

# ANNUAL REPORT 1991-92

INSTITUTE OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES  
SINGAPORE

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

The Institute of Southeast Asian Studies was established as an autonomous organization in 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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*President George Bush, Mr Lee Kuan Yew, Senior Minister (Prime Minister's Office, Singapore), and Professor K.S. Sandhu, ISEAS Director (centre) exchange greetings before the start of the twelfth Singapore Lecture on 4 January 1992.*



# Institute of Southeast Asian Studies Annual Report

1 April 1991 – 31 March 1992

## INTRODUCTION

The development of ISEAS has in a way paralleled that of ASEAN, the region's premier organization, in that over the years the Institute has steadily consolidated its gains and constantly fine-tuned its research activities to encompass the whole of Southeast Asia, as well as all its principal international linkages, including the United States, Japan, and Europe which interact with and impact on the region and its long-term well-being.

The Report that follows describes more fully some of these developments, together with the Institute's other activities during the year under review.

## BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The Institute is governed by a twenty-two-member Board of Trustees, appointed on three-year terms and drawn from the National University of Singapore, the Singapore Government, Chambers of Commerce, and a wide spectrum of professional and civic organizations. The Chairman of the present Board is Justice P. Coomaraswamy and the Deputy Chairman, Mr Lee Hee Seng.

The Board is assisted in its work by several committees. The Executive Committee, for instance, oversees the day-to-day operations of the Institute while the Investment Committee manages the investment of the Institute's Endowment Fund.

The task of the Fund-Raising Committee is to explore ways and means of supplementing support for the Institute's Endowment Fund, and that of the Audit Committee to supervise the

selection of auditors, review both the scope and results of audit, and examine the adequacy of the Institute's accounting, financial, and operating controls. These Committees and the Board of Trustees are listed in Appendices I and II.

## REGIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL

The Regional Advisory Council presently comprises 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, Director, Public Affairs Institute, and former Rector, National Institute of Development Administration, Thailand (Professor of Political Science); and Emeritus 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).

The Council completes the first decade of its work this year. During these few years of operation, it has more than amply justified the Institute's faith in its establishment in that not only has it met regularly to review the work of the Institute as a whole and that of its specific programmes, but it has also devoted considerable thought and attention to the working relations of the Institute with the region's major universities, especially with regard to how best these could be further strengthened and expanded.

In the process the Council has evolved into an indispensable resource and a crucial link between the Institute and the wider scholarly community of the region. Its value and contributions are thus all the more welcome and appreciated, as are the width and depth of experience the Council brings to its deliberations.



*Members of the Institute's Regional Advisory Council (from left: Dr Jose V. Abueva, Professor Diraja Ungku A. Aziz, Professor Somsakdi Xuto, Professor Harsja W. Bachtiar, and Professor Wang Gungwu) arriving for their annual meeting at ISEAS on 31 August 1991. (Not in picture, Professor Lim Pin).*



## STAFF

In this context, the term “staff” refers to researchers of the level of Senior Fellow, Fellow, or Research Associate, and senior professionals at the Central Administration, Library, and Publications Unit. They are the regular, core staff of the Institute.

Staff movement during the year included those who left and those appointed to fill either the vacant or newly created posts as in the Indochina Unit.

Those who left the Institute were Dr Sueo Sudo, Fellow, who completed his contract and returned to Japan; Ms S. Prema, Editor, who resigned to work at the Singapore Broadcasting Corporation; Ms Patricia Devasahayam, Assistant Librarian, and Mr Peter S.K. Chua, Administrative Officer, both of whom left to join the Temasek Polytechnic; and Mr Dennis Tan Khoo San, Administrative Officer, who embarked on a new career in teaching.

New appointees at the Institute include four Fellows, Mr Russell Heng Hiang Khng, Mr Mike Yeong Yook Soo, Mr Sree Kumar, and Mr Daljit Singh; Assistant Librarians, Ms Pang Yin Wah and Mr Lawrence Chang Tiam Chau; and an Editor, Ms Sumita Sen-Gupta.

Mr Russell Heng, a graduate in Psychology and with extensive working experience in the Singapore civil service, was a senior leader and feature writer with the *Straits Times* before coming to the Institute. Fluent in both Mandarin and Vietnamese, Mr Heng’s special focus of interest is developments in Vietnam.

Mr Mike Yeong, a graduate of the Universities of Singapore and Cornell, like his colleague Mr Russell Heng brings to the Institute a working background in both the civil service and the media in Singapore. His research interests also relate to Indochina, particularly Cambodia.

Educated at the Universities of Singapore, London, and Oxford, Mr Sree Kumar’s prior employment has included stints as a senior corporate planner and consultant in marketing and financial affairs. These are welcome assets for the growing activities of the Public Affairs Unit of the Institute, as well as the proposed ASEAN-CCI Study Group, details of which are provided later in the Report.

Possessing degrees from the Universities of Malaya and Oxford, Mr Daljit Singh has been with the Institute since March 1991, initially as a Research Fellow and now as a Fellow in charge of the Institute’s annual publication, *Southeast Asian Affairs*, among other responsibilities.

Mr Lawrence Chang Tiam Chau, a Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia B.A. graduate, completed

a Postgraduate Diploma in Librarianship at the University of New South Wales, Sydney, before joining the Institute as an Assistant Librarian in January 1992.

A Master of Arts degree holder from California's Dominican College, Ms Sumita Sen-Gupta's employment experience has included being a research associate and editor of educational books. Ms Pang Yin Wah is both a trained teacher and librarian. Her Postgraduate Diploma in Librarianship and Information Studies is from the Polytechnic of North London.

As in the past, the Institute's staff continued to be actively involved in various professional programmes and meetings. Deputy Director, Dr Sharon Siddique, participated in the International Seminar on Japan and Development in Southeast Asia, Kuala Lumpur, 25–26 September, and the Conference on the Social Sciences and the Problem of Cross-Cultural Comparison, Rehburg-Loccum, Germany, 22–25 October. Dr Chandran Jeshurun, Senior Fellow, attended both the Roundtable on Prospects for Regional Security Co-operation in Southeast Asia in the 1990s, Bangkok, 4–6 November, and the Conference on Asian-Pacific Security after the Cold War, London, 26–27 November. His colleague, Dr Derek da Cunha, Fellow, presented papers on defence and security issues at the Conference on Security in the Asia-Pacific Region: The Challenge of a Changing Environment, Brisbane, 14–16 July, and at the ASEAN-Japan Dialogue, Bangkok, 10–11 August.

Dr Joseph L.H. Tan, Senior Fellow, in addition to being a Council Member of the Economic Society of Singapore, served as Assistant Hon. Secretary of the Singapore National Committee for Pacific Economic Co-operation (SINPAC). Dr Shankar Sharma, Fellow, was a participant in the Meeting of Senior Energy Experts, Bangkok, 10–11 August. He also read a paper at the International Energy Seminar, Surabaya, Indonesia, 19 August.

Dr Ng Chee Yuen, Senior Fellow, presented a paper both at the 1991 Roundtable on East Asian Studies, Kitakyushu, Japan, 25–27 September, and the Regional Symposium on Entrepreneurship and Economic Development in Asia, New Delhi, 22–25 October.

The Director, Professor K.S. Sandhu, besides being Chairman of the annual Asia-Pacific Petroleum Conference (APPEC), a member of the Board of Governors of the Institute of Policy Studies (IPS), and several other regional and international advisory groups and working committees, participated in a number of meetings, including the Commission on Developing Countries

and Global Change, Ottawa, 22–26 April, and the Special Investigation Committee of the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) on Japan's Role in the International Community, Tokyo, 12 July. He was also the Keynote Speaker at the Seminar on Australian Perceptions of Asia, organized by the Edith Cowan University's Centre for Asian Communications and Media Studies, Perth, 18–23 October, as well as Chairman of the Session on Trade Directives and Marketing Strategy at the EC Seminar on Singapore and Challenges of the European Single Market, Singapore, 30 September.

The Librarian, Miss Ch'ng Kim See, continued to be a member of the SILAS (Singapore Integrated Library Automation Service) Advisory Committee representing the Institute and the Statutory Boards. She was also renominated by the Council of the Library Association of Singapore as Chairman of the Library Association of Singapore (LAS) Bibliographic and Library Cooperation Committee (BILCO) (Singapore).

Mrs Triena Ong, Managing Editor, was invited to be a Member of the Trade Development Board's Advisory Group on Publishing. The purpose of this Group is to formulate policy recommendations on matters pertaining to export promotion and development of the publishing industry. She continued too to serve on the Scholarly Publishers' Council of the Singapore Book Publishers Association.

## RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS

The Institute's programme of Research Fellowships is a major contribution to the development of scholarship on Southeast Asia. The Institute awards and administers a number of fellowships which are particularly suitable for academics and others who are looking for facilities to initiate fresh research or to write up final reports. Normally tenable for periods of a few months to a maximum of two years, these fellowships include the following:

- ISEAS Research Fellowships;
- Research Fellowships in Australian-Southeast Asian Relations;
- Research Fellowships in ASEAN Affairs;

- Distinguished and Senior Fellowships in International Banking and Finance;
- Research Fellowships in South-Southeast Asian Relations.
- Distinguished Senior Fellowships; and
- Research Fellowships in Canadian-Southeast Asian Relations.

Two other awards — the Rockefeller Foundation Reflections on Development Fellowships and the Fulbright-Hays Research Fellowships for Southeast Asian studies — are also based at the Institute.

With the exception of the ISEAS Research Fellowships, the Distinguished and Senior Fellowships in International Banking and Finance, and the Distinguished Senior Fellowships, all these awards are funded by such organizations as the Ford and the Rockefeller Foundations, the United States Information Service (USIS), and the Governments of Australia and of New Zealand. The ISEAS Research Fellowships and the Distinguished Senior Fellowships are supported by income from the ISEAS Endowment Fund and through monies budgeted for such purposes in the Institute's Special and Specific Projects. The Distinguished and Senior Fellowships in International Banking and Finance are funded from an endowment by the Khoo Foundation of Singapore.

The Institute is grateful for all the support it has received from the various organizations and governments that make the foregoing fellowships and grants possible, and looks forward to strengthening this most worthy and co-operative initiative.

### **ISEAS Research Fellowships**

The Institute awards a number of these fellowships each year. The awards are especially suitable for scholars who are at the tail-end of their projects, and who are looking for appropriate facilities for the completion of their final manuscripts for possible publication as articles, monographs, or books. Preference is thus given to those researchers who have well thought-out plans to complete their proposed tasks in the time available.

The successful candidates for these awards during the year were Dr Mona Abaza (Egypt), Mr Ahmad Shabery Cheek (Malaysia), Dr David Arase (USA), Dr Ian Chalmers (Australia),





*Australia's High Commissioner to Singapore, Mr Alan Brown (right) presented a cheque to ISEAS Director, Professor K.S. Sandhu, on 1 July 1991 for the annual Research Fellowship in Australian-Southeast Asian Relations tenable at ISEAS since 1975.*

Mr Andrinof A. Chaniago (Indonesia), Dr Subbiah Gunasekaran (India), Dr Kusnaka Adimihardja (Indonesia), Mr Myat Thein (Myanmar), Dr Myo Myint (Myanmar), Dr Hasan Unal Nalbantoglu (Turkey), Mr Sai Kham Mong (Myanmar), Ms Suraini Suratman (Singapore), Dr Syed Farid Alatas (Malaysia), Dr Churai Tapvong (Thailand), Mr Thavatchai Tangsirivanich (Thailand), and Dr Wan Kadir bin Che Man (Malaysia).

A list of the recipients together with the titles of their research is provided in Appendix IV.

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

Supported by a grant from the Federal Government of Australia, this scheme is now in its seventeenth year. The fellowships enable the awardees to work on Australian-Southeast Asian relations, and are open to all qualified citizens and permanent residents of Australia.

The fellowship for 1991 was awarded to Dr David Frank Burch for work on "Australian Agribusiness, Contract Farming and Rural Social Change in Southeast Asia".

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

Funded by the New Zealand Government, the first awards under this scheme were made in 1977. Since then two fellowships have been awarded each year on a rotational basis for applicants who are nationals of ASEAN countries to work on development and related problems of the region.

The recipients of these fellowships this year are Haji Abu Bakar Haji Zainal of Brunei and Dr Sulisty Basuki of Indonesia. Both of them plan to examine problems relating to library development in their respective countries.

#### **Distinguished and Senior Fellowships in International Banking and Finance**

Initiated with support from the Khoo Foundation of Singapore, the fellowships enable established scholars, influential senior international banking and finance personnel, and other similarly qualified individuals to come to the Institute for periods of time to research, reflect, and write.

Their presence, it is hoped, will, *inter alia*, allow Singaporeans and other Southeast Asians to have the benefit of firsthand contact with and exposure to individuals in the forefront of knowledge in international banking and finance. Accordingly, these fellowships are open to competition world-wide, with the aim of attracting candidates of the desired calibre.

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

The response to these fellowships has been encouraging and a total of twelve awards have been made to date, with the latest going to Professor Maxwell J. Fry of the International Finance Group, Birmingham Business School, University of Birmingham, United Kingdom, for his work on "Monetary Policy, Price Flexibility, and Economic Growth in the Pacific Basin Developing Countries".

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

Launched in 1988, these fellowships are intended to enhance understanding between South and Southeast Asia. Funded through a grant from the Ford Foundation, they are open to nationals and permanent residents of India, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh.

The number of awards made in any one year depends on the quality of applications received and the amount of financial support required. In practice, there are no more than three or four awards in any single year, each lasting up to twelve months.

Applicants are expected to have a Ph.D. degree or equivalent experience in government, mass media or business, and should be in a position to complete their proposed projects within the stipulated period of the award. Preference is 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.

The latest recipients of these awards are Dr Mangat Ram Aggarwal of Panjab University, Chandigarh, India, and Dr (Mrs) U.A.B. Razia Akter Banu of Dhaka University, Dhaka, Bangladesh.

Dr Aggarwal's research is on "Exports and Foreign Capital Inflows as Sources of Economic Dynamism in ASEAN, and Policy Issues for the Future" and that of Dr Banu is "Islamic Fundamentalist Parties in South and Southeast Asia".

### **Distinguished Senior Fellowships**

The Distinguished Senior Fellowships were inaugurated in 1990 as a part of the Institute's long-held belief that there was a need for some arrangement under which senior statesmen and others of similar experience and standing, who, upon relinquishing their posts, could be attached to the Institute as Distinguished Senior Fellows.

Besides, say, writing their memoirs or pursuing other projects of interest, these highly experienced and knowledgeable personages could be invaluable guides and testing grounds for younger scholars and aspiring experts on the region.

Response to the idea was encouraging and the Institute was able to welcome its first Distinguished Senior Fellow in November 1988. He was Mr S. Rajaratnam, the former Senior Minister (Foreign Affairs), Prime Minister's Office, Singapore.

The Institute is honoured by Mr Rajaratnam's affiliation and looks forward to benefiting even more from his presence, as he continues to contribute to the intellectual life of the Institute, and of Singapore, through his seminars and writings, as well as through his leading role in the activities of the Institute's recently established Public Affairs Unit. Here, in addition to being the joint Editor-in-Chief, together with Professor K.S. Sandhu, and a regular contributor to the Institute's monthly publication, *Trends*, Mr Rajaratnam is the moving spirit behind the Institute's efforts to launch its new series of booklets under the rubric "The Intelligent Man's Library" or "The Thinking Man's Library", intended to make scholarly research more accessible to a



larger readership and thus achieving the objective of widening the circle of better-informed Southeast Asians.

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

This fellowship was established in March 1991 with the objective of promoting a better understanding between Canada and Southeast Asia.

Funded through a generous grant from the Canada-ASEAN Centre, it is open to scholars and professionals in the private and public sectors who are Canadian citizens or landed immigrants in Canada. Preference is given to candidates with Ph.D. or equivalent qualifications, or those with a high level of experience in Canadian-Southeast Asian affairs, and who have the ability to complete their proposed projects within the stipulated period of the fellowship award.

The fellowship is for a maximum period of twelve calendar months, and the focus of research can be any topic pertaining to Canada and Southeast Asia (or parts thereof). Of particular relevance would be subjects relating to the economic, political, social, and cultural dimensions of Canadian-Southeast Asian affairs.

The Institute is pleased to announce that the first award under this fellowship programme has gone to Dr Paul J. Davidson of Carleton University, Canada, to enable him to study "The Legal Framework for Canada-ASEAN International Economic Relations".

### *Fulbright-Hays Research Fellowships*

A number of grants are now available each year for Southeast Asian studies under the Fulbright-Hays Research Program. While anyone of these Fulbright-Hays awardees could apply to base his or her work at ISEAS, two grants are specifically tenable at the Institute. Of approximately three to six months duration each, these grants are open to American scholars with Ph.D. or equivalent qualifications who are interested in pursuing *comparative* research pertaining to Southeast Asia within the fields of the Social Sciences and Humanities. Applications are handled by the American Council for International Exchange of Scholars in Washington, D.C.

This year Dr S. Steve Chan of the University of Colorado was at ISEAS to assess "Alternative Conceptions of and Approaches to National Security: Safety, Stability, and Prosperity".

*Rockefeller Foundation Reflections on Development Fellowships*

Begun in 1983, these fellowships are designed to enable local scholars to do reflective and analytical evaluations of developmental processes, including possible alternative policy options and approaches, in their respective countries.

There are two components to this programme of awards — one involving a group from Africa and the other from Southeast Asia. Till 1989, both components were managed from the Rockefeller Foundation headquarters in New York. In that year, however, it was decided that the Africa component would be managed in conjunction with the Council for the Development of Economic and Social Research in Africa (CODESRIA) and that for Southeast Asia with ISEAS.

The Southeast Asia segment at the Institute is accordingly limited to candidates from the region, and there is provision for the award of six to seven fellowships during each round of awards. This is done through a Selection Committee, comprising senior scholars from the region.

At the end of the study programme, there is a joint meeting of all fellows from both Southeast Asia and Africa at the Rockefeller Foundation's International Conference Center in Bellagio, Italy. This enables the fellows to present their work to those from outside their own region and to encourage a comparative dimension to discussion of contemporary processes of development. Following this meeting, the fellows are expected to revise and complete their manuscripts for possible publication. A full list of the current Southeast Asian fellowship holders, together with the titles of their work, is provided in Appendix IV.

*Fellowships in Pacific Affairs*

Conscious of the fact that Southeast Asia is but an integral part of the wider Asia-Pacific, and in view of the growing interdependence and of the region's economies, the Institute thought it timely that steps be taken to encourage the longer-term and sustained study of Pacific issues. This could perhaps be best attempted through the institution of a fellowship arrangement, open to international competition and to all interested in the affairs of the region. Acting on this,

the Institute is presently in the process of finalizing the terms and conditions, as well as the financial arrangements, that would govern the Fellowships in Pacific Affairs.

## PROFESSORIAL VISITING FELLOWSHIPS, VISITING FELLOWSHIPS AND ASSOCIATESHIPS

To maintain contact with the scholarly world at large, and to provide a better perspective for its Southeast Asian research fellows and staff, the Institute encourages academics and other specialists from beyond the region to use the Institute as a base for their research on the Asia-Pacific area. Similarly, academics are welcome to spend their sabbaticals here.

Visitors and affiliates under this programme do not receive any direct financial support from the Institute, but are provided with office space as and when available, and access to library and seminar facilities. They are an integral part of the Institute's intellectual and collegiate life and are expected to contribute to the Institute's publications programme as well as deposit in the Institute's Library a copy of any research completed during their affiliation with the Institute.

A list of all Professorial, and Visiting Fellows and Associates at the Institute during 1991/92 is given in Appendix IV.

## RESEARCH

The research activities of the Institute have continued to expand steadily both in depth and range. This has been especially so with regard to studies relating to ASEAN and the region as a whole.

### **ASEAN and Pacific Studies**

The Institute perhaps has the single largest collection of research materials anywhere on ASEAN. Coupled with this is its long-standing interest in regionalism generally. The establishment at

the Institute of the ASEAN Economic Research Unit (AERU), the Regional Strategic Studies Programme (RSSP), Social Issues in Southeast Asia (SISEA), and the Southeast Asian Cultural Research Programme (SEACURP) has further strengthened this focus. Given this juxtaposition of source materials and research interests, it is not surprising that many of the Institute's projects are concentrated on ASEAN or the wider Southeast Asia and the Pacific region.

In addition to the projects being carried out under the auspices of AERU and the other regional programmes (discussed in the sections that follow), other studies that should be noted here are those of Dr Tun Thin; Dr Khong Cho Oon; Mr Chen Jie; Mr Anoosorn Chantapan; Dr Hernan Gutierrez; Dr Paul J. Davidson; Dr David Frank Burch; Dr James H. Mittelman; Dr Russell A. Smith; Dr M.R. Aggarwal; Mr Stephen F. Wermert; Dr Kazuhiro Igawa; Mr Toru Amano; Dr Churai Tapvong; Ms Heike Stengel; Dr S. Steve Chan; Mr Leonard C. Sebastian; Dr Mona Abaza; and Dr (Mrs) U.A.B. Razia Akter Banu.

Bearing in mind that several state economies are introducing market forces into their highly distorted economic systems, and that neither history nor economic theory provides a master blueprint for economic transformation, the aim of Dr Tun Thin's study, "Key Issues in the Transformation of a State Economy to a Market Economy", is to provide a guide to the optimal pace and sequence of reform measures required for a successful transformation process. The study will include Vietnam, Kampuchea, Laos, Myanmar, China, and the East European countries.

Dr Khong's work on "The Political Economy of East Asian Development" examines the developmental experience of various East Asian and Southeast Asian NIEs (newly industrializing economies) and near-NIEs, against some of the arguments thrown up by development theory. These are grouped into three perspectives: pluralistic, dependency, and statist. The research will also examine development in terms of incorporation into the global political economy, distinguishing between supranational, national and subnational influences, including the regional consequences of domestic development.

Mr Jie's "China's Policy towards ASEAN" forms part of his doctoral dissertation at the Australian National University, Canberra. He asserts that it "will not focus on the outward evolutions of Chinese policy towards the ASEAN countries, as so many works, mostly with either Western conventional wisdom or Chinese official propaganda, on this subject have already done. Instead,



it will touch upon the very underlying thoughts that transcend any seemingly changing features in Chinese attitudes and policies towards these countries". With a "good understanding of Western conventional wisdom on this subject and a good knowledge of the *Chinese way of looking at these countries*", Mr Jie intends to "clarify some very *Chinese* — certainly unique — understanding of export of revolution, interference in internal affairs, peaceful co-existence, overseas Chinese patriotism, national liberation movement, national democratic revolution, national bourgeois class, difference between people and country, etc." The process of "internationalization" of Chinese interpretations of these terms will be also dealt with.

Mr Anoosorn's "Japan's ASEAN Policy, 1967–89: From a Free-rider and Supporter of the United States to an Asian Hegemonic Power?" attempts to substantiate two suppositions: firstly, Japan is unlikely to assume the role of being a hegemonic power, in lieu of the United States, in Southeast Asia since it lacks some of the qualitative characteristics of a hegemonic power, such as control over raw materials and provision of relatively free markets. Secondly, Japan has developed a political objective of creating stability in the region, regardless of ideological divergences in the Southeast Asian countries. Mr Anoosorn examines how the Japanese Government has adopted a consistent policy of supporting regional "stabilizing forces", namely the United States and its containment policy (1967–75), the ASEAN-Indochinese peaceful coexistence (1975–78), and ASEAN's containment of Vietnamese military predominance in Indochina (1967–89).

Dr Gutierrez, Dr Davidson, and Dr Burch complete the circle of the wider Asia-Pacific relations by centring their investigations on the links between Asia and Latin America, Canada, and Australia respectively.

The study by Dr Gutierrez, "Co-operation and Integration: A Comparative Study of Latin America and ASEAN", one of the first of its kind to test theoretical propositions, compares the impact that different variables have on the success of regional co-operation among developing countries. These variables include (1) the international environment and its impact on regional co-operation; (2) the concept of development, regional co-operation and integration shared by political élites and policy-makers; (3) the impact that domestic variables (such as the political regime) have on regional co-operation; (4) the extent of national administrative offices' involvement in forging co-operative ventures, the mechanisms provided for private participation, and the

bureaucratic support for regional co-operation; and (5) international linkages and their effect on regional co-operation.

Dr Davidson is of the opinion that in order to be better prepared to engage in international economic relations it is necessary to have an understanding of the international legal framework which establishes the parameters within which international trade in goods and services and foreign investment is conducted. Such a framework is necessary to promote increased order and predictability in international transactions. It is arguable that, in theory, each state is free to regulate economic transactions which take place with it or within its boundaries as it pleases. However, in practice, international economic relations are governed by an international legal framework which comprises both multilateral agreements and bilateral agreements, as well as agreements on a regional basis. In his research on "The Legal Framework for Canada-ASEAN International Economic Relations", he reviews the major elements in the evolving legal framework for international economic relations between Canada and ASEAN.

Dr Burch's "Australian Agribusiness, Contract Farming and Rural Social Change in Southeast Asia" analyses the development of a substantial export-oriented agribusiness sector in Southeast Asia in recent years, and evaluates the changes arising out of the structure of vertical integration and global marketing which agribusiness development implies. These changes are examined particularly at the local, national, and international levels, through a case-study of the tomato processing sector in both Thailand and Australia.

Moving closer home to Southeast Asia *per se* are the studies of Dr Mittelman, Dr Smith, Dr Aggarwal, Mr Wermert, Dr Igawa, and Mr Amano.

The major issue in Dr Mittelman's investigations of "Southeast Asia and the Global Division of Labour" is the apparent contradiction between regional co-operation as a basis for sharing in globalization and heightened inter-regional conflict driven by competition for markets and raw materials. His study thus addresses the questions: (1) what is the relationship between the global division of labour and evolving regional division of labour, and what accounts for the differential rates and uneven effects of globalization? (2) what are the political implications of the changing division of labour and roles in it for the state? and (3) what are the major challenges to regionalism and globalism and who stands to gain?

Dr Smith's "Integrated Resort Planning and Development for Tourism in Southeast Asia" evaluates strategies, policies and physical planning for existing integrated resort development including the appraisal of current projects. In the process, Dr Smith aims to extend the theory of contemporary integrated resort planning and development, and to propose practical measures to improve future planning for and implementation of integrated resort development. His research thus should be directly applicable to current tourism sector planning in Southeast Asia, including the Growth Triangle comprising Singapore, Riau in Indonesia and Johor in Malaysia.

In his "Exports and Foreign Capital Inflows as Sources of Economic Dynamism in ASEAN, and Policy Issues for the Future", Dr Aggarwal examines empirically the behavioural relation between exports, foreign capital inflows and economic growth in the ASEAN countries during the last two decades and suggests a pragmatic approach for achieving the goal of economic and social growth with equity over the next ten years.

Mr Wermert's "ASEAN Industrial Joint Ventures: The Case for Private Sector-Driven Regional Complementation Projects", in turn, is an analysis of the ASEAN Industrial Joint Venture (AIJV) programme, reviewing past difficulties, and looking ahead to its role in the planned ASEAN Free Trade Area. Particular attention is also paid to the recent large-scale participation of transnational corporations.

Shifting to financial aspects of ASEAN development, Dr Igawa in his "Possibilities of a Currency Area of ASEAN Countries" assesses the prospects of financial co-operation in ASEAN, with emphasis on exchange rate issues. Up to now each member ASEAN country has adopted its own exchange rate policy. However, an exchange rate policy of one country affects not only its own trade and balance of payments but also those of the other countries of ASEAN. Dr Igawa therefore examines both practical and theoretical issues relating to exchange rate co-operation in ASEAN, including prospects of a possible ASEAN currency area.

Paralleling Dr Igawa's study is that of Mr Amano on "Off-balance Sheet Transactions in Major ASEAN Commercial Banks". The key questions it addresses include: the kind of off-balance sheet commodity traded in ASEAN financial markets; usage of off-balance sheet commodity in ASEAN commercial banks; risk management, and attitudes towards off-balance sheet transactions



in ASEAN commercial banks in relation to the introduction of the BIS (Bank for International Settlements) capital adequacy standard. Mr Amano intends particularly to demonstrate that to preserve a sound banking system, it is essential to monitor individual banks' attitudes towards these types of transactions.

Reflecting the growing significance of environmental control and management in development, both Dr Churai Tapvong and Ms Heike Stengel set themselves the task of evaluating the cost and compatibility of environment control and sustainable development in ASEAN.

Dr Churai, in her work on "Industry, Business and the Environment in ASEAN", is of the view that environmental problems in ASEAN have been linked to rapid economic growth and industrialization and, in some instances, to a vicious circle of poverty, population pressure, and food demand. Moreover, ASEAN governments, on many occasions, have not paid attention to the impact of economic activities on the environment because of perceived conflict between economic development and environmental quality. Dr Churai concludes that "most ASEAN countries have acknowledged the need to achieve a better balance between environment and development, that is sustainable development (SD)." But to actually accomplish this, Dr Churai warns, governments in the region will need the co-operation of all parties involved in the development process, including multinational corporations (MNCs), which play an important economic role in all of the ASEAN countries.

Ms Stengel is of the view that most of the studies in the field of environmental economics concentrate on problems occurring in industrialized countries (mainly the United States) and therefore the proposed remedies cannot be implemented successfully in regions with different socio-economic and political backgrounds. Worse, there are hardly any theoretical studies that focus on the special needs and conditions of developing countries. Forming part of a larger research project on the role of economic instruments in environmental policy at the Friedrich-Alexander University of Erlangen-Nürnberg, Germany, her "Environment and Economic Development in ASEAN Countries" intends to fill this gap in knowledge.

Examples of typical environmental problems are selected from the four larger ASEAN countries — Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Malaysia. However, as Singapore's environmental policy has proven successful in various fields (e.g., traffic policy, pollution control, and waste



management), it is examined in terms of whether the policies it pursued can be implemented in other ASEAN countries.

Also on development issues is the project on “Development Strategies”. Launched with the assistance and co-operation of the Sasakawa Peace Foundation of Japan and bringing together almost twenty researchers from five institutions in ASEAN and South Korea, it explores how regional and international development experiences can be transformed into concrete development policies. This is considered particularly useful in view of the fact that over the next several years, many developing countries will be exploring development policies related to their specific requirements. The first phase of this project centred on “Development Strategies: Concepts and Issues” and the second on “Development Trends in the Asia-Pacific”. The current focus of the project is “Social Capability: Human Resource Development and Management”. This will be followed by “The Role of the State in Economic Development”.

The collapse of the Old Cold-War Order is generating a whole re-evaluation of existing and likely security paradigms for the Asia-Pacific. It is thus not surprising that the title of Dr Chan’s study is “Alternative Conceptions of and Approaches to National Security: Safety, Stability and Prosperity” and that of Mr Sebastian “Co-operative Security and Regional Order in the Western Pacific: Prospects for the Western Pacific Co-operation Conference”.

“Alternative Conceptions of and Approaches to National Security” focuses on the national security issues facing the Southeast Asian countries. It has three basic goals: (1) to understand the conceptions of and approaches to national security among this set of non-Western countries; (2) to explore the interconnections between domestic prosperity and stability with the traditional emphasis on physical (military) safety by the extant literature on national security; and (3) to analyse the potential of non-military approaches to inter-governmental co-operation in a collective search for national as well as regional security.

The goal of “Co-operative Security and Regional Order in the Western Pacific” is to develop feasible solutions to build durable security in a region characterized by tension and conflict since the post-World War II period. The emphasis is on the fact that security issues — be they territorial disputes, a weak global economy, terrorism, piracy or environmental degradation — are cross-border and overlapping concerns, which involve numerous actors and are not amenable

to bilateral settlement. Therefore, Mr Sebastian contends, “an important pre-requisite for stability in the Western Pacific is a multilateral forum for dialogue among all the countries of the region”.

Of quite a different genre but equally significant is the Institute’s ongoing work on religion and its interfaces with questions of development and social change. This is particularly so with regard to Islam which attracted several studies during the year, including the three noted herewith.

The first of these projects is that of Dr Abaza on “The Discourse on Islamic Fundamentalism in the Middle East and Southeast Asia: A Critical Perspective”. This work examines the implicit and explicit assumptions underlying the various expressions of Islamic fundamentalism as found in the Middle East and in Southeast Asia. Dr Abaza highlights the variations and the similarities in the kinds of understandings of the phenomenon of fundamentalism in the two areas, based on the above assumptions, and how they are reflective of generalizations which are extrapolated to encompass a wider perception of Islam. The work has been published in the Institute’s journal *SOJOURN: Social Issues in Southeast Asia*.

In a separate, but related, project “*’Ilm*, the ‘Islamization of Knowledge’, and Emerging Muslim Intellectualism”, Dr Abaza focuses on the concept of *’ilm* (knowledge, science), amongst others, and its role in the emergence of Muslim intellectualism in the region. Three major issues are examined: the process of the transformation of the essential concepts and ideas of Islamic intellectualism; the pattern of the application of these ideas in terms of intellectual styles of expression and the organization of life; and the pattern of intra-regional intellectual exchanges amongst Muslims.

Almost as if a follow-up, Dr Banu’s “Islamic Fundamentalist Parties in South and Southeast Asia” adopts a comparative perspective to elucidate the differences and similarities in the socio-political roles of fundamentalist parties in Malaysia, Bangladesh, and Pakistan, and their implications for a better understanding of the relationship between Islam and socio-political processes in these three countries. It focuses on the ideology of fundamentalist parties; the character of leadership; organizational structure; bases of support; the sex distribution of the support base of these parties; sources of finance; and the relationship between the organizational wings and governmental wings of these parties.

### **Brunei Studies**

Negara Brunei Darussalam's impact on regional affairs is far greater than its territorial or population size would imply. Yet the country, its peoples, and their aspirations remain one of the least studied areas of the region. It would seem superfluous to stress that this situation needs to be remedied and quickly. Thus the Institute was all the more pleased to be able to continue its coverage of developments in Brunei in its annual review, *Southeast Asian Affairs*, this time by Dr T.K. Doshi, under the title "Brunei: The Steady State".

The Institute's efforts to involve more Bruneian scholars and experts in its activities are also beginning to bear fruit, and it was able to welcome the following to its various seminars and meetings: Pengiran Hassanah Pengiran Johari Zahari, Datin Hajjah Jusnani Haji Lawie, Maj-Gen (Ret) Pehin Dato Haji Mohammad Haji Daud, Dr Niew Shong Tong, Mr Timothy T.M. Ong, Mr Razali Johari, Datin Thu Ha Rosanah Johar, H.E. Awang Haji Yusof Haji Abd Hamid.

Equally encouraging has been the involvement of Bruneians in a number of the Institute's research advisory committees. For instance, Datin Hajjah Jusnani Haji Lawie, Director of the Economic Planning Unit, Ministry of Finance, is a member of the Regional Advisory Committee of the ASEAN Economic Research Unit (AERU) and Dayang Adina Osman, Curator of Archives, Brunei Museum, of the Regional Advisory Committee of the Social Issues in Southeast Asia (SISEA) programme.

The Institute was happy too to receive Haji Abu Bakar Haji Zainal under a Fellowship in ASEAN Affairs, as well as facilitate his planned study on automation in Singapore libraries and the possibilities therein for cognate institutions in Brunei Darussalam.

### **Cambodian Studies**

Unstable conditions in Cambodia continue to plague the pursuit of any worthwhile scholarly activity or field-work in the country. All the same, the Institute again managed to include a discussion of developments in Cambodia in both its annual review *Southeast Asian Affairs*, and its quarterly journal of international and strategic affairs, *Contemporary Southeast Asia*.

These were “Cambodia 1990: Towards a Peaceful Solution?” by Dr Sina Than and “The Cambodian Conflict: The Path Towards Peace” by Dr Frank Frost respectively.

The Institute was pleased to welcome two Cambodian research fellows, Dr Sina Than, a Ph.D. in Agricultural Education, Rural Sociology and International Agriculture from Cornell, and Mr Bunroeun Thach, a doctoral candidate at the University of Hawaii. Dr Sina Than has, in fact, since left the Institute to join Prince Sihanouk, head of Cambodia’s reconciliation body, the Supreme National Council, as an economic adviser.

### **Indonesian Studies**

As is to be expected, Indonesia attracted the attention of several researchers, including Dr Chua Beng Huat, Mr John Sammy Davis, Mr Maxwell Ronald Lane, Mr Andrinof A. Chaniago, Dr Hal Hill, Dr Kusnaka Adimihardja, Ms A’ishah Yeoh Siok Cheng, Dr Sulisty Basuki, Dr Andrew MacIntyre, and Dr Michael Vatikiotis.

The starting point of Dr Chua’s planned monograph on “State Formation in Indonesia under the New Order Regime” is that, placed against the conventional theory of state/civil society/military relations derived from Western political traditions, the Southeast Asian countries appear to be deviants and condemnable as “authoritarian” regimes. There is therefore, Dr Chua feels, a need to “rethink” the political development process in Indonesia, with a view to include not only a conceptual-political space for the military but also the ideological terrain as a very central area of political contest and development.

Entitled “National Ideologies in Southeast Asia”, Mr Davis’ work in fact examines “the ideologies of Panca Sila, Rukunegara, and the correlation of man and his environment”. To do so he first examines their historical backgrounds.

The question of whether or not Soeharto will stand for the presidency again in 1993 and how he or another person should be chosen were central questions in political discussions in Indonesia during 1989 and 1990. The emergence of this question as a major political topic so early in Soeharto’s current term of office (1988–93) is unusual in New Order politics. And despite Soeharto’s statements calling for an end to this discussion, it has continued. Why?



The answer to this question, Mr Lane posits in his project on "'Openness', Political Opposition, and Succession in Indonesia" can be found in the relative narrowing of the social base of the Soeharto regime and thus the creation of a basis for an opposition within the élite, as well as for the development of a non-élite opposition. This narrowing of Soeharto's base "is making it gradually more difficult for him to control the political agenda as tightly as he has in the past".

Issues relating to technology transfer from developed to developing countries are matters of growing concern to both sides involved. Mr Chaniago's examination of "The Political Economy of Technology Transfer from the United States to Developing Economies: The Case of the Indonesian Aircraft Industry (IPTN)" is thus all the more pertinent. Central to Mr Chaniago's discussion is the desire, in his words, of the Indonesian Government to make the aircraft industry the "locomotive of all strategic industries in Indonesia" and that of the United States to "increase [the] economic value of high technology [as a commodity]" but without losing its "strategic value".

Dr Hill's work on "Indonesia's Textile and Garment Industries: Developments in an Asian Perspective" examines the evolution of the Indonesian textile industry, including its striking transformation since 1967, and the rapid growth of exports beginning in the early 1980s. Some international comparisons are included as well as an explanation of the export success, together with an identification of key policy and strategic issues for the industry in the 1990s. The study has been published in the Institute's Occasional Paper series.

Dr Adimihardja's research on "Traditional Agriculture and Social Organization in West Java" is intended to form the basis of a monograph to be published in Bahasa Indonesia in Bandung later in the year. Using the Kasepuhan community of West Java as a case study, he seeks to understand how a traditional rural community adapts to the environment, particularly in terms of the maintenance of the "forest-ecological equilibrium" and the management of environmental control in general.

In her "Zauyah Tanoh Abee: A Study of Factors Affecting the Social Influence and Charisma of a *Kiyai* as an Informal Leader of Rural Acehnese Society", Ms A'ishah analyses the relationship between the system of education in a *pesantren* (traditional Islamic educational institution) and the style of Islamic leadership, together with the influence of the *kiyai* (*pesantren* leader) in a rural Indonesian-Acehnese society, ranging from the religious to the social and political.

The objective of Dr Basuki's "Networking of the Libraries of Indonesian Universities and Institutes of Higher Learning" is to describe the existing co-operation among such institutions, including their involvement in various information networks and in what manner. Of special interest are weaknesses and strengths of the inter-university networks funded by World Bank Educational Projects, whose goals include the development of common bibliographical data bases, the manpower to manage them, and efforts to automate library functions across the country.

With the passing of the Cold War and resultant easing in concern about the stability of the central nuclear balance, there has, not surprisingly, been increasing attention to regional security issues. Recently, for instance, there has been growing concern among some academic analysts that the Asia-Pacific region is undergoing a serious arms build-up which may even come to constitute a dangerous arms race. In this context, it has been suggested that the traditional inward-looking defence posture of most Southeast Asian countries is being replaced by greater emphasis on war-fighting capabilities in weapons procurement. Dr MacIntyre's "Arms and Defence Planning in Indonesia: Maintaining the Status Quo" explores recent and likely future Indonesian behaviour in the light of these debates. In simple terms, the basic argument is that if the said trends are indeed emerging elsewhere in the region, then Indonesia is out of step with its neighbours. Indonesia shows no signs of 'arms racing' and despite some interesting weapons purchases in recent years, does not yet appear to be fundamentally altering its defence posture.

In his study "A Giant Treads Carefully: Indonesia's Foreign Policy in the 1990s", Dr Vatikiotis is of the view that as Indonesia moves confidently into the last decade of the twentieth century, there are distinct signs that Jakarta is adopting a higher diplomatic profile in the region and beyond, prompted by a combination of changes to the external and internal dynamics of foreign policy. Here there has always been an inherent duality or dichotomy governing Indonesia's foreign policy. There are those who favour adopting a low profile in international affairs, preferring policies which enable the country to concentrate on internal economic and social goals. Others have argued, at times persuasively, that internal unity can be enhanced by projecting nationalist ideals more actively on the international stage.

Besides being members of several ISEAS advisory bodies, Indonesians also featured prominently

among the Institute's visitors, research fellows, and seminar participants. Among these were Dr Kusnaka Adimihardja, Mr Mubariq Ahmad, Mr Hassan Alaydrus, Dr Alfian, Dr Herawati Arif, Mr W. Astuti, Mr Bantarto Bandoro, Mr Faisal Basri, Dr Arief Budiman, Dra Linda Darmajanti, Mr Marzuki Darusman, Mr Ninok Leksono Dermawan, Dr Zamakhsyari Dhofier, Dr Djunaedi Hadisumarto, Drs Soejarman Wahyu Indrasto, Mr Manasse Malo, Dr Suhadi Mangkusuwondo, Mr Kazuhisa Matsui, Drs Alfan Miko, Dr Yahya Muhaimin, Ms Smita Notosusanto, Dr Mari Pangestu, Ir Rudy J. Pesik, Mr Dias Pradadimara, Dr M. Dawam Rahardjo, Professor Dr Ir Sajogyo, Mr Achmad Sarbini, Mr Wirjono Sastrohandoyo, Dr Djisman Simandjuntak, Mr Sjahriil Sjahfiri, Mr Soebandi, Mr Soesiswo Soenarko, Dr Hadi Soesastro, Mr H. Sudradjat DP, Mr Agus Tarmidzi, Dr Thee Kian Wie, Dr Albert Widjaja, and Mr Hartojo Wignjowijoto.

#### **Laotian Studies**

As noted in the past, Laos in a way remains the "Lost Kingdom" of Southeast Asia, that is, in terms of academic research in the region. Difficulties of access have only compounded this lacuna, with the result that there are no more than a handful of scholars with research interest in Laos; and almost all of them are outside Southeast Asia. In short, Laos is another country that needs greater attention on the part of Southeast Asian scholarship. In the meantime, the Institute has once again managed to include Laos among the countries covered in its *Southeast Asian Affairs 1991*. The essay, "Laos 1990: Socialism Postponed but Leadership Intact", is by Professor Joseph Zasloff of the University of Pittsburg and Professor MacAlister Brown of Williams College.

The Institute was also able to welcome Mr Inpong Manivong, Aid Co-ordinator-Economist in the Laotian Ministry of External Economic Relations, to its symposium on "Development Trends in the Asia-Pacific" on 8-9 July.

#### **Malaysian Studies**

The Institute's long-established interest in Malaysia was well reflected in this year's work, too, with



no less than twelve projects focusing on Malaysia, including those of Mr Ahmad Shabery Cheek, Ms Suriani Suratman, Dr Fred W. Clothey, Dr Mohamad Abu Bakar, Ms Uma Viswakumar, Dr Ungku Maimunah Mohd Tahir, Ms Saroja D. Dorairajoo, Dr Frank Campbell, Ms M. Ezhilarasi, Ms Sheila Nair, Dr Richard Stubbs, and Mr Abdul Razak Abdullah Baginda.

Politics of the urban poor in developing nations have been attracting growing interest over the last two decades, especially as rapid growth and concomitant poverty have profound implications for virtually all aspects of national and personal life: economic, social, cultural, and political. Shabery Cheek's "Power and Control in Urban Malaysia" focuses on the political implications, and more specifically on the political roles of the growing mass of urban poor. Upon completion, this study will not only fill a vacuum in Malaysian social studies, particularly with regard to the comparatively neglected issue of political dynamics of urban-Malay "village" communities, but also establish whether there is a similarity in the pattern of power and control between the Malay "village" community in the urban sector and its counterpart in the rural sector, including the implementation of urban development policy and how it is shaped by the political context in which it is set and applied.

In her "Urbanism, Ethnicity, and Rural Development: The Mediatory Role of NGOs in Malaysia", Ms Suraini Suratman is of the opinion that in Southeast Asia political and economic decision-making takes place in an urban context. "Growing dissatisfaction with this centralization and lack of formal channels, particularly the consequences of such decision-making processes for the marginalized people in a number of societies, has led to a rapidly increasing trend in the establishment of many organizations lying outside the formal channels of urban-biased decision-making, that is, non-governmental organizations (NGOs)."

NGOs generally display a great concern for the disadvantaged communities in society, often in the rural sector. They claim to be intermediaries. Intentionally or otherwise, their activities also link the urban and the rural. Members of NGOs share an urban background and their socialization, education, interests, and actions are related to an urban "way of life" whilst the head offices, centres of administration, and so forth are located in urban areas. It is therefore, Ms Suraini argues, of considerable interest to look at the *interaction* of these "urban" NGO members with the rural communities which are the targets of their efforts. These "organized



interactions” take place in the process of implementing development projects like the credit scheme of Amanah Ikhtiar Malaysia (AIM), an NGO based at the Universiti Sains Malaysia, Penang.

In his “Religious Practice and Tamil Identity in Penang, Kuala Lumpur, and Singapore”, Dr Clothey hopes that by using the practice of religion as a “lens”, he could gain insight into a variety of issues associated with ethnicity and acculturation, and the processes by which these have been negotiated over the years by South Indian communities in Singapore and urban Malaysia. The findings will be compared with research he has done along these lines in a North Indian city (Bombay) and a North American city (Pittsburgh) as well as in South India itself.

Dr Mohamad’s “External Influences on Contemporary Islamic Resurgence in Malaysia” attempts to show the various external factors which have been largely responsible for reinforcing the growth and shaping the direction of Islamic resurgence among the Muslim Malays in the last two decades. While admitting the importance of outside influences in the promotion of Malaysian Islam, basically it is re-education in Islam within Malay society which has created a supportive environment for the adoption of a more Islamic outlook and prepared the climate of thought leading to the revival of Islamic sentiments. Consequently, the Malay masses have become not only more aware of the need for a fuller implementation of religious rulings in both private and public lives, but also highly susceptible to religious influences from outside in transforming their society along Islamic fundamentalist lines.

The central question that Ms Viswakumar poses in her “Language Policies in Malaysia and Singapore: A Comparative Perspective” is, does language act as an integrative force among the different varied groups? To test this, she analyses language policies in the Malaysian and Singapore contexts, that is, in terms of the role of language in political, economic, social, and cultural aspects of life in plural societies.

Based on the assumption of literature as a social product, Ungku Maimunah’s “The Social Production of Literature in Malaysia” is a preliminary survey of the factors involved in this production, with the main emphasis being on the relationship between literature and a number of historical factors which surround its creation and production. Among the factors which are of special interest are: literary conventions which writers inherit and which they in turn help to

shape and influence; economic and market forces such as publishing policies and public tastes which exert demands on the kind of literature produced; social-structural features such as school and university curricula which influence the teaching and learning of literature produced; social-structural features such as school and university curricula which influence the teaching and learning of literature and consequently its production; and lastly ideological underpinnings within which literary works are produced.

The main objective of Ms Dorairajoo's "A Comprehensive Survey of the Orang Asli of West Malaysia" is both to update the literature on the subject and to correct some "misconceptions on the Orang Asli". In the process Ms Dorairajoo hopes to produce a general text on Orang Asli for specialists as well as the general reader.

Francis Light and other early Penang settlers brought specific building practices and styles to Penang. The rendered brick hipped or pyramidal roofed and massive-columned East India Company model of the Anglo-Indian bungalow still survives in at least two examples (Suffolk House and Council House, c. 1805). But from the beginning the Malay house exerted influence. Three main types emerge with the Malayan Bungalow becoming standard by the 1850s, either all timber, or timber in the upper storey, and with marked changes in floor plan. These developments form the basis of Mr Campbell's research on "Malay and Other Influences on the Anglo-Indian Bungalow in Penang, 1786–1950". Mr Campbell is of the firm view that "assessing the heritage value of Penang's rich but understudied building stock is essential if the urban fabric is to be developed sensitively, and the tourist potential of the island capitalized upon".

Ms Ezhilarasi's research project, "Malaysia's (Malaya's) Relations with Indonesia, 1957–66" analyses (1) the factors that led to the formation of Malaysia; (2) how and why Indonesia reacted to the merger plan; (3) influence of domestic factors on the foreign policies of the two 'Malay' countries; (4) why Indonesia and Malaysia welcomed the abandonment of the Confrontation; and (5) the implications of these strained relations between Malaysia and Indonesia for their relations with other countries.

Societal groups or movements blur the state-made boundaries between political action and social organization in Malaysia. In spite of broad similarities in political culture and institutions, such movements are relatively insignificant in Singapore. Ms Nair in her "Societal Movements,

the State, and International Relations: Contemporary Politics in Singapore and Malaysia” explores the cross-national differences in state-society relations, set in a rapidly changing international environment. What, for instance, Ms Nair asks, are the domestic and international conditions that enable societal movements to emerge as political actors? Consequently, what impact have they had on politics? When do they succeed? When do they fail?

The central focus of Dr Stubbs’ “Malaysian Defence Policy: Strategy versus Structure” is that Malaysia is facing a changing security environment. The traditional insurgency and external land-based threats have given way, in the last few years, to predominantly maritime-based threats to the country’s security. This change in the source of the dangers that the Malaysian Armed Forces must confront clearly necessitates a change in strategy. However, both economic and institutional constraints will make it more difficult than some analysts have anticipated to make the changes in Malaysia’s force structure that are required for a shift in strategy.

In his paper on “Arms and Defence Planning in Southeast Asia: A Malaysian Perspective”, Mr Abdul Razak examines the defence planning process in Malaysia, taking into consideration various factors, for example, threat perceptions, as determinants to this somewhat complicated affair. Following a discussion of the theoretical framework, it moves on to look at, in general terms, the defence planning process in Malaysia, identifying the various elements which influence defence planning. Finally, it sets the issue of arms race, as a determinant in defence planning, within its broader Southeast Asian context.

In addition to being fully represented in various advisory groups and the annual awards of visiting and research fellowships, Malaysians were active participants in the Institute’s seminars and meetings. Included among them were Lt Col Abdul Halem Haji Abdullah, Maj-Gen Dato’ Abdul Manap bin Ibrahim, Mr Abdul Razak Abdullah Baginda, Mr Ahmad Shabery Cheek, Dr Anuar Ali, Mr Bunn Negara, Mr James Chin Ung Ho, Ms Christina Lee Fredericks, Dr Gan Khuan Poh, Tan Sri (Dr) Ghazali Shafie, Mr Hamid Bugo, Mr Haron Siraj, Supt Hasan bin Ahmad, Mr Hor Thean Chan, Mr Juhaidi Yean Abdullah, Dato K. Pathmanaban, Dr Raymond Lee, Dr Leong Choon Heng, Mr Paul Low Seng Kuan, Dr Maimunah A. Hamid, Professor Mohamed Ariff, Mr Mohd Ghazali bin Yacub, Dato Mohd Ramli Kushairi, Dr Nawawi Mat Awini, Dr Noraini Abdullah, Dr Noraini Othman, Mr Parameswaran Ponnudurai, Mr Rustam A. Sani, Datuk Haji Safri



Awang Zaidell, Major Shahrudin Abdullah, Dr Shamsul A.B., Dr Syed Farid Alatas, Haji Tajjadin bin Saderan, Mr Tan Eu Chye, Dr Toh Kin Woon, Dr Wan Zawawi Ibrahim, Ms Yuhanis Kamil, and Dr Zainal Aznam Yusof.

### **Myanmar (Burmese) Studies**

The grim state of the Myanmar economy in the second half of the 1980s forced the Burma Socialist Programme Party government to liberalize its external and internal trade. Since the military coup, following the political chaos of the latter part of 1988, Japan, the European Community, and the United States suspended new economic aid to Myanmar. This has led the present military government, the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC), to work towards closer co-operation in diplomatic and trade relations with other Southeast Asian countries and to further liberalize its trade sector.

Dr Mya Than's monograph on "Myanmar's External Trade: An Overview in the Southeast Asian Context", due to be published in June 1992, explores and analyses Myanmar's external trade and its trade relations with Southeast Asian nations, and raises issues and prospects of economic co-operation between Myanmar and its neighbouring countries, including possibilities for active participation in ASEAN.

Dr Mya Than is also engaged in an ongoing examination of "Myanmar's Infrastructure". He sets out to show that despite an "open-door policy" and the introduction of the liberal foreign investment law in December 1988, a large number of potential foreign investors are still reluctant to invest in Myanmar. One of the reasons is the lack of infrastructure, such as transportation, telecommunication, power and water resources. Moreover, the absence of a thorough review and precise information on what actually is happening in these areas makes it difficult for the government as well as potential foreign donors to arrive at effective policies and action plans.

Two significant economic events have characterized the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC) in Myanmar: the opening of trade to the private sector, and the regularization of the border trade, especially with China. Myanmar remains, however, a highly dirigiste state,



with government intervention pronounced in all aspects of the economy and social and political affairs.

Within this context, lessons from previous foreign aid experience in the 1970s and 1980s indicate that foreign assistance, although necessary to development, must proceed deftly or the state will neglect to effectively implement articulated reforms; that policy advice is anathema to the military; that the military will continue to be dirigiste; and that intersectoral assistance is presently beyond the capacity of the state.

The military also believes its own internal propaganda concerning the role of foreigners in the potential dissolution of the state, and underestimates the degree of foreign antipathy to the regime. The minorities at the same time have indicated that they have abandoned their previous pushes for independence and would settle for meaningful federalism.

Dr David I. Steinberg in his research “The Role of International Aid in Myanmar’s Development” suggests that Myanmar’s neighbours should, under U.N. auspices, reaffirm the international borders of the state, and that foreigners and foreign assistance should only provide new assistance when internal negotiations proceed among the Myanmar people on a new and acceptable constitution.

In his “Pattern of Authority in Pre-colonial Myanmar” Dr Myo Myint attempts to examine the Myanmar idea of power and leadership, as well as to understand the Myanmar idea of authority within its historical and cultural context. In pursuit of this he assesses what he terms as “the two traditions on which Myanmar kingship was based”. One is the Buddhist tradition which the king used for his legitimacy and authority over the people. The second is the Arthasastran tradition which dealt with practical aspects of power politics. Although it was a paradox to practise Buddhist ethics and *realpolitik* at one and the same time, success depended upon how the king balanced the two.

The Shan State of Myanmar is its largest state, with a total area of 60,155 square miles. Most of the country’s border with China lies in the Shan State, and in many instances the same ethnic groups may be found on both sides of the border. Since Myanmar acquired independence, the presence of similar ethnic groups across this particular boundary, internal political developments in China and Myanmar, related bilateral relations between these two countries, and the

dilution of central authority of both countries in the areas adjacent to their shared border, have made socio-political conditions in the Shan State particularly complex. These conditions, together with politically motivated and ethnically based groupings of which the Chinese were the most significant, make the Shan State an exemplary case for the study of issues in ethnicity and development, broadly defined, where ethnic relations, political relations, socio-cultural change, and national development in post-colonial Myanmar come together in a seamless web.

While the broad outlines of these issues and developments are generally known, there has been, Mr Sai Kham Mong asserts in his research "The Chinese in the Shan State of Burma, 1945–60", no detailed study of the Shan State in 1945–60 when these issues and developments were most crucial, principally because it has not been possible, hitherto, to gain access to historical records especially in the Shan State itself. His study accordingly draws especially on records available only in the Shan State. It is, Mr Sai explains, "intended as an initial contribution to the modern history of Burma in an area of which little is known, and which deserves greater consideration by scholars concerned with the modern history and post-independence development of Burma as a nation-state".

As in the case of those from the ASEAN countries, visitors from Myanmar too are slowly increasing in number at the Institute, with this year's group including Dr Tun Aung Chain, Dr Daw Khin Khin Ka, Dr Daw Ni Ni Myint, Dr Daw Ohn Kyi, and Dr U Thein Hlaing.

### **Philippine Studies**

The political economy of resource depletion, that is, the links among the natural resource sector, the state, and economic development, has not been sufficiently explored in the literature. In particular, the literature has not addressed the historical process of forest land conversion, the significance of non-agricultural forest land uses, the external and domestic market, the interests of the wood and mining sectors, the ecological functions of resources and the role of the state in all these. In light of this gap, Dr Germelino M. Bautista's study of "Natural Resources, Economic Development, and the State: Ecological Lessons from Reconstructed Aspects of Philippine Economic History" sets out (1) to document and clarify the links among the fast depleting

resource base of the Philippines, the actions and inactions of the state, and the nature and direction of the country's economic development; (2) to derive lessons from the historical and functional links among these three aspects as they are established in the Philippines and gleaned from the experience of other Southeast Asian countries, particularly Malaysia and Indonesia; and (3) to generate initial reflection on the notion of ecological as opposed to the pecuniary valuation of natural resources.

Ms Suriani Suratman in her "Weaving a Development Strategy: Cottage Industries in the Philippines" illustrates the perceptual gap that exists between producers and the government. On the one hand, the government assumes that its programmes provide more effective solutions to problems of rural unemployment and development; on the other, because of limited channels and ability to articulate their needs, producers and entrepreneurs are unable to express their critiques of these programmes.

The gravest economic challenges that the country will continue to fret about in the future are the twin (trade and budget) deficits. The solutions proposed by economic managers today will be the same ones most likely to be pursued by those who will be in the Cabinet after June 1992.

In the same way that the economic team headed by former Prime Minister Cesar Virata and the Cabinet officials of the Aquino administration have moved towards opening up the economy, the next president of the Philippines is likely to steer the country towards this same direction. There is very little likelihood that the next president will bring the Philippines back to a highly protected economy.

Looking ahead, Dr Bernardo M. Villegas, in his "The Philippine Economy: 1992 and Beyond", predicts that the Philippines will open its doors to foreign investments and adopt export-oriented policies. The economic reforms advocated by economic managers should succeed in trimming tariffs and setting a more realistic exchange rate in the next 18 months. A comprehensive economic package should also be in place, including the deregulation of oil prices, the phase-out of an oil price subsidy, new taxes, and a restructured tariff system. The objective is to reduce the budget deficit from a high of 5 per cent of GNP to about 2 per cent. Once such measures and adjustments are in place, the Philippine economy should grow steadily, and with a better



business climate, investors from Japan, Taiwan, Hong Kong, South Korea, and Singapore are expected to return, thereby hastening the transfer of labour-intensive industries to the country's industrial estates and export processing zones.

In the social domain, Dr R.J. May's "The Religious Factor in Three Minority Movements: The Moro of the Philippines, the Malays of Thailand, and Indonesia's West Papuans" looks at three minority subnationalist communities among the Philippine Muslims in the predominantly Christian Philippines; among the Malay Muslims in predominantly Buddhist Thailand; and among the largely Christian and traditional-religious people of Irian Jaya (West Papua) in predominantly Muslim Indonesia. It observes similarities and differences in the three movements and in their relations with their respective national governments, and compares the three movements with respect to the role of religion in defining the separatist movement; the importance of international linkages; and the tendency to fragmentation. None of the majority populations — Christian, Buddhist, or Muslim — has been particularly sensitive to the feelings of the minority, but the degree of intrusion into and repression of the minorities seems to have had more to do with differences between strong, centralizing states and weak states than with religious tolerance. The three case studies also highlight the persistent and pronounced tendency of movements to divide along personal, ideological, and smaller ethnic divides.

Several participants from the Philippines were also present at the Institute's seminars, workshops and other meetings this year. These included Mr Renato C. de Castro, Mr Edgardo M. del Fonso, Mrs Delia Domingo-Albert, Mr Amando Doronila, Dr Felipe Landa Jocano, Dr Sylvano D. Mahiwo, Mr Leopoldo Manuel, Dr Artemio D. Palongpalong, Mr Aurelio Periquet, Jr., Mr Guillermo Pesigan, Ms Elaine T. Quintos, Dr Rebecca M. Ramos, Dr Melito S. Salazar, Jr., Professor Roland G. Simbulan, and Dr Robert Siy, Jr.

Additionally, while Dr Jose V. Abueva, President, University of the Philippines, and Dr Florian A. Alburo, Professor of Economics, University of the Philippines, continued to be members of the Institute's Regional Advisory Council and of the Regional Advisory Committee of AERU respectively, Dr Carolina G. Hernandez, Professor of Political Science, University of the Philippines, served on the Advisory Committee of the RSSP, and Professor Wilfredo F. Arce, Director of the Institute of Philippine Culture, Ateneo de Manila University, on the Regional Advisory



Committee of SISEA as well as on the Selection Committee of the Rockefeller Foundation Reflection on Development Fellowships.

### **Singapore Studies**

Several studies on Singapore were completed or were in progress during the year, including those of Mr Masakatsu Tamura, Mr John L. Mobley, Dr T. Menkhoff, Mr Lee Poh Onn, Dr Gerald Jordan, and Mr David Lee Moore.

The Japanese Government is reviewing its existing and likely future links with the East and Southeast Asian countries in the area of trade, investment, aid, and technological co-operation — in the context of rapid economic transformations under way in these countries themselves. In this respect Mr Tamura feels that Singapore is a “suitable model” to study. His research “Factors of Development and Future Prospects of the Singapore Economy”, first of all, traces and analyses Singapore’s economic development, together with the underlying factors, from 1965 to the present. Next, it assesses current problems, including shortage of labour, and the future prospects of the Singapore economy. These are rounded-off by an examination of the possibilities for greater co-operation between Japan and Singapore and the rest of ASEAN.

“The Influence of Confucian Thought on Singapore’s Development Policies” is the title of a study undertaken by Mr Mobley with a view to finding ways in which to apply the essence of these values in other developing countries. It sets out (1) to review how Confucian (and Neo-Confucian) philosophies, traditions, and social behaviours have helped shape Singapore’s development policies; (2) to enquire as to how government officials and members of the Singapore business community believe Confucian values have influenced Singapore’s economic development and what role these values have in Singapore’s future plans; and (3) to examine how the “post-Confucian hypothesis” of Professor Redding of the University of Hong Kong applies to the case of Singapore.

According to Dr Menkhoff, studies of Chinese economic activities in Southeast Asia “are still rather inadequate despite their success in trade, commerce and other fields”. Taking Chinese merchant exporters in Singapore as a case-study, his “Business on Trust: The Trading Networks

of Chinese Merchant Exporters in Singapore” is aimed at answering the following research questions: (1) why do ethnic Chinese engage in trade and why are they successful? (2) what makes Chinese business firms tick and what are the unique characteristics of Chinese external economic dealings? (3) what role do trust and networks play in the complex web of business and associated social relationships of these firms? (4) how do Singaporean Chinese small businesses cope with the process of modernization and other external pressures such as competition from multinational companies?

In the past few years, several Southeast Asian countries have experienced rapid growth rates and increasing urban populations. Concurrent with these increases has often been a degradation of the urban environment. Mr Lee’s “Environmental Pollution of Rivers: A General Overview, with a Case Study of the Singapore River and Kallang Basin” examines the effect of urbanization on rivers in selected Asian countries. It also includes a case study of the Singapore River and the Kallang Basin for purposes of comparison, as well as a discussion of various neo-classical economic theories, institutional theories, and the political dimensions of environmental degradation. It concludes with a section outlining policy implications.

In his “The British Military Administration in Singapore, 1945–46” Dr Gerald Jordan plans to demonstrate how the British Military Administration, which followed three and a half years of brutal Japanese Occupation, despite the best intentions, squandered the initial goodwill with which the British were greeted. This, on the one hand, paved the way for the Emergency and, on the other, helped to germinate the seeds of a Singaporean feeling of community.

Mr David Lee Moore’s “Malayalees in Singapore” is an ethnographic study, through the approach of an analysis of Malayalee ethnicity. Of special interest is what it means to be a member of one of the smaller ethnic groups, like the Malayalees, in the face of Singapore’s larger Chinese-Malay-Indian social organization and how this is expressed in their daily lives. The different religious groupings of Malayalees — Hindus, Muslims, and Christians — are also examined to see how they have adapted to the Singapore situation similarly or differently, and if they have developed different conceptions of their ethnicity. In Mr Moore’s view, this is important for two reasons. Firstly, comparing and contrasting these groupings will reveal the factors that keep them together as a separate ethnic group. Secondly, in order to get a good

ethnographic understanding of the Singapore Malayalees, the community must be seen as a whole and each of its parts examined.

The Institute was also happy and privileged to welcome Singapore's former Acting Minister for Community Development, Dr Seet Ai Mee, as a Senior Visiting Fellow, to facilitate her study of "Open Universities: An Asian Perspective", as a part of the Institute's ongoing interest in the problems and potentialities of higher education in the region.

### **Thai Studies**

Mr David C. Stifel's "Thailand and Economic Co-operation in the Asia-Pacific Region" forms part of a larger study by the Thailand Development Research Institute (TDRI), bearing the same title. The bulk of Mr Stifel's work in this study consists of economic analyses of regional trade and capital flows as well as movements of human resources. The assumption is that the findings of these analyses will cast a positive light on the development of more formal co-operation in Asia and the Pacific. Thus arises the need to examine the political and strategic constraints to the institutionalization of the Asia-Pacific Economic Co-operation (APEC) process.

Dr Yong Deng in his "Sino-Thai Relations: From Strategic Co-operation to Economic Diplomacy" analyses the shift of priorities in the agenda of Sino-Thai relations from a convergence of strategic interests in opposing Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia to economic diplomacy. It discusses new trends and dynamics in the bilateral relations within the post-Cambodian context since September 1989. It further provides some tentative discussions about the opportunities and difficulties in current and future Sino-Thai relations. In the light of the recent dramatic changes in Indochina, this study may be useful in understanding China's future relations with Thailand in particular, and Sino-ASEAN relations in general.

There has been extensive discussion about the deforestation crisis in the tropic and temperate worlds. The recent debate in Thailand has, to some extent, reflected the international scene — focusing on the contradictions between industrial, large-scale, private sector plantations on the one hand, and local people's needs and ecological recovery on the other. In her research "A Bio-political History of Forest Loss in Thailand" Ms Ann Danaiya Usher studies this debate





*Dr Kasem Suwanagul (a member of the ISEAS Regional Council 1982-88) visited the Institute in his capacity as Thailand's Minister for University Affairs and had discussions with (from left to right) ISEAS Managing Editor, Mrs Triena Ong; Deputy Director, Dr Sharon Siddique; and Executive Secretary, Mrs Y.L. Lee on 13 September 1991.*



holistically. In doing so she synthesizes much of what has been written on the different aspects of recent Thai forest politics, based on literature as well as her experience of covering the issue as a journalist over the last four years. She also looks at the historical evolution of some of the key premises of Thai forest policy over the century. Ms Usher will then document the phenomenon of Thai forest politics from the mid-1980s to the present — a period of remarkable flowering of civic and environmental movements in the country — as well as trace some of the ideas and political institutions that have influenced the perceptions, uses and ultimately the disappearance of Thailand's forests.

After three decades of development, the 'forest frontier' in Thailand is nearly gone. Figures released by the Royal Thai Forestry Department indicate that forest cover stood at about 28 per cent of the total area of the country in 1988, down from 53 per cent in 1961. Mr Surichai Wun'Gaeo's "Environment and Participation: Challenges of Sustainable Development in Thailand" reviews such developments, together with the challenges that the country faces with regard to environmental management and sustainable economic growth. It also looks at the role of NGOs, social theory, and political ideologies.

Singapore and Thailand are non-Muslim states that provide legislation on Muslim religious and legal matters to accommodate different Islamic institutions to serve the Muslims who constitute about 17 and 5 per cent of the total populations of the two countries, respectively. Mr W.K. Che Man's "The Administration of Islamic Institutions in Non-Muslim States: The Case of Singapore and Thailand" is a review of the nature and role of Muslim religious councils (*majlis ugama Islam*), Islamic courts (*mahkamah hariah*), mosques (*masjid*), and Islamic religious schools (*madrasah*). These institutions are regarded as essential to the existence of Muslim communities.

Several Thais also continued to be valuable members of the Institute's various advisory groups and committees. Among these, Professor Somsakdi Xuto, Director, Public Affairs Institute, and former Rector, National Institute of Development Administration, was a member of the ISEAS Regional Advisory Council; Dr Kusuma Snitwongse and M.R. Sukhumband Paribatra of the Institute of International Security Studies, Chulalongkorn University, served on the Advisory Committee of the RSSP; and Dr Suthep Soonthornpasuch, Chiang Mai University on the Regional Committee of SISEA. Dr Chai-Anan Samudavanija, Professor of Political Science, Chulalongkorn

University, and Dr Narongchai Akrasanee, Chairman, General Finance and Securities Co Ltd and Member of the Board of Directors, Thailand Development Research Institute, were Advisers to the Institute's Regional Strategic Studies Programme and the ASEAN Economic Research Unit, respectively.

Other Thais, in turn, were active participants in the Institute's seminars and workshops. These included Dr Anek Laothamatas, Dr Bandid Nijathaworn, Dr Boonlert Leoprapai, Dr Chaiwat Satha-Anand, Dr Chokchai Akrasanan, Miss Kobkul Kanchanalai, Dr Kusuma Snitwongse, Mr Pairote Gesmankit, Dr Phuwadol Songprasert, Dr Prasert Chittiwatanapong, Dr Rachain Chintayarangsan, Dr Sarasin Viraphol, Dr Somboon Suksamran, Dr Somsak Tambunlertchai, Ms Suchira Payulpitack, Mr Surachart Bumrungsuk, Dr Suthiphand Chirathivat, Dr Tanasak Wahawisan, Mr Teerajitt Sthirotamawong, Mr Thavatchai Tangsirivanich, Mr Varapoj Snidvongs, Ms Wilaiporn Liwgasesan, and Dr Wisarn Pupphavesa.

### **Vietnamese Studies**

The Institute has long maintained that there was a growing need for a fuller and comprehensive picture of developments in Vietnam and the rest of Indochina. This will only be possible when increasing numbers of qualified indigenous Vietnamese scholars begin to undertake research and enter the discussions and debate on Vietnam, and when their perspectives on their country begin to circulate widely through reputable regional and international publications. In this regard, the Institute is all the more pleased that its efforts to set up an Indochina Unit at the Institute have borne fruit and that this Unit is now operational. Worthy of note here too are the projects of Dr Frank Frost, Dr Geoffrey B. Hainsworth, Dr Frank C.H. Huynh, and Dr Joseph L.H. Tan and Dr Mya Than.

Based on a recent study visit to Indochina, Dr Frank Frost's "Vietnam and Indochina: Dilemmas of Change in Foreign Relations" evaluates Vietnam's responses to pressures for change and adaptation in foreign relations since 1986. In doing so it notes that Vietnam and the ruling Communist Party have come under major pressures for change in foreign relations, partly because of the reforms being attempted in internal economic policies and partly on account of

major changes in the country's external environment, especially in Vietnam's erstwhile primary sources of support in Russia and Eastern Europe. The study considers Vietnam's responses by examining in detail its relations with and policies towards the major powers, the countries of Indochina, ASEAN, East Asia, and Europe. Through such an examination, the study aims to consider the role Vietnam may seek to play in Indochina and the wider Southeast Asian region in the 1990s.

The move to a market economy is having a differential impact across Vietnamese society, in terms of the economic opportunities it offers and the hardships it imposes. Contrasts in levels of living are becoming more stark, although detailed data are not available on the changing distribution of income and wealth. The social implications and likely political repercussions of these widening inequalities are evidently a major preoccupation, both for those pushing economic reform and for those who think things are moving too fast. Vietnam's economic and social planners are in fact caught in a chicken-and-egg dilemma. Much of the impetus for the move to a free market economy came out of the ruinous inflation experience of the 1980s which slashed real incomes of many workers and most civil servants by over 50 per cent during the period 1985–88. Concern over the precipitous decline in living standards confirmed the need to press forward to a market-led economy, but it also led the government to announce what it called a new "human strategy development policy".

In his "Human Resource Development in Vietnam", Dr Hainsworth charts some dimensions of the current demographic situation and the quality of life in Vietnam, and suggests a framework within which to assess the potential for a new "human strategy" of development. The discussion is organized into four sections dealing with (1) demographics, ethnicity, and family planning; (2) poverty, health, and quality of life; (3) education and skill acquisition; and (4) labour force utilization and productivity. A concluding note emphasizes the need for international assistance to help realize the potential for human resource development in Vietnam.

After the collapse of the Communist world and its economic model of central planning, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has been striving to follow the examples of its ASEAN and East Asian neighbours to battle widespread poverty and underdevelopment. However, while capitalism with its underlying theoretical foundation of neo-classical economics has evolved as



a predominant development model, its success seems to be jeopardized by environmental constraints. Global warming, the depletion of the ozone layer, the destruction of tropical forests, and the loss of biodiversity are areas of intense international debate. In the meanwhile both developing and developed countries face increasing problems of pollution, and land and resource degradation.

Dr Frank Huynh's "Sustainable Development: Challenges for a Developing Country" reviews the alleged conflict between environment and development, and the consequences for a developing country like Vietnam, just starting to open itself to the world economy.

The project of Dr Tan and Dr Than, "Vietnam's Dilemmas and Options: The Challenge of Economic Transition in the 1990s", is in essence an undertaking to complete and edit in book-form a collection of contributions from a wide range of scholars from both within and outside the region, all sharing an interest in Vietnam and its developmental problems.

## REGIONAL PROGRAMMES

### **ASEAN Economic Research Unit**

Now in its thirteenth year, the ASEAN Economic Research Unit (AERU) was inaugurated both to encourage critical research, thought, and debate on the economics and associated aspects of ASEAN as well as to co-ordinate and consolidate the Institute's studies relating to economic issues affecting the region. While operating as a self-contained organization, AERU is an integral part of the Institute. A Co-ordinator, currently Dr Joseph L.H. Tan, oversees the day-to-day functions of the Unit. He is assisted by two Advisers to the Unit — Dr Narongchai Akrasanee and Dr Seiji Naya — three to four Research Fellows, and as and when the need arises, one or two research assistants. There is also provision for Visiting Fellows, university staff members, and other scholars both from within and outside the region to be attached to the Unit from time to time.

A Regional Advisory Committee — the members of which are Dr Narongchai Akrasanee; Dr Florian Albuero, School of Economics, University of the Philippines, 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, and presently with the University of Indonesia, Jakarta — assists and guides the Unit, facilitating greater contact with both regional and international economists and organizations.

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

At present some fourteen projects are in progress or being planned at AERU, relating mainly to the priority areas for research identified by AERU and its Regional Advisory Committee, namely, Investment, Industry, and Trade; Finance and Monetary Aspects; Shipping; The Environment; Commodities, Energy, and Food; and Political Factors in ASEAN Economic Co-operation.

Good progress has also been made on the special publications to mark the first twenty-five years of ASEAN, in that a handbook providing basic information on the Association, its organization and the various co-operation activities associated with it, was completed and published in January under the title *ASEAN Economic Co-operation: A Handbook*. So too a special commemorative issue of the Institute's journal, *ASEAN Economic Bulletin*, focused on "ASEAN and the Pacific".

The third in this trilogy of projects chronicling the silver jubilee of ASEAN is "The ASEAN Reader", now in the final stages of preparation, for publication later in the year.

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

This broad area of interest attracted the largest number of AERU's studies, the most prominent being those pertaining to ASEAN's economic relations with its main trading partners and sources

of investment. These include: ASEAN-EC Economic Relations; ASEAN-Japan Economic Relations; and ASEAN-U.S. Economic Relations.

It will be recalled that funds were also secured to support research on ASEAN-China Economic Relations, to be jointly undertaken by AERU and the Institute of World Economics and Politics of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Beijing. Involving researchers from both China and the ASEAN countries, it was spread over three years as follows: Phase I, ASEAN-China Economic Relations: Assessment of Existing Trends and Patterns; Phase II, Developments in China and ASEAN and Their Implications for ASEAN-China Economic Relations; and Phase III, ASEAN-China Economic Relations in the Context of Pacific Economic Development and Co-operation.

A fourth phase, Industrial Restructuring in China and ASEAN, culminating in a workshop in Beijing in April 1992 will complete the current line of investigations as well as open up possible new areas of study relating to ASEAN's economic relations with China.

Additional projects that could possibly join this group of studies in the coming years could be those involving ASEAN and India; ASEAN and Eastern Europe; and ASEAN and Latin America. Indeed, a joint study between the Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Bombay, and ISEAS, relating to how best India could liberalize its economy and improve interaction between India and the NIEs and ASEAN, is already underway. The resulting research report will form the basis of discussions with Indian cabinet officials and industrialists in New Delhi and Bombay, respectively, later in the year. Steps are also being taken to update the Institute's publication, *ASEAN-South Asia Economic Relations*.

Explorations are under way too with regard to possibilities relating to Eastern Europe and Latin America. In this respect, in fact, a Memorandum of Understanding is to be signed between El Colegio De Mexico and the Institute in May 1992 with the objective of promoting joint research on possible areas of co-operation and interaction in the fields of trade, investment, and human resource and infrastructural development.

Of note was the project on "ASEAN and the Pacific", leading to the publication of the special number of the *ASEAN Economic Bulletin* mentioned above, and the annual ASEAN Roundtable, which resulted in the publication of the monograph, *Growth Triangle: The Johor-Singapore-Riau Experience*. The Roundtable also served as a useful forum to discuss issues and modalities

relating to the formation of the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) — an undertaking eventually endorsed for implementation by the ASEAN Summit held in January.

Keen too has been the interest in problems of regionalization, industrialization, and investment. Several studies have been completed in this area, the latest on *A Free Trade Area: Implications for ASEAN* published in AERU's Current Economic Affairs series, and "Regional Economic Integration in the Asian and Pacific Region", undertaken jointly with the Kiel Institute of World Economics and the South Asia Institute of Heidelberg University, Germany.

Protectionism and barriers inhibiting expansion of both intra-ASEAN and international trade are also matters of special concern to the Unit, with the most recent studies completed being the "Exclusion Lists to Enhance the Level of PTA Trade in Intra-ASEAN Trade", and "Economic Impact of the Withdrawal of the GSP on Singapore".

#### *Finance and Monetary Aspects*

This is another sector of considerable interest to AERU with more than twenty studies having been completed or at various stages of progress. The more recent ones include "Foreign Capital in Southeast Asian Countries"; "The Underpricing of Initial Public Offerings (IPOs) in Singapore: Public Policy Issues and Possible Solutions"; "Voluntary Debt-Relief and the Philippines"; and "Financial Liberalization and Its Impact on Domestic Stabilization Policies: Singapore and Malaysia".

#### *Shipping*

This, together with issues relating to transportation generally, including land and air, is potentially a significant area of concentration in AERU. Thus the Unit has not only completed and published five monographs and books on the subject to date, but is exploring how its work in the area could be expanded to encompass transportation problems as a whole.

#### *The Environment, Commodities, Energy, and Food*

The debate on environmental control, commodities and commodity-related issues continues unabated and unresolved, and several possible studies are being planned at the Unit, including

four centred on the political economy of environmental control and management. These are "Energy and Transboundary Pollution in ASEAN"; "Issues of Tropical Rainforest Depletion: Southeast Asian Perspectives"; "The Regional Dimension of Global Warming"; and "Tourism and Sustainable Development in Southeast Asia".

In the meantime the Institute's new series of publications, ISEAS Environment and Development Series, will be augmented by another title "Energy, Environment and the Oil Market: The Asia-Pacific Perspective".

Energy has also been the subject of several other studies as well, including "Role of Technology in Foreign Investment and Economic Integration in the Asia-Pacific Region"; "Refining in the Next Decade"; "Environment and Energy Policies in the Asia-Pacific Region"; "Global Warming and the Asia-Pacific: A Development Conundrum"; and "Oil and Gas in Vietnam".

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.

The Institute is also involved in the Asia-Pacific Petroleum Conference, held annually in Singapore, in that the Conference is held under the auspices of the Institute and the Director, Professor K.S. Sandhu, is the Chairman of the Conference.

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

Working on the assumption that the politics of ASEAN economic co-operation were just as important as, if not more important than, its economics, AERU has not only initiated studies relating to the political dimensions of ASEAN economic co-operation and development planning, but has organized and structured its annual meeting, the ASEAN Roundtable, in such a manner as to take into account and facilitate discussion on linkages between ASEAN economics and politics.

Among the funding agencies that have generously supported the activities of AERU are the Ford Foundation, the Konrad Adenauer Foundation, the New Zealand Government, and



the International Development Research Centre, Canada (IDRC). The Konrad Adenauer Foundation has also facilitated the attachment to AERU of a senior German specialist — initially the economists Dr Hans Christoph Rieger and Dr Norbert Wagner, and lately the political scientist, Dr Kai M. Schellhorn — for some ten years, thereby enabling the Unit to benefit from their experience and commitment to the furtherance of scholarship. AERU is most grateful for the assistance from the Konrad Adenauer Foundation. Similarly, it appreciates the warm encouragement and assistance that it has received from other foundations, agencies, and governments.

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

The Regional Strategic Studies Programme was set up in February 1981 in response to the growing awareness of the high profile that defence and security issues had begun to take in Southeast Asian affairs. Although much of the commentary on and analysis of these matters was readily available to those who followed them closely, there was no doubt that the global concepts and methods of interpretation of such external sources ought to be supplemented by studies based on a closer understanding of the realities in Southeast Asia itself. It was keenly felt that much of this should ideally be done in the region and with as much input as possible by Southeast Asians themselves, thereby leading to the creation of a body of regional expertise on security issues. A further objective of the Programme was to see that there would be greater involvement of the different strands of Southeast Asian opinion and expertise, including the academic community as well as government and military personnel, the mass media, and the business and commercial sectors. Equally importantly, questions of stability and security would be studied in the wider context of their socio-economic underpinnings. Indeed this latter emphasis was and is intended to be one of the unique attributes of the Regional Strategic Studies Programme.

Having published its research findings in a set of five volumes on the nature and bases of revolutionary and radical separatist and Marxist-Leninist movements in Southeast Asia and their implications for regional security, the RSSP progressed to concentrate mainly on three new enterprises centred on the linkages of leadership and national security, the rising role of

the major Asian powers in the security paradigms of the region, and the whole question of development and arms and defence planning in Southeast Asia.

*Leadership and Security in Southeast Asia*

This project is based on the premise that, all things being equal among different political systems in the region, the critical “X” factor that determines the relative security and stability of a nation is “leadership”. It not only examines the patterns of leadership roles under different regimes but also seeks to investigate the linkage between certain types of political institutions and national security. Such analysis is intended to highlight the need for a better understanding of how judicious security management in conjunction with the development of key institutions can contribute directly to national and regional stability.

The research itself is spread over several phases, with the latest being that relating to “Leadership Succession and Security in Southeast Asia”. It will lead to the preparation of a set of papers relating to Indonesia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam. Once completed and discussed at a workshop planned for August 1992, they will form the basis of a monograph on the subject.

*Major Asian Powers and the Security of Southeast Asia*

This project had been designed to examine the past record of interactions between China and Japan, in particular, and the region with a view to making an assessment of how the relationship would evolve in the future. In the process, it was found necessary to include India in the study so that the strategic implications of the role of the major Asian powers could be properly evaluated. Thus, the latest phase of research in the project was focused on “The Post-Cold War International Order” as it affected the major Asian powers and their interests and policies in Southeast Asia. The completed draft reports were discussed at a workshop held in Kuching, Sarawak, Malaysia in September 1991. The proceedings together with a number of additional papers are being edited for publication in late 1992 as a volume on “China, India, Japan, and the Security of Southeast Asia”.

*Arms and Defence Planning in Southeast Asia*

In a way a continuation of an earlier three-year-long project of the RSSP on "Defence and Development", "Arms and Defence Planning in Southeast Asia" is designed to address five key objectives that will explore the question of regional arms control in a rather unconventional way. These are the "arms race" factor in the process of defence modernization and military build-up in the ASEAN countries; the validity and credibility of current ASEAN threat perceptions; the viability and appropriateness of ASEAN defence force structures; the optimal use of national resources allocated to the defence sector in ASEAN countries; and the prospects for mutual security arrangements among the ASEAN countries.

Work on this project began almost from the beginning of 1991 with the first of the research team, Mr Abdul Razak Abdullah Baginda of the Malaysian Armed Forces Defence College, spending a month at the Institute to prepare the outline of his paper. Seven other papers in turn look into both general thematic issues as well as at situations in five selected countries in the region.

A workshop was convened on 5-7 December in Singapore to enable the researchers to interact with other specialists from the region as well as with participants from important international research centres such as the Brookings Institution in Washington, D.C. and the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute. The proceedings are presently being edited for publication as a book later in 1992.

The concluding and current phase of research under "Arms and Defence Planning in Southeast Asia" is somewhat prescriptive, in the sense that it seeks to suggest ways in which defence resources can be optimally utilized thereby allowing for a reallocation of national resources to more productive, socio-economic uses.

Associated with, but distinct from, the foregoing main research projects are a number of individual studies. During 1990/91 these included those of Capt William A. Comley (United States), "Military Aspects of the United States' National Interests in Southeast Asia"; Dr Gao Wei-nong (People's Republic of China), "Prospects of Maritime Co-operation in the Southwest Pacific Region"; Dr Nazir A. Kamal (Pakistan), "Strategic Issues of Southern and Southeast Asia"; Mr Maxwell Ronald Lane (Australia), "Relationship between Recent Economic Developments

in Indonesia and Changes in the Form of Political Conflicts”; and Dr Chin Kin Wah (Singapore), “FPDA: Security Framework in Transition”.

The RSSP also enjoyed a constant flow of both younger and experienced research and visiting fellows. Their research was of special relevance to the ongoing interests of the RSSP, as reflected in the active participation of these fellows in the Programme’s publications and informal discussions and seminars.

With regard to publications, particularly satisfactory has been the progress of the RSSP’s recently launched series of handy monographs, the Pacific Strategic Papers, in that they have grown steadily in number and circulation.

The Institute is pleased to acknowledge that generous grants from several foundations have facilitated the work of the RSSP. Especially noteworthy has been the support received from the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations, the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, the Konrad Adenauer Foundation, and the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation.

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

The Social Issues in Southeast Asia (SISEA) programme addresses itself to the nature, persistence, and impact of religions, ethnicity, urbanism, and population change in terms of their intrinsic dynamism and their potential for societal conflict, co-existence, or co-operation in the context of development, stability, and nation-building.

As with the case of other ISEAS programmes, a Regional Advisory Committee advises and guides SISEA. Its members are: Professor Koentjaraningrat (University of Indonesia); Professor Wilfredo F. Arce (Ateneo de Manila University); Associate Professor Tham Seong Chee (National University of Singapore); Dr Suthep Soonthornpasuch (Chiang Mai University); and Dayang Adina Osman (Brunei Museum). At ISEAS, the day-to-day running of the programme is undertaken by Dr Ananda Rajah, who is the Co-ordinator of SISEA.

#### *Religion and Development*

A core project of the SISEA programme has been that on “Islam and the Economic Development



of Southeast Asia' which comprised three separate but 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 was Dr Mohamed Ariff. This project has been successfully completed with the publication of three companion volumes *Islam and Economic Development in Southeast Asia: Islamic Banking in Southeast Asia*; *Islam and Economic Development in Southeast Asia: The Islamic Voluntary Sector in Southeast Asia*; and *Islam and Economic Development in Southeast Asia: The Muslim Private Sector in Southeast Asia*. The latter two were published in 1991.

Building on the foregoing, SISEA has undertaken further comparative research on Islam in the region and beyond. Besides the three projects by Dr Mona Abaza and Dr Banu mentioned earlier in the Report, Dr Chaiwat Satha-Anand's study entitled "The Academic Story of Pattani in the Eighties" was also concerned with the understanding of Islam and its social and political ramifications in the region. Dr Chaiwat draws out, through a critical perspective, the socio-political nuances and subtleties which have entered into contemporary analyses of Islam in southern Thailand. Dr Chaiwat's approach is cautionary and salutary in that it highlights how even contemporary scholarly research on Islam in southern Thailand may not be as value free as it appears to be. The study was published in February in the Institute's journal *SOJOURN: Social Issues in Southeast Asia*.

Studies on Islam in the region over the years in the SISEA programme have seen an increasing interest on the part of scholars from other parts of the world, including the Middle East, in the work undertaken in the programme. One such scholar has been Dr Hasan Unal Nalbantoglu from Turkey whose project "Modernity, State, and Religion: A Comparison of Turkey, Malaysia, and Indonesia" sets out a framework for the comparative study of the role of Islam in relation to issues in modernization and development in the larger context of the state, drawing on the experiences of Turkey, Malaysia, and Indonesia. Dr Unal's reflections on these issues formed a substantive discussion paper presented at the Institute. Senior and younger scholars from the region and beyond who participated in this discussion were unanimous in their agreement that collaborative, comparative studies on Islam and modernization could and should be profitably pursued drawing on especially the wealth of research and country studies in Southeast Asia.

Progress in understanding the role of Islam has stimulated curiosity in other religions as well and has led to the exploration of similar projects on Buddhism and Christianity. Work was 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 Mr Tin Maung Maung Than, Dr Somboon Suksamran, and Dr Peter A. Jackson, focuses on the nature and changing role of the *sasana* and *sangha* in various countries in Southeast Asia. The project has been completed and the results are currently being prepared for publication.

This has been followed by a second study on a hitherto little examined subject, namely, “The Buddhist Heritage in Malaysia” also by Dr Ling. While there is evidence of Buddhism in Malaysia at a relatively early period of Buddhist history, and the presence of substantial numbers of Buddhists in the country today, an important question that remains to be considered is whether there is any evidence of continuity and what it consists of. The question is significant because, as Dr Ling maintains, any answer ultimately contributes towards a clearer understanding of what may be described as the “recovery of Buddhism” among the Buddhist communities in Malaysia and to what extent this has been associated with, first, the re-introduction of Buddhism with the arrival of Chinese Buddhist immigrants in the modern period and, second, the role played by Buddhist monks from, for example, Sri Lanka. The first part of this project has been completed in the form of a research paper entitled “Revival without Revivalism: The Case of the Buddhists of Malaysia” which has been accepted for publication in *SOJOURN: Social Issues in Southeast Asia*.

SISEA last year also embarked on collaborative work with a Japanese institution, the National Museum of Ethnology, Osaka, at the invitation of the museum. The work centres on non-textual indigenous religious traditions, their relation to popular constructions of knowledge and various systems of power and authority in non-institutional contexts in Southeast Asia. A symposium on “Spirit Cults and Popular Knowledge” was held by the National Museum of Ethnology on 6–13 November and the joint co-ordinators of the symposium were Associate Professor Katsumi Tamura of the National Museum of Ethnology and Dr Ananda Rajah of the SISEA programme. SISEA is pleased to report that this collaborative effort will be further strengthened through the award of a Research Fellowship to Associate Professor Tamura who, together with Dr Rajah, will

undertake editorial work on the symposium papers at the Institute with a view to joint publication of the proceedings.

#### *Ethnicity and Development*

Research to date has further substantiated the fact that ethnic differentiation and stratification remain important dimensions in all Southeast Asian countries, despite programmes aimed at promoting national unity, and despite apparently considerable ethnic homogeneity in some of these countries. These issues, quite naturally, have constituted a core area of study in the SISEA programme since its inception.

The aspirations of different ethnic groups also manifest themselves quite differently when it comes to distribution of income, political power, and the share of goods and services and so on. While these contrasts and aspirations may be widespread among different ethnic groups irrespective of whether they be living in rural or urban areas, they nevertheless appear to be particularly sharp in urban settings where, *inter alia*, the communities are more acutely compressed, in some instances, almost living cheek-by-jowl. In such settings, and in the wake of shrinking distances and better communications, it is inevitable that the slightest tremor and tension is felt quickly and widely. This is further compounded by greater competition for limited urban space and services. In identifying these issues, SISEA has continued to consolidate and further strengthen its work in the area of ethnicity and development by launching its second phase of research comprising a series of studies on "Ethnicity and Urbanism".

Three studies are currently under way while yet others are being planned. The first study, by Dr Mya Than and Dr Ananda Rajah, focuses on ethnicity and municipal government in colonial Rangoon in an attempt to delineate the ways in which urban growth and urban politics emerged in a colonial setting and the part played by various ethnic communities in these processes.

Also concerned with issues in ethnicity and urbanism, but taking a different analytical perspective, is Ms Suriani Suratman's research on "Urbanism, Ethnicity, and Rural Development: The Mediatory Role of NGOs in Malaysia", details of which were discussed under the section "Malaysian Studies" above.



The third study is a broad, comparative examination of how and in what form various constructions and reconstructions of ethnic identity take in different urban settings in Southeast Asia. The study, “The Construction of Ethnicity in Urban Contexts: Emergent Discourse”, by Dr Gregory Acciaioli, is intended as a background paper for a workshop on these issues which is currently being planned.

#### *State, Society, and Citizenship*

Work on issues in religion and development and ethnicity and development over the years in the SISEA programme has made it increasingly evident that increased understanding of such issues requires clearer formulations of the larger societal context, namely the state, in which the phenomena of religion and ethnicity are found and how various community identities and interests are articulated. Moreover, recent developments such as the emergence of the newly industrializing economies (NIEs) in the region, the role of the state in development, and the dissolution of the former Soviet Union have led to a resurgence of scholarly interest in understanding the contemporary state. Such attempts have yet to draw systematically on the diverse experiences of modern Southeast Asian states with particular reference to the notions of “civil” society and citizenship. It is also becoming all the more evident that it is necessary in such investigations to avoid “ideological” biases in objective, scholarly analyses. It was with this in mind that the SISEA programme has embarked on a pilot project on “State, Society, and Citizenship”. The objective is to encourage discussion on the concepts of “civil” society, citizenship, and the state with a view to re-assessing the utility of existing scholarly approaches to the study of states and state systems in the region, to explore alternative conceptual frameworks, and to identify areas for possible future research.

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

The first phase of work in this area was a pilot project on “Challenge of the Future: The Urban Ecology of Southeast Asia”. In the execution of this pilot project, two separate but related action plans were adopted: (1) the initiation of a study of the lacunae, problems, and issues in the planning of a city — specially suited to the tropics — of the future, as well as the preparation



of a discussion paper on major issues in urbanization in Southeast Asia; and (2) the convening of a Workshop on the Urban Future of Southeast Asia.

The Workshop was of the opinion that research on the urban future of Southeast Asia would need to be both sharply focused as well as of practical significance. Accordingly, it was the recommendation of the Workshop that, upon the completion of the pilot phase of work, the Institute should launch a fully fledged research project under the rubric "The Dynamics of Urban Management in Southeast Asia". In order to allow for sufficient depth of analysis, this project should extend over twenty-four months and centre on a carefully selected set of related topics, particularly those pertaining to the need to devise effective urban policies which should identify with sufficient accuracy the political processes underlying urban management.

SISEA is pleased to report that the scope of research in this second phase of research has been defined and the topics for study have been identified. The title of the project has been narrowed to "Metropolitan Management in Southeast Asia". SISEA is now in the process of inviting various leading scholars to participate in the project which will include studies of Bangkok, Hanoi, Jakarta, Kuala Lumpur, Manila, Singapore, and Yangon.

Several other studies underway relate to population and social change, another area of significant concern in SISEA. Of special note here are the investigations of Dr S. Gunasekaran, including those on "The Transition in the Cause Structure of Deaths in ASEAN Countries", "Asian Migration to Canada", and "Motivation of Emigrants from Singapore to Australia".

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

#### **Southeast Asian Cultural Programme (SEACUP)**

While the mainstream focus of research at the Institute is centred on the contemporary scene, it is important and necessary to promote a better appreciation of the traditions, values, and belief systems that underlie the complex mix of political, economic, and social issues that shape

the region's affairs. Research on the region's rich and diverse cultural life will hopefully lead to a better understanding of the aspirations of its peoples and those impulses which give meaning to their being. To this end, the Southeast Asian Cultural Programme (SEACUP) was established in 1988 to provide an umbrella programme under which research activities in cultural studies may be co-ordinated.

In addition to rationalizing the Institute's work in the area of culture, broadly defined, SEACUP now incorporates and subsumes all other ongoing activities relating to culture, including those initiated under its predecessor programmes, namely the Southeast Asian Cultural Research Programme (SEACURP), established in July 1981, and the Programme on the Cultural Heritage of Southeast Asia (CULHERSEA), formed in 1986.

However, SEACUP continues to maintain an interest in documentation and assists in the development and growth of the SEACUP Collection in the Library, the centre-piece of which is the Dorothy Pelzer Collection of 15,500 black-and-white photographs, 7,000 slides, and some 20,000 sheets of useful notes documenting some 34 Southeast Asian cultural groups and sub-groups, with particular reference to their traditional built-forms.

The task of enhancing and making the visual documentation collection easily accessible also continued. Datuk Lim Chong Keat, Co-ordinator of the Habitat in Southeast Asia project, for instance, is compiling material for his manuscript on "Habitat in Southeast Asia: A Pictorial Survey of Folk Architecture". It provides a panoramic view of the rich variety of folk architecture of the countries surrounding the Sunda Shelf (South China Sea) and adjacent areas via photographs and drawings.

### **Oral History and Memoirs**

Oral history in Southeast Asia received a fresh impetus with the holding of the First ASEAN Colloquium on Oral History in June 1991. It was organized by the ASEAN Committee on Culture and Information and the National Archives of Malaysia. The Colloquium revealed many oral history activities and projects currently being undertaken by various national institutions in the ASEAN countries.

In keeping with the current regional interest in oral history as a method of capturing the memories of people and using these memories as new sources of research and insight into the past, a collection of papers on “Oral History in Southeast Asia: Theory and Method”, is being compiled for eventual publication. The publication will focus on oral history concepts and methodologies with special reference to research, heritage, and public education. It is hoped that the compilation will result in a “primer” on oral history in the region as well as provide some useful references for the wider range of oral history activities being undertaken in Southeast Asia.

Oral history interviews contributed towards the completion of a volume of memoirs on *Singapore and the Indonesian Revolution, 1945–50* by Mr Suryono Darusman. The author, a retired member of the Indonesian diplomatic service, recalled the period immediately following the end of World War II when Singapore became a base for Indonesian special operations. Singapore was then a source of essential war materials for the newly independent Republic of Indonesia as the Dutch sought to re-establish its colonial authority by military means, as well as a transit-point in the commercial relations between two neighbouring countries. Including his personal involvement in the events described, Mr Darusman’s *Singapore and the Indonesian Revolution* is the first written account of a hitherto little known aspect of Singapore-Indonesia relations and describes the role that Singapore played in Indonesia’s struggle for national independence.

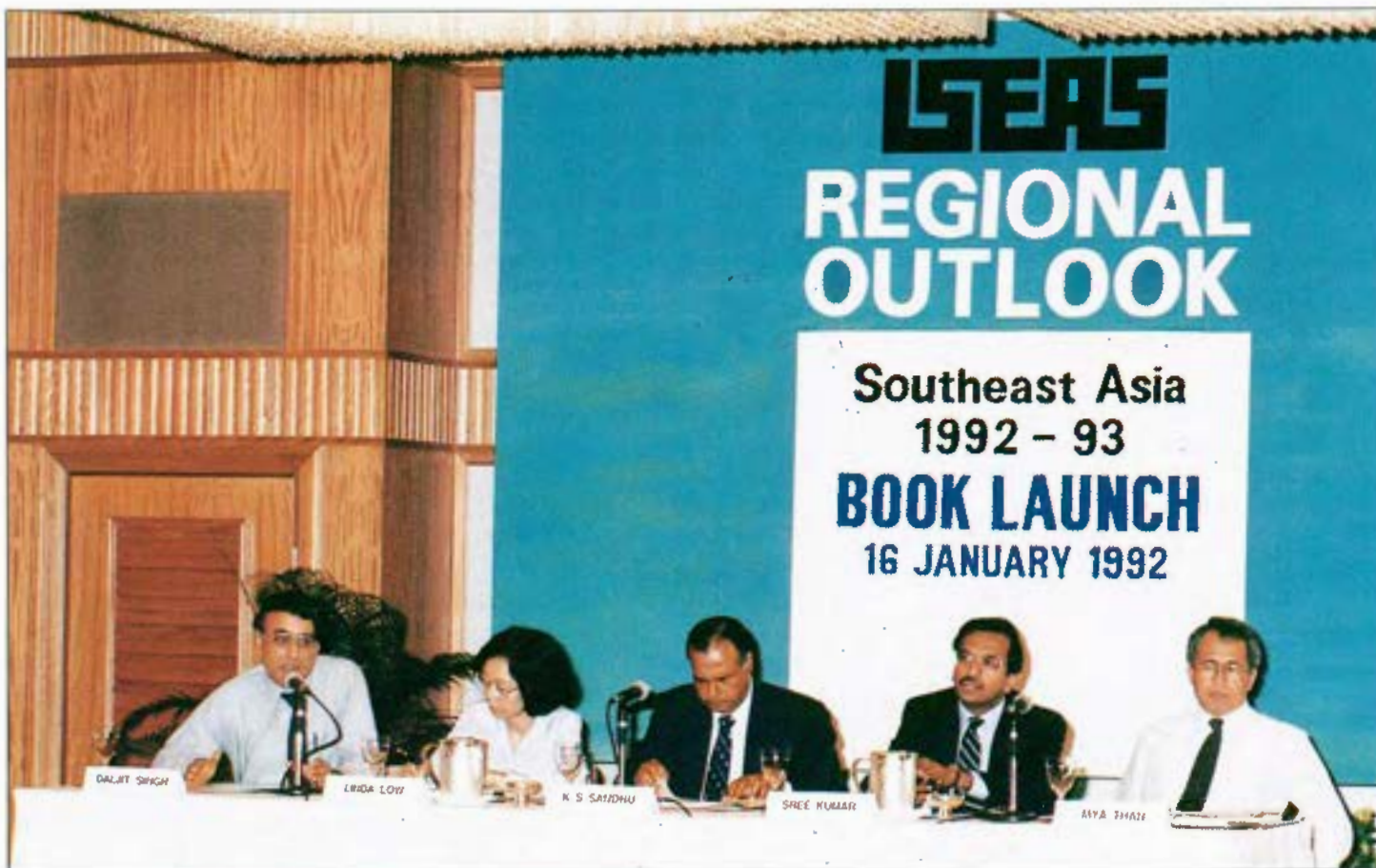
#### **Public Affairs Unit**

The Public Affairs Unit was established in August 1990 with a generous donation from the Lien Foundation of Singapore. It forms part of the Institute’s plans to share its expertise and resources more effectively with the larger public, as well as to stimulate and promote greater intellectual discussion and awareness of developments in the region and beyond. Among the current activities of the Unit are the publication of *Trends* and *Regional Outlook*, as well as briefings of business executives.

#### *Trends*

The Institute negotiated an arrangement with the Singapore Press Holdings to print and circulate





*Mr Daljit Singh, ISEAS Research Fellow, makes a comment at the launch of the book Regional Outlook: Southeast Asia 1992-93 on 16 January 1992. Others (from left) are Dr Linda Low, Lecturer, National University of Singapore; Professor K.S. Sandhu, Director, ISEAS; Mr Sree Kumar, Fellow, ISEAS; and Dr Mya Than, Research Fellow, ISEAS.*



a broadsheet called *Trends*, commencing in September 1990. Published monthly in the form of a pull-out section, it was circulated with the Singapore English-language daily the *Straits Times*, and subsequently with the *Sunday Times*, for the first 19 months. However, as *Trends* is essentially aimed at the upper executive and decision-making echelons in both the public and private sectors, it was felt that its rightful place was in the *Business Times*, which aims to be the leading business paper of Southeast Asia. Accordingly, *Trends* was circulated with the *Business Times* as of March 1992.

*Trends* carries reflective pieces, analyses, backgrounders, and assessments of developments in the Asia-Pacific region. Contributors include scholars, policy-makers, private sector analysts, and other specialists from the region and beyond.

#### *Regional Outlook*

The world is undergoing dramatic transformations in the wake of the crumbling of the Cold War order, and the ebbs and flows of these changes are not passing unnoticed in Southeast Asia. Indeed, the region is witnessing its own mini-versions of *glasnost* and *perestroika*, as countries like Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, and Myanmar, for instance, seek their niches in the emerging opportunities and constraints that characterize the international economic and political scene. This, coupled with the dynamism of the member states of ASEAN, makes Southeast Asia a particularly promising and exciting area — at a turning point in world history and human affairs. These developments have reinforced a growing awareness at the Institute and its Public Affairs Unit for the need for a publication produced in and from the region and devoted exclusively to the geo-politics and geo-economics of Southeast Asia. Hence, the decision to proceed with the production of an annual, under the title *Regional Outlook*, with the first issue, *Regional Outlook: Southeast Asia 1992–93* having been published in December 1991.

Cast in a format and style that is unencumbered by lengthy analyses or commentaries, *Regional Outlook* provides succinct yet substantive and easily readable overviews and insights into the current geo-political and economic situations in the individual countries and the region as a whole, together with the likely trends over the next year or so. In the process it should

serve as a useful and handy guide to the region's aspirations and prospects each year, in addition to casting a look ahead.

#### *Corporate Briefings*

In addition to assisting businessmen seeking information on the region, the Unit has been making steady progress with the establishment of working links with business corporations that have expressed interest in the Unit's potentialities, which, if feedback is anything to go by, are certainly promising.

#### **Japan Study Group**

The Institute has long maintained that irrespective of one's predilections or experiences, Japan-Southeast Asia relations are too important to be left to flounder in the morass of misunderstanding and inaction. And this too at a time when Japan is already the region's largest investor and a primary trading partner — a position that, if anything, is likely to bring and bind the two areas even closer in the years ahead. In the circumstances it would appear superfluous to stress that not only should the existing stage of knowledge on Japan in Singapore and the region be sharply and urgently improved, but that this be done on a systematic and long-term basis. With this in mind, the Institute has set up a "Japan Study Group".

Among its tasks are (1) the initiation and implementation of systematic and long-term study of Japan and things Japanese, particularly with regard to history, economics, politics, and social and cultural change; (2) the encouragement of younger Singaporeans and other Southeast Asians to specialize in Japanese Studies, including affiliation with Japanese institutions of higher learning; (3) the promotion of exchange programmes between Japanese and Southeast Asian scholars through such arrangements as attachments and fellowships; (4) the planning and staging of seminars and discussions, involving Japanese, Southeast Asians, and other scholars and specialists interested in Japan; and (5) the collection and dissemination of research and other materials pertaining to Japan and its bearing on regional affairs. In the meantime, in

addition to welcoming a number of Japanese visiting scholars, the Group was able to host its second Japanese Research Fellow, Dr Noboru Nakagaki, Professor and Vice-Dean of the Faculty of Management, Chukyo University.

The Institute was also privileged and honoured to participate — together with the Embassy of Japan, the Institute of Policy Studies, and the Singapore Institute of International Affairs — in the organization of the arrangements for the delivery of a Policy Speech by His Excellency Mr Toshiki Kaifu, Prime Minister of Japan, on 3 May 1991 in Singapore.

During the year the Institute's Japan Study Group completed three research projects: "Japanese Manufacturing Investments in Singapore: Linkages with Small and Medium Enterprises", "Structural Change and Labour Flows in East and Southeast Asia", and "The Fukuda Doctrine and ASEAN: New Dimensions in Japanese Foreign Policy". The last mentioned study, by Dr Suetō Sudo, is perhaps the first "comprehensive history of Japan-Southeast Asia relations in the post-war period" and has in fact been published as a book under the same title.

#### **Indochina Unit**

The Institute of Southeast Asian Studies' research focus includes insular and mainland Southeast Asia. In practice, primarily because of problems of accessibility, research hitherto has largely concentrated on the ASEAN segment of the region. This is now changing. In fact, the Institute is consciously working towards both deepening and broadening its coverage and research agenda on mainland Southeast Asia, and particularly so with regard to Vietnam. The research promises to be of considerable practical significance, as the Southeast Asian socialist countries have no choice but to review and seriously revise their economic strategies and options. This comes in the wake of accelerating changes in the international economic and political environment and of domestic imperatives, including the near collapse of their traditional economies and pressures for social and political reform. These developments in turn are presenting exciting challenges for decision-makers. Yet, how much do we know of the prevailing situation in Vietnam and the other socialist states of Southeast Asia? Of their developmental strategies and priorities? Of the intent, pace and extent of economic liberalization and political reform in them? Of the





*His Excellency, Mr Toshiki Kaifu, Prime Minister of Japan, delivering his Policy Speech on 3 May 1991 in Singapore, as arranged by the Embassy of Japan, Singapore; Institute of Policy Studies (IPS), Singapore; Singapore Institute of International Affairs (SIIA), and ISEAS.*



changes and prospects of, say, the “demilitarization” of these economies? Of the much-publicized “retreat” of the public sector? Of the efforts to attract foreign investment and to expand external trade? And of the obstacles involved in the implementation of such measures as the foregoing, and of the fiscal, physical and human resources required?

With such questions in mind, the Institute last year established an “Indochina Unit” to parallel its existing ASEAN Economic Research Unit (AERU) with the following functions and objectives: (1) to promote research on and a better understanding and awareness of developmental and related issues in Indochina; (2) to facilitate greater scholarly exchanges and co-operation between researchers in Indochina and their counterparts in the rest of the region, as well as to enhance problem-oriented research capabilities relating to Indochina and the flow and availability of relevant information; and (3) to develop at ISEAS a capacity to serve as an effective regional centre for research on Indochina, especially with regard to economic and related political and social problems.

The Institute has been able to raise some US\$500,000 for the Indochina Unit from the Ford, MacArthur, and Konrad Adenauer Foundations to support the research and associated activities of the Unit over the next three years. This is most welcome support indeed, and the Institute is deeply appreciative of the confidence displayed in the possibilities of the Unit.

The Director, Professor K.S. Sandhu, visited Hanoi in November 1991 to establish working links with Vietnamese scholars and institutions. The Institute is also facilitating a select group of Vietnamese libraries to develop their holdings of current publications on Southeast Asia. At the same time, fully aware of the fact that of particular significance to the success of the Unit would be the development of a “critical mass” of core staff members and research and visiting fellows to aid with the planning and execution of the Unit’s research and associated activities, the Institute set in motion an active recruitment campaign. To date this has resulted in the acquisition of the services of two full-time staff members, and a further two research fellows — a good beginning and launching pad for the envisaged plans of the Unit. Indeed, in addition to the production of a major volume of essays, “Vietnam’s Dilemmas and Options: The Challenge of Economic Transition in the 1990s”, being at an advanced stage, plans are well in hand to hold the Unit’s inaugural “Indochina Roundtable” under the theme “Trends in Vietnam”.

### **ASEAN-CCI Study Group**

With the emergence of regional trading blocs such as the EC-EFTA link, the North American Free Trade Area (NAFTA) and the uncertainties clouding the conclusion of the Uruguay Round, the ASEAN governments have initiated a framework for achieving an ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) within the next fifteen years. A cornerstone of this development will be the role of the private sector. In order to accelerate the development of AFTA, the private sector will have to channel its energies to identifying bottlenecks in trade flows and help in the movement of capital, technology, and skills. This will require an understanding of the economic and public policy imperatives driving the formation of AFTA, and the ensuing implications for investments and trade. Yet there are clear deficiencies in information and linkages between the private and public sectors. These deficiencies will become even more apparent when AFTA has to expand existing bilateral links with other trading areas such as the EC and emerging NAFTA.

In order to bridge this information gap and to provide an avenue for the facilitation and dissemination of information concerning the business environment in and around ASEAN, the Institute in co-operation with the ASEAN-CCI, is finalizing plans to establish a research group with a focused agenda. To be named "The ASEAN-CCI Study Group" the aim of this Group will be to work closely with the businesses and the public sectors in the ASEAN member countries, particularly to identify areas in which the partnership roles of the private and public sectors could be enhanced.

As a starter, the Study Group proposes to develop a three-year plan for conducting research. As such research findings should have the widest possible dissemination within the ASEAN member countries, provision is also being made for periodic briefings on key findings in each member country. The researchers would accordingly travel to member countries from time to time to elaborate on issues that would have arisen in the course of research, and on the policy implications of specific findings, and to gather inputs from different member organizations. In order to pull together a coherent and substantive volume of research and to allow for a joint discussion of findings, an annual workshop could also be held, involving ASEAN-CCI members, government officials and researchers, with the aim of debating issues arising out of

## CONFERENCES, SEMINARS, WORKSHOPS, AND LECTURES

research findings, seeking congruence on policies, and how best to transmit the essence of the findings to the ASEAN Secretariat and the ASEAN governments.

Conferences, seminars, workshops, and lectures are a central feature of the intellectual and professional life of the Institute. They bring researchers and other specialists together, and these in turn with the wider public, thereby stimulating interaction and discussion on issues relating both to the scholarly interests of the Institute and to matters of concern to the region and its peoples. These gatherings vary in size and duration from major conferences spread over several days to those lasting no more than two hours.

In addition to the Singapore Lecture in January 1992, the following, in chronological order, were some of the more significant meetings organized by the Institute during the year:

- Joint IPS-ISEAS ASEAN Roundtable: ASEAN Economic Co-operation in the 1990s (Singapore), 27–28 June 1991;
- ✓ • Workshop on Leaders, Elites, and Security in Southeast Asia (Singapore), 4–6 July 1991;
- Symposium on Development Trends in the Asia-Pacific (Singapore), 8–9 July 1991;
- Workshop on Religious Revivalism in the Region (Singapore), 28 August 1991;
- ISEAS-ICEG Regional Symposium on ASEAN and the Pacific (Singapore), 2–3 September 1991;
- ✓ • Workshop on Major Asian Powers and the Security of Southeast Asia: The Post-Cold War International Order (Kuching, Sarawak, Malaysia), 4–8 September 1991;
- Preparatory Workshop on Socio-Cultural Determinants of Maternal Health in Asia (Singapore), 8–10 October 1991;
- ASEAN-CCI Preparatory Meeting to Discuss the ASEAN-CCI Submission to the ASEAN Summit (Singapore), 2 November 1991;
- ✓ • Workshop on Arms and Defence Planning in Southeast Asia (Singapore), 5–7 December 1991;



**ISEAS-ICEG**  
**REGIONAL SYMPOSIUM**  
**ASEAN AND THE PACIFIC**  
**2-3 SEPTEMBER 1991, SINGAPORE**



*Some of the participants at the "Regional Symposium on ASEAN and the Pacific" organized by ISEAS on 2-3 September 1991 in Singapore with the International Center for Economic Growth, USA and Panama (ICEG). From left to right: Dr Joseph L.H. Tan, ISEAS Senior Fellow; Professor Mohamed Ariff, Professor of Analytical Economics, Faculty of Economics and Administration, University of Malaya, Malaysia; Dr Tan Kong Yam, Lecturer, Department of Business Policy, National University of Singapore; Professor K.S. Sandhu, ISEAS Director; and Professor Seiji Naya, University of Hawaii at Manoa.*

- Research Workshop on India and East Asia: What Can Increase Economic Interaction? (Singapore), 8 February 1992;
- Workshop on ASEAN-China Economic Relations: Industrial Restructuring in China and ASEAN (Singapore), 13–14 February 1992.

#### **Joint IPS-ISEAS ASEAN Roundtable: ASEAN Economic Co-operation in the 1990s**

Launched in April 1986, 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 international environment, as well as in terms of emerging domestic economic and political situations and needs. Of particular concern here is the need for ASEAN to work towards more effective co-operation and a clearer vision of the tasks ahead.

This year's Roundtable was organized jointly with the Institute of Policy Studies (IPS). While economic co-operation in the 1990s was the general theme, of special interest were the possibilities, and associated modalities, for the creation of an ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA). A set of papers was prepared specifically for the purpose.

No less than fifty carefully selected participants from the public and private sectors as well as from academia and the media took part in the Roundtable discussions. Their consensus was that ASEAN urgently needed to find a new mission, a new *raison d'être*, and that this should be to accelerate the pace and scope of intra-ASEAN economic co-operation and integration. Indeed, this could perhaps be most effectively achieved through the creation of an ASEAN Free Trade Area.

This consensus, together with the other conclusions of the Roundtable, were compiled into a report that was submitted to ASEAN officials concerned with the promotion of ASEAN economic co-operation and served as a contribution to the preparations for the ASEAN Summit in January.

#### **Workshop on Leaders, Elites, and Security in Southeast Asia**

This workshop brought together researchers and a select group of other scholars and professionals from both the government and private sectors of the region.

The discussions centred on five draft research papers completed specially for the occasion, and devoted to theoretical foundations of the study of élites and their interaction with leaders in the definition and resolution of security issues.

The conclusion of the workshop was that due to the problems of conceptualization it would be better for the researchers to study empirical cases first and to leave the elaboration of theoretical aspects of the subject to a later date.

### **Symposium on Development Trends in the Asia-Pacific**

This two-day Symposium involved forty-four participants from Brunei, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, South Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, the United States, Taiwan, Thailand, and Vietnam, together with twenty observers from Singapore.

The basis of the discussions was a paper prepared jointly by Dr Ng Chee Yuen and Dr Suet Sudo of the Institute. Incorporating development trends and issues in the five countries under study — namely Korea, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, and Thailand — it was subsequently published under the title *Development Trends in the Asia-Pacific*.

The Symposium also allowed for the holding of a back-to-back planning meeting for the next stage, Phase III “Human Resource Development and Utilization in the Asia-Pacific: A Social Absorption Capacity Approach”, of the research under the project “Forum on Development Strategies”.

### **Workshop on Religious Revivalism in the Region**

Participants in this workshop included scholars and specialists from Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand.

The discussion was organized around a working paper presented by Professor H.D. Evers of the Sociology of Development Research Centre, University of Bielefeld, Germany, entitled “Religious Revivalism and Modernity”. Participants noted growing instances of “Religious Revivalism” throughout Southeast Asia, involving *all* the major religions: Islam, Christianity,



Buddhism, and Hinduism, as well as the phenomenon of the so-called “New Religious Movements” or NRMs.

Similarities and differences across countries and religions provided for lively exchanges, in which the main question addressed was: should social scientists conceptualize this religious revivalism to be a counter-movement to modernization, or is it rather an expression of modernity?

#### **ISEAS-ICEG Regional Symposium on ASEAN and the Pacific**

Organized jointly with the International Center for Economic Growth (ICEG), San Francisco, this Symposium was the culmination of a series of meetings associated with both the planning and execution of the research project on “ASEAN and the Pacific”.

In addition to the researchers involved, invitees to the Symposium included business executives, academics, and personnel from the media, together with senior officials from governments and the ICEG.

The topics discussed were ASEAN and Pacific Economic Co-operation; ASEAN-Pacific Trade Relations; Pacific Capital Flows into ASEAN; ASEAN Economies at Crossroads; and A New Look at Intra-ASEAN Economic Co-operation.

The proceedings have been edited and published as a special issue of the journal, *ASEAN Economic Bulletin*.

#### **Workshop on Major Asian Powers and the Security of Southeast Asia: The Post-Cold War International Order**

Held in Kuching, Sarawak, with the assistance of the development-oriented non-profit voluntary organization, Angkatan Zaman Mansang (AZAM), this workshop was officially opened with a welcome dinner and an address by The Right Honourable Datuk Patinggi Tan Sri Haji Abdul Taib Mahmud, Chief Minister of Sarawak.

Participants were carefully selected to reflect the diverse national interests to be found in the Asia-Pacific region with the usual emphasis on an adequate representation of Southeast Asians.

Furthermore, the workshop brought together not only academics and researchers but also an interesting group of senior military officers, government officials, and regional media representatives. The proceedings together with a number of additional papers are being edited for publication in late 1992 as a volume tentatively entitled “China, India, Japan, and the Security of Southeast Asia”.

#### **Preparatory Workshop on Socio-Cultural Determinants of Maternal Health in Asia**

The aim of this workshop was: (1) to recapitulate the objectives and conceptual paradigms of the research planned on “Socio-Cultural Determinants of Maternal Health in Asia”; (2) to review data analysis and the methodology of research, including the sampling scheme, questionnaire, and qualitative guidelines; and (3) to discuss the project administration and implementation plans.

The participants were the research team leaders from the five countries involved — Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Korea — together with resource persons from the funding agency, International Development Research Centre, Canada, and the ISEAS co-ordinators of the project.

Following brief presentations on the state of maternal health in the countries involved, and the relevance of this particular research to the needs of these countries, much of the discussion centred on problems of sampling, particularly the importance of selecting a scheme that would ensure the representativeness, validity, and ability to translate the survey research results to action programmes through women’s mobilization.

#### **ASEAN-CCI Preparatory Meeting to Discuss ASEAN-CCI Submission to the ASEAN Summit**

As the title indicates, this Preparatory Meeting was convened to facilitate the review, together with any revisions thereupon, of a draft of the ASEAN-CCI submission to the ASEAN Summit, “ASEAN Economic Development and the Private Sector: Partners in Progress”.

The draft was prepared with the assistance of researchers from the Institute, and among

the attendees at the Meeting were, in alphabetical order, Mr George Abraham, Secretary-General, ASEAN-CCI, Singapore; Dr Chokchai Aksaranan, Vice-President, ASEAN-CCI, Thailand, and Chairman, Federation of Thai Industries; Ms Juliana Giam, Executive Secretary, Singapore Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry; Dato Mohd Ramli Kushairi, Secretary-General, National Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Malaysia; Dr Nawawi Mat Awin, President, National Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Malaysia; Mr Pairote Gesmankit, Secretary, ASEAN-CCI, Thailand, and Executive Director, Federation of Thai Industries; Mr Aurelio Periquet, Jr, President, Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry; Mr Govindasamy Ramachandran, President, ASEAN-CCI, and President, Singapore Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry; Mr Razali Johari, President, NCCI-NBD Dynasty Corporation Sdn. Bhd., Brunei Darussalam; and Mr Achmad Sarbini, Chairman of ASEAN-Committee, Indonesian-CCJ/Kadin Indonesia.

#### **Workshop on Arms and Defence Planning in Southeast Asia**

This workshop was the first in the Institute's new research project on "Arms and Defence Planning in Southeast Asia", funding for which came from the Ford Foundation in an open international grant competition.

It examined various factors that have influenced and continue to influence the development of the armed forces of the various ASEAN states. A whole list of factors were enumerated for each country, as the workshop sought to ascertain whether or not the arms race factor is a significant element in defence planning. Although the papers for discussion at the workshop were prepared by an international team of researchers, the participants, on the other hand, came mainly from Southeast Asia itself, made up not only of academics, but also those from the media and who had served in official positions.

#### **Research Workshop on India and East Asia: What Can Increase Economic Interaction?**

The success of some of the East Asian countries and the failure of the centrally planned regimes



have implications that need to be carefully studied. Financial flows have come to dominate the world economy, and they, more than trade, seem to govern exchange rates and influence domestic policies in the industrialized countries. Trade balances are driven by capital movements. Protectionist sentiments have arisen in the industrial world, jeopardizing the Uruguay Round. The implications of these developments for domestic policies in Asian countries need to be explored. It would be mutually beneficial for Asian economies if they increased their interaction. India, which has so far followed an inward-oriented development strategy offers vast scope for increasing such interaction. Organized in association with the Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Bombay, the primary focus of this Research Workshop was to plan research that would lead to this desired and increased interaction, particularly with regard to India.

Accordingly the specific issues that needed to be addressed were: (1) why is existing interaction at a relatively low level? (2) what would be the benefits of increasing interaction? and (3) what can and needs to be done to realize these benefits?

**Workshop on ASEAN-China Economic Relations:  
Industrial Restructuring in China and ASEAN**

ASEAN-China economic relations is widely recognized as an area of considerable significance. Indeed, if anything, its importance has been growing markedly in recent years. Yet this relationship remains poorly understood, particularly in terms of the overall issues involved and their implications for individual countries and the region as a whole. It was partly to correct this state of affairs and to put ASEAN-China economic relations in their proper perspective that a group of ASEAN and Chinese scholars came together to plan a series of studies and workshops on China-ASEAN economic relations, with the latest being that relating to questions of industrial restructuring in China and ASEAN, and its bearing on the economic links between the two areas.

**Occasional and In-House Seminars**

Organized by the Institute, and usually held in the ISEAS Seminar Room, Occasional Seminars

normally draw audiences of about twenty-five to fifty persons, including diplomats, civil servants, business executives, academics, and members of the press. They constitute an integral part of the Institute's intellectual life, and are held as and when appropriate throughout the year. The Occasional Seminars also bring the research staff and fellows of the Institute into closer contact with the larger public.

In-House Seminars, in contrast, grew out of the need for the ISEAS research staff and fellows to get together and discuss research problems and other matters of mutual interest among themselves, and with visiting scholars at the Institute. Attendance at them, thus, is largely limited to the Institute's research staff and fellows, visiting scholars, and academics from Singapore institutions of higher learning.

A total of twenty-eight Occasional and In-House Seminars were held during 1991/92. A full list of topics and the speakers in both the Occasional and In-House Seminars is given in Appendix V.

## THE SINGAPORE LECTURE

The Singapore Lecture Series was launched 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 twelfth Singapore Lecture was delivered by His Excellency Mr George Bush, President of the

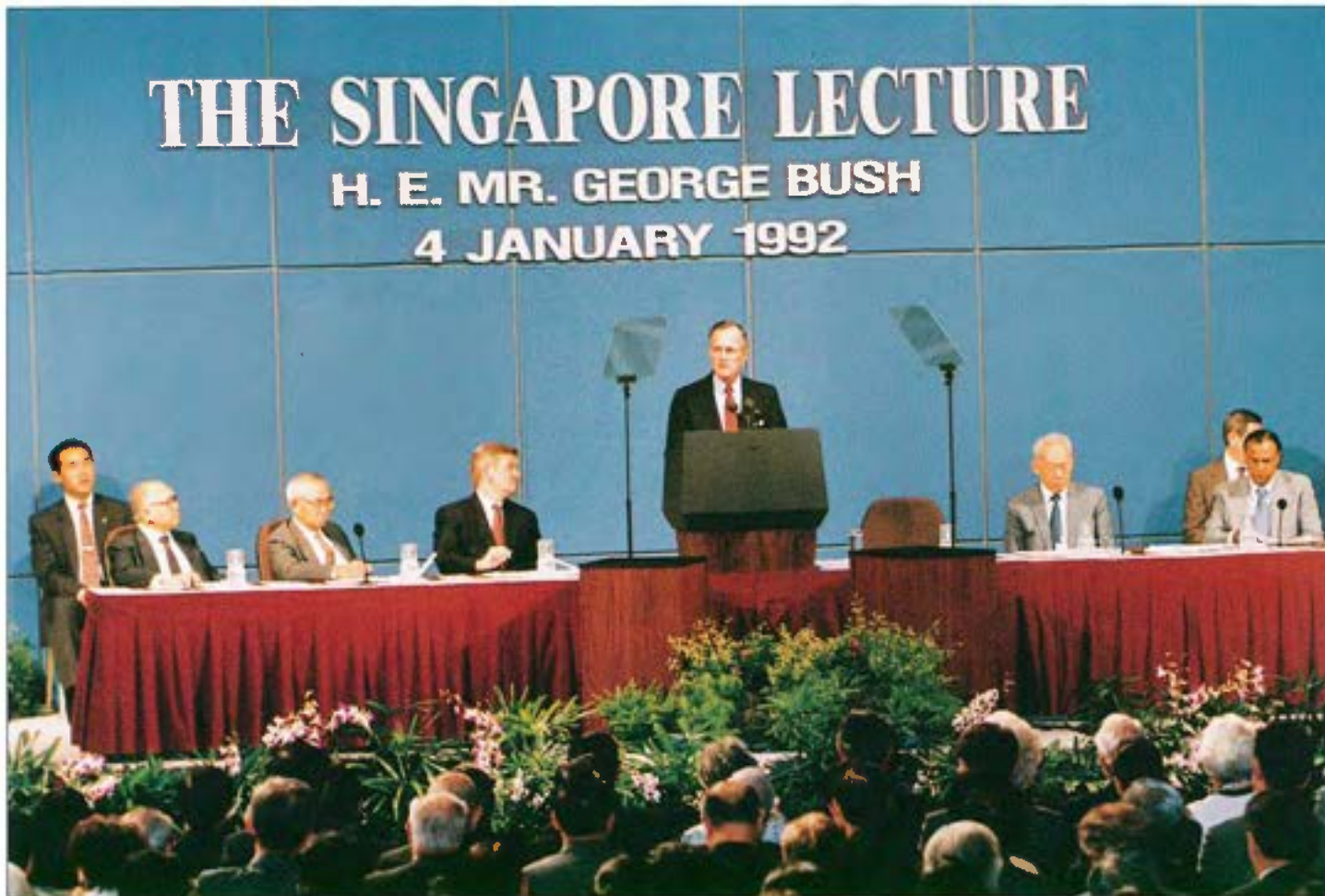


*Singapore's Prime Minister, Mr Goh Chok Tong (left) and Singapore's Senior Minister, Mr Lee Kuan Yew (centre) welcoming the President of the United States, Mr George Bush on the occasion of President Bush delivering the Singapore Lecture "U.S. Policy in the Asia-Pacific Region: Meeting the Challenges of the Post Cold-War Era" on 4 January 1992.*



# THE SINGAPORE LECTURE

H. E. MR. GEORGE BUSH  
4 JANUARY 1992



*President of the United States, Mr George Bush, delivering the twelfth Singapore Lecture on 4 January 1992.*



*The Singapore Lecture was attended by a capacity audience, including the Prime Minister of Singapore, Mr Goh Chok Tong; Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Ong Teng Cheong; and Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Trade and Industry, Brigadier-General (Res.) Lee Hsien Loong.*



United States, on 4 January 1992. The topic of Mr Bush's Lecture was "U.S. Policy in the Asia-Pacific Region: Meeting the Challenges of the Post Cold-War Era".

Held under the distinguished chairmanship of Mr Lee Kuan Yew, Senior Minister (Prime Minister's Office), Singapore, the Lecture attracted the largest audience ever to attend the series, including Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong and his Cabinet colleagues.

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

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

Subsequent speakers between 1981 and 1991 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.. 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; the Honourable Mr Bob Hawke, Prime Minister of Australia; the Honourable Dato Seri Dr Mahathir bin Mohamad, Prime Minister of Malaysia; the Right Honourable Brian Mulroney, Prime Minister of Canada; and the Honourable Mr R.F.M. Lubbers, Prime Minister of the Netherlands.

## PUBLICATIONS UNIT

As a regional research centre for scholars concerned with modern Southeast Asia, the Institute aims to be a recognized leader in specialized knowledge and expertise on the region. The Publications Unit of ISEAS serves as an essential channel for the realization of this objective, by evaluating, producing, and disseminating research in the form of books, monographs, and journals — tangible forms of the Institute's research expertise.



### **Publications Review Committee**

In order to ensure that a manuscript merits publication, the Publications Review Committee carefully assesses each work. Over 70 manuscripts were reviewed during 1991–92. These included works generated by ISEAS research projects, as well as research by individuals.

### **Books**

With over 400 titles in print, the Institute now has a solid backlist and reprints. In 1991, the best-selling books were *Regional Outlook: Southeast Asia 1992–93* by Daljit Singh, Toh Mun Heng, Linda Low, and Mya Than, and *Growth Triangle: The Johor-Singapore-Riau Experience* edited by Lee Tsao Yuan. Also very well received was *Southeast Asian Affairs 1991*, published in a soft cover student edition for the first time since the annual volume was launched 17 years ago.

### *Promotion and Distribution*

A new catalogue and fliers served to promote the Institute's publications. In addition, other promotional channels included: review copies for scholarly journals and newspapers; advertisements in specialist journals; book displays at trade fairs and academic gatherings; sales through book distributors and foreign book importers; as well as translations and co-publications.

### *Co-publications*

In 1991, ISEAS expanded its network of foreign publishers to issue co-publications. These were M.E. Sharpe (USA) and Bookmark (Philippines) for David G. Timberman's *A Changeless Land: Continuity and Change in Philippine Politics*; Sinar Harapan (Indonesia) and Allen and Unwin (Australia) for Salim Said's *Genesis of Power: General Sudirman and the Indonesian Military in Politics 1945–49*; Westview (USA) for Anek Laothamatas' *Business Associations and the New Political Economy of Thailand: From Bureaucratic Polity to Liberal Corporatism*; and the Economic History of Southeast Asia Project, Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University for *Chinese Economic Activity in Netherlands India: Selected Translations from the Dutch*.

#### *New Series*

ISEAS books are generally grouped into thirteen different series. In 1991, another new series was launched: ISEAS Current Economic Affairs Series.

The year also saw the inaugural issue of *Regional Outlook: Southeast Asia 1992-93*. As noted earlier in the Report, cast in a format and style that is unencumbered by lengthy analyses, *Regional Outlook* provides easily readable insights into the current geo-political and economic situations in ASEAN, Indochina and sets out the likely trends over the next year or so. *Regional Outlook* will appear annually.

#### **Journals**

Reflecting the three broad areas of its research interests, the Institute publishes three scholarly journals.

##### *ASEAN Economic Bulletin*

Now entering its eighth year, this journal is well received among academics and the business community alike. It is published three times a year. In 1991/92 there was a Special Focus Issue on "ASEAN and the Pacific".

##### *Contemporary Southeast Asia*

Appearing quarterly, this journal on strategic and international affairs, has grown steadily in readership since it was started twelve years ago. In 1991/92 there was a Special Focus Issue on "Strategic Developments in the Asia-Pacific".

##### *SOJOURN: Social Issues in Southeast Asia*

Issued twice a year, *SOJOURN* is the most recent of the Institute's journals. Now in its sixth year, it examines issues pertaining to ethnicity, religion, urbanism, and population change in Southeast Asia.

### Computerization

Having built up the publishing programme over the years, the Publications Unit is stretching its capacity to maintain its level of quality and output. This is because of the delay in implementing an integrated computerized system at the Institute. With an increasing workload in the Publications Unit ranging from functions related to editing, book production, promotion, sales, stocks and subscriptions, efficiency and speed will no doubt suffer in the long term if manual systems are not replaced by computers.

### New Publications

A total of 42 new publications were produced during the year under review. Besides the journals, the following are the titles that were published.

Now in its eighteenth year, the well established annual volume, *Southeast Asian Affairs*, provided an overview and analyses of significant developments and trends in the region.

In the Books/Monographs series, the twelve new titles were: Trinidad S. Osteria, *Women in Health Development: Case Studies of Selected Ethnic Groups in Rural Asia-Pacific*; David G. Timberman, *A Changeless Land: Continuity and Change in Philippine Politics*; Salim Said, *Genesis of Power: General Sudirman and the Indonesian Military in Politics, 1945–49*; Shankar Sharma and Joseph L.H. Tan, eds., *Global Oil Trends: The Asia-Pacific Market in the 1990s*; Ernest C.T. Chew and Edwin Lee, eds., *A History of Singapore* (ISEAS/Oxford University Press); Hans Christoph Rieger, compiler, *ASEAN Economic Co-operation: A Handbook*; Anek Laothamatas, *Business Associations and the New Political Economy of Thailand: From Bureaucratic Polity to Liberal Corporatism* (Westview Press and ISEAS); Lee Tsao Yuan, ed., *The Growth Triangle: The Johor-Singapore-Riau Experience*; *Regional Outlook: Southeast Asia 1992–93*; M.R. Fernando (translator) and David Bulbeck (editor), *Chinese Economic Activity in Netherlands India: Selected Translations from the Dutch*; Tan Juay Miang and Suresh Natarajan, *Impact of Investments by Multinational Corporations in Singapore, Malaysia, and Thailand*; and Sueo Sudo, *The Fukuda Doctrine and ASEAN: New Dimensions in Japanese Foreign Policy*.

A new series called the ISEAS Current Economic Affairs Series was launched with three titles



*Economic Impact of the Withdrawal of the GSP on Singapore* by Toh Mun Heng and Linda Low; *A Free Trade Area: Implications for ASEAN* by Pearl Imada, Manuel Montes, and Seiji Naya; and *Financial Liberalization and Its Impact on Domestic Stabilization Policies: Singapore and Malaysia* by Emil-Maria Claassen.

The series of Proceedings of International Conferences, Seminars, and Workshops was augmented by two new titles: R.F.M. Lubbers, *International Economic Developments* and George Bush's *U.S. Policy in the Asia-Pacific Region: Meeting the Challenges of the Post Cold-War Era*.

The Pacific Strategic Papers had two additions: *Restructuring of Soviet Far Eastern Air Power* by Derek da Cunha and Eiichi Katahara's *Japan's Changing Political and Security Role*.

Suryono Darusman's *Reflections on Singapore and the Indonesian Revolution, 1945–50* augmented the Local History and Memoirs series.

The series, Issues in Southeast Asian Security, saw the addition of *Leadership and Security in Southeast Asia: Institutional Aspects* edited by Stephen Chee.

The Research Notes and Discussions Papers series had an additional title *By Women, For Women: A Study of Women's Organizations in Thailand* by Darunee Tantiwiramanond and Shashi Ranjan Pandey.

*Indonesia's Textile and Garment Industries: Developments in an Asian Perspective* by Hal Hill was added to the Occasional Papers series.

The Field Report Series was augmented by three new titles. They were: Trinidad S. Osteria, editor, *Women in Health Development: Case Studies of Selected Ethnic Groups in Rural Asia-Pacific*; Nirmal K. Bista, *PTA in Intra-ASEAN Trade: Issues of Relevance to SAARC*; and Ranjit Maligaspe, *ASEAN-South Asia Trade: Primary Commodities as a Component in South-South Co-operation*.

Three new titles were also added to the Social Issues in Southeast Asia series. They were: *Women in Health and Community Development: A Case Study of the Berawans in Sarawak* by Wong Mee Lian; *The Islamic Voluntary Sector in Southeast Asia* and *The Muslim Private Sector in Southeast Asia* both edited by Mohamed Ariff.

#### *Reprints*

Further consolidating its backlist, the Publications Unit reprinted two titles that have proven



A selection of recent publications of the Institute.

to be steady sellers. They are: *Islamic Banking in Southeast Asia* edited by Mohamed Ariff and *Pribumi Indonesians, the Chinese Minority and China* by Leo Suryadinata (3rd edition).

## LIBRARY

While the primary role of the Library has been to serve its in-house researchers by facilitating access to pertinent information sources, it has increasingly gained a reputation as a major regional information resource and referral centre. Besides its acquisition of relevant Western imprints in books and periodicals, an important feature is its holdings of informal or non-conventionally published materials, that is, material that cannot be obtained through normal commercial or institutional channels. While it endeavours to build 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. In addition to the publication of a bibliography on ASEAN and a descriptive list of the Tan Cheng Lock Papers at the Institute, other items being prepared include a revised edition of the accessions list of the Malaysian, Singapore and Brunei Newspapers; Southeast Asian Statistical Publications; Southeast Asian Census Publications; and Current Serials in the ISEAS Library. At the same time the Library plays a regional role in co-ordinating regional projects. In this way, it acts as the Regional Microfilm Clearing-Housing 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 *Southeast Asia — Microfilms Newsletter* since 1972, with the latest issues being Nos. 20 and 21. It is also the base of several other projects,



including those on “Annotated Lists of Social Science Doctoral Dissertations Awarded in Southeast Asia”, “A Biography Database of Notable Personalities in Southeast Asia”, and “An Annotated Bibliography of Independent Myanmar (Burma)”.

### **SILAS**

As a corollary, the Library four years ago became a full participant in the national co-operative cataloguing network, the Singapore Integrated Library Automation Service (SILAS). Participation in this national database allows the Library on-line access to the holdings of 30 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, nearly 60 per cent of which are unique titles. This facilitates a sharing of resources at the national level.

At the end of March, the Library had more than 52,000 records of its holdings in SILAS, comprising 63 per cent of the retrospective records currently on cards. This has enabled SILAS to produce its weekly accessions list, *New Arrivals*, which alerts researchers and other users to new materials acquired by the Library; a printed catalogue; and a microfiche catalogue. In time, it is planned to abandon the manual card cataloguing system, and to substitute it with an on-line catalogue and a microfiche catalogue. Till then the Library has arranged for a network of six personal computers linked via dedicated leased lines to the SILAS database.

### **Computerization**

A comprehensive plan for the computerization of the Institute as a whole and the Library in particular is in the final stages of approval, though it is possible that the actual implementation may occur in phases. In the meantime, a simple stand-alone PC with Library software which was acquired as an interim solution to alleviate some of the more pressing housekeeping problems was made fully operational for acquisitions processing. A similar application was created for

the processing of SEACUP audio-visual materials. The software was also used to maintain the Biography database.

The on-line facilities to over 200 commercial databases in the United States, kindly offered by the United States Information Service (USIS) American Library Resource Center, were utilized by the Library. This is an interim solution to the Library's installation of its own on-line services. The Library has hooked up with the National University of Singapore's main computer system, primarily to enable it to communicate with other academic networks, through BITNET. One of the developments has been the ability to communicate with the U.S. network of Southeast Asian librarians. In so doing, the ISEAS Library is the only non-U.S. body participating in this informal communication channel. This has opened up a highly vital link for Southeast Asian library and information specialists. The Library is also connected to the Australian and British academic networks.

### **The Collection**

The Library's collection at the end of March 1992 stood at:

Books and Bound periodicals	93,056
Microfilm (reels)	10,339
Microfiches (pieces)	105,511
Documents (titles)	7,332
Maps (pieces)	492
Current serials (titles)	1,894
Slides (frames)	1,764
Photo archives (including slides)	77,861
Audio/Video recordings	1,020
Cultural Text Files	1,480
Newspaper Clippings Files	1,000
Total	<u>299,855</u>

This total represents an addition of 10,855 items of processed materials, or an increase of 3.6 per cent over the previous year's holdings. The number of items awaiting processing also increased from 31,000 in 1990/91 to 52,358 in 1991/92, raising the grand total of the Library's holdings to 352,213 items. Moreover, subscriptions were placed for nineteen new periodicals. Another twenty were received from the Library of Congress Indonesian Book Acquisitions Program. Three new exchange partners were also established.

#### *SEACUP Collection*

The core of this collection is the Dorothy Pelzer Collection. This has been steadily augmented through depositions of audio-visual materials by researchers, as well as through materials being culled from such other sources as newspapers and magazines.

Organization procedures have also been established for the collection of photographs and negatives of ISEAS conferences and functions. The items are now sorted and arranged in chronological order.

#### *Statistics Collection*

The transfer of statistical materials to the Reference room was completed last year. This now allows users to refer to them easily and quickly. The completion of the planned checklists of the ISEAS Library statistics collection and census publications would enhance this accessibility.

#### *Serials Collection*

The serials collection continued to be reviewed, with a view to updating and consolidating the collection. Where necessary, hard copies are being replaced with microfiche in order to free much needed shelf-space for new materials.

#### **Exchange of Publications**

The exchange programme continued to be monitored, in view of the increasing number of publications and rising postage costs. Increasingly, the practice is to exchange publications only



if this is deemed the best method of acquisitions, or where commercial and direct purchases are problematic, and where the Institute's publications are not easily available in the country. The current exchange partners stand at 199, including three new exchanges. The exchange programme started with Myanmar two years ago is yielding good results, with an addition of 215 titles during the year.

### **Preservation and Conservation**

Preservation of private papers deposited in the Institute, rare books, microforms, and audio-visual materials are matters of special concern to the Library. Towards this objective it not only has provided 24-hour air-conditioning and dehumidifying facilities to all of these materials but completed the microfiching of all the private papers. Henceforth researchers would have access to this format only, the originals being preserved as archive copies.

### **Users' Reference and Information Services**

With the creation of an upfront Reference and Information Services Desk, there were visible signs that many users came forward to seek assistance. This was also monitored closely by the completion of analysis forms. Altogether, the Library received 270 enquiries (134 quick-reference, 97 reference, and 39 research enquiries). The enquiries were made by both ISEAS researchers and staff and members of other institutions and organizations, that is, government departments, statutory boards, tertiary institutions, and private companies.

### **Cataloguing Backlog**

The Library's backlog of print and microform materials continued to grow at an alarming rate with the addition of new titles. Indeed, the 52,358 titles of backlogs represented an increase of 68.98 per cent over that for last year. Although over the next few years some 15,000 titles of these materials may eventually be processed in co-operative projects with librarians in the

United States, about 60 per cent of the backlogs would still need to be catalogued by the Library's professional staff. This, it is estimated, would take ten professional man-years to complete! And this, too, in the context where there is only one existing full-time professional staff member in the Library for cataloguing and indexing work. In other words, as long as the present cataloguing operations are not strengthened with the addition of more professional staff to deal with this backlog, the problem cannot be surmounted satisfactorily. Worse, this problem will be compounded when the proposed computerized Southeast Asian database is developed. Almost all documents here would require detailed analyses by professional staff to write abstracts for input into the on-line database.

## ACCOMMODATION

Though the Institute has yet to receive a definite indication as to when it may expect to have its own long-proposed ISEAS Building, plans seem to be moving towards a firm and final decision on the matter. In the meanwhile the Institute would have to make-do with its existing premises, including managing as best as it can the growing pressures for more office and storage space.

Whilst still on the question of space and accommodation, there is the equally if not more pressing problem of providing the Institute's present and potential staff and fellows ready access to satisfactory subsidized housing, or appropriate low-interest rate loan arrangements or adequate rent allowances in lieu thereof. This matter too needs to be constantly reviewed and addressed if the Institute's progress is not to be impaired.

## FINANCE

The main sources of the Institute's finances are the annual grant from the Singapore Government, and donations from other governments and private foundations, agencies, firms and individuals. A small supplementary income in the form of interest earned through fixed deposits also comes from the Institute's Endowment Fund.

The Singapore Government's subvention for the year was \$6,032,000. It covered the costs of the Institute's infrastructure and administration.

Donations received by the Institute during 1991/92 totalled \$2,806,876 (Appendix VI). They were crucial in supporting the Institute's programmes of research, fellowships, workshops, seminars, and publications, and the Institute is therefore all the more appreciative of this assistance and generosity. ISEAS would like to thank all those who have contributed so handsomely to its various programmes and activities.

The Endowment Fund of the Institute has stood at \$1,160,000 for several years. Needless to say, this is another matter requiring urgent attention, particularly as income from the Fund supports the ISEAS Research Fellowships programme, which is now internationally accepted as a credit to the Institute's commitment to promoting scholarship in and on the region.

## CONCLUSION

In an address to the Inaugural Meeting of the Board of Trustees on 18 November 1968, Mr Ong Pang Boon, the then Minister for Education, expressed the hope that the Institute will "eventually become a centre which will attract scholars from all over the region to do useful research, which will add materially to the present limited pool of knowledge of Southeast Asia as seen through Southeast Asian eyes".

In the light of progress made since then it would not be unreasonable to say that the foregoing phase of the Institute's development has been largely accomplished in that the Institute is now not only internationally recognized as a 'Centre for Scholarship' on Southeast Asia, but that all the Southeast Asian countries are represented among its research staff and fellows. At the same time it has made an excellent start towards developing a library and an analytical, communication, and dissemination system comparable to the best in the world. These are firm foundations from which to mount the next phase of the Institute's development and the maximization of its unique potential.



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- Mr Russell Heng Hiang Khng, B.A. Hons. (Victoria University, Wellington, New Zealand) (from 1.2.92)
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  - Mr Mike Yeong Yook Soo, B.Soc.Sc. Hons. (Singapore), M.A. (Cornell) (from 18.11.91)
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- Miss Ch'ng Kim See, B.A. Hons. (Malaya), Dip.Lib. (NSW), M.Sc. Soc.Sc. (Sheffield), A.L.A. (U.K.), A.L.A.A. (Australia)
- Senior Assistant Librarians:
- Ms Lai Siew Yoong, B.A. Hons. (Malaya), Dip.Lib. (Wales), A.L.A. (U.K.) (from 1.10.91)
  - Ms Zaleha Tamby, B.Econs. (Malaya), A.L.A. (U.K.) (from 1.10.91)
- Assistant Librarians:
- Mr Lawrence Chang Tiam Chau, B.A. (National University of Malaysia), Dip. I.M.–Lib. (NSW) (from 2.1.92)
  - Miss Patricia Devasahayam, B.A. (Singapore), B.Soc.Sc. Hons. (Singapore), M.L.I.S. (Hawaii) (up to 17.7.91)
  - Ms Gandhimathy Durairaj, B.Sc. (India), M.L.I.S. (India) (from 1.8.91 to 31.1.92)
  - Ms Pang Yin Wah, B.A., Dip. Ed. (Singapore), Dip. Lib. (London), A.L.A. (U.K.) (from 1.4.91)

- Managing Editor: — Mrs Triena Noeline Ong, B.A., Dip.Ed. (Sydney)
- Editors: — Mrs Roselie Ang, Cert.Ed. (Singapore)
- Ms Cheong Yun Wan, B.A. (Singapore)
- Ms S. Prema, B.Soc.Sc. Hons. (Singapore) (up to 10.10.91)
- Miss Tan Kim Keow, B.A. (Singapore)
- Administrative Officers: — Mr Peter S.K. Chua, B.A.(Singapore), Dip. T.M. (Singapore, U.K.) (up to 13.11.91)
- Mr Francis Cheong Chee Sing, CPA, MBIM, FFA (U.K.)
- Mr Dennis Tan Khoon San, B.A. (Calgary) (from 16.9.91 to 7.2.92)

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

- Advisers: — Dr Narongchai Akrasanee, B.Ec. Hons. (Western Australia), M.A., Ph.D. (Johns Hopkins)
- Dr Seiji Naya, B.A.A. (Hawaii), M.A., Ph.D. (Wisconsin) (from 2.11.91)
- Visiting Fellow: — Dr Kai M. Schellhorn, Dr. Phil (München) (from 26.4.91)

- Research Fellows:
- Mr Sree Kumar, B.Eng. (Singapore), B.Sc.(Econs.) Hons. (London), M.B.A.(Cranfield), M.Sc.(Oxon) (from 15.1.91 to 30.6.91)
  - Dr Mya Than, B.Sc. (Rangoon), M.Sc., Ph.D. (University of Agriculture, Prague)
  - Mr Lee Poh Onn, B.Ec. Hons., M.Ec. (La Trobe) (from 1.4.91)
- Research Associates:
- Ms Deanna Choo Lay Yen, B.Sc. (Singapore) (from 1.4.91 to 31.5.91)
  - Mr T.K. Doshi, B.A., M.A. (Victoria) (up to 31.3.92)
  - Mr Khin Maung Nyunt, M. Soc. Sc. (Singapore), M. Phil. (Cambridge) (from 1.11.91)

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

- Advisers:
- Professor Chai-Anan Samudavanija, B.A. (Wellington), M.A., Ph.D. (Wisconsin)
  - Professor Chan Heng Chee, B.A. Hons. (Singapore), M.A. (Cornell), Ph.D. (Singapore) (from 18.7.91)
- Research Fellows:
- Mr Daljit Singh, B.A. Hons. (Malaya), B.A. Hons. (Oxford) (up to 28.2.92)
  - Dr Nazir A. Kamal, B.A. (Punjab), Dipl. (London Univ.), M.A. (Sussex), Ph.D. (Australian National University) (from 1.10.91)
  - Dr Surin Maisirikrod, B.A. (Chulalongkorn, Bangkok), M.A., Ph.D. (Hawaii) (from 1.10.91)



- Research Associates:
- Mr Tin Maung Maung Than, B.Sc., M.Sc. (Rangoon Arts and Science University), Dip. in Economic Planning (Institute of Economics, Rangoon)
  - Mr Mike Yeong Yook Soo, B.Soc.Sc. Hons. (Singapore), M.A. (Cornell) (from 8.4.91 to 7.10.91)
  - Ms Ong Kim Moi, B.A. Hons. (Monash), M.A. (Australian National University) (from 12.3.92)
  - Mr Mark Gregory Rolls, B.A. Hons., M.A. (University of Lancaster) (up to 31.8.91)
  - Mr Leonard C. Sebastian, B.A. Hons., Grad. Dip. Strat. Studies, M.A. (York) (from 2.9.91)
  - Mr Tan Chee Leng, B.A. Hons. (Griffith)

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

- Research Associate:
- Mr Jalil bin Miswardi, B.Soc.Sc. Hons. (Singapore), M.Sc. (London)

### **Southeast Asian Cultural Programme (SEACUP)**

- Research Fellow:
- Mrs P. Lim Pui Huen, B.A. (Malaya), F.L.A. (U.K.)

### **Public Affairs Unit**

- Editor: — Ms Sumita Sen-Gupta, B.A., Dip. Ed. (Singapore), M.A. (Dominican College, California) (from 2.9.91)
- Research Associate: — Ms Pauline Lee, B.A. (La Trobe) (from 2.9.91 to 30.3.92)

### **Japan Study Group**

- Research Fellow: — Dr Noboru Nakagaki, B.F.A., M.F.A., Ph.D. (Keio University) (from 2.7.91 to 5.9.91)

### **Indochina Unit (IU)**

- Research Fellows: — Dr Geoffrey B. Hainsworth, B.Sc. (London), Ph.D. (University of California at Berkeley) (from 17.2.92)
- Dr Frank C.H. Huynh, B.Comm. Hons. (Western Australia), M.Ec. (Monash), Ph.D. (Michigan State) (from 12.11.91)
- Mr Bunroeun Thach, B.A. (State University of New York at Cortland), M.A. (Syracuse University) (from 14.1.92)
- Dr Sina Than, SPCN (Sciences Physiques, Chimiques, et Naturelles) (University of Phnom Penh), DSSG (Diplome des Sciences Superieures et Générales) (College of Agricultural and Food Industry, Cambodia), Ph.D. (Cornell) (up to 31.12.91)

## ISEAS Research Fellows

Name	Nationality	Title of Research Project
1. Dr Mona Abaza	Egyptian	(1) <i>'Ilm</i> , the "Islamization of Knowledge", and Emerging Muslim Intellectualism (2) The Discourse on Islamic Fundamentalism in the Middle East and Southeast Asia: A Critical Perspective
2. Mr Ahmad Shabery Cheek	Malaysian	Elite-Leader Communication and the Question of Political Stability in Malaysia
3. Dr David Arase	American	Major Asian Powers
4. Dr Ian Chalmers	Australian	Japanese Investment in Southeast Asia and the Politics of Industrialization
5. Mr Andrinof A. Chaniago	Indonesian	The Political Economy of Technology Transfer from the United States to Developing Economies: The Case of the Indonesian Aircraft Industry (IPTN)
6. Dr Subbiah Gunasekaran	Indian	Asian Migration to Canada
7. Dr Kusnaka Adimihardja	Indonesian	Traditional Agriculture and Social Organization in West Java
8. Mr Myat Thein	Myanmar	Urbanism and Socio-Cultural Change in Myanmar: A Comparative Study of Taunggyi and Monywa

9.	Dr Myo Myint	Myanmar	Pattern of Authority in Pre-colonial Myanmar
10.	Dr Hasan Ünal Nalbantoglu	Turkish	Modernity, State, and Religion: A Comparison of Turkey, Malaysia, and Indonesia
11.	Mr Sai Kham Mong	Myanmar	The Chinese in the Shan State of Burma, 1945–60
12.	Ms Suriani Suratman	Singaporean	(1) Urbanism, Ethnicity, and Rural Development: The Mediatory Role of NGOs in Malaysia (2) 'Weaving' a Development Strategy: Cottage Industries in the Philippines
13.	Dr Syed Farid Alatas	Malaysian	Leaders, Elites, and Security in Southeast Asia
14.	Dr Churai Tapvong	Thai	Industry, Business, and the Environment in ASEAN
15.	Mr Thavatchai Tangsirivanich	Thai	Major Asian Powers and the Security of Southeast Asia
16.	Dr Wan Kadir bin Che Man	Malaysian	The Administration of Islamic Institutions in Non-Muslim States: The Case of Singapore and Thailand

### RESEARCH FELLOW IN AUSTRALIAN-SOUTHEAST ASIAN RELATIONS

Dr David Frank Burch	Australian	Australian Agribusiness, Contract Farming, and Rural Social Change in Southeast Asia
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### RESEARCH FELLOWS IN ASEAN AFFAIRS

- |    |                               |            |  |
|----|-------------------------------|------------|--|
| 1. | Mr Haji Abu Bakar Haji Zainal | Bruneian   | Library Automation in Singapore Libraries: Brunei Perception                             |
| 2. | Dr Sulistyو Basuki            | Indonesian | Networking of the Libraries of Indonesian Universities and Institutes of Higher Learning |

### SENIOR FELLOW IN INTERNATIONAL BANKING AND FINANCE

Professor Maxwell J. Fry	British	Monetary Policy, Price Flexibility, and Economic Growth in the Pacific Basin Developing Countries
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### RESEARCH FELLOWS IN SOUTH-SOUTHEAST ASIAN RELATIONS

- |    |                                  |             |  |
|----|----------------------------------|-------------|--|
| 1. | Dr Mangat Ram Aggarwal           | Indian      | Exports and Foreign Capital Inflows as Sources of Economic Dynamism in ASEAN, and Policy Issues for the Future |
| 2. | Dr (Mrs) U.A.B. Razia Akter Banu | Bangladeshi | Islamic Fundamentalist Parties in South and Southeast Asia   |

### DISTINGUISHED SENIOR FELLOW

Mr S. Rajaratnam	Singaporean	From Wanderers to Star-Makers
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### RESEARCH FELLOW IN CANADIAN-SOUTHEAST ASIAN RELATIONS

Dr Paul J. Davidson	Canadian	The Legal Framework for Canada-ASEAN International Economic Relations
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### FULBRIGHT-HAYS RESEARCH FELLOW

Dr S. Steve Chan	American	Alternative Conceptions of and Approaches to National Security: Safety, Stability, and Prosperity
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### ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION REFLECTIONS ON DEVELOPMENT FELLOWS

- |                             |                         |  |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| 1. Mr Ahmad Shabery Cheek   | Malaysian               | Power and Control in Urban Malaysia  |
| 2. Dr Germelino M. Bautista | Filipino                | Natural Resources, Economic Development, and the State: Ecological Lessons from Reconstructed Aspects of Philippine Economic History |
| 3. Dr Chua Beng Huat        | Singaporean             | State Formation in Indonesia under the New Order Regime  |
| 4. Mr Surichai Wun'Gaeo     | Thai                    | Environment and Participation: Challenges of Sustainable Development in Thailand   |
| 5. Ms Ann Danaiya Usher     | Canadian<br>(Thai P.R.) | A Bio-political History of Forest Loss in Thailand   |

### PROFESSORIAL VISITING FELLOW

Prof Chan Heng Chee	Singaporean	Leadership Change in Southeast Asia
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### SENIOR VISITING FELLOW

Dr Seet Ai Mee	Singaporean	Open Universities: An Asian Perspective
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### VISITING FELLOWS

- |                              |             |  |
|------------------------------|-------------|--|
| 1. Dr Pradeep Agrawal        | Indian      | Interaction between India and the East Asian Economies                       |
| 2. Mr Ahmad D. Habir         | Indonesian  | Policy Process and State Enterprise Reform in Indonesia: 1986–89             |
| 3. Mr Toru Amano             | Japanese    | Off-balance Sheet Transactions in Major ASEAN Commercial Banks               |
| 4. Mr Frank Jeffrey Campbell | British     | Malay and Other Influences on the Anglo-Indian Bungalow in Penang, 1768–1950 |
| 5. Dr Chin Kin Wah           | Singaporean | FPDA: Security Framework in Transition                                       |
| 6. Dr Fred W. Clothey        | American    | Religious Practice and Tamil Identity in Penang, Kuala Lumpur, and Singapore |

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|-----|-----------------------|-------------|--|
| 7.  | Dr Robert L. Curry    | American    | ASEAN-U.S. Initiative (AUI)  |
| 8.  | Dr Frank D. Frost     | Australian  | Vietnam and Indochina: Dilemmas of Change in Foreign Relations   |
| 9.  | Dr Gao Wei-nong       | Chinese     | The Prospect of the Maritime Exploitation and Co-operation in the Southwest Pacific Region                       |
| 10. | Dr Gerwin Gerke       | German      | Anglo-American Response to Social and Political Change in Selected Underdeveloped Countries                      |
| 11. | Dr Hernan Gutierrez   | Chilean     | Co-operation and Integration: A Comparative Study of Latin America and ASEAN                                     |
| 12. | Dr Gilbert Hamonic    | French      | <i>Merantau</i> : Traditional Forms and Original Aspects of the Mobility of the People in Insular Southeast Asia |
| 13. | Dr Michael Hill       | British     | The Role of the State in Regulating the Relationships between the Individual, Mediating Structures, and Society  |
| 14. | Dr Nobuchika Ichikawa | Japanese    | Recent Changes among Ethnic Chinese in the ASEAN Countries   |
| 15. | Dr Kazuhiro Igawa     | Japanese    | Possibilities of a Currency Area of ASEAN Countries  |
| 16. | Mr Ichiro Inoue       | Japanese    | ASEAN Regional Co-operation, especially ASEAN Financial Co-operation   |
| 17. | Dr Gerald Jordan      | Canadian    | The British Military Administration in Singapore, 1945–46  |
| 18. | Dr Khong Cho Oon      | Singaporean | The Political Economy of East Asian Development  |



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|-----|------------------------------|---------------|--|
| 19. | Dr Khong Kim Hoong           | Malaysian     | Malaysia's General Election 1990: Continuity, Change, and Ethnic Politics  |
| 20. | Mr Maxwell Ronald Lane       | Australian    | 'Openness', Political Opposition, and Succession in Indonesia  |
| 21. | Dr Trevor O. Ling            | British       | The Buddhist Heritage in Malaysia  |
| 22. | Dr Ungku Maimunah Mohd Tahir | Malaysian     | The Social Production of Literature in Malaysia  |
| 23. | Dr Thomas Menkhoff           | German        | Business on Trust: The Trading Networks of Chinese Merchant Exporters in Singapore   |
| 24. | Dr James H. Mittelman        | American      | Southeast Asia and the Global Division of Labour   |
| 25. | Dr James H. Morrison         | Canadian      | Oral History in Southeast Asia   |
| 26. | Dr Warwick Neville           | New Zealander | Peri-urban Land-use Competition and the Demise of Family Farming in Singapore  |
| 27. | Mr Arsenio Nicolas           | Filipino      | Bamboo Musical Ensembles in Southeast Asia:<br>With Special Reference to Java, Bali, Northern Luzon, and Peninsular Malaysia |
| 28. | Dr Osamu Nishi               | Japanese      | Constitutional Developments of ASEAN Countries   |
| 29. | Dr Russell A. Smith          | Australian    | Integrated Resort Planning and Development for Tourism in Southeast Asia   |
| 30. | Dr Dieter Stumpp             | German        | Free Trade and Development   |

31.	Mr Masakatsu Tamaru	Japanese	Factors of Development and Future Prospects of the Singapore Economy
32.	Dr Pushpathavi Thambipillai	Malaysian	ASEAN Reader
33.	Dr Tho Yow Pong	Malaysian	Natural Forest Management in Southeast Asia
34.	Mr Michael W. Thorpe	Australian	Intra-Industry Trade within ASEAN
35.	Dr Toh Han Shih	Singaporean	Post-Modernist Islam
36.	Dr Tun Thin	Myanmar	Key Issues in the Transformation of a State Economy to a Market Economy
37.	Dr Wan Zawawi Ibrahim	Malaysian	Becoming Proletarians: Immigrants and Malay Plantation Society
38.	Mr Peter Wicks	Australian	A Literary Biography of Catherine Lim

### VISITING ASSOCIATES

1.	Mr Anosorn Chantapan	Thai	Japan's ASEAN Policy, 1967-89: From a Free-rider and Supporter of the United States to an Asian Hegemonic Power?
2.	Mr Adam Abdur Rahman	Singaporean	ASEAN Security: A Singapore Perspective
3.	Mr Chen Jie	Chinese	China's Policy towards ASEAN

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|-----|-------------------------|-------------|---|
| 4.  | Mr William A. Comley    | American    | Military Aspects of the United States' National Interests in Southeast Asia                                 |
| 5.  | Mr John Sammy Davis     | American    | National Ideologies in Southeast Asia   |
| 6.  | Ms Saroja D. Dorairajoo | Singaporean | A Comprehensive Survey of the Orang Asli of West Malaysia   |
| 7.  | Ms M. Ezhilarasi        | Indian      | Malaysia's (Malaya's) Relations with Indonesia, 1957-66   |
| 8.  | Mr Guo Yee Woo          | Singaporean | Role of Singapore in Development Assistance for the Asian Region  |
| 9.  | Mr John L. Mobley       | American    | The Influence of Confucian Thought on Singapore's Development Policies                                      |
| 10. | Ms Marie-Pierre Mol     | French      | The Multinational Enterprises and the Development of the ASEAN Countries                                    |
| 11. | Mr David L. Moore       | American    | Malayalees in Singapore   |
| 12. | Ms Sheila Nair          | Malaysian   | Societal Movements, the State, and International Relations: Contemporary Politics in Malaysia and Singapore |
| 13. | Ms Atsuko Nenuno        | Japanese    | The Study of the Relationship between Singaporean Chinese Parents and Children                              |
| 14. | Ms Heike Stengel        | German      | Environment and Economic Development in ASEAN Countries   |
| 15. | Mr David C. Stifel      | American    | Thailand and Economic Co-operation in the Asia-Pacific Region   |

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|-----|---------------------------|-------------|--|
| 16. | Ms Uma Viswakumar         | Indian      | Language Policies in Malaysia and Singapore: A Comparative Perspective   |
| 17. | Mr Stephen F. Wermert     | American    | ASEAN Industrial Joint Ventures: The Case for Private-Sector Driven Regional Complementation Projects  |
| 18. | Mr Joseph Tsu-Tien Wu     | Taiwanese   | Governments and Politics of Singapore and Malaysia   |
| 19. | Ms A'isha Yeoh Siok Cheng | Singaporean | Zauyah Tanoh Abee: A Study of Factors Affecting the Social Influence and Charisma of a <i>Kiyai</i> as an Informal Leader of Rural Acehese Society |



## Occasional and In-House Seminars

<b>Presenters (Date of Presentation)</b>	<b>Topics</b>
Dr K.R. Kunzmann (6.4.91)	The Future of Cities in Europe
Dr Osamu Nishi (6.5.91)	The Gulf War and Japan's Role: Legal Aspects
Dr Sina Than (18.5.91)	The Reconstruction and Economic Development of Future Cambodia
Dr Ian Chalmers (29.5.91)	The Politics of Industrialization in ASEAN: Two Case Studies
Mr Zhou Rong (5.6.91)	ASEAN Economic Boom and Co-operation in the 1990s: A Chinese Perspective
Group Captain B.J. Espeland and Squadron Leader R.W. Reading (8.6.91)	Perspectives on Air Power, with Particular Reference to the Recent Gulf War
Dr Emil-Maria Claassen (17.7.91)	Sequencing and Timing of Stabilization Policies in Post-Socialist Economics
Dr Emil-Maria Claassen (15.8.91)	Real Exchange Rate Policies Under Alternative Nominal Exchange Rate Regimes
Dr David Arase (20.8.91)	Japan and East Asia in the Post-Cold War Era
Mr Toru Amano (24.8.91)	Outlook of the Japanese Financial Market in 1990
Dr Nicole Revel-MacDonald (27.8.91)	Epics along the Maritime Routes of the Silk Roads

- |                                   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Dr Emil-Maria Claassen (28.8.91)  | Financial Liberalization and Its Implications for Domestic Stabilization Policies: Singapore and Malaysia |
| Dr Noboru Nakagaki (30.8.91)      | Internationalization of Financial Management in Japanese Companies  |
| Mr Andrinof A. Ch. (28.9.91)      | Habibie and the Rise of Technologists in Indonesia: The Case of the Aircraft Industry                     |
| Dr Riaz Hassan (27.9.91)          | Religion and Social Change in Indonesia   |
| Dr Axel Borrman (3.10.91)         | The Position of Foreign-Owned Companies in the Asia-Pacific Economic Integration Process                  |
| Dr Raymond Saner (5.10.91)        | What Eastern Europe Could Learn from the Asian NIEs   |
| Dr Rüdiger Machetzki (22.10.91)   | Economic Development Trends in East and Southeast Asia and the Future Role of the EC and Japan            |
| Dr Zamakhsyari Dhofier (24.10.91) | The Intellectualization of Islamic Knowledge in Indonesia   |
| Dr Thomas L. McNaugher (9.12.91)  | Whither the United States in the Asia-Pacific?  |
| Dr Carlyle A. Thayer (14.12.91)   | The Challenges Facing Vietnamese Communism: Economic Renovation and Political Stability                   |
| Dr Philippe Regnier (6.1.92)      | Regional and International Trade Promotion for Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises in Asia and the Pacific |
| Dr Raul Pertierra (29.1.92)       | Cultural Imperatives of Ilocano (Filipino) Migration  |
| Mr Adam McCarty (6.2.92)          | Enterprise Performance and Reform in Vietnam since 1986   |

Dr Hanspeter Neuhold (20.2.92)	The Future of the CSCE Process and Its Possible Relevance for Asia
Dr Bernardo M. Villegas (3.3.92)	The Philippine Economy 1992/93 and Beyond
Mr Toru Amano (7.3.92)	Japanese Financial Market in Transition
Mr Shinzo Kobori (30.3.92)	The Internationalization of Japanese Corporations

**INSTITUTE OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES**  
**DONATIONS AND GRANTS RECEIVED**  
**DURING THE PERIOD 1 APRIL 1991 TO 31 MARCH 1992**

<b>List of Donors</b>	<b>Donations/Grants S\$</b>
1. ASEAN Secretariat	64,600.00
2. Australian High Commission	47,201.00
3. Commemorative Association for the Japan World Exposition (1970)	13,947.90
4. Ford Foundation	215,600.00
5. International Center for Economic Growth	131,023.92
6. International Development Research Centre, Canada	339,480.05
7. Institute of Developing Economies	33,909.00
8. Invitees to the Singapore Lecture	108,882.20
9. John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation	206,512.50
10. Konrad Adenauer Foundation	576,848.03
11. Lee Foundation	50,000.00
12. New Zealand High Commission	156,000.00
13. Rockefeller Brothers Fund	118,090.00
14. Rockefeller Foundation	309,607.90
15. Sasakawa Peace Foundation	233,970.05
16. Times Conferences & Exhibitions Pte Ltd	15,000.00
17. Tokyo Club Foundation For Global Studies	37,554.50
18. United Nations Economic And Social Commission For Asia And The Pacific	12,053.00
19. Volkswagen Foundation	136,596.11
	2,806,876.16



**INSTITUTE OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES**  
**REPORT OF THE AUDITORS**  
**TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES**

We have audited the accounts set out on pages 114 to 126 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 1992 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, expenditures, 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.

23 July 1992  
Singapore

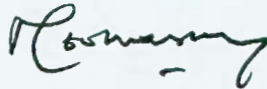


EE PENG LIANG & CO  
Certified Public Accountants

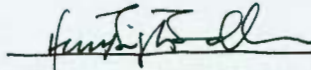
**INSTITUTE OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES**  
**BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 1992**

	Note	FY 1991/92 \$	FY 1990/91 \$		Note	FY 1991/92 \$	FY 1990/91 \$
<b>ACCUMULATED OPERATING SURPLUS</b>	3	475,160	463,139	<b>Represented by:</b>			
				<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>	10	187,804	195,636
				<b>LONG-TERM RECEIVABLE</b>			
				Staff loans receivable after one year		76,981	47,795
<b>DEFERRED CAPITAL GRANT</b>	4	154,113	128,254	<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
				Sundry debtors, deposits, and prepayments		252,590	199,341
				Staff loans receivable within one year		38,991	25,664
<b>OTHER FUNDS</b>				Fixed deposits	11	19,587,360	17,961,840
Revolving Fund	5	315,000	315,000	Cash and bank balances		944,922	883,099
Endowment Fund	6	1,160,000	1,160,000			20,823,863	19,069,944
Research Programmes Trust	7	4,343,960	4,343,960	<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
ISEAS Research Fellowships	8	486,416	416,944	Sundry creditors and accruals		41,894	39,679
Specific and Special Projects	9	14,112,105	12,446,399			41,894	39,679
		20,417,481	18,682,303	<b>NET CURRENT ASSETS</b>		20,781,969	19,030,265
		21,046,754	19,273,696			21,046,754	19,273,696

The notes on pages 118 to 126 form an integral part of the accounts.



JUSTICE P. COOMARASWAMY  
CHAIRMAN



PROF. K.S. SANDHU  
DIRECTOR



MRS. Y.L. LEE  
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

**INSTITUTE OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES**  
**STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1992**

	Note	FY 1991/92 \$	FY 1990/91 \$
<b>GENERAL OPERATING INCOME</b>			
Surplus on Publication account		80,717	78,496
<b>GENERAL OPERATING EXPENDITURE</b>			
	12	6,032,197	4,731,743
<b>DEFICIT BEFORE DEPRECIATION</b>			
Depreciation		(5,951,480)	(4,653,247)
Fixed assets disposed of (net book value)		(90,501)	(97,343)
		—	(345)
<b>OPERATING DEFICIT</b>			
		(6,041,981)	(4,750,935)
<b>NON OPERATING INCOME</b>			
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets		790	1,750
Fee for use of desks		5,300	400
Interest on deposits		41,771	16,205
<b>DEFICIT BEFORE GOVERNMENT GRANTS</b>			
		(5,994,120)	(4,732,580)
<b>GOVERNMENT GRANTS</b>			
Operating grant	13	5,949,331	4,662,410
Deferred capital grant released	4	56,810	63,997
		6,006,141	4,726,407
<b>OPERATING SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR</b>			
		12,021	(6,173)
<b>ACCUMULATED OPERATING SURPLUS:</b>			
Balance at 1 April: as reported		463,139	219,712
Prior year adjustment (Note 14)		—	249,600
Restated		463,139	469,312
Balance at 31 March	3	475,160	463,139

The notes on pages 118 to 126 form an integral part of the accounts.

**INSTITUTE OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES**  
**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL POSITION**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1992**

	FY 1991/92	FY 1990/91
	\$	\$
<b>SOURCE OF FUNDS</b>		
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	12,021	(6,173)
<b>ADJUSTMENTS OF ITEMS NOT INVOLVING MOVEMENT OF FUNDS</b>		
Depreciation	90,501	97,343
Deferred capital grant released	(56,810)	(63,997)
Profit on sale of fixed assets	(790)	(1,404)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>FUNDS FROM OPERATIONS</b>		
Capital grant received from Government	44,922	25,769
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets	82,669	97,590
Security deposit returned by land office	790	1,750
Funds from ISEAS Research Fellowships and other projects	—	249,600
Decrease in sundry debtors, deposits and prepayments	1,735,178	1,644,062
Decrease in cash and bank balances	—	120,891
Increase in sundry creditors and accruals	—	233,818
	2,215	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	<u>1,865,774</u>	<u>2,373,480</u>



	FY 1991/92	FY 1990/91
	\$	\$
<b>APPLICATION OF FUNDS</b>		
Purchase of fixed assets	82,669	97,590
Increase in sundry debtors, deposits, and prepayments	53,249	—
Increase in staff loans	42,513	21,644
Increase in fixed deposits	1,625,520	2,243,000
Increase in cash and bank balances	61,823	—
Decrease in sundry creditors and accruals	—	11,246
	<u>1,865,774</u>	<u>2,373,480</u>

The notes on pages 118 to 126 form an integral part of the accounts.

**INSTITUTE OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES****NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS — 31 MARCH 1992****1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES****(a) Basis of Accounting**

The accounts of the Institute are prepared under the historical cost convention.

All amounts are expressed in Singapore dollars.

**(b) Income Recognition**

All income, including operating grant from the Singapore Government used to purchase fixed assets, is taken up on the 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 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 the depreciation of the assets purchased with the related grants.

Government grants to meet current year's operating expenses are recognized as income in the same year.

Government grants are accounted for on the accrual basis.

**(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 objective specified.

**(e) Other Funds**

Assets relating to the other funds including the unutilized balance of the Revolving Fund are pooled. Income from pooled fixed deposits is distributed to each fund in proportion to the respective fund balances during the financial year with the exception of interest income from the Revolving Fund which is credited to Income & Expenditure Statement.

**(f) Depreciation**

Depreciation is calculated on a straight line method to write off the cost of fixed assets over their estimated useful lives. The estimated lives of fixed assets are 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 Currency**

Foreign currency transactions arising during the year are converted at rates closely approximating those

ruling on the transaction dates. Foreign currency assets and liabilities are converted at the rates ruling on balance sheet date. All exchange differences arising from conversion are included in the Income and Expenditure Statement.

## 2. PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The Institute, established under 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

	FY 1991/92 \$	FY 1990/91 \$
Accumulated Operating Surplus	475,160	463,139
Less: Amount utilized or committed		
— Fixed assets (net book value)	33,691	67,382
— Banker's letter of guarantee	345,000	345,000
	378,691	412,382
Unutilized Accumulated Surplus	96,469	50,757



## 4. DEFERRED CAPITAL GRANT

	FY 1991/92	FY 1990/91
	\$	\$
Balance as at 1 April	128,254	94,661
Add: Capital grants received during the year	82,669	97,590
	<u>210,923</u>	<u>192,251</u>
Less: Grants taken to statement of income and expenditure	56,810	63,652
Grant released on disposal of fixed assets	—	345
	<u>56,810</u>	<u>63,997</u>
Balance as at 31 March	<u>154,113</u>	<u>128,254</u>
Total capital grants received during FY 1982/1983	<u>744,374</u>	<u>661,705</u>

## 5. REVOLVING FUND

The fund was established to provide computer, vehicle and renovation loans to staff. Interest income is taken to the Income and Expenditure Statement.

	FY 1991/92	FY 1990/91
	\$	\$
Balance as at 1 April	315,000	315,000
Add: Interest received during the year	7,913	3,962
	<u>322,913</u>	<u>318,962</u>
Less: Transfer of interest received to Statement of Income and Expenditure	7,913	3,962
Balance as at 31 March	<u>315,000</u>	<u>315,000</u>

**6. ENDOWMENT FUND**

The Endowment Fund supports the ISEAS Research Fellowships Programme.

	FY 1991/92	FY 1990/91
	\$	\$
Balance as at 1 April	1,160,000	1,160,000
Add: Interest from fixed deposits	52,461	70,771
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,212,461	1,230,771
Less: Transfer of interest received to ISEAS Research Fellowships (Note 8)	52,461	70,771
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance as at 31 March	<u>1,160,000</u>	<u>1,160,000</u>

**7. RESEARCH PROGRAMMES TRUST**

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

	FY 1991/92	FY 1990/91
	\$	\$
Balance as at 1 April	4,343,960	4,343,960
Add: Interest received during the year	213,989	275,718
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	4,557,949	4,619,678
Less: Transfer of interest received to Specific and Special Projects (Note 9)	213,989	275,718
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 31 March	<u>4,343,960</u>	<u>4,343,960</u>

### 8. ISEAS RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS

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

	FY 1991/92	FY 1990/91
	\$	\$
Balance as at 1 April	416,944	330,247
Add: Transfer from Endowment Fund – Interest from fixed deposits (Note 6)	52,461	70,771
Interest from deposits	17,046	16,208
	<u>486,451</u>	<u>417,226</u>
Less: Expenditure during the year	35	282
Balance as at 31 March	<u><u>486,416</u></u>	<u><u>416,944</u></u>

### 9. 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.

	FY 1991/92	FY 1990/91
	\$	\$
Balance as at 1 April	12,446,399	10,889,034
Add: Donations/Research Grants received	2,806,876	2,072,596
Interest from deposits	646,185	731,369
Surplus on photocopying account/computer facilities	10,667	3,953
Transfer from Research Programmes Trust – Interest from fixed deposits (Note 7)	213,989	275,718
	<u>3,677,717</u>	<u>3,083,636</u>
	16,124,116	13,972,670
Less: Expenditure during the year	2,012,011	1,526,271
Balance as at 31 March	<u><u>14,112,105</u></u>	<u><u>12,446,399</u></u>

10. **FIXED ASSETS**

	<b>Office Equipment and Machinery</b>	<b>Electrical Fittings</b>	<b>New Furniture and Fixtures</b>	<b>Motor Vehicles</b>	<b>Total</b>
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
At 1 April 1991	354,764	32,296	50,323	217,143	654,526
Additions	72,511	6,500	3,658	—	82,669
Disposals	(92,573)	—	—	—	(92,573)
At 31 March 1992	334,702	38,796	53,981	217,143	644,622
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>					
At 1 April 1991	262,596	26,448	20,085	149,761	458,890
Depreciation for the year	42,528	3,486	10,796	33,691	90,501
Disposals	(92,573)	—	—	—	(92,573)
At 31 March 1992	212,551	29,934	30,881	183,452	456,818
<b>Depreciation</b>					
for FY 1990/91	37,391	6,459	10,064	43,429	97,343
<b>Net Book Value</b>					
At 31 March 1992	122,151	8,862	23,100	33,691	187,804
At 31 March 1991	92,168	5,848	30,238	67,382	195,636

11. **FIXED DEPOSITS**

A deposit amounting to \$345,000 (FY 1990/91 : \$345,000) has been placed as security for the rental deposit of the Institute's office space.



## 12. GENERAL OPERATING EXPENDITURE

	FY 1991/92	FY 1990/91
	\$	\$
Expenditure on manpower	3,360,663	2,876,864
Advertising	9,308	9,108
Audit fees	3,600	3,300
Counterpart Funds (Note 13)	50,000	—
Consultation fee for NCB	—	11,250
Entertainment expenses	3,000	3,000
Housing subsidy	162,830	13,100
Insurance	9,832	9,014
Library	302,000	257,739
Maintenance of equipment/premises	71,074	61,967
Maintenance of vehicles	24,163	18,672
Medical/dental benefits	48,088	37,624
Miscellaneous expenses	3,877	3,666
New furniture and equipment	11,018	10,026
Office stationery	6,670	6,233
Postage	13,305	9,414
Public utilities	35,000	—
Printing	30,447	22,119
Rental of premises	1,380,000	1,276,048
Regional advisory council	12,980	7,310
Research vote	287,478	23,307
Scholarship fund	124,217	—
Seminars and workshops	8,294	6,599
Special conferences and meetings	40,280	38,525
Staff welfare	2,000	2,000
Telecommunications	29,537	22,133
Transport expenses	2,536	2,725
	<u>6,032,197</u>	<u>4,731,743</u>

13. **OPERATING GRANTS**

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

	FY 1991/92	FY 1990/91
	\$	\$
Balance as at 1 April	42,707,877	38,045,467
Add: Operating grant received during the year	<u>5,949,331</u>	<u>4,662,410</u>
Balance as at 31 March	<u><u>48,657,208</u></u>	<u><u>42,707,877</u></u>

Counterpart Funds are additional support from the government to promote economic research. With effect from 1 April 1991 the grant received and related expenses are taken into the Statement of Income and Expenditure.

14. **PRIOR YEAR ADJUSTMENTS**

This is in respect of a rental deposit previously charged to income and expenditure account which was refunded to the Institute by the Land Office, for replacement with a banker's letter of guarantee of \$345,000.

15. **COMPARATIVE FIGURES**

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