

THE MALAY WORLD OF SOUTHEAST ASIA

A SELECT CULTURAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Additionally, CULHERSEA plans to build up an extensive archive of photographs, slides, films, and audio cassettes encompassing the wide range of Southeast Asian cultures and traditions. This would be done through a variety of ways, including encouraging individuals to deposit original collections with the Programme. These materials in time should become a valuable resource for research on the cultural heritage of Southeast Asia.

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A SELECT CULTURAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

Compiled by
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PREFACE

The compilation of a bibliography on the Malay World of Southeast Asia was first mooted at the inaugural meeting of the UNESCO Advisory Committee for the Study of Malay Culture held in Bali in 1974. For a number of reasons, the proposal did not get off the ground until 1979 when UNESCO provided a small grant for the project. The completed manuscript was submitted to UNESCO in 1984 and has now been revised for publication.

UNESCO subsequently enlarged the scope of its study programme and renamed it the UNESCO Study of Southeast Asia Cultures on the lines of its support for research on Africa, Central Asia, the Indian Ocean and other cultural regions. However, as this bibliography was conceived and adopted under its earlier configuration, I have continued to be guided by the framework set by the International Meeting of Experts for the Launching of the Malay Culture Project held in Kuala Lumpur on 21-28 January 1972, as stated in its final report:

with regard to territorial limits - it included the five countries [namely, the sponsoring countries: Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand] of the Malay region ... In addition, it referred to the cultures of Southeast Asia, Madagascar and Oceania as a broader context for the Project ...

with regard to the scope of the study - it included research on the classical as well as contemporary culture. Specifically, it proposed the study of the various topics under three main headings:

- (a) Creativity...
- (b) Ideas...
- (c) Institutions

As set out in such terms, there is a vast literature that falls within the scope of the UNESCO research programme both in its whole and in its component parts. The bibliography as originally envisaged, was an ambitious proposal to compile a series of comprehensive bibliographies, one for each participating country. A preliminary meeting was held in 1976 and country bibliographers nominated. However, the funding required for such a proposal was too high and eventually UNESCO decided on a one-volume select bibliography instead.

The modified bibliography therefore attempts to list the most important and pertinent works on the cultures of insular Southeast Asia. It is hoped that this would become a handy reference for the student and for the interested but non-specialist reader. The publication of the bibliography will go towards fulfilling the aim of the Advisory Committee to promote a better knowledge of Southeast Asia outside the region.

The bibliography lists the literature on the six countries of the Malay World of Southeast Asia: Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. They range from very large populous countries to very small countries, from Indonesia with its 150 million people to Brunei with 0.2 million. This

brings us to one of the major problems in this compilation which is the question of balance. While a very serious effort at balance was attempted, I am by no means certain that it is an objective that has been achieved or can be achieved, given the nature and scope of the materials to be covered. There are several kinds of balances to be considered:

- Between countries
- Between cultures
- Between disciplines
- Between new research and older writings
- Between the work of Southeast Asian scholars and that of foreign scholars

In very general terms, the countries can be divided into two groups. Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines comprise the countries with a substantial corpus of literature, and for Indonesia, it is very substantial indeed. Brunei, Singapore and Thailand (that is, Southern Thailand), comprise those territories having a very much smaller body of literature by comparison. For the first group, the problem is one of choosing from the wealth of materials, and for the second, that of finding sufficient relevant entries.

Selection has necessarily been more rigorous where there is extensive literature and more generous where the literature is sparse. Format was a criteria in selection while the accessibility of material was an important consideration. Preference has therefore been given to books and monographs but selected periodical articles have also been included. Unpublished works such as dissertations and conference papers have generally been excluded except when they are deemed to be significant in some way or if there is a lack of published work on the subject. Only secondary material has been included, primary sources such as literary and historical texts, legal codes, manuscripts and archives, etc. have been excluded. The omission of important publications such as the Bibliotheca Javanica series was a difficult decision but the listing of such materials could form a project in itself. Some weightage has also been given to recent publications and also to publications in English, in the interests of availability and accessibility.

Therefore, for entries on Brunei, Singapore and Thailand, the journals have been more diligently scanned than for the other countries. Similarly, theses and dissertations have been included as they form some of the most important research done on these countries. Furthermore, it should be noted that the entries for Thailand refer mainly to the peninsular Southern Region which is only one of its four geographical regions. Southern Thailand forms part of the Malay World as a large proportion of its inhabitants are Muslim and Malay. However, selected standard monographs have also been included to provide the overall Thailand context.

Some explanatory remarks are also needed regarding the Singapore entries. As Singapore shares a common historical past and a common cultural tradition with Malaysia, it also shares a common bibliographic heritage. Publications on Singapore used to be subsumed under those on Malaysia and until very recently, authors continued to write about the two countries together. It was only after independence in 1965 that Singapore's bibliographic identity began to emerge. Readers wishing to explore the Malay World of Singapore will need to refer to the writings on Malaysia also.

As this compilation is a cultural bibliography, greater emphasis has been given to the section on ethnography. Many dissertations have been listed as they comprise important and sometimes the only research on certain cultures. Balance has been difficult because some cultures, such as the Balinese of Indonesia and the Orang Asli of Malaysia, have attracted greater attention than others. The very richness and variation in the cultures of the region have created a problem of order and arrangement. Since the basis of ethnographic classification is still being debated, and since the writings on the classification of cultures raise as many questions as they attempt to answer, I have opted for a much simplified geographical arrangement based on Frank M. LeBar's Ethnic Groups of Insular Southeast Asia.

In addition to anthropology, the disciplines of history, linguistics, literature, sociology, economics, and political science are also well represented. However, the entries on economics posed somewhat of a problem in that so much of the literature has no cultural relevance. Except for some basic works on the economies of the respective countries, most of the entries are selected for their cultural content and may well appear odd to an economist. The same remarks apply to some other social science publications as well.

On the other hand, philosophy and psychology are among the disciplines that are under represented, and the sections on the performing and visual arts are comparatively weak. More research in these areas is needed.

In the organization of the bibliography, I have taken the framework set out by the 1972 meeting mentioned earlier, as the starting point. Part I comprises reference and general works to provide a guide to information on Southeast Asia. Fairly extensive listings of journals and bibliographies are included to lead interested persons to further study and reading. Part II provides the setting of space and time. Part III features the people and Part IV the many facets of culture and society - language; ideas, beliefs, values; institutions; creative expression; and social and cultural change. Within each chapter, the arrangement is geographical beginning with Southeast Asia as a whole followed by the various countries in alphabetical order.

The bibliography covers a region of such rich and diverse cultural life that the task of selecting and highlighting the important writings on these manifold cultural modes and traditions has been a difficult one. I am indeed fortunate to have had the benefit of the advice of many scholars and specialists. They have given me some insight into the subjects of their specialization, as well as help me refine the bibliography to its present form. I wish to thank Professor Haryati Soebadio whose advice and guidance both as a professor of the University of Indonesia as well as the then Chairman of the Advisory Committee, have been invaluable to me. I owe a special debt of gratitude to Professors Koentjaraningrat, Sartono Kartodirdjo, Harsja W. Bachtiar, Wilfredo F. Arce and Mohd. Taib Osman who took time from their own busy schedule to review my manuscript. While they have helped to make improvements to the bibliography, its deficiencies and weaknesses are wholly mine.

I am pleased to acknowledge the grant made by UNESCO that enabled this bibliography to be compiled. The Institute of Southeast Asian Studies provided the administrative and secretarial support as well as contributed towards some of my field trips. I would like to take this opportunity to express my gratitude to my staff without whose loyal and unwavering support this task could not have been attempted or completed. In particular, I would like to thank Katherine Hui who typed the manuscript and saw it through many revisions to its final conclusion and also compiled the Author Index. I am also pleased to acknowledge that the Culture Index was compiled by Mariam Mohamed Ali, a graduate student of the National University of Singapore.

Finally some remarks on access to material may be useful for readers not familiar with Southeast Asia. There are libraries in all the six countries dealt with which will be happy to respond to enquiries and give advice regarding publications and research resources on their respective countries. There are also significant Asian collections in North America, Europe, Australia and Japan to which readers can turn for assistance. The book trade in Southeast Asia has been gradually improving over the years and there are selected suppliers who are able to service overseas orders. Similarly, there are specialist bookshops of long standing in Europe and the United States which list not only western but also Southeast Asian imprints in their book catalogues. Microfilm or other reprographic facilities are available in almost every Southeast Asian library. Photographic reproductions of theses and dissertations are generally available on request from the university to which they were submitted while most American dissertations are obtainable from University Microfilms International. The names and addresses of these libraries, universities and bookshops can be obtained from the directories listed among the reference books. Since information regarding the location of at least one copy is often useful to the reader, I have provided the call number of the works held by the ISEAS Library. The "TIC" numbers indicate materials held by the Thailand Information Center, Academic Resource Center, Chulalongkorn University.

It is hoped that this bibliography will contribute towards disseminating information on the literature pertaining to the Malay World of Southeast Asia, thus promoting a better knowledge and understanding of its peoples and their cultures. The completion of the bibliography happily coincided with the launching of the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies' Programme on the Cultural Heritage of Southeast Asia (CULHERSEA) in 1985. The Programme reflects the Institute's interest in cultural studies to complement its research on politics, economics and social issues. It is partner to another programme in cultural studies, the Southeast Asia Cultural Research Programme (SEACURP). Both Programmes are located in the Library. Their activities are at present confined to documentation projects using the photograph and cassette tape to supplement the Library's collections of print materials in book and microform format. They aim at building up collections of original research materials assembled by researchers in the field, SEACURP on traditional architecture and habitat, and CULHERSEA on other modes of cultural expression. Together they form an archive which encompasses a wide range of research areas, disciplines and personal interests. Although audio as well as visual materials are included, the collections of visuals in slides, photographs and negatives, both colour and black-and-white, are particularly strong.

The publication of this bibliography is one of the first activities of the CULHERSEA Programme. The other is the publication of an album of ethnographic photographs selected from the photographs deposited. The album has the title, Southeast Asia Cultural Heritage: Images of Traditional Communities, and is compiled by Ong Choo Suat. Interested readers should refer to her essay on the value of visual documentation and the role of Dorothy Pelzer whose photograph collection comprises a major contribution to Southeast Asia ethnography and forms the foundations of the SEACURP archive.

Through the visual image on the one hand and bibliographic access on the other, the CULHERSEA Programme endeavours to promote a greater awareness of the cultures of the region. In doing so, it may perhaps serve to remind us once again the continuity between the past, the present and the future, and the role of our cultural heritage in providing and maintaining this link between ourselves and the roots of our traditions.

ABBREVIATIONS USED

BEFEO	Bulletin de l'École Française d'Extrême-Orient
BKI	Bijdragen tot de Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde
ISEAS	Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Singapore
JMBRAS	Journal of the Malaysian Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society
JSBRAS	Journal of the Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society
KITLV	Koninklijk Instituut voor Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde
TBG	Tijdschrift voor Indische Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde van het Koninklijk Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen
VBG	Verhandelingen van het Koninklijk Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen
VKI	Verhandelingen van het Koninklijk Instituut voor Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde
Bull	Bulletin
J	Journal
Q	Quarterly
Rev	Review, revue