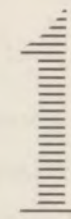


# NEWSLETTER

AUTUMN



1993

P.O. BOX 9515, 2300 RA LEIDEN, THE NETHERLANDS, TELEPHONE: (071) 27 22 27, TELEFAX: (071) 27 26 32, E-MAIL: IIAS@RULLET.LeidenUniv.NL

## In this issue:



The foundation of IIAS marks the outcome of more than ten years of drastic changes in higher education in the Netherlands which resulted in, among other things, substantial cuts in the budgets of especially the humanities and social sciences. ►

### IIAS News

The history of the foundation of IIAS is a story about the growing awareness in circles of Asianists that close co-operation between all those working in the field of Asian studies is in everybody's interest.

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### General news

The Scandinavian model of the Nordic Institute of Asian Studies, in which all institutes in the field of Asian studies in Scandinavia have fruitfully co-operated for 25 years, is a good example of regional co-operation.

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### South Asia

The institutional news about South Asia is proof of the vitality of South Asian studies. No less than three institutes opened their doors this year: The European Indian Studies Centre in London, The Oxford Centre for Islamic Studies, and The Centre for Human Sciences in New Delhi.

Furthermore, several big conferences coming up such as The 13th European Conference of Modern South Asian Studies in Toulouse (1994) and the IXth World Sanskrit Conference in Melbourne (1994).

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### Southeast Asia

During the next seven years about twenty researchers shall work in the Birdshead, a peninsula in the northwestern part of Irian Jaya in the framework of a new research project 'Irian Jaya studies: a programme for interdisciplinary research (ISIR)'. Dr J. Miedema, co-ordinator of ISIR, reports on new developments in Irian Jaya studies.

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### East Asia

In his article 'The latest karaoke song', the director of the Japan-Netherlands Institute, stresses the importance of Japan in the field of Asian studies. He comes to the conclusion that: "Without a good knowledge of Japan (...) the baby Krishna which the International Institute for Asian Studies is supposed to tend, might turn out to be a cuckoo without you ever knowing it."

News about the plans of Leiden University to establish a Dutch Institute in Beijing.

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## Programme of the official opening of the International Institute for Asian Studies

STADSGEHOORZAAL, BREESTRAAT 60, LEIDEN

October 13, 1993

10.00

Arrival of the guests

10.30

Welcoming speech by **Prof. F. Hüsken**, Chairman of the Board of IIAS

10.45

Official opening by **Dr P.A.J. Tindemans**, Director Research and Science Policy, Ministry of Education and Sciences

11.00

**Prof. J.F. Staal** (Professor Emeritus of Philosophy and of South Asian Languages, University of California at Berkeley): 'Concepts of Science in Europe and Asia'

11.45

Lunch

13.00

**Dr Taufiq Abdullah** (Senior Researcher, Indonesian Institute of Sciences, LIPI): 'Asian Studies: state-of-the-art in (Southeast) Asia'

13.25

**Prof. M.C. Ricklefs** (Director of The Research School of Pacific Studies, The Australian National University, Canberra): 'Asian Studies: state-of-the-art in Australia'

13.50

**Prof. R.B. Rybakov** (Deputy Director of the Institute of Oriental Studies, Academy of Sciences, Moscow): 'Asian Studies: state-of-the-art in Russia'

14.15

**Prof. D.K. Wyatt** (President of the Association for Asian Studies): 'Asian Studies: state-of-the-art in the United States'

14.40

**Prof. B. Dahm** (Professor of Southeast Asian History, University of Passau): 'Asian Studies in Europe with special emphasis on the state-of-the-art in Germany'

15.05

**Prof. W.A.L. Stokhof**, Director IIAS

Reception



# Editorial

By Paul van der Velde  
Editor-in-chief

The post-doctorate International Institute for Asian Studies (IIAS) has been founded with the purpose of giving a focal point to Asian studies in The Netherlands. Its founders The Royal Netherlands Institute for Arts and Sciences, the University of Amsterdam, the Free University of Amsterdam and Leiden University underline the necessity to co-ordinate scientific research in the field of Asian studies in The Netherlands. It is clear that insular attitudes so tenaciously groomed by scientists and scientific institutions alike in the past three decades have caused a pulverization of scientific efforts also in the field of Asian studies.

The awareness of the necessity for a close co-operation between the institutions in the field of Asian studies is exemplified by the gesture of CASA (Amsterdam) and the Kern Institute (Leiden) to merge their newsletter, the *South Asia Newsletter*, with the the newsletter of the International Institute for Asian Studies (IIASN). Contributions meant for the next issue of their newsletter have been included in this issue of the IIASN. Former contributors to the *South Asia Newsletter* will be approached by the South Asia editor of the IIASN, N. Bonouvrié, head of the Documentation Centre on South

Asia, in order to seek their continued co-operation. The names of the correspondents of the IIASN will be mentioned in the colophon of the next issue.

For a substantial part the opening special of the IIASN is devoted to the Institute itself: the history of its foundation, its staff, its research programmes and the research topics of the IIAS fellows are passed in review. In that respect this issue is atypical but in many other ways the IIASN will feature the columns presented herein. It consists of a section which contains material relating to Asian studies in general. Furthermore, the IIASN has three main sections: South Asia, Southeast Asia and East Asia. These are each subdivided into columns in which you will find news about institutes, conference reports, calls for papers, lectures, awards and events. In the next issue columns such as personnel adds, queries and information received will be included.

The IIASN strives to create a great measure of transparency into what is happening in the field of Asian studies. This is not only important for Asianists but also it should dawn on decision-makers in politics that the age of global Asianization is drawing near! ◀



## Colophon

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Gopher users can obtain an electronic version of IIASN from the electronic documents archive 'OASIS'. This archive is a subsystem of the Campus Wide Information System (CWIS) of Leiden University.

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# International Institute for Asian Studies



The office of IIAS, Rapenburg 35, Leiden

Photo: AVC

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Prof. A.J. Saich (Leiden University)

Prof. R. Schefold (Leiden University)

Prof. B.N.F. White (Institute of Social Studies, The Hague).

### Research Fellows (1993–1994)

Dr R.J. Barendse

Dr B. Bhattacharya

Dr Dong Lisheng

Dr C.R. Groeneboer

Dr J.E.M. Houben

Dr P. Pels

Dr R.P.E. Sybesma.



# Historical background to the foundation of IIAS



By Paul van der Velde

The foundation of IIAS marks the outcome of more than ten years of drastic changes in higher education in The Netherlands, which resulted in, among other things, substantial cuts in the budgets especially of the humanities and social sciences.

In the eighties several reports were produced which signalled that important scientific research and education was about to disappear in the humanities and especially in what is usually called in The Netherlands the *Kleine Letteren* (disciplines which include in particular Oriental studies). To name but a few: the 'Uhlenbeck Report' and the report of the Faculty of Arts Committee of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences: 'Tegen de Stroom'.

These reports alerted politicians, which resulted in the foundation of the 'Committee Kleine Letteren', more frequently called the 'Staal Committee', after its chairman J.F. Staal, professor emeritus of philosophy and of South Asian languages, University of California at Berkeley, on 18 July, 1989.

## The Staal Committee and Baby Krishna

The main task of the Committee was to formulate proposals on how to secure and improve the quality of research and education in the field of the *Kleine Letteren* and

## BABY KRISHNA



the social sciences, the latter in as far as they were supportive to the former. Furthermore, the Committee was to advise on the future position and institutionalization of these fields of study.

In its report, *Baby Krishna*, most of the advice given by the Committee pertained to Asian studies. It stressed the necessity for the extension of and the consequent support for Asian studies. The foundation of an International Institute

for Asian Studies was seen as one of the means to strengthen Asian studies in The Netherlands.

In addition, it was suggested that the Netherlands Ministry of Education and Sciences take steps on the international level to establish a European Foundation of Advanced Asian Studies. The planned International Institute for Asian Studies would function as an administrative office for this Foundation. It was also to organize post-doctoral courses, meetings, workshops, and seminars in the field of Asian studies and to provide facilities for scholars who would receive fellowships from the future European Foundation for Asian Studies and other institutes of higher learning.

In its report, the Staal Committee laid special emphasis on the linguistic and cultural aspects of Asian studies, while the situation in the field of the social sciences remained underexposed. The Committee was aware of this omission and therefore its first recommendation was to set up a new Committee to advise on the strengthening of this aspect of Asian studies thus stressing the complementary relation between humanities and social sciences. The Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences installed a Committee on May 1, 1991, to investigate the position of the social sciences in the field of Asian studies.

## The Van den Muijzenberg Committee and 'Krishna in the Delta'

The main task of this Committee, headed by professor O.D. van den Muijzenberg, was to advise on the position, institutional structure, and tasks of the social sciences in relation to the proposals devised by the Staal Committee and to formulate proposals on how to improve and secure the quality of research in the field of Asian studies in the social sciences and humanities. In its report 'Krishna in the Delta', which was published October 30, 1991, the Committee also underlined the importance of a future Asia Institute as suggested by Staal c.s. It viewed the establishment of such an insti-

tute as an important step towards the internationalization of Asian studies. It describes its main tasks as the implementation of an internationally oriented research fellow programme and the strengthening at an international level of research

## Krishna in de delta



De Azië-studies op weg naar de 21ste eeuw

in close co-operation with other important European Institutes in the field of Asian studies. Furthermore, the institute should act as an international conference centre and perform a bridging function through co-ordination of information networks.

## The KNAW working-group

On December 4, 1991, the Board of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences installed a working-group consisting of members of the Centre for Asian Studies Amsterdam (CASA), the Centre for Non-Western Studies (CNWS) and the Royal Institute for Anthropology and Linguistics (KITLV), who were to define the structure and tasks of a post-doctoral International Institute for Asian Studies. By that time, the parties involved had already decided that the institute would be founded jointly by the University of Amsterdam, the Free University of Amsterdam, Leiden University and the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences and that it would be located in Leiden.

The working-group produced a report which was published December 20, 1991. As the main tasks of the International Institute for Asian Studies it outlined: to set up a post-doctoral programme for



## Historical background to the foundation of IIAS (2)

► Dutch and foreign researchers and to use this programme to develop scientific agendas to strengthen the academic endeavour in the field of Asian studies. Furthermore, the institute should function as a platform for international scientific co-operation, and co-ordinate scientific activities in the field of Asian studies. It should also represent The Netherlands on the board of the future European Foundation for Asian Studies.

Moreover, the working-group stressed that the institute should co-operate closely with other Dutch scientific organizations in the field of Asian studies. It was expected to play a stimulating and integrating role in the field of Asian studies in Europe through organizing international workshops, conferences, a data-base and by publishing a newsletter. Leading scholars from foreign countries should be invited to give a strong impetus to existing and

future research programmes. The research fellows working at the institute should also co-operate with other institutes and research clusters and they should participate in the educational activities of universities and other institutes.

### Consolidation of the Kleine Letteren

In 1992 a memorandum of understanding called 'Consolidatie van de Kleine Letteren' was signed by J.M.M. Ritzen, Minister for Education and Sciences, and the presidents of the universities of Leiden (RUL), Groningen (RUG), Amsterdam (UvA and VUA), Utrecht (RUU), Nijmegen (KUN), and of the Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO), and the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences (KNAW). In the memorandum it was stipulated that the RUL in conjunction with the UvA, the VUA and the KNAW would found the International Institute for Asian Studies. Its main task would be the strengthening of the humanities and social sciences in the Netherlands with special emphasis on South, Southeast, and East Asia. A board consisting of representatives of the constituent institutions (RUL, UvA, VUA, KNAW) would bear the responsibility for the policy of the institute. The financial means were declared as follows (in millions of Dutch florins): 0.68 (1992), 1.2 (1993), 1.7 (1994) and 2 (1995).

On 8 May, 1992, the Board of the KNAW appointed a provisional board presided over by the chairman of the Committee for Humanities and Arts of KNAW, Professor P.W. Klein. Its main tasks were to draft a definitive version of the co-operation agreement between the constituent institutes and to appoint the Board of the future institute.



The office of IIAS, Rapenburg 35, Leiden

Photo: AVC



On June 12, 1993, the International Institute for Asian Studies organized a discussion forum which was attended by 70 interested persons. After opening speeches by its director Professor W.A.L. Stokhof and the chairman of the Board of the IIAS Professor F.A.M. Hüsken, members of the forum presented the research programmes developed by the Academic Committee. The chairman of the Academic Committee, Professor P.T. van der Veer, presided over the lively discussion which ensued between the audience and the forum members. The transcript of the discussion can be obtained from the secretariat of IIAS.

**From left to right:** Mrs S.A.M. Kuypers, M.A. (Deputy Director IIAS), Professor W.A.L. Stokhof (Director IIAS) and Professor F. Hüsken (Chairman of the Board of IIAS).

### Foundation of IIAS

On 8 January, 1993, the first Board of IIAS was installed under the chairmanship of Professor F.A.M. Hüsken (KUN). The co-operation agreement between the constituent institutions was signed in the summer of 1993. In Article 2 of the agreement, the objectives and activities of the International Institute for Asian Studies were finally defined as follows:

- To set up and execute a post-doctorate programme for Dutch and foreign researchers.
- The organization of international scientific gatherings.
- To act as a national centre for Asian studies to improve international co-operation in the European context.
- To develop other activities in the field of Asian studies such as the

publication of a newsletter or the establishment of a data-base which should contain up-to-date information on current research in the field of Asian studies. In the coming years IIAS will do its utmost to realize these objectives but it is aware that its success will also be determined by the degree of co-operation which will be achieved in the field of Asian studies in the future. ◀



Seated Buddha. Gal Vihara Complex, Polonnaruwa, Sri Lanka.

Photo: R. Munnike. Courtesy of the National Museum of Ethnology, Leiden.



## Cultural traditions in endangered minorities of South and Southeast Asia



Many small-scale societies of South and Southeast Asia share aspects of a cultural heritage generally subsumed under the term of Dong-Son. This heritage is rooted in the traditions of the early metal age which can be traced back to the first millennium B.C. on the Southeast Asian mainland, although many of its cultural features may even be older in origin. After several years of stagnation, recent national developments warrant the hope for a take-off in relevant archaeological studies. On the other hand, most of the contemporary societies bearing witness of this heritage, from the mainland's Hill Tribes/Montagnards until Eastern Indonesia and Oceania, belong

to endangered ethnic minorities, their identity being threatened by pressures from the dominant, national culture.

The approach of the program is comparative and multi-disciplinary, comprising archaeology, linguistics and anthropology. It aims at identifying and investigating specific cultural themes for which each discipline can contribute to a better interpretation of the other's findings.

### ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES OF RESEARCH TOPICS:

#### Architectural forms and settlement patterns

An archaeological campaign would analyse artefacts and excavational evidence allowing implications about the forms, technology, decorations, uses (based on kinship, social stratification etc.) and cosmological orientations of dwellings and settlement structures. Linguists would identify and interpret associate language patterns and expressions in oral literature in a comparative perspective.

Anthropologists would study contemporary uses, both in the form of case studies or in comparing different societies, elaborating and interpreting common patterns and explaining local transformations on the grounds of specific circumstances.

Along the same lines as the above mentioned example of the mainly South-east Asian Dong-Son

program, similar multidisciplinary approaches can be envisaged for the areas of South-, East- and West Asia, in which the relations between religious centres, oral history and various forms of ritual and material expression form the basic components. The concept of sacred space and oral history among ethnic or religious minorities in South-India and Sri Lanka is an example for urgent research because of the rapid cultural change going on in this area.

#### Distribution of forms of material culture and art motifs

Next to such multi-disciplinary teamwork, the program allows for individual research proposals and studies. Examples could be the distribution of various relevant forms of material culture and of art motifs, cross-cultural interpretation of language material indicative of cultural developments, or the comparison and local interpretation of transformations of com-

mon ideological themes in the fields of social organization, religious conceptions etc.

Potential side-themes would be historical tracing and dating of intercultural differences, various endeavours to safeguard cultural identity, the identification, recognition and incorporation of old cultural traditions or of language-diversity in national ideologies, etc. ◀

*This proposal was formulated by:*

**Dr H.I.R. Hinzler, Dr K.R. van Kooij, Dr R. Schefold and Dr W.A.L. Stokhof**  
(Leiden, June 1993)

## Changing life-styles in Asia



Dutch social-science research on the changing societies of Asia (both socialist and market-oriented) has been mainly devoted to analysis of changing structures of ownership and production and power and the impact of these changes on income, welfare, mobility etc. of different social groups. In the humanities, meanwhile, research has tended to focus on various aspects of 'traditional' Asian culture. The proposed project brings together perspectives and methods from both the social sciences and humanities, and will bring Dutch research in contact with the emergent field of cultural studies in Asia, through a focus on the changing life-styles of different social groups in various Asian societies.

The social transformation of Asian societies, in both the colonial and post-colonial eras, has involved a growing incorporation in world economy. In economic terms this has engendered two-way transnational flows of commodities, while in cultural terms a more one-way flow of 'Western', but now increasingly globally inflected, models and media images of personal identity, interpersonal relations, domesticity, consumption behaviour, and cultural forms. Meanwhile, Asians who have migrated in large numbers to other

parts of the world return not only with cash savings, but also with diasporic images of 'national' identity. Such transnational cultural flows at times seem, paradoxically, to engender or promote radical forms of nationalist assertion. While belief in self-development and the liberation from 'traditional' structures of inequality hold wide currency among Asia's emerging middle classes, the opportunities for rapid enrichment in the growing economies of Asia have generated new forms, and in many cases quite staggering degrees of inequality in incomes and life-styles between rich and poor in urban (and to a lesser extent, in rural) areas.

The life-styles project will focus on the reception or consumption side of cultural flows, in particular the dynamics of reception and transformation of 'cosmopolitan' cultural forms, as reflected in the private and public life-styles of different social groups. This focus can promote productive links between historical and contemporary research (through the emphasis on change), between the disciplines (sociology/cultural anthropology, and those branches of linguistics, arts and letters which focus on the social aspects of language and the arts), and between these and various interdisciplinary specializations such as gender and youth studies.

### ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES OF RESEARCH TOPICS:

#### Education, socialization and youth life-styles

Notions of (globalized) 'modernity' interact increasingly with traditional modes of childrearing, socialization and education, in different degrees and forms in different Asian societies and in different sub-cultures (urban and rural, elite and mass). This can have far-reaching effects on the formation of personality and identity during childhood and youth, and to quite radically changing ideas of 'appropriate' life-styles, both private and public, in terms of fashion, music, sports, mobility, occupation, domesticity, relations between genders and generations, etc. What does being 'modern' mean to a student, an urban or rural school drop-out, or to a young (peri)urban factory worker in one of Asia's new industrializing regions? In this connection, an interesting issue is the sometimes conflicting roles of education and the media in instilling new 'wants' in both urban and rural youth, the latter being a major factor in the decision to search for urban and factory employment.

#### Social security

This concerns the relation between changes in life-styles and changes in arrangements of social security. In particular, the impact of institutionalization of care for the vulnerable groups such as the sick, handicapped, elderly and destitute in society, of child care and education, the erosion of the role of central social care-taking

units and institutions, and changing notions about proper 'care' in modern Asian society.

#### Media and life-styles in urban and rural areas

This concerns the dialectics of the national and transnational in literature, cinema, theatre, television (and other information media), commercial advertising etc. and their dynamic role in the development of Asian cultures and life-styles. On the one hand, governments sponsor the celebration of national culture in various forms, while at the same time increasingly sophisticated global media (satellite/cable TV, pop video, etc.) project the symbolic forms of another, global culture with its specific, homogenized (and mainly middle-class) patterns of dress, consumption, recreation etc. Both national and multinational firms in the mass consumption market, through advertising and sponsorship, make widespread use of the attributes of global life-styles, often subtly linked with national attributes, in creating popular images of their products (cigarettes, cosmetics, etc.)

#### Middle class life-styles

There are a number of reasons for a particular focus on the dynamics of life-styles among middle classes, who often play a greater initial role than either traditional elites or working masses in the reception and transformation of globalised culture. In addition to a focus on the middle class in the various general topics mentioned above, a number of topics

focusing specifically on middle-class life-styles deserve attention, for example:

Middle class religion. The transformation of pilgrimage into national tourism (and of pilgrimage sites into well-equipped holiday resorts); the emerging interest of religious leaders in welfare programmes (in which in many countries organizations of middle-class women play an important role).

The elite women - domestic servant nexus. The role of domestic service in conditioning or enabling the social and/or professional lives and life-styles of urban middle-class/elite women, and those of the (in most countries, mainly young, rural) women who enter service. ◀

*This proposal was formulated by:*

**Dr C.E. von Benda-Beckmann, Dr J.C. Breman, Dr D.H.A. Kolff, Dr P.T. van der Veer and Dr B.N.F. White**  
(Leiden, May 1993)



## The Arabian seas in the seventeenth century

By Rene Barendse



The object is to produce an expanded English version of my 1991 Ph.D. Thesis

*Koningen, Compagnieën en kapers De Arabische zeeën 1640-1700* (English version *Kings, Companies and corsairs and corsairs in the Arabian seas 1640-1700*). The study aims to provide a broad comparative account of the trade in the western Indian Ocean, considering European activities against the backdrop of 'indigenous' commerce.

On a theoretical level the study has three basic objectives: first, to show that the developments in a single region can not be understood without taking developments in the Arabian seas as a whole into consideration. Here I will focus on the concept of risk, protection and information as elements in the structure of costs to trade. Second, to study the pattern of economic shifts and fluctuation in the middle long-run, instead of the often exclusive attention bestowed either upon short-term (political) or upon the supposedly very long-run patterns of 'traditional Asian trade'. And third, on the one hand to break down the barriers between various 'national'

historiographies' regarding European expansion in the Indian Ocean, and on the other between the 'orientalist' and 'Europeanist' level of discourse on social and economic developments which are better understood as common intercontinental shifts.

Within the scope of these broader theoretical concerns, I will present a large amount of new material from Dutch, Portuguese and Indian archives on a wide variety of themes relative to the history of the Indian Ocean, which are difficult to compress into short compass: these would range from the relative significance of bullion-flows and cash-crop production to the Indian and Persian agricultural economies to Brazilian shipping to Mozambique; from attempts to reform the Portuguese empire to Armenian trade to Astrakhan, or from the structure of government at Basra to the social significance of the idea of a pirate's republic in Madagascar to the seamen of New York. ◀

**R.J. Barendse** (1961) studied Modern History at the University of Amsterdam and History of the European Expansion at Leiden University. He obtained his Ph.D. at Leiden University in May 1991 with *Koningen, Compagnieën en kapers, De Arabische zeeën 1640-1700*. Publication in various reviews like *Itinerario*, *Revista cultural de Macao* and *Moyen Orient et Ocean Indien*.

## Subject and topic in Chinese

By Rint Sybesma



In general linguistics, the notion subject has always oscillated ambiguously between semantic

subject and structural subject. The former notion involves a selectional relation to the verb: the semantic subject is assigned some semantic or thematic role projected by the verb. In *John is sleeping*, for instance, *John* is interpreted as the sleeper by virtue of semantic relation between *John* and the verb. The notion of structural subject, on the other hand, does not necessarily involve such a relation: in the Government-Binding framework, for instance, it is associated with a particular position, which exhibits a number of properties. One of the properties associated to this position is that, for languages with agreement, the NP in this position (the structural subject) agrees (in number and person) with the finite verb. A second property is that the NP in this position is assigned nominative case. As a final property, it is assumed that every sentence has a structural subject, that is, the structural subject position must always be filled. As a general rule, the structural subject position will be occupied

by the semantic subject. If there is no semantic subject there are a number of alternative strategies for filling the structural subject position of the sentence: an embedded subject is raised (subject to subject raising as in *John seems to be sleeping*), the underlying object moves into the subject position (as in passives) or some expletive element is inserted (*It seems that...*). Viewed in this way, there seems to be strong evidence for distinguishing logical and structural subjects.

From the Chinese point of view, however, this is not at all obvious. Specifically, we may wonder whether there is any evidence that Chinese has a structural subject position, as Chinese lacks precisely those properties which play a role in determining the presence of a structural subject: first, Chinese has no agreement and it lacks overt case-marking of any sort (subjects, objects and adjuncts are not distinct morphologically). Furthermore, it is not obvious that in Chinese every sentence has a subject: apart from the well-known fact that Chinese exhibits seemingly random subject-drop phenomena, it has also been argued that Chinese has no expletives. In sum, the 'standard' procedure to determine the presence of a structural subject fails in Chinese.

However, there are a number of — as yet, quite vague — indications

that Chinese has a structural subject position too and this project aims at making these indications more explicit. One complicating factor is the fact that Chinese is a topic-prominent language: all kinds of different constituents may occur in preverbal position, preceding or following the logical subject (if present), and it has been proposed that any preverbal constituent which is not the logical subject should be analysed as a topic. In this project we will try to determine what differences there are between topics and (non-semantic) subjects which occupy the structural subject position. ◀

**R.P.E. Sybesma** (1960) studied Chinese and General Linguistics at Leiden University (graduated 1987). From 1982-1984 he stayed in China, where he studied Chinese and Chinese Linguistics at the University of Liaoning in Shenyang. He went back there in 1987 to teach General Linguistics for a year. He obtained his Ph.D. in 1992 at Leiden University. The title of his thesis is: *Causatives and accomplishments: The case of Chinese ba*. He has published a number of papers on Chinese syntax and co-edited two conference proceedings and one book on Chinese linguistics. He is also active as a translator of Chinese literary works into Dutch.

## The personnel management in the people's republic of china

By Dong Lisheng



My research plan consists of two main parts. The first part consists of several articles

on the Chinese civil service system. One deals with the recruitment of executives (cadres) and civil servants in the PRC, in which four recruitment models are presented, viz: (a) open competitive examinations; (b) partially open and competitive examinations; (c) selection of civil servants by the Communist Party from workers, peasants and servicemen; and (d) the orthodox methods based on the Marxist ideology.

Another article will analyse the delayed implementation of the Chinese civil service system. In 1987 the Chinese Communist Party announced the establishment of a civil service system. But due to political opposition inside and outside the Party, changes in the fortune of the reforms and fledgling organizational conditions, the programme has yet to be implemented.

The second part of my plan is to gather materials for a book or handbook on personnel management in China. Although my project will cover most aspects of personnel management in the PRC from recruitment, training, appointment, promotion and appraisal to compensation, welfare and retirement, I shall emphasize the basic elements essential to the PRC system, thus providing keys to an understanding of the subject. In this respect the three interrelated questions of the term 'executives', 'the principle of Communist Party control of cadres', and the 'nomenclatura' system are of particular importance. My research will focus on how the Communist Party installed the executive system throughout the mainland after it came to power, which devices and mechanisms are essential to its functioning, what are its shortcomings, and how the Party is attempting to reform it. ◀

**Dong Lisheng** (1955) received his Bachelor of Art with honours in English Language and Literature from Hangzhou University in July 1982, his Master of Law in Journalism from the Graduate Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences in July 1985, and his Ph.D. in Political and Social Sciences from the Universitaire Instelling Antwerpen in July 1992. From July 1985 to October 1988, he worked as a journalist for *China Daily*, the sole English language newspaper published in mainland China. His doctoral thesis is a comparative study of the recruitment of civil servants in the People's Republic of China, France and the United Kingdom. His master's thesis analyses *Time* magazine's coverage of China from 1979 to 1981. He has a collection of more than 300 news reports, analyses and commentaries printed in *China Daily*. Some have been reprinted by the *People's Daily* (China), *Japan Times* and *Strait News* (Singapore).

THEORETICAL AND SOCIO-LINGUISTIC ATTITUDES OF BHARTHARI AND LATER SANSKRIT GRAMMARIANS

## Sanskrit and non-Sanskrit

By Jan Houben



The aim of my research at the International Institute for Asian Studies in Leiden

(1993-1994) is to follow up on one of the findings in my recent Ph.D.-thesis, and (a) to investigate the theoretical and socio-linguistic attitudes of Bharthari (4th or 5th century A.D.) and his successors in the Indian grammatical tradition of Panini; (b) to confront the results with whatever can be concluded (from these grammarians themselves as well as from other sources) about the linguistic practices in the time and area in which they were working.

These investigations may be expected (a) to improve our understanding of the general linguistic theories and presuppositions of Bharthari and later Sanskrit grammarians; (b) to improve our understanding of the socio-linguistic situation of Sanskrit, varieties of Sanskrit, related dialects, and different languages in India from the 4th-5th century A.D. onwards; and (c) to provide a basis for evaluat-

ing the socio-linguistic position of Sanskrit in modern India, and recent developments in the 'revival' of Sanskrit as a spoken language, which form part of a large-scale search for a new national Hindu-identity in India against a historical background.

The results of this one-year research project will be published mainly in the form of articles. ◀

**J.E.M. Houben** (1960) studied Vedic and Classical Sanskrit at the University of Utrecht (1981-1987). From July 1988 till July 1992 he was Research Assistant (A.i.O.) at the University of Utrecht, Faculty of Letters, Department of Oriental Languages and Cultures, where he obtained his Ph.D. degree with the dissertation *The Sambandha-samuddesa (Chapter of Relation) and Bharthari's philosophy of language* (Utrecht, 1992). He has been in India several times, where he visited Indian Universities, traditional places of learning and communities cultivating Sanskrit. Publications include the *Pravargya Brahmana of the Taittiriya Aranyaka* (Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass, 1991), and the articles 'The Sequencelessness of the signifier in Bharthari's theory of language' in *Indologica Taurinensia* vol. XV-XVI (1989-1990): 119-129, 'Bharthari's samaya/Helaraaja's samketa' in *Journal of Indian Philosophy* 20 (1992): 219-242.



MUTUAL INFLUENCES AND CORRESPONDENCES, 1850-1940

## British anthropology and the Indian Civil Service

By Peter Pels



Since Michel Leiris' seminal *L'ethnographie devant le colonialisme* (1950), the idea that

Anthropology was the child of Western imperialism has been discussed among anthropologists, to the extent that it has now become commonplace in disciplinary discourse. Yet up to now, historical research into this relationship has been very uneven: studies of the French, German and Dutch anthropological traditions are rare, while large areas of US and British Anthropology remain underexposed. In the British tradition in particular the focus has usually been on the relationship between 20th century functionalism and British colonial policy in Africa, ignoring almost completely the vast ethnographic output about India in the 19th century. These discussions often reiterate the conclusion that academic anthropologists and 'practical men' had such divergent interests that one cannot speak of the colonial complicity of academic anthropologists.

The fact that Indian colonial administrators like William Crooke, Alfred Lyall, Herbert Risley and Richard Temple were recognized ethnographic authorities in late 19th century British Anthropology suggests that such conclusions are based on insufficient insight into the history of Anthropology. The careers of William Crooke and Herbert Risley, who started their ethnographic work as members of the Indian Civil Service and rose to become president of major anthropological associations, are examples of the influence of ICS Ethnography on British academic Anthropology. The influence of the work of Sir Henry Maine or Francis Galton on ICS civil servants shows that the current also flowed in a reverse direction, while intellectual friendships such as that between Maine and Alfred Lyall allowed for cross-currents between anthropological theory and colonial policy. Anthropometry, measuring skulls in particular, is often ridiculed today, but was an important asset to the colonial police in 19th century India. Most of the standard classifications that anthropologists applied to Indian society (religion, caste, tribe) were also employed by administrators in census operations and taxation.

This project will proceed from a reading of secondary sources on ICS ethnography and historiography, on Orientalism in India and on the training and recruitment of the ICS, to a survey of the contributions of ICS ethnographers to academic Anthropology as can be assessed from major anthropological journals (like *Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute*, *Folk-Lore* and the *Fortnightly Review*). This broad approach will be complemented by a

few case-studies (the career of one or two ICS ethnographers, the involvement of one or two major academic anthropologists with India, and/or the study of a geographically bounded ethnographic tradition in India). Research should finally also lead to a reassessment of the debate about the relationship between Anthropology and colonialism in the British Anthropology tradition. ◀

**Peter Pels** (1958) studied Anthropology and Sociology at the University of Amsterdam, where he also worked as assistant-lecturer and researcher at the Department of Anthropology and the Amsterdam School for Social Science Research. He was editor of *Skript* and *Critique of Anthropology*. He obtained his Ph.D. in January 1993 for 'Critical Matters. Interactions between Missionaries and Waluguru in Colonial Tanganyika, 1930-1961', and recently co-organized an international conference on 'Colonial Ethnographies' at the Centre for Asian Studies Amsterdam (June 1993). His publications include: 'Defensief, teruggetrokken, veilig en voorzichtig: De stijl van de Nederlandse antropologie', *Kennis en Methode* 10 (1986): 150-168; 'Africa Christ! The Use of Photographs in Dutch Catholic Mission Propaganda', *Critique of Anthropology* 9 (1989): 33-47; (ed. with Lorraine Nencel) *Constructing Knowledge. Authority and Critique in Social Science* (London: Sage Publications, 1991); 'Alterity as Intellectual Involvement', *Semiotica* (in press); (ed. with Oscar Saleminck) *Colonial Ethnographies*, special issue of *History and Anthropology* (forthcoming).

LETTERS FROM THE PERIOD 1847-1873

## Herman Neubronner van der Tuuk and Indonesian Linguistics in the Nineteenth Century

By Kees Groeneboer



The object is to produce a comprehensive source-edition of the collected letters of the

nineteenth century specialist in Indonesian languages Dr. Herman Neubronner van der Tuuk (1824-1894). The letters concerned all date from the period Van der Tuuk was employed by the Dutch Bible Society (*Nederlandsch Bijbelgenootschap*), i.e. the years 1847-1873. A Dutch edition (introduction, letters, comments, annotations, notes, bibliography, index) will be published in late 1994 by the KITLV Press in Leiden; an edition in Indonesian will be published in Jakarta in the series *Indonesian Linguistics Development Project* (ILDEP).

In 1994 it will be hundred years ago that Van der Tuuk (born in Malaka in 1824) passed away in Surabaya. Between 1851-1857 Van der Tuuk lived and worked as a representative of the Dutch Bible Society among the Bataks in Sumatra. There he collected the data for the compilation of a dictionary and a grammar of the Batak language. He spent the period 1857-1868 in Holland collating his collected materials and so produced several books, including a dictionary of the Batak language (*Bataksch-Nederduitsch woordenboek*, 1861), four vol-



Dr. H. Neubronner van der Tuuk.

umes of reading materials (*Bataksch leesboek*, 1860-1862), and his famous grammar of the Toba Batak language (*Tobasche spraakkunst*, 1864-1867) in two volumes. In 1868 the Bible Society sent him once more to the Dutch East Indies where he was based in Bulèlèng in Bali. From 1870 he worked on his studies of the Balinese language. Between 1873 and 1894 Van der Tuuk worked for the Dutch East Indian government, employed by the Department of Education, Religion and Industry. During this period he concentrated on the compilation of an extensive dictionary. The result was his four-volume *Kawi-Balinesch-Nederlandsch woordenboek* (1894-1912) which, however, was only published after his death.

Van der Tuuk may be considered to be one of the founders of Indonesian linguistics. His place in nineteenth century Indonesian linguistics is also validated by his various polemic writings, in which he opposes all other Indonesian linguists of his time, such as (in alphabetical order) J.A. Brandes, A.B. Cohen Stuart, R. van Eck, W.H. Engelmann, J. Esser, J.J. de Hollander, J.D. Homan, H. Kern, H.C. Klinkert, D. Koorders, J. Pijnappel, T. Roorda, P.J. Veth, H. von de Wall and C.F. Winter. Van der Tuuk's letters give a clear picture of this controversialist both in relation to circles of the Dutch Bible Society and in the circle of the leading Dutch Indonesianists of the nineteenth century. ◀

**C.R. Groeneboer** (1952) studied Dutch Linguistics and Literature at the Free University of Amsterdam. During a period of six years he taught Dutch linguistics at the Seksi Belanda of the University of Indonesia in Jakarta, returning to the Netherlands at the end of 1990. He obtained his Ph.D. at Leiden University in November 1992 with a study on the history of the Dutch language in the Dutch East Indies, 1600-1950. Among his publications are: [Editor] *Studi Belanda di Indonesia - Nederlandse Studiën in Indonesië* (Jakarta: Jambatan, 1989), *Het ABC voor Indië; Bibliografie van leermiddelen Nederlandse taal voor Nederlands-Indië* (Leiden: KITLV Uitgeverij, 1991) and *Weg tot het Westen; Het Nederlands voor Indië 1600-1950; Een taalpolitieke geschiedenis* (Leiden: KITLV Uitgeverij, 1993).

### BOOKS ON THE SOUTHEAST ASIAN ARCHIPELAGO



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NIAS (COPENHAGEN) 25 YEARS

# Nordic Institute of Asian Studies



The Nordic Institute of Asian Studies, NIAS, celebrated its 25th anniversary

last year and is one of the oldest existing interdisciplinary research institutes concerned with Asia as a whole. It is financed by the governments of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden to support and encourage scholarly studies in Asian cultures and societies and at the same time to further cooperation and contact between scholars and research institutes in the Nordic countries, as well as to strengthen links with Asian colleagues and counterparts.

The reorganization of the Institute in 1987-1988 was a step in the adjustment to a new situation. In the 1970s and 1980s a new kind of research had emerged at the universities. It broke with the older orientalist and philological tradition of learning and was more oriented towards the social sciences. NIAS wants to counterbalance the tendency at the universities of disciplinary fragmentation. The Institute is also expected to collaborate in European research and educational cooperation, as well as taking part in a comprehensive dialogue with Asian researchers and scholarly communities.

#### Board and Staff

NIAS is headed by a Board consisting of two members each from Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden, appointed by the respective country's Ministry of Research and Education. The Board also includes two members from the Institute's staff. NIAS is led by a Director who is responsible to the Board. Since 1990 Professor Thommy Svensson is the Director of the Institute.

#### Research at NIAS

The research carried out at NIAS tries to combine humanistic and social science perspectives and to transcend traditional disciplinary and geographical boundaries. For the time being priority is given to East and Southeast Asian studies.

Research is carried out by NIAS' research staff, including the Director, by associated scholars working with their own funding at the Institute, and by Nordic and Asian guest fellows. In addition, the Institute gives financial support to a

number of Nordic scholars for field work in Asia and for studies in archives and at research institutes in Europe. Ongoing research projects by NIAS' research fellows are for instance 'Nation-building in Southeast Asia - Indonesia, Vietnam and British Malaya, 1945-1950', a project carried out jointly by NIAS' Research Professor Stein Tonnesson and Dr Hans Antlöv, 'Culturally Conditioned Models of Conflict Resolution: a study of Malaysia and Sweden', a project led by Professor Thommy Svensson, which also involves Malaysian scholars, 'Asian Perceptions of Nature', a research programme led by Dr Arne Kalland and Dr Ole Bruun, NIAS, 'Textile Production in Vietnam', a project carried out by Irene Nørlund. A research project usually results in a monograph. For instance, within the project 'Landless Villagers in Java' Dr Sven Cederroth has recently concluded a manuscript entitled 'Survival and Profit in Rural Java', which will soon appear as a NIAS monograph.

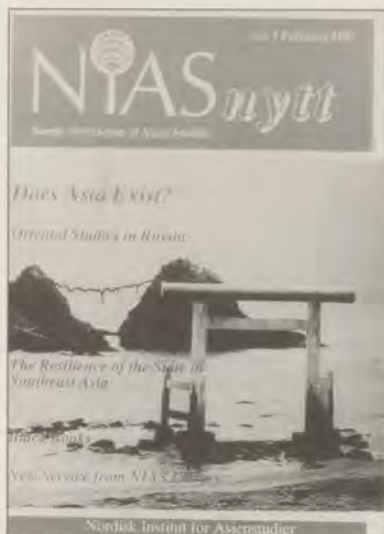
#### Seminars, workshops and other scholarly meetings

Among conferences and workshops held in 1992 can be mentioned the 'Nordic-Baltic Workshop of Orientalists', arranged jointly in Riga with the Orientalist Society of Latvia and the Department of Foreign Languages, University of Latvia, 'Vietnam's economy', 'Laos and Laotian Studies', 'Problems of Literature, Culture, Society and History in Vietnam' and 'Japanese Working Life'. In 1993 a 'European Vietnam Studies Conference', as well as workshops on 'Identity in Asian Literature', 'Korean Studies in the Nordic Countries', 'Colonial Power and Asian Nationalism, 1930-1957' have been arranged, to be followed by a workshop on Central Asia.

The Institute also arranges a number of research seminars and lectures. In addition, financial and administrative support is given to other conventions. Cooperation with other institutes is regular in arranging workshops and seminars. In 1992 twelve full-day workshops and conferences were arranged, with about 480 participants and 200 papers presented, in addition to 35 seminars and lectures with altogether about 600 participants.

#### Scholarly Support

In addition to the research carried out at NIAS, the Institute gives financial research support to schol-



#### Newsletter of NIAS

ars affiliated to universities and institutes in the Nordic countries. A major part of this support is granted for travel and establishment costs in conjunction with field research in Asia; a smaller part for studies at libraries, archives and research institutions in Europe. The Nordic Guest Fellowship Programme gives Nordic scholars an opportunity to work at the Institute for shorter periods. This adds to the Institute's programme for scholars from Asia.

#### Research Student Support

NIAS has a special support programme for research students working on their MA and PhD dissertations. The programme is acronymed SUPRA and encompasses at present over 200 students from twelve different universities. The programme gives graduate and postgraduate students privileged access to NIAS library and research facilities, scholarly meetings, information services, fellowship programmes and travel grants, as well as possibilities to participate in international research training courses, get guidance and external supervision by scholars attached to the Institute, and to publish their dissertations internationally within the framework of NIAS' publishing programme.

#### Networking and International Cooperation

In the Nordic countries a major problem has been for a long time that many research milieus are small and dispersed. NIAS has the task to establish and maintain structures for communication, exchange of research results, information and mobility between geographically separated institutes and scholars in five countries, Iceland included. It is also looking after Nordic interests in international

fora of Asian studies and tries to contribute to collaboration and increased contacts between Nordic scholars/institutes and their counterparts in Asia, Europe and North America. Participation in European programmes has a high priority, as have cooperation and joint projects with universities and research institutes in Asia.

Permanent networks have also been established promoting contacts, communication and cooperation between scholars at different Nordic universities. NIAS supports, and has partly been a driving force behind the foundation of five Nordic research associations in Asian studies which, since 1991, cover the main regions of Asia. It also maintains Malaysia-, Vietnam-, Laos-, and Korea-networks.

Beginning in 1992, NIAS systematically tries to invite colleagues from Eastern Europe and the Baltic states to its conferences. In this way, contacts have been established with institutes in Russia, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria as well as Latvia and Estonia.

NIAS is also actively trying to promote the establishment of supra-national structures for Asian studies at a European level. Among others, the Institute has recently been involved in the creation of The European Association for South-East Asian Studies (EU-ROSEAS) and the European Network for Vietnamese Studies, EUROVIET.

Over the years, a rather extensive network of contacts in Asia has been built up, including some 100 Asian scholars who have worked at the Institute within the framework of the Asian Guest Fellowship Programme. In addition, during the past five years about 200 Nordic scholars have received financial support through NIAS for research in Asia.

#### The Library

NIAS' Library holds about 44,000 volumes, mainly in Western languages and about 700 current journals, as well as collections of microfilms and microfiches, offprints and press cuttings. The book collection is accessible online. The Institute cooperates closely with the Oriental Section of the Royal Library in Copenhagen, whose collections are located adjacent to NIAS' Library. Together these constitute the largest library resource on Asia in the Nordic countries. NIAS' Library is publishing annual accession lists, lists of journals and offprints, as well as other catalogues and book lists.

#### The Publication Programme

In the first 25 years the Institute published about a hundred titles. A separate Publication Unit started operating in 1993 and is run by a full-time Editor-in-Chief, Gerald B. Jackson. In publishing, the Institute cooperates with Curzon Press Ltd., London, but runs also an in-house publication programme. The publications cover a wide range of research topics, from linguistics and folklore, over history and anthropology to development studies and economics.

#### Information activities

One of NIAS objectives is to further information and documentation on Asia, and to encourage the spread of general knowledge about Asia. The main instrument for the information activities is NIAS-nytt/Nordic Newsletter of Asian Studies. It appears four times per year with a print-run of 2,500 per issue.

NIAS welcomes contacts and collaboration with all institutes concerned with the improvement of Asian studies and research. As Professor Kristof Glamann, former Director of the Institute, wrote in his foreword (1970) to the Institute 1/2s Monograph No. 1: 'Asia within Scandinavia should make Scandinavia a richer, warmer and wider place to live in'.

Not only Scandinavia, we hope. ◀

#### NEW BOOKS FROM NIAS

- Ruth McVey  
**Redesigning the Cosmos**  
*Belief Systems and State Power in Indonesia*  
This sensitive inquiry into the role of religion in modern Indonesia uses examples from the royal courts of Java, as well as from Dayaks and other non-Muslim groups. (36 pp.) DKK 70.-
- Mikael Gravers  
**Nationalism as Political Paranoia in Burma**  
*An essay on the historical practice of power*  
Significant study of the complex relationship between nationalism, violence and Buddhism in nineteenth and twentieth century Burma. (9 pp.) DKK 40.-
- Heikki Palva and Knut S. Vikor (eds.)  
**The Middle East - Unity and Diversity**  
Papers on a wide range of subjects and disciplines from the 1992 Nordic conference on Middle Eastern studies. (247 pp.) DKK 210.-
- Thommy Svensson  
**The Impossibility of Liberalism in Indonesia 1840-1940**  
Because 'de etnische politiek' essentially reflected a racist world view, humanitarian liberalism and colonialism in Indonesia were incompatible and the attempt to transplant liberal Western social and economic thinking into an Asian colonial context proved to be futile. A critical essay on this crisis. (32 pp.) DKK 70.-
- Rubya Mehdi  
**The Islamization of the Law in Pakistan**  
Detailed critical study of the reforms made in recent years to the law in Pakistan with the ostensible objective of bringing it into line with the requirements of Islam. (329 pp.) DKK 245.-



# Official opening Centre of Non-Western Studies (CNWS)



On September 27, 1993, the recently founded Research Institute Centre of

Non-Western Studies, in which 15 research clusters in the field of non-Western Studies co-operate, was officially opened by the Rector Magnificus of Leiden University, Professor L. Leertouwer, during a solemn ceremony in the 'Groot Auditorium' of the Academy Building.

In the speeches given by the director of CNWS, Professor D.H.A. Kolff, and by the Dean of the Faculty of Arts of Leiden University, Professor C. Fasseur, it became clear that researchers working in the field of non-Western studies, including Asianists, carry a big responsibility with respect to their colleagues in the field of Western studies who will have to carry the burden of recent cuts in the budget of the Faculty of Arts.

Non-Western studies will not be hit by cuts in expenditure during the next five years. Leertouwer would like to see reciprocal prestation for this Western sacrifice. He hopes that CNWS will develop into a respected research institute as a pendant to SOAS on the continent: the Leiden School for Oriental and African Studies (LSOAS).

Leertouwer hopes to be present at its opening in 1998.



Professor G. McTurnan Kahin, founder of the Institute of Indonesian Studies at Cornell University, was the guest speaker at the opening of the Research Institute CNWS in Leiden, September 27, 1993. Photo: AVC

## CNWS PUBLICATIONS

- Ivo Freijsen, *De banier van de Islam. Het nieuwe elan van de Egyptische Moslimbroederschap. Een analyse van haar huidig orgaan Liwa al-Islam.* 89 pp., incl. bibl. Leiden 1991. ISBN 90-737-01-5. Dfl. 19.50
- H. J. M. Claessen en P. van de Velde (red.), *Dynamiek in discussie.* 175 pp. incl. bibl. Leiden 1991. ISBN 90-73782-02-3. Price: Dfl. 24.50
- Trudeke Vuyk, *Children of One Womb. Descent, Marriage and Gender in Central African Societies.* 243 pp. incl. bibl. and index. Leiden 1991. ISBN 90-73782-03-1. Price: Dfl. 24.50
- Rossana Lok, *Gifts to the Dead and the Living. Forms of Exchange in San Miguel Tzinacapan, Sierra Norte de Puebla, Mexico.* 115 pp. incl. bibl., with illustr. Leiden 1991. ISBN 90-73782-05-8. Price: Dfl. 24.50
- Erik Zürcher, Nicolas Standaert s.j. and Adrianus Dudink, *Bibliography of the Jesuit Mission in China, ca. 1580 - ca. 1680.* 136 pp. Leiden 1991. ISBN 90-73782-05-8. Price: Dfl. 24.50
- Willemina Wendrich, *Who is afraid of basketry. A guide to recording basketry and cordage for archaeologists and ethnographers.* 156 pp. incl. bibl. and index, plus illustr. and photographs. Leiden 1991. ISBN 90-73782-06-6. Price: Dfl. 29.50
- F. R. Effert, *J. P. B. de Josselin de Jong. Curator and Archaeologist. A Study of his Early Career (1910-1935). Together with a bibliography of J. P. B. de Josselin de Jong (1886-1964), by F. R. Effert and H. F. Vermeulen.* 120 pp., incl. bibl. and index, plus photogr. and maps. Leiden 1992. ISBN 90-73782-07-4. Price: Dfl. 29.50
- A.W.H. Massier, *Beknopt juridisch woordenboek Indonesisch-Nederlands.* pp. 190. Leiden 1992. ISBN 90-73782-08-2. Price: Dfl. 29.50

- Elly Hagenaar, *Stream of consciousness and free indirect discourse in modern Chinese literature.* 213 pp., incl. bibl. and index. Leiden 1992. ISBN 90-73782-11-2. Price: Dfl. 29.50
- H. J. M. Claessen (red.), *De Ondergang van de Vroege Staat.* pp. 110 plus bibl. Leiden 1992. ISBN 90-73782-09-0. Price: Dfl. 30
- Danielle C. Geirnaert-Martin, *The Woven Land of Laboya. Socio-cosmic ideas and values in West Sumba, Eastern Indonesia.* xxxv plus 449 pp., incl. ill., photogr., bibl., indices. Leiden 1992. ISBN 90-73782-13-9. Price: Dfl. 50
- Roy van der Drift, *Arbeid en Alcohol. De dynamiek van de rijstteelt en het gezag van de oudste bij de Balanta Brassia in Guinee Bissau.* xxxix plus 368 pp., incl. ill. and bibl. ISBN 90-73782-14-7. Price: Dfl. 45
- R. J. Demarée and A. Egberts, *Village Voices: Proceedings of the Symposium 'Texts from Deir el-Medina and their Interpretation', Leiden, May 31-June 1, 1991.* 147 pp., incl. ill. and bibl. ISBN 90-73782-16-3. Price: Dfl. 40
- W. van Zanten (ed.), *Oideion. The Performing Arts World-Wide.* 121 pp., plus photographs. ISBN 90-73782-17-1. Price: Dfl. 40.
- Cunera Buijs (ed.), *Continuity and Discontinuity in Arctic Cultures. Essays in Honour of Gerti Nooter, Curator at the National Museum of Ethnology, 1970-1990.* 139 + viii pp., plus bibl., photographs, ills., maps. ISBN 90-73782-18-X. Price: Dfl. 35.
- Lloyd Haft (ed.), *Words from the West: Western texts in Chinese literary context. Essays to honor Erik Zürcher on his sixty-fifth birthday.* ca. 150 pp., bibl. ISBN 90-73782-19-8. Price: Dfl. 35.

All prices are excluding postage (Dfl. 5 per book). Purchasers from abroad pay an additional sum of Dfl. 10 per book to cover bank fees. Books plus invoices will be sent upon receipt of order form.

BIENNIAL CONFERENCE,  
13-16 JULY, 1994,  
PERTH, AUSTRALIA

## Asian Studies Association of Australia



The biennial conference of the ASAA will be held at Murdoch University in Perth, in

July 1994. The ASAA is the professional organisation for those engaged in teaching and research on Asia in Australia. It has a membership of 800, many of who occupy leading positions in Australia's Schools and Universities.

Every two years the ASAA holds a regular conference which presents the opportunity for the dissemination of new ideas and for members to meet. In 1994 in Western Australia the theme of the ASAA conference will be Environment, State, and Society in Asia: the Legacy of the Twentieth Century. In addition to the usual sessions, this conference will include sessions on Law, Environmental Politics and Environmental Sciences.

### CONFERENCE STUDIES AREAS AND THEIR APPROPRIATE PANEL CONVENERS:

#### China

Theme: Unions and the Environment

**Beverley Hooper**  
Centre of Asian Studies

University of Western Australia  
Nedlands YWA 6009  
Tel: (61-9) 380 2121  
Fax: (61-9) 380 1167

#### Japan

Theme: Tribal People and Development in Asia

**Radha Krishnan**  
Humanities

Murdoch University  
Murdoch WA 6150  
Tel: (61-9) 360 2864  
Fax: (61-9) 360 4944

#### South Asia

Theme: NGO's and Environmental Advocacy

**Peter Reeves**  
School of Social Sciences

Curtin University  
Benteley WA 6102  
Tel: (61-9) 351 7395  
Fax: (61-9) 351 3166

#### South East Asia

Theme: Political Economy of Environmental Conflict

**James Warren**  
Humanities

Murdoch University  
Murdoch WA 6150  
Tel: (61-9) 360 2587  
Fax: (61-9) 360 6285

#### West Asia

Theme: Ecological Interpretations of Asian History

**Frank Broeze**  
Department of History  
University of Western Australia  
Nedlands WA 6009  
Tel: (61-9) 380 2139  
Fax: (61-9) 380 1069

#### Teacher Education

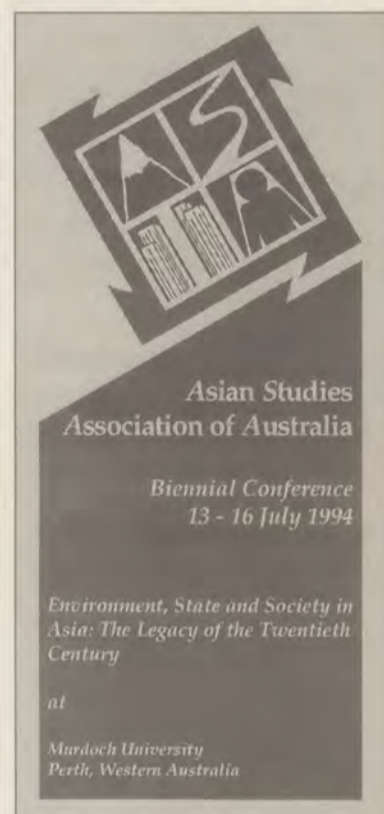
Theme: Environmental Health/Law

**Lindy Norris**  
Education  
Murdoch University  
Murdoch WA 6150  
Tel: (61-9) 360 6204  
Fax: (61-9) 310 5299

#### Law

Theme: Perception of the Environment In Asia

**Catherine Iorns**  
Law School  
Murdoch University  
Murdoch WA 6150  
Tel: (61-9) 360 6204  
Fax: (61-9) 310 6671



#### Langage and Linguistics

Theme: Population and the Environment in Asia

**Orie Muta**  
Humanities

Murdoch University  
Murdoch WA 6150  
Tel: (61-9) 360 2522  
Fax: 961-9) 310 4944

#### Science

**Roger Lethbridge**  
Biological and Environmental Science

Murdoch University  
Murdoch WA 6150  
Tel: (61-9) 360 2925  
Fax: (61-9) 310 4997

#### Regional and other themes

**Carol Warren/Krishna Sen**  
Humanities

Murdoch University  
Murdoch WA 6150  
Tel: (61-9) 360 2345  
(61-9) 360 2188  
Fax: (61-9) 310 6285

For further information contact either:

**David Goodman** Convenor  
**Val Faulkner** Organiser  
Tel: (61-9) 360 6233  
Fax: (61-9) 310 4944

NOVEMBER 25, 1993

## Seminar



The Research Cluster for the History of the European Expansion of the CNWS is organizing a one-day seminar on the impact of missionary activities on indigenous societies. The meeting will take place in the Snouck Hurgronje-huis (Rapenburg 61, Leiden) on November 25, 1993, and will commence at 10.00 a.m. At the time of publication of this newsletter a definitive programme was not yet available, but specialists from Great Britain, Germany, Belgium, and The Netherlands will participate.

For more information:  
W. van den Doel  
(31) 71-272768



# European Indian Studies Centre



It is proposed to set up a Centre to encourage the study of India in Europe. In London it will provide accommodation, a meeting place, and fellowships and scholarships. In New Delhi it will provide a base for visiting scholars and their activities, in association with other institutes in India.

The proposal began with a generous offer of support from Dr. Swraj Paul of the Caparo Group Ltd., and has been developed in the Centre of South Asian Studies at the SOAS by the chairman, Dr. Peter Robb, and Mr. K.N. Malik, Senior Research Fellow, in consultation with the Director of SOAS, the Indian High Commission, the British Foreign Office, and many others. The British Prime Minister, Mr Major, endorsed the proposal in a recent speech in New Delhi.

## Why London?

London is one of the world's great centres of information and expertise. The University of London is already the home for many famous centres of advanced studies, among which the India Centre will take its place. In SOAS (the School of Oriental and African Studies) between 40 and 50 full-time academics concentrate on South Asia, and the library holds the largest South Asian collection in Britain. London's collections on India are enormous, and only a fraction of them has been studied. In London there are many practitioners in Indo-European relations in business, the media, NGOs and government. London is thus the inevitable port of call for students of India, from Britain and Europe, from the rest of the world, or even from India itself. Moreover, Indo-British relations are long-standing and strong, and now, significantly, part of wider Indo-European connections.

## Why New Delhi?

There are several bodies in India which serve to represent and assist foreign scholars working on India. These are national in basis; examples are the institutes serving Americans and Canadians. Scholars in Britain have long felt the need for a similar body, to augment the work of the British Council (which is naturally most concerned with projecting British culture); the British Association for South Asian Studies endorsed the idea most recently at its annual conference in 1992, but as yet it has not been possible to set up such a body. Now, it seems appropriate to seek to set up one institute that would serve the needs of scholars from all over the European Community. It would assist in their work, organise joint ventures between Europeans and Indians, and facilitate links between institutions.

## Why an Indian Studies Centre?

The question is as much what India can do for Europe as what can be done in Europe for India. India is important to Europe as a great civilisation, as a huge and populous nation, and as a major regional power. For scholars today as in the past, India provides a crucial test of much of the understanding of the world and its problems. Over a million people of Indian origin live in Europe, many making major contributions in various fields. Yet there is no European institute, of the kind proposed, dedicated to the study of India.

Two main needs have been identified. The first is to provide a forum for the study of India in Europe. The subjects of particular interest and importance will change from time to time. The second need is to raise the profile of Indian studies generally by attracting scholars and students to work on Indian topics. For many in Britain and Europe, and for many in India, it is hard to conduct research in London. There are also difficulties in instituting and coordinating work by European scholars in India.

## How will the Centre operate?

It would be an institute of advanced study, a distinct and independent body, defining its own character and priorities. It would also be associated with the University of London and affiliated to SOAS (as an educational charity). Dedicated to performing a general European role, it would establish close ties with centres of Indian studies elsewhere. In London it would include accommodation for temporary fellows and researchers, offices, and seminar rooms. It would be run by a director and an administrator under a board of management. The link with SOAS would help reduce administrative and other costs, and also allow members of the Centre access to the Library and other facilities of SOAS and the University. In New Delhi it is hoped that the institute would acquire its own accommodation; it would enter into an association with universities and institutes of advanced study and such bodies as the Nehru Memorial Library and Museum.

## What are the initial priorities?

First, it is intended that the Centre should be open to scholars and

students from a wide range of European and Indian centres. A similar proposal has already been raised between representatives of SOAS and other centres elsewhere in Europe, notably in Amsterdam, Paris and Heidelberg. Affiliations will be invited from all such institutions of standing, including other centres in Scandinavia and Italy, and centres in Britain, for example those in Cambridge, Edinburgh, Hull, Oxford and Sussex. Naturally very close links will be established with universities and research councils in India.

Secondly, the Centre will recruit temporary Fellows and students of highest calibre, and will seek to attract further placements by special agreements with funding bodies and donors. In London such scholars will also have access to the facilities of SOAS, and, where appropriate, will be registered there for research degrees. In New Delhi they would be affiliated to the Centre and/or to co-operating institutions.

Thirdly, particular projects will be selected for special attention. Subject to the decisions of the management board, the Centre is expected to concentrate on environmental and developmental studies, trade, the Indian diaspora, and European-Indian relations.

## What help is sought?

The Centre will need an endowment to enable it to obtain premises and to fund its basic activities. It is expected that it would also raise funds subsequently for special projects, and that some of its activities would be self-financing from fees or grants. We expect support from the British and Indian governments and from the European Commission to mark the long history and present warmth of their relations. Sponsorship could be of three kinds:

- contributions to the endowment fund, to which a very substantial commitment has already been made by the Caparo Group;
- one-time grants to assist with the initial costs;
- agreed allocation to the Centre of parts of existing budgets (for example for exchange visits or research studentships).

## Some details of the proposal

The Indian Studies Centre will:

- promote, and develop priorities in, research in Europe on Indian civilisation, history, culture, politics, economic development, and international relations – particularly on contemporary issues, the Indian diaspora, and Indo-European relations;
- provide a base for European scholars working in India, and assist in making links between

- them and Indian scholars there;
- provide a focus and meeting points in London and New Delhi for those interested in such fields of study, including scholars, Indians in Europe, journalists and businessmen;
- award research studentships, post-doctoral fellowships and temporary visiting lectureships and professorships (at SOAS);
- offer residential accommodation in London to such students, fellows and visitors;
- co-ordinate or co-operate in special workshops and projects in both London and New Delhi in association with other national and international organisations;
- encourage scholarly publications, and public awareness, about India.

Thus the Centre will significantly enhance research opportunities, help create a critical mass of activity, bring Indian studies to a wide audience, and benefit both India and Europe.

The two most important aspects which we lack at present and which we will make the Centre stand out from all others, are (a) residential accommodation for visiting scholars and students; (b) an institutional base for European scholars in Europe; (c) an ability to provide from its own resources for the encouragement of research on India within Europe. In London the present situation will be transformed by the provision of quite a small number of flats and rooms, and by the existence of a research and fellowship fund. In New Delhi there is also much that can be done with most permanent establishment to facilitate study and exchanges between Europe and India.

The Centre will promote an interdisciplinary approach, and develop research techniques, especially for issues which need urgent attention at present. Some of these are:

- the use and development of natural resources, with regard to the consequences for environment and society;
- global communications and their implications for local cultures;
- transmigration, religious and ethno-nationalism;
- strategic security concerns and international co-operation;
- technology-transfer and its impact on economic development and
- systems and problems of governance.

It is not proposed to place any restriction upon the candidates for awards. It is equally important for the Centre on the one hand to provide opportunities for scholars and students in Europe to study India, and on the other hand to allow Indian academics to work in Britain and share their expertise with Europeans.

The Centre will need an initial capital fund, and also raise monies for particular projects. It will appoint full-time administrators in London and India, but its director would in the first instance be a member of the academic staff of SOAS. The board of management

will include scholars at other institutions within Europe, businessmen, officials, and diplomats. A larger advisory board of correspondents will be set up on an international basis.

To mark the Centre as an entity, its building in London will provide meeting rooms, office space, and limited residential accommodation for married visitors, and for persons sharing facilities. It will be located in accommodation on a site on or close to central campus of the University of London. An office will also be needed in New Delhi, but the possibility of providing fuller accommodation will be explored. ◀

For more information contact:

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## Pioneer-Award 1993 of the NWO

Dr G.L. van Driem, a linguist from Leiden University, received the 'Pioniersprijs 1993' of one million Dutch guilders for his Himalayan Languages Project. The Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research (NWO) has initiated this prize to support researchers to set up or extend research in their field of study.

Van Driem is the co-ordinator of a team of young linguistic researchers, who are trying to transcribe the yet unknown languages of Nepal and Bhutan. Each linguistic description contains information of indigenous literature and grammar as well as a glossary. The research project focuses also on oral history, indigenous beliefs, eschatology and local rituals. The researchers have a thorough command of the Nepalese and Dzongka language which enables them to collect their data in an effective manner.

The Himalayas are inhabited by a wide range of mixed ethnic groups, cultures and language families. However, in the less accessible areas there are still communities who carry the linguistic knowledge of the original ethnic communities. These original ethnic communities are seen as the last representatives of the rich culture and history of this area.

By order of the Bhutanese government the researchers describe the grammar of the national language of Bhutan. They also collect data on a wide number of languages and cultures of indigenous sjamanistic tribes. Due to this (pioneer) research project the linguistic data of different ethnic groups in the Himalayas are mapped systematically for the first time.

(Source: *Jaarbericht 1992-1993 of the Leiden University*, p.12)



ATLAS OF SOCIAL AND INTELLECTUAL HISTORY  
OF THE MUSLIM WORLD

# The Oxford Centre for Islamic Studies



The Oxford Centre for Islamic studies has initiated a four year project of international academic collaboration concerned with a study of the social and intellectual roots of Muslim civilization on South Asia. The specific goal is to research and publish an atlas, with supporting text, of the intellectual history of Islam in South Asia from the 13th to the 19th centuries.

The project, which began in Autumn, 1991, under the direction of Dr. Farhan Nizami, Director of O.C.I.S is supported by grants from the Leverhulme Trust, the Mellon Foundation, and the Faysal Islamic Bank.

Oxford University Press (New York) have made a formal commitment to publish the atlas. The atlas is slated to be the first in a seven-volume series to be published by Oxford University Press on the social and intellectual history of Muslims. Each volume of the atlas series is to be devoted to a specific region of the Islamic World.

The central theme of the Atlas is the spread and development of Islamic cultural and intellectual life on the Subcontinent. While there are a number of existing works concerned with Islam in the region, to date, none have comprehensively examined such themes as the transmission of ideas and beliefs, the importance of Haj, the development of sects, the development and diffusion of schools of law and sufi orders, the spread of political ideas and concepts, the rise, spread, and interlinkages of reformist and revitalization movements, the spread and development of languages and literature, and the transmission of artistic forms and ideas, across the entire Subcontinent. The atlas will consist of approximately twenty-five main maps, accompanied by analytic text, and supplemented by inset maps and tables. The major themes to be researched and depicted are as follows:

#### Centres of Education and Learning

The emergence and influence of the major centres of Islamic Learning in South Asia will be investigated. Special attention will be paid to madrasahs (religious colleges) and khanqahs (mystic training centres). Each of the major centres of learning will be identified, charts will establish links between them, prominent personali-

ties associated with them will be listed, their influence in the evolution and dissemination of Muslim theological, philosophical, political and social thought will be presented, an their role in the spread of Islam analyzed.

#### Theological and Philosophical Movements

The origins, development, spread, impact and interaction of various theological-philosophical traditions in South Asia will be researched. Special attention will be paid to contributions made from the region in the areas of commentaries on the Qur'an and the Hadith, and treatises on mysticism and jurisprudence.

#### Sufi Orders

This section will deal with the origins, development and diffusion of major mystic brotherhoods in South Asia. The links between the various orders will be depicted and major centres of sufi activity and their influence will be identified. The periodic overlapping between different sufi orders on the one hand and between the ulama (religious scholars) and the sufis on the other, which has important implications for an understanding of the nature and thought of the religious and intellectual elite, will be studied.

#### Schools of Law

This section will depict the growth of the Hanafi school of law in South Asia. The other schools of law with fewer followers such as Ja'fari and Shafi'i will also be examined. Major centres for the study of fiqh will be identified, linkages between different schools and individual scholars in South Asia and beyond will be presented, and important works on fiqh will

be identified. The extent to which the shari'ah was enforced in South Asia during different periods of time will be discussed in the text.

#### Modes of Transmission of Knowledge and Culture

This key section will complement almost all the others above. It will deal with various modes through which interchange of ideas has taken place between Muslims in South Asia and the rest of the Muslim World. This will include the mapping of Haj and trade routes, local shrines, major migrations of Muslims into the region, the 'movements' of important texts into and out of the region, travel of religious education or spiritual training, etc.

#### Religious, Social and Political Movements

The rise of religious, social and political movements among South Asian Muslims, from medieval times to the end of the nineteenth century, and their links with ideas and trends elsewhere in the Muslim World, will be the primary focus of this section. Since many philosophical and theological movements in Islam have been intimately connected with politics, a major portion of the research under this section will concentrate upon identifying the links between these two.

The project requires the co-operation of historians, cartographers, and computer experts. Computer software is currently being developed which will co-ordinate raw data and provide a major research tool for preliminary analysis. The core team based at Oxford consists of six researchers, and a cartographic and computer consultant. Academic consultants to the project include Professor C.E. Bosworth, of the University of Manchester, Professor Roy Mottahedeh of Harvard University, and Albert Hourani, of St. Anthony's College. Though the project is based at Oxford, the distribution of books, manuscripts, and other source material requires the involvement of scholars in India, Pakistan, and the United States. The Atlas Project has established a North American base at Harvard University, consisting of two research fellows conducting research under the supervision of Harvard's Committee on Islamic Studies. In India and Pakistan, local research teams, responsible for regional source materials, are currently being established. ◀

For further information contact:

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Oxford OX 1 3 STU  
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Fax: (44) 865-248942

EMBASSY OF FRANCE,  
NEW DELHI (INDIA)

## The Centre for Human Science



The Centre for Human Sciences (Centre de Sciences Humaines or C.S.H. for

short) is one of the two French research centres in India, the other one being the French Institute of Pondicherry (Institut Français de Pondichéry or I.F.P. for short).

By Olivier Guillaume  
Director C.S.H.

Established in 1989 and entirely funded by the French Government (Ministère des Affaires Étrangères/Sous-direction des Sciences Sociales et Humaines), it is an autonomous section of the Office of the Counsellor for Cultural, Scientific and Technical Cooperation of the Embassy of France.

Apart from the director, there are research fellows, affiliated to Indian universities or research institutions. The fellowships can be awarded not only to French nationals but to any citizen of the E.E.C. The director of the C.S.H. is assisted by a scientific committee consisting of eminent French scholars and representatives of the major French research institutions.

The role of the C.S.H. is to implement joint research programmes, and to disseminate information about research.

#### RESEARCH PROGRAMMES

Areas for research are identified in consultation with French and Indian scholars. The programmes currently under way relate to archaeology, history, anthropology, political science, international relations and cognitive sciences.

#### Indo-Greek history and numismatics

Dr. O. Bopparachchi, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS), is studying a collection of terracotta coin-moulds which seem to have been found in pre-Kushan archaeological layers in and around the well-known ancient site of Rohtak, and were used for the mass production of counterfeits of Indo-Greek coins.

#### Study of the town of Chanderi (Madhy Pradesh)

An Indo-French team led by Prof. G. Fussman, Collège de France, and Prof. K.L. Sharma, Jawaharlal Nehru University, and consisting of historians, sociologists, linguists, architects and town-planners, has undertaken to study the development of Chanderi since its foundation in the 13th

century. Automatic cartography is extensively used in collaboration with the Agence d'Urbanisme pour l'Agglomération Strasbourgeoise.

#### Rock art studies

Dr. M. Lorblanchet, CNRS, is collaborating with the Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts, New Delhi, in rock art studies. They intend to launch a joint field research project for a comparative study of a painted rock shelter in India (Jhiri, near Bhopal) and a painted cave in France (Marcenac, Dordogne).

#### Ancient trade between Rome and India

Prof. A. Tchernia, Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes et Sciences Sociales (EHSS) has undertaken a study of the trade links between ancient India and the Mediterranean sea during the Roman period, using mainly the Roman amphorae found in India as evidence, as well as texts and coins.

#### Diffusion of the potter's wheel

Through a micro-morphologic analysis of ancient pottery found in northwestern India, an ethnoarchaeologist, Dr. V. Roux, and a ceramologist, Dr. B. Lyonnet, both from CNRS, endeavour to differentiate hand-made from wheel-thrown pottery in order to ascertain the date of the appearance of the potter's wheel and the way this discovery was diffused.

#### Indo-Persian history and culture

Studies have been carried out on various aspects of the Indo-Persian culture, such as music, the art of the book and the miniature etc. Closer links have been established between Indian and French specialists of this period. A workshop was held in Paris and a joint seminar in India is envisaged.

#### Interstate relations in South Asia

Dr. G. Boquérat, research fellow at C.S.H., is studying the history of interstate relations between India and its neighbours of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation.

#### Anthropology of domestic rituals of the zoroastrians in India

E. Phalippou, a visual anthropologist and research fellow at C.S.H., is studying the domestic rituals among the zoroastrian community of Bombay and Pune, especially the Irānis who, from the end of the 19th century onwards, have immigrated and settled in India.



### The Tabligh Jama'at (Nizamuddin, New Delhi) as a social and collective movement

The research on the Tabligh Jama'at, conducted by M. Ghalmi, a political scientist and research fellow at C.S.H., focuses mainly on the modes of socialising and communal conducts among members of this organisation.

Lately, two collaborative projects have been launched, one in cognitive sciences, the other one in archaeology.

The project in cognitive sciences has started with a first Indo-French seminar held in Delhi in December 1992.

The archaeological project is located in Bangladesh and involves a joint excavation on the site of Mahasthan (Bogra district). The French director of the project, scheduled to start in February 1993, is Dr. J.-F. Salles, CNRS. Mahasthan was a major urban site of the Mauryan period (3rd century B.C.) till the 17th century.

### DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION ABOUT RESEARCH

In order to popularise in India the achievements of French research, the C.S.H. has defined a programme policy of translation of scholarly French articles for publication in Indian leading journals. The C.S.H. also organises, in collaboration with various Indian academic institutions, lectures by eminent French visiting scholars, and it contributes to the setting up of joint seminars either in India or in France.

The C.S.H. has opened a human sciences resource unit consisting mainly in a computerised reference catalogue of institutions and researchers in the field of the sciences of man and society in India as well as in France. Specific data bases have also been compiled, such as one of Indo-Persian institutions and researchers in India, and one of political scientists in Delhi.

The C.S.H. also has a research library, open to scholars of any nationality, which contains over 5000 volumes and subscribes to more than 85 scholarly journals mostly published in India.

The C.S.H. has a small guest-house on its premises for visiting researchers and students from France or any other country (for reservation, contact C.S.H.). ◀

Brochure and further information are available from:

Centre for Human Sciences  
Cultural Section of the Embassy of France  
2 Aurangzeb Road  
New Delhi 110011  
India  
Tel: (91) 11 3016259, 11 3014173  
Fax: (91) 11 3016441

The American indologist Wendy Doniger, who has been invited to give the first J. Gonda lecture. The Gonda fund has been established in 1993 under the auspices of the Royal Dutch Academy of Arts and Sciences and has the task of administering the inheritance bequeathed to the Academy by the Sanskritist and indologist Professor J. Gonda who died last year.

Doniger has published several books in the field of Indology, e.g. a translation of the 108 hymns of the Rig Veda (Penguin Classics). Other well-known studies by her in the field of Hindu mythology are 'Women, Androgynes, and other Mythical Beasts' (1980), 'Dreams, Illusions, and other Realities' (1984), 'Tales of Sex and Violence: Folklore, Sacrifice, and the danger in Jaiminiya Brahmana' (1985) and 'Other Peoples' Myths: The Cave of Echoes' (1988).

Wendy Doniger studied Sanskrit and Indology at Harvard University, and Oriental Culture at Oxford University. She has lectured at the universities of Harvard, Oxford, London and Berkeley. At the moment she holds the Micrea Eliade



## J. Gonda lectures

Speaker:  
Wendy Doniger

Title of the lecture:  
Masquerading Mothers and False Fathers in Ancient Indian Mythology.

Place:  
KNAW building, Kloveniersburgwal 29, Amsterdam

Date:  
29 October, 1993

Time:  
16.00 p.m.

Chair of the History of Religions at the University of Chicago. In 1984 she was elected as chairman of the American Academy of Religion and in 1989 she became a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

In her lecture 'Masquerading Mothers and False Fathers in Ancient Indian Mythology' Wendy Doniger will examine in detail the history of the old Indian myth of the masquerading parents. This myth is already present in the earliest Indian text, the Rig Veda, in which it is related that the sun god is abandoned by his wife, who leaves behind a surrogate of herself; this surrogate gives birth to twins, Yama and Manu, the ancestors of the human race. All the heroes in the famous epic Mahabharata descend from these surrogate parents, with all the tragic consequences this entails. Wendy Doniger will treat the implications of the myth from a theological and psychological point of view. ◀

For further information contact:  
The secretariat of the  
Stichting J. Gonda-fonds  
Antwoordnummer 10785,  
1000 RA Amsterdam.

MAY 16-21, 1992, PARIS, FRANCE

## The MSH Women's Meeting



A triangular symposium on feminism and feminist research in France, India and Russia

was organised by the Maison des Sciences de l'Homme.

The sessions centred on six themes:

- the present status of women's movements in the three countries and their primary concerns;
- the degree of political power exercised by women (who constitute five percent of the elected legislatures in each case);
- work in the home and outside-necessity, rights, obligation, and access to superior positions;
- women's writing - depiction of women in literature;
- women's sexuality and violence against women; and
- themes for continuing research; possibilities for joint studies and other forms of collaboration.

From the prepared papers and the very lively discussions it became clear that the same words, however carefully translated, did not necessarily cover the same concepts and approaches. For example, in Russia today one section of women demand the right not to work so they can take care of their homes and children; in France a move toward part-time and special arrangements of working hours for women in effect emphasizes their primary responsibility to their families; in India a key problem is the employment of women in small-scale production with unacceptable conditions and no legal protection. The importance given by the Indians to the influence of the colonial heritage in the construction of the feminine image surprised some of their French auditors. All three delegations expressed uneasiness with regard to the rise in their respective countries of fundamentalist religious and nativist campaigns.

Indian participants included Jashodhara Bagchi of the Jadavpur University in Calcutta, Malini Bhattacharya, a member of the Indian Parliament, Maithreyi Krishna Raj now associated with the Institute of Social Studies in the Hague, Susie Tharu of the Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages in Hyderabad, and Sujata Patel of the SNDT Women's University in Bombay. Plans are under way for a follow-up meeting in India in the spring of 1994. ◀

For further information contact:  
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54 Boulevard Raspail  
75270 Paris Cedex 06, France

# THE IXth WORLD SANSKRIT CONFERENCE JANUARY 10-16 1994 MELBOURNE AUSTRALIA

Sponsored by International Association for Sanskrit Studies,  
La Trobe University, and Deakin University.

Enquiries for offer of Papers and Registration to :-  
Secretariat, IXth World Sanskrit Conference, Division of Religious Studies,  
La Trobe University, Bundoora 3083, Victoria, Australia. Facsimile +61-3-478 5814, Telephone +61-3-479 2343



### Panels

Vyakāraṇa Linguistic Studies  
Modern Sanskrit Studies Sanskrit and Computer  
Vedic Studies Epic and Purāṇic Studies Āgama and Tantra  
Kāvya Hindu Studies Buddhist Studies Jaina Studies  
Philosophy Science and Medicine History  
Art & Archeology Study of Manuscripts  
Dharmaśāstra Ritual

### Special Panels

In addition there will be two special panels devoted to a review of Sanskrit Studies :  
i) the Pāṇḍita Tradition and Western Epistemes in Indology, and ii) Contemporary Indology and Cultural Analysis. The intent of these panels is to consider new possibilities in Indological studies into the next century. Anyone wishing to contribute to these panels or to propose others should contact the organizing committee.



# The 13th European Conference of Modern South Asian Studies



The conference is, as usual, open to all researchers on subjects concerning

South Asia, and aims at the integration and the advancement of South Asian Studies throughout Europe.

These conferences have taken place biennially since 1967 and have played an important part in creating a European community of scholars working on South Asia.

The organizers of the 1994 conference believe such assemblies have two important functions.

The importance of the conferences in maintaining and extending existing networks, and in creating new contacts between scholars, should not be underestimated. This function is perhaps most important for those researchers who work in a setting where South Asian studies are relatively weak; many of us work most of the year with colleagues who have no particular interest in our region. The conferences serve an important function by bringing such scholars into contact with their colleagues working in the important centres of South Asian Studies.

To be really successful, however, conferences should not only serve as meeting-places. Ideally, each one of us should leave the conference with a feeling of inspiration, of having gained new ideas and new perspectives. This goal, which ultimately amounts to using the conference as a tool for promoting the quality of European research on South Asia in general, is, of course, more difficult to achieve. Nevertheless, it should remain the ambition of the organizers to arrange sessions in such a way as to stimulate new debate as well as to provide a forum for established themes.

At the general meeting in Berlin, at the close of the last conference, there was a widely felt wish to avoid sessions that simply assemble contributions under general themes. While such sessions provide a forum for presentation of research, they leave little room for real debate. The solution proposed by most of the participants was to have more but smaller sessions, organized around closely-defined themes of research; in this way, the convener is freer to allow debate, and the participants may be assumed to take a more active part in the discussion.

It is the view of the present organizers that, while a large number of small specialized sessions may prove useful to the participants of each such group, there is a

concomitant danger of breaking up the conference, leaving too little room for cross-disciplinary debate and for new perspectives

While conference participants may be satisfied with the debate within their own group, they may find other groups too specialized for their interest. In short, there is the danger of providing for the first of the two functions of the conference that we have mentioned, at the cost of the second.

Implicitly, by giving such scholars the opportunity to associate with their colleagues this carries a danger of organizing a conference that provides for the integration of isolated scholars into the mainstream of research, but does not cater for the interest that will attract established scholars to the conference. We believe that this is one factor which explains why recent conferences have sometimes failed to attract some of the foremost South Asia scholars in Europe.

This has led us to choose, to adopt a dual approach. We will not, of course, prevent any groups of scholars from assembling under the aegis of the conference to continue an existing debate on an established theme.

But at the same time, we would like to include, a limited number of sessions expressly designed to provoke cross-disciplinary debate and generate new debates. Such sessions should be convened by scholars of standing who are thought capable of integrating a wide range of viewpoints into a common discourse.

In the following section we have grouped some such sessions, under the heading of 'cross-disciplinary themes', while other proposals, most of them made at the Berlin meeting, are grouped under 'specialized sessions'. In some cases, conveners have already proposed making their sessions into 'work groups', providing for pre-conference sessions, after which the conference will serve to present results of a certain common enterprise.

Within this dual framework, the organizers intend to allow the conveners maximum freedom to organize their sessions within an allocated framework of time and space. The goal of each session should still be to achieve a publishable form. Thus, while cross-disciplinary sessions should aim at presenting to the potential reader a theme of interest to outsiders, specialized sessions should aim at a level of professionalization which makes publication feasible. In each case, therefore, the convener must aim expressly to achieve an improvement on the existing 'state of the art'.

We propose to group the specialized sessions to run parallel on one day of the conference, and to reserve two days for the interdisciplinary sessions. If practicable, such an organization will make it possible for participants to pursue their special interest as well as to enjoy the interdisciplinary debate.

Sessions proposed at this stage:

## INTERDISCIPLINARY SESSIONS

### The Forest

Proposed and directed by Charles Malamoud. This sessions may include such themes as: the symbolic conception of the forest in Indian thought at different epochs and from various angles (e.g. the forest as domain of the renouncer); the role of the forest in a sociological and economic sense (e.g. the strategic role of the forest in traditional warfare); present ecological questions; and the relegation of tribal people to forest areas. This session is explicitly open to any contribution which may add to our understanding of the role of the forest in South Asian culture.

### Humour and emotions in South Asian Arts and sciences

We propose to ask Francis Zimmermann to head this session, perhaps in the collaboration with McKim Marriott. These two scholars have contributed greatly to clarifying the central role that indigenous categories play in structuring traditional arts and sciences in the subcontinent. Contributions might, be made from any branch of arts or sciences, but always with a view to expounding the conceptual basis of the subject. Thus semantic themes, studied by linguists, have not yet been brought into contact with this debate; and it should not be forgotten that grammar was perhaps the ultimate science in ancient India. It might be extremely interesting to have input from Islamic or Buddhist traditions to clarify their relationship with classical Hindu ideas. It might, moreover, be interesting to see how far the influence of traditional thought can be traced into the modern context.

### Power and politics in the hierarchical universe

Here, we propose Jean-Claude Galey, who has recently contributed to the study of traditional kingship, as well as Alphonse Bernard, representing modern political science, as conveners. Galey's statement that the ideas of kingship retain their importance well after the disappearance of the institution itself, may be taken as a point of de-

parture here. Thus the session should concentrate on the conception of power and politics, but might include contributions from any period or from any available type of source material; ideas implicit in current politics as well as those found in ancient or mediaeval sources. It may be noted that the alternative nuclei of power provided by merchants and other important urban groups have seldom been brought into this debate.

### Reconstructing South Asian History

We would like to approach Burton Stein and/or Jacques Pouchepadass to head this session. Recent studies have been able to make use of sources not previously taken into account for this purpose. These include indigenous historiography and recent archaeological discoveries; at the same time, traditional sources continue to retain their importance. The question of a critical approach to source materials is more important than ever. Another recent contribution comes from reconstruction by anthropologists or historians inspired by anthropology. Questions raised by scholars in subsidiary subjects or by critiques of 'orientalism' may be relevant to the debate. On the whole, there would seem to be a need to consider the role of these recent developments globally.

### The village revisited

We would like to propose Jean-Luc Chambard and Gabriella Eichinger Ferro-Luzzi to head this session. The great period of anthropological studies of the village is past; some scholars however, have recently re-opened the field. But, at the same time, new perspectives on the village have been coming from other disciplines (see: Ferro-Luzzi's specialized session on the 'village in modern South Asian literature'). Historians, too, are taking a greater interest in the village, not least through the study juridical documents. Urbanists have recently explored the other pole of the urban-rural continuum - how do their conclusions reflect on the village? We think the time is ripe to attempt an integrated view of the place of the village in South Asian culture, not only on the sociological or economic, but also the conceptual level - 'imagining the village'.

### Ritual and the individual

We would like to ask Jonathan Parry and Françoise Mallison to head this session. Recent studies of therapeutic cults have underlined the important role of ritual in the symbolic constitution of the indi-

vidual. Psychologists as well as anthropologists have made a contribution to this debate, which ought, perhaps, to be brought into contact with studies from textual materials, where such themes as bhakti, asceticism, and renunciation deal explicitly with the role of the individual. What is striking is the large number of alternatives offered to the individual in the South Asian setting. Looking at the theme from this angle, we hope to transcend the division between specialists in each of the, sometimes conflicting, religious traditions under study.

## SPECIALIZED SESSIONS

### Work Groups

- Ethnohistorical and anthropological approaches to the study of the Himalayan Region (Bouiller, Toffin)
- Structure of Tribal Rituals: Fiction and Reality (M.Carrin)
- Marriage Presentations (G.Pfeiffer)
- Muslim Shrines (H.Basu)
- Authority and Power in the Princely States (E.Fasana)

### Panels

for the present, we withhold this list, which includes a number of propositions-to be edited and reduced to a manageable number. ◀

For further information contact:

### The Organizers

13th South Asia Conference  
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des Sociétés Rurales  
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# A programme for Interdisciplinary Research (ISIR)



During the next seven years, about twenty researchers from different disciplines

shall work in the Birdhead, a peninsula in the northwestern part of Irian Jaya. This scientific operation in former New-Guinea, has been made possible by a grant of 6.5 million guilders of The Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research (NWO).

The Birdhead's land area of about 40.000 square kilometers, is inhabited by 300.000 people, consisting of 30 ethnic groups. In all eighteen different languages are spoken. The initiator and supervisor of the ISIR-project is Professor W.A.L. Stokhof of the Department of Languages and Cultures of South-East Asia and Oceania. This national project is co-ordinated by Leiden University. The objective of ISIR is to acquire more

knowledge about Irian's languages, cultures and territory.

'Since 1962 research in Irian Jaya has become deadlocked', according to the co-ordinator of the project Dr J. Miedema. 'In comparison to Papua New Guinea, where much research has been done in the past decade, knowledge about the western part of New Guinea is still meagre.'

Due to historical ties, the existing expertise and the big amount of source material, The Netherlands seems best suited to initiate this project. 'We must make up an inventory', Miedema states. 'Our interests go beyond classical notions of ethnography, in which a timeless image of a culture seen in isolation is presented. We look at the changing circumstances, mutual exchange and foreign influences which play a major role in the development of cultures.' As a point in case Miedema sees the development of the dowry-system which replaced the practice of the exchange of sisters.

To be able to conduct the research from a comparative perspective, the ISIR project has a multi-disciplinary framework in which many disciplines are represented: linguistics, anthropology, demography, archeology, botanics and geology. The outcome of the research of the different disciplines will be compared which will result in a more complete picture of the Birdheads area.

Apart from Dutch universities and institutes the Indonesian government is also actively involved in the execution of ISIR. The governor of Irian Jaya has shown much enthusiasm for the project and attaches much value to it. Miedema: 'Knowledge of local languages and cultures is a precondition for effective governance of the area.' (Source: *Jaarbericht 1992-1993 of the Leiden University*, p.7)

## Overview of actual and planned activities and developments

Right at the beginning of the ISIR project, two working-groups

have been formed: an Alfa-group (anthropology, demography, development administration, linguistics) and a Beta-group (archeology, botany, and geology). Since January 1993 these groups are working closely together, having resulted in several joint meetings and a two-days working session on May 24 and 25, 1993.

During these meetings the organizational and methodological interconnections between the respective sub-programmes have been further explored, whilst during the two-days workshop both intra- and interdisciplinary theoretical aspects were discussed in particular. Thus more insight was obtained into mutual fields of interest, or rather, insight into the possibilities and restrictions for common research with regard to space, time and topics. Aside from the area at issue, evidently a common ground was found more easily in methodological than in theoretical issues, though both research levels have their practical difficulties.

This has partly to do with the circumstance that geologists and archeologists work with other time-horizons than, for instance, anthropologists and demographers, as well as the circumstance that in some disciplines one is already rather familiar with the area of investigation whereas in others one is not. Consequently, it has been realised that, on the one hand, several disciplines have to do more preliminary research before a more coherent common research strategy can be developed, while, on the other hand, some disciplines can already deal with some mutually recognized general theoretical issues like cognitive aspects of data in the field of anthropology-ethnobotany-linguistics, or migration considered as a transfer and 'transformation' of people, goods and ideas. ◀

(Source: *Newsletter ISIR*, 1993 no. 1)

## New Titles from KITLV Press

For almost a century and a half KITLV Press, the publishing department of het Koninklijk Instituut voor Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde (Royal Department of Linguistics and Anthropology) has published scientific journals and monographs on Southeast Asia (especially Indonesia) in the field of the social sciences and humanities. Most books are published in English and appear in several series, of which the *Verhandelingen* Series (over 150 titles) is the most important.

### Recent Publications:

*Verhandelingen* 154

#### ISLANDERS OF THE SOUTH

*Production, kinship and ideology in the Polynesian kingdom of Tonga*  
Paul van der Grijp

This book provides an account of contemporary society and the principal means of subsistence in Tonga. A major influence is exercised here by the traditional culture, in which kinship is a dominant factor. On the other hand, commercialization of the economy has had profound repercussions on Tongan society. The author examines the influence of both traditional and Western concepts within the changing Tongan economy, and questions the ideology of 'progress'.

Dr. van der Grijp is a research fellow with the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences.

1993, x + 264 pp.

ISBN 90 6718 058 0 Dfl. 45

*Verhandelingen* 156

#### DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL WELFARE *Indonesia's experiences under the New Order*

Jan-Paul Dirkse, Frans Hüsken and Mario Rutten (eds)

This collection of essays is the outcome of a colloquium on poverty and development in Indonesia held in 1991 under the auspices of the Netherlands Minister for Development Cooperation. The volume contains 19 articles by prominent Indonesia specialists which discuss 15 years of development efforts, addressing major achievements and obstacles that are of relevance for the future of Indonesia's development planning in the field of poverty alleviation.

1993, xii + 295 pp.

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Working Paper 11

#### THE SYSTEM OF CLASSICAL MALAY LITERATURE V.I. Braginsky

This work considers traditional Malay letters from a literary point of view and is the first study to present a coherent overview of the entire body of classical Malay literature. In a novel and stimulating approach, the organizing principles of Malay literature are discussed on the basis of an analysis of some exemplary works as a system in which the various genres are each allotted their proper place.

Prof. Braginsky is a Russian scholar of the Institute of Oriental Studies in Moscow.

1993, xi + 131 pp.

ISBN 90 6718 060 2 Dfl. 35

Requests for further information and orders may be sent to KITLV Press, P.O. Box 9515, 2300 RA Leiden, The Netherlands, Phone (31) - (0)71 - 272372 / Fax (31) - (0)71 - 272638



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## Seventh International Conference on Austronesian Linguistics



The Department of Languages and Cultures of South-East Asia and Oceania at

Leiden University is the organizer of the Seventh International Conference on Austronesian Linguistics (ICAL), which will be held from Monday 22 August to Saturday 27 August, 1994. The general emphasis of the conference will be on the presentation of primary language data. Descriptive, historical, sociolinguistic and creolistic papers dealing with Austronesian languages, especially when they are based on primary language data, are welcomed.

Since 1974, international conferences on Austronesian linguistics have been held at regular 3-4 year intervals, most recently in May 1991 in Honolulu. Their purpose is to give Austronesianists from all over the world the opportunity to meet each other and to present and discuss the most recent developments in their field. These conferences have always

been scientific events of the highest standard. It is the first time that this conference will be held outside the Pacific area. For Leiden to be chosen as the venue is a sign of the international recognition of the Leiden University as an important centre of Austronesian studies.

Austronesian linguistics is the branch of linguistics that specifically studies the languages of the Austronesian language family. Geographically this language family is the world's largest: it stretches from Madagascar in the west to the Polynesian outliers in the east,



from Hawaii in the north to New Zealand in the south. The descriptive and comparative study of its languages is intimately tied up with the historical issue of how

such an immense area came to be inhabited by people speaking related languages.

During the conference papers will be presented in the following fields of Austronesian linguistics: historical and typological studies; oral tradition; relationships between Austronesian and Papuan languages; and the phonetics, phonology, morphology and syntax of individual Austronesian languages. A special section of the conference will be devoted to the topic of endangered languages, because this constitutes a relevant theme in the field of Austronesian linguistics.

The conference will draw approximately 200 participants. So far 180 have registered 154 of whom will present a paper. Those who are interested in attending the conference can apply to the Organizing Committee for a registration form. Participants are invited to present a paper. The language of the conference will be English and there will be no translation facilities at the conference. Therefore, papers should be written and presented in English. The deadline for submission of abstracts is 1 January 1994. The deadline for the full paper is May 1, 1994. ◀

The first and second circular including the registration forms will be sent on request by:

**The Organizing Committee ICAL**  
Projects Division

Department of Languages and Cultures of Southeast Asia and Oceania  
Rapenburg 35  
2311 GG Leiden  
The Netherlands  
Telephone: 071 - 27 24 16 / 27 24 19  
Telex: BURUL NL 39427  
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5-9 JULY, 1993,  
CENTRE FOR SOUTHEAST  
ASIAN STUDIES  
HULL, GREAT BRITAIN

9th European Colloquium of Indonesian and Malay Studies:

## Images of the Malay-Indonesian World



About 100 scientists from Indonesia, Russia, Great Britain, France, Switzerland, Malaysia, Germany, Italy, USA, the Philippines, Denmark, and The Netherlands gathered in Hull for the ninth session of the European Colloquium of Indonesian and Malay Studies. During the colloquium organized by the Centre for Southeast Asian Studies of the University of Hull 60 lectures were presented on themes varying from popular culture and visual imagery, indigenous identity and world view, to foreign and local interface and images of state, power and politics and literary imagery. A conference report will be included in the next issue of IIASN. ◀

17-19 DECEMBER, 1992  
NIJMEGEN, THE NETHERLANDS

## The First European Colloquium on Pacific Studies



The First European Colloquium on Pacific Studies was held in Nijmegen and organized by the Centre for Pacific Studies (CPS).

More than 120 people gathered at the University of Nijmegen to discuss issues related to the theme of the conference: 'Transformation and Tradition in the South Pacific'. This theme is related to contemporary developments in the region. It proved to be sufficiently broad in scope to cater for the diverse research interests of the participants.

Many academic disciplines were represented, including anthropology, sociology, linguistics, history, psychology, geography, development studies, politics and gender studies. The majority of the participants came from Europe but there was also a considerable number of scholars from the USA, Canada and

the Pacific. Some sessions of the conference programme were open to the general public: attendance at some of these sessions exceeded 160.

During the final plenary session a decision was reached to establish a special organisation for anthropologists and researchers in the social sciences and the humanities with a regional interest in Oceania. This organisation has been named the European Society for Oceanists (ESO). The new society aims at enhancing intellectual co-operation between individual researchers and between institutions within but also outside of Europe. The next conference of the ESO will be held in Basel from 15 to 17 December, 1994. ◀

(Source: Centre for Pacific Studies Oceania Newsletter 11/12 (1993), p. 2-8)

**Center for Pacific Studies**  
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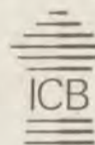
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Archipel Indonesia Magazine is published by Indonesia-Hollandia Line publishing company, P.O. Box 1007, 6501 BA Nijmegen, The Netherlands, tel. 080 - 601012, fax 080 235847.

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## Seminar



The section History and Culture of the Department of languages and Cultures of Southeast Asia and Oceania of Leiden University is organizing a seminar on Thursday, October 21, 1993 in the Snouck-Hurgronje-huis, Rapenburg 61, Leiden, to commence at 10 a.m. ◀

## Programme:

- 10.00-10.30: The Molucca publication of 1824 (R. Habibu)  
 10.30-11.00: Javanese nationalism in the 1920s (H. van Miert)  
 11.00-11.15: Coffee break  
 11.15-11.45: The compilation of a historical atlas of Indonesia (R. Cribb)  
 11.45-12.15: The Colonial Institute in Amsterdam 1910-'40 (A. Taselaar)  
 12.15-12.45: Archival research in Djakarta (W. van den Doel)  
 12.45-13.45: Lunch  
 13.45-14.15: Cultural contacts between Dutchmen and Indonesians in literature (L. Dolk)  
 14.15-14.45: The letters of H.N. van der Tuuk (K. Groeneboer)  
 14.45-15.00: Tea  
 15.00-15.30: Environmental history of North Celebes (D. Henley)

For more information: W. van den Doel, (31) 71-272768.

## Eden Lectures



The Eden Lectures are organized by the Royal Institute for Anthropology and Linguistics (KITLV). The lectures will be held on Mondays in Room 138 of the KITLV, Reuvensplaats 2, Leiden. ◀

## 1993

- October 25 Tourism and the environment in the Netherlands Indies (Dr R. Cribb)  
 November 29 Ecological adaptation in South Sumatra, 1820-1940 (J. Peeters, M.A.)

## 1994

- Februari 28 Prehistoric men and Southeast Asia (Dr G.J. Bartstra)  
 March 28 Tribal societies and the changing environment (G.A. Pierson, M.A.)  
 April 26 Visions on the wilderness in Indonesia (Professor R. Schefold)  
 July 4 The ecology of Maluku (Professor Roy. F. Ellen)

For more information: KITLV, Dr L.W. Nagtegaal. Tel.: (31) 71-272914.

NOVEMBER 24-26, AMSTERDAM, THE NETHERLANDS

## Social Science in Indonesia: Action and Reflection in ASEAN perspective



The seminar will be organized by the Amsterdam School for Social Science Research (ASSR/CASA) in honour of the retiring Professor Dr. S.M.P. Tjondronegoro (Agricultural Institute Bogor) who started his career in Amsterdam.

The theme of the seminar is highly relevant today, not only in Indonesia where 'Habibi-enomics' seems to be setting the tune for social science performance. In other ASEAN countries, like Malaysia and The Philippines, policies influencing the role and position of the social sciences need attention as well.

On the basis of the position adapted by the speakers a plenary discussion will take place in closed sessions of about 30-40 participants. The papers will be distributed in due time among the participants.

The discussions will be held during the first two days (24-25 November). The third day of the seminar (Friday 26 November) will be open to the public and have a more festive character. A general address by Professor Tjondronegoro and Mr. J.K.M. Gervers, President of the Board of the University of Amsterdam, will be followed by a reception in the honour of Professor Tjondronegoro. ◀

## Programme:

November 24 Closed Sessions

### Indonesian Social Sciences: Action and Reflection

- Chairperson: Prof. Dr. Frans Hüsken (Nijmegen)  
 Keynote speaker: Dr. Ignas Kleden (Bielefeld)  
 Comments: Dr. Taufiq Abdullah (LIPI, Jakarta)  
 Dr. George Aditjondro (Salatiga)  
 Dr. Dawam Rahardjo  
 Pleno discussion, followed by reply of Dr. Ignas Kleden.

November 25 Closed Sessions

### Asean-Views on the position of Social Sciences in Indonesia

- Chairperson: Dr. Basuki Gunawan  
 Speakers on Malaysia:  
 Prof. Dr. Shamsul Amri Baharuddin (UKM, Bangi)  
 Prof. Dr. O.D. van den Muijzenberg (CASA, Amsterdam)  
 Speakers on the Philippines:  
 Dr. Cynthia Bautista (University of The Philippines)  
 Prof. Dr. Willem G. Wolters (University of Nijmegen)  
 Pleno discussion

November 26 Open to public

### Indonesian's Research Agenda for the 1990s

- Chairperson: Prof. Dr. Jan C. Breman (CASA, Amsterdam)  
 Speakers: Prof. Dr. Sediono M. Tjondronegoro  
 'The Indonesian Research Agenda: a personal view'  
 Drs. J.K.M. Gervers (University of Amsterdam)  
 'Reflections on the Dutch Social Sciences Research Agenda in the 1990s'

For more information:

#### The Organizers

Karin Peperkamp  
 CASA  
 Oude Hoogstraat 24  
 1012 CE Amsterdam  
 Tel.: (31)-20-5252745



'Riooliana' vs Tempo Doeloe.

Photo: M.F. Tillema (1870-1952). Courtesy of the National Museum of Ethnology, Leiden.



# The latest Karaoke song



The Japan-Netherlands Institute was founded in 1975 to promote scientific and cultural exchange between Japan and The Netherlands. Since at that time only a few pundits, such as the futurologist Hermann Kahn, foresaw the phenomenal rise of Japan, the decision to support the initiative for an institute showed remarkable vision on the part of Leiden University where but a dozen students applied themselves to Japanese studies.

out taking into account the role of Japan. Unfortunately, many things about Japan, including its language, defy easy understanding. On the other hand, the obstacles are not as big as they are sometimes made out to be. In order to overcome these obstacles, the Institute has devised a new program that offers to the non-specialist and the budding specialist alike a thorough introduction to modern Japan and its language. According to the present timetable this new program will start in the fall of 1994.

## No longer laughing about Japanese cars

Although the need for such a program may seem obvious to those who have direct dealings with Japan, the program is, in fact, necessary for a much wider public. Sinologists have long admitted the necessity of knowing enough Japanese to keep abreast with developments in their field. In South and Southeast Asian studies, where one is already encumbered by a plethora of languages, this necessity is still not generally felt. But just as ten to twenty years ago most of you were laughing about Japanese cars, which now have become indispensable to many of you, in ten to twenty years time a better knowledge of Japan and its language will become indispensable in Asian studies in general.

## Head goose

I do not have to remind you that the great European tradition of Asian studies was as much, if not more, the result of colonial connection, as it was of pure intellectual curiosity. Since the Plaza Agreement of 1985 which triggered an unstoppable rise of the yen, Japanese investment has poured into Southeast Asia at the rate of 1,600 million US dollars in 1986 growing to 8,000 million in 1990. Asian nationalism will probably upset the neat way in which Tokyo planners like to see the future in Asia in the form of a flying geese format with Japan as the head goose. But if present trends hold, for the coming fifty years Japan will remain the head goose whatever straggling formation will follow in its wake.

## Asian studies in Japan

The history of our own disciplines has shown that research follows the money just as eagerly, from colonial subsidies to development aid to the International Institute for Asian studies. Japanese research on Asia, though not impressive in terms of grand theses or bold ideas, has grown tremendously in terms of quality and quantity. It will keep on doing just

that, and in the process it will involve and tie up a substantial part of local research and researchers in Southeast Asia. You may have noticed that local colleagues who used to stand ready for any invitation for a congress or a joint project, have recently become less available because of a congress or a sabbatical in Japan or project financed by the Toyota foundation.

In many ways this is a healthy development. Despite all problems and rankled nationalist feelings, the present economic boom in Southeast Asia is mainly fueled by Japanese investments, and these spared the region for the recession which hit other parts of the world. In the same way Japanese research and research funding can act as a catalyst on Asian studies. However, we will no longer be able to view the region in isolation from Japan. The economist will need to know what they are thinking and deciding in Tokyo, and the child psychologist will have to have knowledge of Japanese cartoons. The knowledge of Japanese software will become increasingly important. The hardware we know already as we hitch a ride on a Toyota hardtop to the last lost tribe in the forest. But as we outrun the

Japanese chainsaws which are felling the trees and the Japanese concrete mixers which are filling the holes for the next shopping mall, we are now bound to find the chief of our tribe being interviewed by a Japanese linguist, while he croones at night the latest karaoke songs from Tokyo (probably to the disgust of the Japanese linguist). Without a good knowledge of Japan and to a certain extent its language, the baby Krishna which the International Institute for Asian Studies is supposed to tend, might turn out to be a Japanese cuckoo without you ever knowing it. ◀

## The Japan-Netherlands Institute

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## Conflict and Accommodation in Early Modern East Asia

*Essays in Honour of Erik Zürcher*

Edited by Leonard Blussé and Harriet T. Zurndorfer

This collection of essays written by his former students and colleagues represent the many foci of interest that Erik Zürcher has shared with them during his tenure as professor at Leiden University. They include discussions of Confucian philosophy, Buddhist and Christian polemics, the spread of Jesuit literature and anti-Christian attitudes among the literati, Ming aphorisms, the Chinese pictorial of skulls and skeletons, the Ch'ien-lung Emperor's eightieth birthday celebrations, Sino-Korean relations, and the 'little traditions' in Chinese historical development, secret societies and *kongsi*.

*Readership:* All those interested in the intellectual/social history and literary traditions of China, Japan and Korea.

**Leonard Blussé**, doctorate (1986) Leiden University, has taught East Asian and Southeast Asian history at Leiden since 1977. He is currently secretary of the Research Institute for the History of European Expansion at Leiden University.

**Harriet T. Zurndorfer**, Ph.D. (1977) in History, University of California, Berkeley, has taught Chinese history at the Sinologisch Instituut, Leiden University since 1978.

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15-16 SEPTEMBER, 1993, LEIDEN, THE NETHERLANDS

# The 10th Sino-European Conference



On 15-16 September, 1993 the Sinological Institute of Leiden University hosted the 10th Sino-European Conference, which was organised in co-operation with the Institute of International Relations (IIR), National Chengchi University, Taipei.

The theme of this year's conference was 'China and Europe: Defining a New Relationship within the Search for a New World Order' and its objective was to re-examine the relationships between the greater China region and Europe, both East and West, in the light of the changing international order. The conference covered both the Republic of China on Taiwan as well as the People's Republic of China and addressed their respective relations with Europe as well as their own evolving relations and their consequences.

The conference opened with a keynote address by Dr Chung-lih Wu, Deputy Director General of the Information Office of The Executive Yuan of Taiwan. Dr Wu discussed some of the major changes that have taken place in Taiwan during the last decades and raised five issues, many of which were to recur several times in discussions later during the confer-

ence. The first issue concerned the shift in Taiwanese politics from a quantitative to a qualitative perspective. Dr Wu argued that the quality of life is gaining importance as a political issue, as appears, for example, from a growing attention paid to matters like environmental protection and health insurance. Secondly he pointed out that Taiwan has changed from an international economic aid receiver to an aid contributor. The third issue raised was the transformation of Taiwan from a relatively isolated and closed society to a more open country, as is evident from the opening up of new channels of information as well as of the permission (since 1988) to found political parties. This is closely related to the next issue, the 'silent revolution' as it is sometimes called: the process of democratization that has taken place in Taiwan. Finally, Dr Wu addressed the process of changing Taiwan's role on the sidelines in the arena of world politics to that of a player. With this last issue, he was referring to Taiwan's aim to officially join international organizations like the United Nations, GATT and the Asian Development Bank.

The conference brought together some 40 specialists from Taiwan and various European countries. Ten papers, divided over two main themes:

- the interrelationship between domestic developments and foreign policy orientation; and
- interactions between Europe,



Participants of the 10th Sino-European Conference

Taiwan, and the People's Republic of China, were presented.

Each paper was commented upon by a discussant who also raised the key themes for the debate in the remainder of the session. The final session was reserved for a round table discussion, led by Prof. A.J. Saich (Sinological Institute, Leiden University), on the global context and on key issues that had emerged during the conference. The discussion was preceded by short introductions by Prof. K. Radtke (Japanological Institute, Leiden University) and Dr. Wen-lang LI (Department of Sociology, Ohio State University). There was only one theme all participants agreed upon: the capacity of the PRC to surprise the world and thus the impossibility of predict its future.

Themes and questions raised during this session included:

### Taiwan's foreign policy strategy

- in what direction is its relationship with the PRC evolving?
- what are the domestic and international implications of Taiwan's aim to join the UN?
- does Taiwan anticipate the institutional changes that are taking place in the field of international politics, for example the changing role of various UN organs?

### PRC's domestic situation

- what kind of political structure will eventually emerge?
- what are the implications of a growing regionalism?
- does the economic development lead to moral decay?

### Relations Europe-East Asia

- what are the implications of the simultaneous development of large economic blocs, on the one hand, and localist movements resulting in fragmentation on the other hand

The conference proceedings will be published in book form and in *Issues and Studies*, a monthly journal published by the Institute of International Relations in Taipei.

Next year's Sino-European conference will be held at the Institute of International Relations in Taipei. ◀

DUTCH SINOLOGY STUDENTS CAN SOON LEARN CHINESE IN BEIJING

## A Dutch Institute in Beijing



During his visit to China in the middle of August, the Dutch Minister of Education and Sciences, Ritzen proposed opening a Dutch Institute in Beijing, which would be administered by Leiden University. The Institute would be able to aid both Chinese academics planning to carry out research in the Netherlands and Dutch scholars working in China. In order to work out this plan in more detail, this week a two-man delegation from Leiden left for Beijing.

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A Dutch Institute in Beijing fits in with the plan to strengthen scientific ties with China, in connection with which Ritzen signed four agreements in the Chinese capital. Such a bridge between Dutch and Chinese scholars cannot but considerably reinforce the Dutch academic presence in the largest country in Asia. Ad hoc arrangements make way for a recognized channel for contacts. For Leiden, appointed to administer the plan on behalf of Utrecht, Groningen, and Amsterdam, the institute will facilitate existing contacts with the University of Beijing. At this moment Leiden is already administering two institutes abroad on behalf of the Netherlands, namely the Japan-Netherlands In-

stitute in Tokyo and the Netherlands Institute for Archaeology and Arabic Studies in Cairo.

According to Drs. W. Teller, director of the Foreign Bureau of Leiden University, an institute in Beijing does more than just provide good access for Dutch academics wanting to do research in China. It would also be able to provide crash courses on Dutch customs and culture for Chinese researchers planning to spend some time in the Netherlands. Furthermore, an institute in Beijing would make it possible to send undergraduates in Sinology to China for one semester of language tuition. Students of Arabic, who are required to spend one semester after their preliminary examination in Cairo, gain a great deal of benefit from a half year's language study on the spot, says Teller. 'In their fluency they are demonstrably further ahead than after a semester in Leiden'.

### Easy does it

So far the Chinese side have reacted to the proposal with caution.

Evidently the Chinese want more reassurance that a Dutch Institute in Beijing will concern itself solely with promoting scientific contacts. Teller: 'There is a certain degree of anxiety that you are going to propagate your culture - as the French do. This is still an extremely sensitive issue. But we want to be neutral and restrict ourselves to science'.

A second problem is that from the point of view of the Chinese bureaucracy, formally the institute must fall under the aegis of, for instance, the embassy (as do the institutes of France and Italy), or be the guest of a Chinese research centre. Teller, however, thinks this is just 'a matter of red stamps'. He says that his visit in the company of the Leiden professor Dr J. Liang is above all a logistical operation. Minister Ritzen is prepared to provide half of the five to six hundred thousand guilder budget estimated to be needed annually to finance the institute for three years. The Royal Dutch Academy of Arts and Sciences (KNAW) and Leiden University are prepared to shoulder

the other half of the amount. In Beijing, Teller and Liang will investigate if this sum is sufficient to pay for Chinese secretarial help, office space, and similar requirements. Says Teller optimistically: 'If we don't succeed in finding a building before the scheduled opening date on 1 January, 1994, then the director can at least have a desk in the Dutch embassy'.

The majority of the joint projects between China and the Netherlands, annually amounting to between thirty to forty, are concerned with research in the fields of Oceanology, Botany, Medicine, Sinology, Earth Sciences, and History. These existing contacts will be the most important supports in the setting up of the institute. The Flemish universities of Louvain and Ghent will also be asked if they are interested in the Dutch Institute. ◀

(Source: *Mare* 17-2)



22-26 AUGUST, 1994, COPENHAGEN, DENMARK

## Seventh International Conference of the European Association of Japanese Studies



The plans for the 7th EAJS conference are progressing rapidly, and scholars

who intend to present papers in one of the eight parallel sessions are requested to announce their intention as quickly as possible to one of the convenors below.

### Urban and Environmental Studies

Themes:

- Tokyo: model or anti-model?
- Urban planning: tradition and modernity in Japan

Convenor: **Halina Dunin-Woyseth**

The Oslo School of Architecture  
P.O. Box 6768 St. Olavs Plass, N- 0130  
Oslo, Norway  
Tel: 47 22 20 83 16  
Fax: 47 22 11 19 70  
(NB: Abstracts should be sent to the convenor not later than 1 December, 1993)

### Linguistics and language teaching

Convenor: **Stefan Kaiser**

Co-convenor: **Bjarke Frellesvig**

East Asian Institute, University of Aarhus,  
Universitetsparken, DK-8000 Aarhus C,  
Denmark.  
Tel: 45 89 42 20 27 (direct)  
45 89 42 11 11 (exchange)

### Literature

(Contact the convenor themes)

Convenor: **Mark Morris**

Faculty of Oriental Studies, University of  
Cambridge, Sidgwick Avenue, Cambridge  
CB39DA, UK.

Tel: 44 223 33 51 44 (direct)

44 223 33 51 06 (office)

44 223 23 49 48 (home)

(Cannot be contacted between mid-November  
and early January)

### Visual and performing arts

Convenor: **Nicola Liscutin**

Japan Research Centre, Faculty of Oriental  
Studies, University of Cambridge, Sidgwick  
Avenue, Cambridge CB93AD, UK

Tel: 44 223 35 56 17 (home)

Fax: 44 223 33 51 10

### Anthropology and sociology

Theme:

- Material Culture and Consumption.

Convenor: **Arne Kalland**

Nordic Institute of Asian Studies,  
84 Njalsgade, DK-2300 Copenhagen S,  
Denmark.

Tel: 45 31 54 88 44

Fax: 45 32 96 25 30

E-mail: arne@nias.ku.dk

(NB: Abstracts should be sent to the convenor  
not later than 1 November, 1993)

### Economics and economic social history

Convenor (economics): **Werner Pascha**

East Asian Economic Studies, Duisburg

University, D 47048 Duisburg, Germany.

Tel: 49 2+3 37 89 14 9 (office)

Fax: 49 203 37 89 157

(Cannot be reached during September)

Convenor (economic and social history):

**Sarah F. Metzger-Court**

Dept. of Modern Languages, Aston Univer-  
sity, Aston Triangle, Birmingham B29 7HY.

Tel: 44 21 359 36 11, ext. 5459

Fax: 44 21 359 61 63

### History

Theme:

- Leaders and Leadership

Convenor: **Ian Neary**

Contemporary Japan Centre, Essex Uni-  
versity, Colchester CO4 3SQ, UK.

Tel: 44 206 87 25 43

Fax: 44 206 87 34 08

E-mail: ian@essex.ac.uk

### Religion and History of ideas

Convenor: **Josef Kyburz**

26 Rue Camille Blanc

F-94800 Villejuif, France.

Tel: 33 1 47 26 14 74

(cannot be reached in december)

### Participants are also urged to register as early as possible.

For further information please write to:

Seventh International Conference of the  
European Association of Japanese Studies,  
East Asian Institute, University of Copen-  
hagen, Njalsgade 80, DK-2300 Copenhagen  
S, Denmark.

Tel: 45 31 54 22 11

Fax: 45 31 54 66 78

For registration, hotel reservation and payment

of conference fee, please contact: Symposium

International A/S, Vesterbrogade 15.3.

DK-1620 Copenhagen V, Denmark.

Tel: 45 33 25 20 25

Fax: 45 33 25 08 33

The conference is also open to non-EAJS members, but those who are not yet members are encouraged to become so. All members will receive the *EAJS Bulletin* (next issue September, 1993) with the latest updates about the conference (including deadlines for hotel booking, registration and excursion). Moreover, it pays in another way because the conference fee is lower for members than for others (DKK 400 for members and DKK 600 for non-members, half the price for students). The membership fee is Dfl 35 (Dfl. 17.50 for students) per year.

For membership to the Association, please write to the treasurer:

**Erika de Poorter**

Vakgroep Talen en Culturen van Japan en

Korea, Rijksuniversiteit Leiden

Postbus 9515

NL-2300 RA Leiden

Nederland

Tel: 31 71 27 25 44 / 27 25 39

Fax: 31 71 27 26 15

(Source: NIASnytt 1993-3, p. 25.)

SEPTEMBER 22-24, 1994, VIENNA, AUSTRIA

## Old age and ageing in Japan and Asia

Spiritual conditions and social reality, past and present



The section for Japanese Studies in the Research Institute for Cultural and Intellectual

History of Asia of the Austrian Academy of Sciences has been engaged for several years in a research project on old age in Japan, which aims at describing, from the viewpoints of both social history and the history of ideas, the values and norms that existed with regard to old age, ageing and the elderly in the different periods of the history of pre-industrial Japan, i.e., before the massive encounter with Western culture in the second half of the 19th century.

In accordance with the interdisciplinary and cross-cultural objectives of the organizing Institute, this conference will attempt to relate the results of this research on Japan to analogous findings on other Asian cultures and societies, from India to China, in order to ascertain possible influences and parallels, as well as differences between these various cultures. The

conference will thus deal with the meaning and valuation of old age, ageing and persons of advanced age within the great spiritual traditions of Asia, such as Hinduism, Buddhism, Confucianism, Taoism and Shinto, with their respective historical and regional forms, as well as with the living conditions, both past and present of the elderly in the countries of this region.

The organizers invite all interested scholars to participate in the conference. The length of papers should be 30 to 45 minutes. Applications, including a one-page abstract are requested to be sent no later than November 30, 1993, to the address mentioned below. It is planned to publish the papers as a symposium volume in the course of 1995. ◀

(Source: Bulletin of the European Association for Japanese Studies 37 (1993) June, p. 34)

For further information contact:  
Research Institute for the Cultural and Intellectual History of Asia  
P.O. Box 7/4/3, A-1010 Vienna, Austria



The Saito Goma fire ritual for the first time performed outside Japan at the foot of windmill 'De Valk', Leiden.

Photo: H. Kuipers

## The Saito Goma Fire Ritual

On September 12, 1993, a group of Buddhist monks from Tokoyo performed the Japanese fire ritual of **Saito Goma** in Leiden. This is the first time the ritual is performed in its entirety outside of Japan.

Saito Goma is one of the most spectacular rituals of Japanese Buddhism. By means of ritual actions and spells, which are in fact meditation practices, a sacred place is constructed consisting of an altar and a pile of 13 metres long. The monks brandish axes and swords and shoot arrows, symbolically removing obstacles. Next, the pile is lit, and for the spectators the ritual reaches its climax when the monks

walk barefoot across the smoldering pile, reciting ritual spells in order to present offerings at the altar at the other side. Finally, the public is offered the opportunity to cross the fire, and in this way to profit from religious merits of the performing monks.

Although elements can be traced back to Indian fire rituals dating from the second millennium BC, the ritual in its present form goes back to the twelfth century. It belongs to a tradition of mountain ascetics (*yamavushi*), who specialize in mystic practices in deserted mountain areas which are of old considered to be sacred places full of magical power. Their aim is to

become a Buddha or enlightened one in this life. The fire ritual serves the same end. Its goal is to burn away the negative karmic effects of human passions, which hinder man's realization of his enlightened state. It is mostly executed as an introduction to a period of religious practice in the mountains, in order for the monks to attain the state of spiritual purity necessary for their ascetic retreat. Simultaneously, it is regarded as a gift to the laity present at the performance, who can profit from the purifying power generated by the ritual.

The Saito Goma in Leiden was performed by monks of the Daigoji Sanboin school, one of the oldest traditions of the ritual. The main celebrant was Nakada Junna, abbot of Shinagawa Temple in Tokyo and Head of Ritual Affairs of the Daigoji Temple in Kyoto. ◀



SEPTEMBER 7-14, 1993  
LEIDEN, THE NETHERLANDS

## Second Symposium on the historical relations between the Netherlands and Japan



At the time of publication of this newsletter a conference report was not yet available.

About 60 lectures were presented on subjects ranging from Western

learning in Japan, science, medicine and language to trade, communication and geography.

One of the key-note speakers was the famous Japanologist Professor Marius B. Jansen. A selection of the papers will be published. ◀

SEPTEMBER 17, 1993  
TILBURG, THE NETHERLANDS

## The third conference: The bridge between the Netherlands and Japan in culture and economy



On the occasion of the Japanese week in Tilburg the Japanese Chamber of

Commerce in The Netherlands organized a one-day symposium. The meeting was chaired by Mr. N. Takei, director of Yokogawa Europe BV, who stated in his opening speech that there are big differences between Japan and Europe in social customs, religion, language, and food but, when management is concerned the differences evaporate into thin air.

Professor J. Stam, head of the Department of Modern Japanese Studies of the Erasmus University (Rotterdam), stated that the Japanese companies have been so successful because of their strong identity, flexibility, and the involvement of workers in the companies. According to Stam, employers and employees see them-

selves as partners in business. This kind of 'we'-feeling is absent in The Netherlands and causes problems between the Japanese management of Japanese companies in The Netherlands and their Dutch workers.

H. Bertsch (M.A.), talked about the effectiveness of means of production in Europe, America, and Japan. He pointed out that the Japanese have the most effective means of production in terms of time, e.g. in Japan it takes 16 hours to build a car, in America 25 hours and in Europe 36. However, he did not allude to the social consequences of rapid production. It became clear that it would take many more hours to bridge the gap between The Netherlands and Japan, even in terms of management. The fourth such conference will take place next year, but the city has not yet been chosen by the organizers. ◀

(Source: *Brabants Nieuwsblad*, September 18, 1993)

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# Newsletters

in The Netherlands about Asia

### CNWS Newsletter (1988)

Organisation:  
Centre of Non-Western Studies  
(Leiden)  
Editor:  
Mr. K. Banak  
Appears:  
Twice a year (January/June)  
Price:  
Free of charge  
Circulation:  
600  
Format:  
A4, 50 pp, black/white, printed  
Contents:  
Institution news (CNWS en affiliated research clusters), conference reports, publications, dissertations.  
Reading public:  
Academic  
Language:  
English  
Contact person:  
K. Banak

### European Newsletter of Southeast Asian Studies (1989)

Organisation:  
EUROSEAS and KITLV (Leiden)  
Editor:  
C. Van Dijk  
Appears:  
Twice a year (May/November)  
Price:  
Dfl. 20,- (The Netherlands), Dfl. 30,- (other countries).  
Circulation:  
300  
Format:  
A4, ca. 100 pp, black/white, copied  
Contents:  
Institutional news, conference reports, recent and forthcoming publications, dissertations and current research, research projects, courses.  
Reading public:  
Academic.  
Language:  
English  
Contact person:  
C. van Dijk.

### Indonesian Environmental History Newsletter (1993)

Organisation:  
EDEN (Ecology, Demography and Economy in Nusantara, a research project of KITLV)  
Editors:  
Luc Nagtegaal and David Henley  
Appears:  
Twice a year (January/June)  
Price:  
Free of charge  
Circulation:  
250  
Format:  
A4, ca. 15 pp, black/white, copied  
Contents:  
Current research concerning Indonesian environmental history, recent publications, conference reports.  
Reading public:  
Academic.  
Language:  
English  
Contact person:  
Luc Nagtegaal

### KIT Newsletter International Newsletter of The Royal Tropical Institute in Amsterdam

Organisation:  
Koninklijk Instituut voor de Tropen  
Mw. A.M. Doppenberg  
Appears:  
Twice a year (January/June)  
Price:  
Free of charge  
Circulation:  
4000  
Format:  
A4, 8pp, full-colour, printed  
Contents:  
Institutional news, publications, conference reports.  
Reading audience:  
General  
Language:  
English  
Contact person:  
Mw. A.M. Doppenberg

### Sri Lanka Newsletter (1989)

Organisation:  
Stichting Nederland-Sri Lanka  
(Den Haag)  
Editor:  
Mr. E. Jongens  
Appears:  
Quarterly  
Price:  
Coupled to the membership of the foundation (Dfl. 25,-)  
Circulation:  
250-300  
Format:  
A4 knipselkrant, ca. 10 pp., black/white, copied gekopieerd  
Contents:  
Newspaper articles about policy, economy, development aid and book reviews.  
Reading public:  
General.  
Language:  
Dutch  
Contact person:  
E. Jongens

### Nepal nieuwsoverzicht (1990)

Organisation:  
Nepal Support Group  
Editor:  
E. Bolt en R. Wijland  
Appears:  
Irregularly  
Price:  
Free of charge  
Circulation:  
250  
Format:  
A4, 10 pp, black/white, copied  
Contents:  
News about Nepal based on the Nepal Press Digest  
Reading public:  
General  
Language:  
Dutch  
Contact person:  
E. Bolt