

A very important and successful event in the last years was the association of our colleague Prof. Zeus Salazar of the University of Manila with our Istituto as a "visiting professor" during the academic years 1984/85 and 1986/87. The lectures delivered by Prof. Salazar on the history and ethnology of the Philippines were a great success and I am only happy for having introduced for the first time a teaching on the Philippines in an Italian university. This teaching of course was only temporarily not permanent for the time being, but for the future one can never say.

Research.- A significant research is that initiated by our colleague Prof. Faizah Soenoto in Madura some years ago, in order to gather the oral traditional tales: *Cerita Rakyat Madura*. She submitted a paper on this subject to the 4th Colloquium in Leiden, four years ago. In the meanwhile the research has been going on well, with an increasing number of tales directly registered in the island of Madura.

Another worth mentioning event is my participation in the Asiatic Lexicography Project of the ISMEO (Istituto di Studi per il Medio e l'Estremo Oriente), Rome, an important institution in the field of oriental studies and research in Italy outside the universities. This lexicographic project is being supported by the Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche, that is the National Board for Scientific Research of Italy. From my association with this project I obtained annual funds for my research on the Chinese loan-words in Malay-Indonesian within the Indonesian Etymological Project, and also the possibility of publishing the list of the abovesaid loans.

Research in other fields on different subject (such as Standard Indonesian phonology and morphology, political history of Indonesia, literary criticism) is being discussed by us in Naples, and I do not know whether and when the works will be actually carried out. I think therefore that it is better to report on them during our next Colloquium.

L. Santa Maria, Naples

## 7. The State of Indonesian and Malayan Studies in Scandinavia

Indonesian studies have been carried out in the Scandinavian countries for more than two centuries. (1) Still, more comprehensive academic research has been established only during the past two decades. (2) After World War II, scholarly interest on Southeast Asia focused at first almost entirely on the mainland, and especially on Thailand where it could be built up on old Danish contacts. It was only at the end of the 1960's that conditions were created for work on the Southeast Asian countries on a larger scale.

Academic research on Indonesia and Malaysia started to grow during the 1970's, foremost in the field of social anthropology but also in other

sectors of the social sciences and in modern history. The major part of these studies was made possible by temporary grants to smaller, clearly defined, individual projects. To a large extent, they were carried out by PhD-candidates at different universities working relatively isolated from each other.

Since around 1980, this situation has changed. The field of Indonesian and Malayan studies has been institutionalized at a couple of universities. Area study-programmes have been established on East and Southeast Asia at the Universities in Copenhagen, Lund and Stockholm. At the University of Gothenburg a programme in Southeast Asian and Indonesian studies has been worked out and is now about to be tested. Well-developed plans to establish a similar programme also exist at the University of Oslo.

The volume of research has increased. During the past five years, five Swedish PhD-dissertations have been accepted in the field, as well as several, large Danish and Norwegian MA-dissertations, speciale or hovedopgave. In addition, other monographs, anthologies and articles have been published. Since 1984, the Swedish Research Council for the Humanities and Social Sciences is funding four larger research projects on the area.

Today, there are approximately 40 scholars carrying out post-graduate research on Indonesia and Malaysia in various academic disciplines, more than 15 of these on a post-doctoral level. The field is dominated by social anthropology - a discipline to which approximately 50% of the scholars belong - other social sciences and modern history, while language and literature still remain undeveloped.

This research covers many parts of the Indonesian archipelago. At present there is, as elsewhere, a strong tendency towards regional and local studies. Most attention is paid to Java. But research on a local and a regional level is also carried out on Aceh, Minangkabau, Sarawak, Minahasa, the Torajas, Bali, Lombok, Flores, Timor and Irian Jaya; and on Kelantan, the Orang Asli and the Semaq Beri in Malaysia. In addition, several studies are carried out on the nation as a whole. And there are four broader, comparative projects studying industrial, political, agrarian and Islamic developments in Indonesia and Malaysia in a wider Southeast Asian or Asian context.(3)

For several years, the *University of Gothenburg* has been the major centre for Indonesian studies in Scandinavia.(4) This research milieu is built upon an inter-disciplinary cooperation between historians and social anthropologists and is integrated into a larger, multi-disciplinary tradition in Third World studies at the university which also includes disciplines such as development studies, cultural geography, economics and linguistics.

At present, Indonesian studies are founded on two Senior Lecturer positions in social anthropology, held by Dr.Sven Cederroth specialized on Lombok with a recently created Associate Professorship in Third

World social history which is devoted to Southeast Asian and in particular Indonesian history. This position is held by Dr.Thommy Svensson.

The research cooperation between historians and social anthropologists - among others including the keeping of a permanent pied-à-terre in Leiden since 1975 - has been further strengthened in recent years by the launching of a large research project about landless villagers and rural off-farm production in Java during the past 150 years in a historical-anthropological perspective. The project is led by Cederroth and Svensson. Two Research Fellowships are attached to it. They are held by Elisabet Lind, also belonging to the Ethnographical Museum in Stockholm, and Hans Antlöv, Department of Social Anthropology.

Beside this project, in Gothenburg research is presently carried out on continuity and change in Minahasa by Dr.Wil Lundström-Burghoorn; on peasants, politics and social organization in Java 1939-1949 by the historian Evald Aspengren; and on the marketing of Indonesian handicraft by the economist Marietta Forsberg. In addition, Indonesian industrialization is studied within the framework of a research project on the history of the shipbuilding industry in East and Southeast Asia run by Prof.Dr.Jörgen Weibull, Associate Prof.Dr.Bo Strath and Svensson. In addition, Kenneth Cooke is preparing an Indonesian-Swedish dictionary and an Indonesian course book in Swedish.

Another centre is located at the *University of Oslo*. At the Ethnographical Museum, Prof.Dr.Frederic Barth and Associate Prof.Dr.Unni Wikan are carrying out research on social organization, religion, rituals and cultural models in Bali; Associate Prof.Harald Beyer Broch on Flores; and Associate Prof.Arve Sörum on West Toraja.

Also at the University of Oslo, Senior Lecturer Dr.Finngeir Hiorth at the Department of Philosophy is engaged in studies on Acehese history, Senior Lecturer Dr.Ingrid Rudie at the Department of Social Anthropology studies Malay women in a Kelantan community in Malaysia. Outside the university, Las Vikör has for a long time been active publishing on the Indonesian-Malaysian spelling discussions and reforms; and Knut Kvalvagnes is carrying out marine research in Indonesia.

In recent years, the *University of Lund* has presented a comprehensive programme in Southeast Asian studies which, in contrast to other Scandinavian programmes of this kind, is quite strong in the fields of language and literature. Although the main focus of the programme is on mainland Southeast Asia and East Asia, a new Senior Lecturer position has recently been created in Southeast Asian History which also includes teaching in the Indonesian language. It is held by Dr.Mason C.Hoadley who carries out research on Javanese legal texts, the peranakan Chinese, and social and economic changes in West Java, 1680-1811. In addition to this, Assistant Prof.Dr.Christer Gunnarsson is conducting comparative studies on Southeast Asian industrialization with special focus on Malaysia; musicologist Inge Skog is studying Indonesian musical traditions; and Associate Prof.Dr.J.-O.Blichenfelt at the Department of Middle

Eastern Languages is comparing Indonesian Islam with that in Egypt and Syria.

Outside these three centres, several other projects are carried out. Just to mention some of the more important, Dr. Anu-Mai Köll, Research Fellow in economic history in Stockholm, is making a broad, comparative study on the integration of Indonesian agriculture into the world market; Dr. Olle Törnquist, Research Fellow in political science in Uppsala, is presently following-up his PhD-dissertation on the PKI (1984) with a comparative study on communism and marxism in Indonesia, India and the Philippines; in Copenhagen, Senior Lecturer Ida Nicolaisen has done extensive anthropological fieldwork and is presently publishing on the Punan Bah in Sarawak, and Senior Lecturer Peter Wad at the Department of Cultural Sociology is carrying out research on the trade union movement in Malaysia; in Aarhus, Torben Retböll investigates the East Timor and West Papua-Indonesia questions; in Stavanger, Dr. Ottar Dahl has for nearly sixty years been devoted to Austronesian languages; and in Tromsø, Senior Lecturer Ove Lorentz is studying the structure of Indonesian Malay.

Scandinavian Indonesianists and Malaysianists are spread out on many different sears of learning. Many of them work in relative isolation. Consequently, there has been a need for inter-Scandinavian cooperation in order to overcome some of the disadvantages of this situation.

A first step in this direction was taken already in 1967 through the creation of the Scandinavian Institute of Asian Studies (SIAS), jointly financed by the Governments of the Nordic countries and located in Copenhagen, with the purpose to stimulate Asian studies in the humanities and social sciences, to build up a good library, and to act as a channel of communications between Scandinavian scholars. The institute has recently got a new leadership and is presently being reorganized.

The first concrete step towards inter-Scandinavian cooperation among Indonesianists and Malaysianists was taken in 1977 by the organization of the first Scandinavian conference on Indonesian and Malaysian studies. It was held in Kungälv, Sweden, and was arranged by the Gothenburg-group in cooperation with SIAS.(5) A second SIAS-sponsored conference, also organized by the Gothenburg-group, was held in 1982 on wet-rice agriculture and social development.(6)

In recent years, scholarly cooperation has been further strengthened by the foundation of the Scandinavian Association of Southeast Asian Studies (SASAS), in 1984.(7) Today, this organization comprises some 150 members out of which Indonesianists constitute a major part. It assembles, among other things, the growing number of Scandinavian researchers on Southeast Asia to yearly multi-disciplinary conferences on selected topics. Hitherto, four conferences have been held: in Copenhagen, in 1984 on the state in Southeast Asian development (8); in Gothenburg, in 1985 on rural change in Southeast Asia (9); in Oslo, in 1986

on ethnicity, gender, class and national identity in Southeast Asia; and in Arhus, in 1987 on autocracy and democracy in Southeast Asia. Future plans include a fifth conference to be held in Finland in 1988 and a larger, internationally orientated convention to be held in 1989.

### Notes

- (1) Lind, E./Svensson, Th.: Early Indonesian Studies in Sweden: The Linnean Tradition and the Rise of Ethnography before 1900, in: *Archipel* 33, 1987, pp.57-78.
- (2) See Svensson, Th.: Introduction, in: Svensson, Th./Sørensen, P. (eds.): *Indonesia and Malaysia: Scandinavian Studies in Contemporary Society*. London: Curzon Press, 1983, pp.1-18.
- (3) For a relatively recent presentation, see Svensson, Th.: *Scandinavian Studies on Indonesia and Malaysia: Current research and bibliography of published works, 1973-1983*, in: *Annual Newsletter of the Scandinavian Institute of Asian Studies*, 18 (1984), pp.26-37; together with *Directory of West European Indonesianists*. Dordrecht: Foris Publ., 1987, pp.13-17, 213-216, 223-227.
- (4) Haellquist, K.-R.: Swedish Historical Research on Asia, in: Mörner, M./Svensson, Th. (eds.): *The History of the Third World in Nordic Research*. Gothenburg: Kungl. Vetenskaps- och Vitterhets-Samhället, 1986, pp.11 et seq.
- (5) Svensson, Th./Sørensen, P. (eds.): *Indonesia and Malaysia: Scandinavian Studies in Contemporary Society*. London: Curzon Press, 1983.
- (6) Nörlund, I./Cederroth, S./Gerdin, I. (eds.): *Rice Societies: Asian Problems and Prospects*. London: Curzon Press, 1986.
- (7) Adress: c/o Peter Wad, Gadevangsvej 127, 3400 Hillerød, Denmark.
- (8) A part of the proceedings have been published in a thematic issue of *Den Ny Verden*, 20, 2, 1987.
- (9) Gunnarsson, C./Hoadley, M.C./Wad, P. (eds.): *Rural Transition in Southeast Asia*. Copenhagen: SASAS, 1987.

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