

important here in strengthening teaching resources in the field of South-east Asian Languages. At the same time, the new Southeast Asia Committee of the British Academy will be able to take up some of the slack created by the closure of the British Institute in South-East Asia in April 1986 and will be able to channel funds in the direction of major collaborative research projects in the Southeast Asian field. It is still too early to say, however, whether these positive developments will really result in a restoration of the pre-1975 situation as far as Southeast Asian Studies in the UK are concerned.

Notes

- (1) The 18 posts allocated to SOAS were not specifically earmarked for particular areas or disciplines, so the division has been made through internal negotiation. But, as of the time of writing, it looks as though two language posts will be allocated for South-East Asia.
- (2) killed in Cambodia, December 1978.

Peter Carey, Oxford

4. Indonesian Studies in the Netherlands, a brief survey

In Holland, contrary to what one might expect, the interest in Indonesia and things Indonesian has steadily been growing over the past decades, both among the general public and in the scholarly world. This tendency has clearly been continuing in recent years, in spite of severe economizing measures in the universities. It is reflected in the publication of two recent surveys, both of which appeared early this year. One of these, presenting the situation of teaching and research concerning Indonesia in Dutch universities as of July 1986, was compiled by Mrs. C. Touwen-Bouwsma on the basis of some forty interviews for the Coordinating Committee of Indonesian Studies (*Zicht op Indonesische Studies in Nederland*), or Insight in Indonesian Studies in the Netherlands). In it, undergraduate and Ph.D. research projects in progress as well completed ones are listed in appendixes. Its list of doctoral theses in progress is now also to be found in *Indonesia Circle* of June 1987 (43: 58-65). The other recent publication is the *Directory of West European Indonesianists* (ISBN 90 6765 221 0), containing brief data concerning scholarly background, current research and recent publications of 760 persons in 12 countries, over half of whom are working in the Netherlands. The following brief survey is chiefly based on the former report, supplemented with some other and more recent information.

At the *University of Leiden*, the Department of Languages and Cultures of Southeast Asia and Oceania is in fact one of the few depart-

ments completely devoted to studies of Indonesia, and it is the only academic centre in which Indonesian and other languages of Indonesia are taught - apart from many courses in Indonesian given elsewhere (Amsterdam, Delft, Vught, etc.) for practical purposes. All of the chairs happen to have become vacant due to retirement in recent years, but nearly all have been filled again. J.J. Ras succeeded E.M. Uhlenbeck in the chair of Javanese, H.M.J. Maier replaces A.Teeuw in the chair of Indonesian and Malay, and W.A.L. Stokhof succeeded J.C. Anceaux in the Chair of Austronesian linguistics. But J.G. de Casparis's chair of archaeology and ancient history succumbed to the economizing measures, as did the related chair of the late Mrs. J.E. van Loohuizen-de Leeuw at the University of Amsterdam. As a result, Ms. H.I.R. Hinzler at Leiden is almost the only one in a tenure position in this field, though there are several postgraduate students. A new chair of Indonesian history was added, however, held by C. Fasseur. Altogether there are some twelve full staff positions in this Department. Research projects include Malay dialects, Indonesian lexicography, Javanese literature and urban history. Recently a major project of cooperation with the Indonesian Linguistic Centre at Jakarta, the Indonesian Linguistic Development Project (ILDEP) for postgraduate training of Indonesian linguists and research, was concluded; a second ILDEP project has now been set up and will start soon. An international symposium on Indonesian Literatures was held in September 1986 and a Festschrift Teeuw was published (Hellwig/Robson (eds.), *A Man of Indonesian Letters*) both on the occasion of Teeuw's retirement.

Leiden's Cultural Department of Anthropology was headed by Prof. P.E. de Josselin de Jong until June of this year, when he retired. A symposium was held and a Festschrift presented to him on this occasion. Several doctoral theses have in recent years been concluded under his supervision, based on fieldwork carried out in Toba-Batak, Minangkabau, Madura and Halmahera. A special programme for women's studies was set up some time ago, and is headed by Mrs. E.Postel-Coster, who recently was appointed to a part-time professorship in this subject. Programmes in the sociology of the non-western world include urban sociology and socio-economic development by P.Nas.

Leiden's Department of History houses the well-known Centre for the History of European Overseas Expansion, in which L.Blusse is responsible for studies for Asia and especially Indonesia, with its bulletin *Itinerario*, and its special research projects, conferences and publications. The recent series of conferences in the Cambridge-Delhi-Leiden-Yogyakarta project on the comparative study of India and Indonesia will be concluded this year.

Furthermore, mention should be made of the part-time professorship of Islam in modern Indonesia, in which C.van Dijk of the KITLV is now working; the Centre for the Study of Law in Southeast Asia and the Caribbean Area under the directorship of M.Otto, in which special ma-

terial and expertise on legal matters in Indonesia are made available; and the guest professorship for Indonesian Studies which was instituted in 1986 for five years, rotating among the fields of humanities, sociology, law, and economy, and in which the first one appointed was Prof. Soekmono, the well-known archaeologist and restorer of Borobodur, of Jakarta.

At the *University of Amsterdam*, the main centre for Indonesian studies is in the Department of Sociology and Modern History of South and Southeast Asia. There are two chairs, held by O.D. van den Muijzenberg, and very recently, by J.C. Breman, who came from the University of Rotterdam. Research is focused on socio-economic and rural development past and present. Undergraduate research is guided by F.A.M. Hüsken and mainly conducted in Java. Special mention should be made of the ethnomusicological centre in this university, headed by E.Heins.

The *Free University of Amsterdam* has a programme for cultural anthropology and sociology of non-western societies and, closely cooperating with it, one for non-western history. In a part of the former, attention is paid to Indonesia by Prof. J.W.Schoorl and others in such fields as urban sociology, development strategy and symbolic anthropology (R.Schefold). Research is conducted in Mentawai, Sulawesi, Lesser Sunda Islands, Java and Madura. The history programme is headed by Prof. H.Sutherland and is predominantly focused on Indonesia, especially the maritime world of Makassar, and on Java and Bali.

The two universities of Amsterdam have recently founded a joint Centre for Asian Studies (CASA), which among other things will be active in a new programme for postgraduate studies.

At the *University of Utrecht*, the chair of history of colonialism and decolonization has been vacant since 1978, but J. van Goor has continued the programme in this field, concentrating largely on Indonesia. There are several students, research projects and publications. A major international congress on the Indonesian Revolution was held in 1986, the papers being due to be published in Ohio. In the Department of Social Geography, attention is paid to Indonesia by M.J.Titus. There is an extensive programme of undergraduate research mainly carried out in Java.

At the *University of Groningen*, the chair of economic and social history has been vacant since 1984 (H.Baidet), but a teaching programme in which Indonesia is one of the countries studied has been continued by G.H.A. Prince and in the field of economy of development by Prof. A.Maddison. A congress on Economic Growth and Social Change in Indonesia 1820-1940 was held in 1984. In the Biological-Archaeological Institute there is one position for the study of prehistory which is held by G.Bartstra. His research and fieldwork are mainly focused on Java.

At the *Catholic University of Nijmegen*, attention is paid to colonial history and decolonization by P.J.A.N. Rietbergen and N.A. Bootsma in

the Department of History. In the Department of Cultural Anthropology under Professors A.A. Trouwborst and W.G. Wolter (economic anthropology), research on Indonesia is focused on Madura, Java and Irian Jaya. The Institute of Folk Law under A.K.J.M. Strijbosch and M.K. Slaats is one of the few centres for the study of customary law and anthropology of law. Research in Indonesia is carried out mainly in northern Sumatra (Karo Batak). Archives of missions and congregations which have been active in Indonesia are kept in the Catholic Documentation Centre.

Intensive postgraduate training courses for Indonesian historians, anthropologists and law students are since many years held at the Free University of Amsterdam, at Leiden, and at Wageningen, respectively. They were set up in the framework of Dutch-Indonesian cultural co-operation and are organized by the Programme of Indonesian Studies and its Bureau at Leiden.

At the *Royal Institute of Linguistics and Anthropology (Koninklijk Instituut voor Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde, or KITLV)* in Leiden, which has Indonesian studies as its main concern, the growing interest in Indonesia is noticeable in the increasing support the Institute receives, particularly from private persons. Being a private (though largely government subsidized) association, the KITLV has in recent years seen its membership within the Netherlands rise to an unprecedented number of 781 in 1986, and the number of copies printed of its journal *Bijdragen tot de Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde*, or BKI) increase up to 2,000. The KITLV, accordingly, is trying to step up its programmes of activities so as to be able to offer the service which is expected from it and to promote documentation, research and publication in the field of Indonesian studies both nationally and internationally. As an example, the recent acquisition may be mentioned of a collection of 106 original letters written by R.A. Kartini to Mr. and Mrs. Abendanon, only a selection of which have ever been published. In many respects, the letters give new insight into this remarkable Javanese personality. A complete edition is now being prepared for publication, expected to appear early next year.

J. Noorduyt, Leiden

5. Notes on Indonesian Studies in France

a) Teaching

During the academic years 1985-86 and 1986-87, Prof. Lombard's seminar at the *Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales (EHESS)* was devoted to urban history (the role of trade, the development of the harbour cities in the XVIIth century, the changes in mental attitudes linked with islamization, the role of the Chinese communities). Complementary teaching on the use of sources has been given by Dr. Guillot (European sources) and Dr. Chambert-Loir (vernacular sources).