunbongkarn, M.R. Sukhumbhand Paribatra, Dr Surakiart Sathirathai, Lt.-Col. Suraphol Thanakoses, Hon. Sutham Saengpratoom, Professor Suthep Soonthornpasuch, Dr Suthy Prasatsert, and Dr Tanasak Wahawisan.

Dr Narongchai Akrasanee, Executive Vice-President, Thailand Development Research Institute, has also been an Adviser to the Institute's ASEAN Economic Research Unit since its formation in 1979, and Dr Chai-Anan Samudavanija, Professor of Political Science, Chulalongkorn University, the Programme Planner of the Institute's Regional Strategic Studies Programme since its inception in 1981.

Additionally, the Institute hosted and briefed a group of seventeen members from the Thai National Defence College, led by Maj.-Gen. Sawat Saralampa.

Vietnamese Studies

Dr Vo Nhan Tri completed the first draft of his book-length study on "Socialist Vietnam's Economic Policy since 1975: A Critical Analysis" in March 1989. Based on primary Vietnamese sources, including Party materials, and his own "collection of data and reflections" on Socialist Vietnam's economy since he left the country in late 1984 after spending sixteen years in Hanoi and nine in Ho Chi Minh City, the planned book is divided into four chapters. Chapter I assesses the legacy of the Stalinist-Maoist developmental model of North Vietnam during the 1955–75 period; Chapter II analyses the consequences of the "Northernization" of South Vietnam after the "reunification" of the two parts and the "socialist transformation" of agriculture and industry during the Second Five-Year Plan (1976–80); Chapter III reviews the performance of the Third Five-Year Plan (1981–85); and the last, Chapter IV, examines the "changed road to development" initiated by the new Secretary-General Nguyen Van Linh since his accession to supreme power at the Sixth Party Congress in December 1986. A concluding section briefly highlights the great turning points in the economic history of Vietnam since 1975, and also tries to "extract the human significance" of the country's "tumultuous economic experience".

Ms Kim Ninh in her paper on "In the Era of Renovation: Leadership and Security in Vietnam" discusses the Vietnamese perspective of security in order "to understand the motives of the leadership whose views govern the Vietnamese response to external and internal developments". Leadership here refers not only to the members of the Politburo but also the rank and file who are responsible for carrying out the Party's directives. The definition of security is also broad,

incorporating economic, political, as well as military threats to the existence and power of the state — whether internally generated or externally inspired. Finally, in view of the current attempt in Vietnam to follow a programme of renovation, the paper also looks at how this new strategy might affect the issues of leadership and security.

Ms Xu Shao Li, a Lecturer at the Institute of South and Southeast Asian Studies of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Beijing, and who spent three months at the Institute during the year, shares Dr Vo Nhan Tri's interest, but on a much smaller scale, and perhaps in a more optimistic framework. Her project on "Development of Vietnam's Agricultural Economy" postulates that "the fixing of quotas practised in the North over the past few years has stimulated in some way the peasants' enthusiasm and promoted agricultural production in general and food grain production in particular". But, as the main farming area of the country, it is South Vietnam, Mr Xu asserts, which is going to "play a key role in the development of Vietnam's agricultural economy".

Dr William Duiker's "Vietnam in 1988: A Revolution in Transition" aims at evaluating the achievements of the new policies adopted since the Sixth Party Congress in 1986, and how these policies are currently affecting the domestic and foreign policies of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. It is scheduled to appear in *Southeast Asian Affairs* 1989.

Dr Pham Duc Duong, Director of Hanoi's Institute for Southeast Asian Studies, and member of the Vietnam Social Sciences Committee attended the Institute's Workshop on Leadership and Security in Southeast Asia held in Bangkok on 6–7 March 1989.

Mr Nguyen Tan Dac, Head of the Southeast Asia Literature Section of the same institute, and his colleague Mr Ta Van Duc working on Asian Ethnology, attended the Conference in New Directions in Asian Studies in Singapore on 1–3 February 1989, organized by the Institute jointly with the Asian Studies Association of Australia and the Centre of Advanced Studies of the National University of Singapore. They also visited the Institute after the Conference.

Oral History and Memoirs

The importance of Oral History as a means of recovering and recording descriptions and

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

The experience gained from this pilot project was valuable and it prompted the Institute to make Oral History a regular part of its professional activities, resulting in the recording, transcription, and publication of several interviews and memoirs. Subsequent developments in the wake of the rapid expansion in the range and scale of the Institute's research programmes led to further changes in the Oral History programme, including it being subsumed under the wider rubric of "Local History and Memoirs". However, the centre-piece of activity under the Local History and Memoirs programme continued to be Oral History. In view of this and to better facilitate co-operative ventures in the region, it was deemed both practical and professionally desirable that the Local History and Memoirs programme should be properly known as the Oral History and Memoirs programme. It should be emphasized, however, that changing nomenclatures notwithstanding, the principal task of the programme remains the collection and publication of reminiscences, recollections, and memoirs of those who have participated in the history and development of the region generally, or in a particular event. Towards this end, the Institute has sought to utilize not only its own resources but to actively seek possibilities of working with others who, though not physically at the Institute, nevertheless have an interest in topics of concern to the Oral History and Memoirs programme. Unsolicited recordings and manuscripts of relevance are also given careful consideration.

One of the major undertakings of the Oral History and Memoirs programme continues to be the "Oral Ethnography of Singapore's Cultural Communities". The number of tapes, slides, and

transcripts ensuing from this project has grown steadily as the project itself progresses in terms of coverage and depth. An added bonus has been the slides, tapes, and photographs emanating from other projects such as “Religious Change and Modernization: The Case of Singapore”, “Can Survive, La’: Cottage Industries in High-Rise Singapore”, and “Singapore Identity and Impression: A Photographic Look at Contemporary Singapore”. These have substantially augmented the programme’s ethnographic collection.

Further afield, Mrs P. Lim Pui Huen, who is currently in charge of the Oral History and Memoirs programme, has been encouraged to establish working links with other Southeast Asian institutions and individuals interested in oral history and memoirs. The initial results of these moves have been promising, especially with regard to Malaysia and Indonesia, and the Institute plans to expand such contacts. Similar explorations are also being planned for Singapore in terms of collaborative work, for instance, with the Oral History Department of the Ministry of Community Development. In the mean time, the Institute is pleased to record that it has embarked on a new and enlarged edition of the *Tan Cheng Lock Papers: A Descriptive List*. The late Tun Dato’ Sir Cheng Lock Tan was a patriot and statesman, and one of the founding fathers of the Malaysian nation. As he played a leading role in the struggle for independence, his speeches and writings as well as the files and documents he left behind are invaluable sources for the study of Malaysian history. The Institute takes this opportunity to thank Mrs Alice Scott-Ross for her generous donation of her father’s papers and Miss Agnes Tan for her donation of her slides of the family.

REGIONAL PROGRAMMES

Southeast Asian Studies Program (SEASP)

Established in December 1976, the Southeast Asian Studies Program (SEASP) serves to support the research and writing of reference works and university-level textbooks on Southeast Asian history, politics, and government, and changing world-views. Its founding grant came from the

Ford Foundation. Supplementary assistance for the History Project was also received from the Toyota and Lee Foundations and from Mobil Oil Singapore. SEASP is grateful for all this support.

SEASP is directed by an Executive Committee comprising scholars from the various South-east Asian countries. The Committee's Chairman is Professor Chai-Anan Samudavanija of Chulalongkorn University. The other members are Professor Sharom Ahmat of Universiti Brunei Darussalam; Dr Koh Tai Ann of the National University of Singapore; Dr Noerhadi Magetsari of Universitas Indonesia; Dr Shamsul Amri Baharuddin of Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia; Dr Nicanor G. Tiongson of Cultural Center of the Philippines; and Professor K.S. Sandhu, Director of the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ex-officio).

Following a review of the Program's objectives and activities in 1987, it was decided to confine SEASP's research activities largely to the humanities and the social sciences, broadly defined, but with particular emphasis on the humanities, especially those areas in greatest need of encouragement and support in the context of Southeast Asian scholarship. Within these, special efforts would be made to encourage and support work in the fields of Southeast Asian languages and literature, and the visual and performing arts. Likewise, the development of teaching resources, and the involvement of younger scholars from non-metropolitan, provincial universities would be encouraged.

Country Textbooks Project

The various writing projects of SEASP are at different stages of completion. The Oxford University Press agreed to publish all ten volumes emanating from the projects on history, and government and politics. So far four volumes on government and politics have been published, namely, *Government and Politics of Singapore* (1985), *Government and Politics of Thailand* (1987), *Government and Politics of Malaysia* (1987), and *Government and Politics of the Philippines* (1988).

As part of SEASP's ongoing 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 its final stages of completion.

With similar objectives in mind, SEASP has continued to explore possibilities of involving

Burmese and Brunei scholars as well in its projects. It is hopeful of positive developments here too in time to come.

Following the format of the projects on history, and government and politics, SEASP also embarked on the writing of volumes on world-views. The first volume, *Traditional and Changing Thai World-View* was published in April 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 that in keeping with the research orientations of the Institute itself, and as part of its own evolution, SEASP in 1986 decided that it would generally move away from country-specific textbook projects and instead concentrate on the sponsoring of systematic, cross-national research and writing, involving scholars from the different Southeast Asian countries. Operationally, two modal activities were planned. One was the conventional cross-national research and writing project; the other, the commissioning of research papers to be presented at seminars or workshops. Associated activities, such as the translation and/or publication of selected works, were also to be supported. The activities have commenced with funding support from the Ford Foundation and the response has been encouraging.

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

Information on this new orientation of SEASP is being circulated through members of the Program's Executive Committee, and through the wider network of the Institute itself. This, it is expected, should lead to fresh batches of applicants. In the mean time two manuscripts resulting from awards made under the SEASP's earlier phase were published. They were *Changes in Northern Thailand and the Shan States, 1886-1940* (edited by Mrs Prakai Nontawasee), and *Beyond Resettlement: A Comparative Study of the Impact of Resettlement Programmes in South-east Asia* (Tunku Shamsul Bahrin).

Teaching and Research Exchange Fellowships (TREF)

SEASP's efforts to promote an exchange scheme that would (1) enable qualified and interested Southeast Asian scholars to teach and undertake research in Southeast Asian countries other than their own, and (2) enable Southeast Asian universities to acquire the teaching and research services of scholars from other Southeast Asian countries, also bore fruit in that it received a grant from the Volkswagen Foundation for this purpose. An additional grant for the purpose of research and publication was also received from the same foundation in early 1985. SEASP would once again like to thank the Volkswagen Foundation for its generous support.

Eleven awards in all have been made under the scheme, the latest being that to Dr Rahmah Haji Bujang of Malaysia for affiliation with the Institut Seni Indonesia, Yogyakarta, and to conduct research into "The Dynamics of Indonesian Performing Arts: Merging of Traditional and Modern Elements".

The Teaching and Research Exchange Fellowships have already resulted in the publication of four reports. These are: *A Preliminary Study of Modernizing Trends in Muslim Education in Indonesia and the Philippines* (Rosario M. Cortes, Philippines); *Economic Change, Social Structure, and the Political System in Southeast Asia* (Harold Crouch, Malaysia); *A Comparison between Minangkabau and Riau-Malay Folk-Tales: An Ideological Interpretation* (Umar Junus, Malaysia); and *Self and Society in Southeast Asian Fiction* (Thelma B. Kintanar, Philippines).

ASEAN Economic Research Unit (AERU)

The ASEAN Economic Research Unit (AERU) was inaugurated in 1979 to promote research and critical thought and debate on the economics and related political issues of ASEAN. While operating as a fairly independent and self-contained division, AERU is an integral part of the Institute. The Unit is under the overall supervision of the Director of the Institute, who is also the Chairman of its Management Committee. A Co-ordinator, presently Dr Tan Loong-Hoe, oversees the day-to-day affairs of the Unit. He is assisted by an Adviser to the Unit, three Research Fellows and, as and when the need arises, one or more M.A. degree-level Research Associates.

There is also provision for Visiting Fellows, local university staff members, and other scholars both from the ASEAN region and beyond, to be attached to the Unit. This arrangement permits the tapping of a wider pool of local, regional, and international expertise.

A Regional Advisory Committee — the members of which are Dr Narongchai Akrasanee of the Thailand Development Research Institute, Bangkok; Dr Florian Alburo, School of Economics, University of the Philippines, and National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), Manila; Dr Mohamed Ariff, Faculty of Economics and Administration, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur; Dr Chia Siow Yue, Department of Economics and Statistics, National University of Singapore; Datin Hajjah Jusnani Haji Lawie, Economic Planning Unit, Ministry of Finance, Brunei Darussalam; and Dr Suhadi Mangkusuwondo, formerly with the Research and Development Agency, Ministry of Trade, Jakarta — assists and guides the Unit, allowing for greater contact with both regional and international economists and organizations.

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

Investment, Industry, and Trade

This wide field of interest attracted the largest number of studies — those relating to ASEAN's economic relations with its main trading partners and sources of investment being particularly prominent. These include the projects on ASEAN-U.S. Economic Relations; ASEAN-Japan Economic Relations; and ASEAN-EC Economic Relations.

Work on all of these three fronts has been making good progress, particularly the project on ASEAN-EC and ASEAN-U.S. relations. In the case of the latter, the high point was the Institute's joint authorship with the East-West Center of the study on the *ASEAN-U.S. Initiative: Assessment and Recommendations for Improved Economic Relations*. As noted earlier, this study recommends that the United States and ASEAN should consider negotiating an umbrella economic

co-operation agreement, which would include a wide range of formal agreements relating to sector issues and other specific issues, and ultimately an ASEAN-U.S. free-trade area arrangement. This and its other proposals have generated considerable interest on both sides of the Pacific, and they are likely to form the basis of official discussions on the matter.

Research on "ASEAN-China Economic Relations", jointly undertaken by AERU and the Institute of World Economics and Politics of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, and involving researchers from both China and ASEAN, is also well into its stride. The first two — ASEAN-China Economic Relations: Assessment of Existing Trends and Patterns; and Developments in China and ASEAN and Their Implications for ASEAN-China Economic Relations — of the planned three phases have already been completed, and that for Phase III, ASEAN-China Economic Relations in the Context of Pacific Economic Development and Co-operation, is scheduled for completion before the end of 1989.

Other projects that could possibly be included in this group of studies in the years ahead could be those involving ASEAN and Canada; ASEAN and the South Pacific; ASEAN and the Middle East; ASEAN and Eastern Europe; and ASEAN and South Asia.

Problems of industrialization and investment also continued to attract much attention. For instance, the project on Privatization and Deregulation in ASEAN, having successfully completed the first phase of its work and published the results in a special focus issue of the *ASEAN Economic Bulletin*, has moved on to the next phase, this time concentrating on "Marketization: Making Markets More Effective".

The manuscripts of two other studies, "Foreign Manufacturing Investments in Agro- and Resource-Based Industries" and "Japanese Direct Investment in ASEAN", are being revised for publication. Additionally there is an ongoing project on "The Foreign Investment Policy of the EC with Regard to ASEAN", which among other concerns, aims at finding which factors determine fluctuations and changes in the investment policy of the EC.

Protectionism and barriers to expanding both intra-ASEAN and international trade were of special concern to AERU. In addition to the studies completed on "Non-Tariff Barriers in Expanding ASEAN-Japan Trade", "Non-Tariff Barriers in Expanding Intra-ASEAN Trade", and "Trade, Protectionism, and Industrial Adjustment", the Unit co-ordinated and completed the report of

the regional research project on “ASEAN Trade Policy Options”. This manuscript has now been published as a book *The Uruguay Round: ASEAN Trade Policy Options*.

Finance and Monetary Aspects

This is another priority area of concern for AERU with more than a dozen studies having been completed or at various stages of progress. They include: “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”; “Foreign Banking in Singapore”; “Multinational Banking”; “Monetary Policy and Price Stability in Singapore”; “Singapore as an International Capital Market”; “The Rising Yen: The Impact of Japanese Financial Liberalization on World Capital Markets”; “Foreign Capital in Southeast Asian Countries”; “The Underpricing of Initial Public Offerings (IPOs) in Singapore: Public Policy Issues and Possible Solutions”; “Spenders and Hoarders: The World Distribution of Spanish American Silver 1550–1750”; and “The 1930s and the 1980s: Parallels and Differences”.

The last two were by Ford International Professor of Economics Emeritus at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Dr Charles P. Kindleberger, who was at the Institute under its Distinguished and Senior Fellowships in International Finance and Banking programme.

Shipping

This is another promising area of research at AERU. Two studies have already been published. These are Mary Brooks’ *Fleet Development and the Control of Shipping in Southeast Asia* and H.W. Dick’s *The Indonesian Interisland Shipping Industry*. Another four are in progress: “The Seafarer in Southeast Asia”; “ASEAN Ports: The High Price of Nationalism?”; “Shipping in Malaysia and Southeast Asia”; and “ASEAN-Europe Liner Shipping”. The study on “ASEAN-Europe Liner Shipping” is a co-operative effort between AERU and the Southeast Asian Agency for Regional Transport and Communication Development (SEATAC).

Commodities, Energy, and Food

Commodities and commodity-related problems continue to generate considerable debate and discussion in the region.

Several studies could emerge from discussions under way at AERU at present. In the meantime the manuscripts of two projects, "ASEAN's Non-Renewable Resources" and "ASEAN Co-operation in Coal" are already in hand and, following review and revision, should be ready for possible publication.

Energy is another topic generating considerable interest in the region, and AERU has completed a number of studies on the subject, including "Renewable Energy Demand: Trends and Structural Change"; "Implications of China's Offshore Energy Exploration for ASEAN Development"; "Development of the Petroleum Industry in ASEAN and Its Implications for ASEAN-China Economic Relations"; and "Houston of Asia: The Singapore Petroleum Industry".

Additionally AERU is planning to publish two collections of original papers on "Development and Trade of National Gas in ASEAN" and "Energy Policy and Problems in ASEAN". Both of these could be in the form of special focus issues of the *ASEAN Economic Bulletin*.

A related 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. Its objectives are: (1) to maintain an energy data base to assist in national and regional energy planning; (2) to assess the demand situation and supply options, including trading opportunities of petroleum products; and (3) to evaluate the various energy and oil security policies in the region.

Political Factors in ASEAN Economic Co-operation

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

Among the funding agencies that have generously assisted the activities of AERU during the year are the Ford Foundation, the New Zealand Government, the International Development Research Centre, Canada (IDRC), the Asia Foundation, and the Konrad Adenauer Foundation of the Federal Republic of Germany. The Konrad Adenauer Foundation has also sponsored the attachment to AERU of a senior German economist — initially Dr Hans Christoph Rieger and currently Dr Norbert Wagner — for over seven years, thereby enabling the Unit to benefit from

their experience and commitment to scholarship. AERU is fully appreciative of this valuable assistance from the Konrad Adenauer Foundation and it would like to thank it, as well as all the other foundations, agencies, and governments which have so wholeheartedly supported, and shown interest in, the work of the Unit.

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 developed within the region. It is under the overall charge of the Institute's Director, Professor K.S. Sandhu, with Dr Chai-Anan Samudavanija of Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, as the Programme Planner, and a staff member of the Institute, currently Dr Chandran Jeshurun, as Programme Co-ordinator.

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

Defence and Development in Southeast Asia

This project was designed to run through three phases spread over four years, with the fourth year being reserved for national seminars and an international conference to review and disseminate the research findings of the project as a whole. The first phase, which concentrated on the relationship between threat perceptions and defence expenditure, was completed in 1986 and the research was published under the title *Defence Spending in Southeast Asia*, edited by Dr Chin Kin Wah. The second phase of the project, focusing on the military in the developmental process, has also been completed, and has resulted in another book, *Soldiers and Stability in Southeast Asia*, edited by Dr J. Soedjati Djwandono and Dr Yong Mun Cheong.

The third phase of the project is centred on how weapons procurement policies have evolved

in the region and what their main impact has been in political, economic, and military terms for the countries concerned. Work on this topic was carried by a team of researchers from different backgrounds. Six papers were prepared and these were presented at a workshop held in Singapore from 29 September to 1 October 1988, which was attended by scholars and senior military and government officials from the member countries of ASEAN.

As a result of the deliberations at the workshop the papers are being revised and edited while a number of additional contributions have also been completed to form the basis of a book on *Arms Policies in Southeast Asia* to be published at the end of 1989. Preparations have, in the mean time, been made for moving on into the final phase of the project when National Dissemination Seminars will be held in each of the individual ASEAN member countries with the aim of informing a wider audience of military professionals and security officials of the work of the project on Defence and Development in Southeast Asia and to obtain the necessary feedback in order to plan further research effort, and for the concluding and international conference on Defence and Development scheduled for 29–31 January 1990 in Bangkok.

Leadership and Security in Southeast Asia

This project grew out of the RSSP's earlier focus on the internal, domestic dimensions of Southeast Asian security. It concentrates on the interrelationship between leadership and the definition and management of security problems in Southeast Asia. Launched in January 1987, it is divided into several phases, and runs over a period of three years. The first phase was devoted to an examination of the role of leadership in security management. It analysed the concept of "national security" and leaders' perceptions of national security issues. It further assessed 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 were presented at a workshop in December 1987 and a book based on the revised versions of the research reports, *Leadership Perceptions and National Security: The Southeast Asian Experience*, edited by Dr Mohammed Ayoob and Dr Chai-Anan Samudavanija, was published in February 1989.

The second phase of this project involves an investigation of the élite and institutional

structures in the individual ASEAN countries and their capacity to cope with the combined forces of the domestic, economic, and social inadequacies and the pressures of the international economic environment. Analysis will also include the dynamics of leadership change, leadership reorganization, and processes of governmental change, and the role of these in aggravating or promoting stability and sustained development.

This phase, however, will be implemented under a different research format, with the emphasis being placed on the involvement of a younger team of budding scholars of whom at least two would be resident at the Institute. This was deemed to be particularly appropriate as it would allow for better management and the introduction of fresh research perspectives; both the researchers — Ms Kim Ninh (M.A., Yale University, Vietnamese/American) and Mr Vasta Choesin (B.A., Ottawa University, Indonesian) — to be attached to the RSSP during the year had in fact only recently completed their graduate and undergraduate studies. The others too were younger researchers, and they prepared studies on the Philippines, Malaysia, and Burma. They were, respectively, Mr David G. Timberman (M.A., Columbia University, American), Mr Chamil Wariya (M.A., Reading University, Malaysian), and Mr Cimi Suchontan (B.A., Simon Fraser University, Thai).

The results of the work of these researchers were presented at a workshop held in Bangkok on 6–7 March 1989, at which a particularly noticeable number of the participants came from the media within the region and belonged to a younger set as well. They were supported by a strong group of more experienced people representing the academic, military, and official communities in the region. The findings of the research will appear as a special focus issue of *Contemporary Southeast Asia* in September 1989. It will be edited by Dr Yong Mun Cheong, Vice Dean, Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, National University of Singapore. Dr Yong has also agreed to coordinate the third year's work in this project, as well as to work out the next three-year research plan on linkages between leadership and security in the region. In the mean time, the current, third year of the present phase of work will be devoted to a study of the institutional underpinnings of the relationship between leadership and security and it is expected that there will be five separate case-studies. Two of the researchers involved in the third year's work took up their awards in early 1989. They were Dr Stephen Chee Hong Chye, Professor of Public Administration, University of Malaya, and Dr Steven Rood, Assoc. Prof., University of the Philippines.

Major Asian Powers and the Security of Southeast Asia

In emphasizing the domestic and regional variables affecting Southeast Asian security, the RSSP is aware that the broader external dimensions of this security are just as critical and cannot be neglected. Accordingly, it plans to undertake studies relating to the links between the global strategic environment and security of the region. In the mean time its efforts to develop a project on major Asian powers, namely, China and Japan, and their bearing on Southeast Asian security, bore fruit in that RSSP was awarded a grant by the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation of the United States for the purpose.

“Major Asian Powers and the Security of Southeast Asia” is the first serious scholarly effort to study the whole question of the traditional roles and interests of major Asian powers in the security of Southeast Asia and how they are likely to change in the immediate future and with what implications. The project aims to address, at least, the following themes: (1) Southeast Asian regional perceptions of China and Japan and of their prospective roles in the future with some discussion of their historical roots as well as their capacity for independent action in the region irrespective of their international alignments; (2) the autonomous strategic policies of China and Japan in the Asia-Pacific context and their likely impact on Southeast Asian regional security; (3) the economic dimension of Japan’s current role, and later China’s role, on the regional security environment; and (4) the existing and future interactions between China and Japan and Southeast Asian stereotypes of them.

Although, at first glance, it may seem that there is a fair degree of overlap between the four subjects above, the aim of this breakdown is to stress the different levels at which the intricate relationship between China and Japan on one side and Southeast Asia on the other can be viewed, namely, the regional standpoint, the exclusively China/Japan standpoint, the all-important economic imperative, and lastly, the intra-China/Japan factor. Within these themes some broad questions that may be raised for investigation could be: What effect will the success or failure of China’s four modernizations have on its capacity to influence events in Southeast Asia and on political stability in general? What effect will the increasing tensions in Japan-U.S. relations and the détente in the Soviet Union’s relations with China and Japan have on the Asia-Pacific region and on Southeast Asia? What are the factors that would hasten the process of Japan’s

acquisition of autonomous strategic power and what will its effect be on the regional security environment? In what directions are Sino-Japanese relations likely to develop and how will they affect the political and economic interests of the region? What are the prospects for the development of bilateral links between the individual Southeast Asian states and China and Japan? And what are the issues and new challenges that are likely to dominate the agenda of China's and Japan's relations with Southeast Asia in the future?

Work in this project too will be spread over three years with that for Year I concentrating on "Current Southeast Asian Perceptions"; Year II on "Security Impact of China and Japan"; and Year III on "Facing Up to New Challenges".

The central concern of the first year of research, that is, of the current phase of work, is an examination of the perceptions, expectations, and experiences of the two major Asian powers, China and Japan, and the Southeast Asian states in the more recent phase of developments in regional security. It is structured at two levels: first, there are three overview papers that form a triangular framework within which the main intellectual questions regarding the relations between China and Japan, on the one hand, and Southeast Asia, on the other, are posed. At the second level, the research entails the writing of a number of empirical case-studies on selected topics that are of special importance in understanding the current perceptions of the Southeast Asia and Japan/China relationship. In its implementation, the project will lay particular stress on nurturing younger scholars in regional security studies as well as on building new intellectual links within the Asia-Pacific Rim by encouraging researchers involved in graduate work in countries such as the United States, Canada, Japan, Korea, China, Australia, and New Zealand to collaborate with their Southeast Asian counterparts.

Supplementing the foregoing main research projects were a number of individual studies, either completed, under way, or awaiting publication. These include Dr Syed Javed Maswood's *Japan and Protection: The Growth of Protectionist Sentiment and the Japanese Response* (published, 1988); Dr Amitav Acharya's *U.S. Military Strategy in the Gulf: Origins and Evolution under the Carter and Reagan Administrations* (published, 1989); Dr Mohammed Ayoob's *India and Southeast Asia: A Study of Indian Perceptions and Policies* (in press); and Dr Sueo Sudo's "Fukuda Doctrine: A New Dimension in Japanese Foreign Policies" (in preparation). Additionally,

Dr Chandran Jeshurun is expanding his earlier book on Malaysian defence policy to military relations as a whole, updating it at the same time.

The RSSP also has an 'internship' scheme as a part of the Institute's overall aim to develop Southeast Asian expertise on the region and to attract younger Southeast Asian scholars in the hope that the more promising among them would be stimulated to pursue Southeast Asian studies as a long-term commitment. Progress in this direction has been encouraging and Mr Derek Martin da Cunha (M.Phil., Cambridge University) is at the Australian National University completing his Ph.D. in Strategic Studies; Miss Shanti Nair (M.A., University of Hull) is pursuing her doctorate in International Relations in Geneva; Mr Benjamin Wong Koon Siak (M.A., McMaster University) is following a doctoral programme in Political Science at the University of Toronto; and Mr Tan Chee Leng (B.A. Hons., Griffith University) is working towards a Ph.D. degree in Political Science at the Australian National University.

As we have stressed in the past, perhaps equally if not more importantly, this scheme of encouraging the involvement of younger Southeast Asians in Southeast Asian 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 Institute and 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 Institute and RSSP are pleased to report that this matter too has been acted upon and several younger American, Chinese, Indian, and Japanese scholars have been or are presently at the Institute under the sponsorship of the RSSP. They include: Captain Stephen R. Aylward (American, M.A., North Carolina State University); Captain Bryan Evans III (American, M.A., Cornell University); Miss Kim Ninh (Vietnamese/American, M.A., Yale University); Dr G.V.C. Naidu (Indian, Ph.D., Jawaharlal Nehru University); Mr Yoshinori Nishizaki (Japanese, B.A., Nanzan University); Mr Koichi Sato (Japanese, LLB, Tokyo Metropolitan University); Mr David Timberman (American, M.A., Columbia University); and Ms Zhu Anqi (Chinese, Diploma, Shanghai International University).

The Programme is also continuing its practice of encouraging the informal attachment/ association of staff and researchers from universities and other research institutions to allow for the tapping of a wider pool of expertise. Likewise, links have been established 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 beyond.

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 to thank especially the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations for the core grant for the Programme, and the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, the International Development Research Centre, Canada (IDRC), the Konrad Adenauer Foundation, and the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation for their support of specific RSSP activities.

Social Issues in Southeast Asia (SISEA)

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. Religion and ethnicity have refused to conform to either of the expectations, and instead 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 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 accordingly addresses 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, coexistence, 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: Dr Koentjaraningrat (University of Indonesia); Professor Wilfredo F. Arce (Ateneo de Manila University); Assoc. Prof. Tham Seong Chee (National University of Singapore); Dr Suthep Soonthornpasuch (Chiang Mai University); and Dayang Adina Osman (Brunei Museum). At ISEAS, the programme is under the charge of Professor K.S. Sandhu. Dr Sharon Siddique, Senior Fellow, and Dr Ananda Rajah, Fellow, are the Co-ordinators.

The project on "Islam and the Economic Development of Southeast Asia" comprises three separate but inter-linked components: the role of the Islamic banking sector; of the voluntary sector (*zakat* and *fitrah* collections); and the private sector. The project co-ordinator is Dr Mohamed Ariff. Work in the first phase of the project has resulted in a book published in September 1988, *Islamic Banking in Southeast Asia*. Work completed in the second phase is currently being prepared for publication. The third and final phase of the project included a workshop which was held on 26–27 September 1988 in Singapore at which nine research papers were presented for discussion. They are being revised for publication.

Research on Islam has stimulated considerable interest in the role of other religions as well and has led to the exploration of similar projects on Buddhism and Christianity. Work has already been initiated on a project on contemporary trends in Buddhist Southeast Asia with Dr Trevor O. Ling as project co-ordinator. The project — which includes the participation of Dr Somboon Suksamran and Dr Peter A. Jackson (who have both carried out research on Buddhism in Thailand at the Institute) as well as Mr Tin Maung Maung Than — focuses on the nature and changing role of the *sangha* and *sasana* in various countries in Southeast Asia.

Work is progressing satisfactorily too in the project on "Redefining Identity: Malay Ethnicity and the State", which is being co-ordinated by Dr Shamsul Amri Baharuddin and Dr Ananda Rajah. Recognizing that while the region has large Malay-speaking populations but that Malay-speaking communities are nevertheless to be found in different social, cultural, and national systems, the studies in this project examine, from a variety of perspectives in the Social Sciences, what "being Malay" as an ethnic category and cultural identity or identities means in the context

of the complex historical, social, cultural, and political processes that have gone into the making of the different modern nation-states of the region. A workshop was held on 21 December 1988 at which five papers were discussed: "The Submerged Group: Orang Asli Identity in Malaysia" by Dr Hood Salleh; "Liberationists and Accommodationists: The Malay Muslims of Southern Thailand" by Dr Wan Kadir bin Che Man; "What Does It Mean to be 'Melayu' in Riau?" by Dr Vivienne Wee; "Reconstructing the Malay Woman — The Case of Singapore" by Ms Suriani Suratman; "The Jawahs of Mecca: Some Preliminary Views" by Mr Jalil Miswardi; and "Kinship and Cultural Identity in Negri Sembilan" by Dr Michael Peletz. These papers are presently being revised with a view to eventual publication.

Several other studies are also under way under the auspices of SISEA. They include those of Dr S. Gunasekaran ("The Population of Burma" and "The Transition in the Cause Structure of Deaths in ASEAN Countries"); Dr Peter A. Jackson ("Buddhism, Legitimation, and Conflict: The Political Functions of Urban Thai Buddhism"); Dr Trinidad Osteria ("Strategies for the Health Management of the Urban Poor", "Population Health Systems Interaction in Selected Urban Depressed Communities in the ASEAN Region", and "The Role of Women in Community Health Development"); Dr Gerard Sullivan ("The Process of Immigration from Southeast Asia to Australia"); Dr Somboon Suksamran ("Monks in Development" and "Buddhism and Political Legitimacy in Thailand, Laos, and Cambodia"); Dr Ananda Rajah ("Religion and Ethnicity: The Karen of Northern Thailand"); Mr Tin Maung Maung Than ("Buddhist Institutions in Contemporary Burma"); and Professor Trevor O. Ling ("Contemporary Trends in Buddhist Southeast Asia").

The Urban Future of Southeast Asia

SISEA is pleased to record too that its efforts to flesh out its interest in urbanism are taking shape, in the sense that a pilot grant has been secured from the Volkswagen Foundation for exploring possibilities in the area of "Challenge of the Future: The Urban Ecology of Southeast Asia". Acting on this, SISEA is now identifying a group of potential participants in the project, and it hopes to bring them together for a planning workshop in September or October 1989.

Southeast Asian Communities and Community Networks Awards Programme

This was launched in 1985, with support from the Volkswagen Foundation. 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 of communities and community networks in Southeast Asia; and to facilitate the flow of information developed in the programme through regional workshops.

As reported last year the response to this awards programme has been very positive and scores of applications have been received, leading to awards being made each year, with the total number to date being no less than twenty-five. Of this total, three recipients are Burmese, three Indonesians, three Malaysians, five Filipinos, five Singaporeans, and six Thais.

The research undertaken by the successful candidates 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 encompasses minority communities and their larger social context, with the thrust of research being on interactive communities or “encapsulated” ethnic groups. The third cluster centres on the theme of religious communities, social processes, and integration.

With several projects completed and the rest in various stages of completion, it was considered appropriate to hold the second and final workshop of the Programme as it has fulfilled its objectives, and the personnel involved could move on to other tasks requiring their talents and time. This workshop was held on 13–14 March 1989 at which several reports were presented for discussion. Senior scholars were also invited to participate in the workshop so that the award recipients would have the benefit of their experience.

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

Southeast Asian Cultural Programme (SEACUP)

The Institute has from its very foundation been of the view that an appreciation of the traditions, world-views, and aspirations of the peoples of the region should be an integral part of the

Institute's activities. In addition to intrinsic attributes and merits, such an appreciation would be a valuable asset to economists, political scientists, sociologists, and others interested in the contemporary problems of Southeast Asia, as decision-making processes and interpersonal relations cannot be divorced from, or fully comprehended without, a feel for or a proper understanding of the cultural mores and traditions of the different peoples of the region.

As well as rationalizing the Institute's work in the area of culture, broadly defined, it was decided to restructure existing activities to provide a larger umbrella programme under which a variety of research interests in cultural studies may be undertaken. This was done last year and the consolidated programme was named the Southeast Asian Cultural Programme (SEACUP). It incorporated and subsumed the Southeast Asian Cultural Research Programme (SEACURP), established in July 1981, the Programme on the Cultural Heritage of Southeast Asia (CULHERSEA), formed in 1986, and all other ongoing activities relating to culture. SEACUP formally began functioning in 1988 with Mrs P. Lim Pui Huen as its Co-ordinator.

Two other projects of relevance here are those of Ms Barbara J. Anello and Mr Peter Wicks. Ms Anello's study is on Balinese life and traditions, particularly the ethical values, religious beliefs and practices, and how these are incorporated into daily life. Her manuscript "Pedanda, Cow-Herd, Flower-Seller: Balinese Lives" has been completed and is being reviewed with a view to its publication as a monograph.

In his research on "Literary Perspectives on Southeast Asia", Mr Wicks turns his attention to present-day Southeast Asian writers whose works are available in English or in English translation, namely Catherine Lim (Singapore), Shahnnon Ahmad (Malaysia), and Mochtar Lubis (Indonesia).

SEACUP also hosted a seminar on Reflections on Malaysian History on Film by Tan Sri Kamarul Ariffin, a producer and director of several prize-winning Malaysian films. The films discussed included *Ranjau Sa-Panjang Jalan*, the film of Shahnnon Ahmad's novel of life in a rice-growing village in Kedah; *Jasmin* and *Jasmin II*, both loosely based on the story of the Dutch girl Maria Hertogh who was adopted by a Malay family during the war; as well as a new film on the fourteen days of MPAJA rule in Pahang during the period after the Japanese surrender and before the return of the British administration.

CONFERENCES, SEMINARS, WORKSHOPS, AND LECTURES

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

The scope of these meetings ranges from major international gatherings to local informal discussion groups.

In addition to the Singapore Lecture 1988, the following were some of the principal meetings organized during the year:

- Conference on Southeast Asia: Society, Politics, and Culture (Turin, Italy), 5–6 May 1988;
- Conference on Emerging Leadership in ASEAN (Bali), 1–2 September 1988;
- Workshop on Islam and the Economic Development of Southeast Asia: The Role of the Private Sector (Singapore), 26–27 September 1988;
- Workshop on Defence and Development in Southeast Asia: Arms Procurement Policies and Their Implications (Singapore), 29 September to 1 October 1988;
- Third ASEAN Roundtable: ASEAN Co-operation in a Changing International Environment (Singapore), 16–17 January 1989;
- Conference on New Directions in Asian Studies (Singapore), 1–3 February 1989;
- Workshop on Health Management of the Urban Poor (Singapore), 13–14 February 1989;
- Seminar on Post-Kampuchea Southeast Asia: Pitfalls and Problems (Singapore), 15 February 1989;
- Symposium on Privatization: Experiences in Europe and ASEAN (Singapore), 16–18 February 1989;
- Workshop on Leadership and Security in Southeast Asia: Problems of Leadership Succession and Regeneration (Bangkok), 6–7 March 1989;
- Workshop on Population-Health Systems Interaction in Selected Urban Depressed Communities in the ASEAN Region (Jakarta), 16–17 March 1989;

- Public Lecture on the 1930s and 1980s: Parallels and Differences (Singapore), 27 April 1988; and
- Public Lecture on Liberalization of Trade in Services (Singapore), 5 October 1988.

Conference on Southeast Asia: Society, Politics, and Culture

This Conference was organized by the Institute jointly with the Agnelli Foundation, which is a small but highly influential organization based in Turin. It is named after the founding family of the Italian conglomerate FIAT. Incidentally, Agnelli is also the first organization in Europe to translate the Institute's annual review, *Southeast Asian Affairs*, into a European language, in this case Italian, for the benefit of Italian readers, and as a part of its aim to promote a better understanding and awareness of Southeast Asia amongst Italians. The Conference on Southeast Asia in fact was an extension of this same intention. It brought together Italian and Southeast Asian scholars, business executives, officials, and personnel from the media, with the discussions covering such topics as recent trends in the regional economy; political life and the geopolitical framework of Southeast Asia; social change; education, urbanization and the young; ethnic groups and ethnic conflict; and religion and society.

Conference on Emerging Leadership in ASEAN

This Conference grew out of a combined effort of the Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), Jakarta, and the Institute. Both CSIS and ISEAS had for some time felt the need for such a meeting, especially in view of the fact that studies on the subject of national security and national well-being nearly always have returned to the conclusion that the level of political stability and national well-being in any country is a function of its economic, political, and military strengths: the endowment and development of economic resources, the cohesion of the body politic, the ability of a people to stay on a course of action, and the development of a credible military capability. The 'X' factor which directly enhances or weakens these other factors or combines them to produce a context of security is leadership. Leadership through its definition of

problems and issues, inspiration, and management roles is seen to shape the perception, as well as the actual attainment, of political stability and national well-being through the security and developmental policies it pursues. The same would apply to greater regional resilience and co-operation, in terms of shared mutual responsibilities, width of vision, and mutual rapport and support. Moreover the present — in a way, the ‘founding’, first generation of — leaders have been acutely aware of this and have developed a consultative framework through regular personal meetings and discussions. It is imperative that such rapport should also be developed for and amongst the upcoming echelons of future leaders, so as to build upon gains made and to minimize areas of conflict or tension.

This need for wider regional contacts and wider perspectives, it was felt, is all the more necessary for the younger segments of the upcoming and emerging leadership. Rather than meeting outside the region, in large diffused or mixed gatherings involving a whole host of non–Southeast Asians, these emerging leaders should be able to do so as an *ASEAN group* in an *ASEAN setting*, thereby hopefully generating the appropriate ambience and chemistry conducive to the nurturing and forging of the desired personal links, as well as the necessary regional awareness in general and that pertaining to ASEAN in particular. With this in mind, CSIS and ISEAS moved to convene the Conference on Emerging Leadership in Southeast Asia in Bali in September 1988.

To facilitate maximum interaction the meeting was kept small, comprising a select group of some thirty younger and potential leaders from the political, military, business, mass media, and academic sectors of ASEAN. Emphasis was on the participation of those who were in their late twenties and early thirties, so as to achieve depth in terms of lasting contacts and benefits.

To stimulate greater interaction among this group, and to provide continuity with what has been achieved in the past, a middle-level leader from each of the ASEAN countries was also included in the gathering. These ‘veterans’, being themselves relatively young and already familiar with their counterparts in ASEAN and the organizational problems, served as a communication bridge between the younger, newer group and those who were already integrated into the ASEAN decision-making processes.

While care was taken to allow for ample time for free-wheeling interaction and small-group

discussions, there were also structured, plenary sessions. For these, background papers were prepared and presented. These focused on ASEAN and Its Third Decade: Leadership Challenges.

The meeting was unanimously deemed to have been well worth the effort. It was, moreover, decided that it should be an annual affair, with the necessary and desirable 'phasing in' of new members and the 'graduation' of others each year. This too is being acted upon and the next conference will also be a joint undertaking between CSIS and ISEAS, and will again take place in Bali towards the end of 1989.

**Workshop on Islam and the Economic Development of Southeast Asia:
The Role of the Private Sector**

This Workshop formed part of the third phase of the Institute's project on "Islam and Economic Development of Southeast Asia". It will be recalled that while the first of these phases focused on "Islamic Banking" and second on "Resource Mobilization through the Voluntary Sector", the third and final phase was centred on "The Private Sector". Essentially it sought to examine the ways in which various Muslim-owned businesses are organized and run, how this is done in accordance with the imperatives of Islam (or otherwise), the various forms of entrepreneurship in an Islamic framework, and so forth.

As it represented the culmination of the research segment of the project, invitees to the Workshop included not only the researchers involved but also other scholars, practitioners, and officials, to allow for as wide a spectrum of views and opinions as possible.

**Workshop on Defence and Development in Southeast Asia:
Arms Procurement Policies and Their Implications**

As in the case of the Workshop on Islam in the Economic Development of Southeast Asia: The Role of the Private Sector, this Workshop too was the third and final leg of the project on Defence and Development in Southeast Asia, with the first two phases concentrating on threat perception and defence spending, and the military in the development process, respectively.



Presentation of papers at the Workshop on Defence and Development in Southeast Asia: Arms Procurement Policies and Their Implications, held in Singapore from 29 September to 1 October 1988.

The Workshop was attended by scholars and senior military and government officials from all the member countries of ASEAN, as well as the participating researchers and invited guests from outside the region. Six papers were discussed: "Arms Procurement Patterns in Southeast Asia: Past, Present, and Future" by Surachart Bamrungasuk; "The Impact of Technological Advances on Arms Imports and Defence Production: Emerging Trends and Future Implications for Developing Nations" by Mr Alex Gliksman; "The International Arms Trade and Acquisition in the Developing World: Arms Imports and Local Defence Production" by Dr Andrew L. Ross; "Arms Production in Newly Industrializing Countries (NICs): Political, Economic, and Technological Implications" by Dr Chung-in Moon; "Indonesia's Defence Industry: Its Place, Mission, and Set-up" by Lt.-Gen. A. Hasnan Habib; and "The Singapore Defence Industries: Motivations, Organization, and Impact" by Dr Bilveer Singh and Mr Kwa Chong Guan.

As a result of the deliberations at the Workshop the papers have been revised and edited while a number of additional contributions have also been completed to form the basis of a book on *Arms Policies in Southeast Asia* to be published at the end of 1989.

An additional bonus stimulated by the Workshop was the teaming up of a group of younger researchers at the Institute to produce a special issue of *Contemporary Southeast Asia* focused on "Arms and Defence in Southeast Asia", and published in December 1988.

Third ASEAN Roundtable: ASEAN Co-operation in a Changing International Environment

The objective of the ASEAN Roundtable series of discussions is to review major developments in ASEAN and to explore new directions for ASEAN economic co-operation in the light of the changing global environment, as well as in terms of emerging domestic economic situations and needs.

Following discussions with senior ASEAN officials, business leaders, and scholars, it appeared timely and pressing that discussions be held to explore: (1) ASEAN's needs to find ways and means to reap benefits of the economic dynamism that is mounting in the region; and (2) how ASEAN can best cope with emerging trading blocs. Accordingly, plans were finalized for the Third ASEAN Roundtable to be held in Singapore in January 1989.

In keeping with past practice, and to allow for maximum freedom of exchange of views, the meeting was a closed-door, off-the-record affair. All the participants attended in their personal capacities and any views expressed were not to be attributable to any particular individual. However, as is the case of the first two meetings, the whole proceedings were compiled into a report. Copies of this report were once again sent to all participants and the relevant ASEAN officials for action as considered appropriate.

Conference on New Directions in Asian Studies

This Conference, jointly organized by the Asian Studies Association of Australia, the Centre for Advanced Studies of the National University of Singapore, and the Institute, took place in Singapore on 1–3 February 1989 and attracted some 200 participants from Australia, the ASEAN countries, the United States, and Vietnam.

It was a pioneering effort in that it was the first time that the Asian Studies Association of Australia held its regular annual meeting outside Australasia. Its objective was to provide opportunities to explore new and alternative directions in discourse, research, and theorizing in the area of Asian Studies, as well as to create a lively forum where those working in the area of Asian Studies could meet and discuss topics of mutual interest and concern. Themes of panels of the formal Conference sessions included the following: study of Asia in Australia; study of Australia in Asia; issues in research co-operation; ethnicity and development; migration in the Asia-Pacific region; varieties of modern Chinese language; social and political dimensions of Southeast Asian literature; arts and national identity; health and development in Southeast Asia (including changing population); individual participation in economic and political development; role of women in Asian development; issues and factors in land-use; transportation; industrial relations; international relations in the region: changing alliances; economic integration of Burma/Kampuchea/Laos/Vietnam in Southeast Asia; and new approaches to Southeast Asian History.

Workshop on Health Management of the Urban Poor

This Workshop was convened to discuss the findings from the study on the health management

of the urban poor in four cities of the ASEAN region — Bangkok, Jakarta, Kuala Lumpur, and Manila. The participants included the researchers from the four institutions conducting the study and scholars from Singapore involved in health service management and research. It served as a forum for the awareness of the conditions and policy issues pertaining to the health policy formulation and service delivery for the urban poor.

Fourteen participants were present — the ten ASEAN researchers and country representatives, two visitors from the IDRC, and two from ISEAS. The Workshop was divided into four parts: an appraisal of city health policies and programmes; a survey of policy-makers, health providers, and the community; presentation of case-studies on the participatory approach to urban health management; and small group discussions on the recommendations for a viable operational programme on urban health care.

Seminar on Post-Kampuchea Southeast Asia: Pitfalls and Problems

The discussion in this Seminar was led by Professor Dr Mochtar Kusuma-Atmadja, the former Indonesian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Attendance was limited to a select group of twenty-five people from the scholarly community and the public and private sectors. The issues discussed included the solution of the Kampuchea problem and the “post-Kampuchea” Southeast Asian power equation; the Manila Summit and the future of Southeast Asia; Southeast Asia and Japan; and promises and pitfalls.

Symposium on Privatization: Experiences in Europe and ASEAN

The Institute organized this Symposium in co-operation with the European Institute of Public Administration, Maastricht. It was intended for specialists and senior ASEAN officials as a part of ASEAN-EC co-operative programme in human resource development. Several papers were presented and the subjects covered included public utilities; telecommunications; urban transport; airlines; ports; and capital markets. The papers and proceedings are now being edited for publication as a report.

**Workshop on Leadership and Security in Southeast Asia:
Problems of Leadership Succession and Regeneration**

This Workshop was held in Bangkok as a part of RSSP's plans to make its work better known in the region, and to involve a greater number of people in its deliberations from year to year. It was also notable for the number of participants who came from the media within the region, and like the researchers, belonging to the younger set as well. They were supported by a strong group of more experienced people representing the academic, military, and official communities in the region. The papers presented — “The Indonesian Vice Presidency: A Mechanism for Leadership Succession”, by Mr Vasta Choesin; “Leadership Change and Security in Malaysia: The UMNO Experience”, by Mr Chamil Wariya; “National Security and Leadership Change in the Philippines: 1983–1988”, by Mr David G. Timberman; “In the Era of Renovation: Security and Leadership in Vietnam”, by Ms Kim Ninh; and “Burma after the 18 September Coup”, by Mr Cimi Suchontan — will appear as a special focus issue of *Contemporary Southeast Asia* in September 1989.

**Workshop on Population-Health Systems Interaction in
Selected Urban Depressed Communities in the ASEAN Region**

Organized jointly with the Atma Jaya University in Jakarta, this two-day meeting was convened to discuss the substantive and methodological findings from the study of health-seeking behaviour in the urban depressed communities in Manila and Jakarta, and to synthesize lessons learned from the qualitative approach to health research. As such, the programme was divided according to the three components of the project: survey data analysis, health assessment, and qualitative aspects of the study. During the last session, the participants were divided into four groups to present their recommendations for further research, policy modifications, and programme improvements.

Forty participants attended the Workshop — thirty were based in Indonesia and the others were from the ASEAN countries — Thailand, Malaysia, and the Philippines. The Indonesia-based participants included country representatives of Unicef, UNFPA, World Bank Urban

Department, Population Council, City Health Office, Ministry of Health, University of Indonesia, and non-governmental organizations.

The reports presented were well-received and the meeting recommended that the project be extended to cover Kuala Lumpur and Bangkok as well.

Public Lecture on the 1930s and 1980s: Parallels and Differences

This public lecture was given by Dr Charles P. Kindleberger, Ford International Professor of Economics Emeritus, Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), at the RELC auditorium. The audience consisted of more than 200 academics, senior civil servants, business executives, and personnel from the media. In the lecture Professor Kindleberger drew upon his more than half-a-century of working life and experience, ranging through a whole array of explanatory variables relating to the stock-market gyrations of the 1930s and 1980s. In the process he left no doubt that there were no simple or single-cause explanations to such complex phenomena as those under discussion.

Public Lecture on Liberalization of Trade in Services

Presented at the IBF Auditorium, Monetary Authority of Singapore Building, this lecture was by Dr Herbert G. Grubel, Professor of Economics, Simon Fraser University, Canada. Based on a major study of the Canadian service industries undertaken during 1987/88 at the Fraser Institute in Vancouver, it sought to review issues relating to liberalization of international trade in services likely to be discussed at the Uruguay Round. These included factor service trade, people and goods service trade, and embodied service trade.

The main conclusions were that services cannot be traded directly; that instead they require either the movement of people or prior embodiment in material substances. Free trade in services thus is assured through the freedom of people to move abroad temporarily in order to sell their services and through the unrestricted movement of material substances across borders. The achievement of the latter objective has been the traditional task of GATT.



The Director welcoming Dr Charles P. Kindleberger, Ford International Professor of Economics Emeritus, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, to deliver his public lecture on "The 1930s and the 1980s: Parallels and Differences".

THE SINGAPORE LECTURE

Occasional and In-House Seminars

A total of twenty-seven Occasional and In-House Seminars were held during 1988/89. 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 Series was inaugurated by the Institute in 1980 with a founding endowment from the Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS), which has since been augmented by a generous donation from Mobil Oil Singapore.

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

The ninth Singapore Lecture was delivered by the Honourable Dato Seri Dr Mahathir bin Mohamad, Prime Minister of Malaysia, on 14 December 1988. Dr Mahathir was the first Asian speaker to deliver the Lecture since the Series began in 1980. The topic of Dr Mahathir's lecture was "Regionalism, Globalism, and Spheres of Influence: ASEAN and the Challenge of Change into the 21st Century". Like its predecessors, it too attracted a capacity audience, including the Prime Minister and Mrs Lee.



The Honourable Dato Seri Dr Mahathir bin Mohamad, Prime Minister of Malaysia, delivering the 1988 Singapore Lecture on "Regionalism, Globalism, and Spheres of Influence: ASEAN and the Challenge of Change into the 21st Century".



▲ The 1988 Singapore Lecture was attended by a capacity audience including Prime Minister Mr Lee Kuan Yew and Mrs Lee, First and Second Deputy Prime Ministers, Mr Goh Chok Tong and Mr Ong Teng Cheong. ►

**THE SINGAPORE LECTURE
BY THE HON DATO SERI
DR MAHATHIR BIN MOHAMAD
14 DECEMBER 1988**



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

The Inaugural Singapore Lecture under the chairmanship of the First Deputy Prime Minister and Chairman of the Monetary Authority of Singapore, Dr Goh Keng Swee, was delivered by Professor Milton Friedman on 14 October 1980 at the Singapore Conference Hall.

Subsequent distinguished speakers between 1981 and 1987 were Dr Henry A. Kissinger, former U.S. Secretary of State; H.E. Mr Giscard d'Estaing, former President of the Republic of France; H.E. Helmut Schmidt, former Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany; Dr Joseph M.A.H. Luns, former Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO); Mr Peter G. Peterson, Chairman of the Blackstone Group and former U.S. Secretary of Commerce; H.E. Dr Raymond Barre, former Prime Minister of France; and the Honourable Mr Bob Hawke, Prime Minister of Australia.

PUBLICATIONS UNIT

The unique role of the Institute, established as an autonomous organization to further research on Southeast Asia, is reflected in the function of the Publications Unit.

As an essential channel for the dissemination of the research, the Publications Unit continues to serve the Institute by publishing the work generated both by the various research projects and by individual researchers.

Significant publications resulting from ISEAS research this year include:

- *The Uruguay Round: ASEAN Trade Policy Options*;
- *Leadership Perceptions and National Security: The Southeast Asian Experience*;
- *Islamic Banking in Southeast Asia*;
- *Small and Medium Business Improvement in ASEAN*; and
- *ASEAN-U.S. Initiative: Assessment and Recommendations for Improved Economic Relations*.

As well as serving as an outlet for the various research projects, the Publications Unit encourages the submission of manuscripts by individual researchers both at ISEAS and abroad.

In this way, the Unit functions much like any other publishing house — handling all aspects of manuscript review, copy-editing, design, typesetting, printing and binding, promotion and sales.

During the nineteen years since the Institute commenced its publishing programme with just two cyclostyled Occasional Papers, it has developed various journals and different series of books, now publishing an average of forty new publications annually. This makes it one of the region's largest academic publishers of social science materials in English. Some ISEAS books have even won prizes, the most recent being Richard S. Thorn's *The Rising Yen* which was awarded Third Prize for the Best Designed Book and Best Overall Quality of Production (Academic Category), presented by the National Book Development Council at the Singapore Book Fair 1988.

As the Institute is involved in research that is frequently of a very topical and current nature, it is essential that the material be published quickly. However, the Publications Unit is increasingly hardpressed to reduce the already short editorial and production time when sufficient staff and facilities are lacking. Unfortunately, these problems cannot be solved until the more pressing and overriding concern is addressed — that of the chronic lack of space experienced by the Publications Unit, indeed by the Institute as a whole. Resources and space have been stretched to the limit, placing extreme pressure on the smooth workings of the Publications Unit in particular.

Because of the scholarly nature of ISEAS publications, promotional efforts are essential to ensure that the books reach as wide an audience as possible. Participation in exhibitions, particularly those in conjunction with conferences, is one way of bringing the publications to the attention of specialists overseas. ISEAS books were thus promoted at the following venues during 1988/89: Syarikat Buku Mahir Book Fair (April 1988, Kuala Lumpur); Committee on Family Research Seminar (April 1988, Budapest); I.T. Applications in Health (May 1988, Singapore); Japan Southeast Asian History Society (June 1988, Nagoya); SSRC Workshop on Muslim Societies (June 1988, Istanbul); Southeast Asian Studies Summer Institute Conference (July 1988, Hawaii); International School Conference (July 1988, Singapore); 3rd International Exhibition of Publications on Asian Studies (July 1988, Hong Kong); Malaysian Book Fair (July/August 1988, Kuala Lumpur); Indonesian Book Fair (July/August 1988, Jakarta); Beijing International Book Fair (September 1988, Beijing); Singapore Book Fair 1988 (September 1988, Singapore); Asia-Pacific

Petroleum Conference 1988 (September 1988, Singapore); 5th Nordic Conference on Southeast Asian Studies (September/October 1988, Finland); Frankfurt Book Fair 1988 (October 1988, Frankfurt); SILAS CD-Rom Talk (October 1988, Singapore); CL Computers CD-Rom Seminar (November 1988, Singapore); CCSEAS Conference (November 1988, Halifax); 40th Convention of the Japan Society for Southeast Asian History (December 1988, Japan); Singapore Informatics (December 1988, Singapore); New Directions in Asian Studies Conference (February 1989, Singapore); New Directions in International Relations: Implications for Australia (February 1989, Canberra); Manila Book Fair (February 1989, Manila); Conference on Chinese Literature in Southeast Asia (March 1989, Manila); U.K. Association of Southeast Asian Studies Annual Conference (March 1989, Durham); and U.S. Association of Asian Studies Annual Meeting (March 1989, Washington).

Other channels to promote ISEAS publications included: (1) a new catalogue, *Books on Southeast Asia 1988/89*, as well as fliers and brochures, for direct mail promotions; (2) the exchange of advertisements with other scholarly journals; and (3) complimentary copies for the review section of specialist journals.

New Publications

During the year under review a total of forty new publications was produced. These included thirty book titles; one issue of the *Asia-Pacific International and Strategic Studies Newsletter*; and nine issues of the journals: *Contemporary Southeast Asia*; *ASEAN Economic Bulletin*; and *SOJOURN: Social Issues in Southeast Asia*.

The Institute's major volume, *Southeast Asian Affairs 1988*, published annually for the past fourteen years, is increasingly regarded as a valuable reference for those interested in serious analyses of developments both in the region and in the individual countries of Southeast Asia.

Of the other new publications, twelve were added to the Books/Monographs series. They were: *ASEAN: A Bibliography 1981-85*; Cheu Hock Tong, *The Nine Emperor Gods: A Study of Chinese Spirit-Medium Cults*; Raul P. de Guzman and Mila A. Reforma, eds., *Government and Politics of the Philippines*; Wan Hashim, *Peasants under Peripheral Capitalism*; Charles P.



The Institute frequently promotes its publications by participating in both local and foreign exhibitions such as the Singapore Book Fair 1988.

Kindleberger, *Spenders and Hoarders: The World Distribution of Spanish American Silver 1550–1750*; Thelma B. Kintanar, *Self and Society in Southeast Asian Fiction: Thematic Explorations in the Twentieth Century Fiction of Five ASEAN Countries*; David M. Lampton and Catherine H. Keyser, eds., *China's Global Presence: Economics, Politics, and Security*; Lim Teck Ghee, *Reflections on Development in Southeast Asia*; Ulrich Mai and Helmut Buchholt, *Peasant Pedlars and Professional Traders: Subsistence Trade in Rural Markets of Minahasa, Indonesia*; Seiji Naya, Michael Plummer, Kernial S. Sandhu, and Narongchai Akrasanee, co-ordinators, *ASEAN-U.S. Initiative: Assessment and Recommendations for Improved Economic Relations (Joint Final Report)*; Seiji Naya, Michael Plummer, Kernial S. Sandhu, and Narongchai Akrasanee, co-ordinators, *ASEAN-U.S. Initiative: Assessment and Recommendations for Improved Economic Relations (Executive Summary)*; and Marjorie L. Suriyamongkol, *Politics of ASEAN Economic Co-operation: The Case of ASEAN Industrial Projects*.

Five new titles were published in the Occasional Papers series: Colin Barlow and Thee Kian Wie, *The North Sumatran Regional Economy: Growth with Unbalanced Development*; Grant Evans, *Agrarian Change in Communist Laos*; Chris Manning, *The Green Revolution, Employment, and Economic Change in Rural Java: A Reassessment of Trends under the New Order*; Mya Than, *Growth Pattern of Burmese Agriculture: A Productivity Approach*; and Sankaran Ramanathan and Mohd. Hamdan Adnan, *Malaysia's 1986 General Election: The Urban-Rural Dichotomy*.

The series, *Issues in Southeast Asian Security*, was augmented by two new titles: Mohammed Ayoob and Chai-Anan Samudavanija, eds., *Leadership Perceptions and National Security: The Southeast Asian Experience* and J. Soedjati Djihadono and Yong Mun Cheong, eds., *Soldiers and Stability in Southeast Asia*.

In the series of Lectures, Workshops, and Proceedings of International Conferences, there were five new publications: Mohamed Ariff and Tan Loong-Hoe, eds., *The Uruguay Round: ASEAN Trade Policy Options*; Herbert G. Grubel, *Liberalization of Trade in Services: A Taxonomy and Discussion of Issues*; Ulrich Hiemenz and Rolf J. Langhammer, *ASEAN and the EC: Institutions and Structural Change in the European Community*; Charles P. Kindleberger, *The 1930s and the 1980s: Parallels and Differences*; and Thierry de Montbrial, *The INF Treaty and Its Implications for Asia-Pacific Security*.

Three new titles were added to the Field Report series: Kenneth James and Narongchai Akrasanee, eds., *Small and Medium Business Improvement in the ASEAN Region: Marketing Factors*; Kenneth James and Narongchai Akrasanee, eds., *Small and Medium Business Improvement in the ASEAN Region: Production Management*; and Tan Loong-Hoe and Chia Siow Yue, eds., *Trade, Protectionism, and Industrial Adjustment in Consumer Electronics: Asian Responses to North America*.

There was one new title in the series on Social Issues in Southeast Asia: Mohamed Ariff, ed., *Islamic Banking in Southeast Asia*.

The Library Bulletin series also saw the addition of one new title: P. Lim Pui Huen, *Library Resources for Southeast Asian Studies in China: Some Observations*.

LIBRARY

The Library is the heart of the Institute. It is now regarded as one of the major Southeast Asian collections in the world. Besides its acquisitions of the relevant Western imprints in books and periodicals, an important feature is its holdings of informal or non-conventionally published material, that is, material that cannot be obtained through normal commercial or institutional channels. While it endeavours to build up an all-round collection, the Library shows particular strength in areas that fall within the special interests of the Institute, such as problems of regional stability and security, of economic development and modernization, and of political and social change. Up-to-date information is provided by subscriptions to regional and international newspapers, many of them by air-mail, and to radio-monitoring reports so vital for keeping in touch with developments in certain countries. The total number of serial publications received is more than 2,000 titles, including learned periodicals, news magazines, bank journals, and government reports and statistics.

The Library issues a series of *Library Bulletins*, and other research and bibliographical aids, the latest being a bibliography on ASEAN. At the same time it plays a regional role in co-ordinating regional projects. In this way, it acts as the Regional Microfilm Clearing-House on

behalf of SARBICA (Southeast Asian Branch of the International Council on Archives), and CONSAL (Congress of Southeast Asian Librarians), on whose behalf it has published a semi-annual *Southeast Asia – Asia Microfilms Newsletter* since 1972.

The Library is also gradually assuming the role of a regional referral centre to researchers and other libraries within and without Southeast Asia. This role will be further enhanced with the planned computerization of all of the Library's activities and holdings, especially as the computerization plan has been conceptualized as an integrated system, encompassing all the various component sections of the Institute, that is, its Central Administration, Publications Unit, Research, and Library. The Library, which will be the largest user of the proposed automated system, will spearhead the development.

As a corollary to this imminent commitment, the Library last year became a full participant in the national co-operative cataloguing network, the Singapore Integrated Library Automation Service (SILAS). Participation in this national data base allows the Library on-line access to the holdings of other library participants which include the National University of Singapore (NUS) Library and the National Library. By the same token, the Library allows these other participant libraries on-line access to its holdings, 40 per cent of which are unique titles. This facilitates a sharing of resources at the national level.

By the end of March, the Library had input more than 10,000 records of its holdings in SILAS. This has enabled it to produce its weekly accessions list *New Arrivals* which alerts researchers and other users to new materials acquired for the Library; a printed catalogue; and a microfiche catalogue. In time, it is planned to abandon the manual card cataloguing system which will be substituted with an on-line catalogue and a microfiche catalogue.

Since it will take a few years to fully convert all the manual retrospective cataloguing data into the SILAS data base, the card catalogue is still maintained in parallel for the convenience of users. For the same reason, the NUS Library's retrospective records on microfiche are also made available for consultation by users in ISEAS Library. This parallel method is an additional task which requires staff time, an increase in work-load and responsibilities without a corresponding increase in staff.

The Collection

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

Books and Bound Periodicals (volumes)	76,004
Microfilm (reels)	9,472
Microfiche (pieces)	99,169
Documents (titles)	6,695
Map (pieces)	460
Current Serials (titles)	2,101
Slides (frames)	23,746
Black-and-White Negatives (frames)	36,063
Photographs	17,073
Audio-Recordings	620
Video-Recordings	140

Together with the Library's multi-media collection of slides, photographs, and audio-recordings, the total collection now comprises more than 273,027 items. Subscriptions were placed for thirty-two new periodicals.

With regard to the multi-media resources on the culture and traditions of the region, an agreement was reached with the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. in December on ownership of the Dorothy Pelzer (DP) collection. By this agreement, both parties are free to use the materials for scholarly purposes. The DP collection comprises 7,000 colour slides, 15,500 photographs and 18,000 black-and-white negatives. There are extensive research notes compiled by the researcher.

Policies and procedures on the organization of the multi-media materials are also being finalized, and the materials will then be processed accordingly. This is, however, a labour-intensive process and is expected to take about five years full-time to complete. Retrieval of relevant materials is a difficult process too and can only be made more efficient with computerization.

The Library's publications exchange programme was also reviewed to take stock and to see

what changes were necessary. As a part of this exercise, survey forms were sent to more than 200 participants. As a result, ninety-four exchange arrangements were allowed to lapse, leaving 257 active exchange partners and thirty-four *ad hoc* exchanges.

Collecting materials is only one part of the process of the provision of information. The most painstaking, time-consuming, and intellectual part of the exercise is the analyses of these documents (cataloguing, classification, and indexing) to facilitate efficient, speedy, and easy retrieval by the end-user. The rate of acquisitions over the years has also been higher than that of the technical processing of the incoming materials. More than one-fifth are vernacular language materials requiring native language experts to analyse them. About forty per cent of materials acquired are unique, rendering analyses more difficult as there are no cataloguing aids to consult.

As a result of the foregoing, the backlog of our processed materials rose to 25,785 titles, representing an increase of 9 per cent over the previous year's. As long as the present cataloguing team is not strengthened with the addition of a bigger professional staff to deal with this backlog, the problem cannot be surmounted satisfactorily. This problem will be further aggravated when the proposed computerized Southeast Asian data base is developed. Almost all documents will require detailed analyses by the professional staff to write abstracts for input into the on-line data-base. A longer-term manpower study has to be undertaken to ensure that the Library is adequately staffed in order that it may be able to efficiently meet the inevitable demands of researchers for timely, current, and accurate provision of information.

Future Developments

As the application of information technology (IT) accelerates, more and more scholars and researchers expect to have almost instantaneous access not only to the bibliographical records but to the actual information, be they textual or statistical. The successes of the 1980s in capturing bibliographical records in electronic form have ironically only accentuated and made more visible the frustrating problems of the fragmentation of the sources of information and the constant failures and delays in their timely delivery to the conscientious and competitive researcher.

There are increasing pressures to address the issues of non- or delayed-delivery of information,



Staff members of the Thai National Defence College visiting the Institute's Library were briefed by Librarian Miss Ch'ng Kim See and Research Fellow Dr Pasuk Phongpaichit.

data, and documents. They have to be responded to seriously and urgently. To that end, the Library aims to partially solve this problem by developing its resources and services to assume an effective role as a regional information centre. This concept is being studied in the context of the Institute's larger role as a reputable and successful research centre. Naturally, in order to play this regional role effectively, the prerequisite IT infrastructure must already be in place, linking the Institute and its information resources in an electronic global network where each and every scholar from every corner of the world can connect with the Institute through their workstations.

FINANCE

The Institute's financial support comes from two sources; an annual grant from the Singapore Government — to take care of the Institute's infrastructure in manpower and other operating facilities — and donations received from other sources to fund the Institute's programmes of research, fellowships, conferences and seminars, and publications. The Singapore Government's grant for the year (1 April 1988 to 31 March 1989) was \$3,662,500, and the total donations received amounted to \$3,963,141.

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

The Institute is especially appreciative of donations to its Endowment Fund, income from which is derived through interest earned on fixed deposits. The income supports the Institute's Research Fellowships programme, which is now internationally accepted as a credit to the

Institute's commitment to encouraging and assisting scholarship on and in the region. At the end of the financial year the Endowment Fund stood at \$1,160,000.

ACCOMMODATION

Every passing day, if anything, only further emphasizes the need for an early decision on the permanent home of the Institute, not only for purposes of proper planning of future development, but also in view of the Institute's expanding programmes and activities, which are already straining the available facilities. Indeed the Publications Unit is already reduced to having to make do with a hired container located in the car-park to store its stocks of ISEAS publications!

The plight of the Central Administration is not much better in terms of its office space requirements.

This quest for the permanent premises of the Institute is also predicated on the assumption from the very inception of the Institute that it should be in close proximity to the National University of Singapore, to facilitate intellectual interaction and reciprocal use of the two libraries and research resources. In this regard the ideal outcome would be a new building specially designed for the specific needs of ISEAS and located within or close to the NUS campus lands.

At another level but equally pressing is the lack of suitable subsidized living accommodation for the Institute's staff and fellows. This is continuing to seriously affect the recruitment and retention of qualified and desirable colleagues. This is a matter also requiring urgent attention if the effective functioning of the Institute is not to be jeopardized.

CONCLUSION

The first phase of the Institute's development has been completed. It is internationally recognized as a 'Centre for Scholarship' on Southeast Asia.

Its library holdings total more than 270,000 items, being particularly strong on Indonesia. The

Institute has also developed an effective system of lectures, seminars, and discussions in which scholars, officials, public figures, and politicians feel no inhibitions in participating freely. Its publications — totalling some 500 titles — have served the purpose of disseminating the ideas of a variety of specialists such that they are accepted widely among scholars, and in government and important business circles. It has sponsored more than 600 Research and Visiting Fellows, and several doctoral and Master's graduate students. Almost every Southeast Asian country is now reflected in the composition of the Institute's research staff and fellows, whilst visiting fellows and associates come from as far as Canada, the United States, Japan, New Zealand, Australia, Germany, France, Britain, and Sweden. Beginning with purely *ad hoc* studies, research has reached the stage where *programmes* of study are now being implemented to allow for more systematic and incremental work.

The foregoing are firm foundations from which to launch the next phase of the Institute's development and the maximization of its unique potentialities. This would be particularly so with regard to research on areas and topics of special concern to Singapore's and the region's longer-term interests. And the possibilities here are exciting. So are the circumstances and timing. What is needed now is adequate support.

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Social Issues in Southeast Asia (SISEA)

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Southeast Asian Cultural Programme (SEACUP)

- Research Fellows:
- Mrs P. Lim Pui Huen, B.A. (Malaya), F.L.A. (U.K.)
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Dr Chaichana Ingavata (23.7.88)	—	Community Development and Local-Level Democracy in Thailand: The Role of <i>Tambol</i> Councils

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Books/Monographs

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REPORT OF THE AUDITORS
TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

We have audited the accounts set out on pages 137 to 148 in accordance with Statements of Auditing Guideline and Statements of Auditing Practice and, accordingly, included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered appropriate in the circumstances.

In our opinion:

- (a) the accounts are properly drawn up in accordance with the Statements of Accounting Standard and so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Institute as at 31 March 1989 and of its income and expenditure and changes in financial position for the year ended on that date;
- (b) proper accounting and other records including asset registers have been kept; and
- (c) the receipts, expenditure, and investments of monies and the acquisitions and disposals of assets by the Institute during the year have been in accordance with the provisions of the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies Act, 1968.



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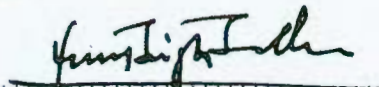
Singapore, 14 July 1989

INSTITUTE OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 1989

	Note	\$	1988 \$		Note	\$	1988 \$
ACCUMULATED OPERATING SURPLUS	3	164,606	223,896	FIXED ASSETS	6	234,968	118,042
DEFERRED CAPITAL GRANT	4	234,968	118,042	CURRENT ASSETS			
OTHER FUNDS				Sundry debtors, deposits, and prepayments		256,830	178,544
Revolving Fund	5(a)	315,000	315,000	Fixed deposits		15,368,260	13,484,838
Endowment Fund	5(b)	1,160,000	1,160,000	Negotiable Certificate of Deposit		—	405,000
Research Programmes Trust	5(c)	4,343,960	4,343,960	Cash and bank balances		836,429	280,365
ISEAS Research Fellowships	5(d)	261,601	211,894			16,461,519	14,348,747
Specific and Special Projects	5(e)	10,155,266	8,044,725	CURRENT LIABILITIES			
		16,235,827	14,075,579	Sundry creditors and accruals		61,086	49,272
		16,635,401	14,417,517			61,086	49,272
		16,635,401	14,417,517	NET CURRENT ASSETS		16,400,433	14,299,475
						16,635,401	14,417,517

The notes on pages 142 to 148 form an integral part of these accounts.


 CHAIRMAN


 DIRECTOR


 EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

INSTITUTE OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES
STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1989

	\$	1988 \$
GENERAL OPERATING INCOME		
Surplus on Publication account	98,843	115,197
GENERAL OPERATING EXPENDITURE	3,643,540	3,458,278
Deficit before depreciation	(3,544,697)	(3,343,081)
Depreciation	96,825	84,022
Operating deficit	(3,641,522)	(3,427,103)
NON OPERATING INCOME		
Interest on deposits	18,678	17,279
Deficit before Government Grants	(3,622,844)	(3,409,824)
GOVERNMENT GRANTS		
Operating Grant (Note 7)	3,567,185	3,256,079
Deferred Capital Grant released (Note 4)	96,825	84,022
	3,664,010	3,340,101
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR TRANSFERRED TO ACCUMULATED OPERATING SURPLUS	41,166	(69,723)

The notes on pages 142 to 148 form an integral part of these accounts.

INSTITUTE OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES
STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1989

	\$	1988 \$
GENERAL OPERATING EXPENDITURE		
Expenditure on Manpower	2,149,945	1,949,912
Advertising	10,000	10,000
Audit Fees	3,300	3,300
Seminars and Workshops	5,998	5,437
Special Conferences and Meetings	36,830	27,382
Entertainment Expenses	3,000	3,000
Insurance	6,700	6,047
Library Acquisitions	204,300	204,299
Library Stationery	7,700	6,999
Library Book Binding	9,900	8,999
Maintenance of Equipment/Premises	70,757	49,921
Maintenance of Vehicles	20,365	26,765
Medical/Dental benefits	24,000	74,181
Miscellaneous Supplies and Materials	2,098	1,997
New Furniture and Equipment	10,877	2,960
Office Stationery	6,297	6,165
Postage	7,022	7,012
Printing	9,996	9,787
Rental of Premises	998,400	998,400
Regional Advisory Council	8,409	7,664
Research Expenses	21,987	21,908
Telephones and Telegrams	21,413	22,453
Transport Expenses	2,396	1,990
Staff Welfare	1,850	1,700
	<u>3,643,540</u>	<u>3,458,278</u>

INSTITUTE OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL POSITION

	\$	1988 \$
SOURCE OF FUNDS		
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	41,166	(69,723)
Adjustments of items not involving movement of funds:		
Grant released on disposal of fixed assets	900	—
Transfer to deferred capital grant	(168,456)	—
Depreciation	96,825	84,022
Deferred capital grant released	(96,825)	(84,022)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Funds from operations	(126,390)	(69,723)
Capital grant received from government	213,751	7,421
Funds from ISEAS Research Fellowships and other projects	2,160,248	1,172,646
Proceeds from disposal of fixed assets	68,000	—
Decrease in Sundry debtors, deposits, and prepayments	—	97,212
Decrease in Negotiable Certificate of Deposits	405,000	—
Increase in Sundry creditors and accruals	11,814	5,705
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	<u>2,732,423</u>	<u>1,213,261</u>

	\$	1988 \$
APPLICATION OF FUNDS		
Purchase of fixed assets	214,651	7,421
Increase in Sundry debtors, deposits, and prepayments	78,286	—
Increase in fixed deposits	1,883,422	1,159,963
Increase in cash and bank balances	556,064	45,877
	<u>2,732,423</u>	<u>1,213,261</u>

The notes on pages 142 to 148 form an integral part of these accounts.

INSTITUTE OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES
NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS — 31 MARCH 1989

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The following notes summarize the significant accounting policies which have been applied in determining the results of the financial year:

(a) Basis of accounting

The accounts expressed in Singapore dollars have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

(b) Income

All income, including operating grant from the Singapore Government used to purchase fixed assets, is taken up on an accrual basis. Operating grant, accounted for under the income approach, is recognized in the income and expenditure account to match the related expenses.

(c) Grants

Government grants utilized for the purchase of fixed assets are taken to deferred capital grants. Deferred grants are recognized in the income and expenditure account over the periods necessary to match with the depreciation of the assets. Government grants to meet current year's operating expenses are recognized as income in the same year.

(d) Fund accounting

In order to ensure observance of limitations and restrictions placed on the use of the resources available to the Institute, the accounts of the Institute are maintained substantially in accordance with the principles of 'fund accounting'. This is the procedure by which resources for various purposes are classified for accounting and reporting purposes into funds that are in accordance with activities or objectives specified.

(e) Other funds

Assets relating to the Other Funds are pooled, with the exception of Staff Loans which are directly identifiable to Revolving Fund. Income from pooled fixed deposits is distributed to each fund in proportion to the respective fund balances during the financial year.

(f) Depreciation

Fixed assets are depreciated on a straight line basis over their estimated useful lives as follows:

New Furniture and Fixtures	—	5 years
Office Equipment and Machinery	—	5 years
Electrical Fittings	—	5 years
Motor Vehicles	—	5 years

Any asset costing \$200 or less is written-off in the year of purchase. No depreciation is provided for assets disposed of during the year.

Any furniture bought before 1 April 1987 has been treated as written-off.

(g) Foreign currencies

Amounts payable and receivable denominated in foreign currencies are converted into Singapore dollars at rates of exchange approximating those prevailing at year end; transactions in foreign currencies during the year are converted into Singapore dollars at rates of exchange approximating those at transaction dates. All exchange profits or losses are recognized in the results for the year.

2. PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The Institute established by the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies Act, 1968 is principally engaged in the promotion of research on Southeast Asia and on all matters appertaining to Southeast Asia.

3. ACCUMULATED OPERATING SURPLUS

	1989	1988
	\$	\$
Balance as at 1 April	223,896	293,619
Surplus/(Deficit) of income over expenditure	41,166	(69,723)
Proceed from sale of motor vehicle	68,000	—
	<u>333,062</u>	<u>223,896</u>
Less: Cost of new vehicle	168,456	—
Balance as at 31 March	<u><u>164,606</u></u>	<u><u>223,896</u></u>

4. DEFERRED CAPITAL GRANT

	1989 \$	1988 \$
Balance as at 1 April	118,042	194,643
Add: Fixed Assets purchased from Government Grant	214,651	7,421
	<u>332,693</u>	<u>202,064</u>
Less: Grants taken to income and expenditure statement	96,825	84,022
Grant released on disposal of fixed assets	900	—
Balance as at 31 March	<u>234,968</u>	<u>118,042</u>
Total Capital Grants received since FY 82/83	<u>681,821</u>	<u>467,170</u>

5. OTHER FUNDS

(a) Revolving Fund

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

	1989 \$	1988 \$
Balance as at 1 April	315,000	315,000
Add: Interest received during the year	10,994	11,368
	<u>325,994</u>	<u>326,368</u>
Less: Transfer of interest received to Statement of Income and Expenditure	10,994	11,368
Balance as at 31 March	<u>315,000</u>	<u>315,000</u>

(b) Endowment Fund

The Endowment Fund supports the ISEAS Research Fellowships Programme.

	1989	1988
	\$	\$
Balance as at 1 April	1,160,000	1,160,000
Add: Interest from fixed deposits	49,356	44,632
	<u>1,209,356</u>	<u>1,204,632</u>
Less: Transfer of interest received to ISEAS Research Fellowships (Note 5(d))	49,356	44,632
Balance as at 31 March	<u><u>1,160,000</u></u>	<u><u>1,160,000</u></u>

(c) Research Programmes Trust

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

	1989	1988
	\$	\$
Balance as at 1 April	4,343,960	4,343,960
Add: Interest received during the year	199,892	190,867
	<u>4,543,852</u>	<u>4,534,827</u>
Less: Difference arising from settlement of Negotiable Certificate of Deposit	9,000	—
	<u>4,534,852</u>	<u>4,534,827</u>
Less: Transfer of interest received to Specific and Special Projects (Note 5(e))	190,892	190,867
Balance as at 31 March	<u><u>4,343,960</u></u>	<u><u>4,343,960</u></u>

(c) ISEAS Research Fellowships

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

	1989	1988
	\$	\$
Balance as at 1 April	211,894	189,609
Add: Transfer from Endowment Fund – Interest from fixed deposits (Note 5(b))	49,356	44,632
Interest from deposits	7,304	6,291
	<u>268,554</u>	<u>240,532</u>
Less: Expenditure during the year	6,953	28,638
Balance as at 31 March	<u>261,601</u>	<u>211,894</u>

(e) Specific and Special Projects

Specific Projects are on-going projects of research and seminars supported by grants received from foundations, agencies, and other similar organizations. Special Projects are planned major activities of the Institute.

	1989	1988
	\$	\$
Balance as at 1 April	8,044,725	6,894,364
Add: Donations/Research Grants received	3,964,234	2,874,016
Interest from deposits	406,627	304,435
Surplus on photocopying account/computer facilities	8,497	13,171
Transfer from Research Programmes Trust – Interest from fixed deposits (Note 5(c))	190,892	190,867
	<u>4,570,250</u>	<u>3,382,489</u>
	12,614,975	10,276,853
Less: Expenditure during the year	2,459,709	2,232,128
Balance as at 31 March	<u>10,155,266</u>	<u>8,044,725</u>

(f) Counterpart Funds for New Programmes

These funds are additional support for economic research.

	1989 \$	1988 \$
Balance as at 1 April	—	—
Government Grant received	50,000	50,000
Less: Expenditure during the year	<u>(50,000)</u>	<u>(50,000)</u>
Balance as at 31 March	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>

6. FIXED ASSETS

	Office Equipment and Machinery \$	Electrical Fittings \$	New Furniture and Fixtures \$	Motor Vehicles \$	Total \$
Cost					
At 1.4.88	237,208	21,686	5,960	155,255	420,109
Additions	31,026	5,540	9,629	168,456	214,651
Disposals	<u>(4,300)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(106,568)</u>	<u>(110,868)</u>
At 31.3.89	<u>263,934</u>	<u>27,226</u>	<u>15,589</u>	<u>217,143</u>	<u>523,892</u>
Depreciation					
At 1.4.88	166,222	8,610	1,192	126,043	302,067
Depreciation for the year	44,833	5,446	3,118	43,428	96,825
Disposals	<u>(3,400)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(106,568)</u>	<u>(109,968)</u>
At 31.3.89	<u>207,655</u>	<u>14,056</u>	<u>4,310</u>	<u>62,903</u>	<u>288,924</u>
Depreciation for FY 87/88	<u>47,442</u>	<u>4,337</u>	<u>1,192</u>	<u>31,051</u>	<u>84,022</u>

	Office Equipment and Machinery \$	Electrical Fittings \$	New Furniture and Fixtures \$	Motor Vehicles \$	Total \$
Net Book Value					
At 31.3.89	56,279	13,170	11,279	154,240	234,968
At 31.3.88	70,986	13,076	4,768	29,212	118,042

7. OPERATING GRANTS

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

	1989 \$	1988 \$
Total operating grants received as at 1 April	30,573,913	27,317,834
Less: Amount utilized for purchase of fixed assets (net)	100,456	—
	<u>30,473,457</u>	<u>27,317,834</u>
Add: Operating grants received during the year	3,567,185	3,256,079
Total operating grants received as at 31 March	<u><u>34,040,642</u></u>	<u><u>30,573,913</u></u>

8. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Certain comparative figures have been restated to conform with current year's presentation.

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