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The Taiwan Aborigines Source Publication Project is funded by the Shun-Ye Foundation. This foundation among other things by unearthing information from Dutch archives wants to preserve, promote and propagate the local cultures of taiwans aboriginal population.



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Central Asia

Those working in the field of Tibetan Studies typically encompass a wide variety of subjects. The freedom to range across topics remains an attractive aspect of **Tibetology**. Large areas of the field remain unexplored, or the preserve of a single scholar. Alex McKay comments on some problems related to this situation.

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South Asia



In the aftermath of World War II the **Bay-of-Bengal** area found itself divided into South and Southeast Asia. As regards the early modern period, though, this divide is meaningless. According to Patricia Rueb, it is high time to restore conceptually the basic unity of this zone by interregional research.



The Museum of Indian Art in Berlin is an important centre for the preservation of and scientific research into Indian, Southern and Central Asian art in Germany.

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Insular Southwest Asia

The Seychelles are frequently neglected by various study groups that operate at the institutional level. With this country profile Raymond de-Silva hopes to stimulate scientific research on the archipelago.

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Southeast Asia

A **Malaysian Resource Centre** has been established in the KITLV Library in Leiden. An interview with KITLV librarian Dr Roger Tol.



The work of the **Cambodia Project** of the University of Hawai'i aims to help rebuild the archaeological programme in Cambodia by providing academic and technical training.

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East Asia



China's reform and internationalisation has provided much of the opportunity for re-specialisation into higher-value activities in Hong Kong and Taiwan that has made them partners in **building a Greater China**. This report is based on **Asia Pacific Profiles 1995**, written by the Asia Pacific Economics Group at the Australian National University.

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IIAS News

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ESF News

Contributions on the development of Asian Studies in Europe by Wolfgang Klenner and Jean-Pierre Drège, both members of the board of the ESF Asia Committee.

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AAS News

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Asian Culture

After a complete three year renovation programme, the new **South Wing of the Rijksmuseum Amsterdam** opened to the public on April 29 1996. Totally transformed, the building is now ready to provide a home for its central attractions, among which the Asiatic Art collection.

The **Asia Pacific Triennial** is a series of exhibitions, conferences and publications initiated by the Queensland Art Gallery in Brisbane. The second triennial, featuring over eighty artists from fifteen countries will begin in September.

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Editorial

By Paul van der Velde
Editor-in-chief

Taking a backward glance at the developments in the field of Asian Studies over the past years we can clearly distinguish two main trends. The first of these show increasing cooperation between Asianists in Europe which has borne fruit in a higher mobility of researchers and a greater transparency for Asian Studies. In view of rapidly increasing globalization the awareness of the need for more cooperation within Europe can but have a positive effect on the greater internationalization of Asian Studies with partners in Asia, North America, and Australia. Running parallel to this trend has been the dawning realization of European politicians that an Asia strategy should be developed most cogently in view of the economic challenge the Asian countries pose. This awareness led to the first meeting of heads of state of European and Asian countries in Bangkok in March of this year. The 'agenda' of the meeting had been partly set during a preparatory meeting in Venice last January, at which qualified resource persons from Asia and Europe met to discuss the improvement of the relationship between both continents. In a pioneering spirit the meeting stressed the similarities in Asian and European cultures, instead of evoking the differences habitually adhered to in traditional Orientalism. This frame of mind is clearly brought out in the article by Wim Stokhof, 'Europe-Asia relationships on the threshold of the 21st century: "Only by weaving Europe's economic and political relationship with Asia into a broader fabric of cultural and civil relationships will the indispensable, essential mutual trust be generated" (see page 3-4).

Encapsulated in this quote is the second trend which is now going from strength to strength. The themes discussed during the meeting in Venice were already pointing in this direction, namely that an Asia strategy can never be successful without a cultural dimension. Therefore close synergy between politicians, the business community, and researchers in the field of Asian Studies will be indispensable to formulating an effective Asia strategy. In his article, 'Towards a European perspective? Economics of East and Southeast Asia', Wolfgang Klenner summarizes the idea as follows: "The varied 'national ingredients' of researchers in different European countries might help to raise the level of sensitivity to these cultural and historical elements even more and to integrate them into economic analysis concerning the Asian region" (see page 48-49). One of the results of this integration could be the setting up of European centres in Asian countries at which business, academic, and cultural representatives promote European interests.

International Cooperation

Representatives of the Association for Asian Studies (AAS) and the IIAS met during the Annual Meeting of the AAS in Honolulu in April and the outcome of this meeting was the signing of a Letter of Intent. The AAS and the IIAS agreed upon the compilation of scholarly resources on Asian Studies such as a Guide to Dissertations in the field of Asian Studies and a World Directory of Asian Studies Associations and Institutions. These projects will be implemented in the near future. The most important outcome of the negotiations was the commitment organizing an international convention of Asian Studies scholars from Europe,

Rectification:

In the article about the CJK Open Access Catalogue (IIASN7) we gave the address incorrectly as being:
<http://didge.grenet.ft:8001/>

The correct address should be:
<http://dodge.grenet.fr:8001>

We regret the mistake. The editors



The IIAS booths at the Annual Meeting of the AAS in Honolulu, 10-14 April 1996. From left to right: The Director of the IIAS, Wim Stokhof; the IIAS Fellow Shoma Munshi; Gerry Moran, Director of MMF Publications; Sabine Kuypers, Deputy Director of the IIAS; and Paul van der Velde, Editor IIAS.

North America, Asia, and Australia in the Netherlands in 1998 in collaboration with European regional associations for Asian Studies. More concrete information on this event will be given in the next issue of this newsletter. The initiative taken by the IIAS to introduce Dutch Publishers on Asia proved to be a success. During the 1997 AAS Annual Meeting in Chicago Belgian publishers will be included as well so that there will be a presentation of 'Low Countries Publishers on Asia'.

Representatives of the IIAS have paid a visit to Taiwan which resulted in a Memorandum of Understanding between The Bureau of International & Educational Relations of the Republic of China and the IIAS concerning the foundation of a European Chair of Chinese Studies in the field of the Humanities and Social Sciences at the IIAS. The chairholder will be appointed later this year. IIAS representatives also paid a visit to Cambodia where they found out that, notwithstanding the aftermath of the 'killing fields', a new generation of intellectuals is trying to build a new academic infrastructure.

National Cooperation

In the previous editorial it was pointed out that in order to be able to internationalize effectively and to play a role at a European level Asian Studies needs to be firmly anchored at a national level. National cooperation has received additional boosts from the signing of Memoranda of Understanding between the Royal Institute of Linguistics and Anthropology (KITLV) and the IIAS and the between the International Institute of Social History (IISG) and the IIAS. The KITLV has a long-standing research tradition in Asian Studies based on its rich library, archives, and collections whereas the IISG focuses its attention more and more on Asia.

The growing institutional cooperation is backed up by the activities of a steering group which is busy laying a sound foundation for a Netherlands (Low Countries?) Association for Asian and Pacific Studies. In the same vein the IIAS took the initiative to create a platform consisting of representatives of institutions holding Asian collections to work towards a host for Asian Studies which would make all these collections electronically accessible.

Source Publications on Asia

This issue contains several contributions on source publications pertaining to Asia. After decolonization source publications fell into bad odour in Europe. From the mid-eighties onwards a reversal has gradually become discernable under the influence of Asian scholars who see the European material as an indispensable source for their own modern history. Therefore present-day source publications have become collaborative projects between Asian and European scholars. In

view of their nature, source publishing tends to be long-term and it should not be forgotten that the source publication projects create a considerable academic spin-off. Once made accessible the sources are treasure troves for researchers from all fields. So far these publications are not available electronically. In view of the many possibilities for electronic publishing, the manner of source publishing is bound to change considerably. Realistically to optimize the use of source materials pertaining to Asia in Europe, a European source publication policy should be developed. Needless to say is that this has to be done in close cooperation with researchers from Asia.

As far as contemporary sources and information on Asia are concerned we would like to draw the attention of our readership to the IIAS Internet Guide to Asian Studies. The Guide is a very useful tool both for accomplished surfers and those just setting out on the electronic path. It is our intention to publish a monitored second edition in 1997, if possible in cooperation with moderators of other major sites in the field of Asian Studies on other continents.

Editorial Staff

Our editor East Asia China, Stephan R. Landsberger, who has become Associate Professor in the field of social developments in contemporary China at the Sinological Institute of the Leiden University, will be replaced by Kitty Yang, IIAS staff member. We like to thank Stephan for his contribution to the growth of the Newsletter. As of the present issue the IIAS Newsletter is enlarging its reservoir of collaborators. Over the past two years more than 500 people have contributed to our Newsletter, thereby giving us a clear idea of the wide scope and rich texture of Asian Studies. However, occasionally important information still escapes us and therefore, apart from the regional editors, we will start working with correspondents in countries or affiliated institutes or associations in order to provide the readership with information as up-to-date as possible.

Carol M. Hansen, who will retire, will be replaced by Ann Beard, editor of the AAS Newsletter, as our AAS correspondent. Sabine Kuypers, officer of the ESF Asia Committee will keep us informed about developments in the ESF and the Asia Committee. Likewise Leo Schmit, programme manager EU-ASEAN will do the same for Brussels, while Leonid Kulikov will cover the CIS. Mario Rutten and Willem Vogelsang are our correspondents of the CAAS and Research School CNWS respectively. Yvonne Sanders and Annelies de Deugd of the IIAS will keep us in touch with new information on Asia and Asian Studies on the Internet. As of the next issue Sue Prentice, Librarian of the Australian National University, will be our correspondent Australia and New Zealand. We hope that the number of correspondents will grow considerably in the near future.



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Europe-Asia relationships on the threshold of the 21st century

By Wim Stokhof

This lecture was delivered by Professor Wim Stokhof, director of the IIAS, on 20 March 1996 at the Forum Engelberg: Europe-Asia, Science & Technology for their Future in Zurich, Switzerland.



Among the approximately 100 specialists from Asia and Europe who participated at the Europe-Asia Forum on Culture, Values, and Technology in Venice, January 18-19 1996, a questionnaire was distributed in order to solicit their views on the future of the relationship between both the regions. It is very interesting, to my mind, to give you the reactions to the three main questions:

The first question concerned the most important obstacles to the relationship between Europe and Asia:

- 46% of the participants mentioned Europe's weak media image as the most decisive obstruction; 43% mentioned the lack of cultural exchange between the two regions; and
- 11% mentioned economic competition.

Referring to the question of which aspects of the relationship have to be improved:

- 40% believed in the strengthening of economic ties; 37% mentioned greater understanding of values and religion; and 23% mentioned knowledge of each other's history and politics.

The third important question concerned a choice of the main instruments by which to strengthen the relationship:

- 36% referred to economic relationships, exchange of managers; 34% mentioned relationships between universities and research institutes; and 30% mentioned the establishment of specialized study and research centres in both regions, complementing existing structures.

It is a very significant to see the high percentage of answers indicating that steps should be undertaken in the framework of cultural exchange, mutual understanding of values, enhancement of academic expertise links, and the establishment of focused research and information centres. The more so, since the objectives of the forum in Venice were phrased from another point of view, to wit, from a predominantly mercantile perspective (which is far from surprising since the initiative for this forum was taken by the European Commission's DG I/B External Economic Relations, Asia Directorate).

Let me quote from the background document and objectives of the forum: 'A strengthening of Europe-Asia relationships is today an urgent priority; it can be initiated by the public system but it needs to be implemented by a dynamic and committed European and Asian civil society'. The objectives specified in the document 'Towards a New Asia Strategy' which was approved by the European Council at Essen in December 1994 and by the European Parliament in the summer of 1995, are to raise the EU's profile in Asia and enhance mutual understanding and, more importantly, to strengthen the EU's economic presence in the region.

The EU's communication on its New Asia Strategy and likewise its recent communication on the Asia-Europe meeting in Bangkok, the so called 'ASEM', are stated again almost completely in terms of business interests; all other activities seem to be marginal and hardly considered useful for a greater strengthening of Europe's economic presence in Asia. In the ten lines only devoted to non-mercantile issues in the EU Communication on ASEM, the idea of building bridges between civil societies is described as: 'a major challenge in our drive to overcome existing gaps in communication, understanding and cultural dialogue. A strengthened mutual awareness of European and Asian cultural perspectives will be a key supporting element in strengthening our two-way political and economic linkages'.

A utilitarian point of view concerning the supportive function of culture is not really so strange when we bear in mind the founding history of the European Union which, as all of you know, started as a community of coal and steel producers with a very limited set of practical objectives and no declared interest in culture whatsoever. Indeed, in the course of the history of European unification commercial and political interests have always taken precedence over cultural relationships. This has also been the case in Europe's long history of relationships with Asia, when 'cultural ambassadors' (along with missionaries) followed in the wake of merchants and traders exploring and exploiting Asia's vast riches, or when cultural and religious scholars lent their services to colonial bureaucracies. Slowly, at long last, it seems that the role of culture is becoming recognized, albeit in a very modest way. The recent 'Chairman's Statement' on the Asia-Euro-

pe meeting in Bangkok pays some specific attention to the cultural line (1 of the 20 paragraphs). Some proposals for concrete steps are listed in the follow-up measures.

Culture's added value

Needless to say, the underlying motivations behind the EU's recently enhanced interest in Asia stem from an unambiguous combination of anxiety and greed. Anxiety born of the fact that in the next century Asia will account for more than half of the world population and will be the world's most powerful region in an economic, and possibly also in a political, respect. Greed because of the new business opportunities offered by the rise of Asia, and the fear of missing out on them. In fact Europe is assailed by a double anxiety. So what does the cultural dimension contribute to alleviating this predicament?

Before I answer this, first allow me to dilate upon some aspects of the existing relations between Europe and Asia.

With regard to the strengthening of mutual understanding between Europe and Asia, one obstacle standing in the way of enhanced understanding is the tendency to deal with Asia as a cultural entity. This has often prevented Europe from understanding the special characteristics of the three major sub-regions (South, East, and Southeast Asia) not to speak of those of individual countries and areas.

Nowadays the tremendous developments in Asian countries demand from Europe a thorough knowledge of the differences and the idiosyncrasies of each country, state, or area. At first glance, this seems to be a trivial remark, but the many failures in development co-operation for instance, or in commercial relations between Europe and the Asian region, speak for themselves.

Simultaneously, Europe should be more aware of the fact that Asian countries in all their diversities have become global partners and thus are not an exotic and isolated part of the world. In fact you could say that Asia developed faster than Europe's perception of the region could cope with. European perceptions of Asia are still associated with exotic notions finding their reference in nineteenth-century concepts and traditional stereotypes stemming from classical 'Orientalism' and 'Indology'.

In the eyes of many Asians, Europe has become self-centred and inward-looking. Time and again they

are confronted by the lack of knowledge and disinterest of Europeans in contemporary Asian affairs and a reluctance on the part of Europe to appreciate the achievements made in their area.

The Asia Europe meeting in Bangkok could be considered an endeavour to prevent Asia from looking at Europe as yet another nicely preserved, at times somewhat bloody (just think of the Balkans or Northern Ireland), Disneyland.

It is quite striking, in view of the above, that it was not the European but the Asian countries which, at the suggestion of Singapore, initiated the Bangkok Conference. Until the very start of the Conference some European leaders were even hesitant about taking part since no clear agenda had been set up.

It is obvious that trade, investment, and intensified political contacts will induce a deeper relationship between nations and individuals. I very much underline the intentions of Brussels to strengthen the 'mutual awareness of European and Asian cultural perspectives' as 'a key supporting element in strengthening our two-way political and economic linkages'.

However, when this means, as nowadays so often seems the case, that this strengthening of mutual awareness is restricted to efforts to explain what is strange and deviant in the Other, the strengthening of our two-way political and economic linkages will be faced with virtually insuperable barriers.

Now far removed from the earlier-mentioned exotic notions of Asia in which Europeans are amazed by and study the strangeness in the Other, we now have to concentrate more on the similarities between our cultures and on our common, often global, goals. In this context we should, for instance, try to find tools to study and understand the mechanisms at work in encounter situations between the two regions.

Having said that, the question remains what contribution the understanding of cultural similarities and insights in encounter situations mechanisms, in short, the effectualization of the 'cultural rapprochement', can make to the stated objective of strengthening the European Union's economic (and political) presence in the region.

The way I see it, cultural rapprochement by definition implies the involvement of the civil societies of both regions and, hence, provides for the fabric into which the economic and political interest in

both regions are interwoven. Indeed, if there is one thing about which there was complete agreement at the Europe-Asia Forum in Venice, it is that mutual relationships cannot remain confined to economic and security agreements, but will have to be expanded to different segments of the civil society along the broadest possible range of links. These include academic, science and technology institutes, media agencies, business, social and cultural foundations, and public institutions.

Only by weaving Europe's economic and political relationships with Asia into a broader fabric of cultural and civil relationships will the indispensable essential mutual trust be generated.

Short term fluctuations caused by the ups and downs of potentially sensitive issues which at present determine the agenda can thus be avoided.

It goes without saying that aspects of this cultural rapprochement (i.e. stressing similarities, while acknowledging diversity), should be introduced at the lowest possible level in the educational systems.

Focus and relevance of Europe-Asia relationships in the global context

If we accept the idea that cultural rapprochement is a key supporting element for the strengthening of economic and political contacts, we should now reflect on the instruments through which such cultural rapprochement could be realized.

Taking into account the dynamics and diversity in Asia, if each of the European countries were to engage in its own individual relationships with Asian countries and if each academic institute or business company were to initiate its own individual contacts with counterparts in all Asian countries, it is obvious financially this would be an impossible exercise.

This holds good, *mutatis mutandis*, also for the Asian countries engaging in close relationships with European countries.

Enhancing a new and far-reaching partnership automatically poses a constraint on its realization, since transaction costs (costs for engaging and maintaining relationships) for each individual country will be driven to staggering heights. This is just as true of business transactions and formal political relationships, as it is of cultural partnerships.

If we want to increase business, political, and educational contacts, and if we want to support this process with the idea of cultural rapprochement and at the same time keep costs down, it seems inevitable to do this in an integrated, coherent way. This means that the European countries should work together in a joint, long-term policy. One of the main constituents of this policy should be the setting up in all Asian countries of one or more fully fledged European centres where, business, academic, and cultural representatives actively promote European interests. These

should be manned by European Asia specialists/researchers in all kinds of fields. They should act as intermediaries and facilitators for business, arts, and academic contacts. Needless to say, this should be done on a basis of equality. The Asian countries should be invited to establish similar centres in Europe (e.g. ASEAN centres). These centres could also provide the venue for joint research programmes (in cooperation with other European and Asian institutions and individuals) on cultural similarity and diversity viewed from a global perspective. Imagine such an Asian centre located here in Zurich, with representatives from different Asian countries attached to it for a longer period of time. A centre equipped with a multitude of different kinds of up-to-date information on all aspects of Asian life and at the same time concentrating on the European way of doing business, carrying out research on how to manage across cultures, and similar undertakings.

Fully fledged integrated centres in Asia should also function as initiators of all types of activities, as clearinghouses for massive fellowships programmes for Asian students, managers, researchers and artists in Europe; as consultants for European and Asian companies who could initiate new business contacts and the like. It goes without saying that these centres should not become or behave as the formalistic, often somewhat disinterested, diplomatic representations we call embassies: nowadays this type of international representation is not sufficient, - after all, important decisions are taken and big deals are often made directly through telematic contacts between national governments. The activities of our national embassies should be supportive and (complementary) to those of the European centres.

The only way to overcome the comparative disadvantage of Europe-Asia relationships vis-à-vis Asia's other partners Japan and the US is by targeting contacts and activities, by introducing highly qualified partnerships and focusing them on the most relevant areas of mutual interest and benefit.

Let me now be somewhat more specific about themes on cultural similarity and diversity which may be considered of particular relevance in the relationships between Europe and Asia. I will restrict myself to five themes here:

- Mutual adjustment of the implementation of global agreements such as the WTO or of international environmental agreements and the sharing of experiences with the domestic adjustments to economic institutions, regulatory frameworks, and working practices in both regions. An example of domestic adjustments of economic institutions in Asia would be the transition of family enterprises into managerially organized businesses, whereas in Europe there seems to be a need for companies to concentrate on core activities in order to compete on a global scale.

- Mutual adjustment of the involvement in the global governance system and the sharing of experiences with the domestic adjustments in conflict resolution, problem solving, decision making, and state-civil society relations in both regions. Here I have in mind the challenge of the role of the state, particularly in the area of welfare provision.

- The new competition and cooperation in the global science and technology infrastructure and the sharing of experiences with domestic adjustment of industrial organization and technology systems to more sophisticated levels.

- The exposure to global cultural trends and influences, the need to preserve cultural diversity and the emerging (or re-emerging) of local cultural identities and practices.

- A fifth theme concerns the educational implications of each of the themes just mentioned, i.e. improvement and adjustment of national education, research, and information systems. In this respect we have to keep in mind the high degree of diversity of these systems at the national level as they can be rooted in either authentic or hybrid philosophical systems or founded on the basis of classical Greek and Confucian principles. Another matter to keep in mind is the ongoing transition of Asian education systems: (away from nation-building towards professionalism).

Targeting contacts and the activities of highly qualified partners through the above-mentioned, fully fledged European centres (in academia, media, foundations, non-governmental organizations, local authorities, and so forth) is justified for the spin-off effects this will have into the respective sectors of interest in civil society, and for the spin-off effects through the regional networks of which these partners are part.

Furthermore, very high priority should be given to the youth of both regions. In order to ensure optimal benefit and maximum coherence in the long term, exchanges of large groups of qualified young persons in all fields must be considered to be of crucial importance. For more immediate impact and to assist the adjustment of cultural perceptions and policy approaches to the new global conditions, high level meetings and senior exchange programmes have already been set into motion. Other measures could be: the organization of region-wide, pre-university level exchange programmes; training and mobility programmes, virtual and real-life networking, and alumni associations.

All these activities can be viewed as instruments in an European-Asian and Asian-European cultural rapprochement. Joint efforts by Europeans are necessary to reach a cultural rapprochement with Asian countries. But they do not stop there. In the new global context such joint endeavours are also inev-

itable in Europe itself. They cannot be borne by individual governments. In the new global context I would like to point out a related problem: certain exercises which were historically part of the responsibility of a national government are becoming financially too heavy a burden and too complex to be borne by the governments of the individual countries, in particular of the smaller countries. I have in mind institutions with a highly emotional and chauvinistic value/charge like national aircraft carriers and national aircraft builders (Fokker is an unhappy case in point), but this is also valid for national education systems.

For Europe, a shared supranationally, coordinated educational system will in the long run be the only solution to this problem: the bundling of expertise and finances seems an unavoidable necessity here. This will also mean that the national education systems, instruments par excellence for the forming of a nation's youth will slowly be retransformed into a European system with only local variations in minor parts. In comparison with Japan and also the US, Europe has fallen behind in certain areas of industrial and technological development; e.g. chips, computers, communication, biotechnology, and plastics. Perhaps we are not able to provide the high level technological education geared to the various and complex demands from these new key industries.

In most scientific fields international collaboration is unavoidable. This can be envisaged sometimes as pooling resources and create sufficient critical mass to make a meaningful contribution, sometimes as sharing unique historical collections or very special laboratory facilities, and sometimes as developing complementary research and educational capacities or complementary basic and applied science capacities. For each of these purposes, there is huge scope for increased collaboration between European countries and between Europe and Asia. Indeed, as I said before, the feasibility of building up and sustaining comprehensive national educational systems can no longer be taken for granted.

What distinguishes most Asian educational systems from European systems is the important role of these institutions in the process of nation building in recent history. The example of some Asian nations has shown that well-endowed tertiary education systems are paramount for the preparation for research, leadership, and professions. No doubt European and Asian partners can learn much from each other in these matters. Both regions are equally exposed to the globalization of scientific and educational standards and methodologies and both share the experience of rapid massification of education and feel the need to create stronger, more versatile links between education and work.

Allow me to end my reflections here with a few final remarks. What has been said about Asia of course

also holds true for Europe: Europe as an economic, cultural, and especially political concept is still a *fata morgana*. Let me remind you about the inglorious and incompetent way Europe deals in Europe with cases such as Yugoslavia; the Graco-Turkish skirmishes, and the Irish problem. Outside Europe we are confronted with the complete absence of influence of Europe in the Taiwan - China case; no role whatsoever in the potentially explosive situation in Korea. There seems to be a pertinent lack of scope among European politicians confronted with East Asia, and a permanent underestimation of the complexity of the Central Asian area.

This behaviour shows a Europe without much strength and self-determination. A horrifying example of the lack of cooperation and self-regulation is provided by the case of air traffic control in Europe: its responsibility is divided among fifty-three control centres which use twenty different computer systems, and seventy different computer programmes. If something should be above chauvinism and misplaced bureaucracy, then it should be air traffic control!

So, pleading for joint efforts, joint measures for a cultural rapprochement is probably quite naive, I am afraid. However, at the risk of being considered so, I argue strongly for the enhancement of the cultural relations through the instruments which I have suggested:

1. Establishing large, fully fledged, integrated centres in the most important cities both in Europe and Asia. The planned ASEM Asia-Europe Foundation to be set up in Singapore with contributions from Asian and European countries for the promotion of think-tanks, peoples, and cultural groups is a good, although very modest and belated start.
2. The mounting of a very extensive exchange programme for young specialists in all fields (from universities as well as from vocational institutions; from companies and non-governmental organizations)
3. The restructuring of the individual, national educational systems into a European system; the introduction of a curriculum which provides access to non-Western values, concepts, and ideas is a prerequisite here.

I strongly believe that if we want Europe to be an equal partner in global matters in the twenty-first century we should actualize a strong Asian presence in Europe and secure Europe's presence in Asia.

The Asia Committee of the European Science Foundation (in Strasbourg) is willing and capable to function as an intermediary and catalyst in these activities.

Professor W.A.L. Stokhof is the director of the IIAS and secretary of the ESF Asia Committee.

Leiden Centre for the History of European Expansion
and the Reactions to it (IGEER)

Historical Source Publications on Early Modern Asian History

By Leonard Blussé



In 1982 Part I of The Guide to The Sources of the History of Asia and Oceania in The Netherlands was

published in the framework of the monumental 'Guides to the Sources for the History of the Nations' Unesco project (Saur Publishers, München-New York). In this book, the author of this guide, Marius Roessingh, managed to amass all Dutch archival inventories of pre-1800 sources about Asia. Part II, dealing with the 1796-1949 period, was published one year later by Frits Jaquet. These very useful overviews in English were followed in 1992 by the long-awaited inventory Archives of the Dutch East India Company. This inventory, originally composed by the late archivist and historian Professor M.A.P. Meilink-Roelofs, was seen into print with extensive introductions in English by Remco Raben, at the time doctoral research student at IGEER, and several staffmembers of the Algemeen Rijksarchief (ARA) at The Hague, where the archives of the long defunct Dutch East-India Company (1601-1799) are kept (Sdu Publishers, The Hague). This costly but wonderfully instructive research tool is a must for any university library with significant holdings on Asia. Students of the history of the Dutch East India Company will find John Landwehr's even more expensive bibliography of contemporary printed sources on the VOC, *VOC, A bibliography of publications relating to the Dutch East India Company (1602-1800)* an indispensable companion (Hes Publishers, Utrecht 1991).

Source publications are essential tools for the historian. Yet not for a moment should it be forgotten that all source publications have their limitations, subject as they are to modifications as a result of expurgation, compilation, or even deterioration of the original data. The greatest challenge the editor of a source publication faces is really how to deal with the embarrassment of choice which the archival holds offer and how to tune the publication to the wishes of the historian who will use them in the future. The selection process always leaves room for criticism, and it is in this respect that the editing of a source often turns out to be an ungrateful job. Selection procedures actually tend to change over time and some editors have a penchant for leaving out biographical and economic data that seem to clutter the presentation of the 'larger pic-

ture' while others turn a blind eye to the original intent of the source presented and just use them as a mine for delving up useful data. This issue may be best illustrated by considering a few examples of useful source publications about Asia which have been published in the Netherlands in the past.

The Dutch archivists and historians J.K.J. de Jonge and N.L. van Deventer were interested mainly in providing historical data on the emergence of Dutch rule in the East when between 1862 and 1909 they published *Opkomst van het Nederlandsch gezag in Oost-Indië* (The Rise of Dutch Sovereignty in the East Indies), an ambitious 13 volume source publication in which they collated data from sources such as the large-scale annual reports written

by Governor-General and Council in Batavia to the VOC management in Holland (the so called *Generale Missiven*), letters from company personnel in the outer stations, and so on. Both authors felt no need to pay much attention to the economic aspects of the whole venture. Although the text of *Opkomst* should always be checked against the original, no serious researcher would ever think of ignoring this important source for the study of Indonesia in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Since 1910 the Bureau der Rijkscommissie voor Vaderlandsche Geschiedenis (renamed Instituut voor Nederlandse Geschiedenis in 1989) has been active in compiling and publishing important historical data on Dutch history. From the outset the editing

of sources on colonial history has been considered to be an important component of the Commission's publication task. Of the 220 volumes of the *Rijksgeschiedkundige Publicatiën* (RGP) Series that the commission has published since 1910, about ten percent pertains to the colonial past.

A quite exciting event in this series was the complete edition of the secret *Description of the Dutch East India Company*, composed by the Company's executive secretary of fifty years (!), Pieter van Dam in the late 1690s, for the exclusive use of the directors and his own successors at the office (*Beschrijvinge van de Oostindische Compagnie*, 7 vols. The Hague, 1927-1954). Van Dam's *Beschrijvinge* gives a detailed survey of the Company's establishment in the Republic as well as in Asia, and is based entirely on original documents. This magnificent work, edited with copious footnotes by F.W. Stapel, was republished by the ING in 1976 and is still available.

In 1960 a very ambitious source-publication on Dutch overseas expansion was begun in the same RGP Series by Professor W.Ph. Coolhaas of Utrecht University, the so-called *Generale Missiven* series. Nine volumes have been published so far. Due to their varied contents the *General Missives*, which had also been amply quoted from by De Jonge in his earlier source publication, are an invaluable source on the Dutch in Asia, but also on coastal and sometimes inland Asia, from Mocha in the West to Edo, today's Tokyo, in the East. The two hundred year long existence of the VOC provides added value to this stream of information about facts and events in serial form.

Coolhaas initiated the publication of the *Generale Missiven* at a time when few people were still interested in the history of the overseas empire which had so recently been lost. He was convinced that his publication should be addressed to the future historians of Indonesia and other recently decolonized countries in Asia and be as inclusive as possible, throwing new light on the history of the Asian societies which they describe. Faced with the dilemma of remaining within the set limits of the publication project Coolhaas decided to leave out large chunks of the text that had already been published elsewhere, like for instance by De Jonge almost a hundred years before. The lacunae which emerged as a result of this editorial policy sometimes impede the reader's understanding of the general tenor and make it difficult to form a balanced view of every

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Generale Missiven publication. Coolhaas also frequently summarized long passages of the original which he judged not very important, and here of course there are those who beg to differ. Dr Jur van Goor of Utrecht University, who became Generale Missiven editor after Coolhaas' death in 1986, tends to follow his predecessor in most of his editing policy, and also rigorously shortens down communications whenever it is clear that these will not lose sense if presented in a condensed form. Any historian who wants to study a coastal region in Asia or write a supra-regional survey of regions where the VOC operated in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries may well start out by consulting the Generale Missiven.

Almost ten years ago, the Leiden Center for the History of European expansion (IGEER) decided to make available a number of archival aids and source publications pertaining to the history of the Far East within the framework of the *China, Japan and the Nanyang in Early Modern Times* project (China Sea project), which is carried out in close cooperation with the Academia Sinica (Taiwan), the Nanyang Research Institute of the University of Xiamen and the Historiographical Institute of Tokyo University. This project, which I have the honour to head, has also resulted in the training of a group of young Chinese and Japanese historians at IGEER. Components of the project have been funded at different times by the Dutch Foundation of Scientific Research (NWO), the Royal Academy of Arts Sciences, the Chiang Ching-kuo Foundation, the Ailion Foundation, and Leiden University. The various source publications which are carried out in the framework of IGEER's China Sea project differ considerably in scope, approach, and execution, each being tuned to the different needs of the scholars in the various fields.

Cogently Coolhaas' fairly partial coverage of Taiwan, led to a decision to translate and annotate into Chinese for the benefit of Chinese historians all reference in the original Generale Missiven concerning the short-lived Dutch colony of Formosa (1624-1662). Dutch rule over Formosa coincided with dynastic change in China from Ming to Ch'ing - which in fact hastened its end - and there is comparatively little Chinese material left about maritime China in this particular period. In 1991 the task of making a fully annotated Chinese translation of all entries concerning Taiwan in the Generale Missiven manuscripts (altogether some six hundred pages in print) was entrusted to Drs Cheng Shao-gang, one of the first Chinese graduates of the Dutch Studies Programme for foreign students at Leiden University. The Taiwan Generale Missiven project was initiated jointly by IGEER and the Nanyang Research Institute of Xiamen University, and was financed by the KNAW (Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences) and in its final stage by Research School CNWS of Leiden University. More details about this specific project, which has recently been completed, can be found in the interview with

Dr. Cheng (see page 36). His thesis, which should appear in print in Taiwan in 1997, was successfully defended in Leiden last December.

The Zeelandia and Deshima Diaries

Having gained a general idea of the region and its position within a larger context through the Generale Missiven, the historian of regional or local Asian history may consult more specific and detailed sources in the VOC archives such as the *Dagregisters* (Journals) of specific trading factories.

At several strategic settlements in Asia a diary was kept by the local VOC factory head or governor. The most famous *Dagregisters* (diaries) are without doubt those of Batavia of which those covering most of the seventeenth century have appeared in print (30 vols. Batavia, The Hague 1887-1928).

Two other important diaries from the VOC archives figure prominently in the source publication programmes of IGEER: the *Dagregisters* of Zeelandia Castle on Taiwan (1629-1662) and those of the Deshima factory at Nagasaki (1641-1854). The two diaries are made accessible to the historian in very different ways. The *Diaries of Zeelandia Castle*, the headquarters of the former Dutch colony of Formosa (Taiwan), are in the process of being edited in Dutch by IGEER under a joint editorship of Dutch and Chinese historians. Two volumes (covering the 1630-1650 period) out of a total of four have appeared so far (1986, 1995). A more detailed description of this project, which is of particular value because it deals in greater depth with many issues that are covered by the Generale Missiven entries on Taiwan can be found on page 36. Here it is important to note that this publication again is a fully annotated publication of all remaining diaries. Having lacked sufficient external funding the project was stalled between 1986 and 1992, but thanks to the financial assistance of the Chiang Ching-kuo Foundation and the Academia Sinica, Taiwan, for the past three years, the train has been fully on the tracks again and the remaining two volumes are scheduled to appear in 1996 and 1997. Before leaving Taiwan, it should be mentioned that Professor Chiang Shu-sheng, in close cooperation with the editors of the Zeelandia Diaries, and Professor Chang Hsiu-jung, at the time chairperson of the History Department of National Taiwan University has drawn up a complete archival inventory of all Dutch archival documents on seventeenth-century Taiwan. This inventory will be published separately by NTU within its large Taiwan Historical Material Series in 1996 and in a different form in Volume 4 of the Zeelandia *Dagregisters* in 1997. The closing of the Zeelandia Project will be marked by an international conference on the history of seventeenth-century Taiwan which will be organized in 1998 in either Leiden or in Taipei.

The diaries of the VOC factories at Hirado and Nagasaki are in the process of being edited in Dutch and translated into Japanese in a most meticulous fashion by the staff of

the Historiographical Institute of Tokyo University. In almost twenty years of editing, however, only fifteen years of diaries have been published in Dutch and in Japanese translation, which shows that it was apparently easier for the Dutch chief of Deshima to write a diary than to edit and translate one nowadays.

Because there is a great demand in scholarly circles for the data contained in the Deshima diaries, over the past eight years IGEER has published eight volumes of the original marginal notes of the Nagasaki factory diaries in English, in what is really a very detailed calendar that was used by factory chiefs themselves as an entry into the diary. So far the 1680-1780 period has been covered. For a more detailed description see the contribution by the project's present co-editor Cynthia Viallé in the East Asia section of this Newsletter (p.36).

Taiwan's Aboriginal Population

Finally, the first volume of yet another source publication series is at present in the making at IGEER. This collection of VOC materials on Taiwan's aboriginal population is sponsored by the Shun Ye Foundation of Taipei. From the archival data in the VOC archives concerning Taiwan - more than 3000 entries altogether - a selection is being made dealing with Taiwan's original population groups. As the original tribal population of the Western Plains of the island has all but vanished, this material in combination with Chinese materials from the Ch'ing archives should make it possible to bring these people without a history back on to the stage. In this source publication the original Dutch text and the English translation are on facing pages. More details about the project can be found in the East Asia section of this Newsletter (p.37).

The constant reformulation of the questions asked by historians of the sources has recently raised doubts, even among the personnel of the Instituut voor Nederlandse Geschiedenis, about the wisdom of bringing out extensive source publication series at all. It has actually been suggested by a member of the editorial staff, Dr. J. Roelevink, that source-publications should perhaps be little more than intelligent introductions into the wealth of data hidden behind the numbers of archival inventories.

The source publication projects of IGEER indeed show how it is possible to produce various forms of source publications. Some are published completely and unabbreviated in Dutch (*Zeelandia Dagregisters*), some have a calendrical form and are published in English translation (*Deshima Diaries*), some are selections (Shun-Ye aboriginal data project) and published in two languages, and some are selections and published in Chinese.

I am personally of the opinion that European historians of Early Modern Asia, apart from studying Asia's civilisations, also should shoulder the native speaker's responsibility, if not burden, and make significant sources available

to their Asian colleagues. It is a very encouraging development that at the moment in Great Britain under the able leadership of Anthony Farrington, Deputy Director of the India Office Library and Records of the British Library, a new series of important source publications on the Far East is in the process of being published. The two volume *The English Factory in Japan 1613-1623* (London 1991) and *The English Factory in Taiwan, 1670-1685* (Taipei 1995) are already available. These volumes as well as the forthcoming one on the English trade with Vietnam in many ways constitute companion volumes to the above-mentioned publications produced by IGEER in Leiden. Although it is not *bon-ton* in academic circles to raise financial issues in presenting project surveys, I shall make an exception here. It has in most cases been exceedingly difficult to collect the necessary funds for these source publication projects even if they are carried out on a shoestring, part-time basis, as is the case in all the afore-mentioned projects. It is to be hoped that in the future more institutional and financial assistance will be given to Historical Source Publication Projects provided they fit in well within the current trends of historical research. At a time when international cooperation is highly acclaimed, it would seem wise to allocate some funding to source publication projects and invite Clio's stepdaughter to join the party.

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Gert Jan Bestebreurtje

On the corner of the Brigittenstraat and the stately Nieuwegracht in the city of Utrecht stands a beautiful house occupied by Antiquarian Bookseller Gert Jan Bestebreurtje. The interior is furnished with antique oak and mahogany bookcases, filled with many books, bound in parchment and leather. It exudes the atmosphere of a 19th century study, in which it is possible to read and browse through the many books in peace. We sit down at the large table, and Gert Jan Bestebreurtje begins to tell the story of his business with enthusiasm.

By Wilma Hannes



PHOTO: ANNETTE VLUG / UTRECHT'S NIEUWSBLAD



In 1975, hoping to find some information about the antiquarian business, during my lunch

hour I dropped in at Beyers, the auctioneering firm, where only books and prints are brought under the hammer. Towards the end of my visit, I was told that I was welcome to work there. I accepted the offer on the spot, a decision I have never lived to regret. Working was an invaluable experience.

During the three years I worked for Beyers, I saw a plethora of books of all ages ranging from the Middle Ages to modern bibliophile. Several large libraries were auctioned during that period. My work consisted of describing the books for the catalogues. In doing so I learned to collate the books (verify that they are complete) and to carry out research for background information about the books. I have seen books on every possible subject; books about theology, law, medicine, history, biology, ethnology, and so on and so forth. This way I was able to build up a considerable general knowledge, which has been the basis for the rest of my career.

After three years I needed the challenge of a new experience and I started working for an internationally oriented antiquarian bookseller in Utrecht, where I worked with pleasure for another three years.

Travel books

During the six years I had been working in the antiquarian business, I had become especially interested in books about geography and ethnology, or, as we now say, travel books. In 1981, when I started my own antiquarian business with my wife, I knew exactly which specialty we would choose: travel books. We cleared the attic of our home, and set up all our bookcases and desks there.

Our first purchase was a large library containing books on Indonesia. I described these books for our first catalogue. The sales results from that first catalogue were good. With the money we earned from it, we were

able to purchase new assets, and this way the business slowly started to grow. Around 1980 the interest in books and prints on Indonesia began to rise steadily in the Netherlands and foreign universities also began to show an interest in the subject. Our first catalogue turned out to be along the right lines.

My personal interest is in old and rare books. Seventeenth century Dutch travel books, such as the journals or travel books of Joan Nieuhof, Wouter Schouten, Cornelis Matelief and so forth are my greatest joy. These books are expensive, so I could not afford to specialize in this category exclusively. Thus, the bulk of our starting stock then consisted of 19th and 20th century scientific books.

Because I did not wish to concentrate exclusively on Indonesia, in compiling catalogue nr. 2, I added a selection of books on the former Dutch colonies in the West, the area of the Dutch West India Company: Surinam, the Dutch Antilles, West Africa, Dutch Brazil and New Netherlands.

All the other areas of the Dutch East India Company were represented as well: Southeast Asia, the Far East, Australia, and South Africa. Later on, I expanded the selection with books about maritime history, whaling, and travel in general.

Now, 15 years later, we have grown into an international antiquarian bookshop, in which the sales of antiquarian and scientific books about the former Dutch colonies form an important part of our turnover. The other part consists of the 16th-19th century travel books.

Each new acquisition is collated and then described in English. A lot of attention is paid to the description of the condition of the book, the binding and, if applicable, the artist who created the illustrations. In the notes, we provide information about the author and the printing history of the book, and we refer to national and international bibliographies.

Most of our books are sold through our catalogue. Five or six times a year we make a selection from our stock and make this into a catalogue. Our entire stock of books and prints is now stored in the computer. In the past, putting together a catalogue was a time-consuming job, but nowadays, with computerization, it is a piece of cake.

The catalogue is mailed all over the world. Universities, libraries, and museums are our regular customers. We also number many private collectors, in the Netherlands as well as abroad, among our clientele.

Book fairs

Several times a year we go to special book fairs. In the Netherlands for many years we have attended the book fair which is organized every year in February/March by the Dutch Association of Antiquarians in Amsterdam. This fair is also open to foreign participants and has developed into a leading international antiquarian fair. I have taken part, with varying success, in fairs in such cities as Tokyo, Boston, New York, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Brussels, Paris, London, and Cologne. I still find it fascinating to meet collectors and bibliophiles from different countries and to listen to what makes them tick. I maintain friendly relations with many collectors all over the world. Antiquarian fairs are the perfect occasions to meet with each other and look at beautiful books.

Each country has its own national association of antiquarians which is affiliated to 'The International League of Antiquarian Booksellers / Ligue Internationale de la Librairie Ancienne'. English and French are the official languages used. It is important to be affiliated to the League, because it is the best way to remain up to date on international developments and to keep in contact with colleagues.

Lately, we are increasingly offering certain antiquarian books to clients personally by fax or letter. Through many long-standing personal relations with institutes or private collectors, I am very much aware of what is still available and what is not (yet). Most people appreciate such personal attention, and it is convenient for me because it provides a faster turnover rate.

Publishing

There has been an enormous increase in interest in books on Indonesia and Asia. In the past, Japan has bought a lot of antiquarian material. The Japanese have been very interested in the 'Dutch period' in Japan (1600-1850). The number of Dutch books about this period is not excessive and the Dutch-language descriptions of Japan by Montanus, Kaempfer, Titsingh, Overmeer Fisscher, Von Siebold and others are much in demand in Japan. Also, Dutch scientific books which entered Japan via the island of Deshima in the harbour of Nagasaki and were translated into Japanese are coveted objects.

In Asia studies are being carried out of buildings, mostly fortresses and churches, which are the legacy of the Dutch East India Company. The upshot is an expanding interest being shown in books which include descriptions and illustrations of these buildings. Photo collections which may be used for examining the architecture or for studying the costumes and utensils are being put together.

The last few years the demand for the work of Western artists who chose Indonesia as their theme has risen spectacularly in Asia, especially in Singapore and Indonesia. In the absence of any reference work on this subject we considered it a great challenge when we were given the opportunity to publish such a book. The book by Leo Haks and Guus Maris: *Lexicon of Foreign Artists Who Visualised Indonesia (1600-1950)* has turned out to be a useful tool for the librarian and for the collector.

We are now nurturing plans to expand this publishing venture. We have no ambition to become a large

publishing firm but once in a while we hope to produce a good scientific work, one that we and our customers will look at and use with pleasure.

The future

The acquisition of antiquarian books is becoming more difficult. We ourselves are also guilty of helping the stream to fry up by selling to official authorities. To do this means that a book will not appear on the market again. By selling to private collectors, the book collections will re-enter the market with the passing of time. I have been very fortunate in the last few years with the acquisition of several large private libraries. I hope to be able to make such a purchase again in the future; it keeps the stock exciting.

I am not pessimistic about the future, in spite of the fact that people do not read as much as they used to. The modern student uses computers and copying machines and hardly has the opportunity to get acquainted with old books. Yet, one or two of them will find their way to the bookcase; true book lovers will always exist. The group of serious collectors has dwindled, but on a positive note, the quality of the books is now better safeguarded.

The application of computers and the Internet will never stop the true enthusiast from making antiquarian purchases. Many museums are now presenting their collections of paintings via the Internet and they are not being closed for lack of public interest, are they? Modern techniques have made scientific research more accessible, but I believe that the desire to see the original yourself, or have it in your own bookcase, will never die.

Catalogues will be sent free of charge on request. The 'Lexicon' by Haks and Maris can be ordered directly from the antiquarian.

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Asian Links: Opportunities for Library and Archive Cooperation

The National Council on Orientalist Library Resources (NCLOR) is the umbrella organization for Area Library Groups in the field of Asian Studies on Korea, Japan, South Asia, Southeast Asia, and China in Great Britain. The main aim of the NCLOR is to coordinate the library activities of the several Area Library Groups and to facilitate the flow of information between them. It is policy that its annual meeting addresses a specific theme concerning Asian library resources. During the 1994 NCLOR annual meeting librarians from all over Europe turned their attention to the theme of international cooperation in the field of automation and electronic services. The papers delivered during this meeting were published as a supplement to IASN 4 (1995) entitled: 'Provision for Asian Studies in Europe'. The NCLOR is the only national organization in Europe which deals specifically with library resources in the field of Asian Studies and as such could be viewed as a blue-print model for future organizations in other countries and eventually for a European organization on Asian Library and Archival Resources. In the Netherlands plans are afoot to create a Dutch Platform on Asian Library and Archival Resources.

By Paul van der Velde



REPORT
The NCLOR Meeting 1995 took place at the British Library Oriental and India Office Collections Building in London. Many researchers into overseas history are familiar with the rich treasure-trove this building shelters and with its excellent research facilities. Fifty librarians from all over Great Britain gathered in the board room to attend what turned out to be a lively meeting. Six lecturers addressed the theme of the meeting, 'Asian Links: Opportunities for Library and Archive Cooperation', approaching it from both general and specific angles.

The opening speech, 'Policy Framework for Emerging Information Societies', was delivered by Nick Moore, Senior Research Fellow, Policy Studies Institute and British Council Regional Information Coordinator for East Asia. Using a policy matrix featuring the degree of development of information technology, human resources, and legislation/regulation in the organizational, industrial, and social reaches of society in the United States, Europe, and Asia. He made no bones about the fact that the policy frameworks in the United States, Korea, and Singapore were the most developed, whereas Europe as a whole and countries in Asia such as Indo-

nesia and Myanmar have poorly developed policy frameworks (on page 9-11) you will find the integral version of Moore's paper).

Asia Archival Source Publication Projects

Anthony Farrington, deputy director of the British Library and a thoroughbred source publisher, gave a lecture on East and Southeast Asian archival publication projects in Great Britain. He briefly reviewed the endeavours relating to Asia in the source publications field which commenced with the Records of the Commissioners of the East India Company (EIC) in 1800. Up to the 1950s, approximately 50 volumes of various sizes and contents saw the light. Some of these contained full text publications and others, such as the English Factories in India Series (17 vols, 1906-1954) had a calendar format. The factor they had in common was their eurocentric background. Due to the dismantling of the empire, the interest in source publications on Asia dwindled in 1950s and 1960s. Since the 1970s, a new impulse has been given to source publications by researchers from recently independent countries who consider the Asian sources in European archives to be pivotal to the reconstruction of the histories of their countries. Eurocentrism has been relegated to the past and Asian researchers are becoming increasingly involved in the editing of new source publications. Such joint venture publica-

tions receive most of their funding from the governments of Asian countries or Asian funding organizations. Recently, in cooperation with researchers in Japan and Taiwan, Farrington has published volumes on the early English encounters with these two countries in the seventeenth century. Farrington's real interest is not India but the more marginal factories of the EIC in Thailand, Vietnam, Java, and Sumatra. Source publications projects concerning the factories in Thailand and Vietnam are now being undertaken in cooperation with Asian researchers. The Indonesian project is still at the teething stage, but plans to edit themed volumes, including pictures on e.g. tea and coffee, have been finalized and work on them will start in 1996.

Here is an appropriate point to add my own personal conviction that Asia Archival Source Publication Projects should be stimulated at a European level. The development of a European Source Publication Policy with a strong Asian input would have the advantage of being able to address those themes which are important in present-day Asia-European relations. It would also include countries like Portugal and Spain with long-standing source publication traditions in the field of Asian Studies while countries such as Denmark, Germany, Russia, Italy, Austria, and France could be encouraged to step up their source publications projects (on page 5-6, 36-37, and 40 there are articles on such projects in the Netherlands).

The Pagel Tibetan Database

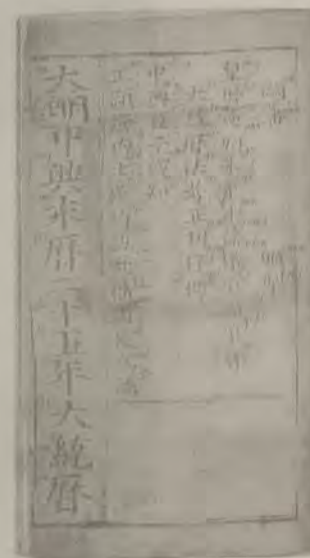
Ulrich Pagel, Tibetan Curator of the British Library Oriental and India Office Collections, gave an interesting presentation about the relational database he developed in cooperation with a Paris-based firm in order to catalogue the Tibetan manuscripts in the British Library. It now contains detailed information on the 3000 odd Tibetan manuscripts in the British Library. Having 80 different fields the database offers a wide variety of search options and can be described as user-friendly. Several other institutes in the field of Tibetan Studies in Asia are already using the Pagel database and no doubt this database can be used to catalogue both Tibetan and other Asian manuscripts in institutes all over the world.

Early Views of Indonesia *Pemandangan Indonesia di Masa Lampau*

ANNABEL TEH GALLOP



THE ENGLISH FACTORY IN TAIWAN 1670-1685



CHANG HSIU-JUNG, ANTHONY FARRINGTON,
HUANG FU-SAN, TS'AO YUNG-HO, WU MI-TSA

NATIONAL TAIWAN UNIVERSITY

1995

The British Library and Asia

All the other lectures dealt more with the activities of the British Library as such. Sue Howley, head of the International Office of the British Library, pointed out that the British Library has an expenditure of 110 million pounds, of which one-third is generated by income from services rendered by the Library. It employs nearly 2500 people, of whom only a small percentage is actively engaged in the study and documentation of Asia. The internationalization of library activities e.g. through the Conference of Directors of National Libraries, is high on the agenda of the British Library, as is the continuing development of the accessibility of its holdings through the internet. The Web-site of the British Library, Portico, is experiencing a steady growth in demand especially by Asian users.

Graham Shaw, deputy director of the British Library, delivered a lecture on document dissemination as a means of cultural heritage sharing.

He dealt specifically with dissemination to Asian partners, through (black-white) micro-films which he still finds qualitatively superior to more modern means of reproduction. Among the advantages of the dissemination of micro-films he singled out: increased access to all kinds of sources; the positive role it plays in cultural diplomacy; the archival back-up function; the revenue it generates for the British Library; and the evidence is supplied that Asia is playing an increasing role in the British Library itself.

The photo reproduction of Asian material in the British Library is also one of the services which creates both goodwill and generates money. In her lecture Annabel Gallop, Indonesian and Malay Curator of the British Library, talked about successful travelling photographic exhibitions from the British Library in Asia. She singled out the one sent to Indonesia entitled Golden Letters that toured the Indonesian Archipelago from 1991 to 1993 and visited 28 places. The exhibition, which attracted large audiences, was an Indonesian initiative and paid for largely by the ministries of Tourism and Postal Services of Indonesia. The British Library was also instrumental in choosing the gift from the British Government to the Indonesian Government represented on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of its Independence, which consisted of a complete set of photographic reproductions of all early nineteenth century drawings in the Raffles collection.

You will find a feature article on the activities of the British Library in connection with Asia in the next issue of the IASN.

Stimulating the growth of the information services sector

Information Policies in Asia

By Nick Moore



Information and communication technologies offer great potential for economic

growth and for social development. To exploit this potential, many countries have tried to accelerate the transformation into information societies. To do this they have developed wide-ranging policies and initiatives that aim to stimulate the creation of the technological infrastructure.

The most dramatic example of this form of policy initiative was the widely-publicized National Information Infrastructure Initiative launched by Bill Clinton and Al Gore in the USA in 1992-93. The essence of the Clinton-Gore policy was to use the regulatory power of the state, along with some pump-priming money, to trigger the release of private capital that would finance the building of the infrastructure. The regulatory regime was relaxed in stages, competition was increased, profit-making opportunities were expanded but in return, the private sector was required to conform to certain requirements that would ensure that the benefits of the networks were available to all.

Many other countries have followed this approach, relying on private sector capital that is triggered through deregulation.

In Europe, for example, the Commission and the Council of Ministers reacted quickly and in 1994 adopted the recommendations of a high-level group chaired by Commissioner Martin Bangemann (Ref 1). This urged the European Union 'to put its faith in market mechanisms as the motive power to carry us forward into the Information Age'.

Similar approaches can be seen in the information infrastructure policies of countries like Thailand and Malaysia.

This free market, de-regulatory approach was not, however, universally adopted. Some years before, Singapore had approached the matter differently. In this case, the government played a much more active role in financing and directing the construction of the infrastructure and in developing the applications that would exploit it (Ref 2).

Information Sector Policies

In the early years of the policies, attention has tended to be focused firmly on the construction of the technological infrastructures, prin-

cipally the telecommunications networks. As the infrastructure matures, however, there comes a growing recognition of the need to develop services and applications that will encourage individuals and organizations to make use of the network capacity.

In many areas there are significant threshold effects that inhibit the take-up of network capacity. These arise where a service or application only becomes viable when a significant number of relevant organizations have taken it up. Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) is a case in point - only when a significant number of customers use EDI does it become viable for a supplier to become a user too. Threshold effects of this kind held up the early penetration of telephones. In the worst cases, such as the British Prestel videotex system, applications fail to develop at all simply because suppliers of a service hold back until there are sufficient customers, while customers hold back until there are sufficient services on the market.

To prevent this happening, and to accelerate the process of development, governments can adopt a range of measures to stimulate both the supply of and the demand for services that will exploit the potential offered by the networks.

In some areas market forces are sufficient to drive development. There is little need, for example for governments to stimulate the development of home entertainment services but there may still be a need for a policy response to ensure fair competition, or to protect emergent local suppliers from competitive pressure from overseas. There may be a need to preserve cultural and linguistic identities, or to ensure adherence to principles of universal service or open access.

These pressures are leading towards the development of policies that are concerned with the information services sector, as distinct from the information and communications technology sector.

Three Levels of Policy

The potential scope of these information services sector policy frameworks is considerable. We speak of information societies, implying that information and its use is diffused throughout the social and economic system. It is not surprising, therefore, to see that the policy responses are similarly wide-ranging.

Information policies have been developed rapidly in an attempt to exploit the economic and social opportunities offered by information and communication technologies. Initially such policies were concerned with building technological infrastructures. Currently attention is focused on the development of policies that will stimulate the supply of and the demand for information. These policies need to function at three levels: industrial; organizational; and social. At each of these levels, the policies need to cover four sets of issues:

information technology;
information markets; human resources; and legislative and regulatory issues.

The information sector policies that have evolved in Europe and the USA concentrate on the industrial and social levels, with particular attention paid to market and regulatory issues.

In East Asia there is a more varied approach. Some countries, such as Indonesia, Malaysia, and Vietnam, are still predominantly concerned with building telecommunications infrastructures. Others have turned their attention to the information sector. Japan is building the multimedia industry, while China, Korea, and Thailand are tending to concentrate on the development of applications that will stimulate use of the infrastructure. The most complete approach has been adopted by Singapore. The strength of development in Singapore illustrates the advantages that come from adopting a fully integrated approach.

The policy framework needs first to be concerned with the overall supply of information within the system. This means that they are concerned with the development of the information content industries which are concerned with creating and developing information products and bringing these to the market (Ref 3).

The economic importance of these information content industries has been made very clear by the large capital sums that have been committed in the flurry of take-over activity that has taken place in recent years (Ref 4).

Many countries feel that these information content industries have an importance that extends beyond their economic significance. They can play a significant role in social and cultural life and, for this reason, governments feel that it is important to maintain and develop the local information content providers. This is one of the motivations behind the recently-announced Info 2000 programme in Europe (Ref 5).

The second area that needs to be covered by the information policies is the use of information by organizations. To a great extent policies in this area are concerned with stimulating the demand for information. Policy goals, however, go beyond simple demand creation. The intention is to encourage the use of information as a resource within organizations and in this way to improve productivity and organizational effectiveness.

The motivation here is, quite simply, survival within a competitive global economy. As trade barriers weaken and global trade increases, so a country's survival depends more and more on its relative competitive position. And this, in turn, is greatly determined by aggregate levels of productivity. There is a growing realization that information-intensive production processes and styles of management can bring about significant productivity gains. It therefore makes sense nationally to develop policies that will encourage organizations to make more effective use of information.

Information-intensive ways of working also make sense in the public sector. Better use of information can improve quality, reduce costs and can extend the range of service provided.

Which brings us to the third area where information policies are needed - the social arena. In socie-

ties that are becoming increasingly complex, people need information to enable them to take advantage of the opportunities that are available to them as members of society. They need to be well-informed in order to exercise their rights. They need information if they are to take control over their personal well-being. Information societies also offer dramatically increased opportunities for continuing education and for constructive leisure.

In many cases market forces will not help to develop these social information services. The initiative must come from the government, or at least from parts of the not-for-profit sector which will look to government to underwrite the costs of delivering the services.

The need, therefore to think of information service sector policies operating at three distinct levels: industrial, organizational, and social

The Elements of Policy

At each of these levels it is possible to identify four elements that the policies need to deal with, or to take account of.

First is the information technology itself. The efficient functioning of the information services industries pre-supposes the availability of appropriate technology. Similarly, organizations need access to the most up-to-date technology if they are to use information as effectively as possible. While at the social level, wide-spread public access to information creates particular needs for innovative technological solutions.

In the past, the dependence on information technology has led countries to develop policies to protect and to nurture local information technology industries such as ICL in Britain or Bull in France. Increasingly these policies are perceived to be short-sighted. In a major study of the relationship between economic growth and the use of information technology in Southeast Asia, Kenneth Kraemer has shown that it does not matter where the technology was developed, who owned the company or where it was manufactured - what is important is the extent to which it was taken up and used within the economic system (Ref 6). The goal of policy has, therefore, shifted away from preserving local information technology industries towards technology take-up and exploitation.

The second element to be considered concerns the exchange of information. Much of this will take place in conventional markets and the

The Information Policy Matrix

goal of many policy initiatives, such as the European Commission's IMPACT Programme, is simply to make these information markets operate more effectively.

But the issue goes beyond the commercial trading of information in markets. The issues concern the provision and exchange of information in circumstances where the information needs to be free at the point of use. Much of the social information falls into this category. Mechanisms need to be established to ensure that the cost of information provision is met from public or other funds without these subsidies adversely affecting associated commercial markets. Provision of public information which is free at the point of use also raises questions of impartiality, objectivity and universal access.

The third set of policy issues concern people - the human resource issues. The information services sector needs to be able to recruit suitably skilled and qualified individuals. Similarly, information-intensive organizations generate demands for new types of skills and competencies, with the resultant need for training and re-training programmes. Equally, at the social level everyone needs to have a basic level of information-handling ability.

Governments therefore need to develop policies that will encourage the development of an appropriate range of skills and abilities at all levels. In Singapore, for example, it was recognised very early on that skill shortages could impede development and, as a result, the government launched major education and training programmes (Ref 7).

Finally, there is a need for a wide range of legislation and regulation. In some cases there is a need to remove regulations. Deregulation is seen by many as a powerful way of opening up markets to new suppliers and, in this way, encouraging the development of new products and services. In most cases, however, it is necessary to develop a legislative and regulatory framework that will enable information society to function effectively.

There is, for example, a pressing need for legislation to protect intellectual property. Without such legislation it is almost impossible for the information content industries to function effectively. There is a similar need to protect personal data and to provide individuals with some means of protecting their privacy.

We thus have, in addition to the three levels of information policy, four elements that cut across the levels: information technology, information markets, human resources, and legislation and regulation.

By combining the levels and the elements it is possible to create a matrix which can be used to identify the need for and the scope of information policy. The matrix also makes it possible to specify the interrelationships between the different policy issues.

The Information Policy Matrix			
	INDUSTRIAL	ORGANISATIONAL	SOCIAL
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY			
INFORMATION MARKETS			
HUMAN RESOURCES			
LEGISLATION + REGULATION			

Figure 1. The Information Policy Matrix

This matrix can be used to analyse the scope of the information service sector policies that have emerged in the last five years. It is interesting, for example to consider the scope of the European Commission's policies. The IMPACT Programme that comes to an end this year focused clearly on the stimulation of the markets for information in an attempt to develop the European information services industry. They also did much to resolve some of the legal and regulatory issues. A map of their concerns might look rather like figure 2.

European Information Policies 1990-1995			
	INDUSTRIAL	ORGANISATIONAL	SOCIAL
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY			
INFORMATION MARKETS			
HUMAN RESOURCES			
LEGISLATION + REGULATION			

Figure 2. Information service sector policies in Europe 1990-1995

The position has now changed with the introduction of Info 2000 which has a wider remit and which is concerned, for the first time, with policies at the social level. From 1996 the picture will look more like figure 3.

European Information Policies 1996 -			
	INDUSTRIAL	ORGANISATIONAL	SOCIAL
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY			
INFORMATION MARKETS			
HUMAN RESOURCES			
LEGISLATION + REGULATION			

Figure 3. Information service sector policies in Europe 1996-

In the US, the scope of the policies to support the information services sector has generally been broader than in Europe. The work of the Information Infrastructure Task Force and its Committee on Applications and Technology, in particular have mapped out a set of policies and associated programmes that cover many more cells in the matrix. A map of their concerns might look like figure 4.

The US Information Services Sector Policies			
	INDUSTRIAL	ORGANISATIONAL	SOCIAL
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY			
INFORMATION MARKETS			
HUMAN RESOURCES			
LEGISLATION + REGULATION			

Figure 4. Information services sector policies in the USA

Information Policies in Asia

How do the information policies in East Asia compare? In some cases, the answer is simple; the countries concerned appear only recently to have begun the process of formulating policies for the information services sector.

This seems to be the case in Hong Kong, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Vietnam. This is not to say that they have no information policies at all. Most have evolved telecommunications infrastructure policies based on deregulation and increased competition. The countries are also being forced to adopt and to enforce basic intellectual property legislation in conformity with international standards. The pressure for this is coming from trading partners, principally the USA, and it is often a pre-condition of membership of the World Trading Organization.

The position of these countries is shown in figure 5.

Information Service Sector Policies IN HONG KONG, INDONESIA, MALAYSIA, THE PHILIPPINES AND VIETNAM			
	INDUSTRIAL	ORGANISATIONAL	SOCIAL
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY			
INFORMATION MARKETS			
HUMAN RESOURCES			
LEGISLATION + REGULATION			

Figure 5. Information service sector policies in Hong Kong, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Vietnam

In other countries the situation is rather different. In China, along with clear policies to support the development of the information infrastructure there are the two major projects that are designed to stimulate the use of the infrastructure. The Golden Card Project is an electronic banking and point of sales verification system and the Golden Customs is an EDI system for the import and export industry. The information policy map for China might look like figure 6.

Information Services Sector Policies in China			
	INDUSTRIAL	ORGANISATIONAL	SOCIAL
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY			
INFORMATION MARKETS			
HUMAN RESOURCES			
LEGISLATION + REGULATION			

Figure 6. Information service sector policies in China

Korea has a similar pattern of policy development. The focus is firmly on the creation of a strong telecommunications infrastructure. Interestingly the Korean Information Industry Task Force has identified a range of public sector applications to stimulate use of the networks. These include electronic government services, remote medical care, distance education, and electronic libraries (Ref 8). The Korea government has also given a high priority to the development of information systems that will support the national research and development effort. To this end they have done much to establish information networks that link research institutes and they encourage the growth of a local database industry (Ref 9) This suggests that the Korea map looks something like figure 7.

Korean Information Policies			
	INDUSTRIAL	ORGANISATIONAL	SOCIAL
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY			
INFORMATION MARKETS			
HUMAN RESOURCES			
LEGISLATION + REGULATION			

Figure 7. Information service sector policies in Korea

Thailand is at an earlier stage of development. Telecommunications infrastructure policies, based on the deregulation model were in the process of ratification at the time of the recent change of government and it is too early to say whether the new administration will continue to pursue them. There is, however, a draft framework of policies designed to shape development up to the turn of the century (Ref 10). This notes the requirement for an efficient telecommunications infrastructure and emphasizes the need for it to be universally available and accessible. The draft policy places considerable emphasis on investing in people and recommends substantial education and training programmes, making use of the technology to deliver distance education. It goes further and sets out a framework for the development of the information services sector to create products that will exploit both the networks and the skills and abilities of the newly-educated populace.

Above all, the policy envisages a significant leading role for the government: 'the state must provide the prime moving force. It must dare to dream and conjure up visions, visions of how to harness the potential, how to apply for the fullest benefits to all, how to prevent or reduce ill effects that naturally arise from changes.' (Ref 10)

The map of Thailand's proposed information policies might look like figure 8.

Thailand's Proposed Information Policies			
	INDUSTRIAL	ORGANISATIONAL	SOCIAL
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY			
INFORMATION MARKETS			
HUMAN RESOURCES			
LEGISLATION + REGULATION			

Figure 8. Proposed information services sector policies in Thailand

Japan is often thought of as an information-intensive society, yet it lacks a coherent set of policies to shape the development of the information services sector. In part this is the result of a fragmentation in the policy-making machine with aspects of information sector policy being dealt with by a range of organizations including the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, the Council for Science and Technology, the Science Technology Agency, and the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications. While the Ministry of Education, Science, and Culture has done much to promote computer literacy programmes in schools (Refs 11 and 12).

The emphasis in Japanese information policy has been firmly on the creation of a broadband telecommunications network, on the development of a basic level of computer literacy in the school curriculum and on the stimulation of the local information content industries. The current emphasis on multimedia is focusing attention on the development of the Japanese multimedia information content industry.

The information policy map for Japan might look like figure 9.

Japanese Information Policies			
	INDUSTRIAL	ORGANISATIONAL	SOCIAL
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY			
INFORMATION MARKETS			
HUMAN RESOURCES			
LEGISLATION + REGULATION			

Figure 9. Information sector policies in Japan

The last of the countries to be considered is Singapore. Here we have the most comprehensive set of information policies. The current approach, embodied in the IT 2000 plan is the culmination of a process of policy development that began in the early 1980s when the Singapore government set out to build the basic computing and telecommunications infrastructure. This was supported by a wide-ranging programme to develop education and training both for specialists and for the general public.

The government took the lead in stimulating development, first by launching a major programme in the early 1980s to computerize the government service itself. This stimulated the demand for information technology experts and provided a home markets for the emerging Singapore information technology industry.

The next stage in the process was the National Information Technology Plan (Ref 13). This coincided with a large-scale re-assessment of economic policy in the mid 1980s (Ref 14). The plan set out to develop both the supply of and the demand for information and information technology. It included programmes for the development of education and training and for the extension of the telecommunications networks and the services provided on it. Perhaps most significant of all, were the programme to develop applications such as TradeNet, MedNet and LawNet, to stimulate use of information and the networks.

The latest stage in the process is embodied in the IT 2000 report which sets out a programme of development towards an intelligent island in which information use is fully integrated into all aspects of social and economic life (Ref 15). The resultant map of information policy in Singapore looks something like figure 10.

Singaporean Information Policies			
	INDUSTRIAL	ORGANISATIONAL	SOCIAL
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY			
INFORMATION MARKETS			
HUMAN RESOURCES			
LEGISLATION + REGULATION			

Figure 10. Information service sector policies in Singapore

Conclusion

Jean-François Rischard from the World Bank clearly articulated the importance of information infrastructures when speaking at the launch of the Global Information Infrastructure Commission earlier this year. He said:

'An increasing number of us in the aid business believe that the new, low-cost telecommunications and information technology systems which are emerging may well represent the developing countries' biggest chance of making major leaps forward in development, growth and poverty reduction. These systems are the key to those countries' ability to meet the agility, networking, learning and reliability requirements of the new world economy.' (Ref 16)

These information infrastructures are clearly important. We cannot assume, however, that market forces alone will ensure that they are used to their full potential.

What is needed is a framework of policies that will stimulate the take-up of the opportunities that the infrastructure offers. This policy framework should also guarantee certain basic principles that underlie a just and fair information society - principles of universal service; open access to networks; equal opportunity for all citizens; diversity of cultural and linguistic content. Indeed all the basic principles that were set out by the Group of Seven at their meeting in Brussels earlier this year (Ref 17).

There is a pressing need in East Asia to formulate such a range of policies that will shape the growth of the information services sectors. Without such policy development it is likely that countries will fail to exploit to opportunities offered by the national information infrastructures that are being put in place.

The costs of failure can be great: loss of competitiveness; loss of cultural identity and loss of social cohesion. The benefits are equally significant: sustained economic growth at minimal environmental cost, as well as social unity within culturally diverse nation states.

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This lecture was delivered by **Dr Nick Moore** during the NCLOR Meeting in London, December 1995. See page 8.

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Towards a Dutch Association for Asian Studies

By Wim Stokhof



It is a great pleasure to be able to address you at the beginning of a new year. As the director of the IAS I have been asked to give a short exposition of my thoughts about a subject which is very close to my heart: how to encourage Asian Studies in the Netherlands to achieve even greater heights and the sort of role the Work Community Southeast Asia and Oceania, of which I have been a member for many years, will be able to play in the process. Before plunging into this, I would like to begin by pausing for a moment by both the IAS and the role which the Work Community has played in the past.

In contrast to CASA, CNWS, CERES, and the CPS, the IAS is a post-doctoral institute. In this it has more in common with NIAS (Netherlands Institute of Advanced Studies). This being so, it would indeed be a sign of great short-sightedness if it did not also pay attention to the pre-doctoral phases: the students, the secondary schools; the material from which the Asianists of the future are moulded.

The Work Community was created at a time when there was absolutely no question of any growth in the field of study and its role was restricted to giving advice about applications for research subsidies to WOTRO (the Dutch Institute for Research in the Tropics). In these early years there was no pressing reason to lobby for a better position for Asian Studies. Therefore, when the decline in Asian Studies began, the Work Community was not equipped to formulate an answer. It had developed primarily into an advisory organ for WOTRO, and one that had proved its unquestioned worth in this field. Now that this advisory role has been withdrawn, it is time to set another course. The perennial worry of bodies which are not professionally organized is that they are constantly having to struggle with a problem of continuity. It is a threat which the Work Community Southeast Asia and Oceania shares with the Work Community South Asia. I shall restrict myself to these two work communities in the Asian area, while taking immediate note of the fact that there have never been work communities for East or Central Asia. Fortunately, I see in my audience colleagues who are specialized in these regions, because I think, and here I am already borrowing

from what I will argue shortly, that only greater collaboration between all the regions in the field of Asian Studies in the Netherlands is the only feasible option and there is an urgent need for this to eventuate.

Asian Studies in America

Before I venture to dilate upon my modest ideas about this, I want to give you an impression of Asian Studies in America, Asia, and Europe and with you to take a look at how they are organized. In 1994 I attended the annual meeting of the Association of Asian Studies in Washington. The majority of American Asianists, some 8000, are brought together in this body. It is a professional association which functions on income-related contributions from the members and other financial sources. Besides organizing a mega conference, the AAS has a databank containing information about current research and publishes a *Directory of Asianists*. The organization recognizes innumerable sub-organizations which arrange for their yearly gatherings to coincide with the Annual Meeting.

The AAS is unequivocally a professional organization which nurtures the interests of Asian Studies in America, where these have now become big business and have been able to anchor themselves at all levels of society. It is unnecessary to say that the idea of the Pacific Rim is very much alive in these circles. In this, of course, the position of America is different to that of Europe. America itself borders the Pacific. Now, alongside the economic side of things, to an increasing degree the social and political challenge posed by the waxing self-awareness of the rapidly burgeoning Asian countries is impinging on the Americans. By means of rich foundations, these Asian countries whole-heartedly support the concept of the Pacific Rim because their largest market for products and ideas is still America.

This was the sphere which was absolutely palpable in Washington where more than 3000 Asianists had gathered, nearly half of the total number of members! What other organization can look forward to such a great future? In dozens of parallel sessions, specialists spoke about the most diverse subjects. In the corridors colleagues seized the opportunity to discuss cooperative strategies; in other places job interviews were taking place; at the market more than a hundred publishers, institutes, and hard and software businesses presented their latest products and handed out information about their businesses.

The keynote of the whole gathering was the internationalization of Asian Studies, by which above all the AAS meant: more collaboration with Asianists in Asia itself. Therefore nobody need feel surprised that the this year's annual meeting has been held in Hawai'i in April, precisely for the reason that this makes contact easier. When this trend was spotted by the IAS, it immediately set to work to find ways and means to profile Dutch Asian Studies more sharply among our American colleagues. Dutch publishers and institutes were invited to hold a joint promotion at the market in Hawai'i. This explains why Dutch publishers on Asia were well and truly represented with no less than three stands and fortunately a large number of Dutch Asianists also participated in the conference.

Asian Studies in Asia

The organization of Asian Studies in the region itself differs widely from country to country. In countries such as Japan, China, India, Singapore, and Taiwan there are already a good many research institutes which are devoting themselves to all the other regions in every disciplinary field. There are also societies and associations of Asianists. In countries like Indonesia, Malaysia, Vietnam, Bangladesh, and Pakistan most of the research on Asia is concentrated on that land itself and has an important part to play in the forming of a national identity. The institutes which are concerned with research on other Asian countries are still in their infancy and are sometimes somewhat lacking in material and intellectual infrastructure. Given the present rate of development, within a decade these institutes will have achieved the status of fully fledged research partners. The presence of already completely equipped institutes in the first group of countries I mentioned signals the unequivocal message that in the future most of the research about Asia will be carried out in Asia. It is therefore impossible to underscore the importance of the fact that, far more than ever before, European Asianists should seek contacts with their colleagues in the region itself and that through Memoranda of Understanding European institutes should expand their relations with their sister institutions in Asia.

I am absolutely convinced that only through such mutual, i.e. European-Asian, long-term research will a network of researchers who have confidence in each other be built up: the individual basis is and

will remain a crucial aspect of research in Asia. Those national (European) institutes which maintain a representation in Asia will have key role to perform in this. I am thinking of the Netherlands-Japan Institute in Japan and the new representation in Beijing, as well as the planned representation in Jakarta. While on this topic, these institutes should have a European range it is nonsense for each European country to have a representation in each Asian country. This is an obvious task for the Asia Committee of the European Science Foundation (ESF).

Asian Studies in Europe

Turning our attention to Europe, there is absolutely no question that the importance of modern Asia has only very recently dawned. A case in point is the Netherlands, where knowledge of contemporary Asia is extremely limited. The former colonial ties cast something of a shadow over the relationship. I need do no more than mention the fragility of the tie between the Netherlands and Indonesia. Even if these former colonial ties are an Achilles' heel, they also provide a wonderful advantage which gives Europe a headstart over America. Europe abounds in rich archives and collections containing an impressive quantity of Asian material which is attracting ever-growing interest from researchers in Asia. Europe also has a long and distinguished tradition in Asian Studies, which developed along national lines. While contacts between researchers in the various countries have intensified over the past few decades, communication still leaves a lot to be desired.

This shortcoming has been somewhat compensated by the regional European associations which have been the more formal fruit of more informal collaborative links. Some of these associations are twenty years old, for instance the EAJS (European Association for Japanese Studies), the AKSE (Association for Korean Studies in Europe), and the EACS (European Association for Chinese Studies), whereas others like EUROSEAS (the Association of European Southeast Asianists), the EAASA (European Association of Archaeologists of Southeast Asia), and the organizations for Central and South Asia are more recent additions. The older organizations have some 500 members, publish a newsletter, organize a conference once every two or three years, and maintain a rotating secretariat. Unfortunately they suffer from a number of fundamental shortcomings. They are too inward-looking, receive too little support

from their members, and have a weak financial footing. They are also too small to be a power to be reckoned with at the European level. This is exacerbated by the fact that they suffer from a lack of continuity. The experiment with the permanent secretariat of the EAJS in Leiden had to be abandoned after only one year.

All the above-mentioned organizations, reinforced by potential national associations of Asian Studies, could be part of a larger European Association for Asian Studies which would be much better equipped to enter the fray. A precursor of this is the European Science Foundation Asia Committee on Advanced Asian Studies, Asia Committee for short, which was established in 1994. This committee is comprised of representatives of the most prominent institutes in the field of Asian Studies in Europe. Since its foundation in 1994, it has played a significant part in a burgeoning European collaboration which is given concrete form in the organization of seminars, a fellowship programme, and support for regional organizations. For a period of four years, the secretariat of the Asia Committee has been entrusted to the IAS which has taken upon itself the task of managing publicity and publications, as well as building up a European Database for Asian Studies for the Asia Committee. A definitive directory of European Asianists is published at the end of 1996, superseding the provisional version published in 1995.

In conclusion it cannot be denied that Europeans still have a lot to learn from the Americans when it comes to organization and that contacts with Asia itself must be intensified. The Netherlands should take a leading role in stimulating collaboration between European countries. It is in an admirable position to be able to do so because it has been given the opportunity to function as a meetingpoint, or more appropriately as the main port for European Asian Studies.

Asian Studies in the Netherlands

The beginning of the 1990s saw the publication of two reports *Baby Krishna and Krishna in the Delta*, which were the instruments which changed the course of the downward slide of Asian Studies in the Netherlands. The cores of their argument were streamlining and the combining of forces. These reports convinced the Ministry of Education, the Arts, and Sciences that Asian Studies needed protection. This has exempted Asian Studies from any budget cuts for a period of five years and led to a reinforcement of their position. The foundation of the IAS was also the fruit of this change in direction. The IAS is primarily thought of as a national institute in which all institutions and universities dealing with the field of Asian Studies, whether on the Board, the Academic Committee, or in some other way, are implicated. Old antagonisms between various groups, universities, and individuals have been consigned to the past, and a new spirit of cooperation rules the roost which brings in its wake fresh impulses and really makes it its

business to stimulate Asian Studies in the Netherlands and further afield. In its capacity as a post-doctoral institute the IAS offers young scholars the chance to win themselves an international reputation, a move which, if we cast a glance at its alumni, has led to some interesting jobs. Another important task assigned to the IAS is the providing of facilities for and information about Asian Studies. In this context the Guide to Asian Studies in the Netherlands provides a clear impression of the nature and extent of Asian Studies there, and not only within the Netherlands but in the wider European context the IAS Newsletter has given the idea of a community of Asianists some concrete contours. Within a very short space of time, the quarterly Newsletter with a circulation of 15,000 copies has expanded into a European Newsletter for Asian Studies which has given a huge fillip to promoting communication between Asianists individually and institutions involved in the field of Asian Studies.

This sound national basis has allowed the IAS to play an instigative role in the foundation of the ESF Asia Committee. Through its involvement at the European level the IAS is one of the co-organizers of the EU-Asia Cultural Forum which was held in Venice on 18 and 19 January 1996. This forum was attended by 150 academics, politicians, and business people from Europe and Asia who were divided up into five groups to discuss themes crucial to the Euro-Asian relationship, a topic which provided the theme for the Dutch minister for Foreign Affairs, Hans van Mierlo, to speak about at the lunch for Asian ambassadors accredited to the Netherlands in December 1995. His speech has been published as volume 5 of the IAS Lecture Series. Due in part to this profiling of itself at a European level, the IAS has recently acquired the sum of 6.5 million guilders for a period of five years from what is known as the Budget for International Facilities of the Ministry of Education, the Arts, and Sciences to expand this international aspect of the institute. This was the very first time that an institute in the field of the Arts and Social Sciences has ever been successful in an application for this budget, which so far has been the sole preserve of the Natural Sciences. What would an international institute be without a national sounding board?

One half of this national basis is founded on sound cooperation between universities and institutes, but the other, equally important half should be based on an authoritative association of Asianists. Looking for the organization of Asian Studies outside the universities (but still within the purlieu of academia), leaving aside Friendship Associations and the like, beyond the work communities of Southeast Asia and South Asia the prospect looks pretty bleak. The question is should new life be pumped into the work communities or should the option be for an authoritative organization of Asian Studies which would embrace all regions? The choice of the IAS is for a Dutch Association for Asian Studies which borne on the

wider support of Asianists (bottom-up), will have the chance to grow into a powerful pressure group for Asian Studies in the Netherlands, one of its principal tasks being to augment the visibility of Asian Studies. Greater visibility leads to more recognition, not least among the students of Asian Studies, a large group which can make a genuine contribution to stepping up the dynamism of Asian Studies in the Netherlands. At a more general level, the association could lend its expertise in an advisory capacity to research schools in the working out of research plans and internationalization. I believe that the CNWS, the CASA, and the CERES should fuse into one Dutch research school.

The IAS would be very happy to take an initiative in the formation of a Dutch Association for Asian Studies, indeed this is exactly what it should do in the light of its principal statement of policy: the facilitation and stimulation of Asian Studies in the Netherlands. This support would take concrete form in the provision of office facilities, the management of the membership administration, financial and organizational assistance for an annual conference, providing space on the Internet and pages in the IAS Newsletter, and contributing IAS publications free of charge. Of course, the foundation of the organization, the determination of its aims, policy, and tasks, lie in the hands of the future members of organization. With this in mind, it would seem advisable to form a small taskforce comprising representatives of all the areas covered by Asian Studies. They could investigate whether the idea of a Dutch Association for Asian Studies would be welcome. Not a lot of time would have to be lost searching for the telephone numbers and addresses of potential members, they are already encapsulated in the Guide to Asian Studies in the Netherlands. Should the idea catch on, and I am convinced it will, the association can set an example to other countries in Europe. The resultant national organizations in their turn can become the pillars of a broadly based European Association for Asian Studies (EAAS), of which the regional organizations could be sections. But I must not run too far ahead of myself. It would be wonderful if the association could be constituted this year.

I hope that my brief address has been able to contribute to the interesting initiative taken by the Work Community Southeast Asia and Oceania, which I am convinced is a step on the way to the future burgeoning of Asian Studies in the Netherlands and Europe.

Editorial note: In the meantime three meetings of the steering group have taken place.

This speech was delivered at the study day held by the Work Community Southeast Asia and Oceania on 12 January 1996 in The Hague, the Netherlands.

13-15 DECEMBER 1996
COPENHAGEN, DENMARK

Third ESO Conference Pacific Peoples in the Pacific Century

The purpose of the biennial conference of the European Society for Oceanists (ESO) is to exchange research results and create closer links between European Oceanic scholars. Its topic is designed to accommodate the diversity of the problems faced by the scholars and disciplines concerned, in a local as well as a regional scope.



CALL FOR PAPERS
The main theme of the ESO conference in Copenhagen is Pacific Peoples in the Pacific Century: society, culture, nature. This theme has been selected in the light of the massive changes in the political, economic, and ecological situation of the world.

Crucial shifts in flows of capital have led to what some have referred to as the Pacific Century. This term refers to a new centre of gravity for the world economy based on the rapid growth of the economies of East and Southeast Asia. The Pacific basin has been profoundly affected by this development and the inter-related cultural, social, and natural changes that have effected the life of Pacific peoples are the focus of the conference.

In Europe a public discussion has been growing about the possible long-term environmental consequences of the over-exploitation of the natural environment in the Pacific. Unfortunately there has been less awareness of how these economic and environmental processes are related to the local social and cultural situation. At the local level there have been a series of local

initiatives and reactions to foreign control, an upsurge in independence movements, the formation of new nation states, and mounting ethnic conflict. This complex situation necessitates increased cooperation among specialists in Pacific history, ethnography, and ecology.

The Pacific has been an experimental zone for theoretical anthropology and archaeology because it is a vast sea of islands in which social change can be studied in a way not possible in continental situations. The Pacific is also a very fragile place, for the same reasons - small islands in a vast sea of interconnectivity. For Pacific Islanders this is a crucial problem, and it is of utmost importance that they can inform the world of their situation while winning themselves information from specialists from around the world.

The conference will bring together valuable notions provided by regional and thematic specialist studies. The intention is to create interdisciplinary discussions on the interrelated processes of ecology, economics, politics, and culture which have been mentioned above. A number of Pacific specialists will be invited to contribute to the conference discussions in order to strengthen the intellectual cooperation between European and Pacific scholars.

Proposed themes

It is possible to develop the general theme Pacific Peoples in the Pacific Century: society, culture, nature around a wide variety of aspects. The board members of the ESO have specified ten sub-themes each characterized by a number of keywords. The sub-themes will be addressed in working sessions.

(1) Environment and resources: local perspectives; (2) epistemologies of nature; (3) resource exploitation and politico-environmental activism; (4) reaction, resistance, and creative agency; (5) local economic history; (6) archaeology and prehistoric transformation; (7) globalization and a changing world order; (8) a new Pacific in the 'Pacific Century': perspectives on the future; (9) media and material culture; and (10) people and rainforest: human-forest interaction.

Invitation

We invite papers on any of these ten proposed sub-themes. Please let us know if you wish to participate and whether or not you intend to present a paper. Should you intend to present a paper, please indicate the number of the sub-theme, and also state a second priority sub-theme, in case practical concerns force us to move you to a different working session. Short abstracts of paper (not longer than 1/3 A4 page) are requested by September 1, 1996, preferably by e-mail.

Please send all correspondence to:

Bente Wolff

Institute of Anthropology
University of Copenhagen
Frederiksholm Kanal 4
DK-1220 Copenhagen K
Denmark
Tel: +45-33473233
Fax: +45-35323465
E-mail: es-bw@palais.natmus.min.dk

7-12 JULY 1997
BUDAPEST, HUNGARY

35th ICANAS Oriental Studies in the 20th Century: the state of the art



CALL FOR PAPERS
The 35th International Congress of Asian and North African Studies will be held in Budapest from 7-12 July 1997. The Congress is organized by the Körösi Csoma Society and the Eötvös Loránd University. The general subject of the Congress is: 'Oriental Studies in the 20th Century: the State of the Art', covering great personalities, discoveries and new developments in the last one hundred years.

Papers devoted to the general subject may be read in panels or in the following sections:

1. Orient & Asia in Antiquity: Ancient Near East; Ancient Far East
2. Near and Middle East & North Africa: Judaic and Hebrew Studies; Islamic Studies; Arabic Studies; Iranian Studies (including the Central Asian areas); Urdu Studies; Ottoman and Turkish Studies
3. The Caucasus: Armenian Studies; Georgian Studies
4. Central Asia & related areas: Turkic Studies and related areas; Mongolian Studies; Manchu-Yunguz Studies; Tibetan Studies

5. South Asia: Sanskrit Studies; Indian and Hindi Studies; Tamil and Dravidian Studies; Buddhist Studies
6. Southeast Asia: Thai Studies; Burmese Studies; Vietnamese Studies; Khmer Studies
7. East Asia: Japanese Studies; Chinese Studies; Korean Studies
8. Recent History and Present of Asia and North Africa

Panels may be presented by three or more participants. Ideas and projects for panels are welcome.

The Körösi Csoma Society and the Eötvös Loránd University are inviting all institutions and scholars working in the field of Oriental Studies to attend the 35th ICANAS in Budapest and to contribute to its programme.

If you wish to attend the Congress, please fill in the form (which can be obtained from the address below) before 1 July 1996.

Tamás Iványi (ICANAS)

ELTE - Körösi Csoma Society
Múzeum krt. 4/B, H-1088 Budapest
Hungary
Fax: +36-1-2665699
Email: ivanyi@osiris.elte.hu

Asian Studies in Amsterdam (ASiA)

At the University of Amsterdam, Social Science studies of Asia are being given a more clearly delineated profile by the creation of a new teaching programme: ASiA (*Asian Studies in Amsterdam*). ASiA is designed to accommodate doctoral students in political science, sociology, anthropology, communications science, economics, social geography, and history.

By **Willem van Schendel**
and **Leo Douw**



The important thing about ASiA is that for the first time the University of Amsterdam's

many Asia specialists have come together to offer a programme which allows students easy access to the various (sub)departments in which these specialists are located. This opens the way for students to focus their individual study programmes on Asia.

The ASiA programme offers new courses which introduce the major current themes and debates, relevant to the study of Asia in the various disciplines. Student involvement in the ASiA programme can vary from a one or two-term course to a full, three-year doctoral course. The programme is open to students from other universities in the Netherlands and from abroad.

Courses in 1996-1997

The ASiA programme will commence in September 1996, and will be expanded during the following years. In its first year (1996-1997) it will consist of the following elements:

Research perspectives on Asia. This is a course in which students can explore the themes and debates which are at the centre of ongoing research on Asia at the University of Amsterdam and the Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam. Prominent research scholars from both universities will explain what their own research is about, and how it relates to current developments in their own disciplines (communications science, international relations, history, anthropology, and so on).

Introductory courses: regions and countries. Four broad regional introductions are offered in the ASiA programme: on East Asia, Southeast Asia, South Asia, and Central and West Asia. Some of these courses are organized jointly with staff from other universities, e.g. the University of Leiden. After having taken these courses, students can continue with one of a number of follow-up courses which focus on particular Asian countries.

Doctoral programme in Modern Asian History. This is a continuation of the Institute of Modern Asian

History (IMAG) which went through a difficult patch after the retirement of Professor Jan Pluvier in the early 1990s. Since January 1996, the chair in Modern Asian History has been occupied by Willem van Schendel, who will take charge of the new curriculum in conjunction with Henk Schulte Nordholt, Leo Douw, Raymond Fedema and Peter Boomgaard. Students taking the Modern Asian History programme will be given a broad introduction to the modern history of various Asian regions and the three themes around which the programme is organized: powers; identities; and images. The three-year doctoral course includes a period of archival or field research and concludes with the writing of a thesis.

Themes in Asian Studies I: Institutions, Industrialization, and Labour. In three consecutive courses stretching over the academic year 1996-97, students will be introduced to contemporary issues in institutional development, industrial growth, and industrial labour. Analyses will be based on case studies in South, Southeast and East Asia.

Themes in Asian Studies II: Religion and Politics. In two courses the themes of fundamentalism, nationalism, and transnationalism will be explored for Asia as a whole, and elaborated in the case of political Islam in Central and West Asia.

Courses of the Amsterdam School of Social Science Research (ASSR)/Centre for Asian Studies Amsterdam (CASA). These courses, open to advanced students, deal with encompassing themes and compare developments in Asia and Europe.

The languages of instruction in the ASiA programme are Dutch and English. Teaching in English is being expanded in order to facilitate the participation of students from abroad.

For information about the ASiA programme and the ASiA booklet, please contact:

ASiA Programme,
PSCW, University of Amsterdam,
Oudezijds Achterburgwal 237,
1012 DL Amsterdam, The Netherlands.
Fax: +31-20-5252100.
Tel: +31-20-5253090
E-mail: vanschendel@pscw.uva.nl

The Olive Press The Critical Dialogue between East and West

The Olive Press is a new publishing house just starting out in the field of Asian and comparative studies in the Humanities. It is situated in Amsterdam, Holland, and its policy is to stimulate a philosophical and intercultural dialogue between thinkers of the European and Asian traditions.



Olive Press began a year ago when a 'young doctor' from Leiden university discovered that

a PhD no longer opens the gates to the world. After a few years of unemployment, it seemed to him that in finding an academic job only your sex and age are relevant (male and over forty, who will pity you, for aren't you privileged?) and your ideas and abilities do not count. There was a manuscript, a background in philosophy, and a tender sympathy for some kinds of mentality you only seem to find along the south and east coasts of Asia. What is it that the West is missing and that may in due time obstruct its cultural development? As the first step on the way to finding an answer the Olive Press's first born was published: *A Survey of Buddhist Thought* from the hand of Alfred Scheepers. It focuses on the concept of mind, the concept of time, the concept of causality. It pursues these concepts through Buddhist history in India, in China, and in Japan. In the West these concepts represented topics for thought, in Buddhism these things were part of experience. The interpretation of the central notions of Buddhism shows a world-view in which experience is not replaced by the intellectual constructions that so often in the West are held without question to be reality. In the interpretation of the central notions of Buddhist culture care is taken to delineate the restrictions of traditional Western cosmology, and this is done more clearly than is achieved by those critics of the Western intellectual tradition who are themselves its children, and can criticize only by using the very notions they want to attack. So Buddhist thought sheds its light too on the thought of some important critics of the twentieth century, for example Husserl and Whitehead.

Besides a meeting of thoughts, the *Survey* is also a work providing a wealth of information on the development of Buddhist philosophy. To our knowledge, so far no other work has covered the whole tissue of Buddhist thought from the fifth century BC until the 18th century AD in three different cultural contexts (India, China, Japan). Of course, the 'whole' is exaggerated. We will have to wait for this, but come what may an endeavour has been made to sketch an outline. Most books do

not advance beyond the sermons of the Buddha at the beginning and the odd ways of Zen at the end. What lies between are some penetrating studies, but often so detailed and difficult that they are hardly likely to appeal to the public. Taking up the gauntlet, the *Survey* treats such topics as the Abidharma, Madhyamaka, Buddhist Idealism, Xuanzang, the Chinese Garland School, Lotus School, and the Japanese Zen Buddhism of Dogen in a comprehensive manner.

The universality of values

While most studies on Asia are sociological, anthropological, philological or even agricultural, for the Olive Press what counts is the phil-

osophical treatment of ideas about the world, the mind, and society, whether religious or not. For the Olive Press this does not mean extolling the ancient wisdom of Asia but pertinently the fostering of a genuine intellectual dialogue between the exponents of the leading centres of our world.

The Olive Press is a publishing house born out of dissatisfaction with traditional Orientalism. It wants to publish about the thoughts, societies, cultures and world-views of South and East Asia in the critical tradition of the Humanities and in the mirror of Asia it wants to confront Europe with its own limitations. It wants interpretation, confrontation, and self-scrutiny, thus opening up the discussion on the universality of values, instead of focusing on ethnic idiosyncrasies.

(Advertisement)

ALFRED SCHEEPERS

A Survey of Buddhist Thought

ISBN

90-802195-2-5 (hard cover, NLG 60,-, US\$ ca 40,00)

90-802195-1-7 (bound pbk, NLG 45,-, US\$ ca 30,00)

for orders or information
contact

Olive Press

Wibautstraat 111-2
1091 GL Amsterdam
The Netherlands
tel/fax: +31-20-6939544

Also available from Olive Press (published by Eburon Delft): Adhyāsa, een vergelijking tussen de Advaita Vedānta van Śaṅkara en de fenomenologie van Edmund Husserl, by A.R. Scheepers [ISBN 90-5166-035-9, NLG 49,50].

INTERNATIONAL conference PROGRAMME



1996

20-24 MAY
**Chulalongkorn University,
Bangkok**

14th IAHA Conference
Dhiravat na Pombejra,
tel: +66-218-4672/4675,
fax: +66-218-4673

21-24 MAY
Venice, Italy

The Third Venice Conference
on Japanese Art
In Search of Elegance.
Traditional Aesthetics in 20th Century
Japanese Art.
Prof. Gian Carlo Calza,
Institute of Japanese Studies,
University of Venice,
tel: +39-41-5285801,
fax: +39-41-5242397.

24-26 MAY
The Field Museum, Chicago, USA

Asian Ceramics: Functions and Forms
Asian Ceramics Conference,
Anthropology department,
the Field Museum, Roosevelt Road at
Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, IL 60605,
USA, tel: +1-312-9229410 ext. 832 & 414,
fax: +1-312-4277269

31 MAY - 1 JUNE
London, Great Britain

Symposium on South Indian
Performing Arts
Centre for South Asian Studies, SOAS,
tel: +44-171-323 6353,
fax: +44-171-323 436 3844,
email: bl1@soas.ac.uk

4-6 JUNE

Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic
UNESCO Conference

Ideas of Tolerance in Central Asia and
Problems of Early Prevention of Conflicts
Mr Askar Aitmatov, Permanent
representative of the Kyrgyz Republic
to the United Nations, New York, USA.
Fax: +1-212-4865259.

10-15 JUNE

Brunei Darussalam

Fourth Biennial Meeting of
the Borneo Research Council
Languages in Borneo:
Diachronic and synchronic perspectives
Prof. James T. Collins, Selangor,
Malaysia, fax: +60-3-825-4698

10-15 JUNE

Brunei Darussalam

Fourth Biennial Meeting of
the Borneo Research Council
Development and Diversity in Borneo:
Planning and Policies for Cultural and
Environmental Diversity
Prof. Peter Eaton, Brunei Darussalam,
fax: 673-2-427003

17-22 JUNE

Berlin, Germany

Tenth European Colloquium on
Indonesian and Malay Studies (ECIMS)
The Indonesian and Malay World
at the End of the 20th Century:
continuity, adaptation and change
Prof. Hans-Dieter Kubitscheck, ECIMS,
Süd-Ostasien Institut, Humboldt
University Berlin, Unter den Linden 6,
10099 Berlin

21-23 JUNE

Edmonton, Alberta, Canada

Asian Studies on the Pacific Coast,
ASPAC 1996
Jennifer W. Jay, ASPAC 1996, Dept. of
History and Classics, University of
Alberta, Edmonton AB T6G2H4 Canada,
tel: +1-403-4920852, fax: +1-403-4929125,
email: aspac96@gpu.srv.ualberta.ca

21-24 JUNE

Sydney, Australia

Public Education Conference
East Timor: It's Future in the Asia Pacific
Max Lane, conference coordinator,
Institute for International Studies,
University of Technology, P.O. Box 123,
Broadway, Sydney, Australia

24-26 JUNE

Yogyakarta, Indonesia

International Conference on Linguistic
and Cultural Relations in East
Indonesia, New Guinea and Australia.
Gadjah Mada University, Center for
Asia and Pacific Studies, Jl. Nusantara 2
Bulaksumur, Yogyakarta 55281,
Indonesia, tel: +62-274-901207,
fax: +62-274-563212.

24-26 JUNE

**Kunstammer, St-Petersburg,
Russia**

International Conference
commemorating the 150th Anniversary
of Nikolay Nikolayevich
Miclouho-Maclay
Peter the Great Museum of
Anthropology and Ethnography
(kunstammer), Organizing
Committee of the Conference,
P.O. Box 199034, University
Embankment 3, St.-Petersburg, Russia,
fax: +7-812-2180811,
email: org@ethn.mae.spb.su

27 JUNE - 1 JULY

**Tabo Monastery, Lahoul-Spiti,
Himachal Pradesh (India)**

Rinchen Zangpo and Later Propagation
of Buddhism
Kagyur Rinpoche (chairman), Karuna
Foundation, New Delhi, India,
tel: +91-11-6835097, fax: +91-11-4691564,
email: sdargay@tibetnet.ernet.in

27-29 JUNE

Leiden, The Netherlands

Man and Environment in Indonesia,
1500-1950
Dr. Freek Colombijn, KITLV,
P.O. Box 9515, 2300 RA Leiden,
The Netherlands, tel: +31-71-527 2914,
fax: +31-71-527 2638, email:
colombijn@Rullet.LeidenUniv.nl

30 JUNE - 6 JULY

Lyon, France

Seafaring Communities in the Indian Ocean
(4th Century BC - 15th Century AD)
Jean-Francois Salles, Maison de l'Orient
Méditerranéen, Fédération d'Unités,
Université Lumière Lyon 2 or CNRS,
7 Rue Raulin, F-69007 Lyon, France,
tel: +33-72715800, fax: +33-78581257.

1-4 JULY

Sydney, Australia

The Third Pacific and Asia Conference
on Korean Studies [PACKS]
PACKS, University of Sydney,
tel: +61-2-3516769, fax: +61-2-3512319,
email: sangoak.lee@asia.su.edu.au

3-5 JULY

Oxford, UK

European Chinese and Chinese
Domestic Migrants: common themes in
international and internal migration
Frank Pieke, Institute for Chinese
Studies, Oxford, tel: +44-1865-280386,
fax: +44-1865-280431,
email: pieke@server.orient.ox.ac.uk

4-5 JULY

Leiden, The Netherlands

Tax Law in East and Southeast Asia
towards the 21st Century
Dr Y. Zhang, IIAS, tel: +31-71-5272227,
fax: +31-71-5274162,
email: IIAS@Rullet.LeidenUniv.nl

5-7 JULY

Melbourne, Australia

Second Conference on
Pacific Rim History
Dr Lionel Frost, La Trobe University,
Melbourne, fax: +61-3-4710592

8-11 JULY

Melbourne, Australia

Twentieth Anniversary Conference
of the Asian Studies Association
of Australia
Communications with/in Asia
ASAA 1996, La Trobe University,
tel: +61-3-96906744, fax: +61-3-96907155,
email: asaa@latrobe.edu.au

8-12 JULY

West-Sussex, UK

Wilton Park Conference
Southeast Asian Security:
coping with rising tensions
Wilton Park Conferences,
tel: +44-1903-815020,
fax: +44-1903-815931

14-16 JULY

Brisbane, Australia

China and the Asia Pacific Economy
Prof. C.A. Tisdell or Dr J.C.H. Chai,
University of Queensland,
tel: +61-7-3365 6600,
fax: +61-7-3365 7299, email:
chai@valinor.commerce.uq.edu.au

15-17 JULY

Sydney, Australia

Nationalism
Dr Diarmuid Maguire,
University of Sydney,
tel: +61-2-3512082,
fax: +61-2-3513624,
email: Diarmuid@sue.econ.su.oz.au

29 JULY - 2 AUGUST

West-Sussex, UK

Wilton Park Conference
US-Japanese Relations:
Do they matter to Europe?
Wilton Park Conferences,
tel: +44-1903-815020,
fax: +44-1903-815931

2-3 AUGUST

Sendai, Japan

Second International Conference
Formal Approaches to Japanese Linguistics
FAJL2 Programme Committee,
Masatoshi Koizumi, Dept. of English,
Tohoku Gakuin University, Sendai,
980 Japan,
email: koizumi@athena.gs.tohoku-
gakuin.ac.jp

17 AUGUST -

2 SEPTEMBER

Indonesia

Nordic Symposium
on Indonesian Religions
Antoon Geels, Telologiska
Institutionen, Allhelgona Kyrkogata 8,
S-22362 Lund, Sweden

20-24 AUGUST

Calcutta, India

Nationalism and Peasant Struggles
in Asia
Dr K.N.N. Kurup (co-ordinator),
Dept. of History, Calcutta University,
Box 673635, Kerala, Malappuram, India

21-23 AUGUST

Manila, the Philippines

International Conference on
the Centennial of the 1896
Philippine Revolution
The Philippine Revolution and Beyond
The National Commission for Culture
and the Arts in the Philippines,
conference secretariat,
tel: +63-2-5272197, fax: +63-2-5272194

21-24 AUGUST

Copenhagen, Denmark

14th European Conference on
Modern South Asian Studies
Dr Peter Andersen, Dept. of History of
Religions, University of Copenhagen,
Njalsgade 80, 2300 Copenhagen S.,
Denmark, tel: +45-35328957,
fax: +45-35328956, Homepage:
http://nias.ku.dk/nasa.html.

26-31 AUGUST

Seoul, Korea

The 8th International Conference
on the History of Science in East Asia
Prof. Yung Sik Kim, Seoul National
University, tel: +82-2-8806637,
fax: +82-2-8730418

29-31 AUGUST

Copenhagen, Denmark

Oral Literature in Modern China
Vibeke Børdahl,
tel/fax: +47-67123881 (Norway)

29 AUGUST -

1 SEPTEMBER

Bruges, Belgium

(Tele)communications policies
in Western Europe and Southeast Asia:
cultural and historical perspectives
Prof Jan Servaes (coordinator),
Dept. of Communication,
Catholic University of Brussels,
tel: +32-2-4124278, fax: +32-2-4124200,
email:
Jan-Servaes@ufsal3.KUBrussel.ac.be

30-31 AUGUST

Stockholm, Sweden

Political Keywords in 20th Century China:
What 'Progress'? Whose 'Democracy'?
Keywords Conference Secretariat,
c/o CPAS, Stockholm University,
S106 91 Stockholm, Sweden,
tel: +46-8-1628 97/99, fax: +46-8-1688 10,
email: CPAS@orient.su.se

2-6 SEPTEMBER

Leiden, The Netherlands

6th International Conference
of EurASEAA
Dr Marijke Klokke, IIAS,
tel: +31-71-5272227, fax: +31-71-5274162,
email: IIAS@Rullet.LeidenUniv.nl

4 - 7 SEPTEMBER
Barcelona, Spain
 The 11th EACS Conference
 EACS Conference,
 Facultat d'Humanitats,
 Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Balmes 132,
 Barcelona 08008, Spain

10 - 12 SEPTEMBER
Beijing, P.R. China
 Chinese Business Connections in Global
 and Comparative Perspective
 Dr Borge Bakken,
 Nordic Institute of Asian Studies,
 Leifsgade 33, 2300 Copenhagen S.,
 Denmark, fax: +45-32962530

12 - 13 SEPTEMBER
Leiden, The Netherlands
 Pilgrimage in Tibet
 Dr Alex McKay, IIAS,
 tel: +31-71-5272227, fax: +31-71-5274162,
 email: IIAS@Rullet.LeidenUniv.nl

15 - 20 SEPTEMBER
Tashkent, Uzbekistan
 Timur and the Timurids
 Diloram Yunusovna Yusupova,
 Institute of Oriental Studies,
 prospekt Akad. Khabiba Abdullaeva,
 81 700170 Tashkent, Uzbekistan,
 tel: +7-371262

24 - 28 SEPTEMBER
Antananarivo, Madagascar
 The Abolition of Slavery in Madagascar
 M. Ignace Rakoto, B.P. 564,
 Musée d'Art et Archéologie,
 17 rue Dr Vilette, Antananarivo,
 101 Madagascar. fax: +261-2-28218

27 - 29 SEPTEMBER
Stockholm, Sweden
 Nordic Central Asian Studies
 Symposium
 Language - Culture - Society
 Dr Birgit N. Schlyter, Institute
 of Oriental Languages,
 Dept. of Central Asian Studies,
 Krafttriket 4, S-106 91 Stockholm,
 Sweden, tel: +46-8-163119,
 fax: +46-8-155464, email:
 Birgit.Schlyter@orient.su.se

27 - 30 SEPTEMBER
Brisbane, Australia
 The Asia-Pacific Triennial
 Contemporary Art
 from the Asia-Pacific Region
 Queensland Art Gallery, Queensland
 Cultural Centre, P.O. Box 3686,
 South Brisbane, Queensland 4101,
 Australia, tel: +61-7-8407333,
 fax: +61-7-8448865

1 - 4 OCTOBER
Sankt Augustin (Bonn), Germany
 Fachsprachen des Chinesischen
 und ihre Didaktik
 Dr Peter Kupfer, Fachverband
 Chinesisch, Postfach 1421,
 D-76714 Germersheim, Germany,
 fax: +49-7274-508429

3 - 6 OCTOBER
Madison, Wisconsin, USA
 Workshop on Central Asian Studies
 Prof. Uli Schamiloğlu, Dept. of Slavic
 Languages, 1432 Van Hise Hall,
 1220 Linden Drive, University of
 Wisconsin, Madison WI 53706, USA,
 tel: +1-608-2626222, fax: +1-608-2652814,
 email: uschamil@macc.wisc.edu

9 - 12 OCTOBER
München, Germany
 Tenth German Speaking Japanese
 Studies Conference
 Japan Centrum der Ludwig-
 Maximilians-Universität,
 Wagnmüllerstrasse 23, 80538 München,
 Germany, tel: +49-89-2110630,
 fax: +49-89-2110631

10 - 13 OCTOBER
**Noordwijkerhout,
 The Netherlands**
 XXIX International Conference on Sino-
 Tibetan Languages and Linguistics
 George van Driem, tel: +31-71-5272725,
 fax: +31-71-5272615 (att. Himalayan
 languages Project), email:
 Himalaya@Rullet.LeidenUniv.NL

11 - 12 OCTOBER
**Noordwijkerhout,
 The Netherlands**
 Second International Himalayan
 Languages Symposium
 George van Driem, tel: +31-71-5272510,
 fax: +31-71-5272501, email:
 Himalaya@Rullet.LeidenUniv.nl,
 homepage:
 http://IIAS.LeidenUniv.nl/host/himalaya

14 - 17 OCTOBER
Chiang Mai, Thailand
 The Sixth International Conference on
 Thai Studies, Dr Rujaya Abhakorn,
 tel: +66-53-221 154/699 ext. 4501,
 fax: 66-53-222766/21952,
 email: thaistudy@chiangmai.ac.th

18 - 20 OCTOBER
Montreal, Canada
 Le Rituel en Asie Orientale
 Comité Cooperation Europe-Amérique
 du Nord en études sur l'Asie orientale
 Pierre-Etienne Will, College de France,
 11 Place Marcellin Berthelot,
 75231 Paris Cedex 05, France

25 - 26 OCTOBER
Ogden, Utah, USA
 Western Conference of the Association
 for Asian Studies, WCAAS'96
 Dr Gordon K. Harrington,
 Dept. of History, Weber State
 University, 1205 University Circle,
 Ogden, Utah 84408-1205, USA,
 tel: +1-801-6266781, fax: +1-801-6267703,
 email: gkharrington@weber.edu

25 - 27 OCTOBER
South Orange, New Jersey, USA
 25th Annual Meeting
 of the Mid-Atlantic Region
 Association for Asian Studies
 Vinay Bahl, MAR/AAS Program Chair,
 South Asia Regional Studies,
 820 Williams Hall, University of
 Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA 19104,
 USA. Or email: AnnBurton@aol.com

8 NOVEMBER
Nijmegen, The Netherlands
 closed workshop
 Property Rights and Economic Development
 in Southeast Asia and Oceania
 Dr Toon van Meijl, Centre for Pacific
 Studies, University of Nijmegen,
 tel: +31-24-361 5579/2361,
 fax: +31-24-361 1945,
 email: T.vanMeijl@maw.kun.nl

26 - 29 NOVEMBER
Pondicherry, India
 Approaching the Roots of Chess
 Dr C. Panduranga Bhatta, reader, Dept.
 of Sanskrit, Pondicherry University,
 Pondicherry, 605 014 India,
 fax: +91-413-852265 / 852211

9 - 13 DECEMBER
KITLV, Leiden, The Netherlands
 11th Annual KITLV Workshop
 (The Study of) Endangered Languages
 and Literatures of Southeast Asia
 Kees van Dijk, KITLV, P.O. Box 9515,
 2300 RA Leiden, The Netherlands,
 tel: +31-71-5272295, fax: +31-71-5272638,
 email: kitlv@rullet.LeidenUniv.nl

9 - 13 DECEMBER
West-Sussex, UK
 Wilton Park Conference
 China's International Role:
 friction or cooperation?
 Wilton Park Conferences,
 tel: +44-1903-815020,
 fax: +44-1903-815931

12 - 15 DECEMBER
Münster, Germany
 Asian Minority Cultures in Transition:
 diversity, identities and encounters
 Prof. J.D.M. Platenkamp, Institut für
 Ethnologie, Westfälische Wilhelms
 Universität Münster, Stadtstrasse 32,
 48149, Münster, Germany,
 tel: +49-251-834575, fax: +49-251-834576.

13 - 15 DECEMBER
Copenhagen, Denmark
 ESO Conference
 Pacific peoples in the Pacific Century:
 society, culture, nature
 Bente Wolff, University of Copenhagen,
 tel: +45-33-473233, fax: +45-35-323465,
 email: es-bw@palais.natmus.min.dk

17 - 18 DECEMBER
Leiden, The Netherlands
 Identities: nationally, regionally,
 religiously and ethnical
 CNWS, Culture Studies in
 Southeast Asia, Frans van Baardewijk,
 tel: +31-71-5272558 or Coen Holtzappel,
 tel: +31-71-5273499

19 - 20 DECEMBER
Paris, France
 Second Colloquium of the French
 Association for Japanese Studies
 Secretariat SFEJ, c/o Institut des Hautes
 Etudes Japonaises, 52 Rue du cardinal
 Lemoine, 75005 Paris, France.

END 1996
Bonn, Germany
 The Reciprocal Perceptions of
 Different Cultures in South Asia
 Dr Jamal Malik, The Oriental Institute,
 University of Bonn, Regina-Pacis Weg 7,
 53113 Bonn, Germany.
 email: malik@rostam.gerwin.net

1997
 3 - 9 JANUARY
Bangalore, India
 Tenth World Sanskrit Conference
 Secretariat, tel: +91-80-3430017/3332759,
 fax: +91-80-3334541

6 - 8 JANUARY
New Delhi, India
 The 18th South Asian Languages
 Analysis Roundtable (SALA XVIII)
 Anvita Abbi, Centre of Linguistics and
 English, School of Languages,
 Jawaharlal Nehru University,
 New Delhi 110067, India

11 - 13 JANUARY
Pondichery, India
 Sources and Time: the future of texts
 Dr Jackie Assayag, French Institute
 of Pondichery, fax: +91-413-39534

15 - 16 JANUARY
Pondichery, India
 The Resources of History Traditions:
 transmission or invention?
 Dr Jackie Assayag, French Institute
 of Pondichery, fax: +91-413-39534

15 - 16 JANUARY
Leiden, The Netherlands
 Mysticism in South and Southeast Asia
 Prof. Ben Arps, tel: +31-71-5272222

EARLY 1997
Amsterdam, The Netherlands
 Islam, Ethnicity and Secularism in Central
 Asia and the Caucasus (part II)
 Dr D. Douwes, IIAS, tel: +31-71-5272227,
 fax: +31-71-5274162

LATE FEBRUARY
Leiden, The Netherlands
 Transformation of Houses and Settlements
 in Western Indonesia: changing values and
 meanings of built forms in history and in
 the process of modernization
 Prof R. Schefold, Faculty of Social and
 Behavioral Science, University of
 Leiden, P.O. Box 9555, 2300 RB Leiden,
 The Netherlands, tel: +31-71-527 3450,
 fax: +31-71-527 3619

APRIL
Leiden, The Netherlands
 Encompassing Knowledge:
 Indigenous Encyclopedias in Indonesia
 in the 17th-20th Centuries
 Prof B. Arps, Dept. of Languages and
 Cultures of Southeast Asia and Oceania,
 University of Leiden, P.O. Box 9515,
 2300 RA Leiden, The Netherlands,
 tel: +31-71-527 2222

3 APRIL - 7 JULY
Washington DC, USA
 Conference & Exhibition
 on Mongolian Culture
 Tom Oller, The Mongolian Society,
 National Geographic Society,
 tel: +1-617-8640737,
 email: oller@husc.harvard.edu

17 - 21 APRIL
Stockholm, Sweden
 The 1997 AKSE Conference
 Staffan Rosén, Institute of Oriental
 Languages, Stockholm University,
 S-10691 Stockholm, Sweden

19 - 21 JUNE
Leiden, The Netherlands
 Sixth International Conference
 on Chinese Linguistics, ICCL
 Rint Sybesma and Jeroen Wiedenhof,
 tel: +31-71-5272525, fax: +31-71-5272615,

25 - 27 JUNE
Amsterdam, The Netherlands
 Third Euroviet Conference
 Vietnamese Society in Transition:
 continuity or change?
 Dr John Kleinen, Anthropological
 Institute, University of Amsterdam,
 tel: +31-20-5252742

7 - 12 JULY
Budapest, Hungary
 The 35th International Congress
 of Asian and North African Studies
 Oriental Studies in the 20th Century:
 State of the Art
 Tamás Iványi, Körösi Csoma Society,
 Museum krt. 4/b, H-1088 Budapest,
 Hungary, fax: +36-1-2665699,
 email: ivanyi@osiris.elte.hu

1 - 4 AUGUST
Calcutta, India
 International Conference
 of the Society for Indian Philosophy
 Relativism: science, religion, and philosophy
 Dr Chandana Chakrabarti, CB 2336,
 Elon College, NC 27244, USA,
 tel: +1-910-5382705,
 email: chakraba.@numen.elon.edu

25 - 29 AUGUST
Budapest, Hungary
 8th Conference of the European
 Association for Japanese Studies
 Dr Andras Hernadi, Japan East &
 Southeast Asia Research Centre,
 P.O. Box 936, 1535 Budapest, Hungary,
 fax: +36-1-1620661,
 email: h10864her@ella.hu

AUGUST
SOAS, London
 Fifth Asian Urbanization Conference
 Prof. G. Chapman, Dept. of Geography,
 U. of Lancaster,
 tel: +44-542-65201 ext. 3736,
 fax: +44-542-847099

18 DECEMBER 1997 -
 2 JANUARY 1998
Taipei, Taiwan
 Eighth International Conference
 on Austronesian Linguistics
 Prof Paul J.K. Li, Academia Sinica,
 Taipei, fax: +886-2-7868834,
 email: hspaulli@ccvax.sinica.edu.tw

1998
 3 - 6 SEPTEMBER 1998
Hamburg, Germany
 Second EUROSEAS Conference
 Southeast Asia:
 Looking forward, looking back
 The EUROSEAS Secretariat: Ms Ageeth
 van der Veen, KITLV, P.O.Box 9515,
 2300 RA Leiden, The Netherlands,
 fax +31-71-527 2638,
 email: euroseas@rullet.leidenuniv.nl

Afghanistan • Kazakhstan
 Kyrgyzstan • Mongolia
 Tadjikistan • Tibet
 Turkmenistan • Uzbekistan
 Xinjiang-Uighur



Tibetan Resources: Some Observations

Those working in the field of Tibetan Studies typically encompass a wide variety of subjects. For example, leading American Tibetologist Professor Goldstein has published, in addition to numerous articles, major works which include a history of modern Tibet, a fieldwork-based anthropological study of Tibetan nomads, and an English-Tibetan dictionary. A knowledge of Tibet's Buddhist system is a basic entry-point to the field, but being a Tibetologist implies an ability to cross academic disciplines (while assuring non-specialists that, yes, you have read Heinrich Harrer's *Seven Years in Tibet*).

By Alex McKay



The freedom to range across topics remains an attractive aspect of Tibetology. Large areas

of the field remain unexplored, or the preserve of a single scholar. This situation is a legacy of the historical circumstances in which a previous generation of scholars laboured. Pioneering Tibetologists such as Sir Charles Bell (1870-1945), who as Political Officer in Sikkim for most of the period from 1908-1920 was directly responsible for British relations with Tibet, set out to understand Tibet in its entirety. Both from personal interest and empathy, and as a part of his diplomatic duties, Bell was interested in all aspects of Tibet; he published books on the history, the religion, the language, and the culture of Tibet, as well as a biography of the 13th Dalai Lama. Hugh Richardson, the 'father of modern Tibetan Studies', and the last British representative in Lhasa, carried on this tradition, and continues to contribute erudite historical monographs, as well as more popular and politically-orientated articles on various aspects of Tibetan studies.

There are specialists in the variety of Tibetan religious experience, a specialization dictated by the time necessary to master both language and text, but, in general, a Tibetologists' work is often cross or multi-disciplinary. This, together with confusion over of which region Tibet is a part (South Asia? Central/Inner Asia? China?), means that their articles, and papers, are distributed widely across the ever-proliferating number of academic publications and conferences. To give a personal example, I am aware that few, if any, of my colleagues are liable to come across a recent article of mine in *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, unless I supply them with the reference. [The Other 'Great Game': Politics and Sport in Tibet, 1904-47; Vol.11.3 1994.]

When we then consider that important articles exist in, or are liable to appear in, any of half a dozen European languages, as well as Chinese, Japanese, and of course Tibetan, it becomes even more difficult to keep abreast of the field, and many a worthy article may 'blush unseen'. As Nathan Katz pointed out in *Tibetan Review* in December 1991, even within the field of specialist publications relating to Tibet, there are too many journals for the enthusiast to keep up with, and the foci of these publications tends to overlap.

There are similar problems with conferences, and with resource centres which may be largely unknown to scholars. The problem is two-sided; often it may be difficult for centres to alert scholars to their resources. For example, The Institute of Oriental Philosophy, at Taplow Court in Berkshire (U.K.), a largely Buddhist resource library supported by the Nichiren Daishonin, in addition to acquiring the complete *Kanjur* and *Tanjur*, purchases new material other U.K. libraries currently have difficulty in affording. *The Handbook of Tibetan Culture*, compiled and edited by Graham Coleman [London 1993], which lists Tibet-orientated organizations world-wide, provides a useful starting point for locating such Tibet-related material, but such a resource rapidly becomes dated.

It is now recognized that the collation of available resources in the field is an urgent task. The International Association of Tibetan Studies has begun a project to collate a bibliography of relevant articles on the subject which will be updated on a yearly basis. This is being collated and edited by Ramon Prats, and will be distributed by Professor Kvaerne from the University of Oslo.

The Internet

The Internet may be the best place for such information to be kept available, as it can be continually updated there. While a number of net sites already exist which disseminate information concerning

Tibetan Studies (such as the Australian National University site), what is needed is a 'feeder' site directing inquiries to all available sources, and providing a focal point for miscellaneous information. This could direct inquiries concerning political matters, discussions, or requests for information to the relevant existing sites, while acting as a storehouse for purely academic matters such as bibliographies, notices of conference papers and upcoming conferences of interest to the field. To be effective this would need to be a truly world-wide information source - in other words, if possible, including resources or contacts within China and (Chinese) Tibet, as well as Europe, America, Australasia and the Indian sub-continent.

The problem of sources in a variety of languages might be tackled in a different manner, which, unfortunately, would require either funding, or voluntary input from individuals, which I recognize may be

one additional commitment too many for active scholars. But what is required in the first instance is for native-speakers of various languages to suggest a brief bibliography - perhaps 4 or 5 items - of the most important Tibet-related articles written in their language. When these lists were finalized they would be in themselves a valuable research tool. The articles could then be translated into various other languages as required, either by generous scholars with time to spare, or through a funded project, and made available, either in published form or, copyright permitting, on the Internet. [The Amnye Machen Institute in Dharamsala already offers to translate works into Tibetan at a reasonable cost.] Given the necessary list of fundamental works, applications could be made to fund a translation project, either within individual countries, or as an overall project to translate all articles into English and Tibetan,

and to publish them in a single volume, or series.

The possibility exists of using the international resources and contacts of the IAS to further these projects, and I would welcome the views of interested scholars on these suggestions. In particular, ideas for important articles in non-English language form to be included would be of great interest, and enable some preliminary steps to be taken.

Dr Alex McKay is an Affiliated Fellow at the IAS.

11-12 OCTOBER 1996
 NOORDWIJKERHOUT, THE NETHERLANDS

Second International Himalayan Languages Symposium



The simplicity of the name 'Himalayan Languages Symposium' represents a

deliberate formulation which captures the spirit of the gathering. The first symposium brought together scholars stationed, temporarily or permanently, in Europe. Yet the term 'European' was avoided because it was hoped that the symposium would come to serve as a global forum for Himalayan language scholars. The term 'Tibeto-Burman' was eschewed because the Himalayan Languages Symposium is a podium for contributions on any language of the Himalayas, whether Burushaski, Kusunda, an Indo-Aryan tongue or other language.

'Languages' was chosen above 'Linguistics' so that specialists from kindred disciplines like philology, history, anthropology or archaeology would feel welcome to make their contributions to the study of Himalayan languages. Finally, the fact that the first international Himalayan Languages Symposium included contributions on languages of Sichuan and the Tibetan Plateau demonstrates that the term 'Himalayan' is intended not in a restrictive, but in a panoramic sense.

The Himalayan Languages Symposium provides an open forum for discussing linguistic matters in a specifically Himalayan context with colleagues, who study the languages which make up the complex linguistic tapestry of the Indochinese borderlands, a culturally rich and vast territory which typologically

straddles the Indosphere and the Sinosphere.

The deadline for abstracts is **15 June, 1996**. An abstract must be limited to one page (international A4 size or US legal size). Please send us by mail (i.e. not by fax or electronic mail) a fair copy for camera-ready reproduction and inclusion in the Book of Abstracts.

For more detailed information, please refer to the homepage: <http://IIAS.LeidenUniv.nl/host/himalaya>

Address all communications to:
Himalayan Languages Symposium
 Leiden University
 PO.Box 9515, 2300 RA Leiden
 The Netherlands
 Tel: +31-71-527 2510
 Fax: +31-71-527 2501, attn of:
 Himalayan Languages Project
 E-mail: Himalaya@Rullet.LeidenUniv.NL

BONN, GERMANY

Central Asian Studies at Bonn University

When King Frederick William III of Prussia founded the University of Bonn in 1818 he thought the former residence of the elector would be a fruitful place for scientific education. In 1964, several cultural institutes were added to this university, among them the 'Seminar für Sprach- und Kulturwissenschaft Zentralasiens'. The institute found a home in the attic of one of the gate-houses of the baroque, regal, residence.

By Ingrid Nooijens



Professor W. Heissig, an energetic advocate of Mongolian studies, became the Seminar's first director. In its initial years Mongolia and Tibet were the spearheads of the Institute. This was self-evident since Professor Heissig, at that time the only professor at the seminar, had already devoted his energy to the 'Mongol cause' for several years. His particular interest was the search for and research into old Mongolian manuscripts. In the fifties he gave Mongolia a more visible place in the scientific world. He catalogued all the Mongolian manuscripts he could find in Europe; many at that time barely known manuscripts then saw the light of day. He stood at the cradle of the Permanent International Altaistic Conference (PIAC), the annual meetings of the Conference are still attended by Mongolists from all over the world. He also founded a series of monographs, under the generic title *Asiatische Forschungen*.



From 1964 till his retirement in 1981 the seminar at Bonn benefited from his knowledge, contacts, and organizing abilities. Under his guidance the seminar soon widened its scope and in 1969 introduced the *Sonderforschungsbereich*, an interdisciplinary alliance of several branching Oriental Studies that focused on Central Asia and resulted in prolific research into the many unanswered questions concerning the area. Possible answers and scientific ideas produced by students and scholars at the Institute have been published in the annual journal *Zentralasiatische Studien* since the 1960s.

From the day on which the Institute was founded Prof. Heissig enjoy-

ed the company of two youngsters, Mr. Weiers and Mr. Sagaster, who added their knowledge of Manchu-Tungus, Turkology, Central Asian history, Tibet and Buddhism. Today they are still attached to the institute as professors; with three colleagues they constitute the brains behind the seminar. Among these colleagues is Professor Kämpfe, who is endeavouring to unravel the Paleo-Asiatic languages. The Russian scholar Professor Volodin has been a guest at the seminar and lifted a tip of the red veil that covered this field of study during Soviet days.

The new international constellation has made a broadening of this field of study possible. Central Asian guest-teachers are a common feature at the institute; since several semesters the students had the opportunity to learn the colloquial language of Mongolia and Uzbekistan from the lips of a native speaker. Languages, history, linguistics, literature, folklore, and religions of Central Asia are the main fields of study at the Institute.

Keeping in step with modern times, the seminar has put together a training programme for those who see a bright future in business contacts with the region. In this way the Institute is seizing a chance to disseminate its knowledge among students with more practical interests in Central Asia. Those who are interested need stamina because the seminar keeps them busy for three and a half years. It must be worth the energy because at the end of the course the student can speak a variety of Central Asian languages, has knowledge of the heroic past of Central Asia, and is initiated into the economics, culture, and religions of the area: the Central Asian business-community will be impressed by this new kind of trade partner.

Another adaptation to modernity is the plan to open a World Wide Web site on Internet on which the several journals that are published under the auspices of the seminar will be easily accessible. The main problem is the assurance of copyright; in the early summer of 1996 an international conference will try to remove this obstacle. It is most likely that soon the contributions of the seminar will be able to be read 'worldwide'.

Seminar für Sprach- und Kulturwissenschaft Zentralasiens
The University of Bonn, Regina
Pacisweg 7, 53113 Bonn, Germany
tel: +49-228-73 74 65
fax: +49-228-73 74 58

BEIJING, P.R. CHINA

Institute of East European, Russian, and Central Asian Studies

The Institute of East European, Russian and Central Asian Studies (IEERCAS) which falls under the auspices of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS), was formerly named the Institute of Soviet and East European Studies. Preparations for its setting up began in July 1964 and it was formally established in March 1965. After the dissolution of the former Soviet Union, the Institute adopted its current name in 1992. Since its founding, former directors include Wu Xiuquan, Liu Keming, and Xu Kui. Its current director is Prof. Zhang Wenwu.



The functions of IEERCAS are to conduct basic systematic research on the politics, economy, foreign relations, culture, education, and other areas in Eastern Europe, Russia, and the Central Asian Republics, and engage in certain applied research, so as to serve China's modernization drive and support its reform and opening-up, while generally promoting mutual understanding and friendly cooperation between China and the various countries in this region.

At present the institute has a total staff of 110, including researchers and support staff. Fifty-five of them hold senior academic titles. The Institute has four research sections, namely, the Russian Section, the Central Asian Section, the Ukrainian Section, and the East European Section. There are two editorial departments, a library and a reference room, a section for organizing scientific research, a general office and an administrative section.

Programme and publications

The IEERCAS has done a lot of basic research on the general situation, the economic systems, the political systems, nationality relations, foreign policies and political and economic reforms in countries in the region. Large reference books such as the *General Survey of the Soviet Union* and the *General Survey of Eastern Europe* and a series of monographs have been published, including *An Outline of the Soviet Economy*, *The Development of Theories of Soviet Economic Construction and Economic Reform*, *Comparative Research of the Economic System reforms in the Soviet Union and East European Countries*, *A Study on Soviet and East European Political Systems* and so forth. A large number of studies have also been written.

Following the drastic changes in the former Soviet Union and East European Countries in the late 1980s and early 1990s, the IEERCAS has emphasized systematic studies of changes in political and economic situation as well as the transformations taking place in these countries and in the region. A series of research papers and studies has been written on this field. The Institute has two periodicals: *East European, Russian, and Central Asian*

Studies and Studies on the East European, Russian and Central Asian Market.

Asian Studies

Since the target countries of IEERCAS are located in Eurasia, Asian Studies have become an important area, focusing particularly on Central and Northeast Asia, including Siberia and the Far East of Russia. The independent Central Asian section undertakes Central Asian Studies, whereas the Russian Section takes care of Northeast Asian Studies. The central Asian section has ten researchers, of whom three are senior research fellows and five are associate research fellows. Professor Zhao Changqing, head of the section, is also a member of the Chinese side of the academic committee of the International Institute of Central Asia which is affiliated to UNESCO. Monographs on Central Asian Studies which have been published in recent years include: *The Rise of Central Asia*, a series on East European and Central Asian Countries, *The Privatization of East European and Central Asian Countries*, *The Trade Handbook for East European and Central Asian Countries*, *Questions and Answers on Trade and Economy in the CIS*, *A Study on the East European and Central Asian Markets*, and so forth. Monographs such as *The Opening Up of and International Economic Cooperation in Siberia and the Far East* and a series of studies and essays on Northeast Asian economic cooperation and the Northeast Asian Zone have also been written.

The IEERCAS has established various kinds of academic exchange relations, not only with research institutions in Russia and the Central Asian republics and East European countries, but also with similar institutions in the United States, Britain, Japan, Germany, Australia, Canada, France, Sweden, the Republic of Korea, Singapore and so forth, including the exchange of visiting scholars, and joint sponsorship of academic seminars. During the past ten years, IEERCAS in collaboration with foreign research institutions has jointly sponsored international seminars and conferences such as the seminar on the 'Soviet Interview Project', a conference on 'Reform, Change and Transformation of the Centrally Planned Economies', a seminar on 'Russian problems', a conference on

'Russia, Central Asia and China', and a conference on the 'Dynamics of Economic Development in the Central Asian Region'.

The East European and Central Asian Department of the Graduate School under CASS is located in the IEERCAS. It admits MA students majoring in international politics and world economics and PhD students majoring in international political studies. And it has been authorized to grant corresponding degrees in the above-mentioned two disciplines.

Library and Database

The IEERCAS has a specialized library with collections in the fields of politics, economics, and foreign relations of Russia as well as East European and Central Asian countries. The current collection of books exceeds 60,000, including books in more than ten foreign languages, such as Chinese, Russian, English, Japanese, German, French, and East European languages. The library subscribes to 280 newspapers and journals published in Russia and East European and Central Asian countries. And it has established book-exchange relations with libraries in Russia, the Ukraine and other countries. At present the IEERCAS is setting up an electronic database and network, and has begun to contact foreign institutions by e-mail.

Association for East European, Russian and Central Asian Studies

In 1982, on the initiative of IEERCAS, the Chinese Association for East European, Russian and Central Asian Studies (originally named the Chinese Association for Soviet and East European Studies), a nationwide organization, was set up. Since its establishment, thanks to the active participation of member institutions and individual members throughout the nation, the Association has constantly been able to hold various kinds of workshops, seminars, and lectures and other academic activities, and it has done a great deal of work in promoting East European, Russian, and Central Asian studies in China.

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Dilipkumar Roy (1897-1980)

The Source of the Nectar of Melody



By Prithwindra Mukherjee

The Presidency College of Calcutta enjoys as much prestige in the Indian subcontinent as does the Ecole Normale Supérieure of Paris in Europe. For several generations, the College has remembered with pride one of its former students: Dilipkumar Roy, composer, singer, and writer.



Basically a poet and musician, during the First World War Dilip had also shown his excellence in chemistry and mathematics. Son of a famous Bengali poet, playwright, and composer, since his childhood Dilip had taken advantage of the family background and learnt scores of popular and classical compositions from an unimpeachable source. Shortly before a three-year trip to Europe, in his teens he came under the personal spell of Bhatkandé. This forged his determination to embrace music as a vocation, though he qualified as a brilliant mathematician at Cambridge. Dilip chose to garner 'a smattering of European Music' and tour widely through Europe to discover the heart of its tradition. The ancient modes like Ionian, Lydian, Mixolydian, Dorian, Aeolian, and Phrygian, reminded him of the Indian *tāta* like Bilāval, Iman, Khamāj, Kāfi, Asāvāri, and Bhaīrāvi respectively.

In his diary, *Inde*, Romain Rolland speaks of Dilip with some frequency – mentioning him about a dozen times in all. He records Dilip's first visit on 23 August 1920: '... His is no ordinary intelligence ... A young man, tall and well-built, (...) in his complexion the orange-brown of a Créole features, except for the lips ...' Talking about his songs, Rolland mentions, 'Especially a religious song by Tānsen ... I find there some affinity with Gregorian melodies and, furthermore, with the Greek hymns that had been at the very source (...)' And Rolland goes on: 'By listening to the popular melodies one is better able to grasp the pure and natural genius of the Hindu

race. Dilipkumar Roy sings some of them, so charmingly, delicately, cheerfully, poetically, exhibiting such a mastery of rhythm – that they could just as well be popular songs of our own (...)' One realizes – how popular art admits far fewer boundaries than sophisticated art.' And about Dilip's voice: 'He sings with nasal intonations and his voice reaches quite high, with a singular suppleness in the ceaseless blossoming of vocal improvisations and ornaments ...'

On 24 October 1927, Romain Rolland describes another visit from Dilip: 'He belongs to a type which is the best of aristocratic India.' On listening to an old hymn to Kāli sung by Dilip, Rolland mentions: 'It is simply captivating, an overflow of passion that implores, laments, reaches fever pitch, subsides, from soprano to bass notes (...) and begins again, with doubled and exacting ecstasy ...'

In Europe, Dilip realized 'the greatness and the deficiency' of Indian classical music as practised by his contemporaries. Instead of mediocre word-supports to elaborate melodic and rhythmic compositions, Dilip was convinced that the modern Indian languages – the daughters of Sanskrit – could provide more adequate lyrics for the classical models (as demonstrated by his own father and by Tagore, among others). Back in India, he joined Bhatkandé and, following the latter's methodology, travelling widely to collect and publish serial notes on *rāga*-variants from regional masters, with notations of specific compositions. Perhaps nobody in India has left such numerous and precise notations. Like Bhatkandé and his pupil Ratanjankār, Dilip wrote and demonstrated that music

could be taught on a purely academic basis, with a syllabus, thus invalidating the shrouded master-to-disciple secrecy. As an outspoken music critic, he attained considerable fame, especially in his audacious criticism of the sacrosanct Gurus.

Embracing of the Cosmic Soul

Whereas the very ancient Indian tradition of *lieder*-like lyrics – passing through the 9th century *caryā-pada* songs – admitted and encouraged the *tāna*, Tagore, who had composed more than 2000 lyrics, wanted to individualize his compositions in the European way and protect their execution according to an authorized notation. A peerless expert of the *tāna* and phrase-variations, Dilip had argued and obtained – exceptionally – Tagore's permission to interpret the latter's songs as he wished.

Among the paramount contributions of Dilip, we find compositions of an Indian type of opera, based on the traditional model of the *kīrtana*: this involves an emotional catharsis through a succession of modal and rhythmic patterns, compatible with the classical schools of Indian dance. Though on his experimental form, too, Tagore has left the stamp of his genius, much has yet to come.

Attaining popularity for the force, the sweetness, and the range of his voice, Dilip was admired by men like Sri Aurobindo, Tagore, and Gandhi. In the 1940s, a hit film in Hindi flooded the country with the songs of Mīrā Bāi, that princess-saint of medieval India. Though they were sung by the golden-voiced M.S. Subbulakshmi, they had all been collected or composed by Dilipkumar. In homage to her teacher, Subbulakshmi has written that

when Dilip 'sings (...), it is an outpouring of the individual soul, yearning to be embraced by the cosmic soul.'

Honoured by the Sanskrit Academy of Calcutta as the 'Source of the Nectar of Melody' (*sura-sudhākara*), Dilip was elected member of the Indian State Academy of Fine Arts. Author of more than 50 records (several of them still reprinted by the HMV-India); 8 volumes of songs with notation; 21 volumes of English and 46 of Bengali novels, poems, plays, reminiscences and essays; Dilip's was a luminous personality, graced by a cheerful affection and an eagerness to share – with all those who approached him – whatever the wealth he had accumulated over the years. When I went to him as a twelve-year old pupil, I remembered the old adage: *The heavier the branches grow with fruits, the lower they stoop.* The coruscating coils of improvisations during his youthful years had something of the *élan vital* depicted, for instance, by Van Gogh. When Dilipkumār Roy was fiftyish, these had yielded considerably to other crafts, expressing deeper intonations of a spiritual attainment.

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The Bay

Trade and Civilization

By Patricia Rueb



The topic addressed here, the greater Bay-of-Bengal area, is actually a double one. The historiography of the Bay of Bengal and its adjacent regions will be the focus of examination but the analysis will also attempt to profile its lacunae and bias, thereby illustrating the need for a new approach to the academic study of the period prior to that of modern colonialism.



Lion attacking elephant (Sri Lanka) undated.

Geographico-historical unity

My starting point will be the recognition of the basic unity, geographically and historically, of the Bay of Bengal. The inner circle of this 'Braudel's inland sea' consists of Bengal, Coromandel, Ceylon, Sumatra, the principalities on the Malay Peninsula, Siam, and Burma, comprising the coastal areas as well as their hinterlands. Yet the Bay of Bengal was not a discrete entity, sufficient into itself. Its networks extended in various directions. The north coast of Java (including Bantén), for instance, was closely linked to the Bay of Bengal in a trading relationship which was also reflected in traditions. In the period 1600-1850 the basic unity of the Bay of

Bengal was strengthened by the ebb and flow of trade: a trend which ran parallel to a decrease in the Gujarati and Indian west coast trade in general in this part of the Indian Ocean. These two and a half centuries witnessed an intensification of trading links within the Bay of Bengal. Although Europeans certainly played a role in this development, they were the followers rather than initiators. The intensification of the intraregional contacts and exchanges around the Bay of Bengal was very much orthogenic.

The break-up of the coherence

The break-up of this zone started in the nineteenth century with the inroads of modern colonialism and the consequent realignment into English, French, and Dutch colonies (leaving only Siam apart as a mainland buffer state). Academic studies of the region – and not least the humanities – embedded as they were in the policies of the metropolitan governments in the main followed the same realignment. Post-war developments – decolonization and the emergence of international organizations (the United Nations and related agencies) – have required strategic and manageable categories. Most drastically of all, the Bay of Bengal and its adjacent countries were broken up in South Asia and Southeast Asia, with research on the countries surrounding the Bay of Bengal being split up accordingly. Furthermore, the rise of national states within the borders drawn by the nineteenth-century colonial powers led Southeast Asia to be divided ever more strictly. The region was virtually fragmented into the mainland states, the Peninsula, the (Indonesian) Archipelago, and the Philippines, a division recalling the colonial realignment rather than geographico-historical logic and leading to a greater impairment of the perception of the original basic unity of the countries around the Bay of Bengal. This break-up has generated distinct national policies and, hence, created different scholarly approaches which compartmentalize the region. This was exacerbated since the study of each compartment often has a 'stronghold' in the various

In the aftermath of World War II the Bay-of-Bengal area found itself divided into South and Southeast Asia.

As regards the early modern period, though, this divide is meaningless. It is high time to restore conceptually the basic unity of this zone by interregional research.

European research centres. Present political developments in Asia reflect a trend towards internationalization, rather than compartmentalization. Southeast Asian governments, in particular, are cooperating in the development of regional economic (ASEAN) institutions. If scholarship wishes to remain in contact with the subject of its investigation – both in the areas concerned and in the research centres elsewhere – it should not ignore this trend.

The current grouping of area studies, or rather their division, is reflected in research, but it is a divergence which ceases to be meaningful viewed from the historical perspective. In fact, it impedes the perception of the basic interconnectedness of this large area. The Bay of Bengal obviously constitutes a spatial unity. With regard to traditions and culture, it is common knowledge that the countries adjacent to it share an Indianizing past and, to a large extent, an Indo-Persian legacy. But when they are deprived of their historical unifying identity, there is little incentive to investigate phenomena which have long-term and significant repercussions. Thus, for instance, Christine Dobbins' lucid study on the nineteenth-century Padri (Islamic revivalism) movement in the Minangkabau, would gain a new dimension if the Islamic inspiration which sustained the Padri claims, were placed in its wider context. From the centre of pilgrimage which fed the inspiration, via the trade routes to the Sumatran highlands, as much as the transformation of the ideas to suit local conditions, is a long road indeed. But it is a road with signposts

which can be charted. Questions related to the Islamization of hinterlands, for instance, and to the Arab (Hadhramauti) mercantile communities in the Indonesian Archipelago, would be well-served by a line of approach which connects trade to Islamic traditions.

A fair number of the scholars (predominantly philologists), trained in colonial times, did not stop short at the political boundaries in the Bay of Bengal. Among them Coedès is still the shining light with regard to depth, breadth, and perceptiveness. His *oeuvre* covers most of the area which shared the Sanskrit heritage. The achievements of Winstedt in the field of Classical Malay literature are of equal stature. And one hardly needs to emphasize the monumental scholarship of Snouck Hurgronje. The next generation included scholars like Drewes, Schrieke, and Van Leur, who were just as 'boundless', each in his own way. In and outside philology it was the common Indic background which generated multiple debates related to the spread of traditions outside India proper. Dealing with push or pull factors, and homogeneity as against regional diversity, the dialogue reflected political developments which were in gestation from the late nineteenth century onwards. Nonetheless the remoteness of the phenomena debated kept them aloof from the political agendas, with the exemption of the Islamic stratum. Islam itself also forged the unity of the Bay of Bengal.

The nineteenth-century (originally Saudi) Wahhabi movement in India politicized all Islam-related subjects, and from the Mutiny (1857) onwards the colonial powers considered Islam an imminent threat, hence a matter of state. This had an impact on scholarship, as evidenced, for instance, Snouck Hurgronje's classic study of Islamic Aceh at the time of the Aceh War. Snouck Hurgronje was the most prominent Islamicist of his time, but also the most criticized. Though fully aware of the shared Islamic traditions, he chose to advocate Islamic regionalism, thereby disconnecting the major centres of Islamic learning, as well as the refined courts of the

of Bengal

in Early Modern Times



Map of the region

Islamic rulers, from the 'fanatical' Muslims in the periphery of the world of Islam. The Indo-Muslim world around the Bay of Bengal has remained atomized politically, and scholarly ever since.

Another segmentation can be observed in the less clearly definable, but nonetheless indisputably widespread, Chinese presence in the Bay of Bengal. Its overall consequence is concealed because of area specialization. Furthermore, Europe's maritime orientation – and its well-organized and accessible source material – biases historic analysis. While nobody can deny an overseas Chinese expansion which has received due scholarly attention, the overland connection between China and the Bay of Bengal is in the main the domain of Buddhologists and art historians. Data on the impact of inland linkages tend to be overlooked by historians. Against the integrated background of interaction – maritime, as well as overland – analyses which deal with flows of trade, volume, and participation of the various 'nations' concerned, are in urgent need of a reappraisal. The same applies to any region which found it self outside the regular range of the European trading companies. Eighteenth-century Arakan, Siam, and Aceh are all examples of such blind spots. Problems of both evidence and methodology have often discouraged their investigation, but this not lessen their importance.



The tiger hunt, Kalighat (India) c. 1830.

Since the early twentieth century much painstaking work has been done in archaeology, epigraphy, and critical text edition, thereby rendering a considerable body of primary sources accessible to scholarship. Researchers, moreover, have contributed in all sorts of ways to a wider knowledge of segments of the Bay of Bengal in historic times, not least because the creation of new perspectives, especially from the socio-economic angle. Van Leurs' Weberian approach to trade and civilization, or rather its 'rediscovery' in the fifties, introduced different, more integrative types of research. More recently, environmental history has offered yet another viewpoint. Though still in its infancy, it is also promising because the environment is essentially long-term as well as spatially comprehensive.

History from within

There has been a growing awareness in academia that exogenous, Western concepts, such as 'modernity' and 'the centralized state', should be avoided when investigating pre-modern Asian kingdoms. The same applies to the impact of precious metals within the framework of the world economy. The alleged 'hoarding' and 'conspicuous consumption' of the Oriental princes stress an Asian 'otherness' and

thereby create more problems than they can solve. Views from 'within', which are far more convincing, have found distinguished patrons like Denys Lombard, director of the *École Française d'Extrême-Orient* in Paris, and Om Prakash of Delhi University. The usefulness of the Braudelian *longue durée* in its temporal and spatial aspects, as regards the Bay-of-Bengal area, and the larger Indian Ocean area, is obvious, but so far, few scholars have undertaken a large-scale synthesis. At present André Wink is investigating the making of the Indo-Islamic world. Naturally, his study encompasses South and Southeast Asia. The significance of his integrative view which restores the basic unity of the Indian Ocean world is obvious. Indubitably inherent in this historico-geographical scope are problems due to the widely divergent nature of the evidence. While it cannot be denied that the interface of various disciplines is rewarding, at the same time it is fraught with obstacles. In a recent essay in *Itinerario* (19,3 [1995]) Jos Gommans has raised a number of pertinent questions related to the Bay of Bengal as a whole and as regards its role in the surrounding world. They address such problems as the periodization of expansion and contraction of trade, and their correlations in the sphere of religion and tradition.

Naturally Gommans' hypotheses are tentative, and his is fully aware of it. Nonetheless, he advocates new strategies as regards the scope of and the approach to the Bay of Bengal. If the long-term interaction and interdependencies of the areas around the Bay of Bengal are to be assessed in breath and depth, a great deal of research needs to be done. By adding new data and by holding a critical reappraisal of the existing information, an overall picture of trade and civilization will emerge. This, in turn, may well lead to promising new avenues in research, as well as to a better understanding of present-day developments.

To bridge the existing gap between the dispersed scholarly traditions and the historical unity of the area as a whole, there is an obvious solution: integrated research. This can only be achieved by the adoption of new attitudes which result in effective cooperation – not just a 'paper' one – of the various specialists concerned with South and Southeast Asia. Integrated research will require a joint effort of indologists, islamicists, philologists, historians, and social scientists. This, then, will be a demanding, long-term objective which may only be fully realized by the coming generation of scholars.

New Course in Bay of Bengal Studies

By Jos Gommans and Patricia Rueb

In December 1995 a group of Leiden-based historians took the initiative of embarking upon a new course to approach the academic study of the larger Bay-of-Bengal area in the early modern period. The Research Centre CNWS will back this approach. New research strategies will be developed by focusing on such matters as long-term interdependencies. The intended approach will be interdisciplinary as well as inter-regional, and thereby bestrides the former colonial and present political boundaries.

Patricia Rueb is a Leiden-trained, free-lance researcher. Her field of study is pre-modern Sumatra, in particular Aceh.

GOA, INDIA

The Xavier Centre of Historical Research

Rediscovering a Lost Cultural Identity

The Xavier Centre of Historical Research [XCHR] was set up by the Jesuits of Goa in 1977. The Jesuits have been pioneers in the field of education, research, and radical thinking in India and have seldom been found wanting in starting new ventures and in either sustaining or handing over the old ones.

By Cajetan Coelho



The Jesuit presence in Goa is almost as old as the existence of the Society of Jesus itself and Goa served as the base for the expansion of all sorts of Jesuit activities in the East from 1542. The spiritual tenor of the Jesuit apostolate did not entirely escape contamination from the colonial designs of the Portuguese and other European powers, and this was understandable because the congregation was made up almost exclusively of European members. By the time they made their profession, the very few natives who were admitted, save for their colour, had lost all local culture and identity including the ability to speak the native mother tongues. Through their relentless spiritual onslaught, the damage they inflicted on the local population in the realm of culture and ethos was phenomenal. The post-colonial changes in the organization of the church and of the Society of Jesus have enabled the Jesuits of Goa to take a step such as the establishment of the Xavier Centre of Historical Research to assist the Goan people to rediscover their lost cultural identity and rectify their image in their own eyes and in the eyes of their conquerors, both Indian and European. Being the result of deliberations that took into account the post-liberation needs of the Goan people the Xavier Centre of Historical Research is meant to assist in this process. The Louvain trained theologian and psychologist Dr Romuald De Souza, then the provincial of the Goa Jesuits, provided the necessary vision and impetus, and used the native talent existing in the Goa Jesuit province to give concrete shape to this project. Successive provincials after him have fervently nurtured this institution and the present provincial who is also its chairman, Rev. Gregory Naik, himself an eminent Jesuit education strategist in the Indian Subcontinent, is leaving no stone unturned to make it an institution of real international repute encouraging open access to scholars from far and wide in spite of many limitations.

Historical setting

The activities of the Xavier Centre of Historical Research were inaugurated on 4 November 1979, at provisional premises at Mira Mar situated on the mouth of the River Mandovi. This area was the scene of the Dutch blockades of Goa in the first half of the 17th century. The inaugural lamp was lit by Professor P.M. Joshi, the retired director of the Maharashtra Archives. The director of the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation of Lisbon, Dr Jose Blanco, came down to Goa to grace the occasion and to express support for the venture. This was at a time when the political relations between India and Portugal had just begun to warm up after the 1974 revolution which put an end to the Salazar dictatorship in Portugal and initiated the process of decolonization of what was left of the Portuguese empire. The Xavier Centre of Historical Research has helped this process at the cultural level by its involvement in the organization of the series of International Seminars on Indo-Portuguese History [ISIPH], initiated by Rev. J.C. Alfonso former director of the Heras Institute in Bombay in December 1978. The foundation stone for the permanent building of the Xavier Centre of Historical Research at Alto Porvorim, Goa, was laid on that occasion. Much of the existing material infrastructure including books has been obtained through the friendly and ever reliable contribution of Rev. Dr Josef Ubelmesser of Nuremberg and his friends at the Sussen Parish in Germany. The spacious new premises were ready for inauguration and occupation five years later, namely on 27 January 1983, when the Xavier Centre of Historical Research organized the third ISIPH in which 60 Indo-Portuguese scholars from twelve different countries took part.

Research Library

Fifteen private family collections form the bulk of the holdings of the XCHR-Sussen Research Library. In addition to books from old Jesuit houses and those donated by the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation for the teaching of the Portuguese language, supplemented by donations from the Portuguese Institute of Culture, some of the large collections came from prominent Goan personalities such as Professor Mar-

iano Saldanha, a linguist who taught Sanskrit and Konkani in Lisbon for over two decades; Dr Jose Nicolau de Fonseca, author of the classic *Historical and Archaeological Sketch of the City of Goa* (1978); and Mr Bras Fernandes, a co-founder and first secretary of the Bombay Historical Society (1925), which later grew into the Heras Historical Society (1956). The library also received books from other well-known Goan writers like Fr. Filinto Cristo Dias, a Portuguese linguist, and Mons. F.X.G. Catao, a Goan church historian. Besides book material, Catao's unpublished manuscript notes were transferred to the XCHR after his death and have been classified and catalogued for the use of scholars. They deal almost exclusively with the church under the Portuguese Padroado and the local church of Goa.



A priceless collection of manuscripts covering the late 18th to the early 19th century was donated to the Xavier Centre by the historic House of Mhamai of Panjim, Goa. This collection of business and family correspondence pertaining to this household includes nearly 200,000 papers in different languages, including Portuguese, French, English, Kannada, Marathi (Modi), Gujarati, and Persian. The Mhamais had an agency house that maintained business contacts all along the western coast of India and even with such distant places as Brazil, East Africa, and Macao. They were also revenue farmers for the Portuguese administration in Goa, as well as acting as Savkars and political informers for the French East India Company during the period of the Anglo-French conflict. The value of some of these papers has already been brought to the attention of historians through several articles published by Dr T.R. de Souza, the former director of the Xavier Centre.

The XCHR-Sussen Historical research Library now has about 15,000 books, including rare atlases, plus photocopies and cyclostyled Government records, reports, seminar papers, dissertations, bibliographies, paper clippings, and loose maps. The Xavier Centre has been building up this library along its three main thrust areas of research, namely: (1) Asia during the European presence in the East with emphasis on the Portuguese, Dutch, French, and the British activities in India; (2) the church in India; (3) Third World issues. The library also possesses rare collections of journals and other serial publications. Although it is a closed access library, readers can easily find what they want with the help of a good descriptive catalogue for which the Dewey Decimal System of classification is followed. Computerization of an analytical index of journals is in progress. No historian or scholar working on a theme related to Indo-European studies today can safely afford to ignore the collections in the XCHR library, or the other research output of the Xavier Centre of Historical Research, chiefly in the form of its publications. Ten volumes have so far been published.

Seminars and Workshops

The Xavier Centre of Historical Research has also been organizing local history seminars every year since 1980, and these have played an important role in developing research consciousness among the

History in 1983 and 1994. Workshops are also organized from time to time for research students to discuss problems and areas of research and history writing.

Portuguese and Dutch Language Courses

The Xavier Centre has been organizing one-month crash courses in Portuguese since 1981. The courses are held twice a year to coincide with the Diwali and Summer vacations and are intended to provide the requisite tool for those who have to handle documents written in Portuguese. Over 200 research scholars and others have availed themselves of this facility so far. Several Indian Universities undertaking studies in maritime and Indo-Portuguese history have sent their students to attend these courses. The first course in basic Portuguese does not require any previous knowledge of the language. Every session consists of 75 hours of class work.

The Xavier Centre has also recently started the teaching of Dutch. The Dutch presence in India has lasted for nearly two centuries and there is plenty of historical documentation available for research in India and in the Netherlands. The first course in Dutch was conducted in the summer of 1995 and was well-attended. Earlier, the Centre conducted three such courses at the University of Pondicherry in South India. These crash courses which involve one hundred hours of class work have been found useful by history scholars and others. The recent course in Dutch attracted scholars from various universities in India. The 'Nederlandse Taal Unie', the 'Internationale Vereniging voor Neerlandistiek', the 'Stichting Ons Erfdeel' and the consulates and embassies of the Netherlands and Belgium in India have assisted one way or the other in the conducting of these courses.

Museum

The Xavier Centre of Historical Research has also built a small museum, which contains several representative items of Goan Christian art, but also rare collections of Goan numismatics and philately, plus palm-leaf manuscripts, commemorative medallions, and a stone inscription. Some of the museum items date back to the pre-Portuguese period, including some early gold coins of the Kadamba rulers. The stone inscriptions include an edict of the Maratha ruler Sambhaji, son of Shivaji. The inscription is bilingual, in Old Marathi and in Persian.

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11-17 JANUARY, 1996
MYSORE, INDIA

Indigenous Knowledge and Languages

During the past decade social scientists have shown a mounting interest in Indigenous Knowledge Systems. In South Asia this has meant that a deeper and more far reaching attention is being paid to the epistemological and methodological foundations of Social Science. It has also sharpened the focus on the relationship between indigenous knowledge and indigenous languages. Therefore, the Central Institute of Indian Languages and the Mysore Semiotic Circle at Mysore, India, were most apposite in their choice of 'Knowledge and Languages' as the main theme of a congress held at Mysore from 11-17 January 1996.

By Jan Brouwer



The congress was inaugurated by Mr Chiranjiv Singh (IAS)

The two key-

note addresses were delivered by Professor K. Srinivasan (Mysore) and Professor Roland J.L. Breton (Paris). From among the 150 participants, 76 papers were presented by scholars from India, France, the Netherlands, South Africa, USA, and the former Yugoslavia. In spite of many technical difficulties such as electricity and telecom cuts, the organizers achieved a commendable task in getting together scholars from various disciplines in two plenary sessions and eighteen specialized sessions. In view of the size of the congress this report will focus on only a few highlights.

In his inaugural address, Mr Chiranjiv Singh drew the attention of the audience to three thrust areas: the process of secularization in culture and language; the influence of science and technology on the vocabulary of modern Indian languages; and the choice of terms and idioms to convey news items in the English-speaking and the vernacular media. In terms of language, he observed a significant difference in idiom and source of loanwords between the reporting of Indian events in Indian languages and in English.

Tamil and Telugu in South Africa

The specialist sessions covered such discipline areas as folklore, the Hindu diaspora, lexicon as source media, semiotics, and women's studies. Noteworthy contributions on language among overseas Hindus were presented by Dr Varilaxmi Prabhakaran and Dr S. Subramanian. Dr Prabhakaran showed how the Maridamma ritual among Telugu-speakers in South Africa serves as a paradigm of living Telugu language and culture. She observed two forces working antithetically: there is undoubtedly a language shift in favour of English and acculturation, but concomitantly an increased use of Telugu among the younger generations in their religio-cultural practices. Dr

India (Mathur), the smiths of Karnataka (Brouwer), and a folk epic from South Karnataka (Le Blanc). The papers of Narayan and myself examined on the cosmology and the concepts of Time and Space, while Le Blanc discussed the relationship between history and myth.

Holism

Although the main theme was 'Knowledge and Languages', the majority of the papers were contributions to the wide field of language. Only a few exceptions were noted. Kenneth Lieberman of the University of Oregon, who is carrying out fieldwork among the Tibetans in South India, evolved a socio-semiotic model to analyse the forming of meaning, as words do more than make up a language and are more than the mediators of ideas. My paper analyzed the concepts behind the words in the secret craft lexicon of a group of blacksmiths in South India and argued for an approach in which concepts are drawn from both the universal and the specifically Indian categories in order to enhance understanding beyond a mere increase in our knowledge. This implies a fresh look at the comparative method and a clear understanding of the Western concept of holism. In contrast, Nita Mathur of the Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts, New Delhi, defended Indian epistemology and the oriental concept of holism as the proper methodology for studying Indian data.

In the final plenary session, recommendations were made that the congress should have a follow-up in the form of a series of small workshops to which not only linguists and anthropologists, but also philosophers of science and specialists in research methodology should be invited.

Dr Jan Brouwer is the director of the Centre for Advanced Research on Indigenous Knowledge Systems, Mysore, India

Subramanian of the University of Durban, South Africa, states that the Tamil-speaking minority in South Africa is fast losing its affinity with their language in favour of the use of English in all spheres of life. He pleads for the resurgence of a strong movement in favour of Tamil as means of communication among the migrants themselves.

Most of the Indian contributions dealt with various aspects of language in education, the media, and the New Language Policy. Dr M.S. Nataraju of the University of Agricultural Science (Bangalore) and Dr G. Perumal of the Tamilnadu Agricultural University (Coimbatore) concentrated on the difficulties of translating technical terms into the vernacular language magazines for farmers. The problem of translation here is also a problem of the 'translation' of concept.

The papers on Indian folklore discussed data collected among the tribal communities of Karnataka. (K. Narayan), the Santhals of eastern

Grants for South Asia Scholars



The Society for South Asian Studies invited applications for the following grants:

a. Small personal research grants: a limited number of these grants are available to cover the cost of research and fieldwork in the Indian Subcontinent in the history, antiquities, archaeology, ethnography, languages, literatures, art and culture of Afghanistan, Pakistan, India and other countries of South Asia. Grants are only available for work at post-doctoral level although applicants need not necessarily hold a doctoral qualification. Applicants must be normally resident in the United Kingdom and members of the Society for South Asian Studies. Applications for maintenance costs in the UK are not acceptable.

b. Travel grants: a limited number of travel grants are available up to £500 each to cover the costs of graduates and other suitably qualified persons travelling to the Indian Subcontinent to take part in excavations and other organized fieldwork.

Applications

Applications for one of the above mentioned grants should be typed clearly on the prescribed form and submitted before the closing dates of 15 May and 15 October each year.

Further details and forms of application are available from:

The Secretary

Society for South Asian Studies
Department of Oriental Antiquities
The British Museum
London WC1B 3DG
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PARIS, FRANCE

Commemorating the centenary of the birth of Louis Renou (1896-1996) Language, Style, and Structure in the Indian World

By Jan E.M. Houben



On 25-27 January 1996 the Université de Paris-III Sorbonne Nouvelle hosted a

'Colloque' on 'Langue, Style et Structure dans le Monde Indien' to commemorate the birth of the internationally renowned Sanskritist and Indologist, Louis Renou (1896-1966). The themes of this Colloquium were inspired by Renou's remarkable oeuvre. As the organizers of the Colloquium rightly observed, 'Louis Renou has created or suggested new avenues for research and encouraged a diversity of approaches.'

The contributors were scholars from all over the world who have been inspired directly or indirectly by Renou's work. They discussed several major issues in Indology in the light of the latest developments in research. Since the organizers, Nalini Balbir, Jean-Luc Chevillard and Georges Pinault plan to publish the proceedings of this Colloquium here I shall make do with mentioning a personal selection of papers.

Vedic Studies

The contributions on Vedic Studies included 'Language and Style of the Rgveda in connection with the Soma problem' by T.Y. Elizarenkova (Moscow); 'Vṛtra and Vṛtraghna and La structure du kāvya,' by Stephany W. Jamison (Harvard); and 'On the Upanishads of the Sāmaveda' by Asko Parpola (Helsinki).

In the section on the Indian Grammatical Tradition, Madhav M. Deshpande (Ann Arbor) discussed 'The Vedic traditions and the origins of grammatical analysis'; the contribution of Kamaleshwar Bhattacharya (Paris) concerned 'La base grammaticale de la pensée indienne'; Johannes Bronkhorst (Lausanne) examined the problems in the interpretation of the word *anuvyākhyāna* in Upanishadic enumerations; Pierre-Sylvain Filliozat (Paris) discussed 'La conception de l'image divine dans le Mahābhāṣya de Patañjali'; David Seyfort Ruegg (London) spoke 'On the Indo-Tibetan grammatical and lexicographical traditions'; and Jean-Luc Chevillard explored the ties between the Tamil grammatical tradition and the Indo-Aryan tradition of linguistic expression.

The sections on Morphology and Lexicography, and on Poetics and Forms of Texts contained a number of important contributions, of which I would like to mention here only Peter Schreiner's discussion of his experiences with 'Creating, formatting and working with a first electronic Sanskrit dictionary.' Renou's interest in the Sanskrit tradition and his sensitivity to contemporaneous developments and possibilities were worthily honoured by a discussion of the problems involved in harnessing modern tools to the gigantic lexicographic tasks that present and future generations of Sanskrit scholars still have to address.



The Journal of Indian Folklorists (JIF) will reappear later this year (June 1996) after a gap of 18 years. The Editor-in-chief of JIF, Dr Jawaharlal Handoo, said that the new series plans to pay due attention to the indigenous knowledge focus in its main papers, notes and discussions, and book review sections. The new series accepts contributions that touch upon any aspect of folklore studies on Asia, the Middle East, and Africa.

The Madras Institute of Development Studies

has launched a new journal called South Indian Studies. It is a multi-disciplinary bi-annual journal. Its editor, Dr M.S.S. Pandian, states that the journal is envisaged as a forum on current research on South India, including that which appears in South Indian languages and which also focuses on indigenous knowledge systems.

The Society for Indian Philosophy & Religion

will start publishing a Journal of Indian Philosophy annually from Fall 1996. The Journal will disseminate high quality research in all areas of Indian philosophies and religions and promote comparative studies thereof with other oriental or Western philosophies and religions. It will also include a section on book reviews. For enquiries: Dr Chandana Chakrabarti, CB 2336, Elon College, N.C. 27244, USA.

BERLIN, GERMANY

The Museum of Indian Art

On January 1 1963, the Museum of Indian Art was established as an autonomous institution within the association of National Museums of the Prussian Cultural Heritage. It is an important centre for the preservation of and scientific research into Indian, Southern and Central Asian art in Germany.



Prior to its establishment, a large number of works of art was located in the art section

of the Museum of Cultural Anthropology in Berlin which was established in 1873 on the basis of an ethnographic collection dating from 1829.

The enormous quantity of exhibits seemed to make a separation between the Indian works of art and the anthropological collection inevitable. Although this was acknowledged, nothing was done until after the chaos and losses caused by World War II, when it was transformed into an autonomous museum. Since then, the museum has systematically acquired works of art so that today it has a world-famous archaeological and art historical collection.

The collections cover a number of large sections in the museum. Although imprinted seals from Mohenjo Daro are the earliest signs of a large urban culture on the Indian Subcontinent, authentic Indian art does not appear until 300 BC in the form of terracottas of different origins and various iconographies. One cynosure in the collection is the group of Buddhist sculptures from Gandhara AD 100-500, of which only a small part is on display at the exhibition.

There are numerous sculptures from the classical and medieval periods from the School of Mathura, as well as other areas in Northern India, enriched by examples from Rajasthan to Bengal, from Kashmir to Tamilnadu. Of no less importance are the cultic bronze sculptures dating from the beginning of the 7th century to modern times.

The handicrafts reflect the proclivities of the aristocratic clients and include valuable works of textile art, glassware and jadedwork, carved ivory and wood carvings, as well as metal pots and pans in the Bidri technique. The printed works of art, which depict religious and mythological themes and musical images in colourful miniatures, and the Moghul paintings of court life and the portraits of rulers are particularly impressive.

The Museum of Indian Art possesses examples of Buddhist manuscripts written on palm leaves and Jain manuscripts on paper, as well as a number of detailed miniatures of the Rajput School and albums

and miniatures from the Moghul period and the Dekkhan area.

The transition to the present is represented by a smaller collection of contemporary Indian paintings.

The Indian collection extends to include works of art from Nepal and Tibet, including important Tanka paintings, manuscripts, bronze and brass sculptures. The museum's statue gallery includes collections from Southeast Asia among which important bronze Khmer sculptures feature prominently. There are sculptures in stone and clay, including glazed tiles in relief with Jataka scenes from Pagan. All this is situated before the cast coulisse with reliefs from Angkor Vat. There are also busts from Borobudur as well as Javanese and Thai bronzes artwork.

Among the illuminated manuscripts, the Thai manuscript Traiphum dating from AD 1800 is outstanding.

The Turfan Collection

The third section of the museum, which is especially important to international research and exhibition activities, contains the so-called 'Turfan' collection. Between 1902 and 1914 the works were housed in the Berlin Museum. In this period four expeditions to Central Asia into the northern section of the Silk Route were undertaken. The expeditions, which were alternately headed by the scientists Albert Grünwedel and Albert von Le Coq, who were both affiliated to the museum, led to the discovery that the main path of Buddhism must have come to China through Eastern Turkistan. It was established unequivocally that in AD 1000 this land was predominantly Buddhist

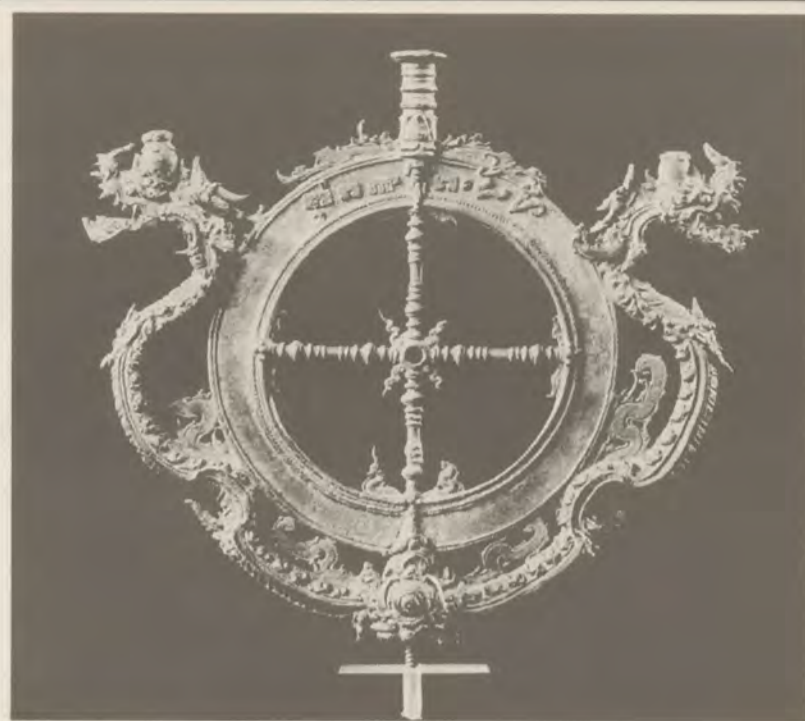


4. Cult Mask. Messing, North India, Kulu, 10th century. Museum für Indische Kunst.

and the majority of its population consisted of Iranians and Indians.

The main source of these new insights was the large number of manuscripts which were discovered, and the murals found in underground monasteries and open-air temples.

Whereas the manuscripts gave us clear-cut answers about the numerous languages and writings of this region, which had been unknown before then, the murals, which were painted on clay, taken in conjunction with the sculptures, tapestries, terracotta, pottery, and seals discovered, provided a clear insight into the cultural life, the religious views and the artistic customs of more than five centuries in the history of Eastern Turkistan.



5. Wheel-emblem. Bronze, East Java, 1176. Museum für Indische Kunst.

Despite substantial losses during the war, nowadays the Museum of Indian Art houses about 12,000 exhibits. Apart from important exhibitions (Jagor, Leitner, Waldschmidt) archaeological discoveries have also augmented the museum's collection. The fieldwork, supported by the German research community, was carried out by the Museum between 1966 and 1974 at a number of excavation sites in Sonkh in North India.

The library of the Museum of Indian Art now contains about 13,500 books and bound journals which places it among the most important libraries in the field of Asian art history in Germany.

A good crowd-puller is the standing exhibition, which display about 600 selected specimens from the museum's collection mentioned above, supplemented by the constantly changing special exhibition in the studio room of the museum.

Exhibitions in recent years have included a number of large special displays, which were either set up by museum employees or which they managed. Recent exhibitions included: *The Gods of the Himalaya: Buddhist art from Tibet* (1990); *Palace of the Gods* (1992); and *Khara Khoto - the black city along the Silk Route* (1994).

Translated by Jobien Berkouwer



3. Bodhisattva. Slate, Gaudhara, 2nd century. Museum für Indische Kunst.



6. Khambhāvati Ragini. Miniature painting, Malwa 1660. Museum für Indische Kunst.



1. Vajrapān. Mural painting, 500 BC. Museum für Indische Kunst.



2. Standing woman. Terracotta. East India, 2nd century BC. Museum für Indische Kunst.

PHOTO: PAPADOPOULOS

Museum of Indian Art

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Seychelles



A Profile of the Seychelles

By Raymond de-Silva

The Seychelles are frequently neglected by various study groups that operate at the institutional level. With this country profile Raymond de-Silva hopes to stimulate scientific research on the archipelago.



The republic of Seychelles is situated in the Western Indian Ocean between 4 and 11 degrees south of the equator, and comprises a group of 115 islands with a land area of 455 square kilometres, spread over an Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of over 1.3 million square kilometres.

Forty-one islands in the group are granitic and mountainous. These are all situated within 50 kilometres of the main island of Mahé, which, with a land area of 154 square kilometres, accounts for one-third of the total land area of the archipelago. The remaining islands are all coralline, seldom rising more than six metres above sea level.

The climate is equatorial, with an annual average rainfall of 2115 millimetres. Humidity is uniformly high at an average of 80% and mean temperatures range from a minimum of 24 degrees Celsius to a maximum of 30 degrees Celsius.

Most of the islands are situated outside the area affected by seasonal cyclones. The northwest monsoon (December - March) and the southeast trade winds (May-october) seldom bring winds in excess of 60 knots.

History

In the Indian Ocean region, the Seychelles are one of the few island groups that were never off-shore parcels of the civilizations of Africa or Asia. The islands had no pre-colonial history. Although the islands comprising the Seychelles had been visited earlier, the first documented exploration of the main granitic islands was carried out in 1609 by an English expedition. The islands then remained uninhabited for a further

160 years, although they were visited regularly by navigators who exploited their timber, freshwater and food resources. For some time the islands were also used as a base for pirates.

Distant Europe created this mid-oceanic world of islands precisely because of their strategic location. During the 18th century, French navigators from the Ile de France (now Mauritius) sent expeditions to the islands and, in 1756, Mahé and seven other islands were formally claimed in the name of the king of France. They were named Séchelles in honour of the finance minister to Louis XV, Jean Moreau de Sachelle. The first French settlers arrived in 1770 and proceeded to administer the islands for the next 40 years. In 1785 the Seychelles population was 120 slaves and 7 whites.

Towards the end of the 18th century, the British started to take an interest in the islands. Governor De Quinssy surrendered to the British, but as they sailed on, raised the French flag again. The French capitulated about a dozen times in this manner before the Seychelles became a British dependency of Mauritius in 1814.

The islands had to be self-supporting and maintain the British administrators and troops garrisoned there. Britain was thus keen to win over the merchants and ex-corsairs who were encouraged to transform themselves into a cinnamon and copra plantocracy. As part of the policy of creating a new class of collaborators, the French language and Roman Catholic religion flourished. Thus a peculiar cultural disjunction between socio-economic and state power was to characterize the islands under British rule. The abolition of slavery in 1835 led to the creation of the Seychellois people, who are of mixed African, Malagasy, and European origin, later enriched by Indian and Chinese stock. The population is now totally integrated, using a common Creole language de-

rived from French, revealing Bantu grammatical influence. Creole, English, and French are the official languages.

In 1903 the Seychelles became a crown colony administered from London. The country went into the political and economic doldrums until 1964, when political parties were formed. In 1976 the country gained its independence as a republic within the Commonwealth.

The Road to Democracy

The modern political history of the Seychelles began in the 1960s when local political parties were formed to represent the needs of the people to the British colonial regime. The two most prominent leaders of those days are still the main political personalities in the Seychelles. France-Albert René, leader of the Seychelles United People's Party (SPUP), and James Mancham, leader of the Seychelles Democratic Party (SDP).

The 1974 elections established a coalition of the two parties as the first independent Seychelles government. As head of the largest party in the government, James Mancham went on to become the first president of an independent Seychelles on 29 June 1976, with Albert René as his prime minister. Barely a year later, on 5 June 1977, René carried out an almost bloodless coup, which established the SPUP (later to become the Seychelles People's Progressive Front SPPF) as the leading political force in Seychelles. The Seychelles Democratic Party was outlawed and many of its members left the island.

In the years that followed, the country went through a period of social and economic development. Tourism became the main pillar of the Seychelles economy. New hotels were built to complement those already existing. The local airline, Air Seychelles, expanded to start interna-

As a result, the Seychelles was able to achieve a high level of social development for its people, with almost universal literacy, low infant mortality, and high life expectancy comparable to developed countries.

tional flights which brought increasing numbers of tourists to the country, first with charter planes, and eventually with new planes of its own. Other industries were also promoted. The fishing industry became one of the biggest foreign exchange earners, particularly after the establishment of a modern tuna canning plant in the late 1980s.

Alongside these two industries and other developments in the economic sector, the Seychelles government also invested in the social sector, providing new housing, recreational and other facilities throughout the country. A comprehensive Welfare State was introduced, with free health care and education made available to all Seychellois. As a result, the Seychelles was able to achieve a high level of social development for its people, with almost universal literacy, low infant mortality, and high life expectancy comparable to developed countries.

Between 1977 and the early 1990s, the Seychelles became a well-established member of the international community and played a prominent role in many international organizations, including the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity, the Commonwealth and the Francophonie Group of Countries.

It was against this background of international links and continuing social and economic development, that President René decided to introduce multi-party politics in December 1991. During the early months of 1992 a total of eight political parties registered. These included the Democratic Party, led by Sir James Mancham, who had returned to the Seychelles from exile.

Thus delegates from both sides returned to the discussion table. Greater transparency meant that debates, held in Creole, brought the argument to the people via the mass media. A new atmosphere of trust and reconciliation developed between the different parties, and when the time came for the members of the Commission to ratify the new Constitution they did so unanimously. The new constitution was subsequently approved by over 73% of the electorate in June 1993.

A few weeks later, on July 23rd, presidential and legislative Assembly elections were held.

The Process of Economic Transition

The Seychelles economy has made tremendous advances in the 20 years since Independence in 1976, and social and economic indicators are impressive. This is indicated by the relatively high GNP per capita, which had risen to an estimated US\$ 6,500 in 1995. However, the impressive statistics have to be viewed against the background of the extreme fragility of the Seychelles economy.

The Seychelles, like many other small island developing states, has many disadvantages including a small human and natural resource base, small internal markets, high dependence on imports, limited domestic resource mobilization potential, physical dispersion and isolation from major trade routes, extreme dependence on one or two vulnerable industries (including

tourism and fisheries), environmental fragility and so forth. The economy is highly vulnerable to outside influences, like the decline of the tourist industry during the Gulf War. The Seychelles has also experienced a significant decline in ODA receipts over the past few years.

Following the political transition, the Seychelles economy is now undergoing a period of profound changes, and is rapidly moving away from an economy with strong central direction and high levels of state ownership, to one relying increasingly on private initiative and market mechanisms. This change has been initiated by the move to pluralist democracy, and has been reinforced by the State's actions in winding down its predominant role and divesting its ownership of productive assets to allow room for the private sector to flourish and for the entrepreneur to take risks.

As the Seychelles economy has traditionally been based on just two industries (namely tourism, which accounts for around 60% of foreign exchange earnings, and fisheries) the country is seeking to diversify through the creation of a third pillar of the economy, based on the development of the country as an international trade and investment centre, including off-shore services, transshipment, and export processing. Despite such moves, in the immediate future, tourism will re-

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main the main engine for the growth of the economy, and for maintaining the living standards of the people.

This preponderant focus on tourism means that the Seychelles remains a vulnerable economy. An additional hazard is that the dominance of beach tourism, as well as eco-tourism, makes the industry extremely susceptible to any form of pollution and thus necessitates sound environmental management and the promotion of environmentally sustainable development. In view of our lack of human, financial, and technological capacities, it is important to ensure that the country can benefit from the resources of the ocean in a manner that is in keeping with ecological sensitivity.

Development Strategies

In order to promote sustainable development and to create an enabling environment for the development of the private sector, the Seychelles government has introduced two major policy documents in the recent past. These are the *Environmental Management Plan for Seychelles (EMPS)* and the *Public Sector Investment Programme (PSIP)*. The EMPS addresses a wide range of environmental issues that have come to the fore and exemplifies the concern of the Seychelles with the sustainability of its development process,

which is of particular importance to a small vulnerable, island state.

At a national level, Seychelles' Environmental Management Plan (1990 - 2000) identifies a number of environmental issues and priorities for action, including those which specifically stress the importance of developing an anticipatory and preventive approach to coastal and marine pollution, as opposed to belated attempts at environmental rehabilitation. In spite of a number of remarkable initiatives which are being implemented, the Seychelles at present lacks the database, monitoring capability, and even expertise in some key areas, to produce authoritative assessments of the marine environment.

The PSIP embodies the change in approach to economic management and details the new orientation on the country's development strategy. It embodies the gradual shift of initiatives for development investment from the state to the private sector. The government is pursuing a steady programme of privatization, and is withdrawing from direct involvement in many areas of economic activity. Important private investments are expected in tourism, trade, and communications during the 1995-97 period. A set of fiscal measures is in place aiming to attract foreign investment in the Seychelles. The setting up of an international trade zone and the reforms at the Port of Victoria are targeted at the same goal. All this amounts to a major restructuring of the Seychelles economy. To succeed and maintain employment at acceptable levels, public and private investments must be maintained at a constant level but foreign investment is the only type that will not cause a deterioration in the external equilibrium.

It is envisaged that in recognition of the importance of the Seychelles' environmental, economic, and social conditions, and the levels of development, the international community must continue to respond to the needs of developing countries, through support for appropriate programmes and activities that can be implemented at both national and regional levels. This is not just a necessity for developing countries, but it is also an issue that has direct relevance to the sustainability of the planet's oceanic resources as a whole.

Raymond de-Silva is attached to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Planning and Environment of the Republic of Seychelles.



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LEIDEN, THE NETHERLANDS

Interview with Librarian Roger Tol

The New Malaysian Resource Centre

In December 1995, an agreement was signed in Kuala Lumpur between the National Library of Malaysia and the library of the Royal Institute of Linguistics and Anthropology (KITLV) in Leiden. The director of the KITLV, Prof. Peter Boomgaard, and the librarian, Dr Roger Tol made a special visit to Malaysia to sign the agreement at a ceremony attended by the Malaysian Minister of Education and the Dutch Ambassador to Malaysia. The agreement inaugurates the installation of a Malaysian Resource Centre in the KITLV Library. All the more reason to interview Dr. Tol on this important occasion.

By Dick van der Meij



Naturally, the first question which springs to mind is: What is a Malaysian Resource Centre and why was the KITLV Library chosen to house it?

The Malaysian Government is keen to highlight Malay Studies all over the world. The first Malaysian Resource Centre was installed in Ohio and we in Leiden are the second. The Malaysian Government is keen to promote Malaysia and put it firmly on the academic map. The agreement includes an annual donation of 3000 books and periodicals to ensure that scholars are able to inform themselves fully about anything going on in Malaysia at the present moment.

The KITLV Library was chosen to house the Resource Centre for a number of reasons. In fact this move has close ties with the instal-

lation of a Rotating Professorship of Malay Studies at Leiden University. The first professor to hold this chair was Professor Muhammad Haji Salleh (see also IAS Newsletter 2 for an interview). He was on the lookout for a place to install the Resource Centre and quite naturally he chose the KITLV. I say 'quite naturally', because the most important reason the KITLV was chosen is that it has the one of the major collection on Southeast Asia in the world, the Indonesian collection in particular is world renowned. Not only is it a collection which redounds with academic importance, it is also one of the most easily accessible in the world. Even though the collection primarily contains materials on Indonesia, it also has a good collection on Malaysia and other countries in Southeast Asia. It goes without saying that this collection will benefit to an immeasurable degree from the installation of the Resource Centre.

It defies the imagination that every book being published in Malaysia is a candidate for inclusion in the KITLV Library collection. What is the profile of the books to be included?

The materials will fit into the KITLV Library profile, which is in the main: books on the Humanities and Social Sciences. The Malay

counterpart is the National Library of Malaysia. They know what we have in our collection and at present some 1400 titles have already been selected to supplement this. Only books and periodicals which have been published since the signing of the agreement will be considered for inclusion. There will be no acquisition of materials published prior to 1995.

It is wonderful to have this agreement as it gives Leiden just the face-lift it needs to emphasize to the world at large yet again that Leiden is really more than just a fount of philology, history, and boring old stuff. Scholars are conducting very modern studies and innovative research in all fields, here as well. At the KITLV Library we try to keep people informed about daily events on Indonesia via our Daily Report on Current Events in Indonesia, which is also available on the Internet. Happily, it has proven to be the most popular information service on the Leiden network. We now stand on the verge of seeing the start of an important collection about Malaysia being built up. A Daily Report on Current Events in Malaysia will be a logic follow up, plans for which are now in the pipeline. I would like to draw attention to the fact that the donation will not consist of Malay language materials only. Books and other printed matter in English will also form part of the collection.

The materials we will receive will be mostly so called white materials, published books. So called grey materials, like unpublished governmental and departmental reports and statistics, will not be part of the donation. These will have to be collected in other ways.

As far as I know there are no similar agreements with other Southeast Asian countries, are there?

No. This Resource Centre really forms part of the Self Promotion of Malaysia. Other countries are apparently not yet so keen to promote themselves in this way, more's the pity. Perhaps this first agreement with Malaysia will quicken the interest of other Southeast countries to follow suit, but naturally that is entirely up to them. Of course, the KITLV would be more than happy to enter into agreements like this with other Southeast Asian countries, especially those on the mainland. We already have a nice collection of books on Singapore, the Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam and other mainland Southeast Asian countries. We would be delighted to augment these collections too.

You have visited the Malay National Library. Could you give us your impression?

I was amazed to see their very modern library and super modern facilities. It was absolutely fantastic. The collection can be consulted online. They have their own home page. Everything moves at a fast pace and people are full of get-up-and-go. We enjoy a very close working relationship with the library. Their audio-visual centre is astonishing, complete with studios. There is even a special audio-visual

centre for children which is really attractive and suits the children down to the ground. Everything is on a small-scale and geared to children's needs. Wonderful! The library is run by Ms. Puan Mariam Abdul Kadir who really knows what she is doing. In point of fact, the library is more modern than those in Europe. An excellent example of being able to start afresh, unhampered by old fashioned materials which - as they are there - are not replaced and stand in the way of the acquisition of really modern equipment.

The National Library has a coordinating function within Malaysia. As coordinator for the Resource Centre we will be able to have access to the collections of other Malaysian libraries as well.

I understand that the acquisition of Malay material in Malaysia from Jakarta has been stopped. Does this mean that the search for older materials will be stopped as well?

No, not really. Pertinently there is quite a dip in the KITLV Library collection on Malaysia. The years 1950-1980 especially are ill-represented. We do get donations which helps to fill this gap, but trying to fill a dip like this is no easy task. We do what we can. Our Indonesia collection also has a dip, especially for the materials for the period 1950-1965. We have been able to supplement this by microfilming large parts of the collection of Cornell University and by buying books on the antiquarian market. We are virtually complete as far as Western language materials are concerned. Of course, the library of Leiden University is very good as well on Indonesia, especially the colonial period, and thus complements the KITLV Library collections. One of our very strong points in the acquisition of contemporary Indonesian documents is having our own office in Jakarta which has been established more than 26 years ago.

How does this Malay Resource Centre involve the acquisition of Indonesian materials?

Indonesia is not part of the picture at all. Nothing will change about our policies regarding the building up of our Indonesia collection. The Malay Resource Centre is a gift and as such does not involve our Indonesian collections. What it does involve is our storage capacity which we have updated recently to enable this new collection to be housed. Because of this we will be fine for space for at least the next 15 years, so I think it will be up to my successor to find ways to enlarge the storage facilities.

Malaysian Resource Centre

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Research and International Training in Southeast Asian Archaeology

The University of Hawai'i Cambodia Project

Cambodia is a country rich in cultural heritage, and the famous complex of temples known as Angkor Wat represents only one part of a deep and varied archaeological record. Archaeological research in the area was begun in the 19th century through French research in the Mekong and Angkor Wat regions. The exploration of prehistoric and historic period sites in Cambodia was continued by Cambodian and French archaeologists until the late 1960s. Most archaeological work was abruptly halted by the political turmoil of the last several decades.

By Miriam Stark



Cambodia has witnessed widespread desecration of its archaeological resources, especially in the last 25 years. Political upheavals between 1971 and 1989 precluded archaeological research and decimated the Cambodian intellectual community. In the relative calm since then, restoration and conservation of the Angkorian monuments of the Siem Reap province have been sponsored by UNESCO, Ecole Française d'Extrême Orient (Paris), the Japanese government, the World Monuments Fund, the government of Indonesia, and the Angkor Foundation.

Here we would like to present a new multidisciplinary, international research project in southern Cambodia called the 'University of Hawai'i Cambodia Project'. This project represents a collaboration among researchers at the University of Hawai'i-Manoa, the East-West Center (Honolulu), and the Royal University of Fine Arts (a division of the Ministry

of Culture and the Fine Arts) in Phnom Penh. Project directors include: Dr Chuch Phoeurn (Royal University of Fine Arts), Dr P. Bion Griffin (University of Hawai'i-Manoa), Dr Miriam Stark (University of Hawai'i-Manoa), and Dr Judy Ledgerwood (East-West Center).

The work of the Cambodia Project concentrates on both international training and multidisciplinary research in Hawai'i and in Cambodia. Current research by the University of Hawai'i Cambodia project focuses on pre-Angkorean land-use and state formation along the Lower Mekong region of southern Cambodia. Research planned for the next five years also entails the study of Neolithic and Bronze Age period sites in areas of central Cambodia.

Project Description & Goals

The UH Cambodia Project was initiated in 1993 with grants from the East-West Center's Indochina Initiative, the UH/East-West Center Collaborative Research Program, and from the Henry Luce Foundation. The primary goal of the UH Cambodia project's training component is to help rebuild the archaeological programme in Cambodia by providing

academic and technical training to Cambodian students. Training is conducted in the United States at the University of Hawai'i as well as in Cambodia. Outstanding students from the Royal Fine Arts University Faculty of Archaeology (Phnom Penh) receive training at the University of Hawai'i. Ten Cambodian students participated in the 1995 UH Cambodia Project's summer field school in Cambodia, and as many as five students will join the field project for the 1996 field season. Plans are also underway to seek funding for a semester-abroad teacher exchange programme. This programme will bring American project members of the UH Cambodia Project to the Royal University of Fine Arts (Phnom Penh) and Cambodian professors to the University of Hawai'i for teaching and research over the next 3-5 years.

The UH Cambodia Project invests much of its energies in training a new generation of archaeologists. While a primary goal of the project is to prepare Cambodian students to undertake graduate training in archaeology in the United States, another important objective is to facilitate training and thesis research for American (and other non-Cambodian) archaeology students. These students will receive graduate training at the University of Hawai'i-Manoa in archaeology, anthropology, and Khmer. Special training in analytical techniques (including compositional analysis and Geographic Information Systems, GIS) is also available. Graduate students will participate in the Cambodian field project as field instructors and field researchers. The training component of the UH Cambodia Project thus provides academic and field training to Cambodian students and American archaeology graduate students.

International, multidisciplinary research is the major component of the UH Cambodia Project. The project brings together American and Cambodian scholars with disciplinary interests in archaeology, cultural anthropology, and environmental studies. The project also welcomes international collaboration in allied fields, such as geology, palaeo-ethnobotany, archaeological and architectural conservation, zoo-archaeology. Research in the 1995 summer field season obtained the preliminary data necessary for developing a long-term research programme. The 1995-1996 segment of the project is using this information to focus on changes in long-term land-use practices in the Angkor Borei region (Takeo province) of southern Cambodia.

Project Activities to Date

Five Cambodian students with degrees from the Royal University of Fine Arts (Phnom Penh) have arrived in Honolulu for the 1995-1996 academic year. Two of these students are alumni from the 1994-1995 academic training programme. These five students will receive training in English, anthropology, and archaeology from archaeologists in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Hawai'i. Together with UH Project members, they will return to Cambodia for a summer 1996 field season.

A collaborative team of researchers from the University of Hawai'i, the



Cambodian students learning archaeological field techniques at Angkor Borei during the 1995 field season.

East-West Center, and the Royal University of Fine Arts conducted preliminary research in the Angkor Borei region of Takeo province during the summer of 1995. This region is famous as the cradle of one of the earliest civilizations in mainland Southeast Asia. Called 'Funan' by visiting Chinese dignitaries, it reputedly contained multiple urban centres between the first and sixth centuries AD. Among these are Oc Eo (in modern Vietnam) and Angkor Borei (in modern Cambodia). Brief excavations at Oc Eo in the 1950s by Louis Malleret revealed a complex system of water control and rich material culture, but the site has been largely destroyed through vandalism since that time. Angkor Borei faces the same threat of rampant vandalism witnessed at other sites such as Oc Eo. However, our 1995 fieldwork confirmed that archaeological deposits at Angkor Borei are sufficiently intact to merit long-term research.

This long-term research programme uses two strategies to develop a comprehensive view of past and present land-use patterns in the Angkor Borei region. The first involves documentation of the human impact on the past and present landscapes of Takeo Province through archaeological, geographic, and ethnographic techniques and the use of archival materials. The second explores the political and economic organization of Angkor Borei through use of archaeological survey, excavation, low-altitude remote-sensing, and the examination of archaeological collections.

Contributions of the UH Cambodia Project

By increasing the visibility of Angkor Borei through this project, we hope to heighten public commitment to preserving the Cambodian archaeological heritage. The UH Cambodia Project researchers work actively with staff and students from

both the National Museum of the Kingdom of Cambodia and the Royal University of Fine Arts. Our hope is that the UH Cambodia Project might also help to stem rampant vandalism at the region's largest and most important archaeological sites. Long-term plans include a commitment to work with the University of Fine Arts and the National Museum in Phnom Penh on developing a collections' repository and a local museum that will serve as a showcase for the region's ancient history in the modern town of Angkor Borei.

Multidisciplinary research on the Lower Mekong region will indubitably contribute to our knowledge of a geographic area that interests a wide variety of scholars. But an equally important contribution of the UH Cambodia Project lies in its emphasis on training the next generation of Southeast Asian archaeologists. Khmer students who are participating in the project are the future researchers and administrators of Cambodia's archaeology faculty as well as the Angkor Conservancy. The UH Cambodia Project provides one model for collaborative research and international training in Southeast Asian archaeology. Our hope is that future programmes will benefit from, and improve upon, lessons learned from this programme at the University of Hawai'i.

We encourage inquiries regarding the UH Cambodia Project and are willing to consider other collaborators for its research and training programmes. Please contact either of the project co-directors mentioned below.

Dr Miriam Stark or Dr P. Bion Griffin

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University of Hawai'i at Manoa
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Honolulu HI 96822, USA
Email: 'miriams@hawaii.edu' or
'griffin@hawaii.edu'

Location of Angkor Borei



The Tiger and the Crocodile in Indonesia

Man, Man-Eaters, and Wilderness

This research project focuses on the symbolic meaning of the tiger and the crocodile and the part these two animals play in both the daily and the ritual life of various Indonesian societies. The bulk of the fieldwork was carried out in Kerinci, a valley in central Sumatra.

In the approach chosen, the tiger and crocodile are – to a certain degree – seen as interchangeable. They share the same capacity to kill human beings, consequently there are so many overlaps in the mythical plots and religious conceptions concerning both animals that it seems justified to treat them as equivalents here.

By Jet Bakels



This research was originally inspired by the notion that the conceptualization of

man-threatening animals in Indonesia differs radically from that prevalent in present-day Western society. Knowing how deeply the meaning of these animals is rooted in the worldview of the rural population, it was my hope that by focusing on these animals the project would touch upon basic notions about wild animals, the conceptualization of their ecological niche, and the local worldview, especially as this relates to the natural environment.

Whereas we have diabolized our most dangerous animal, the wolf, we find that in the worldview of the rural population in Indonesia the tiger and the crocodile are connected primarily with positive religious forces, as the deified ancestors. They can also be the allies of the spirits of nature: those of the forest and earth, the sea or the river. Drawing strength from this association the tiger and the crocodile are enveloped in religious awe and treated with respect. Their potentially aggressive actions are interpreted within the parameters of this framework: should a human being be attacked by a tiger, there must be a reason. Generally it is presumed that the victim himself has trespassed against the traditional rules of behaviour, the *adat*, and that his 'punishment' is just and morally good.

The part the tiger and the crocodile can play as 'judges' makes them an important factor in the political arena. When we compare different societies, a variety of possible affiliations between these animals and ancestors, environmental spirits, shamans, local leaders, and royalty thrusts itself forward. The animals may do no more than serve as a symbol and as an instrument of official leadership, but cogently they can provide a source of power for those in the periphery of the centre of power as well.

Uniting these two themes is their association with the 'founding fathers' of a given society and with the ruling lineage which descends from them. Tigers and crocodiles often play a central part in origin myths and connected rituals. The analysis of these rituals and myths provides a key to understanding the way in which man perceives his past and the present, the way his cultural domain is related to the domain from which it was wrested: the wilderness.

In a quest to gain a better insight into the ideas and the practice of the relationship of man with the surrounding visible and invisible forces that dwell outside his cultural domain, a special focus is provided by the daily interaction of man with his environment. Attempts to reach a deeper understanding of the factors that might generate a specific worldview – in which the relationship with the environment is embedded – has led to the choice of a comparative approach.

The fieldwork that is hoped will furnish the bulk of the requisite data was carried out in several different societies. Most of the data were gathered in Kerinci: an Islamic rural area in central Sumatra. The Kerinci data will be compared to

those obtained in neighbouring societies that are historically related but culturally different, and include the archaic tribal communities of Mentawai and the nomadic Kubu. To give a more fully rounded picture data from more centralized and hierarchical societies such as Nias and Java will be included in the analysis.

By comparing the data of the societies selected, I expect to be able to come to grips more efficiently with factors influencing the relationship between a given society and its environment. The sorts of factors which I have considered relevant include the system of belief (Animism, Hinduism, Islam), the complexity of a society, the degree of its social hierarchy and its ecological setting.

A historical approach would indubitably have the same merit, but for the cultures in which fieldwork was carried out almost no historical records are available, let alone records that would provide me with the specific materials needed. The aim of the comparative approach is to gain a better insight into the interrelatedness of cultural factors, but it may also help to form a hypothetical reconstruction of the past. In no way do I want to suggest

that Indonesian history is a simple, one-way street, and that one society can stand as the example of a specific tradition in history. But I do think it is justified to try to explain correspondences (or the lack of them) in cultural concepts by pointing out similarities and differences in the historical past on the one hand and the in contextual circumstances on the other.

Jet Bakels is a PhD student affiliated with Research School CNWS in Leiden, the Netherlands.

6-9 DECEMBER 1995
JAYAPURA, IRIAN JAYA

The Development of the Region of Irian Jaya

The seminar 'The Development of the Region of Irian Jaya' was organized with two aims in mind. Firstly, to gain a comprehensive understanding of general, macro, and strategic aspects of development in Irian Jaya. Secondly, to brainstorm about alternative solutions to development problems, especially within the scope of some specific problems that are found in selected areas. The motivation behind these aims was the need to look for development strategies that will enhance the interests of the local population and be sensitive to cultural and environmental aspects. Therefore, development planners as well as researchers were invited to take part in the seminar and discussions.

By Dianne van Oosterhout



The seminar was organized by LIPI, PemDa Tk I Irian Jaya, and UNCEN, and

took place at the University of Cendrawasih, Jayapura. It was attended by some hundred participants, mostly from Indonesia, and from different fields of specialization, which was exactly what had been envisaged by the organizers. Most speakers were non-Irianese, with LIPI and the provincial government conspicuously represented. Joining Dutch representatives from WWF, two ISIR members were present as well, Hendrika Lautenbach and myself.

The official opening of the seminar by Mr J. Patipi took place at the office of the Governor of Irian

Jaya. The second day was reserved for the presentation of papers and subsequent discussions. Papers were presented by such scholars as Taufik Abdullah (PMB-LIPI), Yulfita Raharjo (PPT-LIPI), Prof. H. Soedarto (UNCEN), Prof. Lucky Sondakh (Un. Ratulangi; Manado), and Dr H. Haeruman (Bappenas). Most papers dealt with the question of how to upgrade human resources and how to apply this knowledge for the benefit of the local population. In the discussions following the presentation of the papers, cultural and environmental factors received the lion's share of the attention.

Haeruman argued that the quality of human resources should be improved through education, the raising of health standards, and the upgrading of the productivity of the work force with the aim of developing Irian Jaya. Although transmigration is seen as one very important way to improve human

resources, local regulations that influence economic actions, such as land rights and the local market should not be overlooked. Yulfita Raharjo showed that although the per capita income had improved through investments, there had been little benefit to the local population because investment had not been made in projects that are directly relevant to the local population, such as education and health care. She, like Haeruman, argued for an improvement in the social situation in order to upgrade the human resource level.

Lucky Sontack discussed issues such as work ethos, the influence of alcohol, motivation, responsibility, and cargo-cults that could affect the efficiency of economic activities. He also commented that the way development funds are spent is a political choice which is not always in the best interest of the local population. The audience gave his point of view an enthusiastic response.

Soedarto examined cultural factors in some depth. He argued that development-stagnating factors should be identified as a strong, static *adat* and then changed. With cogent insight, Taufik Abdullah stated that if you want to involve cultural factors in development strategies, you should be aware of the fact that a population cannot be changed simply as planned, it has the right to adapt its own culture to the new developments according to its own ideas and perceived needs. Applied anthropology could help to form development strategies more attuned to the desires and capacities of a population.

On the third day, four work-groups were formed to discuss and look for solutions for or alternatives to development problems in certain selected areas: Biak; Jayawijaya; Timika; and Jayapura. I joined the

session on Biak. Biak is scheduled to become a centre for transport, industry and tourism for the area. The government and investors argue that the plans include enlargement of educational opportunities and job promotion and that the local population is free to participate in the development of the island, and that only a small group will need to move and sell their land. Refusing to be lulled into a sense of false security, the other participants in the work-group, worried that the profits from industry and tourism will not benefit the local population and that the natural resources, needed to attract tourists, will be damaged. Intrinsically, rapid changes do not give the local population time to acquire essential education and develop the required work ethos to take part in the new income sectors. Despite such pertinent objection, the plans are not likely to be modified.

On the last day of the seminar, reports of the discussions were presented to the governor to mark the conclusion of the seminar. One general conclusion was the recognition of the need to integrate the local population more intensively into the development programmes if their situation is to improve in step with the development potential of Irian Jaya. The interdisciplinary approach of the seminar led to interesting discussions and questions. It was generally recognized that anthropological knowledge should play a role in the refinement of development programmes, but the proof of the pudding will be in the eating. The seminar did perhaps contribute to a stimulating of an awareness of the complexity of development problems and the many factors which cannot be ignored in such an operation.

25-29 SEPTEMBER 1995
LEIDEN, THE NETHERLANDS
THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
ON INDONESIAN WOMEN'S STUDIES
TENTH KITLV INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP
ON INDONESIAN STUDIES

Indonesian Women in the Household and Beyond

The aim of the conference *Indonesian Women in the Household and Beyond: reconstructing the boundaries* was to examine critically the usefulness of the 'household' concept within the culturally diverse context of Indonesia, an area which has been the focus of classical household and kinship studies for many decades but which still needs to be the subject of more critical feminist inquiry.

By Ratna Saptari



REPORT
Within classical social science literature various inherent assumptions have been associated with the household. It has often been seen as consisting of individuals working for the 'common good', in which relations between members are harmonious and in unity; it is often linked with only one type of family form namely the nuclear family; and its function is designed to prepare the way for the smooth entry of its members into society, either as economic, political, or social actors. The urgency of the theme for the Indonesian context was also felt because of the universalizing tendencies of government policies and projects which still consider 'the household' - as a nuclear family (with women as housewives and mothers) take the only existing form. It was hoped that the participants in the conference would explore and highlight our own biases as academics as well as those of policy makers in dealing with the various forms of householding.

Part of the discussion concentrated on the dominant ideologies and policies regarding households and women's roles. Elsbeth Locher Scholten looked at how male colonial authorities perceived Javanese households through a bi-focal lens: peasant households were seen as units of production and *priyayi* households as units of socialization. Mieke Schouten concentrated on the convergence of the ideology of the Protestant missionaries, the Dutch colonial government, and the ideas current in Victorian Europe.

The biases reflected in government policies in the New Order period were scrutinized by Mies Grijns, Lia Sciortino, and Ines Smyth. Grijns argued that the biases underlying the planning of the coconut nuclear estate system in West Java, in a community where households vary in size and composition, were heady prescriptions for

the failure of the programme. Sciortino and Smyth stated that gender bias by the state, basing itself strongly on Javanese values imbued with the concept of harmony in society and family precluded any discussion of domestic violence.

Government policies did not always prove detrimental to women as Anke Niehof states. Niehof concentrated on income-generating policies and argued that women do benefit from income-generation programmes since they can use their income according to their own priorities. In coming to this conclusion she stresses that 'the domestic' and 'public' should not be separated when looking at the meaning of women's income.

The views of women (and men) of the elite and the discourse on representations of women was examined in both a historical and a contemporary light. Susan Blackburn and Barbara Hatley, concentrating on journals and novels in different periods in history, concluded that despite restrictive norms on the household and women's roles, women themselves showed their inventiveness and explored alternative views and ways for giving vent to their expression.

The prevailing view of the nuclear family as the universal form in Indonesia is also suggested by the middle-class intellectuals of the contemporary period and this affects how husband-wife relationships are perceived (Sita van Bemelen). Focus on elite women and their ability to manipulate social networks for the enhancement of their positions was provided by Madelon Djajadiningrat (Javanese court women); Gigi Weix (women cigarette entrepreneurs); Frieda Dharmaperwira and Marleen Nolten (elite women of two generations, one living in Indonesia one abroad).

Domestic structures

Debates about the usefulness of the household as a methodological tool were brought out unequivocally by the presentations concentrating on the domestic structures themselves. Most of the papers argued that households were not use-

ful for an analysis of domestic structures nor for analysing women's position in them. In Ambon, Frans and Keebet Benda Beckmann stressed that different networks were established for different needs, so that co-residential units beyond nuclear families were more significant than household units. This was also the case for Bali where communal courtyards provided the basis for core networks in undertaking daily reproduction (Ayami Nakatani) and where polygynous relations determined the types of cooperation or conflict occurring between domestic units (Megan Jennaway). This was equally applicable to the Bhuket of West Kalimantan (Shanthi Thambiah). For Minangkabau, West Sumatra (Joke van Reekhuizen, Carol Davis, Bill Watson, and Martini Jufri), the importance of individual networks rather than households was stressed, in the execution of the daily needs of individuals. Conversely, Juliette Koning argued that in her case study, the Javanese community of Central Java, households were becoming more nuclearized and inward-looking as members are exposed more to urban life styles. It was agreed by most of the authors that domestic responsibility, although ideologically placed on women's shoulders, was always subject to negotiation and the actual roles of women cannot be assumed beforehand.

Although it was clear that dichotomies between 'external' and 'internal' relations between and within households were difficult to maintain, some papers could be grouped according to their emphasis on the interplay between 'external' forces and gender relations 'within' households. Patrilineal kinship systems and patriarchal family values were constraining for women but, as in the case of the Toba Batak, Janet Rodenburg argues it was the women's ability to manage households and farms that made it possible for men to migrate. In contrast, Tina Yumadiana and Yumaini stressed that kinship systems more or less shaped the nature of women's autonomy. In between these two views, Becky Elmhirst admitted that gender ascriptions were open to negotiation but that different ideas (those held by the Lampungese community and the Javanese migrants) on the role of a daughter's contribution to the household shaped their respective employment patterns.

Focusing on the linkages between labour demand and labour supply my own paper looked at how households contract and expand following the needs of the cigarette industry in East Java and the ambiguous position of women workers in the different age groups in the face of these changes. The role of women becomes highly ambiguous when the workplace converges with the home and thus the 'external' and 'internal' become one, as in the case of the homeworkers in East Java (Brigitte Holzner) and also in Flores (Willemijn de Jong). This ambiguity was also examined by Danilyn Rutherford in Biak, Irian Jaya, where she concentrated more on changes in women's roles and rituals in the face of rapid, and often

dramatic social changes. In focusing on the rapid changes among the Dayak, Kalimantan Nita Kariani plainly showed the detrimental effects these have on domestic structures and women in particular.

At the end of the conference it was recognized that the process in breaking conceptual boundaries was much more intricate than at first envisioned and many conceptual strands had to be left unexplored, despite the fact that five days had been reserved for the conference including the open day and the closed sessions (with keynote speech by Diane Wolf from the University of California, Davis). Twenty-nine participants from seven countries came to present their papers. Twelve papers have been selected for a future book publication. The conference, which took place in Leiden, was a joint undertaking of the WIVS (Interdisciplinary Forum on Indonesian Women's Studies) and the KITLV.

For further information contact

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households were not useful for an analysis of domestic structures nor for analysing women's position in them.

3-6 SEPTEMBER 1998
HAMBURG, GERMANY

Second EUROSEAS Conference Southeast Asia: looking forward, looking back

The second EUROSEAS Conference will be held in Hamburg from Thursday 3 September to Sunday 6 September 1998. The theme of the conference is: *Southeast Asia: looking forward, Looking back.*



CALL FOR PAPERS
Until 1 September 1996, all scholars specializing in the Southeast Asian region

are most welcome to propose panels which fit in with this theme. Proposals should be sent to the EUROSEAS Secretariat in Leiden, the Netherlands.

Reactions and suggestions given by participants and panel convenors during the first EUROSEAS Conference, *Keys to Southeast Asia*, convinced the Board of the importance of having the next conference in 1998 instead of in 1999.

The Hamburg Conference will take four full days and will thus give participants ample time to present and discuss their papers. In order to bring all the participants together for an overall view of the

Conference theme, each conference day will commence with a core-panel to be attended by everyone. After the core-panels, participants will disperse over smaller rooms in order to meet in panels focused on more specific topics. Proposals can be submitted for both 'normal' and core-panels.

For more details about the conference or for panel proposals:

The EUROSEAS Secretariat:
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BOOKS
PUBLICATIONS

The nineteenth century was the age of discovery. The European urge for knowing, understanding and, preferably, ruling the world had resulted in the booming of natural science, the foundation of various geographical societies and, of course, numerous expeditions in Africa and Asia. The Indonesian Archipelago alone was the goal of over a hundred scientific expeditions. Some of the men who took the trouble to travel the unbeaten tracks through jungles and deserts were driven by scientific motivations; others did so in search of adventure and excitement, providing scientific material for others.

One of the latter was Carl Bock (1849-1932), quite a celebrity in his own time. He was born and raised in Oslo and went to England at age 19. He worked in Grimsby for several years before going to London to pursue his interest in natural science. Apparently he was a fairly successful young man, because he managed to gain access to both scientific and aristocratic circles in the capital. He became acquainted with the president of the Zoological Society, Arthur Hay, the Marquis of Tweeddale, an amateur ornithologist, who owned his own biological collection of birds, insects, reptiles, and mammals, and he appointed Carl Bock to complete his collection with species from the Malay Archipelago. Bock went to Sumatra in 1878 where he travelled around for several months. Another trip he had planned to Timor had to be cancelled for his employer died that same year.

In Batavia, the capital of the former Netherlands East Indies, Bock met Governor-General Van Lansberghe, who asked him to make an expedition to Koetei (Kutai), south-east Borneo. Bock's task was to write an account of the various Dayak tribes living in the interior of the area. Little was known about these 'savages' - who firmly rejected Dutch authority - apart from the fact that they were head-hunters, some even cannibals. To Bock it was quite a challenging assignment because he would pass through areas never before penetrated by Europeans, passing along the Mahakam (or Koetei) River and then turning southwards from there either to Banjarmasin or Pontianak. He chose the latter alternative.

Bock had to overcome many problems. One of the first he faced was engaging servants to accompany him to Borneo: 'The offer of high wages, so high as to amount to a positive bribe, was of no avail [...] all valued their heads too highly to risk them among the Dayaks of Borneo.' According to Bock head-hunting was very common practice among these Dayaks. But, luckily for himself and his servants, he was unable to record one single new case during the six months he spent in Borneo.

Although some Europeans had perished in the same area, Bock had one big advantage over the explor-



Carl Bock in Borneo In Search of the Orang Buntut

By Kiki Bunder

'His eyes have a wild animal expression, and around them are dark lines, like shadows of crime. At that very time, as I sketched his portrait, he had fresh upon his head the blood of no less than seventy victims, men women and children, whom he and his followers had just slaughtered, and whose hands and brains he had eaten.' This is how the Norwegian explorer Carl Bock painted the picture of the chief of a Dayak cannibal-tribe in glowing terms. It is just one of the many fanciful descriptions in the account he wrote about his expedition into the interior of Borneo in 1879.

ers who had preceded him: he had managed to persuade the sultan of Kutai to accompany him on his travels. This definitely facilitated his contact with the Dayaks. The sultan was in fact essential if Bock were to make contact with the cannibal tribe of the Trings. When Bock sent messengers bearing invitations and various gifts to show his goodwill to the Tring village, no one returned: 'Were the crew killed and eaten?' he wondered. Well, such was not their fate, but only after the sultan had sent a group of well-armed dignitaries did they return with a group of forty, reluctant, cannibals.

Explorers like Bock, who were not averse to exaggerating their adventures slightly to titillate their readers, were not the only ones to spread wild stories about the cannibals. Other Dayak tribes also played their part in fanning the rumours. They were 'not disguising their fear of them, and their disgust at their cannibal practices.'

The tailed people

The threat of cannibalism and head-hunting was, although exaggerated, real enough, which cannot be said of the existence of the so-called orang buntut; the tailed people.

The missing link between man and the apes had received a lot of publicity since the promulgation of Darwin's theory of evolution, even from scientists. Their existence was sworn to by different people from different places in Borneo. Bock put a great effort into finding the orang buntut. He began to have doubts after he heard someone making the incredible statement that these people had little holes in the floors of their homes in which to put their tails so that they could sit comfortably!

The whole search disintegrated after a rather hilarious misunderstanding. Bock had sent a messenger to the neighbouring sultanate of Pasir, where the orang buntut were supposed to live, asking the sultan to supply him with a pair of orang bun-

tut. After a few weeks the messenger returned: 'For a long time all the answer I got to my questions was a shake of the head, which, though so far conclusive, did not afford sufficiently information.' As it turned out, the sultan of Pasir was very offended by the request to send down a couple of his orang buntut. After all those men were literally his 'tail people', his retinue. Anyone who wanted them had to come and take them by force!

Bock probably wrote his official report on his way back to Europe. It was published in Dutch in 1881 and generally well-received. He was praised for his courage and determination, his apt descriptions and remarkable colour plates. But Bock also came in for a good deal of fierce criticism because there was almost nothing new and a lot that was dubious in his ethnographic accounts. Some of the Dutch criticism may well have been motivated by envy. The Dutch geographical society in particular felt passed over and castigated Van Lansberghe for commissioning a foreigner. They considered it an insult to Dutch scientists and explorers, and complained about the lack of cooperation from the Batavia authorities.

Bock probably could not have cared less. His search was more for fame and fortune as an explorer than as a scientific authority. He added a good deal of anecdotal detail to his manuscript and published this as 'The Head-hunters of Borneo'. This book should be judged as a travel-book rather than a scientific account. Bock

was a keen observer and wrote down his experiences with a good feeling for humour. It was a popular book in his own day, and one of the few about Borneo available to the English reader. Although it was written more than a hundred years ago, it still offers a very enthralling read and can compete with much of the travel literature published since.

The Head-Hunters of Borneo by Carl Bock

First published in 1881, London
This edition with an introduction
by R.H.W. Reece
Oxford University Press 1985

Kiki Bunder is a historian, trained at the Erasmus University of Rotterdam, the Netherlands.



Sibau Mobang, Chief of the Cannibals

Nico Schulte Nordholt
Leontine Visser

Social Science in Southeast Asia

From Particularism to Universalism

COMPARATIVE ASIAN STUDIES 17

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VU University Press for Centre for Asian Studies Amsterdam

New Publication in the CAS series Social Science in Southeast Asia

At a time when the world position of the 'little tigers' of Southeast Asia is forging ahead like wildfire, action and reflection on the role and position of social science and social scientists in relation to national development is imperative.



In the context of Southeast Asian development policy design, social science often

becomes an instrument of the State wielded to address specific issues related to the social, cultural, economic, and political conditions that might either support or retard progress. As the State seems to determine the agenda, social science becomes the science of the State. However, to what extent and in what way does this characterization coincide with the perception of Southeast Asian social scientists about their role and position vis-à-vis the State? This was the central question during a two-day seminar held at the Centre for Asian Studies Amsterdam (CASA) in November 1993.

The seminar was organized to mark the retirement of a leading Indonesian social scientist, Professor Sediono M.P. Tjondronegoro, from the Agricultural University at Bogor, earlier in 1993. Tjondronegoro's career to a large extent reflects the development of social science in

Indonesia over the last forty years. Thus, his retirement offered an excellent opportunity for the younger generation of social scientists to reflect on the role and impact of social science in Southeast Asia in general, and in Indonesia in particular.

The structure of the book *Social Science in Southeast Asia: from particularism to universalism* reflects the intention of the editors to offer a platform for the views of a new generation of Southeast Asian social scientists. Their contributions focus on two major topics: the conditions under which social scientific knowledge is constructed, distributed, and applied in the different nation-states, and, secondly, the problems related to the indigenization of social science. The issue of indigenization is inseparable from the search for identity, which has assumed even greater prominence in the last few years. In Southeast Asia this phenomenon takes at least three different forms:

the issue of ethnicity, especially relating to the position of minorities in a national context; religious revivalism, such as the efforts of Islamic movements to find alterna-

tive avenues for transformation in the process of modernization; and environmental issues.

Against the background of the development of social science in Southeast Asia, in the various contributions in this volume this search for identity is presented as a struggle from particularism in the direction of universalism

If the book serves to stimulate a discussion on this important issue and to put it in international perspective, it will have amply succeeded in its purpose.

**Nico Schulte Nordholt and
Leontine Visser (eds.)**

*Social Science in Southeast Asia:
from particularism to universalism*
Comparative Asian Studies 17,
VU University Press for Centre for
Asian Studies Amsterdam, Amsterdam,
165 p., 1995. ISBN: 90-5383-427-3

Nico Schulte Nordholt

(University of Twente) is a political anthropologist specializing in economic and political developments in modern Indonesia.

Leontine E. Visser (University of

Amsterdam) is an anthropologist interested in rural transformation and natural resource management in the context of the development of eastern Indonesia.

The CAS series

The CAS series consists of studies which deal with social and economic problems in Asia from a comparative perspective. They transcend the boundaries of the individual disciplines represented in CASA and aim to increase understanding of the dynamic forces at work within Asia during the colonial and post-colonial periods. Patterns of cultural and structural change are analyzed in a framework which is comparative in both time and place. A recurrent concern of the CAS series is the integration of intellectual rigour with compassion and social concern.

The books require only a short production time, and are given a wide-scale distribution by the VU University Press. Asian institutes with an exchange relationship with CASA receive the CAS publications free of charge. A list of the more recent issues of the CAS series as well as a brief announcement of the latest publication can be found on this page.

New Publications by KITLV Press

Across Madura Strait:

the dynamics of an insular society
Kees van Dijk, Huub de Jonge and
Elly Touwen-Bouwisma (eds.)
KITLV Proceedings 2, KITLV Press
1995. ISBN 90 6718 091 2

The 6th International Workshop on Indonesian Studies held in October 1991 was devoted to Madura. Anthropologists, historians, musicologists, Islamologists, rural economists and students of ecology met to address the topic 'Madurese culture: continuity and change'.

The workshop papers selected in this volume testify to the growing and diverse scholarly interest in Madura, which until a few decades ago attracted relatively little academic attention.

Java en Madura in the uitvoerende kunsten. Th.G.Th. Pigeaud's Javaanse volksvertoningen en later studies 1817-1995

Victoria M. Clara van Groenendael
Werkdocumenten 7, KITLV Press 1995.
ISBN 90 6718 043 2

The first part of this book provides an extensive overview of the way Pigeaud's book *Javaanse Volksvertoningen* came into being. It discusses the book in its positive and negative aspects and adds an annotated and improved bibliography of the book as well as an additional bibliography of relevant works and articles not mentioned by Pigeaud or which have appeared after the conclusion of his work.

Emerging Hierarchies: processes of transformation and early state formation in the Indonesian archipelago: prehistory and the ethnographic present

Ina E. Slamet-Velsink
VKI 166, KITLV Press 1995.
ISBN 90 6718 086 6

The emergence of well-organized kingdoms in Southeast Asia in the early centuries of the first millennium AD has been attributed mainly to Indian influences at a time when maritime communications between South Asia and China brought parts of Southeast Asia into direct contact with the old civilizations of Asia. This study concentrates on local developments in several Indonesian islands, where social stratification and the rise of elites created the conditions for the emergence of early states.

Deśawarāna (Nāgaraktāgama) by Mpu Prapañca

Stuart Robson (translator)
VKI 169, KITLV Press 1995.
ISBN 90 6718 094 7

After the discovery of new manuscripts of this important Old Javanese text a new edition and translation were felt to be appropriate. The edition has not yet been finished but the translation which offers a completely new approach to any of its predecessors has been published here. This makes the book somewhat odd. It gives a translation of a text which is not available. Let us hope the edition will follow in the near future to enable scholars in this field to evaluate the translation.

JAVA EN MADURA IN DE UITVOERENDE KUNSTEN



Victoria M. Clara van Groenendael

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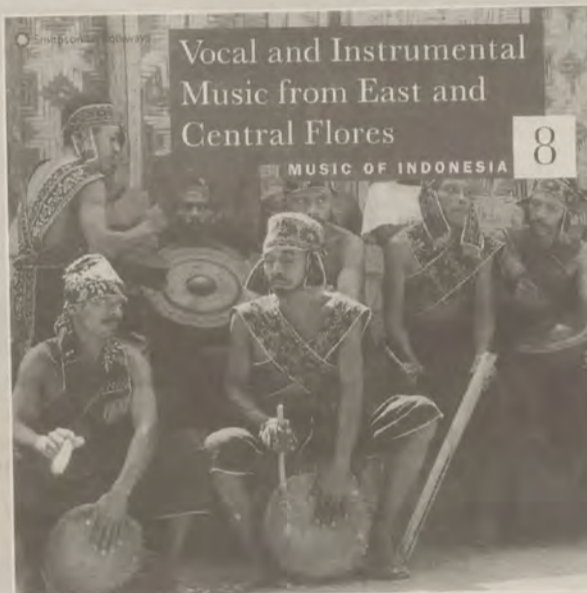


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RECENTLY APPEARED:

Di dalam berkekalan persahabatan. 'In everlasting friendship'. Letters from Raja Ali Haji
Introduced and annotated by Jan van der Putten and Ali Azhar

Volume 13; 1995; xiii + 292 pp.; ISBN 90-73084-15-6; DFL 40

This is the first edition of private letters in the field of Malay literature. They were written by the nineteenth-century Malay writer Raja Ali Haji, and addressed to the German lexicographer Hermann von de Wall. The letters cover the period from 1857 until the end of 1872. They give us an extraordinary insight into the daily life of one of the leading figures of Malay culture in his days.

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Jointly supported by the Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes and Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, the research unit focusing on the Indochina Peninsula (URA 1075) has been established in Paris. It brings together thirty researchers who will explore the cultural diversity and the history of the countries constituting the Indochinese world. Director of the unit is Professor Nguyễn Thê Anh. For more information contact: Dr Alain Forest (assistant-director), URA 1075 'Péninsule indochinoise', maison de l'Asie, 22 avenue du président Wilson, 75116 Paris, France. Tel: +33-161-53701871, fax: +33-161-53708738.

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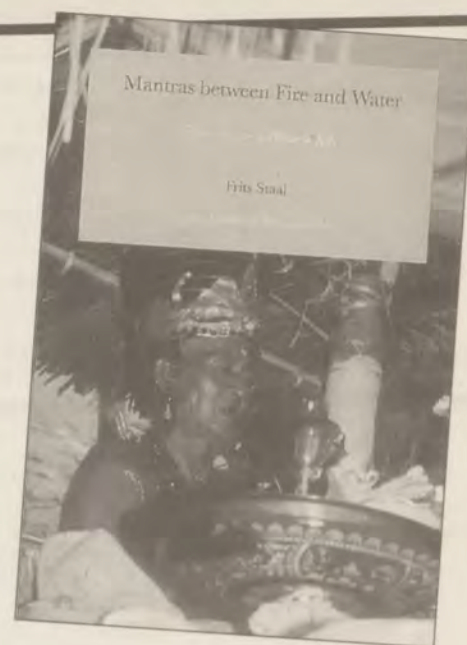
Number 12, *Van Oost tot West*, ISBN 90-73084-14-8, contains articles on colonial and post-colonial literature in Dutch, edited by Eep Francken and Peter van Zonneveld.

Number 13 *Di dalam Berkekalan Persahabatan 'In everlasting Friendship' Letters from Raja Ali Haji*, edited and annotated by Jan van der Putten and Ali Azhar, ISBN 90-73084-

15-6. This book contains the letters written by Raja Ali Haji to Hermann von de Wall, covering a period of 15 years from 1857 until the end of 1872.

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Mantras between Fire and Water presents an analysis of the Balinese Sūrya-Sevana rite in the contexts of Balinese texts, history, society, religion and general structure; and studies the relationship between rites, mantras, Tantra, Agama and language.

Chapters I and II show that the Sūrya-Sevana is a ritual in the sense that it consists of acts and sounds (viz., mantras) related to each other through rules; and that this ritual is Balinese and not Indian, although it has been Indianized, especially with respect to its mantras which are Tantric. Chapter III argues that these mantras probably replaced earlier non-Indic recitations; and that the ritual is a ritual-without-religion. Chapter IV sup-

ports this with an analysis of structure. Chapter V comments on the relationship between Sūrya-Sevana and the Agama rituals of Southeast India.

Appendix I by Dick van der Meij edits a collection of mudras provided by Ida Padanda Gde Manuaba. Appendix II argues that the brahmins of Southeast Asia were not, or only rarely, brahmins.

Mantras between Fire and Water
Frits Staal, with an appendix by Dick van der Meij
Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen, Verhandelingen Afdeling Letterkunde, Nieuwe Reeks, Deel 166, Amsterdam etc.: North Holland. ISBN 0-444-85801-6

For further information please contact the Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen, P.O. Box 19121, 1000 GC Amsterdam, the Netherlands.

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Asia Pacific Profiles: Reviewing the developments in the Asian economy

China's reform and internationalization have provided much of the opportunity for re-specialization into higher-value activities in Hong Kong and Taiwan that has made them partners in building a Greater China - a Greater China that the world economy is wondering whether it can accommodate into the second millennium.

This report is based on *Asia Pacific Profiles 1995*, written by the Asia Pacific Economics Group at the Australian National University.

The Group is finalizing the sixth edition of *Asia Pacific Profiles 1996*.

TIME Magazine supports *Asia Pacific Profiles* as the leading Asia-centric review of developments in the regional economy.

Building a Greater China



Increasing economic integration between Hong Kong, Taiwan, and China means the

'China factor' looms even larger. The economic fortunes of both Hong Kong and Taiwan will be influenced more and more by the performance of the Chinese economy, and both must continue to adjust to the rapidly changing environment in order to realize growth potential.

So far the wide cyclical fluctuations of the Chinese economy may have brought uncertainty, but strong growth momentum has provided tremendous opportunities to both Hong Kong and Taiwan to benefit from the massive scale of its industrial transformation. It will go on.

Hong Kong's ability to adapt and its excellent stock of human capital ensures that it will continue to serve as the entrepôt, international financial centre, and main business gateway to China, as well as being a major centre of leadership and management in a wide range of China-focused manufacturing and other activities.

Direct trade flows across the Taiwan Straits creates some chance that Hong Kong will lose the rents generated by existing political barriers. At the moment Hong Kong's role is fuelled by re-exports from Taiwan to China and vice versa by Hong Kong. But diversion of this trade flow will occur only gradually. The first round of 'direct' trade is likely to be that going at present through underground channels. The more likely outcome of deregulation is that alternative opportunities will arise.

New triangular flows of trade will substantially lift the total trade volume among the three Chinese economies rather than resulting in trade diversion from Hong Kong. Reform and decentralization in China have already meant progressively more, not less, demand for Hong Kong services, assisting Hong Kong to restructure its economy to higher GNP per capital levels.

Key role of trade

East Asian-style growth in its early stages is led by rapid expansion of exports, especially of goods that use its initially abundant labour intensively. China is still at this stage.

China's export structure has changed dramatically over the last decade. The share of manufacturing products increased from 49% of total exports in 1985 to 85% in 1993. In the main these have been of labour-intensive goods.



Figure 1: China uses its cheap labour to export manufactured goods.

More advanced East Asian economies rely more heavily on expansion and increasing sophistication of domestic demand. For them, trade expansion is important to support the upgrading of industrial structure and incomes. Hong Kong and Taiwan were already on their way down this path when China began to move.

Hong Kong-China

Hong Kong's domestic exports contain increasing proportions of outward processing to China. Over the last few years, with the continued shift of its manufacturing base to China, re-exports have increasingly dominated Hong Kong's total exports. As a share of total merchandise exports, re-exports surged from 30.5% in 1980 to 64.9% in 1990 and rose further to 81% in 1994. While re-exports have continued to expand rapidly, there has been some inevitable deceleration as the base became larger in the 1990s.

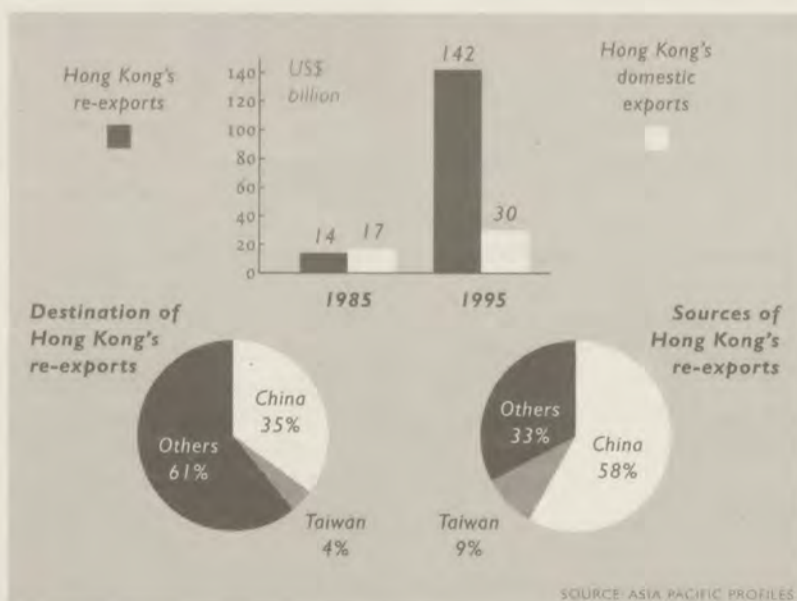


Figure 2: Hong Kong the go-between.

As a share of total re-exports, re-exports from China to the rest of the world stood at about 58% in the 1990s, but the share of re-exports to China climbed from 26.8% in 1990 to 32.8% in 1994. Thus the share of inward and outward trade with China in total re-exports rose to 91% in 1994 from 85% in 1990.

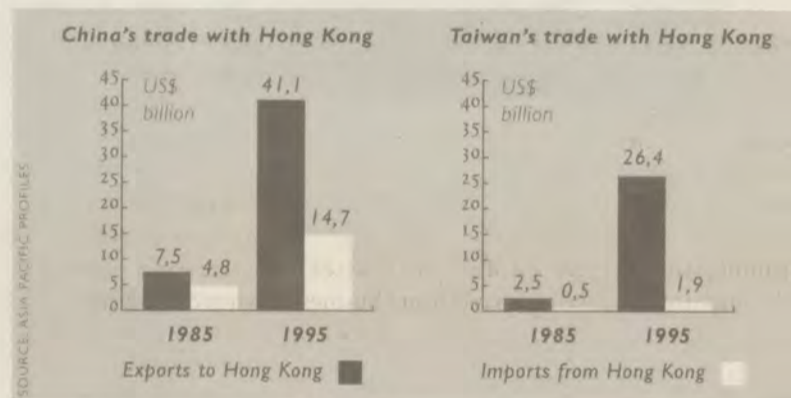


Figure 3: A reluctant union.

Taiwan-China

In an historic redirection of trade in 1995, Mainland China became a bigger market for Taiwan's exports than the United States. Merchandise exports from Taiwan grew by more than 10% in 1994. Most of that growth was in sales of equipment, raw materials and semi-finished goods for Taiwan-owned factories in China. Given the depth of political uncertainty between these two Chinese economies, the pace of two-way trade growth in recent years has been staggering. In 1995 Taiwan's bilateral trade with Hong Kong/China rose 21% to US\$25.9 billion (update). Taiwan reports that near to 90% of its trade via Hong Kong is destined for the mainland.

Why hasn't the giant eaten them all up?

The Hong Kong economy continues to demonstrate its growth fundamentals: market-directed investment is delivering continued structural change, rising wages and high-levels of employment in comparison to other industrial nations. It has embraced the structural change that is the logical implication of its own sustained growth, and of policy reform in neighbouring economies.

The re-specialization of Hong Kong in the international economy in response to the opportunities created by an open China is proceeding rapidly. But adjustment is not without strains and uncertainties-especially in the labour market. Extraordinarily rapid growth in the Chinese southern and eastern coastal provinces is already leading to labour shortages there, and to movement of the frontier of simple manufacturing growth into the Chinese interior. China's productive structural change is domestic as well as international.

Hong Kong has relied on business decisions and market forces to lead a radical re-specialization in international trade. Structural change in Hong Kong has focused on the supply of business leadership and high-value services to China's growth and integration into the world economy. So far, the economy is taking the transition in its stride.

Taiwan has entered the income range where economic logic requires adjustment out of technologically simple and labour-intensive production. It has been able to sustain economic dynamism through acceptance of structural change, especially in relation to China, albeit with some ambivalence, and in the face of domestic resistance.

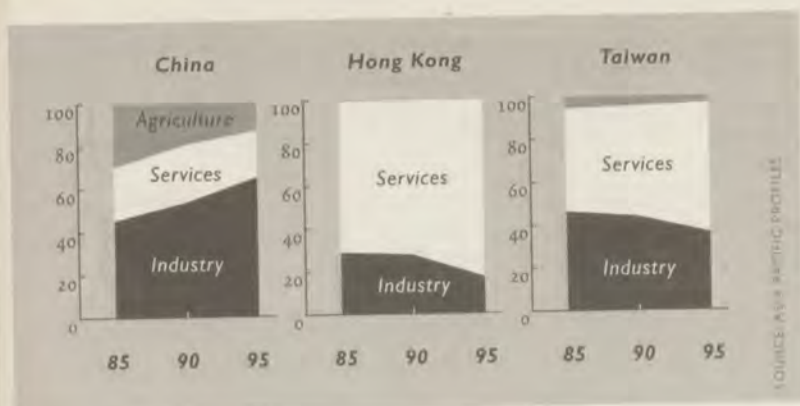


Figure 4: Shifting gears.

The contribution of manufacturing to Hong Kong's GDP has fallen from 19.3% in 1989 to under 10% in 1995 and manufacturing employment continues to shrink (from 1.1 million in the mid-1980s to 0.8 million in 1989, 0.5 million in 1993 and 0.4 million in 1994). Domestic exports continue to stagnate (growth in volume terms in 1994 was -2.3%). The shift into mainland China of the labour-intensive end of Hong Kong manufacturing is gradually extending up the hierarchy of capital intensity and technological sophistication, allowing Hong Kong to apply its resources more intensively to high-value services at the top end of manufacturing.

Re-exports contribute significantly to Hong Kong's GDP. Trade-related services, such as trade loans, insurance, port shipment and legal services are linked to re-export trade, which continues to grow strongly, but at a less dizzy pace (from a higher base) than in earlier years of China's reforms and opening to the outside world. As Hong Kong becomes more affluent, private consumption has been another source of demand propelling the economy. Per capita GNP for Hong Kong citizens (running at over US\$20,000) surpasses that in Australia and Britain.

Taiwan's story is even more amazing as its relations with China remain delicate. Economic imperatives are binding the two economies together as never before. Past December the Taiwanese voted for more of the same.

Taiwan's bid to stay competitive is reflected in the movement away from items that can be manufactured more competitively by Taiwan-owned factories on the Chinese mainland (such as textiles) towards the production of capital and production inputs for such factories. The industrial sector accounted for less than 40% in 1995, compared with 46% in 1985; the share of manufacturing in output has fallen to 30% from near 40% in 1985. Services are gaining strongly (near 60% of output) fostered by private sector demand and by initiatives to develop financial and business services capabilities.

The government has announced a plan to develop Taiwan into a regional operations centre, to focus on upgrading existing facilities of industry, in communications, expansion of research and development facilities of high-value products, headquarters/management units, personnel training and technical support facilities. Shifting gears has made rising wages compatible with full employment.

In past years unit labour costs have risen faster than productivity. But in the first half of 1994 labour costs grew more slowly than labour productivity and well below the inflation rate. Consumer goods manufactures have shifted production mostly to China and elsewhere, but more capital-intensive industries, especially computers have stayed due to the need for highly skilled labour. Capital-intensive exports were 64.2% of exports in 1994. Labour-intensive exports had fallen to 25.9% in 1994 from 46% in 1985.

Will integration sustain strong growth?

China will change and grow as much in the next as in the past decade. It will still be grappling with the problems that derive from its immense size and diversity. Conventionally measured per capita income will be about US\$3,200, with some tens of millions of Chinese in coastal cities living at material standards not very different from the average for their compatriots in Taiwan and Hong Kong. The coastal provinces will have moved out of simple labour-intensive activities, the relocation of which will have brought rapid growth but not yet labour scarcity and rapidly rising incomes to the populous centres of the Chinese inland.

Taiwan's per capita income will be in the middle of the current OECD membership, around US\$25,000, having undergone massive structural change that has given it a major leadership position in mainland Chinese business. Hong Kong will do even better, its per capita income of US\$40,000 will be near to that of Japan.

	GNP per capita (US\$)		Annual average growth range (%)
	1995	2005	
China	1,543	3,200	7 - 10
Hong Kong	20,590	40,000	4.5 - 6.5
Taiwan	11,604	25,000	5 - 7

Figure 5: The biggest of them all?

Adjacent economies: How will they be affected?

The Asia Pacific Economics Group predicts East Asia, with about one-third of the world's people, will account for around 40% of conventionally measured world GDP in ten years' time. 'We see no slowing down', they confirm. 'India will be moving - Bangladesh and Pakistan will be off the blocks.'

The big story of the industrialization of East Asia is that it is proceeding more strongly than ever in the mid-1990s. While Japan is undergoing rapid structural adjustment, slowing its own growth for a while and losing press to the pace of change in Greater China, it is also opening opportunities for others. Other high-income economies in East Asia are defying gravity by growing strongly after they have caught up with incomes in some advanced economies. Growth

momentum is strong in the ASEAN economies with average growth lifting to 7.8% in 1994.

The best news of all is that rapid internationally-oriented growth is spreading to more and more economies and regions in Asia. The new frontiers are the inland provinces of China and Vietnam. Lining up with reforms are the Philippines, India, and Bangladesh.

Each new addition to the process makes it easier for others. Each new entrant expands the market for others and helps to entrench support for policies that promote growth. This will take the exciting process of the internationally oriented industrialization of East Asia well into the twenty-first century.

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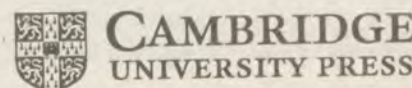
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The Zeelandia Diaries

In the quiet morning of Saturday, April 30, 1661, the look-out on the bastion of Zeelandia Castle saw, to his astonishment, an enormous fleet of Chinese junks appearing out of the fog. The landing of the four hundred-strong invasion fleet of the Ming-loyalist mandarin Cheng Ch'eng-kung (Coxinga in Dutch sources) on Formosa, marks the beginning of the final episode of a nearly forty-year-long period (1624-1662) of Dutch presence on the island. After a ten-month siege of the castle, the Dutch governor, Frederick Coyett was forced to surrender and leave all of Formosa to Cheng Ch'eng-kung.

By **Natalie Everts**



Formosa, the 'beautiful island' as it was baptized by the Portuguese, was politically speaking for a long time a kind of no man's land in East Asia. Situated strategically in the China Sea and remaining just outside the jurisdiction of the Ming administration, it served as a venue for illegal trade between Chinese and Japanese merchants. Their rendez-vous was a sandbar in the bay of Tayouan, which eventually lent its name to the whole of the island. It was also on this spit of land that the Dutch built their headquarters in Formosa, Zeelandia Castle. This trade factory of the Dutch East India Company (VOC) served as an entrepôt where European merchants exchanged goods with Chinese seafarers and many of the other peoples of the China Sea world. As such it soon developed into an important trading post in the intra-Asian trade system and as a consequence it became one of the most flourishing establishments in the rapidly developing network of the Dutch East India Company. Gold, porcelain, and silk were export products from China, silver and copper were offered for sale on the Japanese market. Formosa itself exported sugar and deerskins.

An important contribution to this development was made by Chi-

nese settlers who were invited by the VOC authorities to establish themselves as tenants on the island to cultivate the fertile lands of the western plains. Many people, impoverished as they were by the horrors of the civil war that ravaged China in the 1640s, were eager to respond to this call. In 1649 governor Nicolaas Verburgh said of them: 'The only bees who produce honey on Formosa are the Chinese, in fact the Honourable Company could not exist in this area without that nation'. The tragedy was that the VOC, while becoming economically increasingly dependent on the labour of Chinese immigrants, gradually incorporated them into a form of serfdom. This aggravated tensions among dissatisfied Chinese peasants, culminating in a serious revolt (September 1652). After having put down the revolt, the Company failed to provide for a more even-handed administrative system. During this decade it also became unmistakably obvious that the Ch'ing Dynasty was quite successful in consolidating its sway over the whole of China. The victory of the Ch'ing forced Coxinga and his followers back into the coastal regions of the south-eastern provinces. Unable to continue their resistance much longer, they sought a refuge, which they found on the island of Tayouan.

Dagregisters

An enormous collection of VOC documents, preserved in the Dutch National Archives in The Hague,

contains the greater part of the original archival data related to the presence of the VOC on Formosa. Among these is the collection of Dagregisters van het kasteel Zeelandia, a series of day-to-day reports, which the governor and board of Zeelandia were obliged to send every year to their superiors, the High Government, in Batavia. This source describes the interaction between the Europeans in the service of the Company, the Chinese traders and settlers, and the indigenous peoples of the island.

The Dagregisters provide scholars, as well as the interested general reader, with an excellent gateway into the history of the presence of the VOC on Formosa. This is the reason why the editors of the Zeelandia project have chosen to make this significant source available to the public, seeing it in the light of a guide to future research. So far the following volumes have been published:

L. Blussé, M.E. van Opstall, Ts'ao Yung-ho (eds.)

De Dagregisters van het Kasteel Zeelandia, Taiwan 1629-1662.

Rijks Geschiedkundige Publicatiën series, Instituut voor Nederlandse Geschiedenis, 's Gravenhage.
Vol. I (1629-1641), 1986 and
Vol. 2 (1642-1648), 1995.

The last two volumes (III: 1648-1655 and IV: 1655-1662) are scheduled to appear in 1996 and 1997.

Natalie Everts is co-editor of the Zeelandia project



View of Tayouan with Zeelandia Castle (1644). Institute of Netherlands History.



The Deshima Diaries

By **Cynthia Viallé**



By the end of the eighteenth century, the trade between The Netherlands and Japan had reached a low ebb and the relations between the Dutch representatives and the Japanese were rather strained. Isaac Titsingh, the chief of the Dutch factory on Deshima, in need of some forceful arguments to counter the Japanese restrictions which were being placed on the trade, wrote in his official dagregister in 1782: 'I also found a letter from the High Government in Batavia to Opperhoofd Johan van Elseracq, dated 2 August 1641, that, if he did not see any improvement in the trade, he should make thoroughly clear to the Nagasaki Regents, the resolution of the Indian Government which read: 'That we do not come to Japan to serve her and to obey her strict laws, but to enjoy the profits from the trade.' (See *The Deshima Dagregisters*, Vol. IX, Leiden 1996)

That Titsingh could quote from the original letter (and we from the original diary) was due to the fact that the Dutch on Deshima had always carefully looked after their chests with documents concerning their trade with Japan. This was one of their chief concerns in a country where behaviour and policies were based on precedent. The dagregisters, the official diaries in which the events of the day were recorded along with whatever news the Dutch were told by the Japanese interpreters, formed the backbone of this hoard of information. These were the source the opperhoofden consulted when they needed information on Japanese decision making on foreign trade and related matters. In conjunction with other documents, such as letters and trade ledgers, the diaries also served to inform the higher authorities in Batavia and The Netherlands of the Dutch dealings in Japan.

Court journey

The composition of the diaries follows the annual routine of a year in office of an opperhoofd. It starts when he is installed as the chief on the departure of his predecessor, in October or November. In the first few months his main occupations are the preparations for the journey to the Court in Edo to present gifts to the Shogun and high Japanese officials. The court journey train, with the chief, the physician, and a clerk as the Dutch representatives, sets out on the fifteenth day after the Japanese New Year. The journey to Edo and back took, on average, about three months. Depending on the circumstances, the entries made during the trip, even though sometimes brief, often make for some interesting reading. For example, in 1780 Titsingh regretfully records the death of one of the most famous Rangakusha (scholars of Western learning), Hiraga Gennai, who poisoned himself in an Edo prison to avoid the humiliation of a public execution for having slain one of his pupils. '... He is pitied by everyone as having been a man who had trained himself in several sciences through research and observation and, having been a great friend to the Dutchmen, his mediation could have been fruitful in time.' (See *The Deshima Dagregisters* Vol VIII)

Having friends in high places was of prime importance to the Dutch for the promotion of their trade. They did their best to be kept informed of all the changes in government and the effects the men in power had on their interests. They also refer to the politics of the time, for instance, to 'the hated and feared' Councillor Matsudaira Sadanobu, whose 'despotic government' is the cause that 'since time immemorial life has never been so bad in Edo.' (See *The Deshima Dagregisters*, Vol. IX)

During the absence of the opperhoofd on the court journey, the factory on Deshima was under the command of the deputy. His entries are usually the duller part of the whole diary. More often than not recording

'nothing noteworthy happened'. Of one particular year, however, we not only have the official record of the deputy, but also his private notes and those of an assistant. They make an interesting comparison, especially because of the mention of the Japanese women companions of the Dutch, who are rarely if ever mentioned in the official diaries, and the constant bickering between the Japanese interpreters and the Dutch about who should take precedence over the other.

The interpreters and the Dutch were not always on the best of terms. Lack of language ability was part of the problem. When one of the senior interpreters, who had been an interpreter for 54 years, died, the *opperhoofd* commented: 'This is no loss, for he was completely unsuitable for his task and a useless piece of furniture.'

After the *opperhoofd's* return from Edo in May-June, everything on Deshima was prepared for the arrival of the ships from Batavia, which were expected in July-August. During these months, daily mentions are made of whether the winds are blowing from a favourable quarter or not and one can sense the longing the Dutch must have felt for the arrival of the ships, their only link with the outside world. The relief felt, not only by the Dutch but also by the Japanese, when the ships did arrive, is evident.

The trading season, which lasted till the fixed day of departure for the ships in October or November, was the busiest time of the year with the unloading of the ships, the negotiations for the sale of the goods, and the loading of the ships with the return cargo. This is probably the part which has given rise to the diaries often being referred to as being merely concerned with business calculations.

Reading through the tens of thousands of folios of the diaries (which vary in length from a few score pages to almost five hundred and which cover over two centuries) one of the things we learn is that, being confined for most of the year on a small island, battling against the tedium and the 'intransigent' Japanese, the one trait that each Westerner who had any dealings with a Japanese should possess, is patience. The circumstances have changed, but the lesson still holds.

Dagregisters

So far eight so-called working paper editions of *The Deshima Dagregisters* have been published in IGEER's *Intercontinenta* series, covering the 1680-1780 period. These publications are available at IGEER, Department of History, Leiden University, P.O. Box 9515, 2300 RA Leiden, The Netherlands.

A hard cover edition J.L. Blussé and W.G.J. Rammelink eds., *Paul van der Velde and Rudolf Bachofner, The Deshima Diaries Marginalia 1700-1740* has been published in 1992 by the Japan-Netherlands Institute in Tokyo. In due time all working paper editions will be published in Tokyo hard cover editions.

Cynthia Viallé is the co-editor of the *Deshima Diaries Working papers series*

Chinese translation of 17th century Dutch texts

The VOC and Formosa

By Dirk van Delft

Anybody who wishes to study the history of Formosa cannot possibly ignore the archives of the Dutch East India Company (VOC). To help researchers from the Far East the relevant passages have now been translated into Chinese.



In September 1624, when Martinus Sonck landed on the island of Formosa, he immediately

set to work to build a fortification built at Tayouan: later to become Fort Zeelandia. This marked the beginning of the period of Dutch rule which lasted until 1662. Formosa, present-day Taiwan, was an important junction in the commercial network of the VOC. Sugar and silk from China were brought there and paid for with Japanese silver. From China also came the gold which was later exchanged for Indian textiles on the Coromandel Coast of India. This way the breadbasket of the Company, where the Christian mission also made remarkable headway, evolved into one of its most prominent factories or trading posts.

In China, Japan, and Taiwan itself interest in this snippet of history has grown tremendously in recent years. Taiwan is eagerly in search of its own identity, and the Dutch period, when the steady stream of Chinese immigrants really got underway and the aboriginal Austronesian inhabitants were driven into the mountains, is seen to mark the beginning of an independent existence, separate from China. This is why the episode is placed in the light of the revolt of the Manchus against the Ming regime, and of the change of dynasty which resulted from this.

Until now, the historian from the Far East has had to fall back on data from the VOC archives translated into Japanese or English, which merely skim the surface. It is a much better idea to take the complete *Generale Missiven van Gouverneur-Generaal en Raden aan Heren Zeventien der Verenigde Oostindische Compagnie* (The General Missives from the Governor-General and Council to the Directors of the Dutch East India Company), an archive which covers a good kilometre in the General State Archive in The Hague, as a point of departure, paying particular attention to the passages relating to Formosa. The annual Missives provide a detailed review, varying from ship movements to punitive military expeditions against the aboriginal population. Of course, to do this it is necessary to be able to read and understand seventeenth century Dutch, a gift that is not granted to everybody. Would it not be a wonderful idea if these data were made available in a Chinese translation?

During the past five years this tedious task has been carried out resolutely and with great dedication by

the historian Cheng Shaogang from the People's Republic of China. On Tuesday 12 December 1995, Cheng defended his thesis entitled *De VOC en Formosa 1624-1662: een vergeten geschiedenis* (The VOC and Formosa 1624-1662: a forgotten history) under the guidance of the Leiden sinologist Prof. K.M. Schipper. This is a piece of work of unusual length: volume 1 (671 pages) contains an extensive introduction followed by an annotated Chinese translation of the Formosa passages from the *Generale Missiven*, while volume 2 (519 pages) has the Dutch texts copied in the State Archive. In his presentation Cheng has deviated as little as possible from the original text, but in order to make it all more accessible he has added punctuation marks, capital letters, and pagination, as well as writing out the abbreviations in full.

An Unusual Path

Cheng's thesis came about in a most unusual way. He was born in Northern China in Caopo, a town close to Manchuria. He began his academic career in 1983 by studying German at the Institute for Foreign Languages in Beijing, financed with money earned by his brother. At Christmas 1985 Cheng was sent to the Netherlands by the Chinese authorities to learn the language so that, on his return to China, he could become an interpreter. Cheng remembers: 'I spent the first half year in Leiden learning Dutch in the language laboratory and under the guidance of two private tutors. I could speak German but my landlady warned me that, depending on the company, I should be careful about using this.'

In the academic year 1986-1987 Cheng - who now speaks immaculate Dutch - began Dutch Studies, a new course tailored for foreigners. Having completed the basic two-year programme, for his graduation study he chose history, taking the VOC and the Far East as his specialization. This choice was purely coincidental. Cheng explains: 'In 1988, when the royal visit to China by Queen Beatrix and Prince Claus appeared on the horizon, I helped the historian Dr L. Blussé of expansion history with the translation of his book *Tribuut aan China* (Tribute to China), written for the occasion, which reviews four centuries of commercial relations between China and the Netherlands. The visit was postponed in the wake of the student protests in Tienamin Square, but the booklet was distributed in China. One thing led to another and, under the guidance of Blussé, I began the Formosa translation project.'

Cheng did not qualify for a doctoral research grant. Eventually, the Royal Dutch Academy of Sciences sprang to the rescue. Once a Chinese co-supervisor had been found in the person of Prof. Zheng Xuemeng from the University of Xiamen, Cheng was given four years to translate and annotate the passages from the *Generale Missiven*. At that point there was absolutely no question of research for a doctorate - this is not the function of the Academy. Cheng recalls: 'Three days a week I travelled to the State Archive in The Hague to copy texts. I maintained an iron discipline. In the beginning I had an uphill battle with the handwriting and with trying to

understand the Missives was troublesome. Sometimes it seemed as if punctuation marks and capitals had been thrown in arbitrarily, formal phrases had been borrowed from Latin and French, and the spelling was of a phonetic nature. *Tijdelijk*, now 'temporary', then meant 'timely, in time', and *Indianen* (Indians) was used to designate the inhabitants of the Indonesian Archipelago.'

As the project progressed Cheng was able to step up his production rate from 6 written A4s a day to between 20 and 30. Everything was written by hand, a laptop was not part of his equipment. In the evenings the zealous copyist wrote the Chinese translation in the margins of his notes, after which he sat down in front of the computer to enter up everything. In between his activities he read general scientific literature about the Far East, helped Blussé with looking after Chinese students, and assisted in the compilation of a book in which the sources for Slauerhoff's book *Chinese poëzie* (Chinese Poetry) are described. Cheng concedes: 'I have to admit that the amount of work involved was a bit of a blow, there was very little time for social contacts. All the same the Missives made fascinating reading. I was interested to read how the Ming loyalist and general Zheng Chenggong, otherwise known as Coxinga, set about building up his network. Utilizing his supremacy at sea he was able to drive the Dutch out of Formosa in 1662.'

When his Academy appointment drew to an end, Cheng and his supervisors were able to arrange that the University of Leiden, in the guise of the Centre for Non-Western Studies (CNWS), provided him with a doctoral scholarship for one year so that he could expand the annotated translation into an academic thesis. Under the banner of scientific fraternization, Schipper, Blussé, and the earlier-mentioned Zheng Xuemeng were joined in the supervising by Prof. Cao Yonghe of the Academia Sinica of Taiwan. Cheng says that: 'Since Taiwan ended martial law in 1987, relations with China have shown a great improvement. Before then, on certain special days, they had a habit of shooting at each other's territory. But actually paying a visit to Taiwan is out of the question at the moment.'

After a decade in the Netherlands Cheng hopes to have the chance to develop himself further in Leiden academic circles. 'I don't have any great need to return. I would like to delve more deeply into this subject, for instance as a post-doc. Of course, the Netherlands is never one's own country but should I return, in view of the spectacular changes which have taken place there, I would also no longer be a real Chinese. Have I not performed China a real service by my unlocking of an important source? I am the first to complete such a large project since the Japanese translated a selection of the journals (*dagregisters*) of Batavia in the 1930s. This is indeed an achievement and I'm happy that it has been accomplished.'

Translated by Rosemary Robson-McKillop (source: NRC Handelsblad, 7 December 1995)

19 SEPTEMBER 1996 – 12 JANUARY 1997
AMSTERDAM, THE NETHERLANDS

The Chairman Smiles

The International Institute of Social History is preparing a poster exhibition, scheduled for 19 September 1996 to 12 January 1997, at the National Trade Union Museum in Amsterdam. From February 1997, this exhibition will be available to other museums and institutions.



The exhibition will consist of c. 100 posters from the former Soviet Union, Cuba, and China, drawn from the collection of the IISH. In all three countries, the poster served an important role in the official propaganda proclaiming communist ideology. This led to very different styles: a mixture of avant-garde design with elements of folk culture in the Soviet Union; brightly coloured silkscreens reminiscent of Pop Art from Cuba; and the heroic realism of the Chinese painters' collectives. In the history

of the political poster, the three styles have had an enormous influence. They raise questions about the role of the artist in political propaganda, and the difficult relationship between totalitarian ideology and artistic freedom. Historically, the posters attest to the stirring history of world communism.

Most importantly, the Russian, Cuban, and Chinese posters can be a feast for the eye, and the selection for this exhibition contains some of the very best examples. This exhibition is not meant exclusively for an audience of specialists, but aimed at a broader public with interest in art, design, and social history.

Visual metaphors

The Soviet section of the exhibition includes posters from around 1917 until the late thirties, designed by such artists as Radakov, Lebedev, Ceremnych, Moor, Deni, Klucis, Sen'kin, and Kufagina. Among the themes are the Revolution, the civil war, alphabetization campaigns, agricultural reform, industrialization, political discipline, and militarization. Perhaps the most spectacular posters are the photomontages of Klucis and Sen'kin, in sizes up to c. 140 x 100 cm.

The Cuban posters date from the 1960s and 1970s, and are designed



by Rostgaard, Raul Martinez, Bachs, Julio Eloy Mesa, and others. Their themes include revolutionary commemorations, heroes and leaders as Fidel Castro and Che Guevara, international solidarity, and culture. The silkscreened film posters of the ICAIC are luxuriously coloured and most inventive in their use of visual metaphors.

The exhibition will contain posters from the 1960s to the 1980s from China. This section portrays the work of the people's painters'

brigades, charming in their realism and sometimes frightening in their heroism. Subjects are the Cultural Revolution, the glorification of Mao, industrial and agricultural labour, and the political reforms of the 1980s. The more recent posters are very rare, and have seldom been on view.

The exhibition 'The Chairman Smiles. Posters from the former Soviet Union, Cuba and China' will consist of c. 100 posters, varying in size from c. 140 x 100 cm. to c. 60 x 40 cm. The most frequent format is c. 80 x 60 cm.

The posters will be framed behind perspex, and have small captions containing information on designer, publisher, and year, and a translation of the main text. The publication of a catalogue, exhibition poster and/or postcard reproductions are still being determined.

The posters can be rented for a period of six weeks at a maximum, for DFL 2,000.- (estimated price, excl. transport and insurance).



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Modern China: The Literary Field

In the old days there were two ways of studying literature: intrinsic and extrinsic. One talked either about the text, or about the context. These two trends were clearly distinguishable in the study of Chinese literature as well. The intrinsic approach was most common among those working on traditional Chinese literature, attempting to analyze and interpret a relatively uniform and unique body of acknowledged literary texts. For the modern period, during which Chinese writers sought ways of connecting and interacting with Western standards of literature, thus at least partly relinquishing the uniqueness of their written tradition, the extrinsic approach was more common. For a long time, many scholars felt that the aesthetic questions posed by modern Chinese literary texts represented nothing new and that modern Chinese literature still had a lot of 'catching up' to do. This impression was reinforced by the Chinese writers themselves, of whom many firmly believed in the principle of 'literary evolution' and confirmed that modern Chinese literature was going through stages that Western literature had long left behind.

By Michel Hockx



The international workshop 'Modern China: The Literary Field', hosted by the IIAS

from 24-26 January 1996, with additional support from the Leiden University Fund and the Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research, was meant from the very beginning to be a concerted attempt to break through the text-context dichotomy. A group of prominent and promising scholars from China, Europe, and the United States were asked to present papers related to the topic of the literary field in modern China (i.e. the period from roughly 1850 to the present). The term 'literary field' was borrowed from the work of the French sociologist Pierre Bourdieu. It refers to the social practice of literature and to the relations between people involved in that practice. It views literary production and reception as expressions of human behaviour, based on constant interaction between the objective 'rules' of literary practice

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and the subjective 'background' of the individuals involved. It calls for the combined study of text and context within one framework: the field.

As Professor Erik Zürcher rightly remarked during his word of welcome to the participants, the focus on practice is common to many contemporary approaches to history and culture. This theme was elaborated on by Leo Ou-fan Lee in his opening remarks. Lee, author of a pioneering study on the Chinese literary scene of the 1920s and 1930s, expressed the wish that Western cultural theory be attuned to Chinese historical reality, but warned that Bourdieu's was perhaps still too much of a 'one-culture-model' to be able to achieve that goal.

The discussions engaged in by the twenty-one participants during the five sessions of the workshop proved Lee right on both accounts. On the one hand, many of the papers presented new materials and shed new light on the social element of literary production in China, but on the other hand, most participants were sceptical of the possibility to study the Chinese literary field in relative isolation, with no reference to the at times very dominant presence of the West within that field, or to the position of that field within the international literary community.

The problem of how China started to deal with the West was illustrated and carefully analyzed during the first session in a paper by Ted Hutters of UCLA, who described turn-of-the-century Chinese intellectuals' attempts to achieve proficiency in Western languages and cultures, focusing on the novel *Nie hai hua* (Flowers in a Sea of Sin) and its author Zeng Pu. In another paper, Lawrence Wang-chi Wong of Hong Kong Chinese University highlighted the problems surrounding the translation of Western literature in late imperial China, and the ways in which the translators, who were the leading intellectuals of their time, promoted those translations as necessary instruments for the strengthening of the nation. The lifestyle of these intellectuals and other literati who flocked together in the cultural melting pot of the foreign concessions of Shanghai was vividly portrayed by Catherine Yeh from Heidelberg. Zongqi Cai from Illinois discussed how these intellectuals dealt with 'emotion', while Denise Gimpel (Marburg) analyzed the contemporary social and political background of articles in the influential monthly *Xiaoshuo yuebao* (The Short Story Magazine).

May Fourth Period

Although latently present, the theme of 'dealing with the West' was less prominent in the papers pertaining to the so-called 'May Fourth Period' (1917-1937), a period during which the literary field started to become a stable factor within China's civil society. Beijing University professor Chen Pingyuan's presentation focused on the emergence of the distinction between 'high' and 'low' literature in that period, carefully examining the differences in 'cultural character' between its various proponents and drawing parallels with discussions about popular literature in contemporary China. My own contribution was an overview of the literary field of the 1920s, highlighting the positions of writer, editor, and publisher, as well as the concomitant types of behaviour. Raoul Findeisen (Zürich) surprised the audience with his study of 'Intimate Partnership and Literary Production', accompanied by an analysis of the genre of love letters (*qingshu*). Guggenheim Foundation fellow Eva Shan Chou talked about the most famous writer of the period, Lu Xun, and the problems he encountered during his life as a result of his fame among his contemporaries.

All the other papers dealt with the literary field of the People's Republic of China. First of all, Perry Link of Princeton University presented an overview of the various uses that had been assigned to literature under the state socialist system, and the concomitant norms and values that were shared by both the bureaucrats and the writers in the literary establishment. Anne Wedell-Wedellsborg (Aarhus) demonstrated how the introduction of the works of Franz Kafka into the contemporary field was sometimes used to undermine that establishment, while Marja Kaikkonen (Stockholm) addressed the nature and function of popular literature magazines, as well as their relations to the political forces at play in contemporary Chinese society. Oliver Krämer (Edinburgh) presented a sociology of Chinese writers in exile, including those who chose not to return to China after 1989.

In a thought-provoking contribution, Claire Huot (Montréal) posited the existence of four disparate spheres within the contemporary literary field, representing as many stages in the successful writer's career, as he (since relatively few women operate in the field) and his works interact with the local literary scene, with the local film and drama scene, with the overseas Chinese community, and with the Western literary scene. Wendy Larson of the University of

Oregon, talking about *To Live* (the novel by Yu Hua and the film by Zhang Yimou) further stressed the enormous differences in working conditions between those that interact with (and cater to the tastes of) a Western community (in this case the film world) and those that work within China. These two papers raised the strongest doubts about the applicability of Bourdieu's theory to multi-culture systems, especially in cases where the power relations between two cultures or two regions (such as China and the West) are not in equal balance.

Wang Xiaoming (Shanghai) and Henry Zhao (London) contributed to the discussion through their papers, even though illness prevented them from attending the workshop in person. Wang's paper pointed out the importance of collectivity and organized bodies within modern Chinese literary practice, whereas Zhao analyzed and criticized the current 'new conservatism' in China, which was, paradoxically, inspired by Western avant-garde cultural theory and its various 'postisms'.

Since all participants had submitted their papers well before the workshop was held, and copies of all papers had been distributed in advance in the form of a reader, the discussions that took place were characterized by depth and appositeness. This was further enhanced by the stimulating contributions of six discussants: Professor Bonnie McDougall from Edinburgh University, Professor Michelle Yeh of the University of California, IIAS visiting fellow Chen Xiaoming of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Douwe Fokkema, professor of Comparative Literature at the University of Utrecht University, Professor Leo Ou-fan Lee from Harvard University, whom I already mentioned, and Leiden University contemporary Chinese literature expert Maghiel van Crevel.

The workshop 'Modern China: The Literary Field' was one of the first international academic gatherings that focused on modern Chinese literature as a social practice. As such, it has raised more questions than it provided answers. However, these questions are exactly those which will be of interest to later scholars and, hopefully, help change the face of modern Chinese literature studies, both inside and outside China.

One day after the workshop, I unexpectedly received an email message from Professor Pierre Bourdieu himself, who expressed his satisfaction about the introduction of his ideas into the realm of modern Chinese literature. ☺

The Shun-Ye Taiwan Aborigines Project

In 1624 when the Dutch settled in Tayouan, one tip of the island of Formosa, they soon encountered the indigenous people who lived in the villages nearby. According to seventeenth-century descriptions these people were dark-skinned, polytheists, constantly at war with each other, and speaking languages belonging to the Austronesian language family.

By **Eveline Frech-Nije**

BOOKS PUBLICATIONS

In breach with the existing Chinese Maritime prohibitions of the Ming Dynasty, private Chinese traders and fishermen from nearby Fujian province (commonly called 'pirates' in the Dutch sources) had a long history of secretly visiting these villages and engaging in trade with the local population. Unfortunately Chinese sources on pre-Ch'ing Taiwan are very sparse indeed.

The manners and customs of Taiwan's aboriginal tribal communities and their particular position wedged in between the Dutch colonial administration and the Chinese settlers have been occasionally referred to or described in detail by all ranks of VOC employees. Data concerning these indigenous people

*Inhabitants of Formosa (1670).
Institute of Netherlands History.*

can be found scattered over many different letters and papers sent from Taiwan to Batavia, in the diar-

ies of both Batavia Castle and Zeelandia Castle, as well as in the remaining archives of the Protestant mission on Formosa. The island colony was one of the rare examples where Dutch clergymen were active in converting the local population to the Christian religion and actually lived in their midst.

The Shun-Ye Foundation of Taiwan aims to preserve, promote and propagate the local cultures of Taiwan's aboriginal population. The Shun-Ye Ethnological Museum, devoted to the conservation and display of Taiwan's native material traditions, was opened in 1994. Within the framework of the cooperation agreement signed between the Shun-Ye Foundation and IGEER of

Leiden University in 1995 one Taiwanese student of anthropology is now at Leiden University engaged in the comparative study of Taiwanese aboriginal culture and other Southeast Asian cultures. At the same time, on a part-time basis, the staff of IGEER is preparing a multi-volume source publication of Dutch seventeenth-century data on the native populations. Volume one of this series covering the 1625-1635 period is scheduled to be published in 1996.

Eveline Frech-Nije is the co-editor of the Shun-Ye project



30-31 AUGUST 1996
STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN

Political Keywords in 20th Century China What 'Progress'? Whose 'Democracy'?

Words are powerful things, capable of moving people. In politics, the slogan that wins the hearts and minds of the majority may put a dictator in power; while the turn of phrase that alienates one too many may force the democratically elected leader to resign. To the consummate politician, these are self-evident truths. To social scientists, the definitive answer to questions such as what words move us in what direction, when, and why remains elusive.

Seminars Lectures Events AGENDA

Today the interdisciplinary turf of political language studies is a lively one where the half-life of formal theories is short but the sophistication of intermediate explanations is steadily increasing.

The study of China's political language is attracting a growing number of scholars from different disciplines. Political scientists with a knowledge of Chinese are calling into question some of the generalizations made by their colleagues operating exclusively in a Western

political and Indo-European linguistic context. Sociolinguists working in China are discovering that unexpected things happen when the claims made by one J.L. Austin or one Pierre Bourdieu are tested in the alien milieu of political agitation by Chinese, for Chinese, and in Chinese. Historians are discovering that part of the supposedly problematic nature of concepts like 'democracy' and 'human rights' in China today may be rooted in what happened when these alien words were first imported and mapped onto pre-existing structures of understanding a century ago.

The present conference will look at the uses and abuses of keywords in 20th century Chinese politics and bring together a number of outstanding European, Chinese, and American scholars in the fields of political science, history, philosophy, sinology and cultural studies.

The papers to be presented will cover a broad range of topics - from the introduction of a Western political vocabulary in the late 19th century to the discourse of 'struggle' and 'liberation' during the Mao era; from the initial dissemination of new concepts in government literacy primers in the 1920s and 30s to the gradual demise of communist officialdom in the liberal political climate of the 1990s. The conference is targeted at scholars and students concerned with modern China and Asia from all the humanistic and social science disciplines, but will also be of

interest to journalists and non-academics involved in cross-cultural exchanges.

The conference is part of an ongoing (1991-) collaborative research project - launched with the support of the United States National Endowment for the Humanities and based in the East Asian Studies Center, Indiana University - that studies the ways in which the language of politics has shaped, and in turn been reshaped by, China's 20th century political transformation.

The Conference is sponsored by a grant from the Wenner-Gren Center Foundation for Scientific Research and its organizers are Michael Schoenhals (CPAS, Stockholm University); Torbjörn Lodén (Institute of Oriental Languages, Stockholm University); and Jeffrey Wasserstrom (History Department, Indiana University).

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As of 1 April 1996, the new address of the **European Association for Japanese Studies** is:
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Prof. Frits Vos

Frits Vos, emeritus professor of Japanese and Korean Studies of Leiden University, has been honoured with the **Yongjae Award** for his contributions to the development of Korean Studies in Europe. The award is named after Dr. Paik Nak-chun, also known as George Paik (1895-1985), who used Yongjae as his penname. Dr. Paik was a prominent Korean educator and served, inter alia, as President of Yonsei University. It is the Institute of Korean Studies, headed by Dr. Park Yong-Shin, of this university that confers the award. Frits Vos is the second scholar to receive it. The first recipient was Professor James Palais of Washington University.

The **Edwin O. Reischauer Institute of Japanese Studies**, Harvard University, has recently started publishing a bi-lingual newsletter to provide a forum of communication for the field of Japanese studies. The newsletter will seek to create links with research institutes for the undertaking of shared research and intellectual exchange.

Dr Lesley Connors joined the Japan Research Center at SOAS in October as the temporary Lecturer in Modern Japanese Politics, teaching on the MA Area Studies (Japan) course. Dr Connors returned from Japan 4 years ago, where she spent 14 years researching and writing. Her current research interest is Nakasone Yasuhiro, and she is at present translating his autobiography as well as writing a biography on him.

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The IIAS is a postdoctoral institute, established jointly by the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences (KNAW), the Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam (VUA), the University of Amsterdam (UvA), and Leiden University (RUL). The main objective of the IIAS is to encourage the pursuit of Asian Studies in the Humanities and Social Sciences, nationally as well as internationally.

To achieve this end, the constituent institutes have agreed upon the following activities, which were defined in the Agreement on National Cooperation in Asian Studies signed by all parties in 1993.

1. to set up and execute a post-doctoral programme for Dutch and foreign researchers;
2. to organize international scientific gatherings;
3. to act as a national centre for Asian Studies in order to improve international cooperation in the European context;
4. to develop other activities in the field of Asian Studies, such as the publication of a newsletter and the establishment of a data base, which should contain up-to-date information on current research in the field of Asian studies.

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- [vacancy] 'Changing Lifestyles in Asia'
- Dr. C.J.M.A. Smeets (KNAW) 'Endangered Languages'

New E-mail address IIAS Newsletter

We are glad to announce that the IIAS Newsletter has opened its own new e-mail address. Articles, conference announcements, conference reports, and other news items for the Newsletter can now be sent directly to this address. Please note that this address is meant for Newsletter contributions only. For questions, mailing list additions, changes of address and so forth, please use the general IIAS address.

General e-mail address:

IIAS@RULLET.LeidenUniv.NL

The new Newsletter e-mail address is:

IIASNews@RULLET.LeidenUniv.NL

IIAS Internet Guide

The IIAS has recently published the IIAS Internet Guide to Asian Studies '96. The Guide is the outcome of research conducted over the past year by Annelies de Deugd on the availability of electronic information on Internet in the field of Asian Studies. The Guide is a worthy starting point for finding information about Asian Studies on Internet and about ways to access it efficiently.

The Guide is divided into two sections. Part 1, the Users' Guide, gives an outline of how to use the manifold options Internet offers, namely the WWW, newsgroups, mailinglists, Gopher, e-mail, and FTP. Part 2 provides a directory of Asia-related information on the 'Net'.

The information contained in this Guide will also be accessible on the IIAS WWW site:

<http://iias.leidenuniv.nl>

A second improved edition will be published next year, based on a qualitative assessment of the information providers. Comments and/or additions are greatly appreciated.

The Guide can be ordered from the IIAS secretariat:

Deugd, Annelies de. The IIAS Internet Guide to Asian Studies '96. (Leiden 1996), ISBN 90-74917-13-5. Dfl. 20,-

Advertising in the IIAS Newsletter

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One of the most important policies of the IIAS is to share scholarly expertise by offering universities and other research institutes the opportunity to benefit from the knowledge of resident fellows. The IIAS fellows can be invited to lecture, participate in seminars, cooperate on research projects etc.

The IIAS distinguishes between seven categories of fellows:

1. research fellows
2. senior visiting fellows
3. professorial fellows
4. visiting exchange fellows
5. affiliated fellows
6. ESF fellows
7. Dutch seniors

More detailed information can be obtained via the IIAS secretariat:

+31-71-527 22 27.

As it is one of the policies of the IIAS to stimulate (inter)national exchange, we will gladly mediate in establishing contacts and availability in delivering lectures, organizing seminars, etc.

Research Fellows
(post PhD, < 40 years)

- a. individual
- b. attached to a programme, i.e. 'Changing Lifestyles in Asia'; 'Cultural Traditions in Endangered Minorities of South and Southeast Asia'; 'International Social Organization in East and Southeast Asia: Qiaoxiang Ties in the Twentieth Century'.

They are attached to the International Institute for Asian Studies for 1 to 3 years, carrying out independent research and fieldwork, and organizing an international seminar once per year. At present the IIAS is host to 12 research fellows. Below you will find an overview of their names and research topics:

Dr C. Chou (Singapore)

Dr Chou is working within the programme Cultural Traditions in Endangered Minorities of South and Southeast Asia on 'Money, magic and fear: exchange and identity amongst the Orang Suku Laut (sea nomads) and other groups in Riau and Batam, Indonesia'. From 4 to 6 October she and Dr Will Derks hosted the seminar on 'Riau in Transition: The Globalization of a Peripheral Region in Indonesia' in Leiden. Dr. Chou has been away on fieldwork from December to 22 February 1996.

Dr W.A.G. Derks (the Netherlands)

Dr Derks' topic is 'The Search for Malayness' within the collaborative framework of Changing Lifestyles. He and Dr C. Chou have co-organized the seminar 'Riau in Transition: the globalization of a peripheral region in Indonesia', held in Leiden from 4 to 6 October 1995. Dr Derks has been in America for two weeks, lecturing at Cornell University and Berkeley.

Dr M.L.L.G. Hockx (the Netherlands)

Dr Hockx is carrying out research on 'Literary Societies and the Literary Field in Pre-war Republican China (1911-1937)'. He was host to the 'International Workshop on Modern Chinese Poetry', organized by Dr M. Hockx, IIAS fellow, and Prof. Michelle Yeh, University of California, in Leiden from 27 to

29 September, and hosted a second seminar from 24-26 January 1996: 'Modern China: The Literary Field'.

Dr J.E.M. Houben (the Netherlands)

After having carried out research on 'Theoretical and Socio-Linguistic Attitudes of Bhartrhari and later Sanskrit Grammarians' in 1994, Dr Houben took up his second fellowship at the IIAS doing research on 'the early history of Paninian grammar and the origin of eternal Sanskrit' until July 1996. Currently he is editing the collection of papers in a Brill-publication.

Dr M.J. Klokke (the Netherlands)

Dr Klokke is working within the programme Cultural Traditions in Endangered Minorities of South and Southeast Asia looking at 'Principles of Space Arrangement and Orientation in the Ancient Hindu and Buddhist Architecture of Indonesia: an example of the persistence of the Dong-Son heritage'. She will leave for fieldwork in Indonesia around March '96. From 2 to 6 September 1996 she will organize the '6th International Conference of the European Association of Southeast Asian Archaeologists' in Leiden.

Dr P.P. Mohapatra (India)

Dr Mohapatra is studying 'The Making of a Coolie: recovering the experi-

ence of indentured Indian migrants in the Caribbean sugar plantations, 1838-1918'. From 26 to 28 October he and Dr M. van der Linden, IISG Amsterdam, have organized the successful seminar 'South Asian Labour: Linkages - Global and Local' (in Amsterdam). A sequel is to be expected in 1997.

Dr. Mohapatra has been doing archival and library research from December to February in the United Kingdom.

Dr S. Munshi (India)

Dr Munshi is working on the topic 'Fashion and its relevance to community, class, and gender in India' within the framework of the programme Changing Lifestyles. She is engaged in research on how traditional concerns of women are being changed to global concerns in the urban scenario of India, and how new forms of identity are available to women. From 6 to 8 November Dr S. Munshi has organized an international seminar on 'Images of Women in Media', in Leiden.

Dr J.C.M. Peeters (the Netherlands)

Dr Peeters cooperates with other fellows in the programme Changing Lifestyles, investigating 'Islamic Youth Groups in Indonesia: globalization and universalism in a local context'. He has just returned from Indonesia where he did fieldwork.

Dr D. Tooker (USA)

Dr Tooker is working both within the programme and as programme director of Cultural Traditions in Endangered Minorities of South and Southeast Asia on 'Contextual hierarchy: the pragmatics of spatial signs among the Akha'. She has organized the Second International Conference

on Hani-Akha Culture (in Chiang Mai, Thailand), in cooperation with the Tribal Research Institute in Chiang Mai. Co-organizers are: The South-East Asian Mountain Peoples' Culture and Development Organization (SEAMP), a Thai NGO in Chiang Mai, Thailand, and the Institutionen för Ostasiatiska Språk, Lund, Sweden. The conference was held from 12 to 18 May 1996.

Dr M.P. Vischer (Switzerland)

Dr Vischer, working within the programme Cultural Traditions in Endangered Minorities of South and Southeast Asia, is undertaking research after 'Origin Structures: a comparative socio-cosmological study'. An international seminar about 'Hierarchization' was held on 17-19 April, followed by a masterclass offered by Professor James Fox on 'Parallelism'.

Dr Y. Zhang (People's Rep. of China)

Dr Zhang's research topic was 'Administrative Litigation in China and Japan'. After a successful seminar on this topic in August/September 1995, his contract was renewed with another year in order to offer the opportunity to do research on 'Taxation Law in East Asia'. A seminar on this topic will be organized on 4-5 July 1996.

1 APRIL - 1 MAY 1996

Dr Clive Dewey (UK)

Field of research: Social and Economic History

Proposed research: 'Warriors and Mercenaries: Lifestyles and Traditions of the Martial Castes of the Greater Punjab, 1600-1990'

16 APRIL - 1 JULY 1996

Prof. J. Fox (Australia)

Field of research: Anthropology

Proposed research: 'Parallelism and Oral Traditions in Southeast Asia'

APRIL - JUNE 1996

Prof. O. Prakash (India)

Field of research: Economic, social and cultural history

Proposed research: 'Trade as a Variable in Determining Lifestyles: Indian merchants in the Indian Ocean Trade'

1 MAY - 1 SEPTEMBER 1996

Dr Deepak Kumar (India)

Field of research: Indian colonial history

Proposed research: 'Science and Colonization: a comparative study of the Dutch Indies and British India, 1900-1945'

15 MAY - 15 AUGUST 1996

Prof. W.H. Frederick (USA)

Field of research: history

Proposed research: 'The Revolution in East Java, 1946-1949'

20 MAY - 20 JULY 1996

Gao Hongjun Associate Professor
(PR China)

Field of research: Sociology of law and comparative law

Proposed research: Social Security: Legal Aspects and Its Practice in the Netherlands

15 JUNE - 31 AUGUST 1996

Dr Dharma Kumar (India)

Field of research: Economic, social and cultural history

Proposed research: 'Trade as a Variable in Determining Lifestyles, Indian merchants in the Indian Ocean Trade'

1 JULY - 1 OCTOBER 1996

Dr Gwyn R. Campbell

(South-Africa)

Field of research: Malagasy / Indian Ocean history

Proposed research: 'The Origins of the Malagasy'

1 SEPTEMBER 1996 -

1 JANUARY 1997

Dr Dilip Chandra (India)

Field of research: socio-politics

Proposed research: 'The Role of Islam in Contemporary Indonesia - an alternative perspective'

Professorial Fellows

The IIAS assists in mediating between universities in the Netherlands and Research Institutes in Asia, inviting established scholars (minimum requirement: assistant professor level) to share their expertise with Dutch scholars, by being affiliated to Dutch universities for a period of one to two years.

The IIAS has assisted in mediating between the University of Ramkhamhaeng, Thailand, and the Leiden University. **Dr. Archara Pengpanich** (an associate professor at the University of Ramkhamhaeng) arrived in the Netherlands in January 1995. She is offering courses in Thai language and culture for two years at the universities of both Amsterdam and Leiden.

Prof. Abdul Wahab bin Ali of the University of Malaya will be resident in the Netherlands from 1 May 1995 to 31 May 1997 as guest professor in Malayan Studies.

Visiting Exchange Fellows
(post PhD level)

The IIAS has signed several Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) with foreign research institutes, thus providing scholars with an opportunity to participate in international exchanges. The Nordic Institute for Asian Studies (NIAS) in Copenhagen and the Australian National University (ANU) regularly send scholars to the Netherlands to do research for a period from 1 to 6 months. In exchange, Dutch scholars can apply to be sent abroad to the MoU-institutes of the IIAS.

Close cooperation with the Nordic Institute of Asian Studies (NIAS) and the Australian National University (ANU) has resulted in a regular exchange of scholars. Contacts with Vietnamese universities will become more regular in the near future, as will others. The IIAS is expecting the following scholars:

ANU

Dr Judy Wakabayashi (University of Queensland) 'Evolution of Translation Theory; 16th to 19th Century, Japan', from 20 Feb to 8 July 1996

Dr Ngaire Douglas (Centre for Tourism, Southern Cross University), 'Development of tourism in Malaysia', 16 Mar - 30 Apr 1996;

Dr Baogang He (University of Tasmania), 'Chinese transition from marketisation to democratisation', 3-4 months between July '96 and Feb '97;

Dr Alison Murray (ANU, RSPAS) 'Cultural practice among the Kalinga of Luzon and the Kenyah of Kalimantan, Indonesia' (6 months);

Dr Helen Creese (ANU, RSPAS) 'Balinese chronicle traditions' (3 to 4 months at the end of '96)

NIAS

Dr. Yoichi Nagashima (Department of Asian Studies, University of Copenhagen) 'Cultural Relations between Denmark and Japan, 1600-1873', from 13 until 26 March 1996;

Dr. Michael Jacobsen (NIAS) 'Human Rights and Perceptions of the Individual and Society in Papua New Guinea and Indonesia'. From 1 until 30 April 1996;

Dr. Bent Nielsen (Dept. of Asian Studies, Copenhagen) 'The Encyclopedia of the Book of Changes (Yijing)'. From 15 to 31 May 1996;

Dr. Alexander Wanek (Social Anthropology, University of Stockholm) 'The Taiwanization in Taiwan'. June 1996.

Austrian Academy of Sciences, Vienna
Dr. Max Nihom, finishing his book with the preliminary title 'Studies in Indo-Indonesian Saivism' from 1 Aug to 1 Dec 1996.

5. affiliated fellows (post PhD level)

The IIAS can offer office facilities to fellows who have found their own financial support and who would like to do research in the Netherlands for a certain period. The Board of the IIAS decides who is eligible.

The IIAS is host to the following affiliates:

Dr Alex McKay, who will stay in Leiden from November 1995 to November 1996 on a research award granted by the British Leverhulme Trust. His research is concerned with the history of the multi-faith pilgrimage to Mount Kailas in Western Tibet

Prof. Chen Xiaoming (Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Beijing), a leading authority in China on modern and contemporary Chinese literature, who will stay for one year from December 1995, supported by the Netherlands Royal Academy of Sciences. His research concerns 'Pluralistic Difficulties: contemporary Chinese culture in a transition period'

Dr. K.R. Sinha-Kerkhoff (Asian development Research Institute, India) is an affiliated fellow of the IIAS for the duration of the WOTRO-sponsored project 'Globalization and the Construction of Communal Identities' until October 1999

Prof. P. Worsley (School of Asian Studies, Sydney University). Topic: Indonesian Literatures. February - May 1996

Prof. Fred C. Teiwes (University of Sydney) affiliated to the IIAS for period of three months (as of 1 April 1996) to do research which focuses on both the economic policies of the mid and late 1950s and the Hua Guofeng years following Mao's death

Dr Hans Hägerdal (University of Lund), staying for one year (1996/1997) to collect materials and ideas for a further study on colonial discourses and ideologies in modern European History.

6. ESF fellows

Selected by the Asia Committee of the European Science Foundation (ESF-AC) and attached to the IIAS.

Dr F. Delvoye (France) does research about 'The case of Nayak Bakhshu, court-musician of Sultan Bahadur Shah Gujurati (r. 1526-1537)' within the framework of 'Social and Literary History of Court Musicians in Western India, 14th-18th centuries'. She is employed by the ESF until 6 November 1996.

Dr Joachim Mittag (Germany) 'Sources of Chinese Historiography and Historical Thinking from the beginnings to the present'. He will be employed via the ESF-AC and IIAS per 01-10-1996 until 01-10-1998, and will be stationed at the Sinological Institute in Leiden.

7. Dutch seniors

A maximum of two Dutch seniors per year can apply for this position of max. 6 months each at the IIAS. A Dutch senior should have obtained a PhD degree more than five years ago, and be academically very productive. The stay at IIAS (not abroad!) can be used for further research. Funds are made available to finance the temporary replacement for teaching activities of a senior at his/her home university.

IIAS Visiting Exchange Fellowships



The IIAS signs Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) with research institutes in the

field of Asia Studies all over the world, in order to stimulate further cooperation in this field, and to improve the mobility of scholars through the exchange of research fellows at a post-PhD level. The period of exchange can vary from one to six months, depending on the relevant MoU.

Both parties commit themselves to supporting these visiting exchange fellows, by offering office facilities, and in some cases temporary housing and reimbursement of travel costs.

The IIAS welcomes Dutch scholars (or holders of a permanent residence permit in the Netherlands who are affiliated to/and or employed by a Dutch research institute) at post-PhD level to apply for a visiting exchange fellowship under the following MoUs:

1. Nordic Institute for Asian Studies (NIAS), Copenhagen
2. East-West Center in Hawai'i (EWC), and the Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies of the Australian National University at Canberra (RSPAS-ANU)
3. Division of Social Sciences and Humanities, Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI), Jakarta
4. Institut für Kultur und Geistesgeschichte Asiens der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Vienna
5. The Institute of Oriental Studies (IOS) of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow
6. Vietnam National University Hanoi (VNU), Hanoi
7. The University Grants Commission (UGC)/ministry of Education, Islamabad
8. The Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences (SASS), Shanghai

In all cases the applicants are required to send in a curriculum vitae, an outline of the proposed research (i.e. work plan), a letter of recommendation, and reasons for seeking placement at the other institute.

Selected candidates are supposed to present a progress report to the receiving institute before departure, and to write a report for the sending institute.

The IIAS maintains good relations with the following institutes and can mediate in establishing contacts with them:

l'École Française d'Extrême-Orient (E.F.E.O.), Paris and Asia; l'Institut National des Langues et Civilisations Orientales (INALCO), Paris; The Insti-

tut de Recherche sur le Sud-Est Asiatique (IRSEA), Aix-en-Provence; The Maison des Sciences de l'Homme, Paris; The School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), London; The Institute for Chinese Studies, University of Oxford; The Centre for South-East Asian Studies, University of Hull; The Instituto Italiano per il Medio ed Estremo Oriente (IsMEO), Rome; The Instituto di Diritto e Politica Internazionale, Milano; the Asia Departments of the University of Hamburg, Hamburg; The Südasiens Institut und the Sinologisches und Japanologisches Seminar, Heidelberg; The Institute of Oriental Studies, St. Petersburg; The Institut für Ethnologie, Bern; The Centro de Estudos de Historia e Cartografia Antiga, Lisbon; The Centro de Historia de Alem Mar, Lisbon; The Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS), Singapore; The Oriental Library, Tokyo; The Institute of Eastern Culture, Tokyo; The Institute of Oriental Culture, Tokyo; The Toyota Foundation, Tokyo; The Japan-Netherlands Institute (Tokyo); The Institute of Developing Economics, Tokyo; The Center for Southeast Asian Studies, Kyoto; The Institute for Research in Humanities, Kyoto; The Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok; The Thammasat University, Bangkok; The Ramkhamhaeng University, Bangkok; The National Institute of Historical and Cultural Research (NIHCR), Islamabad; The Pakistan Institute of Development Economics, Islamabad; The Asia Departments of the University of Peshawar, Peshawar; The Central Asia Study Center Peshawar, Peshawar; The Asia Departments of the University of the Punjab, Lahore; The Centre for South Asian Studies, Lahore; The Asia Departments of the University of Sindh, Jamshore; The Centre for South and Southeast Asian Studies, University of Madras, Madras; l'Institut Français de Pondicherry, Pondicherry; The Indian Council of Historical Research, New Delhi; The Indian National Research Council, New Delhi; The School of International Studies, Nehru University, New Delhi; The Indian Council for Cultural Relations; The Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), The Delhi University, New Delhi; The University Grants Commission, New Delhi; The Association for Asian Studies, Ann Arbor; and others.

Researchers contacting the IIAS for mediation are requested to send in a curriculum vitae, an outline of the proposed research (i.e. work plan), a letter of recommendation, or any other relevant information.

The IIAS can provide you with more information. Please contact Ms S. Kuypers at the IIAS, tel: +31-71-527 2227

IIAS subsidy to cover the costs of a research project



In order to be granted an IIAS guaranteed subsidy, a project application should at least meet the

following requirements:

- The subsidy is meant to reinforce the infrastructure of Asia Studies in the Netherlands (attention is paid to national impact, the internationalization of Asia Studies, and the filling of present gaps in the Netherlands);
- In general the maximum possible subsidy per project amounts to Dfls. 15,000.-;
- Other institutes besides the IIAS also contribute to the project;
- The IIAS receives a final report containing remarks about both financial matters and content;
- The applicant will hand in a report to the IIAS Newsletter;
- In all relevant publications the IIAS will be named as the subsidy provider;

Requests for subsidies have to be sent to the IIAS secretariat **before 1 October 1996**. Funds have not yet been entirely depleted by the first selection round in April 1996, but will be limited.

- As well as the application the IIAS requests a detailed budget, in which is specified which part of the said budget the IIAS is asked to finance;

- If the application concerns a conference, seminar or like, a list of participants and a list of topics have to be handed in together with the application.

Application forms and more information can be obtained at the IIAS secretariat, tel: +31-71-527 22 27, fax: +31-71-527 41 62

IIAS (Travel) Grants for Asia Researchers



Each year the IIAS makes available a limited number of grants for out-

standing (Dutch) scholars, in order to do research abroad.

The grants are given for a maximum of two months and should be used to cover the costs of accommodation, travel and/or research.

Conditions and Procedures:

- The stay abroad and the activities have to be compatible with the aims and the activities of the IIAS.
- Objectives of the proposal will be evaluated by the Board on the recommendation of the Academic Committee.
- The requests for a grant have to be supported by at least two members of the Board and/or Academic Committee. The IIAS will contact the (relevant) members of the Board and/or Academic Committee.

- Travel costs and costs of accommodation for Dutch scholars can be made available only after the person concerned has obtained partial funding from his/her institute and when he/she does not qualify for other means of funding (NWO/WOTRO).

- Applicant has to be employed by a Dutch institute and/or be the holder of a permanent residence permit.

- Standard application forms can be obtained from the IIAS secretariat.

For more information, please contact the IIAS secretariat, tel: +31-71-527 22 27, fax: +31-71-527 41 62

6-8 NOVEMBER 1995
LEIDEN, THE NETHERLANDS
IIAS CONFERENCE

Images of Women in Media

For the conference *Images of Women in Media*, scholars from different countries and disciplines were drawn together to present their papers in an exciting, novel departure from the usual norm. Rather than focusing on a geographically specific area, it was the thematic focus which provided the common meeting ground. The attempt was to see how theoretical frameworks, 'production' and 'reception' analyses of media studies, finding application either to developed countries or to the developing ones, find room for discussion and debate.

By Shoma Munshi



Assuming that readers have had the opportunity to find in the previous newsletter the list of speakers and their respective papers, I will present here some of the main threads of discussion which emerged during those three fruitful days. All the papers addressed different media genres of television, advertisements, magazines, and films. What they also all had in common was that they dealt with media representations as discursive constructs using both theories developed from media studies as well as poststructuralism. Femininity as sites of webs of discourse dealt with nation and nationhood, modernity and consumerism, ambivalence and sexuality: the way in which representations of women are capable of bearing (at times) contradictory discourses. Striking was the fact of the comparative dimension across so many different cultures. Discourses of citizenship and consumerism converged in many of the papers as did the kinds of images that were being talked about. For instance, there seemed, at times, to be an almost unnerving similarity of the 'modern woman' as represented in the ads of both the Indonesian and Indian magazines similarly entitled 'Femina'! Another common thread was how the local and self are produced with relation to other things which are global.

What came up recurrently during discussions was the number of issues which were thrown up for comparative research. To this end,



Dr Suzanne Brenner (l), Prof. Nicholas Dirks (r).



Professor Ann Gray.

debate centred on how the specificity of problematics are articulated in specific contexts - in their national and local dimensions as well as in their transnational contexts. The papers presented distinctions and differences between the West (Britain, France, and America for example) and also distinctions in Asia (India, Indonesia, and China).

That the woman today is absolutely central to notions of consumerism was a point that everyone found agreement on. However, the problematization of the 'modern woman' in different contexts in the West and Asia was clearly felt. The anxiety about Westernization, embodied in the figure of the stereotypical Western woman as 'not-so-good', with resonances of individualism, career, and self was to be found in the papers dealing with the problem more within the Asian context. This fear of Westernization: is it based on illusion; or does it embody a real threat? were some of the issues we felt we had to examine in greater detail. Cautionary words urged people to be wary of recapturing 'tradition', because what appears as traditional is often a reinvented, ethnicized, and orien-

talized picture of what tradition is. Historically too, it is important to remember that in the colonial world, at some level, modernity was very often used as a lure, a trap - more a method of control. In fact, we were reminded that critique of the Enlightenment project began in places like Calcutta, not Paris. Trying to think of 'alternative modernities' therefore becomes a very complicated project. There was thus general consensus on the fact that the idea of the 'modern woman' should be made much more explicitly a contested category.

As with any conference, it was inevitable that certain aspects were played up more than others. For further research (and hopefully another conference along similar lines!), stress was laid on the significance and importance of attending to a historical juncture, i.e., thinking about the historical periods addressed for different countries; meanings circulating 'inside' and even 'outside' texts; sociological issues like class and political economy; issues of how images mediate between the social world and levels of individual subjectivity since the 'personal' is always the hardest thing to look at.

To conclude, research within the realm of Media and Cultural Studies has licensed discussion on the politics of knowledge. If we talked about 'anxieties' in our conference, we also celebrated them.

27-29 JUNE 1996
LEIDEN, THE NETHERLANDS
KITLV/IIAS WORKSHOP

Man and Environment in Indonesia, 1500-1950

The goal of this workshop is an intensive exploration and discussion of ecological changes in the Archipelago from 1500 to 1950, and of how those changes were related to human activities.



Deforestation, land degradation, and even urban pollution have been known in Indonesia for centuries. The study of their distribution and impact in the historical record can help put the recent situation into its proper perspective, and may even offer practical lessons in ecologically sustainable development. Environmental history is, of course, also valuable simply as history - especially when information on past natural disasters and resource crises can shed new light upon contemporaneous economic and political developments.

Some environmental changes - for example, volcanic eruptions or

IIAS Working Paper Series IV Asian and African Performing Arts

In June 1996 the International Institute for Asian Studies is planning to publish the proceedings of the International Seminar on Asian and African Performing Arts which was held on the occasion of the opening of the Nonnensteeg Building on 10-12 May 1995.



The volume is edited by Dr Clara Brakel and will be published in the IIAS Working Paper Series IV. As a result of the innovative set-up of the Seminar, the volume contains contributions from a number of internationally renowned scholars covering a rich variety of topics, ranging from South Indian martial arts to the performance kabuki theatre in Hawai'i.

The variety of topics is matched by the variety in approaches to the subject. The theme of the Seminar, emphasizing the role of the performer as an (inter)cultural transmitter, forms the central issue in most contributions. Some authors focus on the intercultural aspects of dramatic performances, others highlight their function as cultural interpretations of social ideals and processes. Another issue is the question of how the changing channels for transmission of the arts affect the structure and

function of dramatic performances. Great attention is paid to contextual influences on the performance and several contributions discuss how actors are dependent on their relationships with audiences and patrons.

The volume concludes with the announcement of two audacious, new audio-visual productions on South Indian ritual drama, which formed an exciting contribution to the audio-visual section of the seminar.



with sustainability in a given economic system.

Specific questions to be addressed, are, for instance, the following: Have there been changes in climatic conditions, whether cyclic, progressive, or random? How great were the risks from volcanoes, earthquakes, tidal waves, and floods, and how did they affect the pattern of settlement? How did outbreaks of disease, both in humans and in their crops and livestock, affect social and economic life? Were pre-colonial farming, hunting and collecting techniques sustainable? If so, was this a coincidence caused by abundant resources, a case of unconscious adaptation, or the result of a conscious strategy of resource management? What kinds of political structure were conducive to sustainable resource use?

The workshop is convened by the EDEN (Ecology, Demography and Economy in Nusantara) research group of the Royal Institute of Linguistics and Anthropology, with support from the IIAS. The workshop will bring together an international group of some twenty-five invited participants. The opening session is open to the general public.

For more information:

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Agenda

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR ASIAN STUDIES

1996

28-29 MAY

Japan in the 16th and 17th Centuries,
Masterclass by Professor J. Elisonas

3-7 JUNE

International Conference on Islam and the 21st Century,
Dr. Dick Douwes and Dr Nico Kaptein
(Projects Division of TCZOAO, Leiden University),
tel: +31-71-5272419, fax: +31-71-5272632

27-29 JUNE

'Man and Environment in Indonesia, 1500-1950',
Joint IIAS/KITLV-EDEN Workshop,
Freek Columbijin: +31-71-5272914

30 JUNE - 6 JULY

Seafaring Communities in the Indian Ocean
(4th Century B.C.-15 Century A.D.), Lyon, France',
ESF seminar, Dr Jean-François Salles,
tel: +33-7271 5800 / 5822, fax: +33-7858 11257

3-5 JULY

European Chinese and Chinese Domestic Migrants:
Common Themes in International and Internal Migration,
Oxford, ESF seminar,
Dr. Frank N. Pieke: +44-1865 280 368 / 387

4-5 JULY

International Symposium on Tax Law in East and Southeast
Asia Towards the 21st Century, Dr Y. Zhang, IIAS.

21-24 AUGUST

14th European Conference on Modern South Asian Studies,
Copenhagen, ESF seminar, Peter Anderson: tel: +45-35 328957

26 AUGUST

IIAS organizes a day for Dutch Ambassadors
to other (Asian) countries
Lectures by several famous speakers

29-30 AUGUST

Narrative Sculpture and Literary Traditions in Central, South and
Southeast Asia, Masterclass by Dr Jan Fontein

29 AUGUST - 1 SEPTEMBER

(Tele)Communications Policies in Western Europe and Southeast
Asia: Cultural and Historical Perspectives, Brugge, ESF seminar,
Prof Jan Servaes, tel: +32-2-412 42 78;
Prof. Jean-Claude Burgelman, tel: +32-2-629 24 14;
Dr Anura Goonasekera, tel: +65-251 51 06

AUGUST / SEPTEMBER

Crime and Punishment: Criminality in Southeast Asia,
Amsterdam, Workshop jointly organized by IIAS /
Joint Committee for Southeast Asia / Social Science Research
Council (SSRC) / American Council of Learned Societies

2-6 SEPTEMBER

6th International Conference of the European Association of
Southeast Asian Archaeologists (EurASEAA),
Dr M. Klokke (IIAS) combined with:
Masterclass by Dr. Jan Fontein (29-30 August)
Parallel session on Champa Sculpture
by Tran Ky Phuong, Vietnam

10-12 SEPTEMBER

Chinese Business Connections in Global and Comparative Perspective,
Beijing, Joint NIAS(DK)/ESF seminar,
Dr. Borge Bakken: fax: +45-32 962530;
Dr. Zhang Yuyan: fax: +86-10-512 6105

12-13 SEPTEMBER

Pilgrimage in Tibet,
Dr Alex McKay, affiliated fellow IIAS

12-13 SEPTEMBER

New Directions in the History of Chinese Women
for the Period 1000 - 1800 A.D., RUL/IIAS seminar,
Dr H. Zurndorfer, +31-71-527 2522

26-27 SEPTEMBER

Meeting of the Editors of European Associations on Asia,
Paul van der Velde and Ilse Lasschuijt (IIAS)

SEPTEMBER

Workshop Library affairs (acquisition, coordination and
virtual collections in Asian Studies). IIAS Platform Asian
Collections and the Royal Tropical Institute (KIT),
Amsterdam

28-31 OCTOBER

Les convergences et divergences évaluées par l'analyse de la conduite
des relations entre sociétés et entre Etats, Paris.
Sponsored by URA 1075 'Péninsule indochinoise'
(CNRS/EPHE-IV^e section); Institute of Asian Cultures
(Sophia University, Tokyo) and the IIAS.
Prof. Nguyễn Thế Anh (Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes,
Paris), convenor

12-15 DECEMBER

Asian Minority Cultures in Transition:
diversity, identities and encounters.
Organized by Prof. J. Platenkamp in Munster,
financed by the ESF

1997

EARLY 1997

Islam, Ethnicity and Secularism in Central Asia and
the Caucasus, part II, Amsterdam.
Dr Dick Douwes and the Institute for Oriental Studies,
Moskou

EARLY 1997

The Lhasa Valley. Conservation and Modernisation in Tibetan
Architecture, Meudon.
ESF seminar, Dr. Heather Stoddard: +33-1-456 79 503

EARLY 1997

Les convergences et divergences évaluées par l'analyse des
mouvements de la navigation et du commerce, Paris.
Prof. Nguyễn Thế Anh (Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes,
Paris), convenor. Sponsored by URA 1075 'Péninsule
indochinoise' (CNRS/EPHE-IV^e section); Institute of Asian
Cultures (Sophia University, Tokyo) and the IIAS

11-13 JANUARY

Sources and Time. The Destiny of Texts, Pondichéry, India.
Co-organized by the Centre of Indology of l'Ecole Française
d'Extrême Orient; the Department of Indology of l'Institut
Français de Pondichéry, and supported by the Centre
d'Etudes de l'Inde [Dr F. Assayag] and the IIAS.

15-16 JANUARY

Resources of History. Traditions: Transmission or invention?
Pondichéry, India. Organized by the Department of Social
Sciences of l'Ecole Française d'Extrême Orient,
and supported by l'Institut Français de Pondichéry;
the Centre d'Etudes de l'Inde and the IIAS.

LATE FEBRUARY

Transformation of Houses and Settlements in Western Indonesia:
Changing Values and Meanings of Built Forms in History and in
the Process of Modernization, Leiden.
ESF seminar, Prof. R. Scheffold: tel: +31-71-527 3463

3-5 MARCH

Tentatively projected: a joint Beijing University - IIAS
seminar on the historical East West relations
Modernization processes in Asia:
Economic, Social and Cultural Perspectives (1800-2000).
To be held in China and organized by Prof. Luo Rongqu,
Beijing University and IIAS

17-19 MARCH

Tribal Communities in the Malay World:
Historical, cultural and social perspectives, Singapore.
IIAS/ISEAS/Institut für Ethnologie/Centre for Environment,
Gender and Development.
Cynthia Chou: +31-71-527 2227 en Geoffrey Benjamin
(National University of Singapore): +65-772-3823

SPRING 1997

Strengthening East-West Scientific Relationships:
The Southeast-Asian-Asian Connection, Hanoi.
Co-organized by IIAS, NIAS (DK), CASA
and the Toyota Foundation

SPRING 1997

Labour relationships in Southeast Asia.
IIAS conference in cooperation with the IISG in Amsterdam

APRIL 1997

Burma studies, London. IIAS (Van Schendel)
and SOAS (Taylor), and NIAS (DK)

APRIL

Incorporation, Transformation and Mobilization;
impacts of colonial penetration, national integration and
globalization in Indonesia and India, New Delhi.
IIAS/dr E.B. Locher-Scholten and
Dr J. van Goor (University of Utrecht),
tel: +31-30-253.6476 or 253.78.62,
Dr R. Barman Chandra (ICSSR)

APRIL

Workshop IIAS Platform Asia collections, Amsterdam.
IIAS/KIT/e.a.

APRIL

Encompassing Knowledge:
Indigenous Encyclopedias in Indonesia in the 17th-20th Centuries,
Leiden. ESF seminar,
Prof. Ben Arps: +31-71-527 22 22, +31-71-527 24 18

MID APRIL

Labour Migration in Asia, Beijing. Joint IIAS/CASS seminar,
contact: Zhang Yunling: tel: +86-10-406 39 22

19-21 JUNE

6th International Conference on Chinese Linguistics
(ICCL-6), Leiden. Dr. Rint Sybesma en
Dr. Jeroen Wiedenhof: +31-71-527 2525

3-5 JULY

Third Euroviet Conference:
Vietnamese Society in Transition, continuity or change?,
Amsterdam, Dr John Kleinen +31-20-676 61 17,
CASA, and IIAS.

The European Science Foundation is an association of its 56 members research councils, academies and institutions devoted to basic scientific research in 20 countries. The ESF assists its Member Organizations in two main ways: by bringing scientists together in its Scientific Programmes, Networks and European Research Conferences, to work on topics of common concern; and through the joint study of issues of strategic importance in European science policy.

The scientific work sponsored by ESF includes basic research in the natural and technical sciences, the medical and biosciences, the humanities and social sciences.

The ESF maintains close relations with other scientific institutions within and outside Europe.

By its activities, ESF adds value by cooperation and co-ordination across national frontiers and endeavours, offers expert scientific advice on strategic issues, and provides the European forum for fundamental science.

Asia Committee

EUROPEAN SCIENCE FOUNDATION

MEETING OF CHAIRMEN

of European Associations for Asian Studies, Copenhagen, 31 July 1996, 14.00 hrs.
(list of invited associations)

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Asia Committee

EUROPEAN SCIENCE FOUNDATION

TASKS & SCOPE

The Asia Committee of the European Science Foundation was established in 1994 for an initial period of three years.

The task of the Committee will be to:

- strengthen and co-ordinate European research on Asia
- develop closer links between academia and political decision-making and provide academic and strategic information for the development of a new European Asia policy
- initiate and support new, border-transcending research with an emphasis on interdisciplinary cooperation.

The Committee seeks to achieve these ends through:

- creating and administering a European post-doctoral fellowship scheme
- organizing and funding international workshops on well-focused themes

- strengthening the infrastructures of the professional, regional associations by setting up a directory/database
- promoting collaboration with scholars and institutions in the USA, Australia and, in particular, Asia.

The disciplinary and geographical scope of the Asia Committee covers the study (ancient and modern, humanities and social sciences) of the languages, cultures, societies and economies of South, Central, South-east and East Asia.

The Committee is at present composed of scholars from France, The Netherlands, Scandinavian countries, Germany, Great Britain, Switzerland, Australia, Italy.



Chairman:
Professor Thommy Svensson
Nordic Institute for Asian Studies, Copenhagen

Vice-Chairman:
Professor Denys Lombard
École Française d'Extrême-Orient, Paris

Secretary:
Professor Wim Stokhof
International Institute for Asian Studies, Leiden.

Secretariat of the ESF Asia Committee:
International Institute for Asian Studies
att. of: **Sabine A.M. Kuypers**
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Asia Committee

EUROPEAN SCIENCE FOUNDATION

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Istituto di Diritto e Politica Internazionale, Università degli Studi,
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University of Oxford
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Ann Arbor, USA

Mr Chimaki Kurokawa
The Toyota Foundation,
Tokyo, Japan

ESF Office

Dr M. Sparreboom
European Science Foundation,
Strasbourg, France



News from the ESF Asia Committee

By Sabine Kuypers



In September 1995 the Full ESF Asia Committee convened in Leiden, The Netherlands. Nine workshops to be held in 1996 and 1997 were selected for support (see below for recent data). Some of the 'ESF Asia Committee fellows' who were selected during the meeting in 1995 have begun their work at European institutes in Europe or in Asia, and others will commence in the course of this year. The Committee was fully behind the idea of stimulating meetings of the boards of the professional / regional associations such as the European Association for Japanese Studies (EAJS), the European Association for Southeast Asian Studies (EUROSEAS), the Association for Korean Studies (AKSE), the European Association for Chinese Studies (EACS), and the

European Seminars for Central Asian Studies (ESCAS). There was also limited support for a workshop to be held in Copenhagen on 21-24 August 1996: 14th European Conference on Modern South Asian Studies. There are hopes that during this workshop specialists in the field of South Asian Studies will be able to set up a similar professional European organization for South Asian Studies.

A call for ESF Asia Committee workshops (deadline 1 June 1996) and a call for research proposals for an ESF Asia Committee fellowship (deadline 1 May 1996) was published in IIAS Newsletter nr. 7. Many requests for information have been received by the secretariat and the Strasbourg bureau since then. The Full Committee, which will hold its next meeting in London at the end of August 1996, will select a number of fellows to begin in 1996 or 1997, and a number of workshops to be held in 1997. It is expected that

those who have submitted proposals will be given an answer in the course of September 1996.

During its meeting in London, the Full Committee will also discuss its policy for the next few years. It is anticipated that the meeting will produce an ESF Asia Committee policy document, for which preparations are being made by the Executive Group of the ESF Asia Committee, consisting of: Prof. Th. Svensson, Prof. D. Lombard, Prof. W.A.L. Stokhof, Prof. G. Dudbridge, Prof. K.M. Schipper and, from the ESF, Dr M. Sparreboom. The ESF Executive Group convenes several times a year.

Forum Engelberg

Some members of the ESF Asia Committee were present at the 7th Conference of the Forum Engelberg (Engelberg, Switzerland, 26-29 March 1996). The Forum Engelberg was founded in 1989 and holds annual conferences. Its pur-

pose is to 'promote a fruitful exchange of views at an international level between representatives of science, technology, economics, philosophy, and eminent personalities from the cultural and political world, on crucial issues arising from modern research and scientific progress'. For its 7th conference, the Forum Engelberg collaborated with the EC, ESTA, ERT, ESF, and the Swiss-Asia Foundation. The theme of Forum Engelberg 1996: 'Europe-Asia: Science and Technology for their Future, Science-Technology-Culture' had been chosen 'in response to the growing interest of industrial, scientific and economic circles to better apprehend the remarkable growth of the economies of Asian countries, and to further stimulate the awareness of its consequences'. Prof. Th. Svensson, Chairman of the ESF Asia Committee delivered a keynote speech on 'Formulating Common European and Asian Interests in Research, Education and Culture'. Prof. Nguyen The Anh lectured on 'Education in Asia Considered from Europe: features and prospects'. Prof. W.A.L. Stokhof shared his ideas on 'Culture's added Value to Europe-Asia Relationships on the Threshold of the 21st Century'. (see General News)

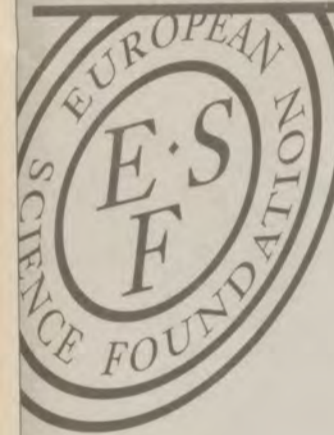
Members of the Committee have been active in publishing their views on Asian Studies in Europe. The Supplement of the IIAS Newsletter nr. 4 carried a contribution by Prof. G. Dudbridge giving his views on the ESF Asia Committee. In the present issue there are contributions by Pro-

fessor W. Klenner (Economics of East and Southeast Asia - towards a European perspective?) and by Professor Drège (The Future of Asian Studies in Europe). In the next newsletter Prof. J. Martinius will elaborate on Asian Studies and European Social Science.

We warmly welcome all contributions from other persons interested in writing on Asian Studies in (parts of) Europe. For more information, please refer to the editors of the IIAS Newsletter, Paul van der Velde or Ilse Lasschuijt at the IIAS.

For general ESF Asia Committee information/information on workshops:
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For information on ESF fellowships:
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The Future of Asian studies in Europe

Certainly, one must be delighted by the foundation of an Asia Committee in the European Science Foundation nearly two years ago, after a long period of gestation. The tasks already undertaken by this Committee will inevitably strengthen cooperation in Asian studies in Europe, and outside Europe as well.

The future of Asian studies in Europe demands a better coordination of efforts, but this coordination cannot be effective without significant efforts initiated by different research institutions in each of the countries engaged in this cooperation. It seems difficult to separate the policy of research led at national level and at European level.

By Jean-Pierre Drège



It is impossible to forget the paradox that the foundation of the Asia Committee in the ESF took place at nearly the same time as the demise of the Committee of Oriental Studies of the French « Centre National de la Recherche scientifique ». This committee had been in charge of the major part of national research in the field of Oriental Studies in France, but since French universities were not in favour of Oriental Studies, particular-

ly not of East Asian studies, it had to go. After the disappearance of the Committee, Oriental Studies were divided up before being connected to other research fields such as history, archaeology, and so forth. It is interesting to note that this new deal took place exactly at a time when other European countries were making the opposite choice. In fact, the reorganization of Oriental Studies was probably a necessity: Orientalism was considered an antiquated concept overlaid with shades of exoticism and colonialism. Oriental Studies were believed to be strong enough to confront Western Studies. It is unfortunate that this decision was not followed by stimulating exertions to promote Asian Studies in universities. Asian Studies will not be strong before the history of Asia is a standard subject in most universities. Therefore, if no important effort is made to strengthen Asian Studies at a national level, there is a very great danger that the coordination be-

tween national reality and European efforts will prove difficult. The Asia Committee has a major role to play in this battle, notably in providing information on the situation of Asian Studies in other European countries.

Collective research

Among the divergent tasks in which the Asia Committee is engaged, some projects are more concrete than others: support for workshops; post-doctoral fellowships; support given to regional associations; and the European database for Asian studies. The last is an initial step on the way to promoting European cooperation. Its compilation requires serious thought. This database must be comprehensive and should emphasize major activities. It now depends on individual questionnaires, which may well leave room for some deficiencies. The regional associations, European or national, could probably help the Committee in collecting information which should be just as extensive for individuals as for institutions, research teams, or research topics.

Fellowships are an important way to promote Asian Studies. One can only hope that these fellowships might be more numerous. They might sometimes be awarded to candidates who would agree to engage in a collective research project. This kind of project is usually developed at a national level. One of the tasks of the Asia Committee could be to support research pro-

jects including an element of European cooperation.

There is plenty of room for thought about the role the Asia Committee might play in the future of Asian Studies. Looming prominently is the question of the clarification of the ties between the Asia Committee and the regional associations, European and national, and even with the « Asiatic societies », to which board members are all elected. It might be just as well to clear this question up before the founding of a European Association for Asian Studies. A superimposition of organizations, if its missions are not clearly defined, could finally go against the very studies which we have to strengthen.

Jean-Pierre Drège is a member of the ESF Asia Committee. He is attached to the École Pratique des Hautes Études in Paris, France.



Towards a European perspective?

Economics of East and Southeast Asia

Within the last few years, European Asia experts have been stepping up cooperation on a more institutionalized footing. Yet another leap forward in this kind of cooperation can be seen in the establishment of the Asia Committee of the European Science Foundation. This Committee helps support workshops on Asian topics attended by participants from different European and Asian countries and grants post-doctoral fellowships for research at institutions for Asian Studies provided they are located in Europe, but not in the home country of the budding researcher. This kind of 'European' approach provides opportunities and challenges for future research on Asia, especially with regard to studies on East and Southeast Asian economies, which will be outlined in the following article.

By Wolfgang Klenner

"Economists from different European countries are going to be influenced by some kind of 'national ingredient' when approaching Asian economies"



European researchers owe a substantial part of their knowledge of Asian economies to American scholars. American scholars turned their attention towards Asia quite early either out of pure scholarly interest or because they were induced to do so by the political involvement of the United States in Asia, a circumstance which provided considerable incentives for studies on Asian topics.

American Contributions

Since researchers cannot avoid comparisons - which very often stimulate their research - American scholars usually, implicitly or explicitly, compare the structures and mechanisms of Asian countries with corresponding features of their own economy. For instance, when they study Japan's economy and inquire into Japanese enterprises, they are impressed by certain features such as life-long employment, loyalty of the staff to the firm, and close networks between firms belonging to the same group of enterprises. They perceived these features as 'typical' characteristics of a Japanese company.

There can be no doubt that this perception is not wrong - from the American point of view, since in many American companies employees do not hesitate to change jobs and managers are used to hiring and firing according to the current requirements of the firm. But when European researchers address their European audience and repeat these findings of their American colleagues, they might very well be missing an essential point. Much of what is called 'typically Asian' from the American perspective may be quite common in many European countries. Just taking the above-mentioned characteristics as an example, there are quite a few European companies who offer virtually what is life-long employment, sometimes associated with the provision of flats and other welfare services, and whose employees would hardly seriously consider of moving from one enterprise to another.

Many more examples could be cited which suggest that there is a vast potential of additional knowledge about Asian economies which could be tapped should European economists increase their research on the Asian region: they might be puzzled by structures and behaviour patterns of Asian economies other than those which intrigue their American colleagues. This may lead them to focus their analysis on different sorts of questions which have not been investigated before. Even if they only provide additional views on Asia combined with an 'European' bias, results might turn out to be extremely helpful because they contribute to filling previous gaps in knowledge and complementing or balancing views on Asian economies.

'European' Perspective

The question is whether a specific 'European' view of Asian economies will evolve in the course of time and, more fundamentally, whether a singular 'European' perspective would be at all desirable. In point of fact, there is no unified 'European' economic approach visible for analyzing Asian economies. Europe is still divided into 'West and East', as well as 'North' and 'South', which reflects economic thinking and economic policy within the region.

The most obvious differences can be found between 'Western' and 'Eastern' economic theory: the former being based on market mechanisms, which have been gradually supplemented by regulations for competition and social provisions within the last few decades, and the latter being shaped by Marxist thinking, which evolved into a system of central planning. Of course, if Marxism is considered a particular 'Western' school of thinking, differences might turn out to be smaller. Seen from this aspect, the 'East' did not necessarily provide an essential contribution to economic theory, but merely adapted a specific 'Western' concept to 'Eastern' conditions. In view of the ongoing transformation processes within the former socialist countries it is to be expected that differences with 'Western' states will diminish even more. However, even if Hungary or Russia do one day provide a functioning market system, it seems quite probable that the Hungarian or Russian economist, upon analyzing Asian economies, will still focus his research on quite different aspects than those which capture the attention of his 'Western' colleague.

Conversely, what has been called 'Western economic thinking' above is far from being homogenous. It is true that there is a common set of

'economic laws', existing independently of individual values and perceptions. These 'laws', for instance, require a specific set of prices and quantities for a certain commodity in order to place the respective market in an equilibrium position or that there is a certain amount of investment and consumer demand for a macroeconomic equilibrium to be realized and so forth. But economic theory is much more than a uniform compendium of laws. There are quite a few competing economic 'schools', which differ in the importance they attribute to specific economic variables and in the 'models' they use for explaining economic decisions and processes. To this catalogue may be added differences in perceptions, values, and ideologies.

It would be difficult to locate a particular economic school in a specific European country. To say nothing of the fact that a particular concept of economic thinking, which might be dominant in one country during a certain period of time, could, at a later time, be superseded by another concept. Bearing this in mind it does not seem to be totally wrong to assume that economists from different European countries are going to be influenced by some kind of 'national ingredient' when approaching Asian economies.

These ingredients are, to a certain extent, the results of the specific development experiences and social and economic structures of their nations. For instance, France, and to a certain extent Italy, has subjected the private sector to hefty state influence within the framework of its industrial policy. Germany and Great Britain have been inclined to take a more liberal approach. Sweden's economy has been dominated by the trades union and two families, who own a substantial share of Sweden's industrial assets. In Norway the state is extremely influential since it owns more than 50% of all productive assets.

It goes without saying that these differences will one way or another influence the way in which the economists in these countries approach Asian economies. Seen as such, a common 'European' perception of Asia's economy seems to be inconceivable for the time being. Indeed, in view of what has been said above, a uniform approach might even turn out to be undesirable, since each economist has his strong points and his 'blind spots', and his strength in locating certain facts seems to depend, to some degree, on his national background.

Different approaches simultaneously linked to an exchange of views among European, American, and Asian researchers could therefore help to broaden our knowledge of Asia's economies and to obtain deeper insights into their economic structures and mechanisms.

East and Southeast Asian Economics?

In view of certain fairly obvious differences between economies in Europe and Asia, it might be tempting to compare 'European' with 'Asian' economies generally or even to go so far as to speak of 'Asian economics' versus 'European economics'. However, these terms would definitely be misnomers.

East and Southeast Asian nations are extremely heterogeneous, much more than are European, including East European, countries. The appropriate approach for analyzing this region seems therefore to be to look into each country separately in order to find its economic particularities and, on this basis, to search for similarities between Asian countries and features common with Western countries. As a matter of fact, there have been a few idiosyncratic structures and patterns of behaviour which could not easily be explained by conventional 'Western' economic theory and, therefore, have aroused the interest of Western researchers. There are demonstrated below by examples taken from Japan and China.

During her visit in Japan three decades ago, Joan Robinson made an observation which puzzled her. She took it for granted that competition and free markets ultimately result in uniform prices for homogeneous commodities and inputs. To her surprise, when studying different Japanese factories, she discovered that wages in large enterprises were substantially higher than wages in small companies even though the workers performed exactly the same operations. She raised the question of why managers of big firms should pay relatively high wages when they could get the required labour for much less.

When economists come across discrepancies between their economic models and reality, they usually blame them on frictions which delay adjustment processes. This is what Joan Robinson did, but long before the time of her visit to Japan, there were already wage differentials. This led her to question whether frictions could be the only reason, or whether Japan's economy was regulated by specific 'Japanese' laws.

In view of the fact that it is difficult to explain certain mechanisms within Japan's economy, which is guided by market mechanisms, it is even more surprising to discover market mechanisms in China's planned economy during a period in which market behaviour should not have been expected at all. This was in the 1950s, after China had established its highly centralized planning system. Peasants lived in cooperatives and had to fulfil state orders. Flows of all major materials were planned and tightly controlled at different administrative levels. The corresponding monetary flows were regulated in such detail, they were virtually turned into 'shadows' of the material sphere. It could have readily been surmised that within this tightly knit planning framework prices did not matter. This was not the case. Dwight H. Perkins, who analysed resource allocation within China's agricultural sector during that period, discovered that, contrary to what might have been expected, peasants' decisions on the production of grain and cotton were extremely sensitive to changes in the relative prices for grain and cotton. China's price authorities took this into account and, in spite of all the lipservice to the alleged superiority of central planning extensively used prices as instruments for directing peasants' decisions.

The third example refers to China's present economic structure, which has all the characteristics of a so-called 'mixed economy'. More than 40% of its industrial assets are still in the hands of the state. Managers of state enterprises are not able to respond to market signals. The result is that a substantial part of state enterprises are loss-making. At the same time, a tremendous amount of triangular debt, which will probably never be paid back, has been built up. The monetary authorities are not in the position to control China's money supply efficiently and because of China's rudimentary tax system, the Ministry of Finance does not receive sufficient revenues. Conventional economic theory and development experiences in most countries suggest that, under these conditions, it is impossible to achieve positive economic results. But, flying in the face of this convention, China has become a hub of economic activity in the Asian region and has realized impressive growth rates for more than a decade.

Obviously, Asian economies conceal quite a few surprises for economists trained in the West, which raise the question about the most appropriate approach. Roughly speaking, one approach would be to take Asian economies, as far as business and economics is concerned, as an 'annex' to Europe or North America and apply the analytical tools which economists are accustomed to using when dealing with Western countries. The other approach would be to look at Asia as an exotic region, in which 'Asian' or, more specifically, Chinese, or Japanese etc. laws govern business and economics. It goes without saying

that a more appropriate approach might be detected somewhere between these two extremes.

There is already an impressive number of studies on Asian economies which base their analysis on conventional economic theory, thereby accepting the assumption of the rational homo economicus, but at the same time giving weight to the importance of the specific cultural and historical identity of economic decision makers. It is, for instance, assumed that entrepreneurs want to maximize their profits and consumers their welfare. But this is not regarded as the only goal. In Asia, one takes account of the fact that e.g. Chinese businessmen prefer to procure inputs from members of their family network or 'friends' and not necessarily from the best and cheapest supplier, and that employees in Indonesia, Malaysia, and the Philippines fairly frequently go on leave in order to attend festivals in their native villages or visit members of their families who have fallen ill, instead of maximizing their income by devoting their labour fully to the company. Seen from this prospective, cultural and historical identity find their expression in the goal to become a respected member within the framework of social relations.

Moreover, note has been taken of the fact that 'Asian' economic decision makers may use quite different economic variables than their 'Western' colleagues in order to pursue their goals. For instance, in order to extend their business scope, Western managers might be interested in acquiring majority shares in other companies in the same branch. The tendency of many Chinese businessmen is much more an inclination to extend their informal network by building up all kinds of connections through the acquisition of a small number of shares in miscellaneous companies, just for the sake of becoming an 'insider'.

The above-mentioned varied 'national ingredients' of researchers in different European countries might help to raise the level of sensitivity to these cultural and historical elements even more and to integrate them into economic analysis concerning the Asian region.

11-13 OCTOBER 1995
BERLIN, GERMANY

Canon and Identity Japanese Modernization Reconsidered

Modernization in late 19th century Japan has long attracted worldwide attention if only to trace what is often termed a model of success - in fact, it is regarded as the only successful modernization of a non-Western nation. Whereas modernization studies up to the sixties have stressed Western 'influence' and the role of imitation in the process of Japanese modernization, later studies have focused on its indigenous, pre-modern roots. More recent theories have drawn a more complex picture, focusing on the 'invention of tradition' (Hobsbawm) and the creation of new institutions in the course of confronting the Western world.

By I. Hijiya-Kirschner



It is in the light of these new research agendas in the Humanities and Social Sciences that a reconsideration of the Japanese case promises new insights. Special attention was paid to the foreign or the Other in this process. Whereas Europe (as occident) appeared to be offering the framework for new models of Japanese cultural identity, China, the perennial Other, attained a new role as well.

In the process of creating a nation-state and constructing a national identity, language and literature played an important part. In the same way that the idea of a nation-state produced the concept of a

national language, involving a policy of homogenization and the 'unification of the written and the spoken language' (*genbun itchi*), literature, above all, was redefined and institutionalized in new ways. At the same time - and at a different level - literary theory and literary history were set up within the newly founded framework of academic institutions and served to formulate notions of a national cultural tradition. It was these areas of intellectual life - interconnected but readily identifiable on their own - which formed the focus of attention.

The symposium, sponsored by the European Science Foundation, took place at the Japanese German Centre Berlin from 11 - 13 October 1995. It was organized in conjunction with the Berlin-Brandenburg Acad-

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 Min Chen, *Asian Management Systems. Chinese, Japanese and Korean Styles of Business*, New York 1995
 Fitzgerald, Robert (ed.), *The Competitive Advantages of Far Eastern Business*, Ilford and Portland, 1994

Professor Wolfgang Klenner is a member of the ESF Asia Committee and attached to the faculty of East Asian Studies (section East Asian Economy) of the Ruhr University of Bochum, Germany.

emy of Sciences and its project group 'Challenges of the Other'. The symposium, devised to focus on issues of identity and canon formation in the context of the challenges of the Western Other which Japan had to meet in the late 19th century, brought together specialists on early modern Japanese history, culture, language, literature, and the history of sciences as well as comparativists. Commentators from neighbouring disciplines such as European philologies, science historians, ethnologists etc. played a part by pointing out parallels, analogies, or deviations in the development of other cultures and focused on systematic aspects in the processes of incorporation and exclusion.

Each of the four panels, dedicated to 'Contexts'; 'Japanese Authenticity: native knowledge and national language'; 'Literature'; and 'Literary Historiography', were rounded off by comments from two colleagues, which opened the perspective to include not only the different views on the Japanese topic, but also introduced, as contrasting reference, the case of other cultures where analogous processes can be studied. More than 30 minutes were reserved for discussion after each presentation, and it was at this point that, after additional stimulation by the commentators, the participants as well as the audience of some 50 invited guests entered into a lively exchange of opinions and information.

Canonical moment

The conference succeeded in bringing together not only Japan specialists of different disciplines from three continents, representing different 'schools' and approaches, thereby stimulating communication across more recent boundaries

in research on Japan. Summing up the results, we may state that the conference highlighted the complexities, from a historical as well as a systematic perspective, of Japanese modernization in some central areas of intellectual life. Thus, the function of Western theories of nation, race, national language and literature as paradigms in the process of identity formation, as well as the complex forms of 're-inventing tradition' were studied in detail. An interesting observation arising from this context is the fact that in the course of dealing with the Western challenge, the temporal Other tends to be re-interpreted as precursor of the present Self, while the spatial Other, i.e. the West is focused as the Alien. Likewise, in this dichotomic model, China, the perennial Other, attains relative closeness to Japan in relation to the West. Canon and identity formation can, above all, be studied and analysed by drawing boundaries anew between 'us' and 'them', be it within Japanese society or between other political and historical units. The mid-Meiji Period, on which most of the papers focused, therefore emerged as 'canonical moment', in which many of those 'essences' which have characterized the Japanese self-image down to the present day, were construed.

The papers given at this conference will be published in the publication series of the project group 'Challenges of the Other' of the Berlin-Brandenburg Academy of Sciences at Akademie Verlag Berlin.

This workshop was selected for support in 1994 and held in December 1995. reports from other ESF Asia Committee workshops held in 1995 are to be found in IIAS Newsletters 6 and 7.

29 AUGUST - 1 SEPTEMBER 1996
BRUGES, BELGIUM

Asia Committee

EUROPEAN SCIENCE FOUNDATION

ASIA COMMITTEE
WORKSHOPS '96/'97

12-18 MAY 1996

Chiangmai, Thailand

Second International Conference on Hani/Akha Culture Studies

- Dr Inga-Lill Hansson, Institutionen för Östasiatiska Språk,
Department of East Asian Languages,
Tunavägen 39 E, Box 7033, S-220 07 Lund, Sweden- Dr Deborah Tooker, International Institute for Asian Studies (IIAS),
P.O. Box 9515, 2300 RA Leiden, The Netherlands.
Tel. +31-71-5272227, fax: +31-71-5274162- Dr Leo Alting von Geusau, SEAMP, Chiangmai, Thailand,
Fax.: +66-53-274947
paper abstracts no longer accepted

29 AUGUST - 1 SEPTEMBER 1996

Bruges, Belgium

(Tele)Communications Policies in Western Europe and Southeast Asia:
Cultural and Historical Perspectives.- Prof. Dr Jan Servaes, Dep. of Communication,
Catholic University of Brussels (KUB),
Vrijheidslaan 17, 1080 Brussels, Belgium.
Tel. +32-2-4124278, fax: +32-2-4124200.- Prof. Dr Jean-Claude Burgelman,
Free University of Brussels (VUB),
Pleinlaan 2, 1050 Brussels, Belgium.
Tel. +32-2-6292414, fax +32-2-6292861.- Dr. Anura Goonasekera,
Asian Mass Communication and Information Center (AMIC),
39 Newton Road, Singapore 1130, Republic of Singapore.
Tel. +65-2515106, fax: +65-2534535.
for more information / call for papers, see this page

3-5 JULY 1996

Oxford, Great Britain

'European Chinese and Chinese Domestic Migrants:
Common Themes in International and Internal Migration'- Dr. Frank N. Pieke, Institute for Chinese Studies, The University of Oxford,
Walton Street, Oxford OX1 2HG, UK.
Tel. +44-1865.280386/280387, fax, +44-1865.280431.

30 JUNE - 6 JULY 1996

Lyon, France

'Seafaring Communities in the Indian Ocean
(4th Century B.C. - 15th Century A.D.)'- Dr Jean-Francois Salles, Maison de l'Orient Méditerranéen,
Fédération d'Unités Université Lumière Lyon 2,
Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, 7 Rue Raulin,
F-69007 Lyon, France.
Tel.: +33-7271.5800, 7271.5822, fax: +33 7858.1257.
(limited support)

21-24 AUGUST 1996

Copenhagen, Denmark

The 14th European Conference on Modern South Asian Studies,
Dr Peter Andersen, Dept. of History of Religions, University of Copenhagen,
Njalsgade 80, 2300 Copenhagen S., Denmark.
Tel: +45-35328957, fax: +45-35328956. Homepage: <http://nias.ku.dk/nasa.html>
paper abstracts no longer accepted

10-12 SEPTEMBER 1996

Beijing, P.R.China

'Chinese Business Connections in Global and Comparative Perspective'
- Dr. Borge Bakken, Nordic Institute of Asian Studies, Leifsgade 33, DK 2300
Copenhagen S, Denmark. Fax: +45-32962530- Dr Zhang Yuyan, CASS/Institute of World Economics & Politics,
5 Jianguomen St., 100732 Beijing, PRC. Fax: +86-10 512 6105.
paper abstracts no longer accepted(Tele)Communications
Policies in Western Europe
and Southeast Asia

The Asian Mass Communication and Information Center (AMIC), the Centre for Studies on Media, Information & Telecommunication (SMIT) of the Free University of Brussels, and the Research Centre 'Communication for Social Change' (CSC) of the Catholic University of Brussels are organizing an international seminar with the aim of focusing on the convergence between telecommunications and broadcasting from a culturalistic perspective, by mapping developments in communication technology vis-a-vis cultural processes in the ASEAN region and Western Europe historically.



The workshop concentrates on Southeast Asia, i.e. the seven members of ASEAN and on 14 member states of the European Union. After assessing the (tele)communication systems in the respective regions, the overall objective is to construct a framework for the analysis of public (tele)communication policy.

Format

The seminar will be limited to maximum of 50 people. A core group will consist of invited specialists and paper presenters. Another group will consist of interested policy makers (especially from the European Union), business representatives, and academics and PhD students. Ample time will be allocated for discussions and sharing.

When and Where

The workshop will be held from Thursday August 29 to Sunday September 1 1996 in the prestigious College of Europe, the oldest institute of European postgraduate studies situated in the historic centre of Bruges.

Call for Papers

People who would like to submit a paper (in English) should contact the workshop organizers as soon as possible. Papers presenting general comparative overviews as well as those devoted to specific topics and case-studies are welcome. To provide a multi-dimensional analytic framework, contributions from distinct disciplines (communication science, anthropology, public administration, law, and philosophy) are invited.

The deadline for paper submissions is: **July 1 1996**. Early submissions will be given priority.

The deadline for registration is August 10 1996.

For more information:

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Workshop venue:

College of Europe

Dijver 11
B-8000 Brugge
Belgium
Tel: +32-50-335334
Fax: +32-50-347533

This workshop was selected for ESF Asia
Committee support in 1995.

12-15 DECEMBER 1996

Münster, Germany

'Asian Minority Cultures in Transition: Diversity, Identities and Encounters'

- Dr J.D.M. Platenkamp, Institut für Ethnologie,
Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität, Münster, Stadtstrasse 21,
D-48149 Münster, Germany. Tel. +49-251-834575, fax: +49-251-834576.

LATE FEBRUARY, 1997

Leiden, The Netherlands

'Transformation of Houses and Settlements in Western Indonesia:
Changing Values and Meanings of Built Forms in History
and in the Process of Modernization'Prof. Dr R. Schefold, Faculty of Social and Behavioural Science, University of Leiden,
P.O. Box 9555, 2300 RB Leiden, The Netherlands.
Tel.: +31-71-5273450/3451/3475, fax: +31-71-5273619.

APRIL 1997

Leiden, The Netherlands

'Encompassing Knowledge:

Indigenous Encyclopedias in Indonesia in the 17th-20th Centuries'
Prof. Dr Bernard Arps, Department of Languages and Cultures
of Southeast Asia and Oceania, University of Leiden,
P.O. Box 9515, 2300 RA Leiden, The Netherlands.
Tel. +31-71-527.22 22 / 527.24 18

1997

Meudon, France

The Lhasa Valley. Conservation and Modernisation in Tibetan Architecture
CNRS UPR 299, Dr Heather Stoddard,
Institut National des Langues et Civilisations Orientales,
c/o 127, Rue de Sèvres, Paris 75006, France.
Tel/fax: +33-1-45679503

Further information about the
policy of the Asia Committee with
regard to workshop proposals can
be obtained from the Committee's
Secretariat.

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Prize for Outstanding New Scholar
of Southeast Asian Studies**The Harry J. Benda
Prize**

& The Harry J. Benda Prize of the Southeast Asia Council of the Association for Asian Studies is given annually to an outstanding newer scholar from any discipline or country specialization of Southeast Asian studies. There are no citizenship or residence requirements for nominees. The award, which honours one of the pioneers in the field, has been presented twelve times since 1977.

The Benda prize Committee, appointed by the Southeast Asia Council, seeks and receives nominations from which to select the annual recipient.

Nominations for the prize may be made by trade book publishers, university presses, or any interested

member of the AAS. Self-nomination is discouraged. Authors need not be AAS members. Original, scholarly, nonfiction works with a copyright date of 1994 or 1995 are eligible, but reference works, exhibition catalogues, translations, textbooks, essay collections, poetry, fiction, travel books, memoirs, or autobiographies are not eligible.

Nominators must send one copy of each nominated work to each of the five members of the review committee. Copies must be received by the committee members no later than **August 1, 1996**. Each entry must be clearly labelled 'Benda Prize'. The winner will be announced at the AAS annual meeting in the following spring. 🐉

Prize for 1995 Books
in Chinese Studies**Joseph Levenson
Prizes**

& The Merlin Foundation, established by the late Audrey Sheldon who had strong ties with Asia, has generously provided for two annual awards for outstanding scholarly works that further broad understanding of China. One award is for books on **China before 1900**, and one award is for books on **Twentieth Century China**. Each prize will be worth US\$ 1,500 and only books with 1995 copyright dates will be considered.

The books must be in English language. Works in all disciplines and in all periods of Chinese history are eligible, but anthologies, edited works, and pamphlets will not be eligible. In keeping with the wide scholarly interests of Joseph Levenson, special consideration will be given to books which, through comparative insights or groundbreaking research, promote the relevance of scholarship on China to the general world of intellectual discourse.

Entries must be submitted no later than **June 15, 1996**. A copy of each entry must be sent to each member of the appropriate committee. 🐉

Pre-Twentieth Century Prize Committee

Benjamin Elman, Chair
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Prize for Best English Work
in South Asian Studies**Coomaraswamy
Book Prize**

& The South Asia Council of the Association for Asian Studies has announced this year's

competition for the Ananda Kentish Coomaraswamy Book Prize, which will honour the author of the best English language work in South Asian Studies. The committee particularly seeks the nomination of broad scholarly works with innovative approaches that promise to define or redefine scholarly understanding of whole subject areas. Nominations for the prize may be made by authors, publishers, or other interested members in the field. Authors need not be AAS members.

To be eligible, nominated books must be original, scholarly, nonfiction works with a **1995 copyright date**, and must be the first publication of this text in English anywhere in the world. The book's subject matter must deal with South Asia (India, Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh) and may concern any topic in any discipline, or it may cross disciplinary lines. Works are not eligible if they are reference works, exhibition cata-

logues, textbooks, essay collections, poetry, fiction, memoirs, or autobiographies. Translations will be eligible only if they include a substantial introduction, annotation, or critical apparatus.

Sponsoring presses are allowed to nominate up to six titles a year. Nominators must send one copy of each nominated work to each of the three members of the review committee. These three copies must be received by the committee members no later than **August 1, 1996**. The winner will be announced at the AAS annual meeting the following spring. 🐉

A.K. Coomaraswamy Book prize Committee

John C. Holt, Chair
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Sumathi Ramaswamy
Dept. of History, 207 College Hall
University of Pennsylvania
Philadelphia, PA 19104-6379, USA

Richard M. Eaton
Dept. of History, University of Arizona
Tucson, AZ 85721, USA

Prize for English language Books on
Japan or Korea Published in 1995**The John Whitney
Hall Book Prize**

& The North-east Asia Council of the Association for Asian Studies announces the competition

for the fourth annual John Whitney Hall Book Prize to be awarded in 1997 for an outstanding English language book published on Japan or Korea during 1995. The Prize, named to honour the distinguished scholar John Whitney Hall, carries with it a US\$ 1,000 award for the author. Books nominated for the Prize in this competition must bear a 1995 copyright date. Books nominated may address either contemporary or historical topics in any field of the Humanities or the social sciences. Translations from either Japanese or Korean into English are eligible only if they include a substantial introduction, annotation, and critical apparatus. Reference works, exhibition catalogues, multi-aut-

hored collections of essays, textbooks, original poetry or fiction, memoirs, or autobiographies are not eligible. Authors need not be members of the Association for Asian Studies.

Past winners of the John Whitney Hall Prize are:

1994: Carter J. Eckert for *Offspring of Empire: The Koch'ang Kims and the Colonial Origins of Korean Capitalism, 1876-1945*, published by the University of Washington Press in 1991

1995: Melinda Takeuchi for *Taiga's True Views: The Language of Landscape in Painting in Eighteenth-Century Japan*, published by Stanford University Press in 1992.

Submission Requirements
Nominations must be made by **publishers** (trade publishers or university presses). Nominations are **not** accepted from authors. Publishers are allowed to submit **no more than two nominations**

and must notify the Prize Committee Chair in writing of their intent to submit by June 30, 1996. Presses must also send one copy of each work nominated to each of the four members of the Prize Committee (listed below). These copies must be received by June 30, 1996. Each entry must be clearly labelled 'John Whitney Hall Prize Nomination'.

The recipient of the fourth annual John Whitney Hall prize will be announced at the 1997 Association for Asian Studies Annual Meeting. 🐉

Committee for the 1997
John Whitney Hall Prize
David McCann - Chair
303 Fairmount Avenue
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Henry D. Smith, II
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Susan Matisoff
Dept. of Asian Languages
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Stanford, CA 94305-2034, USA

William W. Kelly
89 Pease Road, Woodbridge,
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The Gate Foundation is an international art foundation devoted to promoting intercultural exchange of contemporary art. The Gate Foundation aims to stimulate knowledge and understanding of contemporary art and artists, emphasizing non-Western and migrant cultures.



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TROPENMUSEUM, AMSTERDAM
DECEMBER 1995 - SEPTEMBER 1, 1996

Exhibition on Puppetry in Africa and Asia

Teaching the Difference between Good and Evil



'Krishna' one of the key figures from the Mahabharata, India. Collection Tropenmuseum.
PHOTO: IRENE DE GROOT & PAUL ROMJIN, FOTOBUREAU TROPENMUSEUM

By Elisabeth den Otter



The exhibition Puppetry in Africa and Asia in the Tropenmuseum shows theatre puppets as much as possible in their context. Stories are told with groups of puppets, in appropriate settings and with the relevant musical instruments. Music plays a narrative, evocative part in puppetry: the pretty heroine's entrance is accompanied by dulcet tones, whereas characters engaged in combat will be accompanied by heavy percussion. Gamelan music accompanying Javanese wayang is generally soft. Balinese music is much more passionate, and at Chinese puppet shows the noise is deafening when the tension rises! Puppet shows are often combined with songs and dances, and at times the audience plays an active part.



'Teu', master of ceremonies in Vietnamese waterpuppetry. Collection Tropenmuseum.
PHOTO: IRENE DE GROOT & PAUL ROMJIN, FOTOBUREAU TROPENMUSEUM

A scorching afternoon in June on the Niger in Mali, West Africa: the youth society of a village is celebrating the annual mask festival, with round dances, masks, and large puppets in the shape of mythical

animals. First a masked dancer appears. He is Ngofariman, the Mean Monkey, characterized by his provocative behaviour. He is followed by a large animal, like Sigi the buffalo, with a number of rod-puppets on his back. Sigi carries a farmer with a hoe, millet-pounding women, the water spirit Faro, and a few musicians. Solo singers and a choir of women and girls sing of his power and beauty, accompanied by drums, gourd rattles, and castanets. Total theatre at its best.

Puppet shows and mask dances are instruments by which exciting stories are told. They are a vehicle for expressing deep feeling, often symbolically. They also serve to confirm cultural identity; during the shows or festivals, society presents itself: 'This is how we are and what we think about life'. It is the same the world over.

Asian protagonists

The thread running through the exhibition is the fact that the main figures from the various puppet theatres reflect human characteristics, whether they be street urchins, gods, demons, clowns, or animals. Through their outfit, facial make-up or mask, and by their behaviour, the audience will immediately recognize with whom it is dealing: Jan Klaassen with his hooked nose and hunchback; Karagöz with his fearful arm with which he deals telling blows; Semar with his corpulent belly and a tuft of hair on his head.

In Turkey and Egypt the protagonist is called Karagöz. Like Jan

Klaassen, he is a working-class boy from a big city. The Turkish Karagöz often fights with his mate, Hacivat.

In India the protagonist is Krishna, the incarnated god Vishnu, who plays a major part in the epic Mahabharata. His youth, too, is a rewarding topic because of his naughty pranks and the flute playing with which he woos the milkmaids. At the exhibition he can be admired in both guises: as a careless youth in the form of a small string puppet from Orissa, and as a divine warrior in the form of a hand puppet from Kerala. In Sri Lanka and Burma the stories focus on incarnations of Buddha. In Sri Lankan string-puppet show this is Mahosadha, the wise man who settles a dispute between some villagers, and in Burma it is Suvanna Sama, the good son who is the support and solace of his blind parents.

Moving southeast into Thailand, stories usually revolve around Rama. He is the main character in the Ramakien, the Thai version of the Ramayana an epic, which is popular in Indonesia as well. Hanuman, the White Monkey, is also a favourite figure.

Clowns, like Semar, are popular actors. They 'translate' the language of their superiors which is sometimes complicated or archaic, and comment comically on events taking place around them. In Indonesia the divine clown Semar is very important; in his capacity of servant to the Pandawa brothers from the Mahabharata he criticizes his masters and the ways of the world. Puppets often display erotic fea-

tures as well, like Theng from the Thai shadow play.

A large collection

The exhibition is based largely on the extensive collection of the Tropenmuseum: various types of wayang theatre from Java and Bali, an exceptional funerary puppet from Sumatra, four different puppet shows from India, and very special hand puppets from Egypt.

From Indonesia it has the less familiar wayang kulit from Bali and an extraordinary set of wayang klitik, flat wooden puppets with leather arms. From Malaysia there is the wayang jawa, which had its roots in Java. Through their selection of these special puppets, the organizers of the exhibition want to show that there are more wayang puppets than the all-too-familiar Javanese wayang kulit.

For this exhibition, the museum collection has recently been enriched by purchases from Sri Lanka, Vietnam, Mali, and Togo, which form a wonderful supplement to the existing collection. The ensembles from Mali and Togo especially, which have never been exhibited like this before, are quite spectacular, being visually highly arresting both through their forms and colours.

The exhibition is brought to life with music and videos.

Tropenmuseum

Linnaeusstraat 2
1092 CK Amsterdam
Tel: +31-20-5688418
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Elisabeth den Otter, is curator of ethnomusicology of the Tropenmuseum

A Story of the Myanmar Marionette Theatre

The Revival of a Dying Art

Myanmar marionette theatre (*Yoke They*) - once a highly esteemed royal pastime - involves not merely stringed wooden dolls, but life-like human substitutes. The puppets are in fact wooden marionettes manipulated by of strings, but they can dance like subtle ballet stars. The Myanmar puppet theatre still retains its own national characteristics and its original Myanmar tradition as it embraces all the artistic products of Myanmar such as dance and music, sculpture, sequin embroidery, and painting.

By Daw Naing Yee Mar



Myanmar puppetry dates back many centuries. It was well established in the country

during the Pagan Era (11th century) and records of the art were made in the 15th century. Since then it has trod a chequered path, sinking and rising in popularity. This process of revival and decline has recurred repeatedly.

Puppetry was in great demand at the courts of Myanmar royalty, especially during the Kone Bong Era (1820-1885). This was an era in which the kings of Myanmar at first forbade human dancers to appear on the stage. This provided a wonderful opportunity for marionette dancers to appear on a raised stage above the heads of the royal audience. This was known as *Ah-Myint-Tha-Bin*, which literally means 'performance at high level'. Female artists were also banned from the stage at that time. Accordingly, male artists who performed as women were

later known as *Yoke-Thay-Min-Tha-Min*. The human manipulators and singer were hidden and obliged to perform from behind the hand rail and the back curtain attached to it.

The twenty-eight puppets are made to depict the twenty-eight physical forms (*ru-pas*) which consist of four elements (*Bu-Ta-Nu-Pas*) and twenty-four attachments (*U-Pa-Da-Ya-Ru-Pas*) mentioned in Buddhist teaching as embodied in the third basket of the *Ti-Pi-Ta-Ka*. The puppet carvers are required to observe strict rules regarding the types of wood used for carving particular figures, the proportions of the figures befitting the roles, and the human anatomy including sex organs.

The themes of puppet plays were drawn from the ten great lives and the 550 birth stories of Lord Buddha and from historical legends. The ancient Myanmar kings patronized this important branch of Myanmar art assiduously. With the demise of Myanmar royalty the art commenced a sharp decline and in the pre-war period, efforts to ensure its revival met with meagre results.

Anatomical science

Nowadays, the old traditional marionette generation has almost faded away. This is simply due to the lack of patronage during the last few decades. Now the art of marionette theatre is being referred to as a dying art.

In order to restore this folk art, a private team of professional artists came together in Mandalay, the old capital of Burma and the centre of Myanmar art and culture, to form a special marionette theatre. This theatre is the initiative of two Myanmar women who are sincerely interested in puppetry. The first woman is Mrs Ma Ma Naing, the daughter of the writer U Thein Naing, who wrote a book about Burmese puppetry in 1966. The other person is myself. At that time I was a student of Dr Tin Maung Kyi, whose research was dedicated to the rediscovery and preservation of Myanmar anatomical science in relation to puppets.

After a long search, we, Ma Ma Naing and I, discovered, two puppet players, U Pan Aye (70 years old) and U Mya Thwin (82 years old). They were the former pupils of the well-known marionette artist Shwe Bo U Thin Maung, a descendant of the ancient professional players.

We also discovered the way the old masters carved, joined, ornamented, and strung their puppets, which is an art in itself. The anatomical proportions of the prince and the princess figure as measured and recorded by U Mya Thwin are:

- diameter of head: one span (between thumb and tip of middle finger) plus four fingers
- length of face from centre of skull to chin tip: one unit of measure
- height: seven and a half units of measure, one cubit (18 inches) plus one span of fingers
- length of hands: half of the height



Ritual Dance. Puppet master U Pan Aye at work. Mandalay Marionette Theatre.

These ratios of anatomical formations of the prince and the princess are very important. They can be memorized with the help of a special rhyme.

I want to use this short article to give the reader a memorable glimpse of what is now a dying art, but one which we hope will once again find its legitimate place in the entertainment world. For more information about the Mandalay Marionette Theatre, I can be reached at the address below.

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Daw Naing Yee Mar is the co-founder of the Mandalay Marionette Theatre in Myanmar. She recently gave a key note lecture on Myanmar puppetry at the Tropenmuseum in Amsterdam, during their exhibition on Asian and African puppetry.

Duet dance. Mandalay Marionette Theatre.



Anatomical formation of ogres, carved by Tin Maung Kyi, U Pan Ae and U Mya Thwin.



The Museum Rietberg, Zürich presents the exhibition *Mandate of Heaven, Emperors and Artists in China* until July 14 1996. The emphasis of the exhibition is placed on the diversity of relations between the Chinese emperors and the artists. It complements the exhibition *Ancient China* featuring early Chinese works of art that is on display at the Kunsthaus Zürich. (See IASN7).



The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York has lent exclusively to Zurich, thirty-nine paintings and three works of calligraphy dating from the 11th to the 18th century from its world-renowned collection. Many of the more fragile works, painted on silk or paper, are only rarely on view even in New York and have left the Metropolitan for the first time.

The 'Mandate of Heaven', from which the exhibition draws its title, refers to the authority invested in the emperor to rule the Middle Kingdom. The relationship of the emperor, the Son of Heaven, to the supreme power was expressed not only through state rituals and in the political organization of the empire but in the practice of collecting pursued by the court. The painting academies, the imperial workshops, and the imperial collections thus also served as vehicles for the legitimation of imperial power. The theme of the exhibition explores the dynamic between imperial patronage and the artistic expressions that celebrated imperial power on the one hand and individual expression on the other.

Beginning in the 11th century, during the Northern Song Dynasty, imperial patronage encompassed a broad range of subject matter - monumental landscapes, decorative bird-and-flower painting, and historical narrative. Each of these genres was read symbolically, as a metaphor for the orderly kingdom, which legitimized the authority of the state. It was just at this time when a new class, the scholar-officials, began to create a new kind of art in opposition to court-sponsored painting. Already masters of poetry and calligraphy, the literati amateur painters sought to endow painting with the same

RIETBERG MUSEUM, ZÜRICH
APRIL 4 - JULY 14 1996

Exhibition on the relations between the Chinese emperors and the artists

Mandate of Heaven

expressive qualities seen in these other modes.

The famous handscroll *The Classic of Filial Piety*, by the leading scholar-amateur Li Gonglin (c. 1041-1106), may serve as the starting point of the exhibition. One of the earliest extant examples of the new genre, it is executed in the monochrome style which eliminates colour in favour of fine ink-outline drawing that emphasizes psychological drama.

Monumental landscape painting, of which few examples survive, is represented by the large-scale handscroll *Summer Mountains*, attributed to the early 11th-century master Qu Ding. The painting presents an ideal vision of the hierarchy of nature as a paradigm of the ideal society. The greatest patron of the arts, Emperor Huizong (reigned 1100-1125) was himself an accomplished artist. The new, intricately descriptive style that he promoted is exemplified in the handscroll *Finches and Bamboo*.

The Southern Song emperor Gaozong (reigned 1127-1162) co-opted the scholarly style of Li Gonglin in his programmatic sponsorship of narrative themes that celebrated dynastic revival. Following the precedent set by Emperor Gaozong, the emperors of the Southern Song actively patronized the arts and were often skilled calligraphers. The exhibition includes three examples of calligraphy by members of the Southern Song imperial house: Emperor Gaozong; Empress Yang Meizi; and Emperor Lizong.

Imperial poems were often accompanied by paintings of poetic themes. The exhibition contains six superlative examples, including works by leading masters of the Southern Song Academy: Ma Yuan; Xia Gui; Ma Lin; and Liang Kai.

Calligraphic abstraction.

With the disintegration of the Song Royal House and its fall to the Mongol conquerors in the late 13th centu-



1. 'Scholar Observing a Waterfall'
Ma Yuan (active ca. 1190-1225).
Album page, ink, and colour on silk.

© METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, GIFT FROM THE DILLON FUND 1973. PHOTO: MALCOLM VARON



3. Portrait of an Imperial Guard.
Unknown, 18th century. Hanging
scroll, ink, and colour on silk.

ry, the scholar-amateur ideal again became important. Disenfranchised scholar-officials turned to the arts to express their disillusionment and sense of alienation. Rejecting the styles of the immediate past, they revived the monochrome drawing style of Li Gonglin and the monumental landscapes of the 11th century. From the Mongol Yuan Dynasty, the exhibition features prime examples of scholar-amateur painting: a delicate painting of pear blossoms by the Song loyalist Qian Xuan (c. 1235-before 1307) and a striking image of pine trees set against a broad expanse of water by Zhao Mengfu (1254-1322). Moving from the objective of realistic representation to a focus on calligraphic brushwork, Zhao was the artist most responsible for transforming representative painting into calligraphic abstraction.

Mongol patronage of the arts is also represented by two works that exemplify the technical specialty of ruled-line paintings of architecture, paintings so intricate they appear to have been done with a single-haired brush.

The full-scale revival of court patronage of the arts in the ensuing Ming Dynasty (1368-1644) is represented by four 15th-century masterpieces in the academic style. Xie Huan's *Elegant Gathering in the Apricot Orchard*, datable to 1437, depicts the most powerful government officials of the day in a garden setting. The revival of the Southern Song academic manner is exemplified by Dai Jin's *Returning through Snow to the Bamboo Retreat*, ca 1455, while Liu Jie's *Flowers,*

Fish, and Crabs and Lin Liang's *Two Hawks in a Thicket* demonstrate how painting of flowers and birds epitomized the use of genre to promote the ideals of the new empire.

In 1644, the Ming Dynasty collapsed and the Manchus, a nomadic people from the border area of north-eastern China, assumed power and established the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911). In the aftermath of the Manchu conquest, the arts were again polarized, with Ming loyalists pursuing independent modes of pictorial expression while the Manchu court sought to legitimize itself through patronage of a painting manner that advocated a creative reinterpretation of the orthodox canon of old masters.

Among the works included in the exhibition by Ming loyalists is a powerful and enigmatic image of fish and rocks, dated 1696, by Bada Shanren, two works by Shitao, and a magnificent, vividly coloured twelve-panel screen, *The Palace of Nine Perfections*, dated 1691, by the professional painter Yuan Jiang.

One Hundred Horses

Seven works from the Qing Dynasty exemplify the encyclopedic approach to chronicling the activities of the emperor through the programmatic documentation of his exploits and achievements. One of the most important works to be exhibited is a recently discovered, preparatory drawing by the Italian Jesuit missionary Guiseppe Castiglione (Lang Shining; 1688-1766) for his masterpiece *One Hundred Horses*. The impact of Castiglione's realistic drawing style - which combines the traditional Chinese manner with Western linear perspective - on court painting is seen in the hanging scroll *Portrait of the Imperial Bodyguard Zhanyinbao* (photo 3), by an unidentified artist of the 18th century. The exhibition culminates with a sixty-five foot handscroll that depicts the Qianlong emperor's triumphal entrance into the city of Suzhou.

Mandate of Heaven not only explores a major theme of Chinese painting history but also highlights some of the great strengths of the Metropolitan Museum's collections of Chinese paintings. During the past twenty years, the collection has grown significantly thanks to the institution's renewed commitment to Asian Art under the leadership of Professor Wen C. Fong, chairman of the Department of Asian Art. The Metropolitan now boasts the single most comprehensive collection of Chinese paintings and calligraphy outside of China. Special strengths include narrative and landscape paintings of the Song Dynasty and important examples of Yuan scholar art and Ming academic painting. The Metropolitan's collection of Qing painting is unrivalled in the West.

Rietberg museum

Gablerstrasse 15, CH-8002 Zürich
Switzerland
Tel: +41-1-2024528
Fax: +41-1-2025201

Tue-Sun: 10am-5pm



2. Distinguished Gathering in the
Apricot Orchard (detail). Xie Huan,
1437. Scroll, ink, and colour on silk.

© METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, GIFT FROM THE DILLON FUND 1989



10 MAY – 25 AUGUST 1996
KUNST- UND AUSSTELLUNGSHALLE, BONN, GERMANY

Exhibition on the sacred art of Tibet Wisdom and Compassion



By A.C. McKay

The *Wisdom and Compassion* exhibition of sacred Tibetan art will be shown in Bonn from 10 May to 25 August. The exhibition was created by Tibet House, New York, which is dedicated to the preservation of Tibetan culture. The curators are Professor Robert Thurman, a former Buddhist monk, now a specialist in Tibetan religious art at Columbia University, and Buddhist art specialist Professor Marilyn Rhie of Smith College in Northampton. Exhibits span the period from the 9th to the 19th centuries A.D., and are representative of all of the major regional styles.



The majority of the pieces on display were part of the exhibition of the same name

previously shown in San Francisco, New York, and London, to great critical and public acclaim. The Bonn exhibition includes 106 of the exhibits from the previous exhibitions and adds 81 new items. The collection brings together outstanding works of Tibetan art from public and private collections worldwide, including a number from the State Hermitage Museum in St. Petersburg. All forms of representation are included here, from the characteristic tangkas, paintings or tapestries on cloth treated with glue, to metal, wood, and stone sculptures.

Although secular art has emerged from Tibet since the Chinese takeover, Tibetan art was traditionally confined to religious themes, and served a religious rather than a purely decorative function. Iconographic representations of tantric deities were used as aids to the visualization of the deity during meditational practices, and the commissioning of sacred representations was considered to bring religious merit, which acted as a stimulus to artistic patronage.

Tibetan artists generally worked within established conventions, which submerged the individual personality of the artists in their work; very few works contain clear indications of the artist who created them. Yet, despite the strict conventions which existed, the best examples of Tibetan art display a tremendous depth of characterization and colour, and are unequivocal indicators of the vibrancy and uniqueness of the culture which produced them.

Tibet was open to cultural influences from its neighbours, as this exhibition demonstrates. It includes pieces from surrounding countries which drew upon the inspiration of Tibetan Buddhism, and there are a wide variety of Tibetan works showing Indian, Nepalese, Chinese, and Central Asian stylistic features. Yet the particularly Tibetan character of each piece illustrates the extent to which culture and environmental factors filtered these influences into a clearly identifiable Tibetan style. The millennium represented also allows us to observe the changing influences and developments both within Tibetan Buddhism itself and in artistic technique.

The exhibition is arranged so as to present the historical progression of Buddhism. Thus we have figures representing the historical Buddha, and his disciples, the *Arhats*, followed by the *Bodhisattvas* from the Mahayana tradition, and the *mahāsiddhas* of the Vajrayana, the 'short path' which saw the unity of wisdom and compassion as the key to enlightenment.

The four main sects of Tibetan Buddhism form the focus of the second part of the exhibition, in which leading figures from the various sects, such as the *Kayupa* ideal and the popular Tibetan folk-hero, *Milarepa*, and the principal deities of the sects are portrayed. In the final section we move from the historical progression to representations from beyond time, the Buddhas and *Bodhisattvas* who make up the vast pantheon of deities in Tibetan Buddhism.

The exhibition is required viewing for anyone interested in the art of this unique culture, or in the broader world of Asian art, as well as those interested in Buddhism and Tibetan culture.



Kunst- und Ausstellungshalle der
Bundesrepublik Deutschland
Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 4
53113 Bonn
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Contemporary Art from
the Asia Pacific Region

The Asia-Pacific Triennial is a series of exhibitions, conferences, and publications initiated by the Queensland Art Gallery in Brisbane, which seek to provide a forum for debate on issues related to the contemporary art of the region. The Second Asia-Pacific Triennial exhibition of contemporary art, featuring over eighty artists from fifteen countries, will be held from 27 September 1996 to 19 January 1997, with a major conference from 27-30 September 1996.

By Caroline Turner

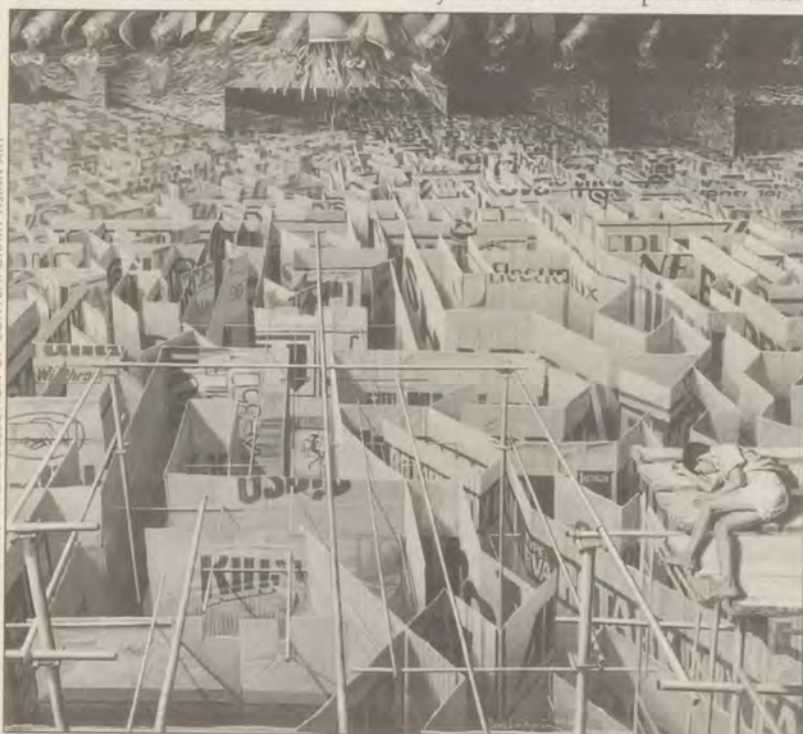


Contemporary artists have a significant role to play in the complex cultural interactions

of our world. The Asia-Pacific Triennial is a long-term commitment by the Queensland Art Gallery to stage three exhibitions in Australia exploring the contemporary art of the Asia-Pacific region this decade. The exhibitions are supported by conferences, publications, and education programmes including kits for schools. A computer database and library research centre, in conjunction with joint scholarly initiatives with Australian universities will help to document what is happening today in the art of the countries making up the geographical region of the Asia-Pacific.

The First Asia-Pacific Triennial in 1993 proved to be a ground-breaking event. Attended by over 60,000 people, the first Triennial brought together nearly two hundred works, including paintings, sculpture, printmaking, photography, performance, and installation art. Seventy-six artists were represented from

Dede Eri Supria (b. 1956), Indonesia. 'Labyrinth' (from Labyrinth Series) 1987-'88, oil on canvas.



THE KENNETH AND YASUKO MYER COLLECTION OF CONTEMPORARY ASIAN ART

Australia, China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, South Korea, Malaysia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam. The forthcoming Triennial will include India and a larger Pacific representation.

To facilitate the exhibition the Queensland Art Gallery has invited prominent Australians and experts from each of the countries involved to join our Curatorial teams. Fundamental to the Triennial philosophy is that it is impossible to pre-determine the outcome of such exchanges and that collaboration based on genuine partnerships and mutual respect is a critical factor in the success of the project. Over forty art experts from Australia and the region have been involved in the selections for the Second Triennial in September 1996. Members of Curatorial teams have visited fifteen countries in the region. National and international forums have been held in Australia and the Asia-Pacific Triennial Bulletin has been translated into nine languages. The artist databases and library resource centre on the contemporary art is already proving to be of great value to scholars.

Dynamic creative forces at work

Some key issues emerged out of the first Triennial and are continued in the selections for the second: for all the talk of increasing globalization and homogeneity in world culture, the contemporary art of our region continues to reveal striking diversity. It is an irony also that while Western scholars had long recognized the great achievements of this region in the distant and historical past, until recently they had on the whole paid little attention to art in the immediate past and to contemporary art. New approaches to art have in fact been developed, some rejecting Western imperatives, others integrating them with traditional culture. The synthesizing of Western art approaches and

The Asia-Pacific Triennial



Bohn-Chang Koo (b. 1953), South Korea. 'In the beginning 2' (1991). Gelatin silver photograph, cotton thread.

the new dynamic creative forces in the art of our region remind us of the vitality of creative art practice. There is in the art emerging from the region a forceful denial of the idea of art emanating only from major centres in Europe and North America and of an international style which can now be seen as, in many ways, an aberration of the cold war. The issues of colonialism are also very much in the past; it is the present and the future that engage intellectual debate and artistic endeavour.

Cultural interaction is no new phenomenon in this region and has taken place over the centuries. The history of the region is one of long

cultural engagement and adaption which may make Western influences seem minor to future historians. Today's contemporary art is a product of tradition, past historical and cultural encounters, the confrontation with the West in more modern times, continuing cross cultural influences and the recent economic, technological and information changes which have pushed the world to a global culture and greatly accelerated those changes. Artists today have to deal with a myriad of such changes in making sense out of contemporary events. In many cases artists are focusing on re-examining the uniqueness of their national or cultural identity. Others explore universal themes. The

COLLECTION QUEENSLAND ART GALLERY PHOTO: RICHARD STRINGER

Reopening of the South Wing Asiatic Art at the Rijksmuseum

After a complete three-year renovation programme, the new South Wing opened to the public on April 29 1996. Totally transformed, the building is now ready to provide a home for its central attractions, the 18th and 19th Century Paintings, the Asiatic Art and the Textiles & Costume collections.

Almost the entire ground floor of the renovated South Wing is devoted to Asiatic art. In eight new rooms, designed by Manfred Kausen, some 500 Buddhas, screens, scroll paintings, and items of jewellery radiate Oriental beauty.



Bodhisattva Avalokiteshvara. Wood, 1.17 m. China 12th century.

AMSTERDAM RIJKSMUSEUM



In the new presentation a deliberate choice has been made not to categorize the exhibits according

to geographical area - China, Japan, India, Indonesia - but to divide the whole collection into sculpture, painting, and decorative art. The objects of the various cultures are shown together according to art form. This new division has major advantages: the three categories fit in well with the new interior and it is exciting to be able to see and compare the same art forms from various countries. The new presentation is accompanied by comprehensive texts - English as well as Dutch - describing the art-historical significance and function of the objects.

The rooms on the ground-floor is also the largest and highest in the South Wing. It is designed for the sculpture collection. In the centre, set against architect Wim Quist's glass wall, is Shiva, Lord of the Dance. All around are Hindu and Buddhist deities from the Indian Subcontinent, Cambodia, Indonesia, Japan and China, as well as Chinese tomb figures.

Shown in a separate room are paintings dating from the 12th to 20th century, from China, Korea, and Japan. In the Far East painting is considered the supreme art form, much as it is in Europe. Painters have always signed their works and many have achieved fame. On view are scroll paintings and album pages by professional artists and men of letters: amateurs at home in music, literature, calligraphy and painting. Because these delicate works cannot be exposed to light for too long the exhibits will be regularly replaced. This room will be used for presentations of Indian miniatures, Japanese prints, and paintings from Nepal and Tibet.

All kinds of decorative arts are displayed in five successive rooms: superb and extremely rare Chinese and



Dadang Christianto (b. 1957), Indonesia. 'For those: who are poor' (1993). Installation with associated solo performance. Suspended bamboo and palm leaf rib structures, organic materials, dry ice.

truisms of a twentieth century global culture are challenged by the survival of cultural traditions thought lost. It is a significance paradox that while national identity or a new cultural and regional identity is being asserted, it is the artists' sophisticated knowledge of, engagement with, and sometimes rejection of, internationalism that has prompted some of the most interesting recent art. The art of this region is diverse - at times intensely locally specific - while, at the same time engaging with international art practice. There is no sense of a homogenous regional identity yet there are common themes which emerge. Among these themes are identity, the place of tradition within rapidly changing societies, the issues of religion and spirituality, the role of women in society, social and political concerns reflecting everyday events which artists live with within their own particular societies, ecological issues and the worldwide problem of environmental degradation. Perhaps the most significant factor that does emerge from the region is a sense of dynamic change.

Art without a 'Centre'

The issues raised by the Asia-Pacific triennial series of exhibitions will not be easily resolved. The Queensland Art gallery recognizes the complexities of the cultural interactions taking place in today's world by having committed itself to at least three exhibitions before the turn of the century. It has always been my belief that it will take at least ten years to understand the processes of change and interaction. Our hope is that Queensland Art Gallery can be part of this dialogue and discussion.

The Second Triennial and the issues which will be explored in the exhibition and associated conference

es and publication look set to be as exciting and challenging as those of the first exhibition. The opportunities for intra-regional exchange and dialogue generated by forums such as the Triennial will, it is to be hoped, provide new ways of looking at art without a 'centre', as well as an approach to cultural interchanges open to the future in which we can recognize what we have in common yet respect what is different.

Queensland Art Gallery

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Australia
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Dr Caroline Turner is deputy Director of the Queensland Art Gallery and Manager of International Programmes, including the Asia-Pacific Triennial.

Meanwhile the collection grew: board members travelled the globe purchasing objects for the Society. In 1932 one of the Society's principal aims was achieved: a Museum of Asiatic Art, housed in a series of rooms in the Stedelijk Museum. In 1935 the Society purchased its own *Night Watch* - the Shiva, Lord of the Dance - a massive Indian bronze dating from the 12th century. It was an immediate success. The statue is considered one of the most impressive bronzes of its kind in the world. The Society's successful acquisition policy in the 1930s culminated in 1939 with the purchase of Guanyin, a wooden statue with polychrome, exceptionally elegant in form, made during the Jin period (1115-1234) in China.

After the war, in 1947 negotiations began with the Rijksmuseum. The collection had outgrown its Stedelijk Museum rooms and the Rijksmuseum South Wing appeared to present the answer. On July 19 1952 the new rooms opened. In 1968 the Society received an enormous bequest from one of its founders, Westendorp. Later, in 1972, the Society was forced to abandon the onerous financial responsibility of maintaining the collection and the exhibits were given to the Rijksmuseum in long-term loan. Since that year the Rijksmuseum has had its own Asiatic Art department.

Japanese lacquer, in particular a lacquer box in the form of a crane from Japan and Japanese ware for the tea ceremony, each item a work of art in shape, colour and the structure of the material. Other exhibits include Chinese bronze vessels made around 1000 BC for use in ancestor worship and given as grave gifts, blue and white pottery from China, celadon from Korea, stoneware from Vietnam, and objects from Thailand's famous Ban Chiang culture, a prehistoric culture renowned for its earthenware pottery decorated with curved lines and spirals. Part of the last room is devoted to objects from India and Indonesia. One of the highlights is the collection of three ensembles of Indian jewels made around 1750 and collected by a VOC (East India Company) official posted in India.

Friends of Asiatic Art

Asiatic art has always played a role in Dutch collections. However, Oriental objects were generally collected out of historical or ethnographical interest. Only in 1918, with the foundation of the Society of Friends of Asiatic Art, did art become the focus; it was then that objects began to be collected for their aesthetic value. The Society was the initiative of a group of Dutch collectors, chief among them H.K. Westendorp and his wife, and H.F.E. Visser, first curator of the collection.

In 1919 the Stedelijk Museum organized an exhibition of Art from the Far East. Objects were contributed by members of the Society and borrowed from various public collections in the country. Even more successful shows - Chinese art and Indian sculpture - followed regularly including items on loan from foreign museums.

Rijksmuseum Amsterdam

Hobbemastraat 22
Postbus 74888, 1070 DN Amsterdam
T: +31-20-6732121 / F: +31-20-6798146
Opened daily: 10am - 5pm

Art Agenda

MAY 1996 ▶ JANUARY 1997

AUSTRIA

Museum of the History of Art
 Maria-Theresien Platz
 1010 Vienna
 Tel: +43-1-52177301
 Daily 10am – 6 pm, closed on Mon.

Permanent collection
 Egyptian and Oriental collection, paintings, coins, and antiquities.

AUSTRALIA

Queensland Art Gallery
 Queensland Cultural Centre
 South Bank, South Brisbane
 Brisbane
 Tel: +61-7-38407333
 Fax: +61-7-38448865
 Daily 10am – 5pm

February 24 – November 3, 1996
The Spiritual and the Social
 Recent work by nine artists from Thailand, Indonesia and the Philippines.

March 30 – June 30 1996
With a view to Japan: The influence of Japanese woodblock printmaking.
 Exhibition of prints that range from pre-1920 to the 1980s.

July 5 – August 18, 1996
Recent International Photography from the Collection
 Photographic images from England and the Asia-Pacific region.

July 7 – August 18, 1996
Pat Haffie: Fully Exploited Labour
 Ethno-kitsch reveals how images are changed or manipulated when translated or copied by a foreign culture.

September 27, 1996 – January 19, 1997
Second Asia Pacific Triennial of Contemporary Art
 * See article on p.56

BELGIUM

Royal Museums for Art and History
 Tel: +32-2-7417214
 fax: +32-2-7337735

Chinese Pavilion/Japanese Tower
 van Praetlaan 44
 1020 Brussels
 Tel: +32-2-2681608
 Daily 10am – 5pm, closed on Mon.

Permanent exhibition
 Important collections of Chinese export porcelain.

Royal Museum of Mariemont
 Chaussee de Mariemont
 100-7140 Morlanwelz
 Tel: +32-64-212193
 Fax: +32-64-262924
 Daily 10am – 6 pm, closed on Mon.

From May 1996
 Seven important Vietnamese ceramics dating from the 9th to the 15th century will be exhibited with some bronzes and ceramics dating from the Dongson Period and the Ly Dynasty.

CHINA

China International Exhibition Centre
 c/o No. B9 Jianguomennei Street
 Beijing, Postcode: 100005
 Tel: +86-10-5134891/5233413
 Fax: +86-10-5134890

August 16 – 20, 1996
China Art Expo '96
 Chinese contemporary art

DENMARK

Copenhagen 1996
 Cultural Capital of Europe
 Information Department
 Amagerstorv 21
 DK-1160 Copenhagen K
 Tel: +45-3377-9633
 Fax: +45-3377-9601

May 2 – August 31, 1996
 Container 96 – Art Across Oceans

Louisiana Museum of Modern Art
 Gl. Strandvej 13
 3050 Humlebaek
 Tel: +45-42190719
 Fax: +45-42193505
 Daily 10am – 5pm, Wed. 10am – 10pm, Sat./Sun. 10am – 6pm

May 15 – September 8, 1996
NowHere
 A polyphonic exhibition in which five different views on contemporary art are assembled under one roof.

FRANCE

Museum of Fine Art and Archaeology
 Place de la Révolution (Place du Marché)
 25000 Besançon
 Tel: +33-81-814447
 Fax: +33-81-615099
 Closed on public holidays.

Permanent collection
 Fine art and archaeology from non-Western areas.

Musee Guimet
 Place d'Iena 6
 75116 Paris
 Tel: +33-1-47238398
 Fax: +33-1-47238399

Due to renovations the museum will be closed until the end of 1998.

Centre Pompidou
 19 Rue Beaubourg
 75004 Paris
 Tel: +33-1-44751233
 Fax: +33-1-44751203
 Tues. 12 – 9.30pm, Wed.-Fri. 12 – 7pm, Sat-Sun 10am – 7pm

June 5 – September 16, 1996
Chines / Arabes
 Two French writers.
 Victor Segalen (1878 – 1919) and Lorand Gaspar (1925-), who travelled through China and Arabia.

GERMANY

Museum of Ethnology
 Lansstrasse 8
 D-14195 Berlin
 Tel: +49-30-83011
 Fax: +49-30-8315972
 Daily 9am – 5pm, Sat./Sun. 10am – 5pm

Permanent collection
 Studies of the cultures of the Pacific Isl., Africa, America and Southeast Asia.

Kunst- und Ausstellungshalle der Bundesrepublik Deutschland
 Fine Art Museum
 Friedrich Eber Allee 4
 D-53113 Bonn
 Tel: +49-228-91720114
 Fax: +49-228-9171211

May 10 – August 25, 1996
Wisdom and Compassion: The Sacred Art of Tibet
 * See article on p.55

February 29 – June 16, 1996
China!
 * See Highlight 1

Kunsthalle Bielefeld
 Arthur Ladebeckstrasse 5
 33602 Bielefeld
 Tel: +49-521-512479180
 Fax: +49-521-513429
 Daily 11am – 6pm, Thurs. 10am – 9pm, Sat. 10am – 6pm, closed on Mon.

May 21 – July 14, 1996
Truong Tan
 Work by the Vietnamese artist Truong Tan.

Rautenstrauch-Joest Museum
 Ubierring 45
 50678 Cologne
 Tel: +49-221-3369413
 Fax: +49-221-22114155
 Daily 10am – 4pm, first Thursday in the month 10am – 8pm, closed on Mon.

Permanent collection
 Collections illustrating non-European cultures.



Waterholder made from a coconut. Admiralty Islands, Papua-New Guinea. Beginning 20th century. From the exhibition 'Who had the Coconut', Rautenstrauch-Joest Museum, Cologne, Germany.

©RHEINISCHES BILDARCHIV, KÖLN.



Earring from of coconut and mollusk material. Western Caroline Islands (Micronesia). Beginning of 20th century. From the exhibition 'Who had the Coconut', Rautenstrauch-Joest Museum, Cologne, Germany.

©RHEINISCHES BILDARCHIV, KÖLN.

April 1996 – January 26, 1997
Who had the Coconut? The Coconut palm tree – The tree of thousand possibilities
 The significance of the coconut palm as one of the most important plants on earth for cultural and economic purposes.

Museum für Ostasiatische Kunst
 Universitätsstrasse 100
 D-50674 Cologne
 Tel: +49-221-9405180
 Fax: +49-221-407290
 Daily 10am – 4pm, Sat./Sun. 11am – 4pm, closed on Mon.



Ceramics by Korean artist Young-Jae Lee. Museum für Ostasiatische Kunst, Cologne, Germany.

April 4 – June 30 1996
 Ceramics by Korean artist Young-Jae Lee

Linden Museum
 Hegelplatz 1
 70174 Stuttgart
 Tel: +49-711-1231242
 Fax: +49-711-297047
 Daily 10am – 5pm, Wed. 10am – 8pm, closed on Mon.

Permanent collection
 World-wide ethnographical collections. Chinese and Japanese lacquer-ware.

GREAT BRITAIN

The Burrell Collection
 2060 Pollokshaws Road
 Glasgow G43 1AT
 Tel: +44-41-6497151
 Fax: +44-41-6360086
 Daily 10am – 5pm, Sun. 11am – 5pm

Permanent collection
 Art objects from the ancient civilizations of Iraq, Egypt, Greece, Italy, the Orient and from Medieval Europe.

Ikon Gallery
 58-72 John Bright Street
 Birmingham B1 1BN
 Tel: +44-121-643-0708
 Fax: +44-121-643-2254



Permindar Kaur, 'Cold Comfort'. Ikon Gallery, Birmingham.

May 18- June 22, 1996
Cold Comfort, Part I
 New work by Permindar Kaur for her first solo exhibition in Britain.

British Museum
 Great Russell Street
 London WC1B 3DG
 Tel: +44-171-6361555
 Fax: +44-171-3238480
 Daily 10am – 5pm, Sun. 2.30am – 6pm

Permanent collection
 Antiques from Egypt, Western Asia, Greece and Rome. Medieval, Renaissance, Modern and Oriental collection, prints, drawings, coins and medals.

May 24 – July 28, 1996
Like a stream of Gold
 Paintings and sculpture from southern India, featuring items rarely seen in public.

British Library
 96 Euston Road
 London NW1 2DB
 Tel: +44-171-4127111
 Fax: +44-171-4127268

As from April 1996
 Display of items which will range from one of the earliest Japanese printed books (c. 1170) to examples of early colour printing from the mid-17th century onwards.

March 6 – June 30, 1996
The Hastings Albums: Rare Indian Drawings on display at the British Library. Among the highlights are watercolours by the Indian artist Sita Ram illustrating journeys made by Lord Hastings (Governor-General 1813–1823) in India.

Kapil Jariwala Gallery
 4 New Burlington Street
 London W1X 1FE
 Tel: +44-171-4372172

May 28 – July 26, 1996
17th-19th Century Tanjore Paintings

Delfina Studios Trust
 Maryland Works
 22 Grove Crescent Road
 London E15 1BJ
 Tel: +44-181-5198841
 Fax: +44-181-5031251

May 15 – June 14, 1996
The New South
 Southern India's leading contemporary painters and sculptors

Victoria and Albert Museum
 South Kensington
 London SW7 2RL
 Tel: +44-171-9388500
 Fax: +44-171-9388458
 Daily 10am – 5.50 pm, Mon. 12 – 5.50pm

Percival David Foundation of Chinese Art
 53 Gordon Square
 London WC1H 0PD
 Tel: +44-171-3873909
 Fax: +44-171-3835163

from August 1996
Earth, Fire and water: Chinese ceramic technology exhibition

HONG KONG

Gallery La Yong
 Fine Contemporary Vietnamese Art
 One Lan Kwai Fong 13/F
 Central Hong Kong
 Tel: +852-2286-9686/6682
 Fax: +852-2286-9689
 Daily 10.30am – 6.30pm, closed on Sun.

Permanent exhibition
 Work of Vietnamese artists including Nguyen Tu Ngien (born 1922).

INDONESIA

Gedung Pameran Seni Rupa
 Departemen Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan
 Jalan Merdeka Timur 13
 Jakarta Pusat

June – July 1996
 Asian Modernism
 Diverse developments in Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand

★ HIGHLIGHT I ★

China!

Bonn, Germany
29 February - 16 June 1996

Chinese art is very closely orientated to the fundamental changes in Chinese society, without abandoning its own roots. This exhibition is one of the most comprehensive displays of contemporary Chinese painting ever seen in Germany, featuring 140 works of art by 26 artists from seven regions of the People's Republic of China.

It presents works which have hardly ever or never been shown in China or in Europe. Participating artists include Wang Cheng (Nanjing), Guan Ce (Nanjing), Mao Xuhui (Chongqing), Guo Jin (Chongqing), Ye Yongqing (Chongqing), and Zhang Xiaogang (Chongqing).

Zhang Xiaogang 'Large family' Nr.2 (1995). Oil on canvas. 170 x 210 cm.



Indonesië Museum Nusantara

St. Agathaplein 1
2611 HR Delft
Tel: +31-15-2602358
Fax: +31-15-2138744
Daily 10am - 5pm, Sun. 1pm - 5pm

Permanent exhibition on Indonesian cultures
Empire of Treasures Nusantara (Schattenrijk Nusantara). A presentation of ceremonial objects, dance masks etcetera.

Groninger Museum

Museumland 1
P.O. Box 90
9700 Groningen
Tel: +31-50-3666555
Fax: +31-50-3120815
Daily 10am - 5pm, closed on Mon.

Semi-permanent exhibition in the Philippe Starck pavilion of 'Geldermalsen' porcelain from the Far East, especially relating to the period of the VOC (Dutch East Indies Company).

Frans Halsmuseum

Groot Heiligland 62
P.O. Box 3365
2001 DJ Haarlem
Tel: +31-23-5164200
Fax: +31-23-5311200

July 13 - August 25, 1996
Ceramics by Jun Kaneko

Museum The Prinsessehof

Grote Kerkstraat 11
8911 DZ Leeuwarden
Tel: +31-58-2127438
Fax: +31-58-2122281
Daily 10am - 5pm, Sun. 2pm - 5pm

Permanent collection
Large exhibition of ceramics from China, Japan, India, Vietnam etc.

Museum of Ethnology

Steenstraat 1
2312 BS Leiden
Tel: +31-71-5168800
Fax: +31-71-5128437
Tuesday to Friday 10pm - 5pm,
Sat/Sun. 12 - 5pm closed on Mon.

During reconstruction activities a semi-permanent exhibition will be presented: Japan a.d. 1850. An exhibition about life in Japan about 1850.

October 6th 1995 -
August 25th 1996

Forgotten Islands, the mystery of the Southeast Moluccas

Museum of Ethnology Rotterdam

Willemskade 25
3016 DM Rotterdam
Tel: +31-10-4111055
Fax: +31-10-4118331
Daily 10am - 5pm, Sun. and public holidays 11am - 5pm

December 1995 - May 19 1996

Power & Gold
Jewellery from Indonesia and the Philippines from the collection of the Barbier-Mueller

Museum in Geneva.

House of Asia
Witte de Withstraat 19a
3012 BL Rotterdam
Tel: +31-10-2130665
Fax: +31-10-4118228
Daily 12.30pm - 18.30pm
Closed on Mon. and Tues.

March 24 - May 27, 1996

Javanese Painter Achmad Sururi:
Uniformity in diversity

Moluku Historisch Museum

Kruisstraat 313
P.O. Box 13379
3507 LJ Utrecht
Tel: +31-30-2367116
Fax: +34-30-2328967
Daily 1pm - 5pm, closed on Mon.

Permanent exhibition

The lives of people of the Moluccas who came to the Netherlands in the 1950s.

NORWAY

Ethnographic Museum

Frederiksgate 2
0164 Oslo
Tel: +47-22-859300
Fax: +47-22-859960
Daily (September 15th to May 14th)
12 - 3pm, (May 15th to September 14th)
11am - 3pm, closed on Mon.

Permanent collection

From East Asia, Africa, North America, South America, the Arctic, the sub-Arctic

PORTUGAL

Museum of Ethnology

Avenida Ilha da Madeira-ao Restelo
1400 Lisboa
Tel: +351-1-301526415
Fax: +351-1-3013994
Daily 10.30am - 6pm, closed on Mon.

Permanent collection

Ethnological collections from Africa, America, Asia, and Europe.

SINGAPORE

Singapore Art Museum

71 Bras Basah Road
Singapore 189555
General information
National Heritage Board
Tel: +65-3323550
Fax: +65-3343054

May 31 - July 31, 1996

20th Century Chinese Painting:
Tradition & Innovation

SWITZERLAND

Museum für Völkerkunde und

Schweizerisches Museum für Volkskunde
Augustinergasse 2
PO Box 1048
CH-4001 Basel
Tel: +41-61-2665500
Fax: +41-61-2665605

The Baur Collections

8 Rue Munier-Romilly
1206 Genève
Tel: +41-22-3461729
Fax: +41-22-7891845
Daily 2pm - 6pm, closed on Mon.

The Museum will be closed temporarily from June 26 1995 to Spring 1997 due to the enlargement of the museum and reconstruction activities.

Barbier-Mueller Museum

10 Rue Calvin
1204 Genève
Tel: +41-22-3120270
Fax: +41-22-3120190
Daily 10am - 5pm

Permanent collection

African, Oceanic, Melanesian and American art.

Rietberg Museum

Gablerstrasse 15
CH-8002 Zürich
Tel: +41-1-2024528
Fax: +41-1-2025201
Daily 10am - 5pm, closed on Mon.

Permanent collection

Indian and Tibetan art, art from Africa and the Pacific, Eskimo and Northwest American Indian and pre-Columbian art.

April 4 - July 14 1996

Mandate of Heaven: Emperors and artists in Ancient China
★ See article on p.54

Kunsthau Zürich

Heimplatz 1
CH-8024 Zürich
Tel: +41-1-2516765
Fax: +41-1-2512464

April 4 - July 14 1996

Ancient China: Men and Gods in the Middle Kingdom

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Los Angeles County Museum of Art

5905 Wilshire Blvd
Los Angeles CA 90036
Tel: +1-213-8576111
Fax: +1-213-9317347
Daily 12.30pm - 5pm, closed on Mon.

April 6 - June 16, 1996

Shin Hanga I and Shin Hanga II

Arthur M. Sackler Museum

Harvard University Art Museums
32 Quincy Street
Cambridge, MA 02138
Tel: +1-617-4959400
Fax: +1-617-4959936
Daily 10am - 5pm, closed on Mon.

until June 9, 1996

Treasures from the Sackler's collection
Masterworks of East Asian Painting

The Newark Museum

49 Washington Street
Newark NJ 07101-0540
Tel: +1-201-5966550
Fax: +1-201-6420459
Daily 12 - 5pm, closed Mon., Tues.

until June 30, 1996

Cooking for the Gods:
The Art of Home Ritual in Bengal
Hindu ritual activity that expresses the private relationship between the worshipper and the gods in Bengal

Museum of Fine Arts

465 Huntington Avenue
Boston, MA 02115
Tel: +1-617-2679300
Fax: +1-617-2670280

April 19 - June 30, 1996

Object as Insight: Japanese Buddhist Art and Ritual

The Asia Society

725 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10021
Tel: +1-212-2886400
Fax: +1-212-5178319

March 29 - August 18, 1996

Worlds Within Worlds: The Richard Rosenblum Collection of Chinese Scholars' Rocks

China Institute in America

125 East 65 Street
New York, NY 10021-7088
Tel: +1-212-7448181
Fax: +1-212-6284159

April 20 - July 6, 1996

Hare's Fur, Tortoiseshell and Partridge Feathers: Chinese Brown- and Black-Glazed Ceramics, 400-1400

Smith College Museum of Art

Elm Street at Bedford Terrace
Northampton, MA 01063
Tel: +1-413-5852760
Fax: +1-413-5852782
Daily Tues.-Sat. 12 - 5pm,
Sun. 2pm - 5pm, closed on Mon.

March 28 - May 26, 1996

Haiga: The Haiku-Painting Tradition
Works by masters of haiga, including scrolls, screens, and wood-block books, dating from the 17-20th century.

Allen Memorial Art Museum

Oberlin College, Oberlin, OH 44074
Tel: +1-216-7758665
Fax: +1-216-7758799

May 12 - May 27, 1996

Transformations: Chinese Themes and Images in Japanese Woodblock Prints
★ See highlight 3

Virginia Museum of Fine Arts

2800 Grove Avenue
Richmond, VA 23221-2466
Tel: +1-804-3670844
Fax: +1-804-3670844
Daily 11am - 5pm, Sun. 1pm - 5pm,
closed on Mon.

Until June 2, 1996

Indian Painting from the Punjab Hills
Miniature paintings produced in the small Hindu kingdoms and principalities of India's Punjab Hills.

Cemeteri Art Gallery
Jalan Ngadisuryan 7a
Yogyakarta 55133
Tel/Fax: +62-274-371015

Featuring Edith Bons (April), Munadi (May) H. Gaya (June), A.S. Kunia (July)

ITALY

University of Venice
Ca' Soranzo, 2169 San Polo
30125 Venice
Tel: +39-41-5204868/5285570
Fax: +39-41-720809

May 28 - 31, 1996
In Search of Elegance
The Third Venice Conference on Japanese Art
★ See highlight 2

THE NETHERLANDS

Gallery Delaive
Spiegelgracht 23
1017 JP Amsterdam
Tel: +31-20-6259087
Fax: +31-20-6204130

June 9-July 15, 1996
Pop Art China - Pop Art America
Featuring Feng Mengbo, Li Shan, Liu Wei, Yu Youhan, Wang Guangyi, Wang Ziwei and Jim Dine, Roy Lichtenstein, Robert Rauschenberg, James Rosenquist, Andy Warhol and Tom Wesselmann.

Rijksmuseum
Hobbemastraat 19
PO Box 74888
1070 DN Amsterdam
Tel: +31-20-6732121
Fax: +31-20-6798146
Daily 10am - 5pm

On April 29, 1996 the Rijksmuseum South Wing was reopened after a three-year renovation.

★ See article on p.57

Tropenmuseum
Linaeusstraat 2
1092 CK Amsterdam
Tel: +31-20-5688418
Fax: +31-20-5688331

Semi-permanent exhibitions about the life of people in the tropics, including a special Southeast Asia department.

December 13 1995 -
September 1 1996

Distant friends of Jan Klaassen.
Puppet-shows in Africa and Asia.
★ See article on p.52

April 1 - October 1996

Woven Documents
Indonesian textiles collected by Georg Tilmann 1882-1941).

May 3, 1996 - January 5, 1997

North Vietnam

**Foundation for Indian Artists /
Galerie Schoo**
Fokke Simonszstraat 10 / Lijnbaansgracht
1017 TG Amsterdam
Tel: +31-20-6231547
Fax: +31-20-6231547
Daily 1pm - 6pm, 1st Sun. of the Month
2pm - 5pm, closed on Mon.
The Gallery will be closed in July and
August 1996



Work by Mrinalini Mukherjee.
Galerie Schoo, Foundation for
Indian Art, Amsterdam.

and

Stedelijk Museum Bureau Amsterdam
Rozenstraat 59
1016 NN Amsterdam
Tel: +31-20-4220471

June 1 - 29, 1996

The Other Self
A project of the Foundation for Indian Artists. Participating artists: Bhupen Khakhar, N.N. Rimzon, Mrinalini Mukherjee, Berend Strik, Rob Birza and Bastienne Kramer.

★ HIGHLIGHT 2 ★

In Search of Elegance

Venice, Italy
28-31 May 1996

The Third Venice Conference on Japanese Art: *In Search of Elegance: Traditional Aesthetics in 20th Century Japanese Art* aims to create an international forum to discuss the major problems of Japanese art as viewed at the end of the millennium. The project is jointly promoted by the Hokusai Centre for Japanese arts, at the University of Venice, and the Department of Japanese Antiquities of the British Museum.

The Third Venice Conference on Japanese Art will focus on Japanese art as a vehicle of traditional taste and modes of expression. In so doing emphasis is put on principles of aesthetics – such as *wabi, sabi, suki, mu* – which have been transferred into twentieth century Japanese fine art and have also been deeply absorbed into Western contemporary art. Fields like: painting, calligraphy, architecture, design, sculpture, as well as topics like simplicity and space; Japanese artists abroad, Japanese aesthetics in Western contemporary arts; Eastern and Western techniques and others will be explored in the conference.

Peabody Museum of Salem

E. India Square
Salem, MA 01970
Tel: +1-508-7451876/9500
Fax: +1-508-7446776
Daily 10am – 5pm, Sun. 12 – 5pm

April 25 – July 22, 1996

Profusion of Wrapping Cloths of the Choson Dynasty

Asian Art Museum of San Francisco

Golden Gate Park
San Francisco
California 94118
Tel: +1-415-3798800
Fax: +1-415-6688928

April 10 1996 – August 11 1996

Mingei
Two centuries of Japanese Folk Art.

February 7 – July 7, 1996

Living Masters
Recent Paintings by C.C. Wang

July 2, 1996

Reopening of the Southeast Asian Galleries

Smithsonian Institution

Arthur M. Sackler Gallery
1050 Independence Avenue SW
Washington DC 20560
Tel: +202-3572700
Fax: +202-7862515
Daily 10am – 5.30pm

May 12, 1996 – Indefinite

Puja: Expressions of Hindu Devotion
Indian objects, made between the 9th and 20th centuries for use in worship.

June 30 – December 1, 1996

Paintings by Masami Teraoka

until September 2, 1996

Traders and Raiders on China's Northern Frontier
The contacts and complex inter-relationship between China and its northern neighbours, the pastoral tribes who inhabited the vast lands north of the Great Wall during the first millennium BC

Smithsonian Institute of Art

Freer Gallery of Art
1000 Jefferson Drive at 12th street SW
Washington DC 20560
Tel: +1-202-3572104
Fax: +1-202-3574911
Daily 10am – 5.30pm

until September, 1996

The Life of a Japanese Painting

February 28, 1996 – indefinite

Beyond Paper: Chinese Calligraphy on Objects

March 1, 1996 – indefinite

Crosscurrents in Chinese and Islamic Ceramics

until September 1996

In Human Form: Images of the Secular and Divine in Chinese Painting

until September 1996

Female Imagery in Indian Painting

until August 1996

The Life of a Japanese Painting
Recently restored Japanese paintings offers an insight in repairing rare paintings on delicate silk or paper.

until early 1997

Seto and Mino Ceramics
Glazed ceramics from the Seto and Mino regions in central Japan over the past 1200 years.

Seattle Art Museum

100 University Street
Seattle WA 98122-9700
Tel: +1-206-6258900
Fax: +1-206-6543135
Daily 11am – 5pm, Thurs. 11am – 9pm,
Sun. 12am – 5pm, closed on Mon.

until July 14, 1996

Exhibition of Chinese Ornaments

VIETNAM

Red River Gallery

71A Nguyen Du Street
Hanoi
Tel: +84-4-229064

Permanent collection

Work of such Vietnamese painters as Khuc Thanh Binh, Thah Chuong, Dao Tanh Dzuy, Pnam Minh Hai, Dang Xuan Hoa, Tran Luong, Pham Hong Thai, Boa Toan, Truong Tan, Do Minh Tam.

GATE Foundation

The Art Agenda is produced by The Gate Foundation in Amsterdam, the Netherlands. Please send all information with regard to activities and events relating to Asian art to:

The Gate Foundation

Herengracht 344
1016 CG Amsterdam
the Netherlands
Tel: +31-20-6208057
Fax: +31-20-6390762

Art Gallery Hien Minh

1st Floor, 44 Dong Khoi Street, Distr. 1
Ho Chi Minh City
Tel: +84-8-224590

Permanent collection

Work of the Vietnamese painter Nguyen Thi Hien.

Galleria Vinh Loi

49 Dong Koi Street, Distr. 1
Ho Chi Minh City
Tel: +84-8-222006

Permanent collection

Among other items the work of the Vietnamese artist Bui Xuan Phai (1921-1988).

★ HIGHLIGHT 3 ★

Chinese Themes and Images in Japanese Woodblock Prints

Oberlin, USA
12 March – 27 May, 1996

Although by the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the most fruitful periods of cultural contact between Japan and China were over, Japanese woodblock print artists continued to draw inspiration from Chinese themes and motifs that had entered Japanese culture over the preceding millennium. Sometimes straightforward, sometimes wittily allusive, these prints aptly illustrate the ingenuity of Japanese artists at translating imagery derived from China into pictures relevant to the lives and tastes of audiences in Edo Period Japan.

This exhibition, composed primarily of prints from the AMAM's Ainsworth collection, examines several different types of Chinese-derived imagery found in Japanese prints. It includes prints with subjects drawn from Chinese popular religion and culture, prints illustrating figures from Chinese history and literature, landscape prints, and bird and flower prints. As a group, these images testify to the enduring importance and rich complexity of Sino-Japanese cultural relations in the pre-modern era.

BOOKS PUBLICATIONS

Books on Asian Culture
Top Ten

1. Wang, Yao-t'ing.

Looking at Chinese painting, a comprehensive guide to the philosophy, technique, and history of Chinese painting. Tokyo, 1995, 208 p., 154 colour, 59 b/w ill., cloth. English text, US\$ 55.00.

Richly illustrated by paintings from the National Palace Museum, including many restricted works, this volume is the very first English guide-book written by a Chinese scholar covering the history, philosophy and the techniques of traditional Chinese painting. Mr. Wang, curator of painting at the National Palace Museum in Taipei, discusses pigments and colours, ink inscriptions, seals and the mounting relationship between painting and calligraphy and copies and forgeries.

2. Chang Tsong-zung, Li Xian-ting, D. Ronte, et al.

China! Bonn, Kunstmuseum Bonn, 1996. ill., ISBN 3 7701 3813 9, German text, 79,50 DM.

This catalogue accompanies a major exhibition at the Kunst Museum Bonn (February 29 – June 16, 1996). Twenty-six artists from seven regions of P.R.China present 146 works which have hardly ever or never been shown in China or in Europe.

3. Sabapathy, T.K (ed.)

Modernity and beyond, themes in Southeast Asia art. Singapore, Singapore Art Museum, 1996. 192p., ill., English text, SG\$ 82.40.

This catalogue has been published to mark the occasion of the inaugural exhibition at the Singapore Art Museum, January 21 – April 21, 1996. This two-component exhibition (*Themes and A Century*) explores the varied approaches to making art in Southeast Asia. *Themes* reveals the commitments, emotions and thoughts of Southeast Asian artists. *A Century* surveys the history of art in Singapore.

4. Lenz, Iris.

Balaceakte. Stuttgart, Institut für Auslandsbeziehungen, 1995. 56p. German text.

This catalogue accompanied a touring exhibition (November 1995- February 1996) presenting work by four young Chinese artists: Ni Haifeng, Leung Mee-Ping, Wang Gong-Xin and Wu Mali.

5. Moss, Hugh, Victor Graham, Ka Bo Tsang.

A treasure of Chinese snuff bottles, the Mary & George Bloch collection, volume 1: 'Jade'. Hong Kong, Paragon Publishers, 1996. 490p, 888 colour ill., English text, limited and numbered edition of 1000 copies, US\$ 280.00.

The first of seven volumes covering the entire Bloch collection of over 1400 snuff-bottles. Volume 1, about jade bottles, covers every aspect of each of the 187 jade bottles in the collection. Each piece demonstrates the genius of its carver, bringing out the best of the material and concept.

6. Fong Wen and J.C.Y. Watt

Possessing the past, treasures from the National Palace Museum, Taipei. Taipei, National Palace Museum, 1996. 660p., over 357 ill., English text, US\$85.00.

Scholarly-oriented, this volume describes and illustrates all the objects in the major travelling exhibition from the National Palace Museum, Taipei. This exhibition shows 140 masterworks of painting and calligraphy and 335 objects of jade, bronze, porcelain and other media. Highlights are extremely important Song paintings and ceramics, archaic jades and bronzes, and the rarely seen miniature curio cabinets.

7. Addiss, Stephen.

How to look at Japanese Art. New York, Abrams, 1996. 144p., 69 ill., ISBN 0 8109 2640-7 (pb), English text, US\$ 19.95.

How to look at Japanese art introduces apprentice viewers to one of the oldest art traditions in the world. This book makes a sometimes difficult subject accessible and inviting by helping people deal more directly with the art. The book discusses in clear, straightforward terms, six major arts of Japan: painting; sculpture; prints; ceramics; calligraphy; and garden design.

8. Wu, Hung.

Monumentality in early Chinese art & architecture. Stanford, Paragon, 1996. 498p., 388 ill., 16 maps, cloth, English text, US\$ 75.00.

Wu Hung investigates the notion of monumentality in Chinese art over the past 2,000 years. Looking at architecture, decorative forms and pictorial compositions as a whole he shows the incredible changes in Chinese art as it passes from monumental work associated with state and religion to the appearance of individual artists and works done for the private individual.

9. Lipton, Barbara, N. Ragnubs

Treasures of Tibetan art: the collection of the Jacques Marchais Museum of Tibetan art. New York, Paragon books, 1996. 352p., 75 colour/94 b/w ill., cloth, English text, US\$ 59.95.

This catalogue presents for the first time the collection of the Jacques Marchais Museum of Tibetan art. The objects are primarily examples of religious art from Central Asia.

10. Kamstra, Sabine, and Yoshihara Mieko.

As far as Japan... Den Bosch, KW 14, Breda, NBKS, 1996. 68p., ill., Dutch/English text. DFL. 20,-.

The title of this exhibition, 'As far as Japan...' refers to both a physical and a cultural distance between the Netherlands and Japan. The exhibition brings together a number of Dutch and Japanese artists, of whom the latter have been working in the Netherlands for some time. Both groups are inspired by the Japanese culture or society.

Three-volume publication on culture
in the Asia Pacific region



The Asia Pacific Arts Directory

1. Inter-governmental cultural agencies: organizations such as UNESCO, ASEAN, and the South Pacific Commission
2. Non-governmental cultural agencies: regional branches of international cultural NGOs
3. Overseas cultural missions: regional branches of organizations such as the British Council, Alliance Francaise, the Goethe Institut, and the Japan Foundation
4. Arts Festivals: major arts festivals inviting participation from the wider region or large parts of it
5. Foundations which fund the arts: foundations with an interest in funding the arts within the wider region or large parts of it

Arts cooperation can and does contribute effectively and fundamentally to bilateral and multilateral cultural relations and to international understanding. There is, however, still a need to fill the gap between the untapped potential for international arts contact and cooperation on the one hand and, on the other, the often confusing, fragmented, meagre, or inaccessible sources of arts information available to those who could help realize that potential. This publication will, we hope, make a significant contribution to filling part of that gap.

A special pre-publication offer for the set of three volumes is available to all arts organizations and charitable institutions in the UK at £30 per set (including postage) and at £30 per set in Europe and worldwide (excluding postage).

If you require additional information about the directory and would like to know how to place an order, or to find out more about the work of Visiting Arts, please contact:

Camilla Edwards, Assistant Director
Visiting Arts
11 Portland Place
London W1N 4EJ
Tel: +44-171-389 3018
Fax: +44-171-389 3016
e-mail: 101363.1471@compuserve.com

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Visiting Arts is a small, unique, non-profit-making professional organization based in the United Kingdom. Through its consultancy, advisory, information, publishing, training and grant-giving roles it contributes to international arts activity and, in particular, promotes the inward flow of foreign arts. This is done in the context of encouraging cultural awareness, fostering international arts contacts and promoting bilateral and multi-lateral cultural activities.



Visiting Arts is a joint venture of the Arts Council of England, the Scottish Arts Council,

the Arts Council of Wales, the Arts Council of Northern Ireland, the Crafts Council, the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, and The British Council, with which, because of its network of offices in over a hundred countries, it has a very close and special relationship.

In the past Visiting Arts has produced country and regional profiles on a very modest scale and it is hoped that this latest three-volume publication *Asia Pacific Arts Directory* will act as a bench-mark and model for future profiles that might cover regions such as Africa, South Asia, Latin America, East/Central Europe and the countries of the former Soviet Union. Produced in association with UNESCO, the directory was compiled and written by Tim Doling, a freelance arts consultant and writer based in South-West Asia,

who not only has extensive arts administration and managerial experience (he was Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Arts Centre from 1989 to 1993) but has also in recent years undertaken a number of research projects on behalf of UNESCO in Indochina.

The Asia Pacific region is one of the most dynamic areas in the world and is widely expected to be the powerhouse of global economic growth over the next few decades. In an arts context it is a rich and interesting region with enormous potential for contributing to international arts and cultural contacts and development. In this context, each territory in the Asia Pacific region must face the challenge by working out its own strategies to ensure the consideration of the cultural identities and the wider participation of the community in cultural life. However, it is increasingly being recognized that the adoption of a complementary approach based on the shared heritage of the wider region can greatly enhance the chances of success.

The Asia Pacific Arts Directory has been produced in the belief that the provision of basic details on culture in the Asia Pacific region can:

- Help promote the region's rich cultural heritage globally by facilitating the work of those foreign promoters, curators and festival directors interested in Asia Pacific arts and the art forms.
- Encourage reciprocal exchange activity by assisting those foreign artists and arts practitioners who are seeking to tour the region.
- Provide overseas organizations wishing to extend cultural development aid to the region with essential background on its cultural infrastructure.
- Optimize cultural exchange and the development of a shared approach to common problems within the region itself.

The 1,500 page directory covers the entire West Pacific Rim from the Republic of Korea in the north to New Zealand in the south, extending west as far as Myanmar (Burma) and east as far as Fiji. The first edition regrettably excludes Pacific Siberia and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea), Micronesia, and Polynesia, but it is hoped that these areas can be included in subsequent editions.

For ease of reference the directory has been divided into three volumes: Australia and the Pacific (Australia, Fiji, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu); South-east Asia (Brunei/Darusaalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam); and the Northeast Asia (China, Hong Kong, Japan, Korea, and Macau).

The contents

In covering all the art-forms, each country or territory of the region is accorded its own chapter which, presented alphabetically, begins with an introduction which is divided into the following sections:

- a. Background: a general introduction to the territory concerned
- b. Arts overview: a brief survey of its arts scene
- c. Cultural policy and infrastructure: how culture is administered
- d. Cultural infrastructure: brief notes on reciprocal exchange opportunities with the territory

Complete with contact names, addresses, telephone and fax numbers, the *Arts Directory*, the heart of each chapter, is the directory to the cultural sector of the territory, and is subdivided as follows:

1. Cultural agencies: central and local government agencies, quasi-governmental bodies, cultural NGOs, and commercial promoters.

2. Performing arts: performing arts venues, plus traditional and non-traditional performing artists from many different genres.
 3. Visual arts: temporary exhibition galleries, commercial galleries and museums/related institutions containing collections of cultural importance
 4. Arts festivals: leading international, national, and regional cultural festivals
 5. Arts training and research: tertiary and non-tertiary arts training and research institutions
 6. Cultural libraries, archives and resource centres: institutions which contain materials of value to researchers on the territory's culture and arts
 7. Foundations which fund the arts: possible sources of funding for the territory's arts and culture
- Each of the three volumes concludes with a general directory chapter which groups together those organizations of which cultural activity transcends national boundaries within the area covered by the volume. This chapter *International Section* is subdivided as follows:

Newsletters on Asia in Europe

(Unless otherwise stated, the language used in the newsletters is English)

It goes without saying that 'Newsletters on Asia in Europe' is an ambitious title. The number of newsletters dealing with (aspects of) Asia that are published in Europe seems inexhaustible. We claim by no means to have included every single one, therefore we welcome any information on Newsletters which have been left out or left incomplete.

Lettre de l'Afrique

Organization: French Association for Research on Southeast Asia
Editor: Hugues Tertrais
Appears: 3 x a year
Price: FF200 (members), FF100 (students), FF250 (outside France)
Circulation: 250
Format: A4
Language: French
Contact: French Association for Research on Southeast Asia, c/o EFEO, 22, Ave du Président Wilson, 75116 Paris, France.

La Lettre d'Asie Centrale

Organization: l'Association de Recherche et d'Information sur l'Asie Centrale (ARIAC)
Editors: E. Allès, D. Bolland, H. Dawod, G. Dorronsoro, S.A. Dudoignon, G. Jahangiri, C. Poujol, Th. Zarcone
Price: FF120 (individuals), FF300 (organizations)
Format: A4, printed
Language: French
Contact: ARIAC, Maison des Sciences de l'Homme, Bureau 108, 54 Boulevard Raspail, 75006 Paris, France.
Fax: +33-1-45488353

AKSE Newsletter

Organization: Association for Korean Studies in Europe
Editor: James H. Grayson
Appears: 1 x a year
Price: Free to members or on application
Circulation: 650-700
Format: A5
Contact: James H. Grayson, Centre for Korean Studies, University of Sheffield, Sheffield S10 2UJ, UK.
Tel: +44-114-824390,
Fax: +44-114-729479.

ASEASUK News

Organization: Association for Southeast Asian Studies in the United Kingdom
Editor(s): Pauline Khng and V.T. King
Appears: 2 x a year
Price: Free for members and relevant institutions
Format: A4, printed
Contact: Pauline Khng, Centre for Southeast Asian Studies, University of Hull, Hull HU6 7RX, UK.
Tel/Fax: +44-482-465758

BAKS Newsletter

Organization: British Association for Korean Studies
Editor: James E. Hoare
Appears: 2 x a year
Price: Free to members
Circulation: To BAKS members
Format: A5
Contact: James E. Hoare, 86 Crescent Lane, London SW4 9PL, UK.
Tel: +44-171-2106213,
Fax: +44-171-2106304.

Baruga-Sulawesi Research Bulletin

Editors: S. Koolhof; Chr. de Jong; R. van de Berg; A. Lucas
Appears: 1 x a year
Price: Free of charge
Circulation: 300
Format: A4
Contact: S. Koolhof, CNWS, P.O. Box 9515, 2300 RA Leiden, the Netherlands.
Tel: +31-71-5272982,
Fax: +31-71-5272615

BASAS Bulletin

Organization: British Association for South Asian Studies
Editors: Chris Pinney and Eivind Kahrs
Appears: 3 x a year
Format: A4
Contact: British Association for South Asian Studies, Dept. of Anthropology and Sociology, SOAS, Thornhaugh St. Russel Sq., London WC1H 0XG, UK.
Tel: +44-171-6372388,
Fax: +44-171-4363844

BITIG

Organization: SOTA, Research Centre for Turkestan and Azerbaijan
Editors: Mehmet Tütüncü
Appears: 4 x a year
Price: Netherlands Dfl. 50, Europe: US\$ 50, Overseas US\$ 70, per year.
Earlier issues on request.
Circulation: 1000 worldwide
Format: A4, printed, 24-30 pg
Language: Dutch, English and Turkish
Contact: SOTA, P.O. Box 9642, 2003 LP Haarlem, The Netherlands.
Tel/Fax: +31-23-5292883,
Email: mtutuncu@inter.nl.net

Boletín de la Asociación Española de Estudios del Pacífico

Organization: Asociación Española de Estudios del Pacífico
Editors: Florentino Rodao
Appears: 3 x a year
Price: Free of charge
Format: A4
Language: Spanish
Contact: Asociación Española de Estudios del Pacífico, Colegio Mayor N.S. Africa, Ramiro de Maeztu s/n, Ciudad Universitaria, 28040 Madrid, Spain.
Fax: +34-1-5540401

Nieuwsbrief Burma Centrum Nederland

Organization: Burma Centrum Nederland, BCN
Editors: Gijs Hillenius
Appears: 10 x a year
Price: individuals Dfl 25,-; organizations Dfl.45,- a year
Circulation: 170
Format: A4, b/w, printed
Language: Dutch
Contact: Burma Centrum Nederland, Paulus Potterstraat 20, 1071 DA Amsterdam, the Netherlands.
Tel: +31-20-6716952,
Fax: +31-20-6713513,
Email: bcn@xs4all.nl

Newsletter of the Canon Foundation in Europe

Organization: The Canon Foundation in Europe
Editor: Richard Burke
Appears: 1 x a year
Price: Free of charge
Circulation: 2700
Format: A4, full colour, printed
Contact: The Canon Foundation, Rijnsburgerweg 3, 2334 BA Leiden, the Netherlands. Tel: +31-71-5156555, Fax: +31-71-5157027.

Caraka, 'the Messenger'

A Newsletter for Javanists.
Organization: Dept. of languages and Cultures of Southeast Asia and Oceania, University of Leiden
Editors: Ben Arps, Willem van der Molen, Ignatius Supriyanto, and Jan van den Veerdonk
Appears: 2 x a year
Format: A4, copied
Contact: Caraka, Dept. of Languages and Cultures of Southeast Asia and Oceania, University of Leiden, P.N. van Eyckhof 3, P.O. Box 9515, 2300 RA Leiden, the Netherlands.
Fax: +31-71-5272615, Email: CARAKA@RULLET.LeidenUniv.NL

CERES Newsletter

Organization: Center for Resource Studies of Development (CERES)
Editor: Dr W.E.A. van Beek
Appears: 6 x a year
Format: A4
Contact: CERES Office, P.O. Box 80140, 3508 TC Utrecht, the Netherlands.
Tel: +31-30-2534815,
Fax: +31-30-2537482,
Email: ceres@fsw.ruu.nl

China Information

Organization: Documentation and Research Centre for Contemporary China
Editor: Woei Lien Chong
Appears: 4 x a year
Price: Individuals: Dfl.74,20, Institutions: Dfl.90,-
Circulation: 400
Format: A5
Contact: Documentation and Research Centre for Contemporary China, Arsenalstraat 1, P.O. Box 9515, 2300 RA Leiden, the Netherlands. Tel: +31-71-5272516, Fax: +31-71-5272615, Email: docchin@rullet.leidenuniv.nl

China Nieuws

Organization: Stichting China Nieuwsbrief
Editor: J.J.P. Kuijper
Appears: 6 x a year
Price: Dfl.125,- a year
Circulation: 450
Format: A4, full colour, printed
Language: Dutch
Contact: Stichting China Nieuwsbrief, AMPEK Secretariat, De Ruyterkade 5, 1013 AA Amsterdam, the Netherlands.
Tel: +31-20-5236758,
Fax: +31-20-5236732.
For subscriptions:
Tel: +31-10-4132235/4129097,
Fax: +31-10-4139487.

Newsletter of the Circle of Inner Asian Art

Organization: Circle of Inner Asian Art and Archaeology
Editor: Arabella Friesen and Lilla B. Russell-Smith
Appears: 2 x a year
Price: Free of Charge
Format: A4
Contact: CIAA, dept. of Art and Archaeology, SOAS, University of London, Thornhaugh Street, Russel

Square, London WC1H 0XG, UK.
Fax: +44-171-4363844 (state: CIAAA),
Email: russellsmith@cix.compulink.co.uk

CNWS Newsletter

Organization: Research School CNWS, School of Asian, African, and Amerindian Studies
Editor: K. Banak
Appears: 2 x a year
Price: Free of Charge
Circulation: 800
Format: A4
Contact: Research School CNWS, P.O. Box 9515, 2300 RA Leiden, the Netherlands. Tel: +31-71-5272171, Fax: +31-71-5272939

Newsletter Center for Pacific Asia Studies at Stockholm University

Organization: Center for Pacific Studies, Stockholm University
Editors: CPS
Appears: 2 x a year
Price: Free of Charge
Circulation: 1100
Format: A4
Contact: Katharina Soffronow, Center for Pacific Asia Studies, University of Stockholm, S-106 91 Stockholm, Sweden. Tel: +46-8-162897, Fax: +46-8-168810

'Common Ground', Newsletter on Philippine environment and Development Action

Organization: Philippine Resource Centre, PRC
Appears: 4 x a year
Price: Annually £2.50
Circulation: 700
Format: A4
Contact: Philippine Resource Centre, 84 Long Lane, London SE1 4AU, UK.
Tel: +44-171-3780296,
Fax: +44-171-4033997.

DUJAT Nieuwsbrief

Organization: Dutch Japanese Trade Federation
Appears: 6 x a year
Format: A4
Language: Dutch and English
Contact: A.G. Karl (Director DUJAT), P.O. Box 44, 2170 BB Sassenheim, the Netherlands. Tel: +31-252-266344, Fax: +31-252-266202

EAANouncements

Organization: East Asian Archaeology Network [EAAN]
Editor: Gina Barnes
Appears: 3 x a year
Format: A5
Contact: Ms Amande Cox, Cherry Tree Cottage, 17 Low Road, Burwell, Cambridge, CB5 0EJ England or call Gina Barnes. Tel: +44-191-3743231, Fax: +44-191-3743242, Email: Gina.Barnes@durham.ac.uk

EACS Newsletter

Organization: European Association of Chinese studies
Editor: Laura Rivkin
Appears: 4 x a year
Price: Annually DM 30,- (DM 35 for Eurocharges)
Circulation: 700
Format: A5, copied
Contact: Laura Rivkin, c/o Great Britain China Centre, 15 Belgrave Square, London SW1X 8PS, UK.
Tel/Fax: +44-171-235 6696

Bulletin of the EAJS

Organization: European Association for Japanese Studies
Appears: 2 x a year
Price: Free to members of the EAJS
Circulation: 600
Format: A5, copied
Contact: Vacancy

ECARDC Network Newsletter

Organization: European Conference on Agriculture and Rural Development,
Editor: A. Bielfeldt
Appears: 6 x a year
Format: A5
Contact: A. Bielfeldt, Justus-Liebig University Giessen, Ludwigstrasse 21, Giessen, Germany.

ESEM Info

Organization: European Seminar in Ethnomusicology
Appears: 3 or 4 x a year
Price: Free to members, membership fee: 25 Ecus per year (students half price)
Format: A5 printed
Contact: ESEM office, 29 Rue Roquelaine, F-31000 Toulouse, France.
Tel: +33-6162-3584

ESF Communications

Organization: European Science Foundation
Editor: Sabine Schott
Appears: 2 x a year
Format: A4, printed
Contact: Sabine Schott, European Science Foundation, 1 quai Lezay Marnésia, 67080 Strasbourg Cedex, France.
Tel: +33-88-767125,
Fax: +33-88-370532.

Etudes Chinoises, lettre d'information

Organization: Association Française d'Études Chinoises, AFEC
Editor: Frédéric Obringer
Appears: 3 x a year
Price: membership AFEC, FF 250 (EU), FF 150 (EU students), FF 290 (outside EU), FF 315 (outside EU, airmail), FF 350 (institutions)
Format: A5
Language: French
Contact: F. Obringer, Route de Laval 77120, Mauperthuis, France. Tel: +33-64030720

Eurasia News

Organization: European Institute for South and South-East Asian Studies, ASBL
Editor: Malcolm Subhan
Appears: 2 x a year
Price: Free of charge
Circulation: 1500
Format: A4, printed
Contact: Deepa Mann-Kler, 35 Rue des Deux Eglises, B-1040 Brussels, Belgium.
Tel: +32-2-230 8122,
Fax: +32-2-230 5402

European Bulletin of Himalayan Research

Editors: Pascale Dollfus, Martin Gaenszle, András Höfer, Michael Hutt, Cornelle Jest, Marie Lecomte-Tilouine, Brigitte Merz, Anne de Sales, Gérard Toffin
Format: A5
Contact: Marie Lecomte-Tilouine, CNRS, UPR 299, 1 Place Aristide Briand, F-92195 Meudon Cedex, France.
Fax: +33-45075872,
Telex: LABOBEL 204135F

European Network for Bangladesh Studies

Organization: The European Network for Bangladesh Studies
Price: £80,00
Format: A5
Contact: The European Network for Bangladesh Studies, Centre for Development Studies, University of Bath, Claverton Down, Bath BA2 7AY, UK

European Newsletter of Southeast Asian Studies

Organization: Jointly published by EUROSEAS (European Association for Southeast Asian Studies) and KITLV (Royal Institute for Linguistics and Anthropology)
Editor: C. van Dijk
Appears: 2 x a year
Price: Dfl.20,- (Netherlands), Dfl.30,- (others) including postage
Circulation: 320
Format: A4
Contact: C. van Dijk, ENSEAS c/o KITLV, P.O. Box 9515, 2300 RA Leiden, the Netherlands. Tel: +31-71-5272295, Fax: +31-71-5272638

Friends of Bhutan Nieuwsbrief

Organization: Friends of Bhutan Foundation
Appears: 4 x a year
Price: Free of charge
Format: A4
Language: Dutch and English
Contact: Harry Zonder, Friends of Bhutan, P.O. Box 31, 7650 AA Tubbergen, the Netherlands. Tel: +31-546 621 261, Fax: +31-546 622 495.

NEWSLETTERS

Newsletter of the Göran Aijmer European China Anthropology Network

Organization: Sinological Institute, Leiden University
 Editor: Frank Pieke
 Appears: 2 x a year
 Price: Free of Charge
 Circulation: 85
 Format: A4
 Contact: Frank Pieke, Sinological Institute, Leiden University, P.O. Box 9515, 2300 RA Leiden, the Netherlands.
 Tel: +31-71-5272530,
 Fax: +31-71-5272615

IATS Newsletter

Organization: Finnish Association of East Asian Studies
 Editor: Jouko Seppänen
 Appears: 1-2 x a year
 Price: Membership FAEAS: 30-120 MK
 Circulation: 500
 Format: A5
 Language: English and Finnish
 Contact: Jouko Seppänen, Helsinki University of Technology, Otakaari 1, SF-02150 Espoo, Finland.
 Tel: +358-0-4514312,
 Fax: +358-0-4513293

ICS Newsletter

Organization: Institute of Commonwealth Studies
 Appears: 12 x a year
 Format: A4
 Contact: Institute of Commonwealth Studies, 28 Russel Square, London WC1B 5DS, UK.
 Tel: +44-171-5805876,
 Fax: +44-171-2552160.

IDP News

Organization: The International Dunhuang Project
 Editor: Susan Whitfield
 Price: Free of Charge
 Format: A4
 Contact: Susan Whitfield, The International Dunhuang Project, The British Library, Oriental and India Office Collections, 197 Blackfriars Road, London SE1 8NG, UK. Tel: +44-171-412 7647/7650,
 Fax: +44-171-4127858,
 Email: susan.whitfield@bl.uk

IIAS Newsletter

Organization: International Institute for Asian Studies
 Editor: Paul van der Velde
 Appears: 4 x a year
 Circulation: 16,000
 Format: A3
 Contact: Paul van der Velde, IIAS, P.O. Box 9515, 2300 RA, Leiden, the Netherlands. Tel: +31-71-527 2227,
 Fax: +31-71-5274162,
 Email: IIAS@Rullet.Leidenuniv.nl

India Nu

Organization: Landelijke India Werkgroep
 Editors: B. Ars, N. Bonouvrié, H. Boon, I. vd Veen, A. Hendricx, M. Koolen, M. Reumers, P. Wolthuis
 Appears: 6 x a year
 Price: Dfl. 30,- a year
 Circulation: 800
 Format: A4
 Language: Dutch
 Contact: Landelijke India Werkgroep, Oude Gracht 36, 3511 AP Utrecht, the Netherlands. Tel: +31-30-2321340,
 Fax: +31-30-2322246

Indonesian Environmental History Newsletter

Organization: Ecology, Demography and Economy in Nusantara EDEN
 Editors: L. Nagtegaal and D. Henley
 Appears: 2 x a year (Jan/Jun)
 Price: Free of Charge
 Circulation: 300
 Format: A4, copied
 Contact: L. Nagtegaal, EDEN, c/o KITLV, P.O. Box 9515, 2300 RA Leiden, the Netherlands. Tel: +31-71-5272914,
 Fax: +31-71-5272638

INIS Newsletter

Organization: Indonesian-Netherlands Cooperation in Islamic Studies INIS
 Editor: Dick van der Meij
 Appears: 2 x a year
 Price: Free of charge
 Circulation: 500
 Format: A4, printed

Contact: INIS, Dept. of languages and Cultures of Southeast Asia and Oceania, Projects Division, Leiden University, P.O. Box 9515, 2300 RA Leiden, the Netherlands.
 Tel: +31-71-5272419,
 Fax: +31-71-5272632

ISIR Newsletter

Organization: Irian Jaya Studies - a programme for Interdisciplinary Research
 Editor: J. Miedema
 Appears: 2 x a year
 Price: Free of charge
 Circulation: 150-200
 Format: A4 copied
 Contact: J. Miedema, Dept. of Southeast Asia and Oceania, Projects Division, Leiden University, Nonnensteeg 1-3, 2311 VJ Leiden, the Netherlands.
 Tel: +31-71 5272416/2419,
 Fax: +31-71-5272632

Japan Anthropology Workshop Newsletter

Organization: Japan Anthropology Workshop, JAWWS
 Editor: Roger Goodman
 Appears: 2 x a year
 Price: Free to members
 Circulation: 200
 Format: A5, copied
 Contact: Roger Goodman, Nissan Institute of Japanese Studies, 27 Winchester Road, Oxford OX2 6NA, UK.
 Tel: +44-865-274576,
 Fax: +44-865-274574

JRC News

Organization: Japan Research Centre, SOAS
 Editors: Japan Research Centre
 Appears: 3 x a year
 Price: Free of charge
 Circulation: 1200
 Format: A4
 Contact: Japan research Centre, School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, Russel Square, London WC1H 0XG.
 Tel: +44-171-3236278,
 Fax: +44-171-4363844,
 Email: jrc@soas.ac.uk

KIT Newsletter

Organization: Royal Tropical Institute, Amsterdam
 Editors: Inge Pit and Anna Maria Doppenberg
 Appears: 2 x a year
 Price: Free of charge
 Circulation: 4500
 Format: A4, full colour, printed
 Contact: Inge Pit, Royal Tropical Institute (KIT), Mauritskade 63, 1092 AD Amsterdam, the Netherlands.
 Tel: +31-20-5688296,
 Fax: +31-20-6684579.

Central Asia Quarterly 'Labyrinth'

Organization: Central Asia Research Forum
 Editor: Alexander Barabanov
 Appears: 4 x a year
 Price: Annually individuals: £29 (UK and EU), £35 (rest of Europe), £39 (worldwide); institutions: £55 (UK and EU), £60 (rest of Europe), £65 (worldwide)
 Contact: Central Asia Quarterly, Central Asia Research Forum, School of Oriental and African Studies, Russel Square, London WC1H 0XG, UK.
 Tel: +44-71-3236300,
 Fax: +44-71-4363844, Email: carf.soas@clul.ucl.ac.uk (please designate the subject as labyrinth)

Memoria de Asia

Organization: Instituto Complutense de Asia
 Editors: Florentino Rodao and Javier Villalba
 Appears: 4 x a year
 Price: Free of charge
 Circulation: 800
 Format: A4
 Language: Spanish
 Contact: Instituto Complutense de Asia, Mas Ferré, Somosaguas, Universidad Complutense de Madrid, 28223 Madrid, Spain.
 Tel: +34-1-3942491,
 Fax: +34-1-3942488,
 Email: asia02@sis.ucm.es

News and Views from Japan

Organization: The Information Centre of the Mission of Japan to the European Communities
 Editor: Hajime Tsujimoto
 Appears: 2 x a month
 Format: A4
 Contact: Tsuyoshi Shionoya, Information Centre of the Mission of Japan to the European Communities, 58 Avenue des Arts, 1040 Brussels. Tel: +32-2-5112307

NAJAKS Newsletter

Organization: Nordic Association of Japanese and Korean Studies
 Editor: Arne Kalland
 Appears: 1-2 x a year
 Contact: Arne Kalland, NIAS, Njalsgade 84, DK-2300 Copenhagen, Denmark.
 Tel: +45-31-548844,
 Fax: +45-32-962530

NASA Newsletter

Organization: Nordic Association of South Asian Studies
 Editor: Hans-Christian Koie Poulsen
 Contact: Hans Christian Koie Poulsen, Nordic Institute of Asian Studies, Njalsgade 84, DK-2300 Copenhagen, Denmark. Tel: +45-35-329098/548844,
 Fax: +45-32-962530,
 Email: hckoie@nias.ku.dk

NIAS Nytt, Nordic Newsletter of Asian Studies

Organization: Nordic Institute for Asian Studies
 Editor: Karl Reinhold Haellquist
 Appears: 4 x a year
 Format: A4
 Contact: NIAS, 84 Njalsgade, DK-2300 Copenhagen S, Denmark. Tel: +45-31-548844; Fax: +45-32-962530

Nonesa Newsletter

Organization: The Nordic Association for Southeast Asian Studies, NASEAS
 Editor: Ingela Palmgren
 Appears: 1-2 x a year
 Price: SEK. 100 (yearly), Free of charge for NASEAS members
 Circulation: 330
 Format: A5
 Contact: Ingela Palmgren, NASEAS, Dept. of Economic History, P.O. Box 7083, S-22007 Lund, Sweden.
 Tel: +46-46-104485,
 Fax: +46-46-131585

Oceania Newsletter

Organization: Centre for Pacific Studies, University of Nijmegen
 Editor: Board members
 Appears: 2 x a year
 Price: Free for members and institutions focusing on the South Pacific
 Format: A5
 Contact: Editorial Board of the Oceania Newsletter, Centre for Pacific Studies, Universiteit van Nijmegen, P.O. Box 9104, 6500 HE Nijmegen, the Netherlands. Tel: +31-24-3612361,
 Fax: +31-24-3611945, URL: <http://www.kun.nl/cps/cpsindex.html>

OCIS Newsletter

Organization: Oxford Centre for Islamic Studies
 Editor: OCIS
 Appears: 3 x a year
 Price: Free of charge
 Circulation: 1000
 Format: A4
 Contact: Mrs Lynn Abdel-Haq, Oxford Centre for Islamic Studies, George St., Oxford OX1 3HQ, UK.
 Tel: +44-865-278730,
 Fax: +44-865-248942

OCCN Nieuwsbrief

Organization: Overzeese Chinezen Contact Nederland
 Format: A4
 Language: Dutch
 Contact: Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, Faculteit Sociaal-Culturele Wetenschappen, Sectie Niet-Westerse Geschiedenis, De Boelelaan 1105, 1081 HV Amsterdam, the Netherlands.
 Tel: +31-20-4446707,
 Fax: +31-20-4446722

Östasiatiska Museets Vänner - Nyhetsbrev

Organization: The Friendship Association of the Museum of Far Eastern Art & Antiquities in Stockholm
 Appears: 6 x a year
 Price: Free of charge for members of the Museum. Others after agreement.
 Circulation: 1200
 Format: A4, 4-6 pages
 Language: Swedish
 Contact: Carin Balfe, Östasiatiska Museets Vänner, Askrikegatan 19, S-115 57 Stockholm, Sweden.
 Tel/Fax: +46-8-6609351

Philippines Information Exchange

Organization: Philippine Resource Centre PRC
 Appears: 6 x a year
 Price: Annually: £5 (individuals), £30 (organizations), free of charge to members of PRC
 Circulation: 300
 Format: A4
 Contact: Philippine Resource Centre, 23 Beviden Street, London N1 6BH, UK. Tel: +44-171-2515910,
 Fax: +44-171-2515914,
 Email: PRC@GEO2.poptel.org.uk

PRUS Newsletter

Organization: Poverty Research Unit at the University of Sussex
 Appears: 4 x a year
 Format: A4
 Contact: Poverty Research Unit, School of African and Asian Studies, University of Sussex, Falmer, Brighton BN1 9QN.
 Tel: +44-1273-678739,
 Fax: +44-1273-623572,
 Email: m.j.farlow@sussex.ac.uk

Punjab Research Group Newsletter

Organization: The Punjab Research Group
 Appears: 1 x a year
 Contact: Shinder Thandi, Dept. of Economics, Coventry Business School, Coventry University, Coventry CV1 5FB, UK.
 Tel: +44-203-838238,
 Fax: +44-203-838251

Science and Empire

Organization: NISTADS (New Delhi) and REHSEIS (Paris)
 Editors: Deepak Kumar (NISTADS) and Patrick Petitjean (REHSEIS)
 Price: Free of charge
 Appears: 2 x a year
 Circulation: 650
 Format: A4
 Contact: Patrick Petitjean, REHSEIS, 27 rue Damesme, 75013 Paris, France.
 Tel: +33-1-45811485,
 Fax: +33-1-45807847,
 Email: ppjean@paris7.jussieu.fr or Deepak Kumar; NISTADS, Hillside Road, New Delhi, 110012 India.
 Tel: +91-11-5726406,
 Fax: +91-11-5754640

SEALG Newsletter

Organization: Southeast Asia Library group
 Editor: Patricia Herbert
 Appears: Annually
 Price: Two years: \$15.00 or £7.50
 Circulation: 250
 Format: A4
 Contact: Patricia Herbert, Oriental & India Office Collections, British Library, 197 Blackfriars Road, London SE1 8NG, UK. Tel: +44-171-4127652,
 Fax: +44-171-4127641.

South Asia Newsletter

Organization: Centre of South Asian Studies, SOAS
 Editor(s): Centre of South Asian Studies, Room 471
 Appears: 3 x a year
 Price: Free to educational institutions
 Circulation: 470
 Format: A4
 Contact: Centre of South Asian Studies, Room 471, School for Oriental and African Studies, Thornhaugh St., Russell Square, London WC1 0XG, UK.
 Tel: +44-171-3236353,
 Fax: +44-171-4363844.

The Newsletter of the 'State and Society in East Asia' Network

Editor: Kjeld Erik Brødsgaard
 Appears: 2 x a year
 Price: Free of Charge
 Circulation: 200
 Format: A4
 Contact: Kjeld Erik Brodsgaard or Mette Mathiasen, East Asian Institute, University of Copenhagen, Njalsgade 80, DK-2300 Copenhagen S, Denmark.
 Tel: +45-31-542211,
 Fax: +45-31-546676

Sri Lanka Newsletter

Organization: Stichting Nederland-Sri Lanka
 Editor: E. Jongens
 Appears: 4 x a year
 Price: Members Dfl. 25,-
 Circulation: 250-300
 Format: A4
 Language: Dutch
 Contact: Stichting Nederlands-Sri Lanka, Den Haag, the Netherlands.
 Tel: +31-70 3252381

Südostasien Informationen

Organization: Southeast Asia Information Centre
 Editor: Peter Franke
 Appears: 4 x a year
 Price: (annually) Germany: individuals DM36,-, institutions DM72,-; other countries: individuals DM48,-, institutions DM 96,- (airmail postage + DM15,-)
 Circulation: 1200
 Format: A4, printed
 Language: German
 Contact: Southeast Asia Information Centre, Bullmannau 11, D-45327 Essen, Germany. Tel: +49-201-8303818,
 Fax: +49-201-8303820

Ultramarine

Organization: Friends of Overseas Archives and Historical Institute of Overseas Countries
 Editor: AMAROM
 Appears: 2 x a year
 Price: Per issue FF.50, annual subscription: FF.90
 Circulation: 700
 Format: A4
 Language: French
 Contact: A. Cécile Tizon Germe, AMAROM, 29 Chemin du Moulin Detesta, 13090 Aix-en-Provence, France. Tel: +33-42-264321,
 Fax: +33-42-268459

Vereinigung für Sozialwissenschaftliche Japanforschung Newsletter

Organization: Vereinigung für Sozialwissenschaftliche Japanforschung e.V.
 Editor: Dr Anna Maria Thränhardt
 Appears: 10 x a year
 Format: A5
 Language: German
 Contact: Dr Anna Maria Thränhardt, Am Linnenkamp 2, W-4400 Münster, Germany. Tel: +49-2501-4793.

Wilanda nieuwsbrief

Organization: Wilanda Stichting Nederland-Thailand
 Editor: Karsten Blokker, Peter Richardus, Marion Rovers
 Format: A5
 Language: Dutch
 Contact: Wilanda redactie, Nieuwe Uilenburgerstraat 59f, 1011 LM Amsterdam.
 Tel: +31-20-6221128,
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