MARITIME SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

A Survey of their Post-War Development and Current Resources

PETER CAREY
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FOREWORD

The idea of undertaking a survey of this nature was first suggested to me by Dr Christian Pelras of the Association Archipel in Paris, when I was visiting the École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales as a Directeur d'Études Associé at the invitation of the Association in March 1979. Himself the author of a very useful survey article on Indonesian Studies in France which appeared in the Association's journal, Archipel, in 1978,¹ Dr Pelras suggested that the present survey should follow the same format and be restricted principally to the Malayo-Indonesian world, the area of principal concern to the readers of Archipel. He also cited, by way of example, the other survey articles which have appeared in Archipel over the years on Indonesian and Southeast Asian studies in Japan,² Australia,³ and the Netherlands.⁴ However, when I began my work, it soon became obvious that if the survey was to be anything like comprehensive, it would have to be a good deal longer than either Dr Pelras's own article or the others on Japan, Australia and the Netherlands. In particular, I considered that the scope of the survey should be widened as far as possible to take in work on the non-Malayo-Indonesian areas of Maritime Southeast Asia (in particular the Philippines and Singapore) and the Indian Ocean and Oceanian worlds. The result was that when the survey with its three bulky appendices was completed in

¹ Christian Pelras, 'Indonesian Studies in France: Retrospect, Situation and Prospects', Archipel 16 (1978), pp. 7–20. This article was also made available as a separate publication by the Cultural Service of the French Embassy in Singapore (5 Gallop Road, Singapore 1625) under the title Malayo-Indonesian Studies in France.


mid-1985, it had become much too large for the editors of Archipel to contemplate publishing. Instead, an arrangement was reached whereby only the Introduction and Appendix III (the list of libraries, archives and ethnographic collections with holdings on Maritime Southeast Asia, Oceania and the Indian Ocean region) were published in Archipel, so the complete survey being permitted to appear elsewhere as a separate publication. Thanks to the good offices of Dr Jonathan Webber of the Journal of the Anthropological Society of Oxford (JASO), it has been possible to print the latter in the present modestly-priced but handsome format. I wish to express my heartfelt thanks to Dr Webber and the other members of the editorial team of JASO, as well as to Mr Stephen Ashworth, who so ably typeset my manuscript and endured my numerous corrections. I would also like to record my gratitude to the Trustees of the recently amalgamated Arnold, Bryce and Read Fund of the University of Oxford’s Modern History Faculty for their generous financial support. The Association of South-East Asian Studies in the United Kingdom (ASEASUK), by a decision taken at their Annual General Meeting of March 1985, was kind enough to agree to sponsor the project, and I am particularly indebted to the Secretary of ASEASUK, Dr A.J. Stockwell of the Royal Holloway College, for his constant assistance.

Finally, I would like to thank all those, academics as well as librarians, who have cooperated so generously in giving me their time and providing me with the necessary information without which this survey could not have been written. It is to them and their families that I would like to dedicate this work.

Inevitably any survey of such a vast and complex field is bound to be inadequate and incomplete. The tyranny of time alone will soon make many of the details provided in the appendices out of date. But even so, as a snapshot of Maritime Southeast Asian Studies in the United Kingdom in the mid-1980s, it may still have its uses if only to identify the main areas of strength and weakness. It is also hoped that it will facilitate greater cooperation between individual scholars and between institutions, so vital at a period such as this when financial resources to promote research and teaching on the Maritime Southeast Asian world in the U.K. are becoming ever scarcer.

Trinity College, Oxford

March 1986

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PART I

SURVEY OF POST-WAR DEVELOPMENTS, 1945–85
‘The rule is, jam to-morrow and jam yesterday—but never jam to-day.’

Lewis Carroll, *Through the Looking Glass* (1872)
SURVEY OF POST-WAR DEVELOPMENTS, 1945–85

Introduction

The purpose of the present survey is to give an account of the historical evolution of Maritime Southeast Asian Studies in the United Kingdom since the Second World War, and to provide information on the current research interests of British scholars, the main teaching activities of the various departments and centres in the U.K., and the available library, archive and ethnographic resources (see Appendices I–III). It is hoped that this will be of use both to foreign scholars with an interest in Southeast Asia, and to academics in the British Isles who are perhaps insufficiently informed about the current interests of their colleagues.

It should be noted that the term ‘Maritime Southeast Asia’ here refers to the countries of the Southeast Asian archipelago, namely, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Brunei and the Philippines. Papua-New Guinea, Oceania, and the Indian Ocean region have also been touched on in connection with scholars and libraries which have Southeast Asian interests, but the present author cannot claim that his coverage of these latter areas has been anything like comprehensive. It would take a separate article to do them justice. Moreover, even within the Maritime Southeast Asian region, certain countries (e.g. Malaysia and Indonesia) loom far larger than others. Studies on the Philippines, for example, have never been strong in the U.K. and the library resources are

It should be noted that the term 'Southeast Asia' is spelled in various ways in the present work. 'Southeast Asia' has been retained throughout, except in those cases where institutions or authors have adopted different spellings (e.g. South East Asia, South-East Asia).

1. See Appendix I, nos. 7, 21, 23a, 39 and 40; and Appendix III pt. C.
patchy. Since the Second World War, very few Filipino students have studied for higher degrees at British universities, at least in the social sciences, and even fewer British scholars have carried out fieldwork in that country, even though it is one of the most open and receptive to foreign researchers in the entire region. Given the current resources available for Southeast Asian Studies in the U.K. today, however, it does not look as though this situation will change very much in the near future.

Since many of the problems relating to the current state of Maritime Southeast Asian Studies in Britain are also valid for the wider Southeast Asian area, the broader regional picture has been constantly referred to; but the detailed focus has throughout been placed on the island world.

2. The only libraries with substantial holdings on the Philippines are the British Library and the Library of the School of Oriental and African Studies in London (see Appendix III, pt. A, no. 2A and 11). The Brynmor Jones Library of the University of Hull has a smaller collection, which is primarily of use for teaching purposes (see ibid., pt. A, no. 6). Important archival materials relating to the Philippines, especially the records of British trading companies with Philippine interests, can be found in the Public Record Office in London (see ibid., pt. A, no. 9); and there is an interesting collection of Filipiniana (mainly nineteenth-century Spanish-language volumes) in the Edinburgh University Library (see Appendix III, pt. B, no. 2).

3. Only two theses (out of 160) were completed on Philippine topics at the University of London between 1965 and 1977: one on linguistics (Roseler Ing, ‘A Phonological Analysis of Chabacano’, Ph.D., University College London, 1968), and one on international relations (Richard Chung Sum Kwan, ‘The Sabah Dispute and the Character of Philippine Diplomacy’, M.Phil., London School of Economics, 1971); see G.B. Milner (ed.), _List of Theses and Dissertations concerned with South East Asia accepted for Higher Degrees of the University of London, 1965–1977_, London: Centre of South East Asian Studies, SOAS 1979. At the present time, there are Filipino students who are completing or have completed theses at Oxford (see Appendix II, pt. B, no. 4C) and Cambridge (see Mia Mia Fernando [Corpus Christi College], ‘British Trade and Sugar Production in the Philippines during the Nineteenth Century’ [supervisor: Dr D.A. Brading, a Latin-American expert]), and a student of Dr Leifer’s preparing an M.Phil. on Philippine foreign policy at the London School of Economics (see Appendix II, pt. B, no. 3A n. 15). See also Appendix II, pt. A, no. 5, and pt. B, no. 1C, for references to Ph.D. theses on the Philippine Communist Party and Philippine rice production, by Dr Jim Richardson and Dr Joyatee Smith respectively.

4. This is particularly the case in the fields of archaeology and prehistory, where the Philippines welcomes, or, at least, tolerates, interests by non-Filipino archaeologists and prehistorians, whereas Indonesia and Malaysia make it extremely difficult for foreign scholars to undertake extensive archaeological fieldwork in those countries. This is one of the reasons why so few young scholars with interests in Maritime Southeast Asian archaeology have been able to establish themselves in their chosen field (Dr Ian Glover, personal communication, 2 March 1984). On the contrast between the Philippines and Indonesia in terms of archival sources and ease of access for foreign researchers, see Robert van Niel, _A Survey of Historical Source Materials in Java and Manila_, Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press 1970. It should be pointed out, however, that since Professor van Niel completed his report in the late 1960s, conditions at the Arijir Nasional in Jakarta have improved enormously and access for foreign scholars is now much easier; see _Itinerario. Bulletin of the Leiden Centre for the History of European Expansion_, Vol. III no. 1 (1979), pp. 36–63.

5. This is especially the case with the information assembled in the three Appendices attached to this survey.
The Historical Background (1949-75)

Dr Russell Jones, recently retired (1984) as a Senior Lecturer of the School of Oriental and African Studies (henceforth SOAS) in London (see Appendix I, no. 33), has already given an account of the history of British involvement in Malay Studies from the seventeenth century to the early twentieth, and has promised a further article which will take developments up to the 1950s. As far as Indonesia is concerned, Dr John Bastin, currently Reader Emeritus in the Modern History of South East Asia at SOAS (see Appendix I, no. 5), has also dealt with the contribution of British scholars to the study of modern Indonesian history up to the mid-1960s. So this is not the place to give a detailed historical survey of the evolution of Marquise Southeast Asian Studies in the U.K. Nevertheless, since it is impossible to understand the present difficulties experienced by area-studies centres in Britain today without reference to the historical background, certain comments on twentieth-century developments will be made by way of introduction.

In 1907, when the University of London and a number of interested societies first approached the British Government with the idea of empanelling a committee to look into the whole question of teaching and research in Oriental Studies in London, Britain was still a world power. With new developments taking place in her colonial territories, and the threat of armed conflict in Europe looming ever larger, it made good sense to establish a centre which would provide specialized expertise on Asian areas where Britain had direct political concerns. Ten years later, during the worst days of World War I, with British armies locked in deadly conflict in France and the Middle East, the School of Oriental (after 1938, Oriental and African) Studies began to admit its first students and was formally opened by King George V as a new college of the University of London. Within the first decade of its existence, the number of students rose from a few hundred to over 3000, and many academic posts were created. On the whole, the scholars who filled these positions in the inter-war years were drawn from the ranks of ex-colonial and ex-foreign service officers, and their links with government departments and intelligence bureaux remained strong.

This pattern continued through the period of the Second World War, and, in the closing stages of that conflict (December 1944), the Secretary of State for


9. Ibid., p. 46.
Foreign Affairs, Sir Anthony Eden (after 1957, First Earl of Avon) (1897–1977), who had himself taken a First in Oriental Studies (Persian and Arabic) at Oxford, appointed an Interdepartmental Commission of Enquiry on Oriental, Slavonic, East European and African Studies, under the chairmanship of the Eleventh Earl of Scarbrough. The report of this body, known as the Scarbrough Commission after the name of its chairman, ranged far wider than just the universities and took in the whole gamut of academic, government, financial, cultural and business connections with the areas concerned. Its final report, submitted in April 1946, recommended *inter alia* that substantial new funds should be made available for the expansion of specialist language-teaching and research at the main British institutions of higher education. Prominent amongst these was, of course, the University of London, where both the School of Slavonic and East European Languages and SOAS underwent a period of rapid growth during the five years between 1947 and 1952, when the British Government first implemented the Commission’s recommendations. It was during this period, for example, that the pre-war Department of the Languages and Cultures of South East Asia and the Islands was re-established at SOAS, and new Departments of Law and Anthropology created.10

The Scarbrough Commission thus marked the first stage in the great expansion of area studies in the U.K. in the immediate post-war period. Many younger scholars benefited from the research opportunities opened up by the Scarbrough scholarships,11 and several new posts were created at SOAS and elsewhere. Amongst the most important of these, as far as Southeast Asian Studies were concerned, was the chair of the History of South East Asia at SOAS (now unfilled), which was first occupied by the legendary D.G.E. Hall (1891–1979).12 During his decade (1949–59) as Professor at SOAS, Hall helped to train a whole new generation of British historians of Southeast Asia and presided over the development of the Department of South East Asia and the Islands, whose head he became. It was under his aegis that new appointments were made in the fields of Thai, Mon, Cambodian, Vietnamese, and Pacific linguistic and literary studies. Existing work in Burmese, Malay and Indonesian was strengthened, and new courses were introduced in Southeast Asian art and archaeology.13 Above all, the first edition of his *magnum opus*, *A History of South-East Asia*, which appeared in 1955 (it is now in its fourth revised edition), did much to establish the region as a recognized field of study in English-speaking

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10. Ibid., pp. 46–7.

11. Among the many scholars of Maritime Southeast Asia currently holding senior positions in British universities who benefited from these scholarships are Professor Rodney Needham (see Appendix I, no. 49) and Dr Leslie Palmer (see Appendix I, no. 51).


13. Ibid., pp. 20–1.
universities. The research initiatives set in train by the Scarbrough Commission were to some extent paralleled in the British colonial territories of Sarawak and Sabah (British North Borneo) by the important sociological surveys commissioned by the Colonial Social Science Research Council in the late 1940s and early 1950s. These were written in the wake of the seminal report by Dr (now Professor Sir) Edmund Leach (see Appendix II, pt. B, no. 1A), who had been invited out to Sarawak and North Borneo by the Colonial Office from June to November 1947 to investigate the possibilities for socio-economic research projects in the region. Leach’s subsequent (anonymous) patronage of the London School of Economics (LSE) monograph series on Social Anthropology (published by the Athlone Press) was the evolution of a local anthropological research on Southeast Asia in Britain, since it provided a ready publication outlet for LSE doctoral dissertations on the region.

Two other anthropologists of great distinction, who did much to make the LSE a centre of international repute on Southeast Asia in the 1950s, were Professor Maurice Freedman and his wife, Judith Djamour. Their work on the Singapore (overseas) Chinese and Malays was extremely influential in focusing subsequent British research on these major ethnic populations of the archipelago. The Freedmans were later closely connected with the London–Cornell Project for South and Southeast Asian Studies, which, along with the newly-founded British Social Science Research Council, did so much to further social science research on Southeast Asia in Britain during the 1960s and 1970s. It was from these beginnings that Professor Freedman was inspired to form the Association of Southeast Asian Studies in the United Kingdom (ASEASUK) in 1969, and to


16. E.R. Leach, Social Science Research in Sarawak: A Report on the Possibilities of a Social Economic Survey of Sarawak presented to the Colonial Social Science Research Council (Colonial Research Studies no. 7), London: HMSO 1950. Leach’s report and the socio-economic surveys which followed (see above n. 15) had been prompted by the Colonial Office’s desire to gain better information on Sarawak society in view of the very rapid political changes (e.g. the growth of Malay nationalism and Chinese communism) in the immediate post-war years.

cooperate with Leach in the creation of the British Academy's short-lived Institute in South-East Asia (1976–86) (see below). His untimely death in 1975, shortly after moving to the chair of Social Anthropology at Oxford (previously held by the legendary E.E. Evans-Pritchard), was a great blow to Southeast Asian Studies in Britain, coming as it did just as the chill winds of economic stringency and retrenchment were beginning to blow through British universities.

Although the developments at SOAS and the LSE, as well as the research carried out under the aegis of the Scarbrough Commission and the Colonial Office in Southeast Asia in the immediate post-war period, were impressive, they were not matched by anything equivalent in the non-metropolitan British universities, which had witnessed very little change in the traditional structure of their faculties and courses. It was against the background of this disappointment at what had happened in the wider academic community in Britain that the University Grants Committee (the main funding review body for British universities) set up a new committee in January 1960 under the chairmanship of Sir William Hayter, a senior Foreign Office official (subsequently British ambassador in Moscow), which was given the task of assessing how successfully the recommendations of the 1946 Scarbrough Commission had been implemented.¹⁸

While preparing their report, members of this Hayter Committee toured the main graduate centres in the United States and were deeply impressed by the Area Studies Programs (amongst them Cornell University's decade-old Southeast Asia Program), with their generous provision for specialized language tuition, extensive library resources and fieldwork grants, and, above all, their stress on interdisciplinary cooperation and work in the social sciences. Inspired by what they had seen, the Committee published its final report in May 1961, recommending that funds should be made available for a major expansion in social science teaching in Asian, African, Slavonic and East European Studies. They also advised that instruction in the traditional linguistic, literary, cultural and historical disciplines should be further supported and expanded. This meant, as far as Southeast Asian Studies were concerned, that SOAS's role as the pre-eminent centre of research and teaching in the traditional disciplines was to be protected, and that all language teaching would be centred in London. This was to have important (and not altogether favourable) consequences for the new Southeast Asian Studies Centres set up in the wake of the Hayter Committee report (see below).

These recommendations were accepted by the University Grants Committee, and a period of rapid development of the new social science disciplines took place in universities across the country. At SOAS, for example, new Departments of Economic and Political Studies, and of Geography, were established, and the scope of the Department of Anthropology was extended to include sociology.¹⁹

¹⁸. *SOAS Calendar*, p. 47.

¹⁹. Ibid.
Of equal importance was the establishment of new area-studies centres both in London and in the provincial universities. In 1966, no less than five such centres, including one especially for Southeast Asian Studies, were set up at SOAS, while outside London, Centres for Southeast Asian Studies were started at the University of Hull in 1962, and at the University of Kent at Canterbury in 1969. The first was a direct result of the new funding made available by the University Grants Committee as a consequence of the Hayter Committee proposals; the second was altogether more fortuitous, in that extra funds suddenly became available due to the demise of another centre and, while Hull hesitated about whether to accept them, Kent evinced an immediate interest and used the funds to get their own Southeast Asia Centre started.\(^20\) The efforts of Professor Paul Stirling, a founder member of the University, and Dr Dennis Duncanson, a Reader in Political Science and expert on Indochina, were crucial here, and it was under their aegis that the Centre began to develop in the early 1970s. In this manner, two non-metropolitan Centres for Southeast Asian Studies were established in the U.K. in the 1960s: a designated Hayter Centre at Hull (see Appendix II, pt. A, no. 1), and a non-Hayter Centre at Kent (see Appendix II, pt. A, no. 2), created largely through the energy and imagination of the local university staff.

Both these Centres developed strongly after their inception and played a crucial role in decentralizing Southeast (especially Maritime Southeast) Asian Studies away from SOAS in the late 1960s and 1970s. In line with the Hayter Committee's recommendations, both Centres gave of place to the social science disciplines, and lecturers were recruited in the fields of economics, history, politics, geography, sociology, social anthropology and law.\(^21\) Moreover, at Hull and, to a lesser extent, at Kent, lecturers with Southeast Asian interests were from the start full members of their appropriate departments and taught across a wide disciplinary range, thus avoiding the rather narrow Southeast Asia-centric orientation of their colleagues at SOAS. The majority of the courses on Southeast Asia at the undergraduate level were also taught as optional subjects to students pursuing traditional departmental degrees, since the number of those opting for the joint honours degree in South-East Asian Studies was always quite small.\(^22\) The constitutional position of the Hull Centre as a gathering of departmental members with a common interest in Southeast Asia and a common arrangement for the provision of South-East Asian Studies degrees is thus a very special one, and can be seen as one of the particular

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\(^{20}\) Communication of Dr Dennis Duncanson to the interdisciplinary teaching panel on Southeast Asia at the ASEASUK Conference at Kent, 29–31 March 1984.


strengths of the Centre. Significantly, the one attempt to break that pattern by the dynamic first director of the Centre, Professor Mervyn Jaspan (in office 1969–75), was a failure. The special Department of South-East Asian Sociology, which he helped to set up in 1972, did not survive his tragic death in April 1975, and the example has not been repeated.23

At the graduate level, Hull soon made its mark as a centre of excellence, and between 1969 and 1985 no fewer than forty Ph.D. and M.Phil. degrees were completed on Southeast Asian subjects.24 Furthermore, many of these degree-holders went on to secure academic jobs in the Southeast Asian field, both in the U.K. and overseas, an impressive record at a time when such posts were becoming ever scarcer due to the global economic recession and cutbacks in university posts worldwide.25 The excellent library provisions at Hull, an area in which Professor Jaspan had taken a special interest, was one of the reasons for this success at the graduate level. From the first, the University also made available a generous library budget for the Centre, and, by 1970, when the various holdings were consolidated into one collection, there were already over 10,000 volumes.26 Since then, the number has more than doubled, making it probably the most important single library collection on Southeast Asia outside London (see Appendix III, pt. A, no. 6). Indeed, Hull has been supremely fortunate in having had a succession of very able Librarians and Southeast Asian Assistant Librarians such as Miss Brenda E. Moon (now at the Edinburgh University Library; see Appendix III, pt. B, no. 2), Miss Helen Cordell (now at SOAS; see Appendix I, no. 15), Mr Alan Lodge (now the Assistant Librarian of the Rhodes House Library in Oxford; see Appendix III, pt. A, no. 1) and Miss Helen Stephens (the present incumbent; see Appendix III, pt. A, no. 6), who have made it their task to build on the foundations established by Professor Jaspan and

23. Dahm, Südostasienwissenschaft, p. 42; and, for an obituary notice on Professor Mervyn Jaspan (1925–75), Professor of South-East Asian Sociology at Hull, see Indoniesia Circle, no. 7 (June 1975), pp. 10–11.

24. See the handlist prepared by the staff of the Hull South-East Asia Centre for the University Grants Committee, ‘Successful Higher Degree (Thesis) Students supervised by Centre Staff 1969/70 to 1984/85’. I am grateful to Dr D.K. Basset for letting me have a copy of this list.

25. Amongst those who completed higher degrees at Hull and secured academic jobs in the U.K. during the period 1969–85 are: Dr D.E. Short (Ph.D. Geography, 1971), Lecturer in South-East Asian Geography, University of Dundee; Dr C.W. Watson (M.A. Sociology, 1972; Ph.D., Cambridge, 1981), Lecturer in Southeast Asian Studies, University of Kent (see Appendix I, no. 63); Dr K.W.A. Vokes (Ph.D. Economics, 1978), Lecturer in Southeast Asian Economics, University of Kent (see Appendix I, no. 58); J.R. Walton (M.A. Economics, 1979), Lecturer in Economics, University of Hull (see Appendix II, pt. A, no. 1); Dr V.T. King (Ph.D. Sociology, 1981), Lecturer in South-East Asian Sociology, University of Hull (see Appendix I, no. 38); Dr M.J.G. Parnwell (Ph.D. Geography, 1984), Temporary Lecturer in South-East Asian Geography, University of Hull (see Appendix II, pt. A, no. 1); and Dr C. Webster (Ph.D. Geography, 1985), Lecturer in South-East Asian Geography, University of Wales Institute of Science and Technology (Cardiff). See the Hull Centre’s list of ‘Successful Higher Degree (Thesis) Students’, cited in the previous footnote.

26. Dr D.K. Basset, personal communication, 2 Oct. 1984. The library budget at Hull for Southeast Asian purchases has been in the region of £3–4,000 per annum over the past decade.
others in the late 1960s and early 1970s.27

By contrast, the Southeast Asian holdings of the new Centre at Kent were always far more modest and were only designed to cover undergraduate teaching needs.28 The proximity of the University to the excellent research libraries in London (see Appendix III, pt. A, nos. 2 and 9–11; and pt. B, nos. 1, 3–5, 7–9 and 11) was thought sufficient for Kent’s needs, and the level of University support for the Centre’s library budget was correspondingly much lower than at Hull.29 This later proved something of a drawback when the Centre began to expand its graduate teaching activities after the mid-1970s (see below).

No provisions were made initially at either Hull or Kent for instruction in Southeast Asian languages—still less in the literature, art and archaeology of the region—since the generous facilities at SOAS in these fields were deemed sufficient at the national level.30 This followed on from the Hayter Committee’s proposals, which had sought to maintain and expand the existing expertise at the School (see above), while encouraging the new centres outside the metropolis to break new ground in teaching and research in the social sciences. In retrospect, this decision to rely solely on London for specialized language tuition (the bedrock for any effective research on the region) was a mistake, and was one of the reasons why neither Hull nor Kent ever developed the inter-disciplinary range of equivalent Southeast Asia area-studies centres in the United States which the members of the Hayter Committee had taken as their model (see above).

Despite these drawbacks, developments at both Hull and Kent up to the mid-1970s boded well for the future. Meanwhile, during the same period, SOAS continued to expand, attracting many talented students from Southeast Asia, in particular Malaysia, the majority of whom went on to complete masters and doctoral degrees under the supervision of SOAS staff. The list of 169 theses and dissertations concerned with Southeast Asia which were accepted for higher degrees at the University of London between 1965 and 1977 bears eloquent testimony to the productiveness and versatility of the School in these years.31

27. Mr Lewis Hill, the Curator of the Ethnographic Collection at Hull (see Appendix I, no. 26 and Appendix III, pt. C, no. 16), also played a very important part with Professor Jaspan in the establishment of the Southeast Asian library collection at Hull in the early 1970s.


29. The annual library budget at Kent for Southeast Asian purchases over the past few years has been in the region of £900, and no books are bought in Southeast Asian vernacular languages.

30. Dahm, Südostasienforschung, p. 35. Since the mid-1970s, Kent has had some assistance in the teaching of Malay/Bahasa Indonesia from Mr Arthur Goldman, a retired Malayan Civil Service (MCS) official.

31. Milner (ed.), List of Theses and Dissertations (1977). This shows that out of the 169 theses, no less than 48 were on topics relating to Malaysia and Singapore. Furthermore, although forty per cent (or about 75 theses) were completed by British citizens, less than a dozen of these graduates went on to secure academic posts in British universities, almost certainly because of the contraction of Southeast Asian Studies in the late 1970s and early 1980s.
Hall's successor as Professor of South East Asian History, C.D. Cowan, who held the chair from 1961 until 1976 (when he became Director of SOAS), did much to further the discipline of modern history at SOAS. Himself the author of several important studies on nineteenth-century Malaya, Cowan, who was also the first chairman of the Centre of South East Asian Studies at SOAS (in office 1966–71), presided over a department which contained no less than six Southeast Asian historians, five of them (Cowan himself, J.G. de Casparis, John Bastin, Merle Ricklefs and J.A.M. Caldwell) concerned with the maritime parts of the region.\footnote{32} At the same time, together with the Thai specialist, Professor E.H.S. Simmonds (Head of the Department of South East Asia and the Islands at SOAS, 1966–82), he was instrumental in furthering the links with Cornell which had been established through Professor Hall in the 1960s. The aforementioned London–Cornell Project for South and South-East Asian Studies, which they helped to set up, proved of inestimable value, bringing to SOAS scholars of the calibre of Professor David Wyatt, Dr Ruth McVey (see Appendix I, no. 46), and Professor Merle Ricklefs.\footnote{33}

During these years interesting developments also occurred in the Department of South East Asia and the Islands at SOAS, which contained around fifteen teachers of languages and literatures, one third of whom were concerned with Malay, Indonesian and Austronesian studies. Initially the main emphasis was on Malay language and literature, since the formative experience of the teachers (notably Mr J.C. Bottoms [died 1965] and Mr E.C.G. Barrett) had been in British Malaya. However, with the arrival of Dr Russell Jones and Dr Nigel Phillips (see Appendix I, no. 52) in the Department in 1966–7, an important shift began to take place towards Bahasa Indonesia, a development which was consolidated after Dr Jones's return from a sabbatical year in Jakarta in 1970–1 and the retirement of Dr Barrett in September 1971. Since that time, the emphasis has been almost exclusively on Indonesian language and literature, with Malay being taught only as a minor option. The establishment of an Indonesian 'overseas' lectureship in 1970 (held successively by Mr Oking Gandamihardja [1970–73] and Dr Khairil Anwar [1973–82]) greatly assisted this process, as did the appointment of Dr Ulrich Kratz to a post in Indonesian in 1975.

Among the most important initiatives taken by members of the department in the field of Indonesian Studies in the early 1970s were the establishment of the Indonesia Circle Society in March 1973, and the launching of a thricely-yearly periodical which, from modest beginnings as a cyclostyled newsletter, has

\footnote{32} Today (1985), by contrast, there are only two Southeast Asian historians in the Department of Modern History at SOAS, Dr Ralph Smith and Dr Ian Brown, neither of whom are principally interested in the island world of Southeast Asia.

\footnote{33} The 'brain drain' was not all in one direction. O.W. Walters, one of Professor D.G.E. Hall's most outstanding doctoral students (later one of his junior colleagues) at SOAS in the late 1950s, went to Cornell in 1965 as the first Goldwin Smith Professor of Southeast Asian History, a post which he held until his retirement in 1985.
developed into a recognized journal in the field.\textsuperscript{34} Dr Jones, the guiding light behind both these developments, was also involved, along with Professor Luigi Santamaria, Professor Denys Lombard and others, in the foundation of the Indonesia Etymological Project in Paris in July 1973.\textsuperscript{35} Unfortunately, these encouraging developments in the field of Indonesian Studies were not paralleled by anything equivalent in the equally important disciplines of Old Javanese and Javanese, where teaching effectively lapsed after the retirement of Dr Christiana Hookeyaas (1902–79) in 1970, and the departure of Dr J.G. de Casparis for a chair in Leiden in 1978.

One final development of importance at SOAS during this period was the completion of its new building and library in 1973, which, for the first time since the war, brought the various SOAS departments and collections together under one roof and gave the School a new sense of academic community.\textsuperscript{36}

However, it would be wrong to think of Southeast Asian Studies—still less Maritime Southeast Asian Studies—during this period entirely in terms of SOAS and the provincial centres. Elsewhere new appointments, such as those of Dr Ian Glover to a Lectureship in the Prehistory of South and Southeast Asia at the Institute of Archaeology in London (see Appendix I, no. 24) in 1970, Dr Michael Leifer (previously of the Huli South-East Asia Centre) to a position in the Department of International Relations at the London School of Economics (see Appendix I, no. 42), and Dr Joel Kahn to a Lectureship (now Readership) in Anthropology at University College London (see Appendix I, no. 34), helped to strengthen Southeast Asian teaching in the other colleges of the University of London (see Appendix II, pt. B, nos. 3A and 3B). A strong interest in Malaysia and Indonesia had also developed in the Institute of Social Anthropology at Oxford, where several doctoral theses, based on extensive ethnographical fieldwork in the archipelago, were supervised by Dr Rodney Needham (after 1976, Professor of Social Anthropology at the University of Oxford, see Appendix I, no. 49) in the late 1960s and 1970s. One of Needham’s students, Dr Robert Barnes (see Appendix I, no. 2), whose study of Kédang had been published in 1974,\textsuperscript{37} later returned to the Institute in 1978 to take up a post as a University Lecturer in Social Anthropology, thus further strengthening its archipelagic interests, especially in the ethnographic studies of eastern Indonesian peoples.

\textsuperscript{34} This society holds regular meetings to which guest speakers (usually researchers recently returned from Indonesia) are invited. Membership of the Indonesia Circle (currently £8.00 per annum) includes a subscription to the three numbers of the journal, which appear in March, June and November. Those interested in subscribing should write to The Editor, Indonesia Circle, School of Oriental and African Studies, Malet Street, London WC1E 7HF, England.

\textsuperscript{35} On the origins of the Indonesian Etymological Project, see Russell Jones, "Ten Years On: A Note on the Indonesian Etymological Project and its Colloquia" (note circulated at the 1983 Leiden Colloquium), and on the colloquia which it has sponsored, see below n. 60.

\textsuperscript{36} SOAS Calendar, p. 48.

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(see Appendix II, pt. B, no. 4A).

Meanwhile, Oxford's traditional rival, Cambridge, was also very active in the fields of Maritime Southeast Asian and Oceanian Studies in the post-war years. At both the undergraduate and graduate levels of the Department of Social Anthropology, teaching and research in these fields were stimulated after 1946 by the presence of Dr (now Professor Sir) Edmund Leach, who was later joined by Dr S.J. Tambiah (Lecturer in Social Anthropology, 1966-72), the late Miss Barbara Ward (Mrs H.S. Morris) and Dr Gilbert Lewis (see Appendix I, no. 43). As a consequence, an average of one and a half Ph.D. dissertations in social anthropology have been completed every year on Maritime Southeast Asian and Oceanian subjects since 1974 (see Appendix II, pt. B, no. 1A), the majority of students returning to or obtaining employment in their field in the U.K., Scandinavia, Southeast Asia and Oceania.

Since 1968, the University has benefited from a generous bequest from the late I.H.N. Evans (formerly of Clare College, Cambridge), who was Government Assistant Ethnographer to the Federated Malay States between 1912 and 1932. This bequest has been used to promote archaeological and anthropological research on Maritime Southeast Asia, and provides a unique focus for these studies in Cambridge (see Appendix I, no. 62, n. 8). Since 1970, no less than thirty-one Evans Research Fellowships have been awarded for post-graduate and post-doctoral research, the first such Fellow being Dr Janice Stargardt (see Appendix I, no. 54), currently director of the Cambridge Project on Ancient Civilization in South East Asia. In addition, thirty-nine research awards were made from the Evans Fund, twenty-eight to individual archaeologists, and the other eleven to the University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology for research on its collections and acquisitions.

Two active and distinguished members of the committee of the Evans Fund went on to play a formative role in the creation and management of the British Academy's Institute in South-East Asia (see below). They are Professor Graeme Clark, sometime Disney Professor of Archaeology at Cambridge (1952-74), the Institute's first chairman, and Professor Sir Edmund Leach.

At the same time, in the Cambridge Faculty of Economics and Politics, Ph.D. theses on Maritime Southeast Asia and Oceania have averaged almost one per year during the past half decade (see Appendix II, pt. B, no. 1C) and again, the

38. Research on Maritime Southeast Asia at Cambridge really dates back to 1896, when the first scientific ethnographic expedition to the region went out under the leadership of W.W. Skeet and C.O. Blagden to carry out studies on the east coast of Malaya. They were supported by the University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, which later became the main repository for the expedition's collections and papers (see Appendix III, pt. C, no. 17). Between 1900 and 1950, the Museum received two other major collections on the ethnography of Maritime Southeast Asia (the Haddon and Hose Collection, and the Evans Collection), in addition to the Bateson Collection on Papua-New Guinea, and part of the Cook Collection on Oceania (see Appendix III, pt. C, no. 17). There have been further additions to all these collections up to the present time. I am most grateful to Dr Janice Stargardt for her generous help with this note, and for all the information on Cambridge provided in this Introduction and in Appendix II, pt. B, no. 1A-F.
majority of the successful graduate students have returned to or entered academic employment in their chosen fields. In the Department of Archaeology, a smaller number have completed doctoral theses on East African subjects with relevance to Indian Ocean Studies since 1979 (see Appendix II, pt. B, no. 1B), but none on the archaeology of Maritime Southeast Asia or Oceania.

On a broader level, certain organizations came into existence during the decade 1965–75 which were to play a vital role in co-ordinating the interests of Southeast Asian librarians and scholars in the U.K. The first of these was the South-East Asia Library Group (SEALG). Formed at Hull in 1968, to serve as a link between the various U.K. libraries with holdings on Southeast Asia, it has grown over the years to include associations with the main Southeast Asian libraries in Europe, especially in the Netherlands, France and West Germany. It holds an annual conference to which European librarians are invited, and also publishes a useful bimonthly newsletter (now in its thirtieth issue) which is circulated to over one hundred subscribers. Recently the SEALG conference has been timed to coincide with that of the other main co-ordinating body for U.K. Southeast Asianists, the Association of South-East Asian Studies in the United Kingdom (ASEASUK). This was established in 1969, and represents virtually all university teachers in Britain with a special interest in Southeast Asian arts and social science disciplines. Besides the organization of an annual conference, which usually rotates between the main Southeast Asian Studies Centres at Hull, Kent and SOAS, and its active cooperation with SEALG,

39. Dahm, Südostasienwissenschaft, p. 44.
40. The SEALG Newsletter is normally published in January and July. Subscription rates for four issues (i.e. two years’ subscription) are US$10.00 or £5.00 sterling. Subscriptions should be paid to Miss Helen L. Stephens, The Secretary, South-East Asia Library Group, The Brynmor Jones Library, South-East Asian Studies, The University of Hull, Hull HU6 7RX, England.
41. Dahm, Südostasienwissenschaft, p. 44; ‘Association of South-East Asian Studies in the United Kingdom: List of Members, 1983’ (cyclostyled list); and Dr A.J. Stockwell, personal communication. 4 Oct. 1983. The present chairman of ASEASUK is Dr Michael Leffer (see Appendix I, no. 42) and the Hon. Secretary is Dr A.J. Stockwell (see Appendix I, no. 37). Membership rates are £5.00 sterling per annum for full members, and £3.00 for associate members. Those desiring of joining should write to Dr A.J. Stockwell, Royal Holloway and Bedford New College, Egham Hill, Egham, Surrey TW20 0EX, England.
42. For reports on the past four ASEASUK conferences which have been held at Kent (1981), Hull (1982), SOAS (1983) and Kent (1984), see the British Institute in South-East Asia (henceforth BISEA) South-East Asian Studies Newsletter No. 4 (July 1981), No. 8 (July 1982), No. 12 (July 1983); see also ASEASUK News: Newsletter of the Association of South-East Asian Studies in the U.K., No. 1 (Nov. 1983). The conference themes have been: ‘Ethnicity in South-East Asia’, (1981) (many of these papers were published as a special focus issue of the Southeast Asian Journal of Social Science, Vol. X, no. 1 [1982] edited by Victor T. King and William Willet); ‘Western Colonialism in South-East Asia and Its Aftermath’ (1982); ‘Contemporary Problems of Development in South-East Asia’ (1983); and ‘Religion and Society in Modern South-East Asia’ (1984). For a report on the 1985 ASEASUK Conference, which was held at Trinity College, Oxford from 27 to 29 March 1985, and which addressed itself inter alia to the theme of ‘Wealth and Poverty in South-East Asia’, see ASEASUK News, No. 2 (Nov. 1985).
ASEASUK also liaises closely with the British Institute in South-East Asia (see below), represents Southeast Asian interests on the Co-ordinating Council of Area Studies Associations in Britain, and (from 1984) produces an annual newsletter. In its choice of conference topics over the past five years, ASEASUK has tried to address itself to some of the broader debates which are currently taking place in the social sciences.43

The final organization, born during the fertile decade of the mid-1960s to mid-1970s, was the British Institute in South-East Asia (1976–86). Established under the auspices of the prestigious British Academy, the primary goals of this Institute were to stimulate the interest of scholars in Britain and elsewhere in Southeast Asian Studies, in particular in the archaeology, history, art history and cultural anthropology of the region, and to promote and facilitate the work of those scholars by providing them with information on research being done in their fields by Southeast Asian scholars in the region.44 On a practical level, it helped to smooth the path of British researchers working in the field by various official and semi-official contacts, and provided access to new research grants through the British Academy’s Travelling Fellowship Fund and (up to 1984) the Leverhulme Awards. Originally set up in Singapore in 1976, it moved under its second director, Dr John Villiers (in office 1979–86; see Appendix I, no. 60), to Bangkok.45 Between 1980–6, it published a very handsome quarterly newsletter with reports on conferences, colloquia and meetings of scholars in the region, news of research by individual scholars and projects conducted by research institutions, reviews and notices of books and periodicals published in Southeast Asia, as well as information about the latest position with regard to the granting of research permission and access to research materials for foreign scholars in those Southeast Asian countries where certain restrictions were imposed by the authorities. It also had plans to start a locally printed monograph series in its fields of designated competence.46

Looking back on the period between the publication of the Hayter Committee report in May 1961 and the mid-1970s, it is clear that Southeast Asian studies in Britain enjoyed something of a ‘golden age’, with new centres and co-ordinating organizations being founded, and SOAS continuing to expand at an unprecedented rate. True, no British equivalent to Cornell had taken root outside London, as some members of the Hayter Committee seem to have hoped, but what had been achieved seemed to augur well for the future. Unfortunately, the speed of Britain’s economic decline during the next decade (1975–85), and

43. See above n. 42.
44. See the BISEA, South-East Asian Studies Newsletter, No. 1 (Sept. 1980), and No. 2 (Jan. 1981).
45. This move to the erstwhile Institute’s very handsome new quarters at 366 Soi Somprasong 5, Petchburi Road, Bangkok 10400, Thailand, took place in 1984.
46. The first monograph in its new series was due to be published in Bangkok in 1986: P.B.R. Curry (ed.), The British in Java, 1821–56: A Japanese Account, White Lotus for the British Institute in South-East Asia. Price US$45.00. But, because of the British Academy’s decision to close down the Institute with effect from 1 April 1986, this will now come out as an ordinary British Academy publication.
the swingeing nature of the cuts imposed by the British Government on the level of funding available for higher education, especially in the humanities, meant that the promise of the post-Hayter period was to enjoy no summer.

The Problems of the Past Decade (1975–85)

Throughout the second half of the 1970s, the financial position for British universities worsened as the U.K. went through the first 'oil shock' (1974–77), experiencing inflation and recession on a scale unknown since the 1930s. During these years, the expansion in area studies was halted, indeed reversed in some places, as hard-pressed vice-chancellors looked for cuts in what were deemed to be non-'mainline' subjects. At the same time, it became increasingly difficult for young graduate students with doctoral degrees on Southeast Asian subjects to find employment.

If this period had been followed by an upturn in the economy as might have been expected, then the damage would have been limited. Unfortunately, it was followed by the second 'oil shock' of the early 1980s, and with a Conservative Government in office determined to limit government expenditure still further, the funds available for the universities again began to contract sharply. Student numbers fell (an eight per cent decline overall since 1980), key academic posts were 'frozen' (i.e. no replacements appointed when staff retired), and resources were shifted away from arts to science subjects. Along with other area subjects, Southeast Asian Studies suffered particularly severely, and nowhere more so

47. There has been an overall drop of 20,000 student places at British universities since 1981 (The Observer, 16 Sept. 1984). In the academic year 1983/4 there was a total of 232,238 arts and science undergraduates and graduates studying for degrees at U.K. universities (Universities Statistics 1983–84, Vol. 1 [Students], Cheltenham: University Statistical Records for the University Grants Committee 1984). The equivalent figures for the number of undergraduates and graduates reading for degrees in languages, literature and area studies (13% of the total of all students in arts subjects) for the period 1979–84 are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Home Undergraduates</th>
<th>Overseas Undergraduates</th>
<th>Home Graduates</th>
<th>Overseas Graduates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1979/80</td>
<td>31,680</td>
<td>32,935†</td>
<td>1,002</td>
<td>1,914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980/81</td>
<td>32,935†</td>
<td>33,413†</td>
<td>1,022</td>
<td>1,957</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981/2</td>
<td>32,524</td>
<td>33,398†</td>
<td>1,087</td>
<td>1,957</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1982/3</td>
<td>31,802</td>
<td>33,413†</td>
<td>1,074</td>
<td>1,919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1983/4</td>
<td>31,802</td>
<td>33,398†</td>
<td>1,074</td>
<td>1,919</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* EEC students (hitherto in overseas category) included in home category.
† Greek students (hitherto in overseas category) included in home category.

48. See above n. 31.
than at SOAS, where the School lived through some anxious years. Its small teacher–pupil ratio (an outcome of the high degree of specialization amongst its staff), the difficulties of attracting overseas students, due to the sudden doubling of their fees, and the lack of money for research, all left it in a very exposed position. But it did manage to survive, albeit in a much reduced form.

As far as Maritime Southeast Asian Studies at SOAS were concerned, the worst losses were on the linguistic side, where the failure to renew the contract of Dr Khaidir Anwar, a very effective Indonesian ‘overseas’ lecturer who had taught at SOAS for nine years (1973–82), and the retirement of Professor G.B. Milner (see Appendix I, no. 47), deprived the School of proper coverage of Austronesian languages. At the same time, the blandishments of the early retirement scheme (introduced by universities to make long-term savings in salary budgets) and the gloomy academic outlook at SOAS precipitated the departure of Dr John Bastin (see Appendix I, no. 3) in 1983, and Dr Ruth McVey (see Appendix I, no. 46) and Dr Russell Jones (see Appendix I, no. 33) the following year. All this, coming on top of the earlier resignations of Dr J.G. de Casparis and Dr Merle Ricklefs to take up chairs in Leiden and Monash in 1978 and 1979 respectively, meant that Indonesian Studies at the School were now primarily represented by linguists.49

Similar developments occurred on a smaller scale at Kent, where Dr Roger Kershaw (see Appendix I, no. 37) took early retirement in 1982, and Dr Dennis Duncanson followed him (after reaching his normal retirement age) a year later. Hull also lost one of its lecturers in South-East Asian Politics, Dr Oey Hong Lee (see Appendix I, no. 50), through early retirement in 1982, and their very experienced Senior Lecturer in South-East Asian Geography, Dr Rowena Lawso, went in 1983. Elsewhere, the decision by the Trustees of the Leverhulme Committee to withdraw from the funding of South-East Asian research awards through the British Academy after 1984, and the financial difficulties experienced by the British Institute in South-East Asia at the time of its move to Bangkok in 1983–4, meant that the level of support for British scholars with Southeast Asian interests was sharply reduced.

Given this rather desperate situation, hopes were raised in the early 1980s that a new Hayter-style committee might be empanelled by the Government to look into the plight of area studies in Britain and recommend reforms.50 But a committee on this scale with influence to channel new funds in the direction of Southeast Asian Studies (inter alia) was never more than a pipe-dream. The

49. The only other specialist on Indonesia at SOAS is Dr P.M. Hobart, an anthropologist; see Appendix I, no. 29.

50. This idea was first mooted at the ASEASUK Conference in Hull in 1982, when it seemed that the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) might empanel a committee to look into the situation of specialized language and area studies teaching in the universities. However, the precipitate departure of Lord Carrington from the FCO as a result of the Argentinian invasion of the Falkland Islands on 1 April 1982 put paid to this initiative. See further The Times Higher Education Supplement, 5 Oct. 1984.
changes which had overtaken Britain in the two decades since 1965 had made such initiatives look like an expensive anachronism. Less than five years after the Hayter Committee had delivered its report, the British Government announced that it was withdrawing its military bases from east of Suez (1966), and today the compelling imperial considerations which led to the establishment of the School of Oriental (after 1938, Oriental and African) Studies in 1917 are very much a thing of the past. Britain is now a declining second-class power with domestic and European considerations foremost in mind, the 1982 Falklands War notwithstanding. So, barring an economic miracle (unlikely in Britain for the foreseeable future), or a sudden influx of money from private sources (even less likely), 51 Southeast Asian Studies will clearly have to make do with the limited resources currently available to them.

This was very much the message which the University Grants Committee gave the area-studies centres in October 1984, when it eventually got round to appointing Sir James Craig (an Arabist and ex-British ambassador to Saudi Arabia) to undertake a one-man enquiry into Oriental and African language provision in Britain (and associated cultural, legal and economic disciplines). Sir James's brief was principally to report on the needs of British commerce, industry and the diplomatic service in these specialized areas, and not to concern himself directly with the existing institutional provision, a sphere which the University Grants Committee regards as very much its own preserve. Furthermore, unlike the Hayter Committee (see above), there was never any likelihood that Sir James's enquiry would lead to any new influx of funds to the various Southeast Asia Centres. The best that could have been expected was a series of recommendations as to where the present scarce resources (especially on the language side) might most effectively be applied to meet current national requirements. The enquiry thus looked likely to concentrate on the future of SOAS and seemed to be pointing towards a further rationalization of disciplines and teaching there. 52 It is known, for example, that the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) as well as the British Government's Overseas Development Agency (ODA) have been pressing particularly hard for greater provision for Indonesian language tuition, Indonesia now being regarded as one of the key areas in Southeast Asia for British trade and investment. This has resulted in priority being given by a recent working party at SOAS to two new joint posts in Bahasa Indonesia (see below).

Unfortunately, as of the time of writing (February 1986), it looks as though the enquiry commenced by Sir James will not result in a definitive report much before the middle of 1986. This is because Sir James himself, under pressure of other commitments, has had to withdraw from the survey, and his place has been

51. It is unlikely, for example, that there will be anything equivalent to the generous grants from Japanese and Middle Eastern sources which have recently endowed such research centres as the Nissan Institute of Japanese Studies at Oxford, and the Centre for Gulf Studies at Exeter University, given the level of economic development in Southeast Asia at the present time.

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taken by Sir Peter Parker, until recently (1984) Chairman of British Rail. The particular qualifications of the latter in the sphere of Asian Studies stem from his time at SOAS at the end of World War II, when he took a degree in Japanese. Moreover, his contacts with senior figures in British commerce and industry as well as the civil service will stand him in good stead when he comes to draw up his report and make his final recommendations.

The Situation in the mid-1980s and Possibilities for the Future

It would take a Southeast Asian Dr Pangloss to look to the future of area studies in the U.K. during the next decade with any real optimism. The recent decision by the British Academy to close its Institute in South-East Asia with effect from 1 April 1986 because of the Academy's financial difficulties (due primarily to tighter Government funding) is bound to lead to a further loss of morale amongst British Southeast Asianists. But it would be wrong to conclude that Southeast Asian Studies are doomed to extinction. For a time at least, the storm of early retirements, staff cutbacks and contraction in research grants seems to have blown itself out. Reports from SOAS and the other Southeast Asia Centres suggest that there are some hopeful signs of growth, although whether they will bear fruit is quite another matter.

At SOAS, a recent working party convened to consider the long-term development of the School has recommended that between now and 1995, two new joint appointments should be made, in Indonesian language and Islam in Southeast Asia, and in Indonesian language and Javanese, with 'watching briefs' for Oceanic languages and Tagalog being given to the full-time teachers of Indonesian. If this goes ahead as planned, it will mean that the present 'archipelagic' strength of the Department of South East Asia and the Islands at SOAS will be doubled from its present two to four full-time posts, thus restoring the pre-1982 position. Obviously there are difficulties with such joint appointments, since it will be hard to find scholars who have an equal commitment to both subjects: an expert on Southeast Asian Islam, for example, might jib at having to spend half his time teaching Bahasa Indonesia and vice versa. Furthermore, the problem of finding proper coverage for Oceanic languages and Tagalog hardly looks like being resolved satisfactorily. But, if this proposal is implemented (and much, of course, depends on the availability of government finance for the posts), it will be a major step forward in safeguarding Maritime Southeast Asian interests, in languages at least, for the foreseeable future.53

53 The University of London's Appointments Committee has just (November 1985) turned down SOAS's application for a new post in Indonesian language and Javanese in favour of one in ethnomusicology, so it seems very unlikely that either of these two proposed joint appointments will
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Turning to the other centres, the picture is more varied. Despite all the vicissitudes of recent years, Kent seems to have been able to hold its own and even strengthen its position somewhat. Its first director, Dr Duncanson (see above), had already given it a strong link with Mainland Southeast Asia, but by the late 1970s and early 1980s, it had also begun to develop special interests in Malaysia and Indonesia through the presence of a comparative law specialist, Mr (now Professor) Barry Hooker (see Appendix I, no. 30), an anthropologist of eastern Indonesia, Dr Roy Ellen (see Appendix I, no. 19), and a nineteenth-century Malay historian, Dr Tony Milner (now at the Australian National University). Successful efforts were made to attract Malaysian graduate students to the University by forging personal links with institutions of higher education (especially Islamic colleges) in the peninsula, and by the establishment of graduate studies programmes in Southeast Asian and Islamic Studies.

Since then, the link with the archipelago has been made even stronger by a new association between Kent and the Universitas Andalas in Padang (West Sumatra), and by the ever-increasing flow of graduate students from Malaysia and Brunei. The current director of the Centre (a post which rotates annually amongst Centre members), Dr John Bousfield (see Appendix I, no. 8), a philosopher with research interests in Sufi Islam in Malaysia, has also helped to expedite this process. At the same time, the establishment of a new post in Southeast Asian Economics (see Appendix I, no. 61; and Appendix II, pt. A, no. 2), and the appointment of Mr Hooker to a personal chair in comparative law, have been a further boost for the Centre, especially given the political power of professors in provincial universities. There is even the possibility that, in view of Dr Duncanson’s recent retirement, Southeast Asian Studies will be able to share the joint lectureship post in politics. But, as of the time of writing, these negotiations have not yet reached a conclusion. If there are drawbacks, these seem to be mainly in the spheres of library resources and the provisions for language tuition (see above), and in the pressures to put quantity before quality at the graduate level. But Kent’s achievements over the past few years have been impressive and show what can be done, even in the most unpromising circumstances, through imaginative initiatives and careful planning.

Compared to Kent, Hull has had to endure a much more difficult process of adjustment to the cuts imposed on the universities during the past five years. After growing at a very rapid rate up to the mid-1970s, the University was forced, at short notice after 1981, to contract by nearly twenty per cent in terms of staff

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54. The interests of two other members of the Centre at this time, Dr Jeremy Kemp and Dr Roger Kershaw, in Thailand and Cambodia, should also be mentioned; see Appendix I, nos. 35–37.
55. Dr Milner was succeeded in 1980 by Dr C.W. Watson, a sociologist and historian of western Indonesia; see Appendix I, no. 63; and Appendix II, pt. A, no. 2; and pt. B, no. 1A.
and student numbers. These cuts were out of all proportion to those suffered by most other universities, and reflected not so much any intrinsic academic failing on the part of Hull, but more an invidious regional bias on the part of the members of the University Grants Committee charged with administering Government policy. As a result the University has had to return to its pre-1970s size, with all the wider repercussions this has entailed with regard to financial provision for staffing and research. Inevitably the interests of the Centre have also suffered, and the sort of opportunities for expansion along the lines of Kent have simply not been available. Nevertheless, effective steps have been taken to ensure that Southeast Asian Studies will continue to be an integral part of university teaching at Hull, both at graduate and undergraduate level, and that the Centre will survive into the 1990s. The quiet tact of Dr David Bassett (see Appendix I, no. 4), who succeeded Professor Jaspan as the Centre’s director in the mid-1970s, has been very important here, and has helped to ensure strong support for the Centre from all levels of the University. Indeed, now that the worst is over in terms of retrenchment, there is even a possibility that money for new posts in Southeast Asian Studies (e.g. in Economic History, Regional Geography and Development Planning) may soon become available. It should be noted too that, as with Kent, important personal contacts with institutions in Southeast Asia have been built up over the years by members of the Hull Centre, and moves are afoot to establish a new scholarship scheme to help graduate students from Southeast Asia who wish to pursue higher degrees at the University.

Turning to the wider picture, one of the most striking features about Maritime Southeast Asian Studies in the U.K. today is that well over half the scholars who currently hold academic positions in British universities and institutions of higher learning are not members of any of the established centres (see Appendices I and II). Some have to function in quite isolated positions in large disciplinary departments, or in places far removed from adequate library resources. Exposure to what is happening in other disciplines can be valuable. One thinks here of the way in which anthropologists, sociologists and political scientists have been able to undertake interesting comparative work which transcends regional and even disciplinary boundaries. The natural habitat of a Southeast Asianist is not necessarily in an area centre. But having said this, there is now a greater need than ever for effective cooperation between the various scholars and institutions

56. Between 1981 and the present, Hull has lost 900 student places, leaving it with about 2000 places, still comfortably on the large side compared to other British provincial universities (Dr Jan Wiseman Christie, personal communication, 2 Oct. 1984).

57. Dr D.K. Bassett, personal communication, 22 Oct. 1984. The money is likely to come from the so-called ‘New Blood’ posts (posts restricted to U.K. research students under the age of 38) instituted by the Secretary of State for Education, Sir Keith Joseph, in 1982.

58. The South-East Asian Studies Centre at Hull has particularly close ties with individuals and institutions in Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Sarawak and Brunei, reflecting the research interests of members of the Centre.
involved with Southeast Asian Studies both in the U.K. and elsewhere. As Professor G.B. Milner (see Appendix I, no. 47) has recently pointed out: 59

. . . in comparison with other countries such as the Netherlands, New Zealand, Australia and the United States, we [British] tend to work as lone pioneers in various necks of the wood without taking sufficient advantages of one another’s knowledge and experience. Even the efforts of ASEASUK have not succeeded in overcoming this tendency. One is also still aware of the legacy from the past with the coincidence of British academic and colonial ‘in the best sense of the word’ interests in Burma, Malaysia and the western Pacific; Indonesia and New Guinea [Irian Jaya] being left to the Dutch; Madagascar to the French; the Philippines to the Americans etc. In linguistics, [as well as] in other disciplines, this no longer makes any sense. . . .

Some steps have already been made in the right direction. The biennial European Colloquium of Malay and Indonesian Studies, the first of which was held in Paris in 1978, has played an important role in maintaining scholarly contacts between European researchers with archipelagic interests, especially in the related fields of literature and linguistics. 60 The University of Bielefeld [West Germany] Colloquia on Southeast Asia have fulfilled a similar function for those scholars interested in modern sociological and economic developments in the region. 61 From time to time, individual conferences and seminars on Southeast Asia have been hosted by the main Southeast Asia centres in Europe, in particular in France, West Germany, the Netherlands and Britain. 62 But it is clear that much more needs to be done in terms of intra-European cooperation in this field. 63 Even within the United Kingdom, the Association of South-East Asian Studies in the U.K. still has a long way to go before it can really be

59. Professor G.B. Milner, personal communication, 14 April 1983.


61. The past three Bielefeld Colloquia have been on the themes of ‘Urbanisation in Southeast Asia’ (Jan. 1983)—see BISEA, South-East Asian Studies Newsletter, No. 13 (Oct. 1983), pp. 2-4; and Archipel 28 (1984), pp. 17-8;—‘Trade and State in Southeast Asia’ (June 1984); and ‘Contemporary Southeast Asian Studies’ (June 1985)—see BISEA, South-East Asian Studies Newsletter, No. 21 (October 1985), pp. 4-5.

62. Information on these can be found in the BISEA, South-East Asian Studies Newsletter, Nos. 2—20 (1981-5).

63. An important new initiative has recently been taken by the Royal Institute for Linguistics and Anthropology (KITLV) in Leiden, which is conducting a survey of research by European Indonesia specialists working in the fields of the social sciences and humanities as an initial step towards achieving closer cooperation between European Indonesia specialists and research institutions through the organization of conferences and seminars. Further information can be obtained from Prof. Cees van Dijk, Koninklijk Instituut voor Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde, Potbu 9515. 2300 RA Leiden, The Netherlands.
considered as an effective nucleus for the promotion of area studies and the maintenance of contacts between individual scholars.

Conclusions

The latter part of this survey has dealt with the possibilities for the future. By its very nature, it has been somewhat speculative, but there is not the slightest doubt that if Southeast Asian Studies, especially those relating to the island world, are to prosper during the next decade, there must be far greater cooperation than hitherto between individuals and between institutions. The days are gone when well-endowed centres could go it alone. And this holds not only for post-imperial Britain, but also for Western Europe and the links between universities in this hemisphere and those in Southeast Asia. Any sort of 'splendid isolation' in the present context would be sheer folly.
PART II

CURRENT RESOURCES

Appendix I: Scholars
Appendix II: University Departments and Centres
Appendix III: Libraries, Archives and Ethnographic Collections
SCHOLARS LISTED
IN APPENDIX I

Ayre, Mr P.C.I.
Barnes, Dr E.H.
Barnes, Dr Ruth
Bassett, Dr D.K.
Bastin, Dr John
Beanid, Dr Paul
Bloom, Prof. Maurice
Bousfield, Dr John
Buxey, Prof. C.R.
Brennan, Mr Martin
Brownfoot, Ms Janice
Carey, Dr Peter B.R.
Christie, Dr Clive
Cook, Mr A.S.
Cook, Mr K.R.
Cordell, Miss Helen
Dawson, Mr Peter F.
Dodge, Dr Nicholas
Drummond, Mr Stuart
Duff-Cooper, Dr Andrew N.
Dwyer, Prof. D.J.
Eben, Dr Roy F.
Farrington, Mr A.J.
Forbes, Dr Andrew D.W.
Forth, Dr Gregory L.
Forth, Dr Christine
Freeman-Grenville, Dr G.S.P.
Glover, Dr Ian C.
Guillic, Mr J.M.
Hill, Mr Lewis G.
Hitchcock, Dr Michael J.
Hobart, Dr Angela
Hobart, Dr P.M.
Hooker, Prof. M.B.
Howe, Dr L.E.A.
Howell, Dr Signe
Hughes, Prof. Gordon A.

Jones, Dr Russell
Kahn, Dr Joel S.
Kemasang, Mr A.R.T.
Kemp, Dr J.H.
Keeshaw, Dr Roger
King, Dr V.T.
Kirkman, Dr James
Knappert, Dr Jan
Kratz, Dr E.U.
Leider, Dr Michael
Lewis, Dr Gilbert A.
Marett, Dr Warwick P.
Marrison, The Rev. Dr G.E.
McVey, Dr Ruth
Milner, Prof. G.B.
Morris, Dr H.S.
Needham, Prof. Rodney
Oey Hong Lee, Dr
Paix, Dr Leslie H.
Phillips, Dr Nigel G.
Richards, Mr Anthony J.N.
Short, Dr D.E.
Stargardt, Dr Janice M.
Stargardt, Prof. A.W.
Stevens, Ms Maiala
Stockwell, Dr Anthony J.
Taylor, Prof. Eric R.
Thoburn, Dr John T.
Villiers, Dr John F.H.
Vokes, Dr Richard W.A.
Waterson, Dr Koxana
Watson, Dr C.W.
Wild, Mr Colin
Wilder, Dr William D.
Williams, Dr Michael C.
Wisseman, Dr Jan Christie
Current Resources

UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENTS AND CENTRES LISTED

IN APPENDIX II

Part A: Major Centres

1. Hull
   Centre for South-East Asian Studies

2. Kent
   Centre for Southeast Asian Studies

3. London (SOAS)
   Department of South East Asia and the Islands

Part B: Other Centres

1. Cambridge
   a. Department of Social Anthropology
   b. Department of Archaeology
   c. Faculty of Economics and Politics
   d. Centre of South Asian Studies
   e. East Asian History of Science Library
   f. Cambridge Project on Ancient Civilization in South East Asia

2. Durham
   a. Department of Anthropology
   b. Department of Music

3. London
   a. London School of Economics and Political Science
   b. University College London

4. Oxford
   a. Institute of Social Anthropology
   b. Department of Ethnology and Prehistory
   c. Faculty of Modern History
   d. Asian Studies Centre
   e. Centre for Race Relations
   f. Faculty of Social Studies
LIBRARIES, ARCHIVES AND ETHNOGRAPHIC COLLECTIONS
LISTED IN APPENDIX II!

(All located in London unless otherwise indicated)

Part A: Major Libraries and Archives

1. Bodleian Library (Oxford)
2. British Library, Reference Division
   a. Department of Printed Books
   b. Department of Manuscripts
   c. Department of Oriental Manuscripts and Printed Books
   d. India Office Library and Records
   e. Map Library
3. British Library, Humanities and Social Science Division
   National Sound Archive
4. British Library, Lending Division (Wetherby)
5. British Library, Science and Technology Division
   Science Reference Library
6. Brynmor Jones Library (Hull)
7. Cambridge University Library
8. National Library of Scotland (Edinburgh)
9. Public Record Office
10. Royal Asiatic Society Library
10a. Royal Geographical Society Library
11. School of Oriental and African Studies Library

Part B: Other Libraries:

2. Edinburgh University Library
3. Foreign and Commonwealth Office Library
4. Institute of Archaeology Library
5. Institute of Commonwealth Studies Library
6. John Rylands University Library of Manchester
7. King's College Library
8. Museum of Mankind Library
9. Royal Commonwealth Society Library
10. Tyndall Library (Oxford)
11. Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine Library
Part C: Ethnographic and Maritime Collections

1. Anthropological Museum (Aberdeen)
2. City of Bristol Museum and Art Gallery
3. Exeter Maritime Museum
4. Faculty of Music (Oxford)
5. Horniman Museum and Library
6. Ipswich Museums
7. Merseyside County Museums (Liverpool)
8. Museum of Mankind
10. National Museums of Scotland (Edinburgh)
11. Oriental Museum (Durham)
12. Perth Museum and Art Gallery
13. Pitt Rivers Museum (Oxford)
14. Royal Albert Memorial Museum (Exeter)
15. Royal Anthropological Institute
16. Royal Pavilion Art Gallery and Museum (Brighton)
17. South-East Asian Ethnographic Collection (Hull)
18. University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology (Cambridge)
19. Victoria and Albert Museum
20. Woodspring Museum (Weston-super-Mare)
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CANTERBURY
  Centre for Southeast Asian Studies  64

DURHAM
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EDINBURGH
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  Exeter Maritime Museum  104
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HULL
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**Ipswich**
- Ipswich Museums

**Liverpool**
- Merseyside County Museums

**London**
- **British Library, Reference Division**
  - Department of Printed Books
  - Department of Manuscripts
  - Department of Oriental Manuscripts and Printed Books
  - India Office Library and Records
  - Map Library
- **British Library, Humanities and Social Science Division**
  - National Sound Archive
- **British Library, Science and Technology Division**
  - Science Reference Library
- **British Library of Political and Economic Science**
- **Foreign and Commonwealth Office Library**
- **Horniman Museum and Library**
- **Institute of Archaeology Library**
- **Institute of Commonwealth Studies Library**
- **King's College London Library**
- **London School of Economics and Political Science**
- **Museum of Mankind**
- **Museum of Mankind Library**
- **National Maritime Museum**
- **Public Record Office**
- **Royal Anthropological Institute**
- **Royal Asiatic Society Library**
- **Royal Commonwealth Society Library**
- **Royal Geographical Society Library**
- **School of Oriental and African Studies**
  - Department of South East Asia and the Islands
  - Library
- **University College London**
- **Victoria and Albert Museum**
- **Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine Library**

**Manchester**
- John Rylands University Library

**Oxford**
- **Asian Studies Centre**
- **Bodleian Library**
- **Centre for Race Relations**
- **Department of Ethnology and Prehistory**
- **Faculty of Modern History**
- **Faculty of Music**
Faculty of Social Studies
Institute of Social Anthropology
Pitt Rivers Museum
School of Geography
Tyler Library

Perth
Perth Museum and Art Gallery

Weston-super-Mare
Woodspring Museum

Wetherby
British Library Lending Division
APPENDIX I

List of Scholars in the United Kingdom with Major Research Interests in Maritime Southeast Asia, Oceania and the Indian Ocean Region
APPENDIX I

LIST OF SCHOLARS

1. Ayre, Mr P.C.I. (*
Senior Lecturer in Economics with Reference to South East Asia

Department of Economics,
School of Oriental and African Studies,
Malet Street,
London WC1E 7HP.

International commodity trade, finance, domestic monetary institutions and policy in the Philippines, Indonesia and Malaysia. Also interested in the general economic development of Southeast Asia.

2. Barnes, Dr R.H.
University Lecturer in Social Anthropology

Institute of Social Anthropology,
51 Banbury Road,
Oxford OX2 6PE.

1. With a few exceptions, this survey has been restricted to those currently holding academic posts in the United Kingdom, recently retired academics with a continuing and active interest in the field, archivists and librarians, and the staff of the erstwhile British Institute in South-East Asia (Bangkok). In those few cases where no replies were forthcoming from the present author's circular letter, information about research interests has been taken from the entries in the 1983 'List of Members of the Association of South-East Asian Scholars in the United Kingdom (ASEASUK)'. Entries drawn from this source have been indicated thus: (*). In the case of retired academics, their last post has been given together with the date of retirement.
Social anthropology of eastern Indonesia with special reference to Kédang and Lamaholot in the Solor islands, as well as the development of the fishing and whaling industry in Lamalera. More general interests include the anthropological aspects of Austronesian linguistics and the history of eastern Indonesia.

3. **Barnes, Dr Ruth**  
Member of Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford  
Lady Margaret Hall,  
Norham Road,  
Oxford OX2 6QA.  

Doctoral thesis on the textiles of Lamalera and Lembata (Solor) (see Appendix II, pt. 2, 4B) about to be published by E.J. Brill (Leiden). Interested in the wider intra-Asian cloth trade, especially the dissemination of Gujarati patola textiles in the archipelago, and the commerce in chequered cloth between Timor and the Moluccas.

4. **Bassets, Dr D.K.**  
Senior Lecturer in South-East Asian History  
Centre for South-East Asian Studies,  
University of Hull,  
Hull HU6 7RX.  

The history of the English East India Company in Southeast Asia in the seventeenth and eighteenth century, with special reference to the activities of English 'country' traders in the region during the period 1660-1770.

5. **Bastin, Dr John**  
Reader Emeritus in the Modern History of South East Asia  
Department of History,  
School of Oriental and African Studies,  
Malet Street,  
London WC1E 7HP.  

The natural history researches of Sir Stamford Raffles (1781-1826), Dr Thomas Horsfield (1773-1829) and Dr William Jack (1795-1822) in Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia, including the preparation of a re-edited edition of Jack's letters to Nathaniel Wallich (1785-1854). Various bibliographical papers on books on Indonesia and Malaysia including an evaluation of Lady Sophia Raffles, *Memoir of the Life and Public Services of Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles* (1830). Further studies on the history of Western art in Malaysia and Indonesia; the
land-rent system and early nineteenth-century land and labour systems in Java; as well as the history of Singapore and Malaysia.

6. **Beavitt, Dr Paul (**) 
Lecturer in Sociology

   Department of Sociology,
   The University,
   University Road,
   Leicester LE1 7RH.

   The sociology of development in Southeast Asia. Fieldwork carried out in 1968–70 on sociological aspects of development amongst the Iban.

7. **Bloch, Prof. Maurice**
Professor of Social Anthropology

   Department of Social Anthropology,
   London School of Economics and Political Science,
   University of London,
   Houghton Street,
   London WC2A 2AE.

   The social anthropology and history of Madagascar.

8. **Bousfield, Dr John**
Lecturer in Philosophy and Southeast Asian Studies

   Eliot College,
   The University of Kent at Canterbury,
   Canterbury,
   Kent CT2 7NS.

   Theology, philosophy, and the methodology of textual criticism, with special interests in Islamic mysticism, the role of the *tariqa* (Islamic mystical brotherhoods) and Sufi sheikhs in north-eastern Malaysia.

9. **Boxer, Prof. C.R., F.B.A.**
Professor Emeritus of King's College London (resigned 1967) and Yale University (retired 1972)

   Ringshall End,
   Little Gaddesden,
   Herts, HP4 1NF.
Currently working on a history of Macao, the activities of the Swedish East India Company at Canton, and the spice trade in the Moluccas from 1500 to 1650.

10. Brennan, Mr Martin
Principal Lecturer in Social Studies
Department of Geography and Social Studies,
King Alfred’s College,
Winchester SO22 4NR.

Two main areas of research interest: (1) race relations and underdevelopment in Malaysia; particularly studies linking race, class and underdevelopment within a local political economy framework. Fieldwork in Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah and Sarawak in 1979 and 1985. (2) The British Labour Party’s policy towards Malaya/Malaysia and Singapore between 1918 and 1979. Fieldwork in Singapore November/December 1985.

10a. Brownfoot, Ms Janice N.
36 Elgin Crescent,
London W11 2JR.

Imperial and Commonwealth history, especially the social history of Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia during the colonial period. Particularly interested in the role of European women in colonial societies.

11. Carey, Dr Peter B.R.
Fellow and Tutor in Modern History
Trinity College,
Oxford OX1 3BH.

The history of Java in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries with special reference to Pangéran Dipanagara (1785–1855) and the background to the Java War (1825–30). Has just completed a study of the British period in Java (1811–16) (see the Survey above, n. 46), and is currently preparing two books for publication: ‘Pangéran Dipanagara and the Making of the Java War (1825–30)’ (to be published by the Kitlv, Leiden in its Verhandelingen series), and ‘The Archive of Yogyakarta’, vol. II (to be published by the British Academy).

12. Christie, Dr Clive J.
Lecturer in History
Appendix I: Scholars

Centre for South-East Asian Studies,
University of Hull,
Hull HU6 7RX.

The growth of the pre-war Indonesian nationalist movement and developments in Indonesia after 1945. Particularly interested in the literature on the post-war decolonisation process in Indonesia and Vietnam.

Christie, Dr Jan: see Wisseman

13. **Cook, Mr A.S.**
Archivist (Map Collections)

India Office Library and Records,
The British Library,
197 Blackfriars Road,
London SE1 8NG.

Preparing a bibliography of the charts and sailing instructions of the English East India Company (later Admiralty) Hydrographer, Alexander Dalrymple (1737–1808).

14. **Cook, Mr K.R. (*)**
Lecturer in Sociology

Department of Sociology,
Goldsmiths College,
University of London,
New Cross,

The sociology of religion in Southeast Asia, with special reference to developments in contemporary Islam in Indonesia and Malaysia.

15. **Cordell, Miss Helen**
Principal Assistant Librarian (South East Asia and the Pacific)

The Library,
School of Oriental and African Studies,
Malet Street,
London WC1E 7HP.

Bibliography of Southeast Asia, with special reference to Indonesia and Malaysia.
15a. **Dawson, Mr Peter F.**
Lecturer in Political Science and Public Administration
Department of Government,
London School of Economics and Political Science,
Houghton Street,
London WC2A 2AE.

Development, management and public administration in Southeast Asia. Particularly interested in: (1) problems of public sector management in Singapore and Malaysia; and (2) the political and economic role of public enterprises in Singapore and Malaysia. Last fieldwork done in Southeast Asia in 1975, but about to return for further research in 1986-7.

16. **Dodge, Dr Nicholas**
Lecturer in Social Anthropology and Sociology
Department of Social Anthropology and Sociology,
The New University of Ulster,
Coleraine BT52 1SA,
Northern Ireland.

The sociology of culture with particular reference to the impact of colonialism both on the Malay peasantry and on ethnic relations within Malaysia.

17. **Drummond, Dr Stuart**
Lecturer in International Politics
Department of Adult Education,
University of Southampton,
Southampton SO9 5NH.

Four main areas of interest: (1) Britain's relations with Indonesia, especially in the 1945–66 period; (2) current Malaysian politics, particularly elections and parties; (3) ASEAN, particularly as a political institution; and (4) the foreign policies of Indonesia and Malaysia.

17a. **Duff-Cooper, Dr Andrew N.**
Japan Society Science Research Fellow and Visiting Lecturer, Keio University, Tokyo (1985-6)
Faculty of Letters,
Keio University,
15-45 Mita 2 chome,
Minato-ku,
Tokyo 108,
Japan.


18. **Dwyer, Prof. D.J.**
Professor of Geography
Department of Geography,
University of Keele,
Keele,
Staffordshire ST5 5BG.

Urban problems and planning in Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Indonesia. Current research project on ‘Urbanisation and Equity in Georgetown, Penang’.

19. **Ellen, Dr Roy F.**
Senior Lecturer in Social Anthropology
Eliot College,
The University of Kent at Canterbury,
Canterbury,
Kent CT2 7NS.

Ethnography, social organization and cultural history of eastern Indonesia; the ecology and organization of subsistence economies; classification and the anthropology of knowledge; regional trading systems. Major research in progress for a book on ‘Change and the Social Organisation of Regional Trading Networks in the Moluccas’. This involves an ethnographic study of trade networks, the social organization of trading and local communities of traders in the Moluccas (eastern Indonesia) with particular reference to structure and change in regional networks, their systemic properties, specialized components and articulation with long-distance commerce. The study will shed light on the growth and decline of the spice trade, its changing relation to local exchange patterns and political institutions, and recent economic and technological developments.
20. **Farrington, Mr A.J.**

Senior Assistant Keeper

India Office Library and Records,  
The British Library,  
197 Blackfriars Road,  
London SE1 8NG.

Preparing a bibliography and list of English East India Company ships' logs and other references to maritime trade routes in the India Office Records.

21. **Forbes, Dr Andrew D.W.**

Leverhulme Research Fellow

The British Institute in South-East Asia,  
566 Soi Somprasong 5,  
Petchburi Road,  
Bangkok 10400,  
Thailand.

History and culture of the Maldives Islands and of the Indian Union Territory of Lakshadweep (Laccadive Islands); portage trade in the Kra isthmus and Thai trade with the Indian Ocean; the history and distribution of Islam in the Indian Ocean.

22. **Forth, Dr Gregory L.**

Assistant Director of the British Institute in South-East Asia

The British Institute in South-East Asia,  
566 Soi Samprasong 5,  
Petchburi Road,  
Bangkok 10400,  
Thailand.

Anthropology of eastern Indonesia, with special reference to systems of kinship and marriage, forms of exchange, ritual, myth, symbolism, classification, language and cognition. Currently carrying out field research among the Nagé-Keto people of central Flores, Indonesia, with particular reference to changes in the patterns of social life and ideology deriving from the influence of the Catholic missions and the Indonesian administration. Previously conducted two years (1973–6) fieldwork in Sumba, on which he has published extensively (cf. his

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2. Dr Gregory Forth is due to relinquish his post as Assistant-Director of the British Institute in South-East Asia on 31 December 1985. His home address in the U.K. is 55 Fairacres Road, Oxford OX4 1TQ.

23. **Forth, Dr Christine**

The British Institute in South-East Asia, 3
566 Soi Somprasong 5,
Petchburi Road,
Bangkok 10400,
Thailand.

Social anthropology and sociology of eastern Indonesia with special reference to myth and other forms of traditional narrative, and their relation to ideology and social structure. Currently revising her D.Phil. thesis (see Appendix II, pt. B, 4A) for publication.

23a. **Freeman-Grenville, Dr Greville Stewart Parker**

Hon. Fellow, University of York

North View House,
Sheriff Hutton,
York YO6 1PT.

Has published extensively on the history and archaeology of Africa (cf. his *Chronology of African History*, 1973). Particular interest in East Africa and Indian Ocean contacts and has published several articles on numismatics. Has recently reported the first find of medieval Islamic coins from Kilwa in Australia; the site, at a very remote spot on Marchinbar Island, will be visited by an Australian archaeologist in 1986.

24. **Glover, Dr Ian C.**

Lecturer in the Prehistory of South and South East Asia

Institute of Archaeology,
University of London,
31-34 Gordon Square,
London WC1H 0PY.

Completing analyses and publications of prehistoric field excavations previously carried out on Timor (1966–7), Sulawesi (1969, 1973, 1975), and Thailand (1980–5). Has an interest in the development of maritime trade in the pre- and

3. Dr Christine Forth is due to leave Bangkok with her husband, Dr Gregory Forth, in December 1985. Her home address in the U.K. is 59 Fairacres Road, Oxford OX4 1TQ.
protohistoric periods, the emergence of complex societies in Mainland and Island Southeast Asia, and the prehistoric origins of the Malagasy people.

25. **Guilick, Mr J.M.**
Retired MCS Official
56A Monklands Lane,
Woodford Green,
Essex IG8 0NR.


26. **Hill, Mr Lewis G.**
Lecturer in Sociology and Social Anthropology

Centre for South-East Asian Studies,
University of Hull,
Hull HU6 7RX.

Collecting material for a major study of the *kris* in Malaysia and Indonesia. Work based on literary sources and an examination of the *kris* collections in the Netherlands, Britain and Southeast Asia.

27. **Hitchcock, Dr Michael J.**
Assistant Keeper of Ethnography

Horniman Museum and Library,
London Road,
Forest Hill,
London SE23 3PQ.

The history, ethnography and the role of Islam in Sumbawa, with special reference to the Sultanate of Bima. Has recently been invited back to Bima to assist in turning the Sultan’s palace into a museum.
28. **Hobart, Dr Angela (*)**

   Department of South East Asia and the Islands,
   School of Oriental and African Studies,
   Malet Street,
   London WC1E 7HP.

   Theatre and the performing arts in Indonesia with special reference to Bali.

29. **Hobart, Dr P.M.**

   Lecturer in Anthropology with Reference to South East Asia

   Department of Anthropology,
   School of Oriental and African Studies,
   Malet Street,
   London WC1E 7HP.

   Social anthropology of Indonesia, especially Bali and Kalimantan. Previously interested in local political processes and conceptual models of social systems; now more concerned with religious belief and practice, with special reference to indigenous philosophy and metaphysics.

30. **Hooker, Prof. M.B. (Barry)**

   Professor of Comparative Law and Southeast Asian Studies

   Eliot College,
   The University of Kent at Canterbury,
   Canterbury,
   Kent CT2 7NS.

   Currently completing a multi-volume description of the laws of Southeast Asia, the first of which (on pre-modern texts) will be published by Butterworths (Asia) Ltd. in 1985, and the second (on European laws) in 1986.

31. **Howe, Dr L.E.A.**

   Assistant Lecturer in Social Anthropology

   Department of Social Anthropology,
   Faculty of Archaeology and Anthropology,
   University of Cambridge,
   Free School Lane,
   Cambridge CB2 3RF.

   Completed his doctoral thesis at the University of Edinburgh in 1980 on 'Pajang: An Investigation into the Foundations of Balinese Culture'. Has since published

31a. **Howell, Dr Signe**  
Lecturer in Social Anthropology  
Department of Social Anthropology,  
University of Edinburgh,  
Adam Ferguson Building,  
George Square,  
Edinburgh EH8 9LL.

Social anthropology and ethnography of Southeast Asia. Has published widely on the Chewong (aboriginal) people of Peninsular Malaysia, her latest work being an Oxford University Press monograph entitled *Society and Cosmos: Chewong of Peninsular Malaysia*, 1984. Currently preparing an ethnographic study of Lio in Flores (eastern Indonesia); see Appendix II, pt. B, 4A. Particularly interested in cosmology, exchange relations, concept of the person, mythology and gender relations.

32. **Hughes, Prof. Gordon A.**  
Professor of Political Economy  
Department of Economics,  
University of Edinburgh,  
William Robertson Building,  
George Square,  
Edinburgh EH8 9JY.

Economic policy, public finance and development problems in Indonesia, Thailand and other Southeast Asian countries. Recent research includes work on energy pricing in Indonesia and Thailand; poverty and income distribution in Indonesia and Thailand; taxation, agricultural pricing and industrial policy in Indonesia; migration in Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand.

33. **Jones, Dr Russell**  
Senior Research Fellow  
(retired 1984 as Lecturer in Indonesian)  
Department of South East Asia and the Islands,  
School of Oriental and African Studies,  
Malet Street,  
London WC1E 7HP.
Appendix I: Scholars

The early development of Malay language and etymology; traditional Malay literature, particularly manuscript material; paper and watermarks; the development of Bahasa Indonesia, and the influence of Islam in Malaysia and Indonesia.

34. **Kahn, Dr Joel S.**
Reader in Anthropology

Department of Anthropology,
University College London,
Gower Street,
London WC1E 6BT.

Ethnographic and historical (archival) project on the economic and political history of a number of regions in Sumatra (i.e. West Sumatra, Riau, Jambi and the Lampungs). Mainly focused on the effects of changing government land policies (especially land alienation by *erspfacht*, for mining concessions, colonization and forest reserves) on the indigenous peasant economies from the new agrarian legislation of the 1870s to the present day. Previous work carried out on peasant agriculture and crafts in West Sumatra and Negeri Sembilan.

35. **Kemasang, Mr A.R.T. (Taunus)**
School of Peace Studies,
University of Bradford,
Bradford,
West Yorkshire BD7 1DP.

Currently completing a doctoral thesis and monograph on the Dutch colonial economy in Java in the eighteenth century, with special reference to the Chinese massacres of 1740 (projected publication date: spring/summer 1986). Interested in wider issues of comprador capitalism and colonial exploitation with particular relation to global core-periphery formation up to the end of the eighteenth century.

36. **Kemp, Dr J.H. (Jeremy)**
Lecturer in Social Anthropology

Elion College,
The University of Kent at Canterbury,
Canterbury,
Kent CT2 7NS.

4. Dr Kahn has just been appointed to the Chair of Asian Anthropology at Monash University, Australia, an appointment which he is due to take up in 1986.
Social anthropology in Southeast Asia. Has done work on traditional elites in Thailand, and on questions of land tenure and social change in Phitsanulok province. Currently doing comparative work on kinship, village social organization, and traditional state systems in Southeast Asia with reference to Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia.

37. **Kershaw, Dr Roger**
Lecturer in the Higher Education Sector, Department of Education

Institute of Education,

Gadong,

Brunei Darussalam.

Local politics and history in Kelantan State (Malaysia); the plural society in Malaysia; authority, state and revolution in Malaysia, Thailand and Cambodia; the international relations of Southeast Asia; political thought in Thailand.

38. **King, Dr V.T.**
Lecturer in South-East Asian Sociology

Centre for South-East Asian Studies,

University of Hull,

HU6 7RX

Continuing with work on the social organization and culture of the Dayak peoples of Kalimantan on which has already published several articles and a book. Fieldwork carried out over the summer vacations of 1983–5 on general rural development problems in Sarawak—four papers written to date. Project on material culture and symbolism in Borneo started in 1984 and continuing, on which several papers already published. Attachments to Rijksmuseum voor Volkenkunde (Leiden) and Brunei Museum (Kota Batu) in 1985.

39. **Kirkman, Dr James, O.B.E., F.S.A.**
Editor of the *International Journal of Nautical Archaeology and Underwater Exploration*

11 Blanford Walk,

Cambridge CB4 3NQ.

The archaeology and history of the Indian Ocean and coastal East Africa.

40. **Knappert, Dr Jan**
Senior Research Fellow, School of Oriental and African Studies

(retired 1983 as Lecturer in Swahili and Afrikaans)
Appendix I: Scholars

40 Fitzjohn Avenue,
Barnet,
Herts. EN5 2HW.


41. Kratz, Dr E.U. (Ulrich)
Lecturer in Indonesian
Department of South East Asia and the Islands,
School of Oriental and African Studies,
Malet Street,
London WC1E 7HP.

Has just completed a bibliography of modern Indonesian literature covering the period c. 1920 to 1982, including original Indonesian poetry, prose and plays published in cultural, literary and other periodicals with a cultural supplement. To be published in 1987. Has begun work on a descriptive catalogue of the 'Light letters', a collection of several hundred letters mainly written to Captain Francis Light (1740–94) by Malay rulers and other dignitaries covering the period 1779–93, and dealing with business matters and political questions relating to the British acquisition of Penang in 1786.

42. Leifer, Dr Michael
Reader in International Relations
Department of International Relations,
London School of Economics and Political Science,
University of London,
Houghton Street,
London WC2A 2AE.

Has just published a book on Indonesia's foreign policy since 1945 (London: George Allen & Unwin for The Royal Institute of International Affairs, 1983), and an article on the 'Islamic factor' in Indonesia's foreign policy (in Adee Dowish (ed.), Islam in Foreign Policy, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press 1983, pp. 144–59). Currently writing a monograph on the security role of ASEAN for publication with Croom Helm.
43. **Lewis, Dr Gilbert A.**

University Lecturer in Social Anthropology

Department of Social Anthropology,
Faculty of Archaeology and Anthropology,
University of Cambridge,
Free School Lane,
Cambridge CB2 3RF.

Traditional medicine and social organization in Melanesia.

44. **Marett, Dr Warwick Paul**

Lecturer in Library and Information Studies

Department of Library and Information Studies,
Loughborough University,
Leicester LE11 3TU.

Research on comparative legal history, with special reference to Agency and Mandate law in Southeast Asia (Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia) and other non-European areas.

45. **Marrison, The Rev. Dr G.E.**

Ex-Keeper of Oriental Manuscripts and Printed Books at the British Library (retired 1983)

1 Ainsworth Street,
Ulverston,
Cumbria LA12 7EU.

Languages and literatures of Bali and Lombok, including the relationship of the local literatures to the graphic and performing arts. Currently preparing a book on the history of modern Balinese literature which will include a survey of (1) gaguritan (narrative poems in macapul [Javanese-Balinese] metres); (2) usuwangsalen (proverbs and gnomic verses); (3) sawa (folk stories); and (4) modern writing (i.e. lyric verse, short stories, novels and drama). Has recently (Feb.–May 1984) undertaken fieldwork in Siagaraja and Den Pasar (Bali). and at Mataram (Lombok). Also interested in the literatures and history of Belambangan (East Java).

46. **McVey, Dr Ruth (*)**

Reader Emeritus in Politics with Reference to South East Asia (retired 1984)
Department of Economic and Political Studies,
School of Oriental and African Studies,
Malet Street,
London WC1E 7HP.

The politics and modern history of Thailand and Indonesia.

47. Milner, Prof. G.B.
Professor Emeritus of Austronesian Languages
(retired 1982)

Department of Southeast Asia and the Islands,
School of Oriental and African Studies,
Malet Street,
London WC1E 7HP.

Currently gathering materials for a new Fijian–English dictionary, and continuing with his work on Samoan with a view to publishing a reference grammar and a study of traditional sayings.

48. Morris, Dr. H.S.
Reader Emeritus in Anthropolgy, LSE
(retired 1980)

53 Manor House,
Marylebone Road,
London NW1 5NP.

Currently preparing monographs on the social and religious organization of the Melanau of Sarawak based on fieldwork from 1948 to 1980, and on published and archival materials.

49. Needham, Prof. Rodney
Professor of Social Anthropology

All Souls College,
Oxford OX1 4AL.

Has just published a long study on 'Sumba and the Slave Trade' (Centre of Southeast Asian Studies, Monash University, Working Paper No. 31, 1983), and 'The Transformation of Precriptive Systems in Eastern Indonesia' in P.E. de Jossefin de Jong (ed.), Unity in Diversity: Indonesia as a Field of Anthropological Study (KITLV Verhandelingen 193), Dordrecht: Foris 1984, pp. 221–33. About to publish (with the Clarendon Press, Oxford) a monograph entitled 'Mamboru', a study of the social organization of a domain on the north coast of Sumba, formerly a centre for the export of slaves. Work based on fieldwork in Sumba in
the 1950s, published European accounts, and archival materials. Other forthcoming studies/articles include 'Prescription and Variation in Rembong, Western Flores' and 'Principles and Variations in the Social Classification of Komodo'.

50. **Oey Hong Lee, Dr**  
Lecturer Emeritus in Politics  
(retired 1982)  
Centre for South-East Asian Studies,  
University of Hull,  
Hull HU6 7RX.


51. **Palmier, Dr Leslie H.**  
Reader in Sociology  
School of Humanities and Social Sciences,  
University of Bath,  
Claverion Down,  
Bath BA2 7AY.

Research on the modern Indonesian intelligentsia, their social origins, education, occupation and role in present-day Indonesia.

52. **Phillips, Dr Nigel G.**  
Lecturer in Austronesian Languages  
Department of Southeast Asia and the Islands,  
School of Oriental and African Studies,  
Malet Street,  
London WC1E 7HP.

Currently studying Minangkabau oral literature. Particular research projects include the study of the *Dendang Pasah*, a type of sung story from the Padang area of West Sumatra; *Sigenang* (the story of Malin Deman); and a further study of *Sijobang* (the story of Anggun Nan Tunega). An attempt to make a computer concordance of *Sijobang* was begun, but has been suspended for the time being.
Appendix I: Scholars

53. Richards, Mr Anthony J.N.
Ex-Sarawak Civil Service Official and sometime Secretary-Librarian of the Centre of South Asian Studies, University of Cambridge (1964–80)
Ambleside,
Lowfields,
Little Eversden,
Cambridge CB3 7HJ.
During a lifetime of work in Borneo, has written extensively on the peoples, language, laws, folklore and traditional society of Sarawak. His Iban–English Dictionary was published by the Clarendon Press (Oxford) in 1982, and he has recently contributed to Charles Allen’s Tales from the South China Seas: Images of the British in South-East Asia in the Twentieth Century (BBC Radio series and book, 1983). Is currently helping Robert Nicholl of the Brunei Museum with a book the latter is writing on the history of Brunei.

53a. Short, Dr D.E. (*)
Lecturer in South-East Geography
Department of Geography,
The University,
Dundee DD1 4HN.
Interested in rural development, agriculture and rice-farming systems in Peninsular Malaysia and Borneo.

54. Stargardt, Dr Janice M.
Senior Research Fellow in South East Asian Archaeology and Director of the Cambridge Project on Ancient Civilization in South East Asia.¹
6 Chaucer Road,
Cambridge CB2 2EB.
Economic archaeology of Southeast Asia and the early development of urban life and religion (especially Buddhism). Has worked extensively on the ancient Pyu and Pagan periods of Burma, and, since 1970, on the Satiagpra civilization of South Thailand where she has discovered a number of new archaeological sites (cf. Satiagpra I. The Environmental and Economic Archaeology of South Thailand, Studies in S.E. Asian Archaeology 1, ISEAS: BAR International Series 158, Oxford:

¹. This interdisciplinary Project is funded through the East Asian History of Science Trust, East Asian History of Science Library, Cambridge (Director: Dr Joseph Needham), an associated research institution of the University of Cambridge. It includes research on the prehistory, archaeology, epigraphy, art, ancient history and ethnography of Southeast Asia. High priority is given to cooperation with Southeast Asian (especially Thai and Indonesian) archaeologists.
B.A.R. 1983). Since 1979, has been working on ancient ceramic production at Satingpra and its export together with Chinese ceramics during the Srivijayan period. Currently cooperating with Indonesian and Thai archaeologists on comparative studies of ancient trade and the creation of ceramic chronologies and typologies for Southeast Asia.

55. **Stargardt, Prof. A.W.**
Director, Cambridge Project on Asian Diplomatic History*

6 Chaucer Road,
Cambridge CB2 2EB.

Identified the sources of the Sino-Soviet dispute in the 1950s, and has carried out research on Burmese neutrality, Thai neutrality (before 1941), Cambodian neutrality, neutrality within the Asian circle of states, and ASEAN diplomacy in East Asia. Is currently working on the development of Asian diplomacy in the ancient and medieval periods.

56. **Stivens, Ms Maila**
Lecturer in Social Anthropology

Department of Anthropology,
University College London,
Gower Street,
London WC1E 6BT.

Doctoral and subsequent research on gender and agrarian change in Rembau, Negeri Sembilan. Main research interest Negeri Sembilan and Peninsular Malaysia.

57. **Stockwell, Dr Anthony J.**
Lecturer in Modern History

Royal Holloway and Bedford New College,
University of London,
Egham Hill,
Egham,
Surrey TW20 0EX.

*Like the Cambridge Project on Ancient Civilization in South East Asia (see above s. 5), this Project is funded through the East Asia History of Science Trust. It is historical and comparative in approach, studying problems rather than periods. High priority is given to cooperation with scholars of complementary interests both in Southeast Asia and elsewhere.*
Malaysian history since the late eighteenth century and the British imperial experience. Currently completing a biography of the famous colonial administrator, Sir Hugh Clifford (1866–1941), and also engaged in research on decolonization with particular reference to Malaysia.

58. **Taylor, Prof. Eric R.**
Emeritus Professor of Music (University of Durham)
(retired 1985)

Hav Farm,
Goring Heath,
Reading RG8 7RX.

The construction and performance techniques of traditional gamelan music in Central Java; erstwhile member of the management committee of the British institute in South-East Asia and chairman of the Durham Oriental Music Festival (now in abeyance as a triennial event).

59. **Thoburn, Dr John T. (†)**
Senior Lecturer in Economic and Social Studies

Department of Economic and Social Studies,
University of East Anglia,
Norwich NR4 7TJ.

Economic development in Malaysia, Thailand and Indonesia, with special reference to international trade and primary commodities.

60. **Villiers, Dr John F.H.**
Director of the British Institute in South-East Asia

The British Institute in South-East Asia,
56/5 Soi Somprasong 5,
Petchburi Road,
Bangkok 10400,
Thailand.

The maritime trade of the Indonesian archipelago and the Philippines, both inter-insular and international, during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, with special reference to the activities of the Portuguese and the Spanish. Also

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7. Dr Villiers will be relinquishing his post as Director of the British Institute in South-East Asia when the Institute closes on 1 April 1986. After that date, he can be contacted at his U.K. address: 21 Overstrand Mansions, Prince of Wales Drive, London SW17 4EZ.
interested in the structure of the indigenous states and societies of Indonesia and the Philippines as reflected in the early Iberian sources, and the general history of the Estado da Índia.

61. **Vokes, Dr Richard W.A.**
Lecturer in Southeast Asian Economics

Eliot College,
The University of Kent at Canterbury,
Canterbury,
Kent CT2 7NS.

Development economics, especially agricultural economics in Thailand and Malaysia. Has published on problems of irrigation systems in both countries, where he has also carried out extensive field research. Additional interest in Burma and the Philippines.

62. **Waterson, Dr Roxana**
Visiting Fellow, Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Singapore (1985-6)\(^8\)

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

Social anthropology of Indonesia, particularly that of the Sa'dan Toraja people of South Sulawesi. Currently conducting research into the anthropology of architecture in Southeast Asia, with special reference to Indonesia, in conjunction with the Singapore-based Southeast Asian Cultural Research Programme (SEACURP). Long-term interest in Indonesian links with Madagascar.

63. **Watson, Dr C.W. (Bill)**
Lecturer in Southeast Asian Studies

Eliot College,
The University of Kent at Canterbury,
Canterbury,
Kent CT2 7NS.

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\(^8\) Dr Waterson is supported by the Cambridge University Evans Fellowship Fund and a British Academy South-East Asian Fellowship.
Appendix I: Scholars

Has completed a Cambridge University doctoral thesis on ‘Kinship, Property and Inheritance in Kerinci’ (1981). Main research interests focused on western Indonesia, especially social change and rural development. Also interested in modern Indonesian and Malaysian literature.

64. Wild, Mr Colin
Head of the BBC Indonesian and Malay Service

British Broadcasting Corporation,
PO Box 76,
Bush House,
Strand,
London WC2B 4PH.

Interested in the history of broadcasting in Indonesia. Has just produced (with Dr Peter Carey, see above no. 11) a 36-part radio programme entitled ‘Gebora Api Revolusi’ (‘The Raging Fire of the Revolution’) to mark the fortieth anniversary of Indonesian independence. Intends to write an Oxford doctoral thesis on the development of radio broadcasting in Indonesia from the 1920s to 1950.

65. Wilder, Dr William D.
Lecturer in Anthropology

Department of Anthropology,
43 Old Elvet,
Durham DH1 3HN.

The social organization and development of rural communities in Indonesia and Malaysia; the contemporary position of Islam; the structure of traditional states; and psychological anthropology.

66. Williams, Dr Michael C.
Senior Talks Writer for the BBC Far Eastern Service

British Broadcasting Corporation,
PO Box 76,
Bush House,
Strand,
London WC2B 4PH.

Has just completed a doctoral thesis on the social history of Banten (West Java) in the early twentieth century (see Appendix II, pt. A3). Interested in the recent history and contemporary politics of Indonesia, with particular reference to the
influence of Islam and communism, as well as contemporary Southeast Asian politics.

57. **Wiseman, Dr Jan Christie**  
Associate Member of the Centre for South-East Asian Studies (Hull)  
Centre for South-East Asian Studies,  
University of Hull,  
Hull HU6 7RX.

Archaeology and early history of Maritime Southeast Asian states with special reference to problems of early state formation, local commercial networks and village organization in Java between the sixth and fourteenth centuries.
APPENDIX II

List of University Departments and Centres in the United Kingdom Specializing in Teaching and Research on Maritime Southeast Asia, Oceania and the Indian Ocean Region
APPENDIX II
LIST OF UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENTS AND CENTRES

Part A. Major Centres

UNIVERSITY OF HULL

Centre for South-East Asian Studies
University of Hull,
Hull HU6 7RX.
(Tel.: 0482-49311 ext. 7758)

Teaching Staff with a Primary Interest in Maritime Southeast Asia

Dr D.K. Bassett (Senior Lecturer in South-East Asian History; see Appendix I, no. 4)
Dr C.J. Christie (Lecturer in History; see Appendix I, no. 12)
Mr L.G. Hill (Lecturer in Sociology and Social Anthropology; see Appendix I, no. 26)
Dr V.T. King (Lecturer in South-East Asian Anthropology; see Appendix I, no. 38)

Other Teaching Staff with Interests in Mainland Southeast Asia

Dr V.C. Funnell (Lecturer in Politics; China/Overseas Chinese/Vietnam)
Appendix II: Universities (Part A)

Dr M.J.G. Parnwell (Temporary Lecturer in Geography; Thailand)\(^1\)
Mr J.R. Walton (Lecturer in Economics; Southeast Asian Economics/Thailand)\(^2\)

Undergraduate Student Numbers and Courses

Approximately 25 students each year take the special three-year degree in Southeast Asian Studies. The vast bulk of the other undergraduate students (about 200 in 1982–83) are from other disciplines and only take one or two papers in Southeast Asian subjects, the most popular courses being the 'Peoples and Cultures of Southeast Asia'; the 'History of Modern Southeast Asia'; 'Social Change in Southeast Asia'; and 'Southeast Asia and the Powers'.

Graduate Student Numbers, Courses and Research Topics

Between 5 and 7 students enrolled annually for the one-year taught M.A. course in Southeast Asian Studies. The majority of these are from Southeast Asian countries, especially Malaysia, Singapore and Brunei.

List of Ph.D. Theses on Maritime Southeast Asia—currently being prepared (with supervisor's name in brackets), or recently completed, with date of degree in brackets\(^3\)

Tai, Ching-Ling, 'Relocation and High-Rise Living: A Study of Public Housing in Singapore' (Ph.D. Sociology; Dr V.T. King)
Horton, A.V.M., 'The Development of Brunei during the British Residential Era (1906–1959): A Sultanate Regenerated' (Ph.D. History; Dr D.K. Basset)\(^4\)
Mahmood, Rohana, 'ASEAN Relations with China' (Ph.D. South-East Asian Studies; Dr C.J. Christie)
Mahmud, Nik Asuar N., 'Anglo–Thai Relations, 1932–1952' (Ph.D. History; Dr D.K. Basset)\(^5\)
Sahibah bte Osman, 'Malay–Muslim Participation in Sarawak and Sabah, 1841–1951' (Ph.D. History, 1983)
Saunders, G.E., 'The Anglican Mission in Sarawak, 1847–1941' (Ph.D. History; Dr D.K. Basset)

1. Temporary replacement for Dr R.P. Lightfoot, Lecturer in South-East Asian Geography, who is on secondment to the Thai Government for work on a major development project.
2. Mr Walton also has a research interest in the economic development of Sarawak, which he has visited twice in recent years.
3. This list (and all subsequent lists of theses in this appendix) are restricted to those theses which concern, or have a direct bearing on, Maritime Southeast Asia.
5. Part of this thesis will concern itself with the problems of the Emergency (1948–60) in Malaya as reflected in British relations with Bangkok.
Appendix II: Universities (Part A)

2.

UNIVERSITY OF KENT

Centre for Southeast Asian Studies

Elliot College,
The University,
Canterbury,
Kent CT2 7NS.
(Tel.: 0227-96822 ext. 671)

Teaching Staff with a Primary Interest in Maritime Southeast Asia

Dr John Bousfield (Lecturer in Philosophy and Southeast Asian Studies; see Appendix I, no. 8)\(^6\)
Dr R.F. Ellen (Senior Lecturer in Social Anthropology; see Appendix I, no. 19)
Prof. Barry Hooker (Professor of Comparative Law and Southeast Asian Studies; see Appendix I, no. 30)
Dr C.W. Watson (Lecturer in Southeast Asian Studies; see Appendix I, no. 63)

Other Teaching Staff with Interests in Mainland Southeast Asia

Dr J.H. Kemp (Lecturer in Social Anthropology; Thailand; see Appendix I, no. 36)
Dr R.W.A. Vokes (Lecturer in Southeast Asian Economics; Thailand/Malaysia; see Appendix I, no. 61)

Undergraduate Student Numbers and Courses

Undergraduate degrees are all joint ones (i.e., for example, Politics or Anthropology together with Southeast Asian Studies and Politics), although very few students actually take these joint degrees (only four graduated in 1983 with a southeast Asian joint component). But all the undergraduate courses taught by members of the Centre (e.g. ‘Southeast Asia in the Colonial Age’ or ‘Southeast Asian Societies’) are open to other students who are reading for disciplinary degrees in other subjects (Modern History, Law, Anthropology, Politics etc.). The number of students taking these course options in any one year are usually around 4-10, although the course taught by Dr Kemp, Dr Bousfield and Dr Watson for the first-year undergraduates in the social sciences as an introduction to Southeast Asia attracts about 30 students annually. Not all of these will go on to study Southeast Asia in their second and third years. A fair percentage of students taking Southeast Asian courses are from Southeast Asia, principally East and West Malaysia, and from Brunei (there are currently no

\(^6\) Currently (1983-86) director of the University of Kent's Centre for Southeast Asian Studies.
Indonesian students, but this may change in the light of the Centre’s new link with the Universitas Andalas in Padang.

**Graduate Student Numbers, Courses and Research Topics**

About three students enrolled annually for the one-year taught M.A. course in Modern Islamic Studies, and a further three for the one-year LL.M. in Islamic and Comparative Law. Each of these degrees requires course work and the submission of a 15–20,000 word dissertation. There are also a number of graduates doing research at the M.Phil. and Ph.D. level (see below). The vast majority of the latter are from institutes of higher learning (e.g. universities, Islamic colleges) in Malaysia doing research into politics, history, law, religious institutions etc. There are occasionally some privately financed postgraduate students from Thailand and Indonesia, although the numbers coming from the latter country may rise in the future following the new link between the Centre and the Universitas Andalas in Padang.

**List of M.Phil. and Ph.D. Theses on Maritime Southeast Asia—currently being prepared or recently completed, with date of degree in brackets**

**Completed**

Aliwi, Hasan, ‘Islamic Legal History in Kelantan’ (M.Phil. Law, 1980)

Awang, K., ‘Traditional and Constitutional Ruler in Malaysia: the Sultan and the Constitution’ (M.Phil. Law, 1983)

Azizan, Abdul Razak, ‘Islamic Legal Organisation in Malaysia’ (M.Phil. Law, 1979)


Mahmud, Zuhdi, ‘Criminal Responsibility in English and Islamic Law’ (M.Phil. Law, 1984)


Pauzi, Awang, ‘The Ahmadiyya Tariqah in Kelantan’ (M.Phil. Southeast Asian Studies, 1983)


Wan Yahya, Ahmad, ‘Traditional Islamic Education and its Modern Development in Kelantan’ (M.Phil. Southeast Asian Studies, 1982)

Zakaria, Yatim, ‘The Straits of Malacca in International Law’ (Ph.D. Law, 1981)

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Appendix II: Universities (Part A)

In Progress

Abdullah, S.A., 'Fatwa in the Malay States' (M.Phil. Law)
Kamaruzaman, K.A., 'Law Relating to Muslim Women in Malaysia' (M.Phil. Law)
Mustajab, S., 'History of Johor, 1885–1942' (Ph.D. Southeast Asian Studies)
Rahimnuala, W.R.P., 'Islam in Patani' (M.Phil. Southeast Asian Studies)
Saleh, Hamad Alsakri, 'Federation in the Emirates and Malaysia' (M.Phil. Southeast Asian Studies)
Taip, M.S., 'The Administration of Islam in Sabah' (M.Phil. Southeast Asian Studies)
Tamrin, K.M., 'The Javanese in British Malaya' (Ph.D. Southeast Asian Studies)
Yahya, Jusoh, 'The Adat Majlis Aceh—Translation and Introduction' (M.Phil. Law)
Zain, Yusoff N.M., 'Land Tenure and Land Reforms in Malaysia' (Ph.D. Law)

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

School of Oriental and African Studies
Department of South East Asia and the Islands

School of Oriental and African Studies,
Malet Street,
London WC1E 7HP.
(Tel.: 01-637 2388)

Teaching Staff with a Primary Interest in Maritime Southeast Asia

Mr P.C.I. Ayre (Senior Lecturer in Economics with Reference to South East Asia; see Appendix I, no. 1)
Dr P.M. Hobart (Lecturer in Anthropology with Reference to South East Asia; see Appendix I, no. 29)
Dr E.U. Kratz (Lecturer in Indonesian; see Appendix I, no. 41)
Dr N.G. Phillips (Lecturer in Austronesian Languages; see Appendix I, no. 52)
Mr Sajoeti Rahman (Part-time Language Instructor in Malay/Bahasa Indonesia)

Other Teaching Staff at SOAS who Cooperate in giving Interdisciplinary Instruction on Southeast Asia

Dr I.G. Brown (Lecturer in Economic History with Reference to South East Asia)
Mr A.H. Christie (Senior Lecturer in the Art and Archaeology of South East Asia)
Miss Jane F. Connors (Lecturer in Law)
Dr J.H.C.S. Davidson (Lecturer in Vietnamese)
Dr Elizabeth A. Harrison (Lecturer in the Ancient History of South and South East Asia)
Mr Andrew Huxley (Lecturer in Law)
Mr J.W.A. Okeel (Lecturer in Burmese)
Dr R.B. Smith (Reader in the History of South East Asia)*
Mr P.A. Stott (Senior Lecturer in Geography with Reference to South East Asia)
Dr R.H. Taylor (Senior Lecturer in Politics with Reference to South East Asia)
Dr A.G.W. Turton (Senior Lecturer in Anthropology with Reference to South East Asia)

Undergraduate Student Numbers and Course:
Nine students spread out over the three-year undergraduate course with Indonesian and Malay Studies as their major. Also seven postgraduate and undergraduate students (including one French student) taking the course (or parts of it) in Indonesian and Malay Studies, the majority of these studying the Indonesian/Malay language. For a list of the many other courses offered at SOAS with relevance to Maritime Southeast Asia, see SOAS Calendar (1984), pp. 89-93, 104-6, 109-19

Graduate Student Numbers and Course Structure for the Taught M.A. in Indonesian and Malay Studies
Two students (both British citizens) studying for the one-year M.A. in Indonesian and Malay Studies, a degree which is examined on the basis of two written papers (out of a choice of nine, four of them on linguistic topics, and five on aspects of Indonesian and Malay literature both ancient and modern), and either a 10,000 word library dissertation or an equivalent written report on original fieldwork.

List of M.Phil. and Ph.D. Theses on Maritime Southeast Asia—currently being prepared showing department, type of degree, supervisor and date of commencement
1. Department of Anthropology and Sociology
   Davison, J., ‘A Study of Iban Religion’ (M.Phil., Dr P.M. Hobart, 1980)
   Flavin, J., ‘Theory of Performance in Bateson’s Work on New Guinea and Papua’ (M.Phil., Dr P.M. Hobart, 1982)

8. Currently chairman of the South East Asia Centre at SOAS.
Appendix II: Universities (Part A)

Hughes-Freeland, F., 'An Interpretive Study of Court Dance in Java' (Ph.D., Dr P.M. Hobart, 1979) (completed 1980)


Mather, C., 'Women, Industrialization and Social Change in the West Tangerang District, Java' (Ph.D., Dr A.G.W. Turton, 1976)

Sweeting, P., 'Structural Change and Social Organization: The Rejang of West Sumatra' (Ph.D., Dr A.G.W. Turton, 1978)


2. Department of Economic and Political Studies

Chew Huat Hock, 'Political Power Structure in Penang, Malaysia' (M.Phil., Dr R.H. Taylor, 1982)

Hobohm, S.O.H., 'Rice Policy in Indonesia' (Ph.D., Mr P.C.I. Ayre, 1979)

Richardson, J., 'The Development of Philippine Radicalism in the Late Colonial Period' (Ph.D., Dr R.T. McVey, 1969) (completed 1985)

Williams, M., 'A Social History of Banten (West Java) in the Early Twentieth Century' (Ph.D., Dr R.T. McVey, 1973) (completed 1985)

3. Department of Geography

Warwick-Smith, R.M., 'Remote Sensing: Land Cover Assessment for Development Planning in Developing Countries with Special Reference to Sulawesi (Indonesia)' (M.Phil., Dr J.A. Allan, 1979)

4. Department of History

Ahmat bin Adam, 'The Development of the Early Indonesian Language Press' (Ph.D., Dr R.T. McVey, 1971)

Cribb, R.B., 'Jakarta during the Indonesian Revolution' (Ph.D., Dr R.T. McVey, 1979) (completed 1985)

Draper, J.D., 'An Economic and Social History of Peninsular Malaysia from the Late Eighteenth to the Early Nineteenth Century, 1786–c.1830' (Ph.D., Dr I.G. Brown, 1982)

Floering, I.E., 'The Post-war Economic Development of Malaysia during the Period 1945–50 Compared with the Immediate Pre-war Situation' (M.Phil., Dr I.G. Brown, 1981)

Heng Pek Koon, 'The Development of the Malayaa Chinese Association' (Ph.D., Dr R.T. McVey, 1974) (completed 1985)

Lau, A.K.H., 'British Policy in Relation to Malay and Singapore in the Period 1942–47' (M.Phil., Dr R.B. Smith, 1982)

8a. Dr Richardson is continuing his research on the history of the Philippine Communist Party (PKP) and Philippine radicalism during the American period (with special reference to the 1930s), and he has been commissioned to write a volume on the Philippines in the World Bibliographical Series (to be published by the Cio Press in 1988). He can be contacted c/o 24 Westwood Road, Leeds 16.
Appendix II: Universities (Part A) 69

O'Sullivan, L., 'A History of the Protestant Mission in the Straits Settlements, c. 1816-1850' (Ph.D., Prof. K.A. Ballhatchet, 1979)
Putucheary, J., 'Malay Politics in the Period 1946-54' (M.Phil., Dr R.B. Smith, 1983)

5. Department of Law
Mohan, S.C., 'The Control of Corruption in Singapore' (M.Phil., Prof. J.S. Read, 1982)
Siraj, N., 'ASEAN and the Gatt' (M.Phil., Mr R.H. Tristam, 1982)

6. Department of Languages and Cultures of South East Asia and the Islands
Khalid, S.Z.S.M., 'Problems of Translation from English into Malay' (M.Phil., Dr N.G. Phillips, 1981)
Leong, T.S.H., 'Archaeological Investigations at a Prehistoric Site in Jendiran Hilir, South Selangor' (Ph.D., Mr A.H. Christie, 1973)
Nik, H.S., 'Art and Archaeology of Hindu and Buddhist Sites in Sumatra, Malaysia and Peninsular Thailand' (Ph.D., Mr A.H. Christie, 1981)
Stewart, M.L., 'A Critique of the Study of Buddhist Art in South-East Asia during the Pala period' (M.Phil., Mr A.H. Christie, 1982)
Part B. Other University Departments and Centres

1. UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

A. Department of Social Anthropology

Faculty of Archaeology and Anthropology,
Free School Lane,
Cambridge CB2 3RF.
(Tel.: 0223–359714)

Teaching Staff with a Primary Interest in Maritime Southeast Asia and Oceania

Dr L.E.A. Howe (University Assistant Lecturer in Social Anthropology; see Appendix I, no. 31)
Dr Gilbert A. Lewis (University Lecturer in Social Anthropology; see Appendix I, no. 43)

Other Members of the Department with a Subsidiary Interest in Maritime Southeast Asia and Oceania

Professor Sir Edmund Leach (Professor Emeritus of Social Anthropology at the University of Cambridge, and sometime Provost of King’s College)

List of Ph.D. Theses on Maritime Southeast Asia, Oceania and the Indian Ocean Region—completed since 1974 showing names of supervisors and dates of degree in brackets

Baharon, A., ‘Parit Gong, an Orang Asli Community in Transition’ (Prof. Sir Edmund Leach, 1974)
Appendix II: Universities (Part B) 71

Battaglia-Jones, D., 'Segaiya Commemoration in a Massin Society' (Dr G. Humphrey, 1981)
Filer, C., 'The Awareness of Social Transition in a Papua-New Guinea Community' (Dr G.A. Lewis, 1978)
Frankel, S., 'The Huli Response to Illness' (Dr G.A. Lewis, 1982)
Funabiki, T., 'Mbotaore Ritual: A Study of the Ritual Life and Social Organization of the Mbotaore in the Interior of Malekula Island, Vennatu' (Dr G.A. Lewis, 1982)
Hooper, S., 'A Study of Valuables in the Chiefdom of Lau, Fiji' (Dr G.A. Lewis, 1982)
Leach, J., 'The Kabisawali Movement in the Trobriand Islands' (Prof. Sir Edmund Leach, 1979)
Rousseau, J., 'The Social Origin of Bawi Kayan' (Prof. Sir Edmund Leach, 1974)
Sandbukt, Ø., 'Duano Littoral Fishing: Adaptive Strategies within a Market Economy' (Prof. Sir Edmund Leach, 1983)
Sillitoe, P., 'The Exchange of Wealth and the Achievement of Renown in Wola Society' (Dr M.W. Young, 1974)
Waterson, H.R., 'The Economic and Social Position of Women in Tana Toraja' (Dr G.A. Lewis, 1982)
Watson, C.W., 'Kinship, Property and Inheritance in Kerinci, Central Sumatra' (Miss B.E. Ward, 1981)
Wilkinson, J., 'A Study of Political and Religious Division on Tana, New Hebrides' (Dr G.A. Lewis, 1979)

B. Department of Archaeology

Faculty of Archaeology and Anthropology,
Downing Street,
Cambridge CB2 3DZ.
(Tel.: 9223-359714)

Teaching Staff with a Primary Interest in Maritime Southeast Asia and Oceania

None

Teaching Staff with a Subsidiary Interest in Coastal East Africa and Indian Ocean Studies

Dr J.A. Alexander (University Lecturer in Archaeology)
Dr C. Hill (University Lecturer in Archaeology)
Appendix II: Universities (Part B)

List of Ph.D. Theses on Coastal East Africa and Indian Ocean Studies—completed since 1979 showing names of supervisors and date of degree in brackets

Dunley-Reid, L., ‘The Social Use of Swahili Space and Objects’ (Dr L. Hodder, 1984)

C. Faculty of Economics and Politics

Sidgwick Avenue,
Cambridge CB3 9DD.
(Tel.: 0223-358044)

Teaching Staff with a Primary Interest in Maritime Southeast Asia

None

Teaching Staff with a Subsidiary Interest in Maritime Southeast Asia and Oceania

Dr J.L. Eatwell (University Lecturer in Economics)
Mr R.G. Jobling (University Lecturer in Economics)
Mrs S.H. Paine (University Lecturer in Economics)

List of Ph.D. Theses on Maritime Southeast Asia and Papua-New Guinea—completed since 1979 showing names of supervisors and date of degree in brackets


9. In addition to these completed theses, there is much post-doctoral research in the archaeology and anthropology of Maritime Southeast Asia in, or associated with, the Faculty of Archaeology and Anthropology, which has been supported through the Evans Fund in the form of fellowships and awards; see, for example, Appendix I, no. 62, n. 8.

10. Published by the British Institute in East Africa (Memoir V, 1974), and submitted, along with eighteen other publications, for a Ph.D. Degree in Archaeology under special regulations. Examined by Dr J.A. Alexander and Dr G.S.P. Freeman-Grenville (see Appendix I, no. 232).

11. See Appendix I, no. 32.
Appendix II: Universities (Part B)

Smith, J., 'Technology and Labour Utilization in Irrigated Rice Production: Laguna Province, The Philippines' (Dr G.A. Hughes, 1982)

D. Centre of South Asian Studies

Laundress Lane,
Cambridge CB2 1SD.

(Tel.: 0223-65621 ext. 202)

Director: Dr Gordon Johnson (University Lecturer in South Asian History)

The Centre runs an occasional series of seminars on Southeast Asia, usually on modern subjects in history and the social sciences. It does not award degrees nor does it have any members of staff or students working directly on Maritime Southeast Asian topics.

There are in Cambridge two other Institutes which are associated with, but not part of, the University of Cambridge:

E. The East Asian History of Science Library

16 Brooklands Avenue,
Cambridge CB2 2BB.

(Tel.: 0223-311545)

Director: Dr Joseph Needham

The Institute runs a regular series of seminars on the broad theme, 'East Asia: Issues in Social History', which includes Southeast Asia. Recent themes for series have been 'Politics and State', 'Modernization' and 'Town and Countryside'. These seminars have been held in association with the Faculty of Oriental Studies and are held in that faculty.
F. The Cambridge Project on Ancient Civilization in South East Asia

6 Chaucer Road,
Cambridge CB2 2EH.
(Tel.: 0223-64953)

Director: Dr Janice Stargardt (see Appendix I, no. 54)

Funded through the East Asian History of Science Trust, the Project provides research facilities to doctoral and post-doctoral researchers in the University and from elsewhere, in particular for ceramic analysis, the interpretation of ancient land use on aerial and satellite images, changing urban and monumental forms in ancient Southeast Asia, and early Buddhism. Extensive photographic archives, specialist collection of monographs and research specimens.

2. UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM

A. Department of Anthropology

43 Old Elvet,
Durham DH1 3HN.
(Tel.: 0385-64366)

Teaching Staff with a Primary Interest in Maritime Southeast Asia

Dr W. D. Wilder (Lecturer in Anthropology; see Appendix I, no. 65)\(^{12}\)

Other Teaching Staff with Interests in Mainland Southeast Asia

Ms Milada Kalab (Lecturer in Anthropology; Buddhism in Thailand)\(^{13}\)

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\(^{12}\) Dr Wilder is occasionally assisted by one other staff member, Dr Malcolm T. Smith (biological anthropology/historical demography), who lectures on the physical anthropology of some Southeast Asian island peoples (especially the Orang Asli of Peninsular Malaysia).

\(^{13}\) Another academic on the teaching staff of the University of Durham with a strong interest in Southeast Asia (particularly the mainland) is Mr Louis Allen, a Reader in French. Even since serving as an intelligence officer in Burma, Thailand and Indochina in 1945-46, he has been interested in the Japanese occupation of Southeast Asia, and has published extensively on the subject (cf. his recent book on World War II in Burma). He can be contacted at Dun Cow Cottage, Durham DH1 3ES.
Appendix II: Universities (Part B) 75

Undergraduate and Postgraduate Numbers

About 100 undergraduates taught by Dr Wilder in anthropological topics relating to Southeast Asia each year.

Recently Completed Ph.D. Thesis on Maritime Southeast Asia—prepared under the supervision of Dr Wilder


B. Department of Music

The Music School,
Palace Green,
Durham DH: 3RL.
(Tel.: 0385-64466)

Teaching Staff with an Interest in Maritime Southeast Asia

None

Other Teaching Staff with Interests in Asia

Dr Robert Provine (Lecturer in Music: Korean music/ethnomusicology)

List of Ph.D. Theses on Maritime Southeast Asia—currently being prepared under the supervision of Dr Provine

Roth, Alec, ‘New Composition for Javanese Gamelan’ (Ph.D., Ethnomusicology)
Sri Hastanto, ‘Pakhèl in Javanese Gamelan Music’ (Ph.D., Ethnomusicology)

14. It should be noted that, in addition to the research students currently being supervised by Dr Wilder, Malaysian M.Sc. candidates also occasionally take a taught course in the Department of Anthropology, or write on Malaysian topics for their dissertations.
Appendix II: Universities (Part B)

3. UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

A. London School of Economics and Political Science

Houghton Street,
London WC2A 2AE.
(Tel.: 01-405 7686)

Teaching Staff with an Interest in Maritime Southeast Asia

Prof. Maurice Bloch (Professor of Social Anthropology; see Appendix I, no. 7)
Dr Michael Leifer (Reader in International Relations; see Appendix I, no. 42)

List of Ph.D. and M.Phil. Theses on Maritime Southeast Asia — currently being prepared or recently completed, with name of supervisor15 and date of degree in brackets

Carsten, Janet, ‘Kinship, Affinity and Community in a Malay Fishing Village: Langkawi, Kedah, West Malaysia’ (Ph.D. Economics, M.B.)16
Kahn, Joel Simmons, ‘Economic Integration and the Peasant Economy: The Minangkaibau (Indonesia) Blacksmiths’ (Ph.D. Arts, M.B., 1974)19

15 The initials after the title indicate the name of the supervisor, i.e. either Prof. Maurice Bloch (M.B.) or Dr Michael Leifer (M.L.). It should also be noted that Dr Leifer is currently supervising a number of M.A. degree students taking the regional studies option in ‘The Foreign Policy of the Powers’ course, and other M.Phil. and Ph.D. research graduates working on the foreign policy of the Philippines, and company/government relations in Indonesia with special reference to PERTAMINA. For details please write to Dr Leifer at the LSE.

16. Theses nearing completion and likely to be submitted during the current academic year (1985–6).

17. This doctoral thesis, which was jointly supervised by Dr Michael Leifer and Mr Philip Windsor of the LSE, has been published under the title of The Defence of Malaysia and Singapore: The Transformation of a Security System, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press 1983.

18. About to appear in the LSE Monographs on Social Anthropology series (Athlone Press) under the title Religion and Society among the Buid of Mindoro. Dr Gibson is currently a Temporary Lecturer in Anthropology at the University of Manchester.

19. Much of the material in this thesis appeared in Joel Kahn, Minangkaibau Social Formations: Indonesian Peasants and the World-Economy, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press 1981. On Dr Kahn, see Appendix I, no. 34; and below, this Appendix, pt. B, 2B.
Appendix II: Universities (Part B)  77

Lim, Jock-Seng, 'The Inter-relationship of Technology, Economy and Social Organisation in a Fishing Village in Brunei' (M.Phil. Economics, M.B., 1981)  20

Natalegawa, Raden Marti, 'Indonesia's Concept of an "Active and Independent Foreign Policy"' (M.Phil. Economics, M.L., 1985)

Stickings, Jeremy, 'Boo Lang Mangandow: A Fishing Village in North Sulawesi' (Ph.D. Economics, M.B.)  16

Stivens, Maila, 'Women, Kinship and Economy in Rembau, Negeri Sembilan, West Malaysia' (Ph.D. Economics, M.B.) (see Appendix I, no. 53)


Soedjati Djiwandono, Johannes, 'An Analysis of the Use and Role of a Third Party in the Settlement of International Disputes with Special Reference to Indonesian-Soviet Relations' (Ph.D. Economics, M.L., 1983)  21


B. University College London

Gower Street,
London WC1E 6BT.

[Tel.: 01-389 7050]

Teaching Staff with an Interest in Maritime Southeast Asia

Dr Joel S. Kahn (Reader in Anthropology; see Appendix I, no. 34)

Ms Maila Stivens (Lecturer in Social Anthropology; see Appendix I, no. 56)

List of Ph.D. Theses on Maritime Southeast Asia—currently being prepared or recently completed, with date of degree in brackets

Casey, Margaret, 'Households and Women's Labour: The Case of Silungkang (West Sumatra) Weaving Industry' (Ph.D. Anthropology)

Smyth, Inez, 'Occupational Multiplicity in Tasikmalaya (West Java): A Village Asyamas (Basketry) Industry' (Ph.D. Anthropology)

20. Currently Director-General of the ASEAN-Brunei Department of the Brunei Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

21. Dr Soedjati Djiwandono is currently Editor of the Indonesian Quarterly in Jakarta.

Appendix II: Universities (Part B)

Young, Ken. 23 'The 1908 Anti-Tax Rebellion in Minangkabau: A Socio-Economic Study of an Historical Case of Political Activism among Indonesian Peasants' (Ph.D. Anthropology, 1983)

4.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

A. Institute of Social Anthropology

51 Banbury Road,
Oxford OX2 6PE.

(Tel.: 0865-55971)

Teaching Staff with a Primary Interest in Maritime Southeast Asia

Dr R.H. Barnes (University Lecturer in Social Anthropology; see Appendix I, no. 2)
Prof. Rodney Needham (Professor of Social Anthropology; see Appendix I, no. 49)

List of D.Phil Theses on Maritime Southeast Asia and Oceania—recently completed, with date of degree in brackets 24

Cleave, P.J., 'The Languages and Political Interests of the Maori and Pakeha Communities in New Zealand during the Nineteenth Century' (D.Phil. 1980)
Duff-Cooper, Andrew, 'A Study of the Collective Ideas of a Community of Balinese on Lombok' (D.Phil. 1983) (see Appendix I, no. 17a)
Forth, Christine Elizabeth, 'An Analysis of Traditional Narrative in Eastern Sumba' (D.Phil. 1982) (see Appendix I, no. 21)
Kim, Kwang-ok, 'The Taruko 25 and their Belief System' (D.Phil., 1980)

23. Currently Research Fellow in the Department of Politics and Social Change at the Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University, Canberra ACT.

24. It should be noted that anthropology is not taught as an undergraduate subject at Oxford per se, although some students in Social Studies take courses (or parts of courses) in this discipline at the Institute.

25. Aboriginal inhabitants of Taiwan (Formosa).
Recent Research Activities of D.Phil., Diploma, M.St., and M.Phil. Graduates of the Institute in Maritime Southeast Asia

Andrew Beatty (M.St. 1984) will soon commence ethnographic research in Nias. Maribeth Erb (Diploma 1979) has been in Rembo, N.E. Manggarai (Flores) collecting material for an ethnographic study.

Gregory Forth (D.Phil. 1980) (see Appendix I, no. 20) has been in Nagé (Flores) collecting material for an ethnographic investigation of the Nagé-Kec people.

Penelope Graham (M.Phil. 1985) is conducting ethnographic research in East Flores.

David Hicks (D.Phil. 1972) of the State University of New York at Stony Brook has been in Riung (Flores) in 1981.

Signe Howell (D.Phil. 1981) has been in Lio (Flores) collecting material for an ethnographic study; see Appendix I, no. 31a.

David Napier (D.Phil. 1980) has conducted post-doctoral research on wayang topeng masks in Bali in 1983.

B. Department of Ethnology and Prehistory

South Parks Road,
Oxford OX1 3PP.
(Tel.: 0865-512541)

List of D.Phil. Theses on Maritime Southeast Asia—recently completed, showing date of degree in brackets

Barnes, Ruth, 'The East Textiles of Lamalera, Lembata, within the Context of Eastern Indonesian Fabric Traditions' (D.Phil. 1984; see Appendix I, no. 3)

Hitchcock, Michael J., 'Technology and Society in Bina, Sumbawa, with Special Reference to House Building and Textile Manufacture' (D.Phil. 1983; see Appendix I, no. 27)

C. Faculty of Modern History

Broad Street,
Oxford OX1 3BD.
(Tel.: 0865-240043)
Appendix II: Universities (Part B)

Teaching Staff with a Primary Interest in Maritime Southeast Asia

Dr Peter Carey (Fellow and Tutor in Modern History, Trinity College; see Appendix I, no. 11)

Undergraduate Numbers and Course

5-6 undergraduates each year take the Maritime Southeast Asian option in the 'Imperialism and Nationalism' Further Subject of the Modern History Honours Degree course. The option examines the colonial history of Malaysia, the Philippines and Indonesia, as well as developments since independence.

List of M.Litt. and D.Phil. Theses on Maritime Southeast Asia—currently being prepared or recently completed, with date of degree in brackets

Awang, Mohamed H., 'The Nature of the Pre-colonial States System in Southeast Asia' (D.Phil. International Relations, 1986)

D. Asian Studies Centre
St Antony's College, Oxford OX2 6JF.
(Tel.: 0865-59651 ext. 260)

Members with a Primary Interest in Maritime Southeast Asia

Dr R.H. Barnes (University Lecturer in Social Anthropology; see Appendix I, no. 2)
Dr Peter Carey (Fellow and Tutor in Modern History, Trinity College; see Appendix I, no. 11)

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26. Supervised by the late Professor Hedley Bull (Montagu Burton Professor of International Relations at the University of Oxford) until his untimely death in May 1983.
27. Jointly supervised by Dr David Butler of Nuffield College.
28. For a full description of the activities of the Centre, its members and their area interests, see the BISEA, South-East Asian Studies Newsletter No. 12 (July 1983), p. 5.
29. Dr Carey is currently (1985-7) Executive Director of the Asian Studies Centre.
Dr Leslie Palmier (Reader in Sociology, Bath University; see Appendix I, no. 51)\textsuperscript{20}

Dr Janice Stargardt (Director of the Cambridge Project on Ancient Civilization in South East Asia; see Appendix I, no. 54)\textsuperscript{11}

Activities of the Centre

Active programme of seminars and special lectures each term. Recent seminars relating to Maritime Southeast Asia at the Centre include: 'World War II in Asia' (1982); 'History and Anthropology in Indonesia' (1983); 'Literatures of the Colonial Experience' (1984); 'Modernism and Anti-Modernism in Asia' (1984); 'Maritime Approaches to the History of the Indian Ocean, South China Sea and Southeast Asia' (1985); 'The Asian City and State' (1985); and 'Industrialization in Asia' (1986).

E.

Centre for Race Relations

St Antony’s College,
Oxford OX2 6JF.

(Tel.: 0865–59651; ext. 231)

Recently Completed D.Phil. Thesis on Maritime Southeast Asia—with name of supervisor in brackets

Norani Othman, ‘Perceptions of Class and Social Stratification amongst Malay and Chinese Workers in Kuala Lumpur’ (D.Phil. Social Studies, 1985; Prof. Kenneth Kirkwood, Rhodes Professor of Race Relations)

F.

Faculty of Social Studies

George Street,
Oxford OX1 2RL.

(Tel.: 0865–724747/9)

\textsuperscript{20} Dr Palmier is an Associate Fellow of St Antony’s College.

\textsuperscript{11} Dr Stargardt is a Senior Associate Member of St Antony’s College.
Appendix II: Universities (Part B)

List of D.Phil. Theses on Maritime Southeast Asia—currently being prepared with name of supervisor in brackets

Au, Michael C.W., ‘The Foundation and Adaptation of Christian Denominations in Singapore, With Special Reference to Denominations Affiliated with British and American Churches’ (Mr B.R. Wilson)

G. School of Geography

Mansfield Road,
Oxford OX1 3TB.
(Tel.: 0865–241791)

Teaching Staff with a Primary Interest in Maritime Southeast Asia

None.

Teaching Staff with a Subsidiary Interest in Maritime Southeast Asia

Dr B.A. Kennedy (Lecturer in Physical Geography)\textsuperscript{32}
Dr M.M. Sweeting (Reader in Geography)\textsuperscript{33}

Undergraduate Numbers and Course

About 2–3 undergraduates each year take the Southeast Asia option in ‘The Geography of Two Selected Regions’ paper of the B.A. Honours Degree course in Geography.

\textsuperscript{32} Dr Kennedy is interested in the physical geography of tropical countries and has conducted extensive research in Malaysia as well as other Southeast Asian countries.

\textsuperscript{33} Dr Sweeting has done some work on tropical rain forests in Maritime Southeast Asia, particularly Brunei. Her current research interests are in the People’s Republic of China.
APPENDIX III

List of Libraries, Archives and Ethnographic Collections with Holdings on Maritime Southeast Asia, Oceania and the Indian Ocean Region
APPENDIX III

LIST OF LIBRARIES, ARCHIVES
AND ETHNOGRAPHIC COLLECTIONS

Part A. Major Libraries and Archives

1. Bodleian Library (University of Oxford)
   Broad Street,
   Oxford OX1 3BG.
   (Tel.: 0865-244675)

   Mr Adrian D.S. Roberts (Keeper of Oriental Books)

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1. It cannot be stressed too strongly that nearly all the libraries and archives listed in this Appendix require a suitable letter of introduction from new readers so that proper bona fides can be established before the issue of a reader’s ticket or pass. This letter should establish the academic and/or scholarly credentials of the applicant and should be signed by a properly qualified referee or academic institution. Readers desirous of having an appointment with a librarian or archivist should also note that this should be arranged beforehand. Failure to observe these elementary courtesies will result in the unnecessary loss of time and effort. It should be noted that this Appendix lists only those libraries, archives and ethnographic collections which have open access to the public. There are several large private libraries (e.g. the London Library, St James Square, London SW1Y 4LG, librarian: Mr Douglas Matthews) which have useful holdings on Maritime Southeast Asia, Oceania and the Indian Ocean region (the London Library, for example, is particularly strong on eighteenth- and nineteenth-century travel books and pamphlets), and which prospective readers can use if they pay the requisite membership fees; see also this Appendix, pt. A no. 10a.

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One of the six British Copyright Deposit Libraries.\(^2\) Contains a small but important collection of Indonesian and Malay manuscripts dating from the late sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; see M.C. Ricklefs and P. Voorhoeve, *Indonesian Manuscripts in Great Britain: A Catalogue of Manuscripts in Indonesian Languages in British Public Collections*, London: Oxford University Press 1977, pp. 5, 7–8, 43, 99, 103, 177, 181, 183; and idem, 'Indonesian Manuscripts in Great Britain: Addenda et Corrigenda', *Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies*, Vol. XLV pt. 2 (1982), pp. 317, 321. The main library holdings also include some rare works in Western languages on Maritime Southeast Asia and Oceania.

The dependent Rhodes House Library located in South Parks Road has a good collection of modern works and monographs on Malaysia, Singapore, Brunei, the Indian Ocean region and Oceania, as well as some important private archives of ex-colonial administrators, merchants and adventurers, with special reference to Sarawak (e.g. the Rajah Brooke papers; see also this Part no. 8 below), gathered through the Oxford Colonials Records Project. For information on the latter, interested scholars should write to the Rhodes House Librarian, Mr A.S. Bell.

2. **The British Library (London) Reference Division**

A. **Department of Printed Books**

Great Russell Street,
London WC1B 3DG.

(Tel.: 01-636 1544 ext. 545)

Miss Ilse Sternberg (Head, Overseas English Books Section)

One of the six British Copyright Deposit Libraries. Extensive collections of printed works in Western languages on Maritime Southeast Asia and Oceania, as well as many rare books. Also has official publications in all languages on the region. Along with the Library of the School of Oriental and African Studies (see below this Part no. 11), probably the most important reference and research collection of non-manuscript sources on Maritime Southeast Asia and Oceania in the U.K.

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2. The six British Copyright Deposit Libraries are as follows: the British Library (London), the Bodleian Library (Oxford), the Cambridge University Library, the National Library of Scotland (Edinburgh), the National Library of Wales (Aberystwyth), and Trinity College Dublin. These have the right to a free copy of every book, pamphlet or periodical published in the British Isles, and are hence able to devote the major part of their acquisitions budget to the purchase of foreign publications.
B. Department of Manuscripts

Great Russell Street,
London WC1B 3DG.

(Tel.: 01-636 1544 ext. 340)

Dr D.P. Waley (Keeper of Manuscripts)


C. Department of Oriental Manuscripts and Printed Books

Store Street,
London WC1E 7DG.

(Tel.: 01-636 1544 ext. 259)

Mr B.C. Bloomfield (Keeper)


D. India Office Library and Records

197 Blackfriars Road,
London SE1 8NG.

(Tel.: 01-928 3531)

Mr B.C. Bloomfield (Director)

3. Dr Waley is due to retire in March 1986, but, as of the time of writing, no successor has yet been appointed.

4. There are two Assistant Keepers with responsibilities for the Southeast Asian collections at the Department of Oriental Manuscripts and Printed Books of the British Library: Miss Paucía Herbert (Southeast Asian languages—mainland); and an Assistant Keeper of Malay, Indonesian and Southeast Asian manuscripts. As of the time of writing, this post is still unfilled following the retirement of Radex Aboe Hasan in 1985.

5. Usually abbreviated as 'IOLR'.

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3. Dr Waley is due to retire in March 1986, but, as of the time of writing, no successor has yet been appointed.

4. There are two Assistant Keepers with responsibilities for the Southeast Asian collections at the Department of Oriental Manuscripts and Printed Books of the British Library: Miss Paucía Herbert (Southeast Asian languages—mainland); and an Assistant Keeper of Malay, Indonesian and Southeast Asian manuscripts. As of the time of writing, this post is still unfilled following the retirement of Radex Aboe Hasan in 1985.

5. Usually abbreviated as 'IOLR'.
Appendix III: Libraries (Part A)


E. Map Library

Great Russell Street,
London WC!B 3DG.

(Tel.: 01-626 1544 ext. 265)

Dr Helen Wallis (Map Librarian)
The national map collection. Among the extensive holdings of early and current material are maritime atlases and sea charts of the region, including some in manuscript from King George III’s (r. 1760–1820) topographical and maritime collections; see Watt (ed.), Directory (1985).

3. The British Library (London) Humanities and Social Science Division

National Sound Archive

29 Exhibition Road,
London SW7 2AS.
(Tel.: 01-589 6603)

Dr C.H. Roads (Director)

Contains numerous recordings of traditional music from most countries in Maritime Southeast Asia. In addition to published discs and cassettes, there are field recordings on wax cylinders and magnetic tape dating back to 1898. The Archive also has about 2000 tape recordings of wildlife sounds from the area some of which have been published on a cassette A Field Guide to the Bird Songs of South East Asia, London: British Library 1984.

4. The British Library Lending Division

Boston Spa,
Wetherby,
West Yorkshire LS23 7BQ.
(Tel.: 0937-843434)

Mr R. Horne (Head of Acquisitions)

The Lending Division is the ‘shop-window’ for the British Library’s document supply services. It provides access not only to its own holdings, but also to those of the reference departments of the British Library. The Lending Division’s holdings in the field of Maritime Southeast Asian Studies include over 300 serials from the countries in question, many of which are obtained by exchange arrangement. Between 400 and 500 English-language books are purchased per annum from this part of the world.
5. **The British Library (London) Science and Technology Division**  
   **The Science Reference Library**  
   9 Keats Street,  
   London WC2B 4AT.  
   (Tel.: 01-636 1544 ext. 229)  
   Mr John Leigh (Head of Subject Information Services)

Extensive collection of books and journals on the natural resources of Maritime Southeast Asia, with a particularly good collection on the flora, fauna, agriculture and forestry of the region.

6. **Brynmor Jones Library**  
   University of Hull,  
   Hull HU6 7RX.  
   (Tel.: 0482-497260)  
   Miss Helen L. Stephens (Assistant Librarian)

Collection of Southeast Asian material started in 1962 when the University’s Centre for South-East Asian Studies was set up. Now has 21,000 volumes, 114 periodicals currently received, and 40 items of manuscript material mostly from Burma, Malaysia and Indonesia (on the latter, see Ricklefs and Voorhoeve, *Catalogue* [1977], pp. 11, 41, 55, 111, 187, 203; and idem, ‘Indonesian Manuscripts in Great Britain: Addenda et Corrigenda’ [1982], pp. 300, 305, 309-11, 316). Particularly strong coverage of Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia. Also has substantial holdings on the Philippines. Subjects covered include anthropology, economics, geography, history, politics and sociology. The South-East Asia Centre also contains a small ethnographic collection which is used for teaching purposes (see below pt. C no. 16).

7. **Cambridge University Library**  
   West Road,  
   Cambridge CB2 3AP.  
   (Tel.: 0223-61441)  
   Mr Craig Jamieson (Oriental Department)

One of the six British Copyright Deposit Libraries. Important collection of British publications on Maritime Southeast Asia, the Indian Ocean region and
Appendix III: Libraries (Part A)

Oceania, as well as many foreign monographs and periodicals. These are supplemented by the holdings of Southeast Asian monographs and periodicals in the Library of the Centre of South Asian Studies, Landress Lane, Cambridge CB2 1SD (Secretary-Librarian, Dr L.J. Carter; tel.: 0223-65621 ext. 202). The University’s collection of Indonesian and Malay manuscripts is described in Ricklefs and Voorhoeve, Catalogue (1977), pp. 4, 11, 55, 93, 111, 177; and idem, ‘Indonesian Manuscripts in Great Britain: Addenda et Corrigenda’, pp. 310–11; and the Western-language manuscripts relating to Southeast Asia (e.g. the Wurtzburg collection) are listed in Wainwright and Matthews, Guide to Western Manuscripts (1965), pp. 280–6.

8. National Library of Scotland

George IV Bridge,
Edinburgh EH1 1EW.
(Tel.: 031-226 4531)

Professor E.F.D. Roberts (Librarian)
Dr T.I. Rae (Keeper of Manuscripts)
Dr B.M. Caddell (Keeper of Manuscripts)

One of the six British Copyright Deposit Libraries. Contains some manuscripts on Maritime Southeast Asia, including papers relating to Java, Sumatra, Papua-New Guinea and Singapore. Some of this material is described in Wainwright and Matthews, Guide to Western Manuscripts (1965), pp. 376–82. More detailed information can be obtained on application to the Keepers. Amongst the more important and interesting papers are: (1) the Melville Papers concerning eastern shipping, 1786–1817, 1825 (MS. 1066), the islands of the Malay archipelago and the Pacific, 1762–1811 (MS. 1068), and trade with China (Canton), 1781–1823 (MS. 1069); (2) the journals of William Scott, merchant, concerning his activities in Penang, 1794–1805, 1817–18 (MSS. 2896–7); (3) the Minto Papers (see also this Part no. 2D above) concerning inter alia the Java expedition, 1811 (MSS. 11620–4), the East Indies squadron, 1807–12 (MSS. 11315–18), Java, 1808–13 (MSS. 11296, 11308–9, 11687–711) and the Java Public Debt, 1811–12 (MSS. 11295); (4) the diary of Alexander Kyd Lindsay, surgeon, in India, Malacca and Singapore, 1821–9 (MSS. 13599); (5) correspondence and other papers of Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane, C-in-C East India Station, 1842–7, including correspondence with Rajah James Brooke of Sarawak (see also this Part no. 1 above), and diaries of voyages to Borneo and Sarawak (MSS. 2378–84, 2463–84, 2600–3); (6) papers of George Murray Reith, Presbyterian Minister at Singapore, including an unpublished biography of Raffles, c. 1890 (Acc. 3564); (7) papers of Robert Lister Turner, missionary in Papua, 1910–39 (MS. 9770); and (8) papers of Sir Robert H. Scott (1923–82), Commissioner-General in South-East Asia (1955–68), including material relating to his wartime imprisonment in Singapore (Acc. 8181).
9. **Public Record Office**

Kew,
Richmond,
Surrey TW9 4DU.
(Tel.: 01-876 3444)

Head of the Search Department

The main depository of the official records of the British Government (i.e., the British equivalent of the Dutch *Algemeen Rijksarchief* or the French *Archives Nationales*). Contains the records of the central government departments which normally become available after thirty years (the records of the Foreign Office, the Colonial and Dominions Offices, the Cabinet Office, the Prime Minister's Office, the Treasury, the Board of Trade, and the three service departments are likely to be the most useful for researchers with Southeast Asian interests). Also has several archives of British trading companies with Southeast Asian interests (see also above this Part no. 1). A vital source for any scholar working on the ex-British colonies (i.e., Burma, Malaysia and Singapore) in the modern (especially twentieth-century period), and on British political and commercial relations with Indonesia and the Philippines. Information about the PRO holdings can be obtained by writing to the Head of the Search Department, or by consulting Wainwright and Matthews, *Guide to Western Manuscripts* (1965), pp. 172-220 (useful for material up to 1914); *Guide to the Contents of the Public Record Office*, 3 vols., London: HMSO 1960-6; *Current Guide to the Contents of the Public Record Office* (microfiche, periodic update, available direct from the PRO); *The Records of the Colonial and Dominions Office* (PRO Handbook No. 3, 1964); *The Records of the Foreign Office, 1782-1929* (PRO Handbook No. 13, 1969); *The Second World War: A Guide to Documents in the Public Record Office* (PRO Handbook No. 15, 1972); and *The Cabinet Office to 1945* (PRO Handbook No. 17, 1975). The lists, calendars and other means of reference that are in print are noted in HMSO Sectional List No. 24 of the *British National Archives* (HMSO: 1st June 1983; free on request); and in the catalogue of the *List and Index Society* (available from the Society's Secretary at the PRO).

10. **Royal Asiatic Society Library**

Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain & Ireland,
56 Queen Anne Street,
London W1M 9LA.
(Tel.: 01-935 8944)

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5. The present (1986) Head is Dr A.A.H. Knightbridge.
Dr Richard Pankhurst (Librarian)

The Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain & Ireland was founded in 1823, and has published a scholarly journal (Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain & Ireland) from 1834 as well as over two hundred monographs. The Library, which contains material on North Africa, the Middle East and Asia, has about 85,000 books, 130 periodical series, and 1000 manuscripts. The important collection of Malay and Indonesian manuscripts, most of which derive from Lady Raffles’s gift of her husband’s collection in 1836, is described in Rickles and Voorhoeve, Catalogue (1977), pp. 5, 36–8, 77–85, 97, 100–1, 131–55, 173, 178–9, 185; and idem, ‘Indonesian Manuscripts in Great Britain: Addenda et Corrigenda’ (1982), pp. 319–21. There are also some interesting drawings of Javanese antiquities and a private journal kept by Raffles’s draughtsman assistant, Capt. (later Lt.-Col.) Godfrey Phipps Baker (1796–1850), as well as some documents relating to the internal troubles at the Central Javanese courts in 1811–12; see Bastin, ‘English Sources for the Modern Period of Indonesian History’, in Soedjatmoko et al. (eds.), An Introduction to Indonesian Historiography (1965), p. 261; and Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain & Ireland, No. 2 (1983), p. 371. The Library is primarily for Fellows of the Society, but outside scholars can also use it after obtaining prior permission from the Librarian. For a useful introduction and background study of the Society, see Stuart Simmonds and Simon Digby (eds.), The Royal Asiatic Society: Its History and Treasures, Leiden: E.J. Brill 1979.

108. Royal Geographical Society Library

Royal Geographical Society,
1 Kensington Gore,
London SW7 2AR.
(Tel.: 01-589 5466)

Mr P.K. Clark (Map Curator)
Mr F. Herbert (Senior Assistant Map Curator)

Contains 600,000 sheets of maps and charts, as well as 4500 atlases, with worldwide coverage from the fifteenth century. Its post-1800 holdings are particularly strong and it has an interesting collection of early nineteenth-century maps and charts of Java and Sumatra. Also has a comprehensive coverage of late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century topographical map series on Burmas (published before 1935 by the Survey of India) and Thailand (where many of the first government surveyors during King Chulalongkorn’s reign [1868–1910] were Englishmen and Fellows of the Society), as well as some official maps from other parts of the region—e.g. U.S. Army Map Service (LU) maps of the main theatres of war in Southeast Asia and the Pacific (1941–5), and post-War Dutch maps of Irian Barat (Irian Jaya). For a description of the Society’s holdings and
research currently being done on them, see Watt (ed.), *Directory* (1985) and A. Elizabeth Clutton (ed.), *International Directory of Current Research in the History of Cartography*, Norwich: Geo Books 1985. For references to other important map collections with holdings on Maritime Southeast Asia, Oceania and the Indian Ocean region, see above this Part nos. 2D and 2E. It should be noted that the Society has an important collection of printed books, manuscripts and archives, some of which relate to Maritime Southeast Asia, Oceania and the Indian Ocean region, but these are available for consultation only by members of the Society (i.e. those who have paid the yearly subscription charges).

11. **School of Oriental and African Studies Library**

School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS),
University of London,
Malet Street,
London WC1E 7HP.

(Tel.: 01-637 2388)

Miss Helen Cordell (Principal Assistant Librarian, South East Asia and the Pacific; see Appendix I, no. 25)

Along with the Department of Printed Books at The British Library (see above this Part no. 2A), this is the most important reference and research library for Maritime Southeast Asia, Oceania, and the Indian Ocean region in the United Kingdom. When the School of Oriental (after 1938, Oriental and African) Studies was founded in 1917, the Library began with a nucleus of books transferred from other parts of the University of London, amongst which were the oriental books and manuscripts of the celebrated British orientalist, William Marsden (1754–1836). The coverage of social science materials has increased greatly from the 1960s, reflecting the changing patterns of teaching and research. The Library's collection policy is wide ranging, and the holdings are now over 500,000 books and pamphlets, over 25,000 serials (of which 5000 are current), and 40,000 maps, slides, recordings and microforms. The collection is described in various catalogues and a preliminary bibliographical search may well save time for scholars visiting the Library. The catalogue is published as the *Library Catalogue of the School of Oriental and African Studies*, Boston, Mass.: G.K. Hall 1963, with Supplements for 1963–68, 1968–73 and 1973–78 in author, title and subject sequences. A fourth Supplement to the catalogue for 1978–84 has just been published (1985) on microfiche by IDC of Zug, Switzerland. This contains the title and subject sequences for 1978–84, the complete title catalogues for books in Chinese and Japanese, and the complete manuscript catalogue. It is continued

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7. On Marsden's European-language manuscripts, see below Part B no. 7.
by the School’s Monthly List of Titles Added to the Catalogue. The Library’s
periodical holdings can be found in Brenda E. Moon, Periodicals for South-East
Asia Studies: A Union Catalogue of British Holdings, London: Mansell 1979, and in
the University of London’s Union List of Serials published and updated every six
months in microfiche format. The collection of Indonesian, Malay and Filipino
manuscripts is described in Ricklefs and Voorhoeve, Catalogue (1977), pp. 1–2,
23, 98–9, 41, 35–91, 93, 95, 97, 101, 155–71, 173, 175, 181, 183, 185, 187; and
idem, Indonesian Manuscripts in Great Britain: Addenda et Corrigenda’
(1982), p. 312. The other archives and manuscript materials are described in
Jane Percival (ed.), A Guide to the Archives and Manuscripts in the University of London,
London: University of London. LRCC 1984, vol. 1 (obtainable from the
University of London, price £7.50), which also gives useful information on
access, opening hours, necessary documentation for admission, details of any
relevant published works and an outline description of the major collections held.
All theses presented to the University of London are housed in the University’s
Central Library just adjacent to SOAS, and some of the second copies are
deposited in SOAS Library. Titles can be found in B.C. Bloomfield, Theses on Asia
accepted by the Universities in the United Kingdom and Ireland, 1877–1964 (London
1967); and in the List of Theses and Dissertations Concerned with South East Asia
Accepted for Higher Degrees of the University of London, 1965–1977, London: Centre of
South East Asian Studies, SOAS 1978.

Apart from the specific collections on Southeast Asia and the Indian Ocean,
one of the special features of the Library, which will be of interest to outside users,
is the material it contains on other Asian countries and its collection on the
Pacific, a collection particularly strong in linguistic and anthropological
materials.

On the provision of a suitable letter of introduction outside users may obtain a
reader’s ticket for the Library. Borrowing privileges (up to six books at a time)
are extended on the payment of an annual fee (at present £5) and a refundable
deposit (at present £50). Books can also be borrowed via the inter-library loan
system.
Part B. Other Libraries
with Holdings on Maritime Southeast Asia,
Oceania and the Indian Ocean Region


London School of Economics and Political Science,
University of London,
Portugal Street,
London WC2A 2HD.

(Tel.: 01-405 7686 ext. 288)

Mr C.J. Hunt (Librarian)

Has a major collection of government publications in European languages from
countries of the region. This is particularly strong for former British colonial
territories (i.e. Burma, Malaysia and Singapore) with many of the files dating
back to the nineteenth century. The Library's holdings of statistical materials
from all countries are especially useful. Also in stock are some rare pamphlets in
Indonesian and English from the period of the Indonesian Revolution (1945-9)
and the immediate post-Independence years (e.g. pamphlets dealing with the
L.N. Jungschlaeger Affair [1955-6] and the struggle over West Irian [1950-62]).

8. This section does not purport to list all those institutions with holdings on Maritime Southeast
Asia, Oceania and the Indian Ocean region. Readers with special interests will find additional
information in the following sources: R.L. Collison (with the assistance of Brenda E. Moon), Directory
of Libraries and Special Collections on Asia and North Africa, London: Crosby Lockwood 1970; and the
ASLIB Directory, vol. 2, Information Sources in Medicine, the Social Sciences and the Humanities, London:
ASLIB 1970.
Appendix III: Libraries (Part B)


2. **Edinburgh University Library**
   
   George Square,  
   Edinburgh EH8 9JL.  
   (Tel.: 031-567 1011)

   Miss Brenda E. Moon (Librarian)  
   Mr P.B. Freshwater (Deputy Librarian)  
   Dr J.T.D. Hall (Sub-Librarian, Special Collections)

   Contains the Philippiniana collection of Daniel Mackintosh Forbes (1836–1916), a merchant of the City of London and graduate of Edinburgh University (MA 1860) who had extensive business interests in the Philippines. The collection comprises about 200 books, most of them in Spanish dealing with historical and geographical matters. Although the majority are of nineteenth-century date, about a quarter are eighteenth-century, and some are even older. Several of the volumes are of great value and rarity. Those interested in consulting this collection, which is now dispersed around the Library, should consult the Sub-Librarian for Special Collections. The Library also has some Javanese (fragment of a longar MS. of the Serat Cakthini) and Malay manuscripts; see Ricklefs and Voorhoeve, *Catalogue* (1977), pp. 56, 120–1.

3. **Foreign and Commonwealth Office Library**
   
   Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO),  
   Sanctuary Buildings,  
   Great Smith Street,  
   London SW1P 3BZ.  
   (Tel.: 01-212 0663/0732/6568)

   Mr Harry Hansam (Librarian)  
   Mrs Margaret Cousins (Library and Records Department)

   Contains the libraries of the former Foreign Office (FO), Colonial Office (CO) and Commonwealth Relations Office, as well as some rare volumes and early works on travel from the collection of the Northern and Southern Departments (forerunners of the FO and CO) in the eighteenth century. Today concentrates on international relations, diplomacy, and the history, politics, economics and law of foreign (e.g. Burma and Indonesia) and Commonwealth (e.g. Malaysia, Brunei and Singapore) countries. Useful runs of the *UK Treaty Series* (from 1892)
and British and Foreign State Papers (1812–1968), as well as a full set of Colonial Annual Reports from 1845, the British Imperial Calendar and its predecessors from 1753 (the earliest editions are in the dependent Cornwall House Library, Stamford Street), the Almanach de Gotha from 1776, and the Consolidated Treaty Series (1648–1820). Also has a collection of Government publications, including the official (Hansard) reports of the proceedings in the British Parliament, selected House of Commons Papers, House of Lords papers, and Command Papers from the nineteenth century. For those interested in Commonwealth countries in the Maritime Southeast Asian, Oceanian and Indian Ocean regions, the collection of Commonwealth Government publications will be found especially useful. These include debates, censuses, sessional papers and departmental annual reports of Commonwealth countries and Dependent Territories. Holdings of sessional papers and annual reports are transferred to the Public Record Office (see above pt. A no. 9) some twenty years after their publication; other material is retained permanently in the FCO Library. Interesting collection of photographs (principally of views of ex-British colonies and colonial life) accessible through a card index, and holdings of maps, plans, atlases and gazetteers (mainly of ex-British colonial territories) dating from 1940 and after (earlier holdings are kept in the Public Record Office, see above pt. A no. 9). Members of the general public can consult these maps etc. only by prior appointment with the Librarian. Other dependent libraries with useful collections are (1) The Legal Library, Downing Street East, which has a unique indexed collection of legislation of U.K. Dependent Territories, independent Commonwealth countries (e.g. Malaysia, Singapore and Brunei), and former U.K.-administered territories which are not currently members of the Commonwealth (e.g. Burma). Early statistical material is housed here, but more recent data can be found in the Library of the Overseas Development Administration at Eland House, Stag Place, Victoria. (2) Cornwall House Library, Stamford Street, which has a small collection of material for the use of the Records Branch (which holds non-current FCO files and prepares them for transfer to the Public Records Office), and the Historical Branch (which prepares for publication the series of Documents on British Policy Overseas). The London Gazette is held here from 1900, as well as gazetteer of certain British and other Military Administrations. There are also runs of US official publications such as the Foreign Relations of the United States (from 1826), Treaties and other International Agreements of the USA (from 1776), and major League of Nations publications. Public access to this latter Library is by prior appointment only; apply to the Librarian.
4. **Institute of Archaeology Library**

   Institute of Archaeology,  
   University of London,  
   31–34 Gordon Square,  
   London WC1H 0PY.  
   (Tel.: 01-387 6052)

   Ms Brenda M. Cook (Librarian)

   Specialized archaeological library; useful collection of Southeast Asian books, mainly in Western languages. Small collection of relevant current periodicals. Emphasis is on pre- and protohistory rather than on classical Hindu-Javanese and Balinese archaeology.

5. **Institute of Commonwealth Studies Library**

   Institute of Commonwealth Studies,  
   University of London,  
   27–28 Russell Square,  
   London WC1B 3DS.  
   (Tel.: 01-580 5876)

   Mrs P.M. Larby (Librarian)

   Collection of government publications and materials on elections, trade unions, pressure groups and political parties as well as many modern monographs. An important research library for political scientists interested in the Commonwealth countries of Southeast Asia (i.e. Malaysia, Singapore and Brunei). The Institute also publishes *Theses in Progress in Commonwealth Studies: A Register of Current Research in British Universities*.

6. **The John Rylands University Library of Manchester**

   Deansgate,  
   Manchester M3 3EH.  
   (Tel.: 061-834 5343)

   Miss G. Matheson (Keeper of Manuscripts)

   Important collection of Indonesian (especially Batak) and Malay manuscripts; see Ricklefs and Voorhoeve, *Catalogue* (1977), pp. 4, 14–19, 35–6, 75–6, 93, 97, 100, 129–31, 178. Prospective readers should note that the Library permits only restricted photocopying and microfilming of its manuscripts.
7. **King's College Library**

King's College London.
University of London.
Strand,
London WC2R 2LS.

(Tel.: 01-836 5454)

Mr D.G. Law (Librarian)


8. **Museum of Mankind Library**

Museum of Mankind,
The British Museum,
6 Burlington Gardens,
London W1X 2EX.

(Tel.: 01-437 2224)

Mrs Audrey Gregson (Librarian)

Library of the Ethnography Department of the British Museum. Has almost 100,000 books and periodicals covering most aspects of anthropology, ethnography and related subjects, the majority of which derive from the Royal Anthropological Institute Library (transferred to the BM by deed of gift in 1976 and incorporated in the existing Ethnography Department Library to form the Museum of Mankind Library). Also has a small but interesting collection of Indonesian (especially Batak) and Malay manuscripts; see Ricklefs and Voorhoeve, *Catalogue* (1977), pp. 5, 19–22, 76–7, 131, 178; and idem, 'Indonesian Manuscripts in Great Britain: Addenda et Corrigenda', pp. 300–3, 311–12, 317–18. There is a useful index of articles in periodicals accessioned by the Library since 1963. Those interested in particular ethnic groups in Maritime Southeast Asia, the Indian Ocean region and Oceania can consult the 'tribal index', as well as the subject index in the classified catalogue. The Library is normally open from 10.00 a.m. to 4.45 p.m. Monday to Friday, but, because of staff shortages, the reading room may have to close without notice, and readers are advised to telephone the Librarian before making a visit. Or the Museum of
Mankind’s ethnographic collections on Maritime Southeast Asia, Oceania and the Indian Ocean region, see below pt. C no. 8.

9. **Royal Commonwealth Society Library**

   The Royal Commonwealth Society,
   18 Northumberland Avenue,
   London WC2N 5BJ.

   (Tel.: 01-930 6733 ext. 206)

   Mr Donald H. Simpson O.B.E. (Librarian)

   Contains various important collections of diaries, correspondence, typescripts, memoranda, press cuttings and photographs from British officials and others who served in the Straits Settlements (Penang, Malacca and Singapore), Malaya, Sarawak and British North Borneo from the early nineteenth century. The most important of these are: (1) The British Association of Malaysia Collection (an invaluable source for the social history of the British in Malaya); (2) the Sir Walter Buchanan-Smith (1879–1944) Collection of personal letters written to his family from North Borneo (1903–8); and (3) the W.E. Phillips Collection relating to his Governorship of Prince of Wales Island/Penang (1820–4). For descriptions of (1), see the articles by Donald H. Simpson and John Falconer in the *South-East Asia Library Group Newsletter*, No. 27–28 (July 1984), pp. 7–11; and Wainwright and Matthews, *Guide*, pp. 9–11. The other collections are listed in the Society’s manuscript catalogue. The Library also has a large collection of books, pamphlets, official publications and periodicals relating to Maritime Southeast Asia.

10. **Tylor Library**

   Institute of Social Anthropology,
   University of Oxford,
   51 Banbury Road,
   Oxford OX2 6PF.

   (Tel.: 0865-53971)

   Miss June Anderson (Librarian)

   Useful working library on Southeast Asian anthropology and related subjects. Contains some of the books and Malay manuscripts of the late W.W. Skeat (1866–1953); see Ricklefs and Voorhoeve, *Catalogue* (1977), pp. xxviii, 127–9; and below Part C no. 17.
11. The Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine Library

The Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine,
183 Euston Road,
London NW1 2BP.

[Tel.: 01-387 4477]

Dr Nigel Allan (Curator of the Oriental Collection)

Part C. Ethnographic and Maritime Collections
with Holdings on Maritime Southeast Asia,
Oceania and the Indian Ocean Region

1. Anthropological Museum (University of Aberdeen)
Marischal College,
Aberdeen AB9 1AS.
(Tel.: 0224-49241 ext. 243M)
Mr Charles Hunt (Curator)

9. Although every attempt has been made to list all those collections with holdings on Maritime Southeast Asia, reference to Oceania, Indian Ocean and (where appropriate) Mainland Southeast Asian collections has only been made where institutions contain these alongside artefacts from Maritime Southeast Asia. This means that an institution like the Hancock Museum of the University of Newcastle with its very important Oceanian collection (cf. the George Brown Collection of Ethnographical Art, which contains over 3000 items from the Solomon and New Britain islands collected by a nineteenth-century Methodist missionary), but with no substantial holdings on Maritime Southeast Asia, has not been included. It should be noted here that the Museum Ethnographers’ Group (MEG) in the U.K. is currently preparing a detailed report and register of all Britain’s ethnographic collections, including those on Maritime Southeast Asia, the Indian Ocean region and Oceania. Those interested should contact Mr Yvonne Schumann, Merseyside County Museums, William Brown Street, Liverpool L1 8EN (see below this Part no. 7). Further general information can be obtained from Dr Michael Hitchcock, the Horniman Museum and Library, London, Forest Hill, London SE23 9PQ (see below this Part no. 5). The unpublished MEG Register of Ethnographical Collections (compiled 1977–8), especially the list of collections containing over 100 separate items on Indonesia and Malaysia, has been invaluable in the preparation of the present section, and I would hereby like to express my particular thanks to Dr Hitchcock for letting me see a copy. For further details on Oceanic Collections in the U.K., see Peter Gathercole and Alison Clarke, Survey of Oceanic Collections in Museums in the United Kingdom and the Irish Republic (UNESCO publication CC-80/WS/53, 1979).
Important ethnographic collection (about 3000 items) from Papua-New Guinea bequeathed by Sir William Macgregor (Governor of New Guinea, 1888–98) which is particularly strong on artefacts from Southeast New Guinea and the Papuan Gulf; see Robert Reid (ed.), Specimens Deposited by Sir William Macgregor in the Anthropological Museum, Aberdeen: Aberdeen University Press 1912. The Museum also contains some early Polynesian items collected by C.W. Nockells between 1816 and 1822; some New Hebrides material collected during the pre-war period by the Rev. Frederick Bowie; and about 50 items (mostly krises, swords, statuary and musical instruments) from the Malay peninsula, Singapore, Borneo and Indonesia. Some of these were presented before 1912 by Dr Middleton of Singapore and other Aberdeenians with Southeast Asian interests. These include a very fine fourteenth-century Ganesha (Ganapatī) stonestatue of East Javanese provenance, given by the planter and businessman John Davidson in 1820; and a set of eighteen models in wood and brass of Javanese court instruments (gamelan), given by Robert Shand, another planter with estates in Surakarta, in 1826; see Robert Reid (ed.), Illustrated Catalogue of the Anthropological Museum, Aberdeen: Aberdeen University Press 1912, pp. 236–9. Most of these Maritime Southeast Asian objects, however, formed part of the private collection of Alexander Thompson, a country gentleman, who bequeathed them in 1867 to the Free Church Seminary in Aberdeen, which, in turn, gave them to the Anthropological Museum in 1953. The miscellaneous items acquired since the publication of Professor Reid’s Catalogue in 1912 are recorded in a loose-leaf catalogue. See also Charles Hunt, ‘Shark Tooth & Stone Blade’, in ibid (ed.), Pacific Islands Art from the University of Aberdeen, Aberdeen: Anthropological Museum 1983.

2. City of Bristol Museum and Art Gallery

Queen’s Road,
Bristol BS1 1RL.
(Tel.: 0272-299771)

Ms Jennifer Stewart (Curator in Archaeology and History)10

Interesting ethnographic collections relating to Maritime Southeast Asia and Oceania which include: (1) Malaysia: a small collection of weapons, stone implements and currency (mostly from the peninsula); (2) Indonesia: a more varied collection of weapons, shadow-puppets (wayang kulit), betel (sirih) boxes, divination implements, palm-leaf books (kropak), jewellery and toys, along with individual items of personal belongings and ceremonial objects, many of which

10. Due to take up her post in April 1986. The Museum Assistant in Archaeology and History is Sue Giles.
derive from Sumatra; (3) Indian Ocean: a small Andaman Islands collection consisting of bowls, personal ornaments (including bone necklaces), most of which were given by the Torquay Natural History Society; (4) Papua-New Guinea: a large collection, mostly of late nineteenth-century and early twentieth-century date but with some more recent pieces, which include weapons, shields, ceremonial objects, personal ornaments, costumes, musical instruments, stone tools and domestic goods; and (5) Oceania: varied ethnographic collection from many of the islands, the largest being from Fiji, the Solomon Islands and New Zealand. Some pieces are early nineteenth century or older, with artefacts from Polynesia and Melanesia predominating (an Austral islands carved figure [inv. no. BRSMG: E 1187] from this collection will be illustrated in D. Brangan (ed.), *Samuel Sutchbury's Journals*, Wellington: University Press forthcoming, the edition of the diary of a naturalist on the Pacific Pearl Fishing Company's commercial expedition to the Tuamoto Archipelago in 1825–6). There are also some smaller collections from Manus Island, the Torres Straits (including an interesting turtle-shell mask [inv. no. BRSMG: E 0113] illustrated in D.F. Fraser, *Torres Straits Sculpture: A Study in Primitive Art*, New York: Garland 1978, pl. 68), the Trobriand Islands, West Irian (Irian Jaya) (mostly weapons, many of which were given by Mr A.F.R. Wollaston and which will be described and illustrated in his forthcoming publication *Papuans and Pygmies*). The Museum has some Batak, Middle Javanese and Malay manuscripts; see Rickles and Voorhoeve, *Catalogue* (1977), pp. 8, 93, 105. Most of the Museum's Southeast Asian collections were donated in the early twentieth century, but little research has been done on the donors. Although there are no published catalogues, every item is indexed (photocopies can be provided) and is readily accessible to researchers.

3. **Exeter Maritime Museum**

The Quay,
Exeter EX2 4AN.
(Tel.: 0392-58075)

Mr David Goddard (Director)

Fine collection of evolved boats (some in sailable condition) from Maritime Southeast Asia, Oceania and the Indian Ocean region, including two from Malaysia (a kolek and a båtar), one each from Brunei and the Philippines (dug-outs), and a small outrigger from Papua-New Guinea.
4. **Faculty of Music (University of Oxford)**

   St Aldate's,
   Oxford OX1 1DB.
   (Tel.: 0865-247669)

   Mr Jeremy P.S. Montagu (Curator, Bate Collection of Historical Instruments)

   Contains the finest working Javanese *gamelan* orchestra in the U.K., Kyai Macu Laras ('The Venerable Sweet Harmony'). Made in Surakarta in c. 1910, this was donated to the University of Oxford by the Indonesian Minister of Forestry, Raden Sudjarwo, on 17 May 1985. Apart from the 'Raffles' *gamelans* at the Museum of Mankind (see below this Part no. 8) and at Claydon House (Buckinghamshire), it is the oldest Javanese orchestra in Britain. There are other Javanese *gamelan* at the Universities of Cambridge and Durham, at Goldsmiths College (University of London) and at the Indonesian Embassy in London, and Balinese *gamelan* at The Queen's University of Belfast (Northern Ireland) and at the College of Music and Drama at Dartington Hall, Devon.

5. **Horniman Museum and Library**

   London Road,
   Forest Hill,
   London SE23 3PQ.
   (Tel.: 01-699 18-2/2339/4911)

   Mr Keith Nicklin (Keeper of Ethnography)
   Mr Ken Teague (Assistant Keeper of Ethnography)
   Dr Michael Hitchcock (Assistant Keeper of Ethnography; see Appendix I, no. 27)

   Useful general ethnographic and maritime collections on Southeast Asia (particularly strong on North Borneo, Peninsular Malaysia and Burma), Oceania and the Indian Ocean region. Also has some Batak manuscripts; see Ricklefs and Voorhoeve, *Catalogue* (1977), p. 12.

6. **Ipswich Museums**

   Civic Centre,
   Civic Drive,
   Ipswich IP1 2EE.
   (Tel.: 0473-213761)
Appendix III: Collections (Part C)

Dr. D.L. Jones (Assistant Curator, Humanities)

Small but interesting collections on Maritime Southeast Asia, including: (1) a presentation set of weapons given by Sultan Abdullah Mukarram Shah of Kedah (r. 1778–98) in c. 1790 (acquired by Admiral Page from his father-in-law, John Herbert, Governor of Ballengapatam, Madras Presidency); (2) the C. I. Brookes Collection of about 100 items from Borneo (mainly Iban), Brunei, the Malay peninsula and Sumatra, donated in 1911 (after Brookes’s return from a long period of residence in Borneo) and including many textiles (Iban ikat) and bronze figurines; (3) a collection of Javanese household implements (49 items) donated by Mrs Clayton of Debenham, which includes betel-nut scissors, rope, plaited-palm wash box (divided into compartments), a dyed cane wallet, small Chinese sauce spoons, small sauce bowl, kitchen slice, ladle (sandok), kitchen grater, rice sickle (ani-ani), women’s clogs (sepatu kayu) and rice steamer (kukusan); (4) the G.E. Muir Collection of 30 items from Lamu and Mombasa in East Africa donated in c. 1898; (5) the Alice Moore Collection of 40 items from the Massim district of New Guinea (donated pre-1914); (6) a large prow model from Eastern Indonesia made out of clove (c. 1800); and (7) extensive and important holdings from Oceania, including a Hawaiian feather cloak, Maori sick god, Austral Island fly-whisk and other exceptional items. The Museum has published two introductory handbooks to the areas covered by these collections which include photographs of some of the relevant material; see D.L. Jones, Asia: A Guide to the Ipswich Collections and idem, Asia, Australia and the Americas, Ipswich: Ipswich Borough Council, both 1979.

7. Merseyside County Museums

William Brown Street,
Liverpool L3 8EN.
(Tel.: 051-207 0001)

Miss Yvonne Schumann (Keeper, Department of Ethnology)
Mr Edmund Southworth (Keeper, Department of Antiquities)

Broad ethnographic collection on Southeast Asia divided between two departments, Ethnology and Antiquities. The Ethnology Department contains about 16,000 items on the region, the most important collections being those from (1) Papua-New Guinea (about 1250 items including part of the J.H. Holmes Collection from the Elema and Namau peoples); (2) North Borneo (present-day Sabah) and Sarawak (about 400 items including part of the Charles Hose Collection, on which see further below this Part 108. 14a and 17); (3)
Indonesia and Java (about 300 items, mainly two modern sets of wayang kulit [leather-shadow-puppets] from Yogyakarta and Surakarta); (4) Nicobar Islands (about 100 items from the Temple Collection); (5) Philippines (about 90 items obtained through exchanges with the American Museum of Natural History); (6) Assam and Nagaland (about 470 items, including part of the Parry Collection from the Lakher and Garo peoples). Textiles form possibly the strongest group of items, but the range is selective rather than comprehensive. Associated documentation on the collections is often good, particularly for those noted above. Little cataloguing or research, however, has been undertaken on them since their acquisition, and none have been published in their entirety. For some partial descriptions, see A.C. West, ‘Iban Ikat Textiles: The Collection in the Merseyside County Museums, Liverpool’, *Textile History*, Vol. XV pt. 2 (1984), pp. 219–33; and idem, ‘Nineteenth Century Naga Material Culture’, *Museum Ethnographers Group Newsletter*, No. 18 (1985), pp. 21–34.

The Antiquities Department contains almost a thousand Burmese items (mainly twentieth-century ‘craft’ work in silver, wood, ivory and lacquer), the bulk of these deriving from an exhibition at the Imperial Institute in London in 1950. There are also other items from the region, mainly ‘everyday objects’ brought back by nineteenth-century travellers. The importance of this latter material will remain uncertain until assessed by an appropriate specialist.

8. **Museum of Mankind**

   The British Museum,
   6 Burlington Gardens,
   London W1X 2EX.
   (Tel.: 01-437 2224)

   The Students Room


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12. Miss Scott-Kemball, who has devoted many years of research into the ‘Raffles’ gamelan, has just completed an important manuscript on the subject which may soon be published by the British Museum. Her address is 22 Beaumont Buildings, M harvesting Court, Covent Garden, London WC2B 5BS.


Greenwich,
London SE10 9NF.
(Tel.: 01-858 4422)

Dr Sean McGrail (Chief Archaeologist, The Archaeological Research Centre)
Miss R. Prentice (Head of the Weapons and Relics Section of the Department of Ships and Relics)

Very important collection of working models from Malaysia (e.g. a Malay pirate boat or kolek lanceg), Singapore (racing kolek), Indonesia (Javanese coasting boat [prau mayang] and Lamaera whaler [prau polelang]), Melanesia, Micronesia (Gilbert Islands canoes), Polynesia and the Indian Ocean region (Sri Lanigan orus [one of which is full size], houseboats, maroon boats and parua, a Seychelles proguve and a Maldivian kuda dhoni). Also has many artefacts from Oceania in the weapons and relics section, as well as a wayang geleq mask from Java and a throwing spear, quiver for blowpipe darts and a Malay kris from Kalimantan (Borneo).

10. National Museums of Scotland\(^{13}\)

Chambers Street,
Edinburgh EH1 1JF.
(Tel.: 031-225 7334)

Miss Dale Iden (Keeper of the Department of History and Applied Arts)

Interesting ethnographic collection on Maritime Southeast Asia and Oceania, particularly strong on Papua-New Guinea, Sulawesi (Toraja), and Indonesian and Malaysian textiles (especially batik). Has many working models of boats, including seven from Borneo and three from Malaysia.

\(^{13}\) Previously the Royal Scottish Museum, which became part of the National Museums of Scotland after its merger with the latter on 1 October 1985.
11. The Oriental Museum (University of Durham)

Elvet Hill,
Durham DH1 3TH.
(Tel.: 0385-66711)

Mr John Ruffle (Curator)

Approximately five per cent of the collections are from Southeast Asia, especially from Burma, Malaysia and Sumatra (Indonesia), many donated by the Rt. Hon. Malcolm J. MacDonald, O.M. (1901–1981), UK Governor-General (1946–8) and Commissioner-General (1948–55) in South-East Asia and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Durham (1970–81), whose papers are deposited in the University Library. This includes a wide variety of typical objects, such as bronze drums (Burma, Karen tribe), Buddha and other figures, models, tetipic hangings, pottery vessels and shards, palm-leaf manuscripts (Burma), shadow puppets, textiles, weapons (e.g. Iban parangs from Borneo), wood carvings, betelnut equipment, photographs, and Burmese opium weights. Amongst the more outstanding pieces are a series of royal wooden carvings from Burma, some interesting Burmese palm-leaf and wood Pali text manuscripts (Missaya and Kammascha) and an impressive wooden book chest.

12. Perth Museum and Art Gallery

George Street,
Perth PH1 5LB.
(Tel.: 0738-32488)

Ms Susan Payne (Keeper of Human History)

Assorted ethnographic collection from Malaysia (seven krises and three swords) and Indonesia, the latter being particularly strong on artefacts from Sulawesi (over 100 items, mostly textiles, male and female head-dresses, barkcloth bags, women's jackets, baskets etc. from Tana Toraja and the Falu Valley). There are also a few items from Java (mainly batik and wayang kulit), Bali (one Balinese ikat), Borneo (blow-pipe darts and spears, a mat, and natural ikat-dyed cotton cloths), and from Sumatra (a diviners' bone, earplugs and sword). All these items are listed and described in Dale Idiens, Catalogue of the Ethnographic Collection; Oceania, America, Africa, Perth: Perth Museum and Art Gallery 1983, pp. 4–13. Most are twentieth century.
13. **Pitt Rivers Museum**

Department of Ethnology and Prehistory,
University of Oxford,
South Parks Road,
Oxford OX1 3PP.
(Tel.: 0865-512541)

Dr Schuyler Jones (Curator)

Interesting collection of ethnographic and maritime materials from Southeast Asia, Oceania and the Indian Ocean region, interspersed with artefacts from other areas. Has an excellent archive photograph collection made by C.A. Gibson-Hill between 1940 and 1960 (unfortunately still uncatalogued), which includes 2000 to 3000 negatives and some contact prints of various types of boat from Southeast Asia, especially the Malay peninsula and Singapore. The Museum has a few Indonesian manuscripts; see Ricklefs and Voorheve, *Catalogue* (1977), pp. 22, 36, 77, 97 and 100. The Balfour Library of the Department of Ethnology and Prehistory has upwards of 3000 volumes on Maritime Southeast Asia, Oceania and the Indian Ocean region.

14. **Royal Albert Memorial Museum**

Queen Street,
Exeter EX4 3RX.
(Tel.: 0392-56724)

Mr John P. Allan (Curator of Antiquities)

Important collection of over 500 items from Melanesia (Irian Jaya, Papua-New Guinea, New Britain, Admiralty Islands, Solomon Islands, Santa Cruz Islands, New Hebrides, Fiji and New Caledonia) built up from the mid-nineteenth century and fully described in Carolyn A. Straw, *Melanesia: A Catalogue of the Ethnographical Collection in the Exeter City Museum*, Exeter: Exeter City Museum 1982. Also has smaller collections from Malaysia (including 72 Malayan silver items presented by W.S. Smith of Harpford, Devon in 1896, and quivers, darts and blow-pipe from Perak, probably dating from the late nineteenth century); and from Indonesia (including a collection of Batak weapons donated by V.J. Allard of Colyton, Devon, in 1936, a decorated basket from Lombok and krises and head-dress from Java). About one-third of the Malay collection has a precise provenance, but there is, as yet, no published catalogue of either this or the Indonesian collection.
14a. Royal Anthropological Institute

56 Queen Anne Street,
London W1M 9LA.

(Tel.: 01-486 6832)

Mr Jonathan Bentham (Director)

Has an important collection of ethnographic photographs and films, some of which relate to Maritime Southeast Asia and Oceania—e.g. (1) Photographs: the Charles Hose (1863–1939) Collection of negatives and contact prints on Sarawak (for references to other parts of the Hose Collection, see this Part above no. 7 and below no. 17), and the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge (S.P.C.K.) Collection of hand-printed colour slides on Maritime Southeast Asia (for other photographic collections relating to the region, see above Part B nos. 3 and 9, and this Part no. 13; and Hilary and Mary Evans (eds.), Picture Researchers Handbook. An International Guide to Picture Sources and How to Use Them, London: Saturday Ventures 1979). (2) Films: ‘The Land Dayaks of Sarawak’ (W.R. Geddes, 1961), ‘The Sakuddei of Siberut Island, Mentawei, West Sumatra’ (Reimar Cheffold, 1975); on Bali, two teaching films by Anthony Forge for the BBC’s ‘Other Peoples’ Lives’ series, 1978, and two films by Timothy Ash on a Balinese trance dance and its female medium—‘Jero: A Balinese Trance Dance’, 1980, and ‘Jero on Jero’, 1982. Some of these films can be hired, and the Forge films on Bali are accompanied by a useful booklet for teachers. It should be noted that although the Institute’s library has been given to the Museum of Mankind (see above, Part B no. 8), it still maintains its ‘Anthropological Index’ of articles on physical, cultural and social anthropology appearing in the main periodical literature. This is updated every quarter, and those interested in Maritime Southeast Asia, Oceania and the Indian Ocean region can consult it under entries for both subject and author.

15. The Royal Pavilion Art Gallery and Museum

The Royal Pavilion,
Church Street,
Brighton BN1 1UE.

(Tel.: 0273-603005)

Mr Alessandro Tana (Keeper of Ethnography and Musical Instruments)

Wide-ranging collection of nineteenth- and twentieth-century artefacts from Southeast Asia (about 1200 items) and from Oceania (about 1000 items). A computer catalogue is available for nearly all the Oceanian artefacts. Further information can be obtained from the Keeper.
16. **The South-East Asian Ethnographic Collection**  
   *(University of Hull)*

   Centre for South-East Asian Studies,  
   Cottingham Road,  
   Hull HU6 7RX.

   *(Tel.: 0482-46311)*

   Mr Lewis G. Hill *(Curator, see Appendix I no. 26)*

   Small collection of ethnographic materials from Southeast Asia (particularly strong on Indonesia, Peninsular Malaysia, Thailand and Borneo) including a non-Chinese junk model. Primarily used for teaching purposes within the Hull Centre for South-East Asian Studies; see above Appendix II pt. A no. 1.

17. **University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology**

   University of Cambridge,  
   Downing Street,  
   Cambridge CB2 3DZ.

   *(Tel.: 0223-359714)*

   Dr David Phillipson *(Curator)*

   Possesses three major collections on Maritime Southeast Asia, namely the Skeat Collection (especially rich on the shadow-theatre of Kelantan, Malaysia), the Haddon and Hose Collection (weaponry, utensils and textiles of the Kayans, Ibans and Dusuns of Borneo) and the Evans Collection (especially strong on the Orang Asli of the Malay peninsula and the Dusuns and Bajaus of Borneo). For those interested in Papua-New Guinea the Bateson and Landtman (ethnography of the Western Division, Fly River) collections will be found especially useful, while a part of the Cook Collection provides a rare documentation on Oceania. Smaller holdings are available on Madagascar and East Africa, and acquisitions continue in all these fields, including the shadow-theatre of Java, Bali and South Thailand. Also has an extensive collection of photographs and prints, some of which relate to Maritime Southeast Asia and Oceania.

18. **Victoria and Albert Museum**

   Cromwell Road,  
   London SW7 2RL.

   *(Tel.: 01-589 6971)*
Dr Deborah Swallow (Assistant Keeper, Indian Department)
Mr John Guy (Assistant Keeper, Indian Department)14
Dr Craig Clunas (Assistant Keeper, Far Eastern Department)

Interesting collections of silverware, weapons, textiles and Chinese ceramics from Malaysia and Indonesia (especially rich on Java, Bali, Lombok and eastern Indonesia). Particularly important collection on Burma.

19. Woodspring Museum

Burlington Street,
Weston-super-Mare,
Avon BS23 tPR.

(Tel.: 0934-21028)

Miss Jane Evans (Curator)

Small miscellaneous collections on Maritime Southeast Asia, Oceania and Ceylon dating from the early twentieth century. Includes a Nagara Raka mask used in the Tamil Koran drama and other items from Ceylon, as well as a number of throwing spears from the Solomon Islands (130 separate items) and the Gilbert Islands (13 separate items). Items from Fiji, Easter Island and Papua-New Guinea have been deposited on long loan at the Exeter Museum (i.e. Royal Albert Memorial Museum; see above this Part no. 14) since 1974.

14. Mr Guy is a specialist on the Chinese ceramic trade in Southeast Asia during the pre-nineteenth-century period.
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MARITIME SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM:
A Survey of Their Post-War Development and Current Resources
Research and compiled by Peter Carey

This book offers the first serious account of a vitally important area of regional studies in the UK. Research and compiled by one of Britain's leading Southeast Asian historians, it provides a unique insight into the development of British studies on Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Brunei, the Philippines, Papua-New Guinea and Oceania during the past forty years. The work is divided into two parts. The first of these is in the form of a survey, which describes the rapid post-war expansion of Maritime Southeast Asian Studies in British universities, the impact of the Scarbrough (1947) and Hayter (1961) Committee reports, the vicissitudes of the past decade (1975-85), and the prospects for the future. The second part is devoted to a meticulous analysis of current resources in the field. It consists of three detailed appendices which give up-to-date information on contemporary British scholars with active research interests in the region, the specialised teaching staff of UK universities and Southeast Asian Studies Centres, the titles of recently completed masters and doctoral theses, as well as those libraries, archives and ethnographic collections which possess major holdings on the region. Much of this material has never been described in print before. The volume should prove of inestimable value not only to Southeast Asia and Oceania specialists, but to all those with an interest in the future of regional studies in the United Kingdom.

Dr Peter Carey is currently a Fellow and Tutor in Modern History at Trinity College, Oxford, and Executive Director of the St Antony's College Asian Studies Centre. Born in Rangoon and educated at Winchester and Oxford, he first became interested in Southeast Asian history during a year spent at Cornell University in 1969-70. He has since lived for three years in Indonesia (1971-3, 1976-7), and is married to an Indonesian from Central Java. He is the author of several articles and studies on nineteenth-century Java including Bahad Dipamagara: An Account of the Outbreak of the Java War (1825-30) (1981) and The British in Java, 1811-16: A Javanese Account (1986).

Cover Photograph: View of Bandaneira (Molucca Islands) on 9 August 1810 after its capture from the Dutch by a British squadron commanded by Captain Christopher Cole. Coloured aquatint by William Daniell after a sketch by Cole. Photograph courtesy of the India Office Library, London.