

ASIANHOOD



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The Southeast Asian Studies Bulletin is a bi-annual publication of the Southeast Asian Studies Regional Exchange (SEASREP) Council. Editorial office is at Unit E La Milagrosa Townhouse, 10 Valley View Street, Alta Vista, Loyola Heights, Quezon City 1108 Philippines.

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ISSN 0118-3621

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FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

Maria Serena I. Diokno

In its May 26-27 meeting this year, the SEASREP Council decided to invite two observers to join next year's Council meeting in Malacca: history professor Dr. PHAN HUY LE from the VIETNAM NATIONAL UNIVERSITY of Hanoi, and Dr. LYSA HONG, coordinator of the NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF SINGAPORE's Southeast Asian Studies Program. The Council expects the presence of these two dynamic specialists to broaden the network of Southeast Asian scholars and bring in young Southeast Asians interested in studying their neighbors.

The Council also approved the implementing guidelines for its first "traveling classroom" to be held in Thailand in April 1999. For ten days, 24 students from Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand, accompanied by four faculty members, will travel from Bangkok to the Khorat Plateau in the northeast and visit 12TH century Khmer temples. From Khorat the class will proceed to Sukhothai and listen to the debate over Sukhothai's claim to being Siam's first capital. From there the class will travel to Chiang Rai and view the Mekong River that borders on Burma, Laos and Thailand. The next stop will be Chiang Mai, where the students will be exposed to local issues on the environment, women and drug trafficking. Chiang Mai's water festival will no doubt be a happy first for the students. The last stop before returning to Bangkok will be Ayutthaya, where the class will receive another dose of Thailand's rich history.

In the same meeting, the Council members resolved to undertake their networking efforts in the region more vigorously and systematically. Already, Council founding member Dr. CHARNVIT KASETSIRI has traveled around Isan in northeast Thailand and Pattani in the south, spreading the SEASREP message around major campuses and institutes. Charnvit's efforts have borne fruit. The Secretariat in Manila has received a number of requests from Thai academics interested in the grants program and this Bulletin.

Early next year, the Memorandum of Understanding among eight Southeast Asian universities will be renewed. Next year's agenda could look into more definite plans for expansion.

Little by little, some of the papers that were presented in the January conference on Southeast Asia in the 20TH Century are being published. The latest issue of *Kasarinlan*, the journal of the UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES Third World Studies Center, featured three of the papers. In the first quarter of next year, a monograph containing five other papers will be published.

Our own Bulletin has also grown. We have more readers today than when we started two years ago. From last issue's 28 pages, this one now runs to 36. Clearly there is more to tell because there are more of us getting to know one another's work.

As we take stock of our efforts at working with one another, let us think, too, of the trouble that rocks our part of the world and the challenge that only democratizing processes and a dynamic civil society can overcome. ☸

EXPANDING SEASREP

A swirl of activities took place this year regarding Southeast Asian and Asian studies in the region: first, a two-day meeting in April in Hua Hin, Thailand, on Asian Studies in Asia; followed by a two-day roundtable discussion in the UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG in early May among China-ASEAN research institute directors; then the annual SEASREP Council meeting also in May in Manila; and a follow up on the Hua Hin workshop, this time in Sydney, Australia in October.

Though each meeting had its own thrust, all shared a common goal: to organize Asian or Southeast Asian studies in the region more systematically either through greater exchange and networking among scholars working on their neighboring countries, or through joint researches across cultures and borders. Each gathering, too, ended with the same resolution: to meet again in order to define an agenda for future collaboration. Such an agenda would take the form of a research theme or some kind of structure that would ensure regular workshops among scholars sharing similar interests.

The new and exciting development is the prospect of a broader area of academic collaboration in Asia among Asian researchers. With the SEASREP Council maintaining its Southeast Asia thrust, the HONGKONG UNIVERSITY's Centre of Asian Studies has added China to the picture. As Dr. GEOFFREY WADE explained in his report prior to the roundtable meeting, representatives of the Centre visited the major Asian studies institutes in the region, including policy and economics research organizations. The observation often shared was that "there is little interchange between researchers in China and (in) Southeast Asia." (See page 8.) As a result, the Centre now plans to compile a Chinese-ASEAN research directory, publish a quarterly journal dealing with the changing relations between China and the ASEAN countries, and promote Southeast Asian studies in Hongkong.

In Hua Hin, the scope of area studies was expanded even further to include all of Asia, rather than just Southeast Asia, or China and ASEAN. Area specialists from India, Sri Lanka, China, Kazakhstan, South Korea, Japan, Taiwan, Australia, New Zealand, and the countries in Southeast Asia came together to discuss the state of Asian studies in Asia and how it might be further developed. As Prof. ANTHONY REID of the AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY noted, the "differ-

ences and imbalances quickly became clear" on the first day of the workshop, China being heavily studied in Japan and Korea, for instance, and India being a relatively neglected area of study in Southeast Asia. (See report on page 6.)

The larger meeting in Thailand was of course more difficult. Asia is so diverse; some even question its coverage as a geographical entity. Dr. GIRI DESHINGKAR of the INSTITUTE OF CHINESE STUDIES at New Delhi explained, for example, that in northern India, Asia includes Afghanistan and parts of what we commonly refer to as the Middle East, while in the south, these areas are generally excluded from their definition of Asia. The observations made by Prof. OUMIRSERIK of KAINAR UNIVERSITY, Kazakhstan showed just how expansive and diverse the region of Asia is.

Dr. RICHARD PHILLIPS of the UNIVERSITY OF AUCKLAND was quite emphatic that New Zealand, while it studies Asia, does not belong to it. On the other hand, the scholars from Australia seemed not as prepared to make a similar categorical statement about their country. The question of who and who does not belong to Asia is an interesting one because it brings to the forefront not just the question of *what* Asia is but *who* Asia represents. It is noteworthy that the century marked by decades of foreign domination and conflict now comes to an end with a re-assertion of Asian identity or at least a resurgence of Asian-ness and the pride that comes with it. This is how I prefer to interpret the profound, home-grown interest in Asia.

That Asians still feel the need to examine their own Asian-ness is perhaps proof of many things: that we have to yet discover much about ourselves, given the colonial hegemony over Asian studies in the past; that we are vastly different from one another, at times even diametrically opposed, even as we have cultures and traditions in common; that we really still do not know enough about the rest of Asia apart from our own per-

FEATURES

HUA HIN Workshop

Twenty-five Asia area specialists came together in Hua Hin, Thailand on 22-24 April 1998 to discuss the state of Asian Studies in Asia and the means that might be sought for promoting it. Representing associations or institutions concerned with area studies in Thailand, India, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Vietnam, Kazakhstan, China, Hong Kong, Taiwan, South Korea and Japan, most specialized in Asian regions other than or broader than their own. The Ford Foundation funded the meeting through the Asian Studies Association of Australia, and the Institute of Asian Studies at Chulalongkorn University were the hosts.



One stimulus for the meeting was the concern for the internationalization of Asian Studies, which has been encouraged since 1996 by the (U.S.-based) ASSOCIATION FOR ASIAN STUDIES (AAS) and the (Netherlands-based) INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR ASIAN STUDIES (IIAS). Associations and institutes in the Asian region did not play a large part in the steps which led to the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF ASIAN SCHOLARS (ICAS) in Noordwijkerhout in June 1998, partly because umbrella organizations which could represent the players in the region were relatively undeveloped. The Hua Hin meeting was designed in part to explore this deficiency and consider how to respond to such internationalising trends.

Day One

The first day was taken up with discussion of reports on the development of Asian Studies in each of the countries represented, the current situation and problems, and the organizations concerned with it. The differences and imbalances quickly became clear. Only Japan (and to a lesser extent Korea and Australia) appeared to study all subregions of Asia extensively, while only Australia and New Zealand had national Asian

Studies associations that aimed to cover all areas and disciplines. China was heavily (even disproportionately) studied in Japan, Korea, Hong Kong, and Taiwan; whereas few other countries except Australia, Malaysia, Singapore, India and Vietnam appeared to give it much attention. All countries had centers for work on Japan, and most for work on Korea, with some help from the two countries in question.

Despite recent encouragement of cross-country work within Southeast Asia from the SEASREP project, Asian Studies of any kind remained relatively weak and isolated in Indonesia, Vietnam, the Philippines, Central Asia and Sri Lanka, and appeared only recently to be developing significantly in Thailand and Taiwan. Even China and India, with their hundreds of universities and research institutes, had surprisingly few scholars specializing in Southeast Asia, and faced great difficulties, as did Vietnam, in acquiring fieldwork-based expertise there. South Asian expertise was hard to find in Southeast Asia, Hong Kong or Taiwan. There was agreement on the need for more extensive coop-

on Asian Studies in Asia

erative work to encourage greater mutual interaction and expertise.

Day Two

The morning was devoted to examining some of the particular features and strengths of Asian Studies in various places, and the extent to which traditional strengths (such as the study of traditional China in Japan and Korea) invigorated or inhibited a modern understanding of interdisciplinary area studies. The group came back to fundamental questions on the nature of "Asian Studies". The crucial importance of studying other societies and civilizations in Asia was undoubted, but the paradox was noted that the most widely studied and understood "other" civilization was that of Europe. While it was more difficult and problematic to perceive "Asia" or "Asian Studies" as a collective whole when standing in it, broader "imagined communities" were developing rapidly, stimulating or at least legitimating broader-based Asian Studies organizations. A recognition of and coping with otherness was suggested as fundamental to all creative analysis, and interdisciplinary or transdisciplinary approaches were ever more necessary as disciplines become more specialized and theoretically impenetrable.

The afternoon was devoted to considering the transnational organizations already in existence, and the possibilities which existed for further initiatives. SEASREP, which has creatively encouraged the study of Southeast Asian countries by each other over the past three years, appeared to be the most useful model for developing a broader cooperative program.

Next Steps

The following points of consensus emerged from the meeting.

1. The reports on Asian Studies in Asia discussed at the meeting would be revised, extended, published and distributed both commercially and through Asian Studies bodies. The Institute of Asian Studies at CHULALONGKORN UNIVERSITY un-

dertook to publish them in a booklet. Work is proceeding on this matter, with the IAS's comprehensive *Guide to Asian Studies in Europe* providing a formidable model.

2. As a meaningful discipline, Asian Studies may be defined as the interdisciplinary study of an Asian culture, society or language other than one's own, since what the group shares and seeks to encourage is the educational effort of acquiring the languages, cross-cultural skills and fieldwork experience which make that possible. In planning cooperative exchanges and programs, however, the deep knowledge of one's own societies is a prime asset and specialists in this must be included in exchanges.
3. Asian Studies in general did tend to be dominated, with some exceptions for scholarship expressed in Japanese, Chinese and Korean, by paradigms, problems and perceptions developed in English-language literature, predominately in North America. There is a need for greater balance and a greater plurality of views, including means of getting into the "mainstream" perceptions developed in Asian scholarly traditions.
4. No enthusiasm was expressed at the Hua Hin meeting for the next ICAS to be held in the Asian region. There were, on the contrary, reservations against any trend towards institutionalising ICAS which might mean duplicating or competing with ICANAS (the international organization of the former Orientalists' Congresses, which have met around the world since 1873).
5. There was a need for specific encouragement of research and teaching in all countries of the region on other societies and cultures within it. This was particularly true, given SEASREP's existing program of encouraging intra-Southeast Asian cooperation, of connections **between** the major sub-regions – South Asia, Southeast Asia, and East Asia, respectively, not to mention Central Asia and Australasia. This should, if possible, include encouragement of:

— continued on page 28 —

China-ASEAN Research Institute Directors Roundtable

7-8 May 1998

The Center of Asian Studies of the UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG convened a China-ASEAN roundtable at Hong Kong University on 7-8 May 1998. The purpose of the roundtable was to bring together the directors of Chinese and ASEAN institutes engaged in research on issues which relate to China-ASEAN relations, and to allow them to meet each other, discuss their respective research agendas, and explore possibilities of collaborative research.

Representatives of the Center of Asian Studies had previously completed visits to the major Asian studies, international studies, policy studies and economics research institutes in China and throughout ASEAN. A frequent comment heard during these visits was that there is little interchange between researchers in China and South-east Asia. This roundtable was convened to assist in rectifying this situation.

A total of 35 directors of research institutes (or their representatives) gathered in the Council Chamber of the University of Hong Kong to discuss and listen to details of researches being conducted by their counterpart research institutes. Simultaneous interpreting was provided to aid in

communication between participants. The respective directors each spoke on their own institutes, their functions, their research agendas and their staff and then answered questions from the floor.

Feedback from the participants was generally very positive. Apart from learning about the work of other institutes throughout the region and meeting their counterparts, the participants also had the opportunity to air their thoughts on a possible future agenda for Chinese and ASEAN research institutes. Discussions were frank, and even sensitive issues such as the position of ethnic Chinese within Southeast Asian societies were openly spoken of.

The Center of Asian Studies hopes to make such meetings annual events, and the initial proposal is that the 1999 Roundtable focus on the various aspects of China-ASEAN economic relations — including trade, foreign investment, labor and capital flows, etc. Funding is now actively being sought.

The Roundtable program is part of a larger China-ASEAN Project within the Center of Asian Studies. The program also involves the compilation of a Chinese-ASEAN research directory, the

publication of a quarterly journal which will examine the changing relations between China and ASEAN, and the development of Southeast Asian studies in Hong Kong.

For further information on the Roundtable or other aspects of the China-ASEAN Project, contact Geoff Wade at g Wade@hkucc.hku.hk



ASIA Program



The Council For International Exchange of Scholars (CIES), an affiliate of the INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION (IIE), has received a grant from the FORD FOUNDATION to establish and administer the ASIAN STUDIES IN ASIA (ASIA) FELLOWS program. The program will develop regional expertise in Asia, and establish a multilateral network of specialists within the region to strengthen Asian scholarship.

Goals and Objectives

The ASIA Fellows Program will offer opportunities to outstanding young and mid-career scholars and "public intellectuals" (i.e., policy makers and professionals) in the humanities, social sciences, and related fields from China and the countries of South and Southeast Asia, to study and conduct research in another country in Asia for nine months. A small subset of fellows, also selected on a competitive basis, will be offered a follow-on experience in Australia, Europe, Japan, or North America, to attend a conference or to study and conduct research at a leading university or think tank for up to four months.

Eligibility for Fellowships

The ASIA program is particularly interested in attracting highly promising scholars under age 35 who are committed to research and teaching careers in their home countries who have not yet had an opportunity for extensive field research, scholars between the ages of 35 and 45 who are presently engaged in work that will benefit from a period of intensive study in another country, and "public intellectuals" who play an important role in educating their fellow citizens through the media or who have an impact on policy making in either the public or private sector. Academic ap-

plicants will have doctoral or master's degree. Professionals will have the terminal degree in their field of specialization.

While applicants may be in any field of the humanities or social sciences or professional fields such as law and journalism, their projects must be of broad scholarly interest and significance since a major goal of the program is to stimulate interdisciplinary research and inter-societal comparison. For example, an Indian economist might study developments in the Chinese economy and its integration into the global economy; a security specialist from a think tank in Indonesia might equip herself to understand and interpret the foreign policy process and foreign policy objectives of India or Pakistan; or, a Chinese political scientist or journalist might seek the expertise needed to track and interpret political developments in India. Given the need for scholarly knowledge, fellowships may also be awarded to linguists or language specialists for the study of current developments in applied linguistics or language pedagogy in order to enhance language-teaching capabilities in their countries.

Because an overall goal of the program is to increase the participants' awareness of the resources in the region, projects should contribute to the development of a long-range capability for ongoing research, teaching, writing and "public discourse" about another country or region in Asia in the applicants' home countries.

Selection Process

Fellows will be selected in a two-stage, open competition. Every effort will be made to ensure that the fellowships are widely distributed among the participating countries, but there will not be country quotas. Applicants will submit: 1) an application form that provides a personal profile and basic demographic information; 2) a project state-

*The program will develop regional expertise in Asia,
and establish a multilateral network of specialists.*

ment that describes the planned activities and presents a rationale, as well as a discussion of how the experience will contribute to the applicant's professional development and to the resources on Asia available in the home country; and 3) a curriculum vitae. A written assessment of the applicant's professional background and potential from a senior scholar or expert familiar with the applicant's work will be required, and the names of two other referees who may be contacted by peer reviewers.

An initial review of applications will be conducted within each region by screening committees composed of leading scholars from China, South Asia, and Southeast Asia. As part of the first stage of review, the best candidates from a region will be interviewed by the review committee for that region to determine whether those applicants' long term career plans and objectives are compatible with the goals of the program. The applications of recommended candidates will be forwarded for final review by the program's multi-regional advisory board.

An advisory board composed of ten distinguished scholars — three from South Asia, three from Southeast Asia, two from China, one from North America and one from Europe, Japan or Australia — will select the grant recipients and provide oversight for the program.

Placement and Affiliation Process

A list of potential host institutions will be provided in the application materials. They will be top ranking universities with outstanding records of faculty research and appropriate programs (e.g., an institute that focuses on another part of Asia or on the whole region), non-academic institutions such as think tanks or research institutes where a community of scholars may be working on issues of public concern and impor-

tance, or museums or archives. Fellows may identify their preferred placement in the host country from this list or may identify alternate affiliations if they provide a rationale for their preference. They may arrange their own affiliations, or the affiliation will be arranged for them with the assistance of IIE regional offices, Fulbright commissions, or other appropriate local contacts.

Activities During Period of Fellowship

While fellows may engage in a variety of activities including field-based research, language study or relevant course work in their areas of interest, an independent research project will be a required part of the fellowship. Fellows may carry out their research projects independently or in collaboration with local scholars. The goals of the program will be furthered through presentation of public lectures or guest lectures at universities in the host country, by conducting seminars and workshops, or by assisting graduate students and colleagues at the host institution with research projects related to the fellow's home country.

Orientation and Annual Seminars

The program will also include an orientation for the fellows to enable them to become acquainted and to begin a networking process that will facilitate their entry into their host countries. In conjunction with it, there will be an annual conference that will provide fellows with an opportunity to present their work and to meet with prominent scholars on the advisory board and in the country hosting the conference. ☼

*Christine A. Morfit, Deputy Director, Council for
International Exchange of Scholars*

New Researches by Young Thai Scholars



*The following are abstracts of M.A. theses of Thai students
from the universities of Thammasat, Chulalongkorn,
Silpakorn, and Srinakharin.*

NOPHADOL CHARTPRASERT

Norodom Sihanouk and
Cambodia's Non-alignment Policy

Pressures from the two neighboring countries of Thailand and Vietnam as well as conflicts and interventions from powerful countries compelled Prince NORODOM SIHANOUK to implement a non-aligned foreign policy in the 1950s. Such a decision was based on the belief that the policy would enhance the sovereignty of Cambodia. The purpose of the thesis is to examine Prince SIHANOUK's foreign policy at a time when it was increasingly under challenge from both internal and external forces.

The policy of non-alignment was strictly implemented and was successful in 1953-1963. During this period, Cambodia received economic and military assistance from both Western and Communist countries. Despite the tensions coming from Thailand and South Vietnam, Cambodia was able to create some balance of power.

However, starting 1964, Cambodia was besieged by many internal and external problems. As a result, the once successful foreign policy of Cambodia became ineffective in responding to new pressures. The problems Cambodia faced included more potent opposition parties in Cambodia (both republican and communist factions), the downturn in the economy, the total participation of the United States in the Vietnam War and, most especially, the expansion of the Vietnam war into Cambodia.

The problem of the war threatened Cambodia's security and its non-aligned policy. The large number of soldiers deployed to South Vietnam resulted in troop movements from

North Vietnam and some Vietcong forces to the east of Cambodia. Weak Cambodian forces combined with Prince SIHANOUK's attitude to the war led to the existence of foreign armies in Cambodia. As a result, Prince SIHANOUK's leadership was challenged. The new government formed in 1969 began to carry out a different foreign policy by the time the conflicts had increased, with the coup of 18 March 1970 signaling a foreign policy more closely aligned with the U.S.

SOMCHOKE SAWASDIRUK

Thai-Burmese-Karen Relations

The thesis aims to study the problems of the KAREN NATIONAL UNION (KNU) under the command of General BO MYA during the period 1988-1995, when the STATE LAW AND ORDER RESTORATION COUNCIL (SLORC) government was under the command of General SAW MAUNG and General THAN SWE. The study applies the linkage theory, in particular, the reactive process of JAMES N. ROSENAU as the framework of analysis.

The study finds that problems concerning the Karen national and other minorities in the Union of Burma originated from the fact that the SLORC did not allow these various groups to have self-autonomy under the conditions laid down in the ATTLEE-AUNG SAN AGREEMENT of 28 January 1945. The SLORC outlined a strategy that made the KNU its first and foremost enemy, KNU having a higher military potential than other minority groups and being the center of the DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE OF BURMA. The Burmese military, however, has been unable to destroy the KNU camps which are situated on the bank of the Moei river near the Thai border, because of the Thai government's "buffer state" policy and illegal arms trading on the Thai border by influential private Thai companies which exchange arms with national resources like teak, minerals and gems from the Karen State. Furthermore, the Karen State is part of the growth quadrangle consisting of Thai-

land, the People's Republic of China, the Union of Burma, and Laos. Thai public and private investments in the Union of Burma therefore affect the Karen State.

PATCHARIN SUANTHITAPANYA
Malaysia: Unity and Education

The purpose of the study is to analyze the policy and approaches adopted by the Malaysian government regarding the problems of a multi-racial society in the period between 1957 and 1971. The government emphasized the importance of national unity and consciousness in order to bring about a sense of harmony among all sections of the population and a feeling that all are part of Malaysia. An education policy was officially introduced aimed at inculcating the entire population with the idea of "Malaysian-ness."

The study shows that the government's education policy based on learning the Malay language, the establishment of "national schools" using the compulsory curriculum imposed by the government, and the use of Malay as the official language, were the chief causes of demands from other ethnic groups for social and cultural equality with Malaysian Malays.

TWEKIAT JANPRAJAK
Thai-Lao Boundary Disputes

International law played a crucial role in the boundary delimitation dispute between Thailand and Laos in two border disputes in 1984 and 1988. The study analyzes the historical background which established the boundary regime between Thailand and Laos, indicating the legal and factual questions of the disputed cases in 1984 and 1988. From there the study examines the principles and rules of international law which applied to these cases.

The study finds that existing boundary treaties were inaccurate owing to a problem of interpretation in determining the boundary line. Other evidence, therefore, was necessary, such as maps and administrative documents and an assessment of the conduct of the party's administrative authorities. In addition, other cases concerning the frontier dispute between Burkina Faso and Mali and the case concerning the

Temple of Prean Viheah, as well as other International Court of Justice decisions, had to be taken into consideration in studying the disputed cases.

VENIKA BOONMA-KLEE
Thai Foreign Policy towards Burma under the Chatichai Choonhavan Government

Thai foreign policy towards the Union of Myanmar during the term of General CHATICHAI CHOONHAVAN (1988-1991) makes an interesting case study of foreign policy formulation because of the various factors that influenced Thai policy makers. In this case, the study analyzes which factor — national security, economy, or human rights — had the greater impact on the official policy towards Burma.

The study notes that Thai policy makers in the CHATICHAI government were selected from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Secretariat of the National Security Council and the military. These officials believed that the political situation and human rights problems of Myanmar were internal affairs in which the Thais had no right to interfere. In short, world public opinion which asked every country to isolate and sanction the Union of Myanmar should not be followed. Furthermore, Thai officials also believed that outside pressure might push the Myanmar military government to re-apply policies previously used during General NE WIN's regime.

Through constructive engagement Thai policy makers hoped the Myanmar government would cease human rights abuses. More significantly, the Thais hoped to be able to solve the acute security problems along the Thai-Myanmar border and thereby gain economic interests such as external markets and investments and natural resource products.

The question is: who really gained from this policy? The contending beneficiaries were the Thai public on the one hand, and on the other, some specific interest group since most of the capitalists who invested in the Union of Myanmar had connections with either political parties or military groups in one way or another.

KITTIMA CHANTRI**The Malacca Straits and the Security of Indonesia and Malaysia**

The study emphasizes the geographic importance of the Malacca Straits especially in international trade and related problems such as sailing traffic (which has become denser), safety, pollution and the threat from pirates. More importantly, the study looks at the strategic character of the Straits. After the British withdrawal from the eastern bank of the Suez Canal in 1968, the United States and the Soviet Union replaced the British in the area. The two countries use the Malacca Straits as the passage to the Indian Ocean, thereby posing a threat to the national security of both Indonesia and Malaysia. As a consequence, Indonesia and Malaysia have attempted to lay claim to the Malacca Straits. However, the United States, the Soviet Union, and even Japan prefer to maintain the Straits as a liberalized zone.

With the end of the Cold War, conflicts among the superpowers decreased. The degree of confrontation in the Straits area also dropped; instead, an atmosphere of cooperation emerged in the region, mainly of an economic nature. This cooperation, however, quickly turned into competition as more traffic developed in the area especially for trade. Thus political pressure on Indonesia and Malaysia has turned into an economic threat because of the geographic limitation of the Malacca Straits. Claims of Indonesia and Malaysia over the Malacca Straits are affected by these pressures as well as by the UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA (1982) and customary practice in the use of the Straits.

KANNIKAR CHUTHAMAS SUMALI**The Javanese in Bangkok**

The thesis is a historical study of Muslim Javanese in the Bangkok metropolitan area who, from 1862 — the reign of King Rama IV — until 1945 — the year of Indonesia's independence — emigrated to Thailand from the island of Java. The first chapter examines the causes of the Javanese emigration to Thailand in the Ratanakosin Period. The second discusses their emigration to Thailand during the same period. The third chapter describes where and how they lived in the

Bangkok metropolitan area. The fourth deals with their purchase and sale of land. The fifth chapter focuses on their social and cultural life in Thailand, while the last examines the transformation (nationalization) of Javanese into Thais.

The study reveals that because of political, economic and social problems during the time of Dutch rule over Indonesia, some Javanese were forced to emigrate to Thailand and settled in Bangkok, where many of their communities are still found today. Javanese who chose to remain in Thailand prospered, buying land and building mosques in order to retain their practices. Through their religion they cooperated with other Thai Muslims and formed a strong social community. The thesis also examines the education system of the Javanese after the ACT OF PRIMARY EDUCATION in 1921 and their inter-marriages with other social groups in Thai society as factors in their assimilation.

NAKORN PUNNARONG**Problems on Thai-Burmese Border**

The research proposes to study four main problems: 1) conditions in the Lanna Thai and Burmese border provinces prior to the British colonization of Burma; 2) Siam's administration and defense of her border provinces; 3) conflicts and solutions sought in negotiations between the Siamese and British governments; and 4) the Anglo-Thai agreement and the demarcation of the Thai-Burmese border.

This study is based on an analysis of unpublished official Thai records located in the national archives covering the reign of RAMA V. The records show the state of unrest among people in Lanna Thai and the Burmese border provinces prior to the year B.E. 2428 as the two countries tried to expand at each other's expense. Discontented with the tyrannical rule of the Burmese king DHEBOR, the Chiang Tung state tried to instigate unrest and violence over the area. To restore order, Prince PICHIT PREECHAKORN introduced reforms and established a government outpost in the town of Wiang Chai Preecha to repel British inroads into the border provinces. A long and tedious rivalry ensued between the British and Siamese governments over these provinces. In the year B.E. 2435, Siam lost its sovereignty over the 13 provinces on the eastern bank

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Abstracts of Approved SEASREP Research Grants in 1998

Pre-collaborative research

VICTOR J. PAZ

In Search of Evidence:
Archaeobotany and the Austronesian
Hypothesis in Southeast Asian
Archaeology

The study addresses the need to gather new archaeological evidence that will either support or question the current popular Austronesian hypothesis in Southeast Asian archaeology. The hypothesis, advocated by archaeologist PETER BELLWOOD (1985, 1988, 1991) and linguist ROBERT BLUST (1976, 1988, 1997), explains the origins and spread of peoples starting about 4000 B.C. from present day Taiwan towards the islands of the Philippines, Indonesia, Melanesia, Micronesia and later on, Polynesia. The discourse on the origins of cultures and languages takes center stage in Southeast Asian archaeology owing to the successful collaboration of linguistics and archaeology, creating large narratives that encompass the whole region, i.e., the Austric hypothesis in mainland Southeast Asia — the spread of agriculturist and rice cultivation — and the Austronesian hypothesis connected with the colonization of the Pacific islands.

Thus far, west of Melanesia, linguistic evidence dominates the articulation of human movements and the question of origins of peoples. By gathering archaeobotanical evidence showing human movement from mainland Southeast Asia to the islands, this project has the potential to add a new dimension to the understanding of current archaeological hypotheses. The implications of the study could be to buttress the BELLWOOD hypothesis — if the data support it — or open the way

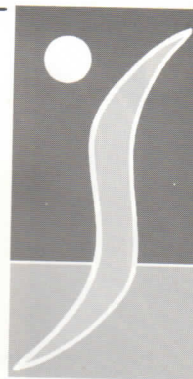
for further articulation of alternative hypotheses for human movement in the same time period, for example, WILHELM SOLHEIM's NUSANTAO hypothesis (1997 a, 1997 b).

DR. SJAFRI SAIRIN

Cultural Boundary and Identity of
Indonesian Migrants in Malaysia

The migration of Indonesians abroad is an important phenomenon in the global era. Not only does it lead to the desire to study new cultures but also causes a redefinition by Indonesians of their own culture and nationalism. Indonesians who stay abroad constitute a potential group of agents responsible for constructing the Indonesian image outside Indonesia. Studies that particularly address the problem of how Indonesians abroad define their existence as Indonesians and portray their identity in a different environment have not been conducted. Existing researches of Indonesian migrants have a tendency to discuss labor aspects more than any other feature of the migration issue.

The research aims to fill in these shortfalls by focusing on the existing Indonesian identity and image abroad built by Indonesians themselves. By so doing, communication, information, and education programs which more accurately reflect the Indonesian image can be organized. To gather data on Indonesian migrants, in-depth interviews and life history studies of a number of Indonesian families who have resided in Malaysia for at least five years will be conducted.

**DR. IRWAN ABDULLAH****Privatization of Religion:
The Transformation of Religiosity and
Religious Commodities in Southeast
Asia**

The research aims to examine the influence of globalizing processes on the practice of religion in Southeast Asia, in particular, Indonesia, Malaysia, Vietnam, Thailand and the Philippines. The premise is that globalization causes the interaction of two different value systems, one other-worldly and the other, material. The question then is how Southeast Asia manages and accommodates these differences. The research will attempt to understand whether and how Southeast Asian nations, responding to globalization through the process of consumption, have changed their patterns and practice of religiosity.

The study will be carried out in the main Southeast Asian cities of Jakarta, Kuala Lumpur, Ho Chi Minh City, Bangkok, and Manila. Participant observation in various religious activities will be conducted in these cities. Observation data will constitute the basis of in-depth interviews with a number of religious leaders and practitioners from various communities. Selected case studies will also be made using individual and institutional life histories in order to trace the development of religious practice in the region.

YONARIZA**Property Relations among "Less
Westernized" Muslim Communities
(LWMCs) in Southeast Asia**

The study focuses on land tenure systems among less westernized Muslim communities

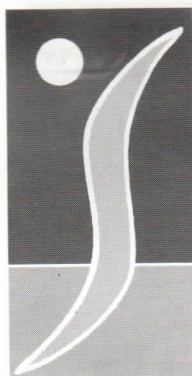
(LWMCs) in Southeast Asia.

LWMCs are less westernized in the sense that their land tenure system remains traditional, that is, based on customary law (*adat*). Such system, in many cases, puts them at a disadvantage in terms of competing in the global market. Compared to westernized communities, LWMCs are more likely to develop land conflicts while in westernized communities, land tenure systems are patterned after western concepts of property such as land law and land registration.

Conflicts of property relations may result from the fact that Islamic laws governing property have been incompatible with indigenous concepts of property. In effect, different notions of property relations persist among LWMCs. At present, LWMCs are being threatened by several external and internal forces which serve as another source of property conflicts.

Although there are numerous individual studies of land tenure systems among LWMCs, attempts at comparing land tenure systems in two or more LWMCs in SEA are few. This study hopes to understand and compare different land tenure systems among countries that have different degrees of market penetration and yet all belong to the Malay group and underwent similar processes of Islamisation. The study further aims to determine which land tenure system best benefits the Muslim people.

The study will concentrate on three communities: 1) the Minangkabau in West Sumatra, Indonesia; 2) a Muslim community in southern Philippines; and 3) a Muslim community in southern Thailand.



Research

DR. MOHD ANIS MD NOR

Malay Dance Traditions and Related Kulintang Music in North Borneo and the Philippines

Malay dance traditions and related *kulintang* music are found in North Borneo and Southern Philippines. The research will look at dance practices related to *kulintang* music found in the area of Sabah, Sulu Archipelago, Brunei, Sarawak and Kalimantan. The specific objectives are: (1) to study the dance and music repertoire; (2) to examine the different styles of dances vis-à-vis their *kulintang* playing styles; and (3) to study dance and *kulintang* music as significant determinants of cultural interaction among peoples living in the area.

The ethnographic method will be used: fieldwork to collect data through participant observation and interviews; and field documentation of Malay dances with *kulintang* music using audio and video equipment as important tools of research. Moreover, the recordings of dance and music will be transcribed and notated as an integral part of the analysis.

The proposed project will be undertaken over a period of three years after which a monograph, complemented by audio and video tape recordings, will be prepared for publication to respond to the need for disseminating research studies on Southeast Asian culture.

ABDUL RAHMAN EMBONG

The Impact of the Economic Crisis on Middle and Lower Classes in Southeast Asia (with Reference to Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines)

The study intends to examine the impact of the ongoing financial and economic crisis on Southeast Asian middle and lower classes in three countries — Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philip-

pines — as well as the responses of these classes. The extent of the impact and the responses to the crisis will be studied in terms of: (1) occupation and income; (2) consumption and lifestyle; (3) politics and ideology; (4) ethnic and social relations; (5) impact on gender; (6) perception of the future; and (7) evolution of civil society and the position of the middle class. Intra and inter-class comparisons as well as comparisons among the three countries will also be made.

The study will combine both quantitative and qualitative methods, but the main method will be a survey using a pre-coded questionnaire. Three teams from the three countries will use the same research instrument although some questions may be adapted to suit local conditions.

DR. WITHAYA SUCHARTHANARUGSE

17TH Century Southeast Asia in the Context of Autonomous History

Southeast Asian history has been reconstructed mainly under the preconception established by colonial historians that throughout its history, both great and small kingdoms in the region have inevitably been ruled by kings of strong centralized kingdoms such as Siam and Myanmar before the domination of the western powers in the 19TH century. To be more precise, historical writings regarding the state of pre-colonial Southeast Asian kingdoms have mainly been reconstructed in the context of centralist historical ideology of which the focus of attention is the dynasty or the royal family ruling from the seat of power at the capital.

Because of this line of analysis, the autonomous history of peripheral cities or communities which were also another major component of Southeast Asia, such as Tenasserim, Junk Ceylon, or sea gypsy communities in the Java and the Andaman waters, have not received serious attention. This research project aims to rewrite the history of peripheral cities, towns and "outlaw" communities from the point of view of local authorities who could either be indigenous lords or

city governors appointed by the "high king" at the seat of power of great kingdoms such as Myanmar and Siam. It is hoped that the study will provide an alternative approach to rewriting or writing a new history of the Southeast Asian region.

DR. SUWILAI PREMSIRAT

Thesaurus of Khmu Dialects in South-east Asia

The purpose of this project is to study and compile a thesaurus of Khmu dialects spoken in Thailand, Laos, Vietnam and South China so that a complete picture of this ethnic language of South-east Asia can be provided.

One dialect from Thailand, three dialects from Laos (the home of the majority of the Khmu people), one from Vietnam and one from South China (Yunnan) will be studied in detail. A word list of about 3,000 basic and cultural words arranged according to semantic fields will be collected. The word list is based on Khmu data from the researcher's latest work on a Thai-Khmu-English dictionary consisting of more than 4,000 words based on a Khmu dialect spoken in northern Thailand. Apart from this dictionary, another dictionary of a Khmu dialect in Laos and of another dialect compiled by a Khmu living in Sweden will be consulted.

The results of the study will be a dictionary or a thesaurus of Khmu dialects with lexical items arranged according to semantic fields. The phonological system of these Khmu dialects will be compared. The introductory section to the dialect dictionary will summarize the sociocultural characteristics of the Khmu people and the main phonetic, syntactic and morphological features of the Khmu language. The final version of this Khmu thesaurus will include an English finder list to make the thesaurus accessible to specialists of Mon-Khmer and Southeast Asian languages.

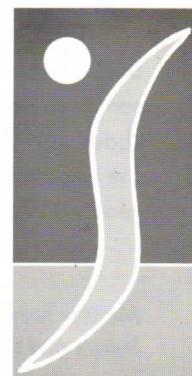
THANET APHORNSUVAN

A Comparative Study of Modern Political Discourse in Siam and the Philippines

This project is a study of the origins of modern political discourse in Thailand and the Philippines from the 1880s to the 1910s. The objective is to locate how modern political discourse in Siam and the Philippines was formed and developed in relation to religious thought. More specifically, the study will investigate shifts in Buddhist cosmology and Catholicism in Thailand and the Philippines, respectively, in the crucial transitional period at the close of the 19TH century into the first decade of the 20TH century.

The project stands at the nexus of intellectual history, political thought and country/area studies. It is theoretical and historiographic in approach and represents an effort at laying down parameters from which future research can proceed as well. The initial phase centers on the interpretation and analysis of key secondary texts as well as selected primary documents that shed light on the manner in which religious ideas informed emerging political discourse in Siam and the Philippines. The project will simultaneously acknowledge and question the dominant categories which have shaped discussions of Thai Buddhism and Philippine Catholicism: Buddhism as local and "genuinely" Southeast Asian, Catholicism as foreign and alien.

It is the contention of the study that in the absence of a scientific revolution akin to that which occurred in the West and which was characterized by secularization, Southeast Asian countries did not develop an autochthonous modern political philosophy as such. Instead religion served as a source of political ideas and served as a crucible within which political knowledge regarding protest, identity and nationalism was shaped. Religion is defined here both as phenomenology and cultural practice, religious ideas being reflective of the dynamic interaction between Thais and Filipinos and the world around them, rather than as a source of an unchanging worldview.



PROFILES

Visiting Professor

Dr. Withaya Sucharithanarugse National Reconciliation in Cambodia



THE LECTURE of Dr. WITHAYA SUCHARITHANARUGSE gave a very clear picture of what was really happening in Cambodia. He discussed the integration of the Khmer Rouge into Cambodian society as a step towards achieving national reconciliation. This integration, Dr. WITHAYA said, poses two questions: 1) Is the Khmer Rouge sincere in integrating itself? 2) Is the government sincere in its claim of reintegrating the Khmer Rouge? I think these are very important questions to ask because it is on the sincerity of both sides that the success of reconciliation relies. There will be no reconciliation if the two do not agree and meet on a middle ground.

Prof. WITHAYA also discussed two ways to achieve national reconciliation: political reconciliation and social reconciliation. Unfortunately, the Khmer Rouge does not want to participate in the first activity. With respect to the second, the Khmers were accepted in society due mainly to the fact that they are also Cambodians. I agree with the speaker that there should be these two kinds of reconciliation for Cambodia to have a nationwide settlement. The instability of one would lead to a weak and troubled country and it would also lead to a conflict or problem of the second kind.

The Cambodian election in July 1998 reflects that Cambodia is now on the way to achieving some recovery. The fact that no reports were made about any untoward incident happening during the elections only shows there is still hope for the reconciliation and improvement of Cambodia. ☼

*Maricar Twinkle B. Navarro, undergraduate student in
Politics and Governments of Southeast Asia,
University of the Philippines*

STUDENT IMPRESSIONS

I do hope the recent election [was] fair and clean. I also hope all parties concerned accept the mandate of the people of Cambodia. They want change and they showed it when 90% of the registered voters came to vote. The Cambodians have spoken and it is now time for the leaders to respond. Dr. WITHAYA is right when he said that the election is just putting the house in order.

The parties in Cambodia should now provide the necessary stability to ensure the growth of the country. I think it starts now but it is a long ... way before wounds heal and the past is returned to the past. The blood and suffering are still fresh, the survivors of the 1975-79 still alive and the children, now the country's teens. They still have the scars and those scars are very hard to heal. Cambodia does not need more violence and bloodshed— *Eric E. Abogodo*

Cambodia has been subject to constant changes in government, in leadership, and even in the name of the country, leaving people almost in confusion. The country has been characterized by long years of civil strife and social unrest stemming from the apparent irreconcilable differences among political parties and political elites contending for power in the country.

Hence the idea of reconciliation in Cambodia seems unlikely. Even the peace agreement in 1991 forged by the various parties in Cambodia and 18 other countries failed to stabilize the political situation. While a coalition government was formed, the power struggle produced the ouster of one of its leaders and the marginalization of his faction.

With the above situation as background, my thoughts on Prof. WITHAYA's lecture almost border on skepticism It seems to me that reconciliation among various contending parties in Cambodia is far-fetched. For example, the coalition government of the parties that signed the peace agreement eventually fell because the election results provided for by the accord were not recognized by the losing parties.

The parties themselves colluded to break up the status quo. Prof. WITHAYA pointed out that the royalist FUNCINPEC, for instance, helped the Khmer Rouge in its threats against HUN SEN's government. This means, in my view, that in spite of the accord signed by the major parties, they themselves were the first to disrespect it.

Reconciliation should start within the parties themselves before a similar one at a national level takes place. The last election will never lead to an establishment of a stable political system unless the parties involved respect the results and try to work together for the greater good of the majority.

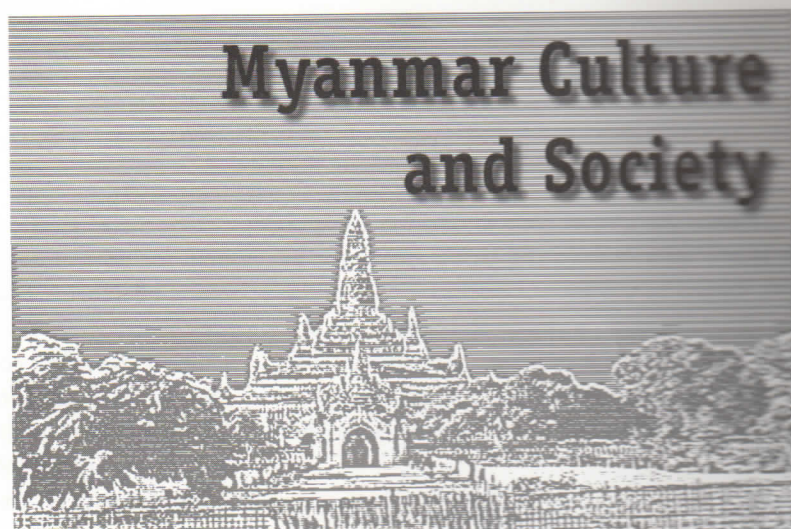
The only thing to be remembered is the fact that their country's fate lies in their hands. What they ought to do is at least sacrifice a little of their power and pride and join forces so that they will be able to guide Cambodia to its rightful destiny.—**Gaylord Rene D. Pabularcon**

....Th[e] election should serve as an instrument for normalizing Cambodian politics. Whatever model that is, political stability comes before the country's full international acceptance.... I find it important for the country to push through with national reconciliation socially and politically despite some difficulties regarding the Khmer Rouge and the society, and the CPP and FUNCINPEC.—**Zhielah Ritz H. Costelo**

Prospects for the future of Cambodian politics are uncertain right now There was isolated electoral violence in some areas in Cambodia and there were accusations of vote buying and cheating during the counting of votes from the camp of HUN SEN and as well as RANARIDDH ... With the quashing of the proposal of "flexible engagement" in the recent ASEAN Ministerial Meeting held in Manila, the Cambodian leaders are definitely on their own to work things out among themselves. The rest of the Cambodian citizenry must pressure their leaders to work for a government that is stable and democratic. The rest of the SEA nations can only assume the role of critical observers

With the advent of a new phase in Cambodian history, we cannot [be] criticized for being pessimistic about ... the results not only of the elections but [also] of the state of Cambodian society. The country had a chance seven years ago but selfish political ambition took precedence over national interest, in the process compromising a bright future for Cambodia.—**Ronald D. Ong** ☸

REVIEWS



THE INSTITUTE of Asian Studies, CHULALONGKORN UNIVERSITY, in cooperation with the UNIVERSITIES' HISTORICAL RESEARCH CENTRE, Yangon, the INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ASIAN STUDIES, Leiden and the NORDIC INSTITUTE OF ASIAN STUDIES, Copenhagen organized an international conference entitled *Myanmar Culture and Society: Traditional Spirit and Path to Modernity* from 22-24 July 1998 at CHULALONGKORN UNIVERSITY. Ten Myanmar scholars from various fields and disciplines, two Thai scholars, one English expert, one Dutch and a French scholar presented their papers in the conference.

U NYUNT HAN, director general of the Department of Archaeology, read his paper on the RECONSTRUCTION OF PALACES IN MYANMAR. Drawing from ancient records on palace construction in the Bagan period, he cited the inscriptions on King KYANSITTHA's palace construction and poems composed in the 16TH century by PYAY NOWADAY and other famous poets. Current reconstruction is being carried out in three places: the Kambawza-thardi palace of Bago (Hamtharwady), the Shwe-bon-yatanar palace of Shwe-bo (Ratanar-thein-ga), and the Myanan-sankyaw golden palace of Mandalay (Ratanar-pon). These palaces were on the basis of the substantiality of records and archaeological evidence.

Prof. THAN TUN of the Myanmar Historical Commission presented his paper entitled MURAL PAINTING IN HISTORICAL CONTEXT in which he dis-

cussed rock paintings of the late Paleolithic period. The painters were called ANYATHAR. It is interesting that no wall paintings were found during the KINGDOM OF SRIKSETRA of the Pyu. The earliest Bagan wall painting was found in the Pathomthamya, built by MAN LU LAN (Sawlu), depicting a Jataka tale. THAN TUN described in detail various other paintings of the Bagan period, such as those at Sagaing in the reign of NARAWARA, and those in and around Mandalay, particularly at the Maha Sakya Ramsi Kyauk Taw Gyi. He pointed out that a large number of old paintings were unfortunately destroyed by whitewashing.

U THAN HTUT, former director general of the Department of Culture, talked on the subject of TRADITIONAL BELIEFS AND SYMBOLS IN MYANMAR SOCIETY. Among these symbols is the crested lion, derived from Buddhism, and applied in Myanmar culture as monastery gate guardians, *Sinasana* (lion) throne, and the state seal of Myanmar in 1948. The *hamsa* (sacred goose) and the earth-goddess STHAVARA are other Buddhist-related symbols that are commonly used. So is the peacock; the one embossed on the face of the sun was a symbol of royalty while the sun itself was associated with the Sakya clan to which the Lord Buddha belonged. The Karavika bird was yet another symbol generally found to influence various creations.

Dr. ELIZABETH MOORE, head of the department of Archaeology of the School of Oriental and Af-

"The Myanmar people equate their material well-being with Buddhism and the disciplined Sangha. In the last ten years many new temples and religious buildings were built or restored with tremendous amounts of money."

ican Studies, presented her paper on the SHWEDAGON PAGODA: ITS PLACE IN PAST AND PRESENT MYANMAR CULTURE, in which she examined the significance of the most respected Buddhist shrine in Myanmar: its origin, structure, development, and folk beliefs that surround it. MOORE also discussed different forms of offerings to the pagoda.



U MYA THEIN, rector of the Institute of Economics, read his piece on the TRADITIONAL CONCEPT OF BUDDHIST MIDDLE PATH AND THE MYANMAR WAY TO CAPITALISM AFTER 1988. In his paper he traced the link between Myanmar history, Buddhist culture and the development of the country. For example, he explained the nationalization of foreign-monopolized trade in terms of the Buddhist middle-way which was the right balance between capitalism and socialism. Made explicit in 1962 ("the Burmese way to socialism"), the State, Law and Order Restoration Council laid down twelve political, economic and social objectives which allow the private sector to participate in the economy.

Dr. MYO MYINT, deputy director general of the Ministry of Religious Affairs, spoke on PRESENT EFFORTS IN PROMOTING BUDDHIST CULTURE IN MYANMAR. Calling attention to the significance of Theravada Buddhism in Myanmar life and culture, MYO MYINT maintained that the Myanmar people equate their material well-being with Buddhism and the disciplined Sangha. In the last ten years many new temples and religious buildings were built or restored with tremendous amounts of money, while the maintenance and repair of some religious places were undertaken by local communities. Monks, too, have been generously sup-

ported. Since 1990, for instance, many monastic schools were re-opened even in remote areas. Today Buddhist missionary groups visit hilly regions on a regular basis.

U SAN LWIN, director general of the Myanmar Language Commission, presented his paper on DEVELOPMENT IN MYANMAR ORTHOGRAPHY, in which he discussed the shift from individual efforts which relied heavily on memorization and esoteric learning, to government-sponsored, committee-based endeavors in compiling an easily referable guide to orthography.

Dr. KHIN MAUNG NYUNT of the Myanmar Historical Commission discussed MYANMAR FOLK PERFORMING ARTS: PAST AND PRESENT, which he accompanied with a rendition of selected verses. In explaining the nature of Myanmar folk art, he presented samples of folk music and dance, folk drama and other performing arts of ethnic peoples.

DAW NI NI MYINT, director of the Universities' Historical Research Centre, presented the preliminary findings of the new archaeological site in the Budalin township of Sagaing division from which many valuable objects were found.

The closing lecture was presented by Prof. TUN AUNG CHAIN on the subject of TRADITION AND MODERNITY IN 20TH CENTURY MYANMAR. His paper focused on the notion of traditional kingship and the reign of the last king THIBAW, from which emerged the controversy over the end or the continuity of kingship. ☸

Dr. Withaya Sucharithanarugse, Director, Institute of Asian Studies, Chulalongkorn University

Colloquium on Academic Library Information Resources for Southeast Asian Scholarship (3 - 5 November 1997: Kuala Lumpur)

THE TWO AND HALF DAYS' Colloquium was organized by the UNIVERSITY OF MALAYA Library to commemorate the opening of the Library's New Wing. The Colloquium received generous sponsorship from the TOYOTA FOUNDATION and the JAPAN FOUNDATION ASIA CENTER. Donations were also received from a number of local and foreign companies.

Objectives and Themes

The main objectives of the Colloquium were:

- To establish an effective working relationship among the university libraries, presses and schools of library and information science in the region;
- To facilitate and promote the free flow and exchange of academic information resources among the universities in the region; and
- To contribute towards the systematic development of Southeast Asian collections in university libraries.

Participants (inclusive of speakers and observers) totaling 125 came from Australia, Cambodia, England, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, United States and Vietnam. The major participants were from GADJAH MADA UNIVERSITY, UNIVERSITY OF INDONESIA, UNIVERSITY OF MALAYA, UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES, Diliman and THAMMASAT UNIVERSITY which had signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for Southeast Asian studies in March 1996. The presence of scholars, library and information professionals provided both a regional as well as an international perspective to a largely Southeast Asian regional issue on scholarship and dissemination of scholarly information.

A total of 30 papers were presented at the following 7 sessions:

1. Scholarly Publishing
2. Information Seeking Strategies in Research
3. University Presses
4. Documentation of Current Research in Universities
5. Human Resource Development
6. Resource Sharing: Access and Collection Development
7. Resource Sharing: Networking and IT.

Sessions 1-4

The first session, Scholarly Publishing, was a meeting of minds on knowledge creation, scholarly book trade and library acquisitions. The paper that set the tone for the Colloquium was presented by Professor Dr. SHAMSUL AHSAN BAHARUDDIN from the NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF MALAYSIA. He spoke on the urgency and importance of indigenous knowledge in *Knowledge Creation, the Social Science and Scholarship in Southeast Asia*. In the same session, Mrs. LIM U'WEK LAW (Select Books, Singapore) discussed some general characteristics of scholarly publishing in Southeast Asian universities, problems faced by scholarly publishers and ways of overcoming some of these problems. Ms. YASUKO KITAHARA discussed the acquisition of Southeast Asian scholarly publications as practiced in the Center for Southeast Asian Studies, KYOTO UNIVERSITY.

The second session focused on the library's clientele — the scholars and researchers — to find out their information-seeking strategies in research. This is highly pertinent since librarians need to understand the actual information

needs of their clients to plan and provide relevant services to fulfill these needs. Dr. PAUL H. KRATOSKA (NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF SINGAPORE) presented a very practical and provoking paper on cross-cultural studies in Southeast Asia. Professor MUHAMMAD KAMAL HASSAN (Malaysian Visiting Professor in GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY, U.S.) also presented his personal experience and observations on *Gathering information on Islam and modernization in Southeast Asia*. A common area of Southeast Asian studies — migrant labor — and the problem of gathering information for this study in the Philippines was shared by Dr. MARUJA MILAGROS B. ASIS (UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES, Diliman).

University presses formed the main theme of the third session. The heads of the university presses of the UNIVERSITY OF MALAYA, the UNIVERSITY OF INDONESIA, GADJAH MADA UNIVERSITY, the UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES and THAMMASAT UNIVERSITY presented state of the art reports on their presses, including both their achievements and problems. Ms. LAURA L. SAMSON of the UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES PRESS painted an interesting picture of the dynamics of her press and how sheer hard work and determination helped to rejuvenate a dying press. These presses were highlighted in particular because their Universities have signed a MOU with each other.

In the fourth session, speakers from Malaysia, Thailand, Philippines and Indonesia discussed issues on the documentation of current research in their countries. Altogether five papers were presented. The first by Professor Dato' Dr. KHOO KAY KIM (UNIVERSITY OF MALAYA) was intended to have a researcher relate his experience in obtaining information for research on Southeast Asia. The other four speakers described comprehensively how documentation of research

was done in their respective countries or institutions.

Sessions 5-7 and Special Forum

Human Resource Development was the topic of the fifth session and papers were presented by three academics from the library schools and one from the chief librarian, UNIVERSITY OF MALAYA. Associate Professors HERMINIA H. SANTOS and JOSEPHINE C. SISON of the Institute of Library Science, UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES, presented a joint paper entitled *Collaboration in Postgraduate Librarianship*. The first part of the paper delved on the experience of the Institute of Library Science, UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES, in implementing a regional program in the early 1980s aimed at training library professionals from Southeast Asia, and eventually extending this program to South and East Asia as well. The second section looked at current initiatives of UNESCO in the region and its effort to upgrade human resource development, in particular library professional development. Mr. ZULFIKAR ZEN from the Department of Library Science, UNIVERSITY OF INDONESIA, gave an in-depth discussion on various types of library science degree programs, both undergraduate and postgraduate courses offered in Indonesia. The Thai scenario was delivered by Ms. SUPAPORN PATHARAKORN of THAMMASAT UNIVERSITY who described the various programs offered by the library schools in Thailand. Finally, Dr. ZAITON OSMAN (UNIVERSITY OF MALAYA) spoke on the potential of library exchange programs as a tool of human resource development for the library profession, in particular, the exchange and sharing of expertise among Southeast Asian librarians such as language expertise for cataloguing and classification of library materials.

The sixth and seventh sessions looked at resource sharing in libraries. Resource sharing through access and collection development and providing access to library collections through document supply and exchange, supply and exchange of data records were discussed in the sixth session. Mrs. BELEN B. ANGELES (UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES LIBRARY) described the various special collections held in her library while Ms. MARGARET NICOLSON explained the origins of the extensive Southeast Asian collection in the Brynmor Jones Library in the UNIVERSITY OF HULL. Mr. DADY RACHMANANTA (NATIONAL LIBRARY OF INDONESIA) explained the role of the National Library in supporting academic library resources in Indonesia. Fellow Indonesian librarians, Ms. NAWANG PURWANTI, described the situation in GADJAH MADA UNIVERSITY LIBRARY while Mr. MOHAMAD ARIES (UNIVERSITY OF INDONESIA) spoke on the role of Discipline Service Centers in the provision of information and the difficulties faced by the Central Library in coordinating the various centers in the university set-up.

The objective of the session on *Resource Sharing through Networking and IT* was to invite discussion on regional networking through the sharing of existing national databases and networks. National networks and databases have been developed by the MOU universities and other institutions in their countries, but are not still fully developed, and may not be widely accessible and known to their MOU partners because of technical limitations. Dr. MATTHEW CIOLEK (AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY) gave a detailed account of collaborative strategies and efforts to provide Internet linkages to Southeast Asian scholarly networks.

The highlight of the Colloquium was the *Forum on Regionalism within Globalization: the Future of Southeast Asian Scholarship*, where four distinguished speakers spoke on this topic. While the Forum was on, three Roundtable sessions were

concurrently held where the five MOU partners met to discuss three major areas of cooperation: depository system for the publications of the five university presses, resource sharing of unique collections and data records, and librarians exchange programs.

Colloquium Decisions

The decisions made at the Roundtable sessions by the five MOU partners were presented and discussed by the participants. These decisions would be submitted to the management of the respective MOU universities for implementation. Nevertheless, with the signing of the Roundtable decisions by the respective librarians and university presses, the Colloquium has achieved the main objective of fostering inter-library cooperation among the five universities through the following measures:

1. Depository system

Each university press will offer gratis five titles from its list of publications annually to all MOU partners. The university libraries may choose any five titles from the lists. The presses will hand over the titles to the respective libraries for forwarding to the other partners.

2. Librarians exchange programmes

a. Creation of biodata of the MOU partners

UM Library will collect the necessary information from the MOU institutions and subsequently provide it to MOU partners and the participants of the Colloquium.

b. Creation of directory and database on the competencies of professional staff

Grand Archaeology Conference in Melaka

IT WAS AS EXPECTED: the 16TH INDO-PACIFIC PRE-HISTORY ASSOCIATION (IPPA) CONGRESS was a success. From the 1ST of July to the 7TH, more than 400 delegates from 36 countries attended the conference held at the Century Mahkota Hotel in Melaka, Malaysia. A total of 237 papers were read, divided into 24 topical sessions ranging from archaeological site reports to methods and issues on heritage.

The IPPA is the most important archaeological conference in Asia. The organization is also the biggest and most influential international association in the region. Among the listed 400 members of the IPPA are the names of major archaeologists working in Asia and the Pacific. The IPPA boasts of a continuity that dates back to 1929; it underwent a name-change in 1953 when it was called the Far Eastern Prehistory Association and in 1976, settled on its present name. The conference reflected this continuity as seen in the participation of senior archaeologists in the region: WILHELM SOLHEIM II, RICHARD SHUTLER, ROGER GREEN, HA VAN TAN and R.P. SOEJONO, to name a few. Since the mid-1980's, the IPPA congress has been held at a four-year interval.

The success of the conference was largely due to the excellent organization at two levels. At the regional level, PETER BELLWOOD worked effectively as Secretary General of the organization in harnessing the research output of IPPA members. BELLWOOD was also successful in getting financial support from donors such as the JAPAN FOUNDATION, WENNER-GREN, ASIAN CULTURAL COUNCIL, U.S.A., and UNESCO (Asia Pacific Region). At the host country level, ADI HAJI TAHA, Chairman of the Organizing Committee, managed to channel the full support of all the Malaysian government institutions involved in culture as well as private corporations. Indeed the success of IPPA conferences, as also shown in the Chiang Mai congress in Thailand four years



ago, is based on the close partnership between national institutes of culture (such as National Museums and Ministries of Culture) and the IPPA governing body.

Too, the value of interpersonal interaction among conference participants must never be underestimated. The IPPA is the preferred venue of archaeologists and enthusiasts for sharing their current work and meeting old friends and new colleagues. The latest developments in the realm of archaeological practice are also shared in IPPA conferences. Moreover, all leading archaeologists of every Southeast Asian country are members of IPPA and are ever present in the congresses. Outside Southeast Asia, the latest research in Eastern South Asia, East Asia and the Pacific are very much ventilated in the conference. This is best illustrated by the significant attendance of Chinese archaeologists from institutions in Beijing and the Yunan province. A large delegation of Taiwanese archaeologists also attended the conference as well as a substantial number of South Asian archaeologists. Important data on ongoing projects in these regions was wholeheartedly shared.

The conference was the best venue to hear the latest syntheses of data and take part in the debates and discussions that accompany these syntheses. There have been at least three running

debates in IPPA congresses since the 80's: on the Neolithics of mainland, island Southeast Asia and the Pacific. In mainland Southeast Asia, the debate centers on questions surrounding the beginnings of rice-cultivating, permanent settlements. In island Southeast Asia, the discussion focuses on the origin and spread of the Austronesian-speaking agriculturalists. The origin and



nature of the spread of the Lapita pottery makers in the Pacific Islands is the focal point of the debate in this part of the world. There is no consensus, only well argued positions based on equal amounts of archaeological and linguistic evidence.

No IPPA Congress is complete without organized archaeological site visits at the end of the conference. The hosting institutions under the leadership of ADITAH spared no expense in transporting more than a hundred participants from Melaka to Kelantan. From Gua Musang in Kelantan, the delegates were driven around in forty 4x4 vehicles deep in the forest and rubber plantations to see the rock shelter sites of Gua Chawas, Gua Cha and Gua Sibiling. A smaller group went to Sarawak afterwards to see more archaeological sites, especially the famous Niah cave site.

There was no clear decision made in the Congress as to where to hold the 17TH IPPA Congress in the year 2002. With the number of participants growing each time, together with the improving level of comfort and resources set by the Chiang Mai and Melaka Congresses, the next host country will have its hands full meeting the standards set by the two recent Congresses. But wherever the next congress is, in four years time, it will surely be an event no one in the archaeology world of this region will want to miss. ☼

Victor Paz, University of the Philippines, Diliman

— from page 24 —

The database is planned to be ready by the end of March 1998 and to be accessible to MOU partners and worldwide.

- c. Establishment of a Document Delivery Unit for Southeast Asian scholarly publications

A Document Delivery Unit for Southeast Asian scholarly publications will be set up in each MOU institution for processing requests for Southeast Asian materials and fulfilling such requests for text, and articles from journals or books.

- d. Workshop on bibliographic standards

The objective of the workshop, which may be held in any of the MOU countries, would be to formulate basic standards for cataloguing Southeast Asian materials.

3. Resource Sharing

- a. Document supply

MOU partners agree to supply upon request copies in any format of unique materials (e.g. theses, manuscripts, rare books) which may be required for study and research by the respective academic communities. Such copies will be supplied subject to existing institutional rules and regulations.

- b. Gift and exchange

MOU partners agree to offer as gift or exchange university calendars, faculty publications, library publications and other publications.

- c. Data Records

MOU partners agree to share data records of their unique collections in the form of exchanging bibliographic records/catalogue entries. ☼

[Volume one of the Proceedings has been published and volume two is expected to be ready in early 1998. In addition the UNIVERSITY OF MALAYA LIBRARY is setting up a UM/SEA Website (URL: <http://www.lumlib.um.edu.my/lumseal.htm>) as a forum for Southeast Asian scholarly information which should be ready by early 1998. Any contributions from MOU partners and interested scholars and librarians will be warmly welcomed.]

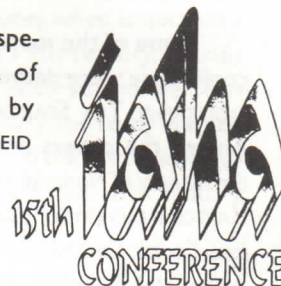
Chan Sai Noi, Head of Information Management Division,
University of Malaya Library

The 15TH Conference of the International Association of Historians of Asia (IAHA)

THE 15TH CONFERENCE of the INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HISTORIANS OF ASIA (IAHA) was held in Jakarta, Indonesia last August 27-September 1, 1998. It was organized by the Directorate General for Culture, Department of Education and Culture, Republic of Indonesia, in cooperation with the INDONESIA INSTITUTE OF SCIENCES (LIPI), the UNIVERSITY OF INDONESIA (Jakarta) and GADJAH MADA UNIVERSITY (Jogjakarta). Conference convener was IAHA President, Prof. TAUFIK ABDULLAH. The theme of the Conference was HISTORY AS FOUNDATION OF THE FUTURE: THE SIGNIFICANCE OF ASIA AS A FIELD OF HISTORICAL STUDY. There were five general topics covered in the conference, namely, HISTORIOGRAPHY: THE SEARCH FOR NATIONAL HISTORY, MILITARY HISTORY, LOCAL HISTORY, REGIONAL HISTORY, and DIPLOMATIC HISTORY.

There were special panels on "Education and Politics," convened by Prof. Dr. SOEDIJARTO; "The Asia-Pacific Century in Historical Perspective," "The Sea and Asian History," convened by Prof. Dr. A.B. LAPIAN; "Women in Asian History," convened by Prof. Dr. HARYATI SOEBADIO and Dr. THEE KIAN WIE; "Themes and Orientations in Cultural History," convened by Prof. EDI SEDYAWATI; "Religion and Pluralism," convened by Dr. AZYUMARDI AZRA; and "Science and Technology in Historical Perspective," convened by Prof. Dr. BAMBANG Hidayat.

There were also two special sessions: "Network of Asian Studies" convened by Prof. Dr. ANTHONY J.S. REID and "Nation Formation in Southeast Asia," convened by Prof. Dr. WANG GUNGWU.



The conference was small compared to past IAHA Conferences, with only 255 participants, out of which 145 were foreign scholars. This could be attributed to the unsettled conditions in Indonesia after President SUHARTO stepped down from office in favor of the current President, BJ HABIBIE. From all appearances, however, conditions in Jakarta appeared normal, although by the time I left Indonesia two weeks later, the students had become restive again. Students demonstrating in front of Parliament tied up traffic in the city.

The highlight of the opening of the conference was the address of President HABIBIE at Negara Palace, during which occasion the Minister of Education and Culture, Prof. Dr. JUWONO SUDARSONO, delivered the keynote address. There was also a visit to the archaeological urban site of Banten, about 100 km. west of Jakarta. The Sultanate of Banten was founded in 1524-1525 and was a political and economic center, reaching its golden



age around the 17TH century, controlling pepper production and the market in the region.

Some of the more interesting papers in the conference were delivered in the panel on HISTORIOGRAPHY: THE SEARCH FOR NATIONAL HISTORY. Among the papers presented were *In Search of the Identity of National History*, by Prof. Dr. SARTONO KARTODIRDJO (Indonesia); *The Euro-centric and Malaya-Centric Controversy Revisited*, by Prof. Dr. QASIM AHMAD (Malaysia); *Learning from Small Skill Agriculture: Reorientation in Indonesian Historiography*, by Dr. BAMBANG PURWANTO (Indonesia); *The Theme of the Economy and Early Modern Indonesian Historiography*, by Dr. JOHN N. MIKSIC (Singapore); and *Russian/Soviet Historiography of Indonesia: the Division into Periods*, by Prof. Dr. VLADILEV A. TSYGANOV (Russia).

The papers presented at the special session chaired by Prof. WANG GUNGWU on "Nation Formation in Southeast Asia", were in preparation for a book envisioned by the convenor. They included presentations by Dr. CHARNVIT KASETSIRI (Thailand), Dr. TAUFIK ABDULLAH (Indonesia) and Dr. REYNALDO C. ILETO (Philippines).

There was no question that the financial crisis presently confronting the region was responsible for the small attendance at the conference. Only five delegates came from the Philippines.

The 16TH CONFERENCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HISTORIANS OF ASIA is planned for August 2000 at the UNIVERSITY MALAYSIA SABAH in Kota Kinabalu to be convened by Prof. Dr. AHMAT ADAM, the incoming President of IAHA. ☼

*Dr. Bernardita R. Churchill, professorial lecturer,
Department of History, University of the Philippines*

— from page 7 —

- i. in-country language-learning opportunities.
 - ii. exchange of teachers and students.
 - iii. conferences on particular themes, particularly those advancing alternative approaches and methodologies.
 - iv. research collaboration on comparative projects.
 - v. access to fieldwork opportunities.
 - vi. graduate scholarships.
6. In order to keep this momentum and plan specific initiative, a working group would be formed by the organizations represented from China, Japan, Thailand, Australia and India. They would communicate electronically and otherwise, and communicate decisions to the wider group. Their first meeting would follow the ASIAN STUDIES ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA (ASAA) CONFERENCE in Sydney (28 Sept.-1 Oct. 1998), where Professors GIRI DESHINGKAR (India) and SUEHIRO AKIRA (Japan) would also participate in the ASAA President's Panel on CONSTRUCTING "ASIA" IN ASIA. They, together with Professors LIAO SHAOLIAN (China), WITHAYA SUCHARITHANARUGSE (Thailand) and ANTHONY REID (Australia), would meet on 2 October to make specific proposals.
 7. The group decided to support the INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HISTORIANS OF ASIA (IAHA) Conference in Jakarta (27 Aug.-1 Sept. 1998), by allocating some Ford funding to form a panel of younger scholars working on other Asian societies than their own, who would not otherwise have much opportunity to attend such international conferences. The theme of the panel might be NEW ASIAN PERSPECTIVES ON ASIAN SOCIETIES. ☼

— from page 13 —

of the Salween to the British. Siam was compensated with the British acknowledgment of her right to control the eastern Chiang Kaeng state. However, conflicts with France on the eastern border made this agreement short-lived. In the crisis of the year R.E.112, Siam lost the eastern Chiang Kaeng state to the French who were then in control of Indo-China. This put an end to conflicts between the Siamese government and the western powers and established the present northern border of Siam.

PISANU SUVANATAJA

ASEAN's Three Decades of Progress and Development

In its 30-year history, ASEAN has experienced extensive changes and numerous challenges ranging from war and conflict, to poverty and underdevelopment, to the demands of regional cooperation, conciliation, and building a prosperous future.

The study reviews the development of the organization in the past three decades, starting with the examination of ASEAN's pre-formative years. Early attempts to form regional organizations and the motives behind them are assessed as well as various areas of cooperation leading to the fifth ASEAN Summit in 1995. The study applies the integration theory as its conceptual framework.

The study concludes that although ASEAN's consolidation and progress are mainly influenced by security concerns, the aspiration of member states to use ASEAN for their economic interests has never been ignored. However, ASEAN's economic cooperation in the first decade was comparatively sluggish since most of the resources were dedicated to the establishment of common understanding and the removal of mutual distrust and later, the strengthening of regional security. Using KARL W. DEUTSCH's term, ASEAN can thus be viewed as a "security community" in which security is a primary motivation for integration. As the community spirit evolved, cooperation further developed, supporting MITRANY's concept of the spill-over effect. Rather than economic cooperation serving as the stimulating factor for other areas of cooperation, however, in the case of ASEAN the spill-over effect was apparently in reverse direction.

SIRIPORN SMAKSMOSORN

Brunei: The British Colonization

The purpose of this study is to give an account of the history of Brunei when it became a British protectorate in the 19TH century. Besides a general survey of Brunei history from the 16TH to the end of the 19TH century, the study emphasizes various factors that led to the British involvement in this country from the mid-18TH century to the end of the 19TH.

CHERDKIAT ATTAKOR

The Communist Movement in Vietnam, 1925-1945

The study focuses on the formation and development of the communist movement in Vietnam from 1925 to 1945 when the country regained its independence. It is divided into four chapters as follows.

The first chapter explains how and to what extent tradition had an impact on the struggle against western powers in the 19TH and 20TH centuries. The second demonstrates the path and formation of the communist movement in Vietnam, also examining why the Vietnamese were receptive to communist ideology. The third chapter is concerned with the development of the communist movement from 1930-1935, which encompasses the Soviet-Nghe Tinh rebellion and the ideological conflict between Stalinists and Trotskyists. The final chapter deals with the period of the Japanese occupation in Vietnam until independence in 1945.

The study concludes that the struggle against France and Japan during the first half of the 20TH century was part of Vietnam's long tradition of resistance. While other nationalist groups failed to gain power, the communists managed to succeed, apparently due to their ability to attract massive support from the people. ☸



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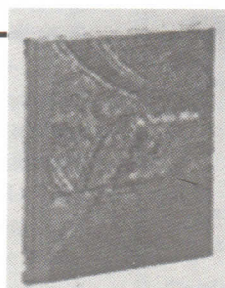
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THE EARLIEST MAN, traces the coming of prehistoric man to the archipelago. By Fr. Gabriel Casal, Eusebio Dizon, Ph. D., Cecilio Salcedo, Wilfredo Ronquillo

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THE SPANISH CONQUEST, follows 250 years of Spanish rule over the islands. By Jose Arcilla, S.J.



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LIFE IN THE COLONY, examines the economy and culture of the Philippines under Spain in the pivotal 19th century. By Ramon Villegas, Ma. Serena Diokno, Ph. D.



Volume 5

REFORM THE REVOLUTION, chronicles tumultuous birth of the Filipino nation. By John Schumacher, S. J., Milagros Guerrero, Ph. D.



Volume 6

UNDER THE STARS AND STRIPES, deals with the coming of a new colonial power -- the United States of America. By Milagros Guerrero, Ph. D.



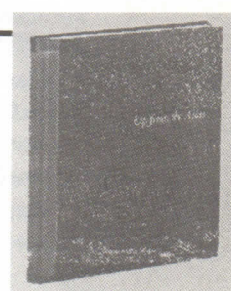
Volume 7

THE JAPANESE OCCUPATION, is a sensitive and often painful but stirring account of a nation at war against imperial Japan. By Ricardo Jose, Ph. D.



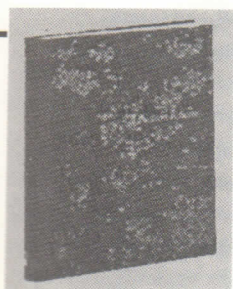
Volume 8

UP FROM THE ASHES, charts the Philippines' rise from the ruins of war and independence in 1946 to the advent of the Marcos years. By Ma. Serena Diokno, Ph. D.



Volume 9

A NATION REBORN, recaptures the drama, the agony, and the exhilaration of a people's struggle to regain their freedom after two decades of decline into dictatorship. By Prof. Alexander Magno.



Volume 10

A TIMELINE OF PHILIPPINE HISTORY, provides the reader and researcher with a convenient one-volume overview of the major events, personalities and movements that have shaped Philippine history.



ANNOUNCEMENTS

Southeast Asian Studies Bulletin 2/98 October

RECIPIENTS OF 1998 SEASREP GRANTS

Visiting Professors

- **Dr. Kao Kim Hourn** of the Cambodian Institute for Cooperation and Peace will lecture on ASEAN studies at the Department of Southeast Asian Studies, University of Malaya, and on international relations at the Department of Political Science, National University of Malaysia.
- **Dr. Withaya Sucharithanarugse** of the Institute of Asian Studies, Chulalongkorn University, will lecture on political dynamics in Southeast Asia at the Asian Center, University of the Philippines.
- **Dr. Salim Said** from Indonesia will lecture on political parties, elections, and democracy in Indonesia at the Department of History, Thammasat University.
- **Dr. Chairil Effendy** of the Universitas Tanjung Pura will lecture on oral tradition in the Malay world at the Department of Malay Letters, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia.

Language Training

- **Maria Luisa R. de Leon-Bolinao**, Ph.D. student at the Department of History, University of the Philippines, will study Bahasa Malaysia at the University of Malaysia for one year.
- **Siti Rohmah-Soekarba**, lecturer at the Arabic Study Program, Faculty of Letters, University of Indonesia, will continue Vietnamese language study at the Vietnam National University of Hanoi for four months.
- **Htar Htar Pah**, research assistant, Universities Historical Research Centre, Yangon University, will

study Thai at Chulalongkorn University for one year.

- **Nazli Aziz**, M.A. student, Department of Southeast Asian Studies, University of Malaya, will study Spanish at the University of the Philippines for four months.
- **Udomporn Teeraviriyakul**, M.A. student, Asian History Program, Thammasat University, will study Bahasa Indonesia at the Gadjah Mada University for six months.
- **Enrique Voltaire G. Pingol**, instructor at the Department of Arts and Communication, University of the Philippines Manila, will further study Bahasa Indonesia at the Gadjah Mada University for one year.
- **Gloria B. de Guzman**, M.A. student, Asian Center, University of the Philippines, will study Vietnamese at the University of Hanoi for one year.
- **Kannikar Sartraproong**, lecturer at the Institute of Language and Culture for Rural Development, Mahidol University, will study Bahasa Indonesia at the Gadjah Mada University for one year.
- **Indriaswati Dyah Saptaningrum**, researcher and editor at the Realino Studies Center, Indonesia, will study Thai at Thammasat University for one year.
- **Isnani A. Jamahali**, M.A. student, Institute of Islamic Studies, University of the Philippines, will study Bahasa Malaysia at the University of Malaya for one year.
- **Letmiros**, lecturer at the Fakultas Sastra/Arab, University of Indonesia, will continue his study of Thai at Thammasat University.

- **Suryadi**, lecturer at the Faculty of Letters, University of Indonesia, will continue his study of Tagalog at the University of the Philippines.

M.A./Ph.D. Incentive Grants

- **Linda Sunarti**, M.A. student at the Department of Southeast Asian Studies, University of Malaya: Development and expansion of Swettenham Port, 1900-1941, for master's thesis.
- **Abdul Haris**, Ph.D. student at the Gadjah Mada University: International workers' migration from eastern Indonesia to Malaysia and Singapore.
- **Danny Wong Tze-Ken**, Ph.D. student at the University of Malaya: Administration of tributary states in Vietnam by the Nguyen lords, 1558-1819.
- **Belen D. Calingacion**, Ph.D. student at the University of the Philippines: Theatrical (performance) arts as creative-communicative-therapeutic strategy for identity and empowerment of street children in the Philippines, Thailand and Indonesia.
- **Chin Yee Whah**, Ph.D. student at the National University of Malaysia: Interaction of culture and entrepreneurship among small and medium Chinese entrepreneurs in Malaysia and Singapore.
- **Pornpen Khongkachonkiet**, M.A. student of Thammasat University: Chinese community in northern Vietnam and their cultural assimilation.
- **Verna Dinah Q. Viajar**, M.A. student of the University of the Philippines: Thai-Burma border conflict — issues and impact on refugee problem.

- **Suribidari Samad**, M.A. student at the Department of Southeast Asian Studies, University of Malaya: Impact of global economy on growth of Southeast Asian ports — case study on port of Sandakan, 1881-1963, for master's thesis.

Regional Collaboration Grants

- **Victor J. Paz**, Assistant Professor, University of the Philippines: Archaeobotany and Austronesian hypothesis in Southeast Asian archaeology.
- **Dr. Mohd. Anis Md. Nor**, Associate Professor of University of Malaya: Malay dance traditions and related Kulintang music in north Borneo and the Philippines.
- **Dr. Sjafri Sairin**, Director of Centre for Cultural Studies and Social Change, Gadjah Mada University: Cultural boundary and identity of Indonesian migrants in Malaysia.
- **Dr. Irwan Abdullah**, Deputy Director of Population Studies Center, Gadjah Mada University: Privatization of religion — transformation of religiosity and religious commodities in Southeast Asia.
- **Yonariza**, research associate of Center for Irrigation Studies, Universitas Andalas: Comparison of land tenure system in Indonesia, Thailand and the Philippines.
- **Abdul Rahman Embong**, Associate Professor of Department of Anthropology and Sociology, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia: Impact of economic crisis on middle and lower classes in Southeast Asia.
- **Dr. Withaya Sucharithanarugse**, Director of Institute of Asian Studies, Chulalongkorn University:

17TH century Southeast Asia in the context of autonomous history.

- **Dr. Suwilai Premrirat**, Chair of Indochinese Studies Committee, Institute of Language and Culture for Rural Development, Mahidol University: Thesaurus of Khmu dialects in Southeast Asia.
- **Dr. Thanet Aphornsuvan**, Assistant Professor, Faculty of Liberal Arts, Thammasat University: Comparison of modern political discourse in Siam and the Philippines.
- **Flaudette May V. Datuin**, Assistant Professor of the Department of Art Studies, University of the Philippines: Conference on women artists in selected Southeast Asian countries.
- **Dr. Pattiya Jimreivat**, lecturer, Faculty of Graduate Studies, Mahidol University: International seminar on deltas in transition, comparing the study of three deltas in mainland Southeast Asia.
- **Miriam C. Ferrer**, Assistant Professor of Political Science, University of the Philippines: Publication of research on conflict and conflict resolution in majority-minority group relations in Southeast Asia.

CONFERENCES

2ND International Symposium on Nusantara Manuscripts, 23-27 November 1998, Jakarta, Indonesia. Theme: Manuscripts as a Source of Cultural Knowledge.

For inquiries, contact:

Mr. I Made Suparta
Secretariat
Simposium Internasional
Pernaskahan Nusantara (SIPN) II
Masyarakat Pernaskahan Nusantara
(MANASSA)

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Indonesia
Tel. +6221-788-80208, 727-0009
Fax +6221-727-0038, 788-80208
E-mail: suparta@makara.cso.ui.ac.id



Conference on Post-Colonial Society and Culture in Southeast Asia, 16-18 December 1998, Yangon University Campus, Myanmar. Deadline for reserving accommodation on 11 November; \$35-45 (single) and \$45-65 (double). Registration fee is \$150, payable after arrival.

For inquiries, contact:

Universities Historical Research
Centre
Amara Hall, Yangon University
Campus
Yangon 11041, Myanmar
Tel. +95-1-532622
Fax +95-1-530121

4TH ASEAN Inter-University Seminar on Social Development, June 1999, Pattani, Thailand. Theme: Southeast Asia into the 21ST Century: Critical Transitions, Continuity and Change.

For inquiries, contact:

The Seminar Secretariat
E-mail: sochokc@nus.edu.sg or
wasson@rsbs.anu.edu

New address and contact numbers for the SEASREP Manila Secretariat and SEAS Bulletin editorial office:

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Fax: +63-2-437-3859/920-5428
E-mail: seasrep@cssp.upd.edu.ph

ANNOUNCEMENTS



International Conference on the Postponement of Women's Health: The Nation's Gain with a special focus on older women in Asia, 5-7 July 1999, Singapore.

For inquiries, contact:

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257 Selegie Road
03-275 Selegie Complex
Singapore 188350
Tel. +65-336-8855
Fax +65-336-3613
E-mail: dmc@kenair.com.sg

New Zealand Asia Conference on Asian Nationalisms in an Age of Globalization, 24-27 November 1999. University of Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand.

For inquiries, contact:

Dr. Roy Starrs
Chair, Board of Asian Studies
School of Languages
University of Otago
P.O. Box 56, Dunedin
New Zealand
E-mail:
St011084@arwen.otago.ac.nz
Website: <http://www.otago.ac.nz/Japanese/NZASIA.html>

2nd International Malaysian Studies Conference, 2-4 August 1999, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. The theme revolves around the end of the decade, century and millenium, although papers are not limited to these time frames.

For details, contact:

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Fax: +60-3-7567252
E-mail: massa22@mailcity.com or
hlfoo@umcsd.um.edu.my

CALL FOR PAPERS

Dr. Frank-Jurgen Richter Robert Bosch, China World Trade Center, is accepting contributions to a book on the Asian economic crises (*Management Strategies on the Edge*). Potential topics are: trends in Asia's overall economic environment; country focus: Japan, Korea, China, India, Southeast Asia; management strategies and organizational adjustment of Asian firms; cross-border management and cooperation of Asian firms; and development of Asian "post-crises" management practices.

For details, contact:

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Fax: +86-10-6438-9827
E-mail: bosch@public.bta.net.cn

Manoa, a literary journal published by the University of Hawaii Press, is inviting writers for its year 2000 summer issue. The issue will be devoted to literature from Indonesia whose theme will be *Silent Voices, Muted Expressions*. Any topic on real life issues is accepted such as unjust imprisonment, freedom of speech, ethnic and religious marginalization, land rights, erotica, homosexuality, labor relations, the role of the military, women's issues, crime, etc. Writers will receive cash honoraria depending on the length of article.

Send write-up in diskette and/or

hard copy with a short biographical piece on author/s to:
John H. McGlynn
The Lontar Foundation
Jl. Danau Maninjau No. 90

Jakarta 10210, Indonesia
E-mail: lontar@ibm.net



The Third World Studies Center is calling for contributions to its special (double) issue of *Kasarinlan* on *Perspectives on Philippine History*. Possible topics are: (1) assessment of official and private sector celebrations of the centennial: in order to portray/analyze how Filipinos today view the events of 1898; (2) new issues in the study of Philippine history or debates over historical approaches or paradigms; (3) relevance of nationalist historiography in the Philippines in the face of globalizing processes and postmodernist thinking.

For details, contact:

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E-mail: twsc@cssp.upd.edu.ph

NEW PUBLICATIONS AND AUDIO-VISUALS



The Textbook Foundation, established by Puey Ungpakorn and Saneh Chamarik, recently published *Chak 14 thung 6 Tula* (From 14th to 6th of October), a collection of articles by Puey Ungpakorn,

Saneh Chamarik, Benedict Anderson, Charnvit Kasetsiri, on the October 1973 student uprising in Thailand. The book also contains a chronology of events from 1973-1976 by Kriangsak Chetpattananavich. The foreword is by Nidhi Aeosrivongse. The book is on sale at Thammasat Bookstore, 226-1880-1 and Chulalongkorn Bookstore, Siam Sq. 251-6141, 218-9888, 250 baht.

For inquiries, contact:
The Textbook Foundation
Tel: +66-2-424-5768, 433-8713



The University of the Philippines Archaeological Studies Program published its first issue (September 1998) of *Hukay*, a bulletin dedicated to the advancement of archaeological studies in the Philippines. The issue contains articles on Philippine archaeology in retrospect; site reports on the Porta Vaga excavations; and a developing archaeological site in Cavite Puerto.

For a copy of the bulletin, contact:
Archaeological Studies Program
Palma Hall Basement
University of the Philippines
1101 Diliman, Quezon City
Philippines
Tel/fax: +63-2-920-5301 ext. 6440
E-mail: arkeo@cssp.upd.edu.ph

Video Tape on *The October 14, 1973 Thai Student Uprising*. 55 minutes long, the video covers the 1973 democratic revolution which toppled a military regime in Thailand. Footages include rallies at Thammasat University, the massive march on Rajadamnoen Avenue, shooting scenes, the King's appearance on television, and the collapse of the junta. The video is narrated in Thai with English subtitles. The release of the video is part of the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the October 14 Revolution.

tion, 1973-1998. Cost of video is 500 baht plus the cost of mailing (surface and package): 400 baht for the U.S., 350 for Europe, and 270 for Asia.

Send order to:

Thammasat University Archives
Charnvit Kasetsiri
Thammasat University
Bangkok 10200, Thailand
Tel/fax: +66-2-222-0149
E-mail: archives@alpha.tu.ac.th

SEAS WEBSITES

The homepage of the Southeast Asia Collection, Hamilton Library, University of Hawaii, is now available for access. The homepage has links to the Asia Collection and University of Hawaii Library homepages. The direct URL address is <http://nic2.hawaii.edu/~asiaref/seasia/seasia.htm>.

For criticisms, suggestions, and/or ideas, contact:

Lan Char
Southeast Asia Librarian
Center for Southeast Asian Studies
1890 East-West Road, Moore 416
University of Hawaii
Honolulu, HI 96822
U.S.A.
E-mail: lanchar@hawaii.edu

The SEASREP homepage of the Tokyo Joint Secretariat is now open at: <http://www.toyotafound.or.jp/>. Click "Guidelines for Grant Seekers", "Types of Activity Supported by the Foundation," and then "Programs Related to Southeast Asia."

GRANTS

1999 SEASREP Grants

Language Training

For the study of a Southeast Asian national or local language other than one's own, or a source language (a former colonial language except English), through a formal course or with a private tutor accredited by an MOU



university or known institution. Knowledge of the Southeast Asian or source language must be necessary for documentary of field research.

Visiting Professor

To enable departments or institutes to sponsor one week of intensive lectures by a visiting Southeast Asian expert from the region.

M.A./Ph.D. Incentive

For graduate students doing documentary or field research on a Southeast Asian country other than their own.

Regional Collaboration

For researches that view Southeast Asia as a region, or use a comparative approach across countries or cultures, or study a country other than one's own; also for seminars and workshops of a collaborative endeavor.

Deadline for all applications: 28 February 1999

For grant guidelines and application forms, contact:

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SEASREP

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ATLANTIC OCEAN

ARCTIC

ASIA

British Miles
0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000
Geographical Miles
0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000

INDIAN OCEAN
EQUATOR

Longitude East 80 90