

ASEAN A BIBLIOGRAPHY

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ASEAN A BIBLIOGRAPHY

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INSTITUTE OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES

Heng Mui Keng Terrace, Pasir Panjang, Singapore 0511

The Institute of Southeast Asian Studies was established as an autonomous organisation in May 1968. It is a regional research centre for scholars and other specialists concerned with modern Southeast Asia, particularly the multi-faceted problems of stability and security, economic development, and political and social change.

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INTRODUCTION

The vitality and prestige of ASEAN, with its expanding role in international affairs as well as sustained performance as an economic growth area, have brought about a corresponding increase in the literature on ASEAN. This can be observed in the writings of academics and other researchers and analysts; in the papers and proceedings emanating from the many and various kinds of meetings and conferences; and in the documents issued by ASEAN itself, its member countries, and associated non-government organisations. A preliminary edition of this Bibliography listing 1,500 entries was published in 1976 as our Library Bulletin No. 11. The present volume is more than four times larger.

It arose out of the many requests that we receive for information on ASEAN from scholars and students and from decision-makers in government and business. For the present, there is no means of rapid retrieval of information on ASEAN, and literature searching continues to be one of the most tedious preliminaries to research. Until a computerized data base on Southeast Asia becomes available, the compilation and publication of bibliographies, such as this volume, provides the only access to a very diffused body of material.

While the focus of the Bibliography is ASEAN, this focus sometimes is blurred. ASEAN has become a popular keyword, such that we have titles like ASEAN Education or Child Psychiatry in ASEAN Countries. These are not publications discussing the policies or activities of ASEAN per se but are studies on various phenomena as manifested in the member countries. ASEAN provides a convenient basis for research on a group of Southeast Asian countries. It has made possible the development of linkages at various levels, not only governmental but also academic, business, and professional. We can now see the gradual emergence of what we may call ASEAN-based studies, that is, comparative research across five countries (with the addition of a sixth member, Brunei, in 1984) on a wide range of topics. In this Bibliography of over 6,300 entries, we have erred on the side of generosity and included all materials that appear relevant in some way. For it can be said that ASEAN has created a climate conducive to regional cooperation outside its institutional framework and that the existence of this wider based network of cooperation and interaction has been demonstrated in the contents of this Bibliography. This volume may therefore be more accurately described as a bibliography on ASEAN and ASEAN-related affairs.

Even as ASEAN grows progressively in stature, it also grows in complexity. The Bibliography reflects not only growth deriving from ASEAN's internal dynamics but also from its evolving relations with the "dialogue countries" on the one hand and with the private sector on the other. We are indeed grateful to Dr Chin Kin Wah of the Department of Political Science, National University of Singapore, for his brief guide to the structure of ASEAN from its historical origins to the present. We hope that this background will be helpful to users of the Bibliography who are not familiar with the functions and workings of ASEAN.

The Bibliography begins with the early literature on Southeast Asian regionalism, takes us through the literature on ASEAN's antecedents such as ASA (Association of Southeast Asia), and continues up to and including material published in 1980. Significant post-1980 publications have also been included

but the substantive cut-off date is 1980. The contents are based mainly on the collection in the Library of the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies but some holdings of other libraries are also included, as shown by the locational indicators.

In terms of language, the Bibliography includes material in Indonesian, Malay, Thai, Vietnamese, Chinese, and Japanese as well as the major European languages. Because of the many languages involved, we have not attempted to provide translations of the titles except for Thai material. In terms of format, it includes monographs, periodical articles, theses and dissertations, official documents, conference papers, radio monitoring reports, press releases, selected press cuttings, and a wide variety of unpublished literature.

One of the features of information on ASEAN is the very high proportion of unpublished material involved. Acquisition of such unconventionally produced material whether seminar papers, ministerial addresses, or communiqués and the like, present a continuous problem for the librarian and I am only referring to open unclassified material. For example, it took us nearly two years to obtain the first list of items released under the ASEAN Preferential Trading Arrangements. One of the weaknesses of this Bibliography is the insufficient coverage of ASEAN documents.

In fact one of the problems of research on ASEAN is the difficulty in obtaining the necessary data which can only emanate from ASEAN itself, either from the ASEAN Secretariat in Jakarta or from one of the National Secretariats. As ASEAN approaches its second decade, it should give serious consideration to setting up a system of internal archives and documentation together with a system of regular declassification and dissemination. Such a step is needed as much for its own requirements as for promoting a better channelling of information to interested parties.

For purposes of bibliographic clarity, it is necessary that we distinguish between published and unpublished material. We have tried to do so by underlining the titles of the former and citing the latter between quotes. However, it has not always been possible to verify into which category a particular document falls. Similarly, it has not always been possible to make the connection between an unpublished paper and its subsequent appearance in print under a different title; or the same paper published under several titles.

Still another group of unpublished material are the papers generated by the different kinds of meetings or series of meetings. Some of them are ASEAN meetings, others comprise a great variety of gatherings such as the meetings of the ASEAN Chambers of Commerce, ASEAN Economic Associations, and so on. We have only been partially successful in imposing some degree of order by identifying and bringing the relevant documents together because of changes in the forms of names or in the structure of the organising body. These difficulties are often compounded by ambiguous titles and inadequate information on the document itself.

An explanation regarding personal names in Southeast Asia is also in order. Malay, Chinese, Thai, and Vietnamese names are entered under the first part of the name in accordance with standard cataloguing rules. These same rules require us to enter Indonesian names under the last part of the name, which accounts for this seeming inconsistency in library practice.

Work began on the compilation of this Bibliography soon after the preliminary edition was published. Because it was so long in the making, it has passed through many hands and many changes of staff. This in turn has created a number of problems which were not foreseen as they only came to light during the last stages of editing. When we have recovered from the rigours of producing this volume, we shall begin work on the next volume which will incorporate material issued from 1981 onwards. This volume has its weaknesses but we hope that the lessons we have learnt from its compilation will help us produce a more satisfactory second volume.

This Bibliography could not have been possible without the assistance of many contributors. We are grateful to the Institute of Developing Economies, Tokyo, for searching the Japanese literature for the Japanese language entries. We have to thank Saenthong M. Shakir and Huÿnh Kim Khānh for assistance with the Thai and Vietnamese language material respectively. Wan Lye Tim provided the Chinese language entries and Zaleha Tamby the Malay and Indonesian.

The preliminary edition was compiled by Tan Sok Joo and its 1,500 entries have been incorporated into this work. The bibliographical framework she developed provided the basis for this volume. Tan Hwee Kheng assisted Tan Sok Joo and was also responsible for the bulk of the literature searching. Lee Nyok Chin extended and enlarged upon the earlier framework and sorted the formidable collection of cards into order. Marion Southerwood undertook the Herculean task of bibliographical editing and proof-reading and saw the project through to its final form. We would also like to express our appreciation to Linda Ng in the ISEAS Library, and especially Yuen Mei Lin and Tan Kim Keow in the Publications Unit, to whom we are indebted for the many months of tedious typing and correcting to bring this volume through the various stages of book production.

Last but not least, we would like to thank the Lee Foundation for its financial assistance.

We hope that this Bibliography will be the first volume in a series of bibliographies on ASEAN. It is compiled as part of the Library's support of and contribution to the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies' research in ASEAN Studies.

Patricia Lim
Librarian
Institute of Southeast Asian Studies

THE CONSTELLATION OF ASEAN INSTITUTIONS

In the seventeen years between the inception of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) on 8 August 1967 and the publication of this present Bibliography, the region has witnessed a flowering of ASEAN-related activities, cooperative enterprises, and institutions both governmental and non-governmental which bear the keyword 'ASEAN'. To match this growing ASEAN maze, the body of 'ASEAN Literature' (as noted in the Introduction) has increased fourfold since the preliminary edition of this volume appeared in 1976.

The increasing ASEANisation of the region is most clearly reflected in the growth of private, non-governmental institutions, the activities of which range from tourism (ASEAN Tours and Travel Association), journalism (Confederation of ASEAN Journalists), surgery (ASEAN College of Surgeons), and Law (ASEAN Law Association) to women and youth affairs (ASEAN Women's Council, Committee for ASEAN Youth Cooperation). One 1983 study on ASEAN mentions the existence of about fifty ASEAN private transnational organisations.¹

At the governmental level, despite slow evolution of the overall organisational structure, the Association has over the years spawned a bewildering array of committees and projects. The variety and in some cases overlapping functions of these committees have led to confusion over their status, roles, and interrelationships. This problem is compounded by the absence of any public document that spells out clearly the terms of reference and composition of all these bodies.

In this summary a modest attempt is made to sketch in broad strokes, for the benefit of users of the Bibliography, the configuration and interrelationships of the governmental institutions, to identify their functions and indicate the linkages (where they exist) between the private and governmental sectors. This presentation of the constellation of ASEAN institutions will take account of the situations before and after the major institutional restructuring in 1976.

Despite the proliferation of ASEAN activities and functions, the Association does not possess a charter. Its basic legal framework which sets out the aims and purposes of the Association continues to be the brief Bangkok Declaration signed by the five founding members, namely, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Singapore, in 1967. The entry into the Association of Brunei, the sixth member, on 7 January 1984 -- one week after its attainment of independence -- did not bring about any immediate structural change to the governmental committee system of ASEAN. It is too early to tell whether Brunei has sufficient administrative expertise to participate fully in that committee system. Nor is there a compelling reason to create a permanent committee to be hosted by Brunei.

Just as it has taken ASEAN nearly seventeen years to acquire a sixth member, the institutional structure of the Association has developed through slow evolution. Indeed 'making haste slowly' (a phrase used by Adam Malik at the Inaugural Meeting of ASEAN in 1967) continues to be an apt description of ASEAN institutional development. Similarly ASEAN itself is also a part of the evolving experience in regional cooperation in Southeast Asia.

Two immediate antecedents of ASEAN in the early sixties were the Association of Southeast Asia (ASA) and Maphilindo. While both these groupings were distinguishable from other regional arrangements² in being truly indigenous efforts, they remained nevertheless restricted in participation. ASA, founded on 31 July 1961, comprised Malaya, the Philippines, and Thailand. Its modest endeavours at economic, social, cultural, scientific, and administrative cooperation were disrupted in September 1963 by the growing conflict between Malaya (later Malaysia) and the Philippines over the latter's claim to Sabah.

Maphilindo, a proposed confederation of Malaya, the Philippines, and Indonesia, was a by-product of trilateral diplomacy in July/August 1963, directed at resolving the Confrontation crisis (which overlapped with the Sabah claim) engineered by Indonesia's President Sukarno to frustrate the emergence of the Malaysian Federation. Both its narrow emphasis on a common Malay identity and the vicissitudes of Confrontation itself ensured that Maphilindo was stillborn.

ASEAN was established in the wake of these regional endeavours and fitted into the process of rapprochement between Malaysia and Indonesia following the termination of Confrontation.³ It also provided in part the process through which Malaysia and Singapore readjusted their relationship after the latter's separation from the Malaysian Federation. However, the recent history of conflict meant that the subsequent cooperative process had to be one in which haste was made slowly. Hence the founding document of ASEAN outwardly emphasized functional and underplayed political cooperation. It focused on those broad areas to which ASA had earlier directed its energies and pledged collaboration in agriculture and industry, expansion of trade, improvement of transportation and communication facilities, and raising the living standards of the peoples in the region.

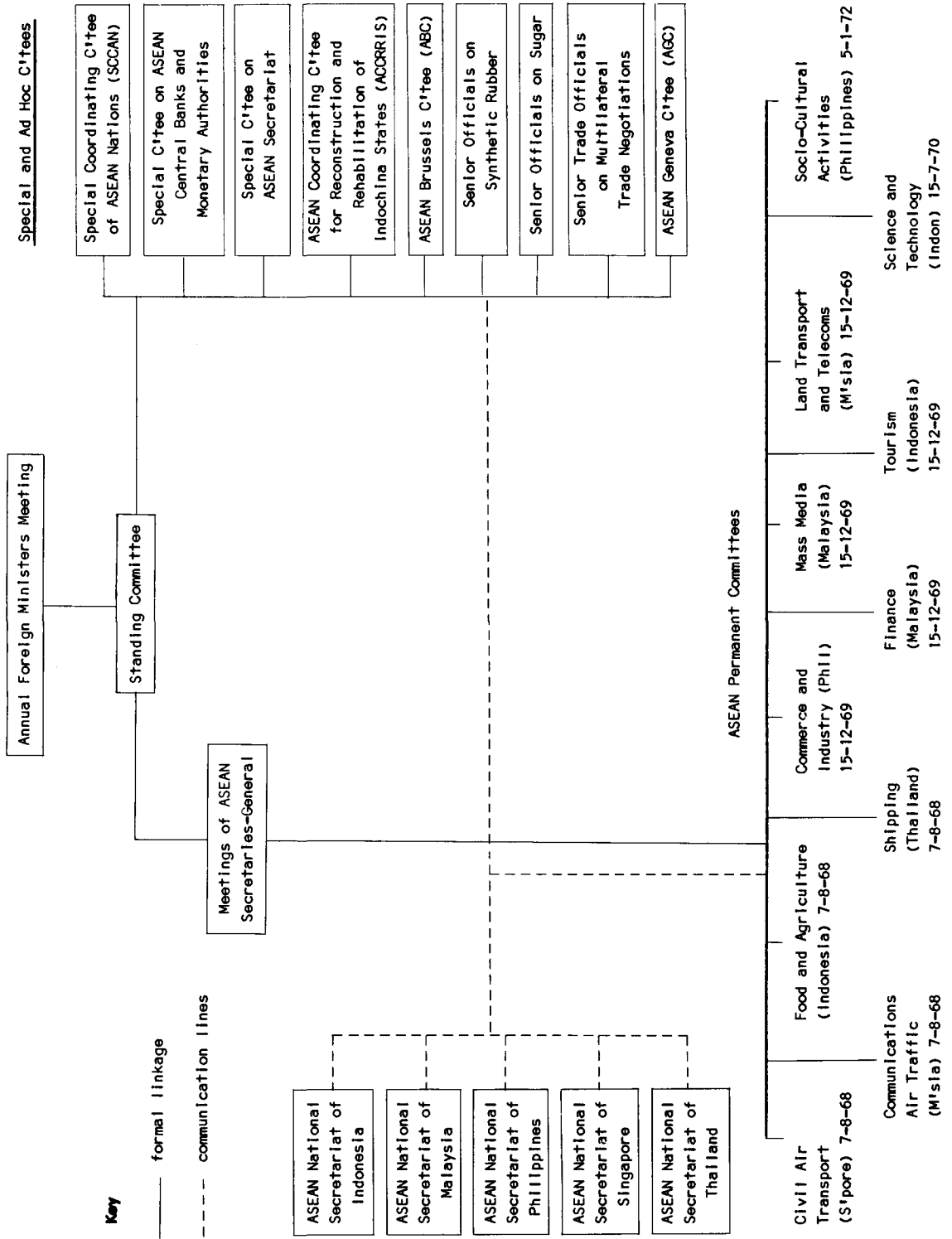
The institutional structure that was created by the founding document (the Bangkok Declaration) to facilitate these collaborative programmes was relatively uncomplicated and was inspired largely by the institutional and administrative machinery created by ASA.⁴

The ASEAN Constellation, 1967-76

Until the major restructuring of ASEAN institutions that took place following the first ASEAN summit in Bali in February 1976, the constellation of ASEAN institutions appeared as depicted in Chart 1. The highest decision-making body as laid down by the Bangkok Declaration was the **Annual Meeting of Foreign Ministers**. This grouping met on a rotational basis in each of the ASEAN capitals and was responsible for policy formulation, coordination of activities, and reviewing of decisions and proposals of the lower-level committees.

The ongoing work of the Association between ministerial meetings was conducted by the **Standing Committee**, comprising the Foreign Minister of the host country as Chairman, and the resident ambassadors of the other ASEAN countries in that host country. The seat of the Standing Committee which rotated annually, conformed with the site of the next Annual Ministerial Meeting. This committee met several times a year and its Annual Report was submitted to the meeting of Foreign Ministers for adoption. Recommendations of committees further down the institutional hierarchy were passed up to the Standing Committee before receiving

CHART 1
ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE OF ASEAN BEFORE BALI SUMMIT (FEBRUARY 1976)
 (Adapted from Ten Years ASEAN, ASEAN Secretariat, Jakarta, April 1978)



ministerial consideration. The Standing Committee was also an overseer of the three special committees that were created to handle the external relations of ASEAN. These were firstly the **Special Coordinating Committee of ASEAN Nations (SCCAN)** created in 1972 to coordinate links with the European Community. This committee, the forerunner to subsequent institutionalized linkages with third countries, was reinforced by the establishment of the **Joint Study Group** in 1975, charged with the task of examining the substance and mechanism of cooperation between the two regional organisations. The other two committees handling external relations and coming under the purview of the Standing Committee were the **ASEAN Brussels Committee (ABC)** and the **ASEAN Geneva Committee**, made up of ASEAN representatives in Brussels and Geneva respectively.

Rotation of the Standing Committee notwithstanding, an element of continuity was preserved by the activities of a more permanent group of officials who were involved in the actual supervision of ASEAN's activities and the preparatory work of the Standing Committee including the screening of recommendations submitted by the various permanent and ad hoc committees further down the line.

This group of officials were the Secretaries-General of the five ASEAN National Secretariats established to implement the work of the Association and to service the Annual Ministerial Meeting or other specially covered ministerial meetings and the Standing Committee. Collectively, they were referred to as the **ASEAN Secretaries-General**, each of whom presided over an **ASEAN National Secretariat**. It may be said that this group constituted the pivot of the ASEAN committee system which then existed.

One important group of officials that remained 'invisible' within the formal institutional structure of ASEAN was the **Senior Officials Meeting (SOM)**. This committee of senior Foreign Ministry officials (at Permanent Secretary level or its equivalent) was established by the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting in November 1971. They met regularly over the years to discuss the implementation of the Zone of Peace, Freedom, and Neutrality (ZOPFAN) and have now become a regular forum for intra-ASEAN political consultation.

The range of ASEAN programmes which existed in the pre-Bali summit years were reflected by **the eleven permanent committees** of officials and experts which reported to the Standing Committee. The first four of these came into existence in August 1968 and covered Civil Air Transport (first sited in Singapore), Communications Air Traffic (sited initially in Malaysia), Food and Agriculture (Indonesia), and Shipping (Thailand). By December 1969 five more permanent committees were added to the list. These were Commerce and Industry (Philippines), Finance (Malaysia), Mass Media (Malaysia), Tourism (Indonesia), and Transportation and Telecommunications (Malaysia). The last two committees to be established were Science and Technology (Indonesia) in July 1970 and Socio-Cultural Activities (Philippines) in December 1971. The sites of these various committees were rotated once every two or three years. An array of sub-committees and working groups of experts played supportive roles to these committees.

In addition to the permanent committees there were several **special and ad hoc committees**, some of which like the SCCAN and ABC (the former's operational outpost) reflected the growing contacts and negotiations with third countries. The ASEAN Coordinating Committee for the Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of

Indochina States (ACCRRIS) formed in February 1973 reflected an intention to assess the economic requirements of the Indochinese states (including the then South Vietnam) and facilitate ASEAN assistance for reconstruction and rehabilitation. Like ACCRRIS, the other committees, for example, the Senior Officials on Synthetic Rubber (created to negotiate with Japan for a reduction in synthetic rubber production), the Senior Officials on Sugar, the Special Committee on ASEAN Central Banks and Monetary Authorities, and the Special Committee on ASEAN Secretariat (created to look into the establishment of a central Secretariat), all had specific functions to discharge, unlike the permanent committees with their generalized functions. The Special and Ad Hoc Committees also differed from the permanent committees in that they did not periodically change their location and chairmanship. Furthermore, they reported directly to the Standing Committee instead of to the Meeting of Secretaries-General.

It is not intended here to discuss the problems of overlapping functions, lack of coordination, unclear lines of authority, and proliferation of these committees.⁵ Suffice it to say that these problems together with the acceleration of ASEAN activities from the mid-seventies led to attempts at reorganisation and streamlining of the ASEAN structure. The existing formal structure of ASEAN is derived largely from the major restructuring endorsed at the time of the 1976 Bali summit meeting of ASEAN Heads of Government.

The Existing Structure of ASEAN

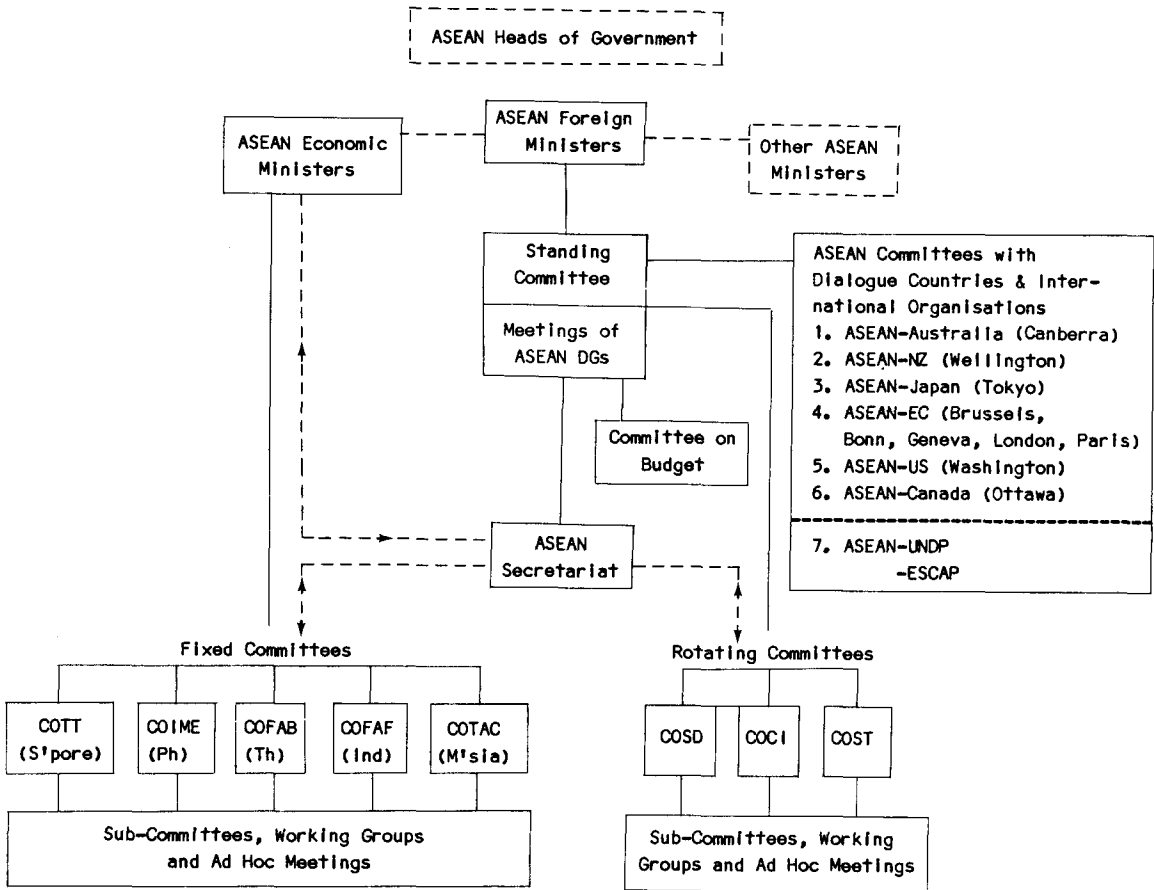
The Bali summit opened the way to basic changes in three areas which are reflected in the present institutional structure (see Chart 2). Firstly, since the Bali summit, two other blocs of ministerial meetings have emerged in addition to the Foreign Ministers Meeting. These are the Economic Ministers Meeting of the **ASEAN Economic Ministers (AEM)**, and the bloc of **Other ASEAN Ministers (OAM)**, a general rubric which covers separate meetings of ASEAN Ministers of Labour, Social Welfare, Education, Information, Health, Energy, Science and Technology, and Environment. Secondly, the permanent and ad hoc committees of the pre-Bali period have been regrouped into five economic and three non-economic committees. Thirdly, the ASEAN Secretariat headed by its own Secretary-General and sited in Jakarta came into existence in June 1976.

The **AEM** is institutionalized, having been charged with the task of accelerating economic cooperation by the Heads of Government, and hence is considered part of the formal structure of ASEAN. Nowadays they convene twice a year to review the progress of the various areas of ASEAN economic cooperation.

Although there have been meetings by the other ASEAN ministers, they are not considered a part of the formal organisation of ASEAN. Nevertheless their recommendations are taken up by the ASEAN Foreign Ministers or the ASEAN Economic Ministers but may be referred to the Heads of Government.

The **Annual Meeting of ASEAN Foreign Ministers**, more commonly referred to as the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting, constitutes a policy-making body responsible for the formulation of policy guidelines and the coordination of all ASEAN activities despite the fact that the Economic Ministers now have the economic committees report directly to them. The status of the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting

CHART 2
ASEAN INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE — 1983



Key

- formal linkage
- - - - - communication lines
- [] institutionalized arrangements
- [- - -] uninstitutionalized arrangements

is enhanced by the fact that it represents the highest repository of the political sovereignties of ASEAN, considering that the **ASEAN Heads of Government** have not been institutionalized as a body with regularized meetings.

Although there are provisions for the convening of the ASEAN Heads of Government Meetings 'as and when necessary' to give directions to ASEAN, no summit has been held since the second gathering of Heads of Government in Kuala Lumpur in 1977. It is generally believed that the unresolved Sabah claim is one obstacle to the convening of another ASEAN summit. No Malaysian Prime Minister has visited the Philippines (which, by alphabetical rotation should be the next summit venue) since the claim was revived in the late sixties and despite President Marcos' declaration of intent at the Kuala Lumpur summit to formally relinquish the claim. Even the gathering of ASEAN Heads of Government in Brunei in February 1984 on the occasion of that country's first National Day celebration did not result in a formal summit although they met bilaterally and informally among themselves.

Despite the absence of institutionalized summitries, the ASEAN Heads of Government have met frequently on a bilateral basis outside the formal structure of ASEAN. By one account, ninety-six of these meetings took place between 1967 and 1981 with the largest number occurring between Malaysia and Thailand and the least (only two) between Malaysia and the Philippines.⁶

Given that ASEAN summitry is uninstitutionalized, the ASEAN Foreign Ministers may be considered primus inter pares among the ministerial blocs. But since they meet formally as an ASEAN group only once a year unless special or informal meetings are called, the work between ministerial meetings is conducted by the Standing Committee, the structure of which (comprising the Foreign Minister of, and ASEAN Ambassadors accredited to, the host country) and the annually rotating location are features carried over from the pre-Bali arrangements. As Chairman of the Standing Committee, the Foreign Minister of the host country is in effect the political spokesman of ASEAN for that year.

Between the Annual Ministerial Meetings, which its services, the Standing Committee handles the routine matters and decides on matters that cannot await the ministerial meeting. It meets about six times a year and submits an Annual Report as well as other reports and recommendations of the various ASEAN Committees for consideration by the Foreign Ministers.

The **permanent functional committees** of ASEAN are grouped into five economic committees and three non-economic committees. A large number of ASEAN programmes and projects are the results of the work of these functional committees, each of which is serviced by an **interim technical secretariat**, the personnel for which are drawn from the bureaucracy of the country that hosts the particular committee. The host country also provides the Chairman of that committee.

The five economic committees are the Committee on Trade and Tourism (COTT) based in Singapore; the Committee on Industry, Minerals, and Energy (COIME) in the Philippines; the Committee on Finance and Banking (COFAB) in Thailand; the Committee on Food, Agriculture, and Forestry (COFAF) in Indonesia; and the Committee on Transport and Communications (COTAC) in Malaysia. Among the economic programmes and projects of ASEAN, the ASEAN Industrial Projects (AIP), industrial joint venture schemes and industrial complementation schemes, come

under the general purview of COIME⁷ while trade liberalization schemes such as the Preferential Trading Arrangements (PTA) are worked out under COTT. The economic committees report to the AEM.

The three non-economic committees are the Committee on Science and Technology (COST); the Committee on Social Development (COSD); and the Committee on Culture and Information (COCI). While the economic committees are fixed in location, the non-economic committees rotate among the ASEAN capitals every three years. They report directly to the Standing Committee.

Under the functional committees are various sub-committees and working groups which deal with specific projects or areas of cooperation. COFAF, for example, has coordinating groups on forestry, fisheries, livestock, and food handling. COTAC is served by sub-committees on Land Transportation; Shipping and Ports; Civil Aviation and Related Services; and Posts and Telecommunications.⁸

In addition to the functional committees, there is a **Committee on Budget** which manages and disburses the ASEAN Fund and the budget of the Central ASEAN Secretariat. This committee reports to the Standing Committee.

Separation of the non-economic from the economic committees has meant that the powers of the Standing Committee have been somewhat affected. Decisions of the Economic Ministers and proposals of the economic committees are merely noted by the Standing Committee except where these have implications for political relationships or impinge on relations with third (dialogue) countries in which case they are referred to the Standing Committee which continues to oversee external relations with those countries having official 'dialogue' status.

ASEAN's **third-country dialogues** began with the early dealings on trade matters with Japan and the European Community. Today, in addition to Japan and the EC, third countries with dialogue status include the United States, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. Formal **dialogue sessions** at ministerial level are held between the ASEAN Foreign Ministers and their counterparts from the dialogue countries immediately following the Annual ASEAN Ministerial Meeting.

ASEAN committees (comprising ASEAN Ambassadors) have been formed in the capitals of the dialogue countries to carry out negotiating work. To the committees in Brussels and Geneva, which had existed before the Bali summit, have been added committees in Canberra, Wellington, Tokyo, Bonn, London, Paris, Washington, and Ottawa. The guidelines and terms of reference governing the role and activities of these committees are set by the Standing Committee to which they report. Each ASEAN country (with the current exception of Brunei) has been designated to coordinate activities and programmes (carried out within the ASEAN region) with dialogue countries/group of countries/international organisations. Indonesia is the designated coordinator with Japan, Malaysia with Australia, Philippines with the United States and Canada, Singapore with New Zealand, and Thailand with the UNDP, ESCAP, and the EC.

The third area of major change in ASEAN institutions following the 1976 restructuring concerns the establishment of the central **ASEAN Secretariat** in Jakarta under a Secretary-General who is appointed by the ASEAN Foreign Ministers on a rotational basis for a two-year term. The Secretariat is responsible for the discharge of all the functions and responsibilities entrusted to it by the

ASEAN Ministerial Meeting and the Standing Committee. In terms of the overall institutional hierarchy, the ASEAN Secretariat comes directly under the Standing Committee to which it reports. Its terms of reference are set out in the Agreement on the Establishment of the ASEAN Secretariat signed by the ASEAN Foreign Ministers in Bali on 24 February 1976.

Given the diffused nature of ASEAN institutions with most of the ongoing projects initiated and managed by the functional committees and with effective power held by the Standing Committee, the ASEAN Secretariat has very weak functions which have led critics to describe it as a glorified post office. In this respect, it is worthy of note that the **Secretary-General** is not the Secretary-General of ASEAN (that is, he is not the political spokesman of the Association) but only the Secretary-General of the ASEAN Secretariat. In practical terms his powers and functions have fallen short of what is suggested by a straight reading of Article 3 of the Agreement on the Establishment of the ASEAN Secretariat which states that the Secretary-General has the authority to address directly the member governments, ensure that ASEAN committees are informed of current developments in ASEAN activities, and act as a channel for formal communications between the committees. He is also to 'harmonize, facilitate and monitor progress in the implementation of all approved ASEAN activities' and 'initiate plans and programmes....'

The Secretary-General is assisted by three **Bureau Directors** (for Economics; Science and Technology; and Socio-Cultural Affairs) who render supportive roles to the eight functional committees discussed earlier. Attempts to strengthen the ASEAN Secretariat have lately resulted in the creation of five Deputy Directors who assist the Economic Bureau Director in servicing and monitoring the work of the five economic committees. Other home-based staff at the ASEAN Secretariat include a Foreign Trade and Economic Relations Officer, an Administrative Officer, the Public Information Officer, an Assistant to the Secretary-General and, since September 1982, a Narcotics Desk Officer who is responsible for collecting data and information on drug activities and helping to implement recommendations of ASEAN drug experts. The appointments of the home-based staff, like that of the Secretary-General, are made on a rotational basis though they are changed once every three years instead of two. In exceptional circumstances their terms of office may even be renewed.

With the establishment of the ASEAN Secretariat, the Secretaries-General of the various ASEAN National Secretariats have been redesignated **Directors-General** (DGs) to avoid confusion with the ASEAN Secretary-General. However, to all practical purposes the creation of the central secretariat has not altered the lines of authority with respect to the Standing Committee and the national secretariats. The Directors-General still continue their supervisory functions with respect to the ongoing business of ASEAN and facilitate the Standing Committee meetings by their preparatory work. Indeed the DGs and the other members of the Standing Committee meet as a group. The 'invisible' group of Senior Officials Meeting is still being convened periodically.

One ASEAN association that is sometimes mistaken for being part of the formal ASEAN structure is the ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Organisation (AIPO). This grouping of ASEAN parliamentarians, unlike the European Parliament, has no legislative function. AIPO, created to facilitate interaction among ASEAN parliamentarians, has a General Assembly that meets every year and passes resolutions on a wide range of economic and political issues. The AIPO

presidency is rotated annually and agreement has been reached to establish an AIPO Secretariat although decision on its location has been deferred.

Over the years, with the acceleration of economic activities, ASEAN has intensified its interactions with the private business sector. To facilitate these contacts a four-tier committee system for the organised private business sector has been created with the ASEAN-Chambers of Commerce and Industry Council at the apex of the system. This **ASEAN-CCI** committee system (which resulted from a recommendation made by the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting in March 1971) now corresponds at each level with the post-Bali governmental committee system established for economic cooperation (Chart 3). This arrangement enables inputs from the private business sector into the decision-making process of the economic committees.

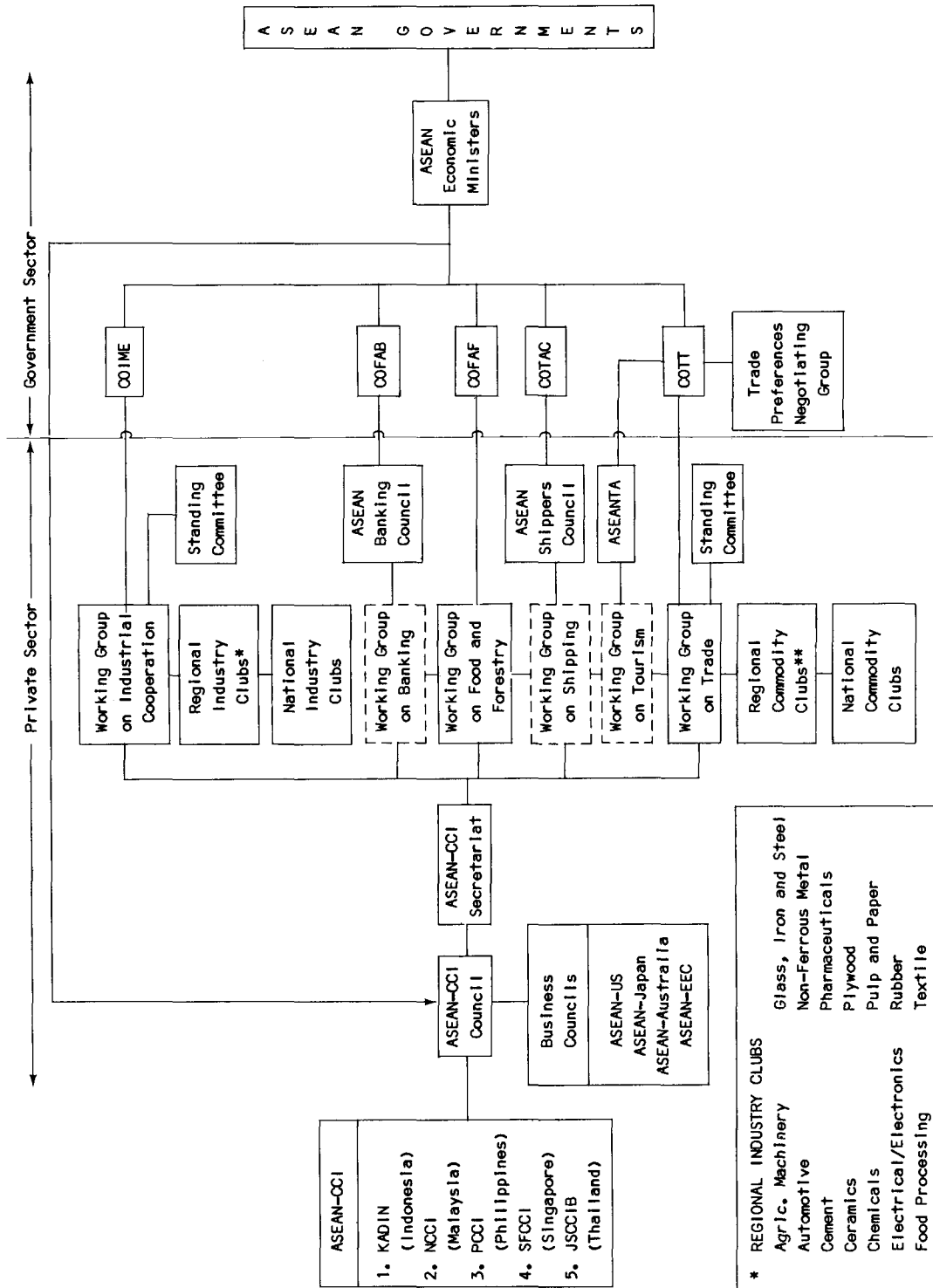
The ASEAN-CCI at the peak of the private sector committee system ties together the National Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Malaysia, the Philippines Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the Singapore Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry, the Joint Standing Committee on Commerce and Industry of Thailand, and the Indonesian Chambers of Commerce and Industry. Apart from effecting private-sector cooperation, the ASEAN-CCI establishes linkages with regional and international organisations having similar objectives and provides liaison between ASEAN private sectors and their governments.

At the top of the four-tier ASEAN-CCI structure is the Governing Council comprising the President and five Vice-Presidents (likely to grow to six with Brunei's participation) who are normally the heads of the national Chambers of Commerce and Industry. Five other persons from each of the constituent members and the Secretary-General make the full complement of the council, the members of which with the exception of the appointed Secretary-General are elected every two years. The Presidency of the ASEAN-CCI rotates by country alphabetical order among the national Chambers every two years.

Below the Council are various Working Groups which cover the areas of industrial complementation, trade, food, agriculture and forestry, finance and banking, shipping, and tourism. Chart 3 shows the five economic committees in interaction with corresponding committees in the private sector. For example, COIME's corresponding committee is the **Working Group on Industrial Complementation** (WGIC) and COTT's is the **Working Group on Trade** (WGT). The WGT reports recommendations and furnishes information to COTT via the ASEAN-CCI Council. The WGIC helps to develop proposals from the industry club members and transmits them to COIME which then refers these proposals to the Economic Ministers Meeting for approval. Its main area of activity lies in the various efforts to rationalize industrial projects in an organised private sector.

The **Regional Industry Clubs** (RICs) that are formed under the umbrella of the WGIC are private sector organisations composed of associations or federations representing one particular industry. These clubs were created to bring businessmen with similar interests together to work out practical plans for industrial cooperation. It has been observed that formation of these groups, unlike the rest of the ASEAN structure, is from the bottom up. Relevant business leaders first form industry clubs at the national level and when at least three of these exist within an industry, an application for recognition as a regional industry club is made to the ASEAN-CCI Council.⁹ As sub-units of the WGIC, the RICs formally participate in ASEAN-CCI activities. There are at present

CHART 3
ASEAN-CCI/ASEAN GOVERNMENT INTERACTION



Key: Convened; Not yet convened.

SOURCE: ASEAN-CCI 1982 Handbook.

ASEAN-CCI	
1.	KADIN (Indonesia)
2.	NCCI (Malaysia)
3.	PCCI (Philippines)
4.	SFCCI (Singapore)
5.	JSOCIB (Thailand)

ASEAN-CCI Council	
Business Councils	ASEAN-US
	ASEAN-Japan
	ASEAN-Australia
	ASEAN-EEC

* REGIONAL INDUSTRY CLUBS	
Agric. Machinery	Glass, Iron and Steel
Automotive	Non-Ferrous Metal
Cement	Pharmaceuticals
Ceramics	Plywood
Chemicals	Pulp and Paper
Electrical/Electronics	Rubber
Food Processing	Textile
Furniture	

** REGIONAL COMMODITY CLUBS	
Coffee	Pepper
Livestock	Sugar

seventeen RICs covering the areas of agricultural machinery; aluminium; automobiles; chemicals; cement; electrical products; food processing; furniture; glass; plastics; textiles; iron and steel; panel products; pharmaceuticals; pulp and paper; ceramics; and rubber. A club on industrial machinery is in the process of formation.

One year after the ASEAN-CCI had initiated the RICs the **Regional Commodity Clubs** were formed with the aim of enhancing intra-ASEAN and extra-ASEAN trade. The basis for a club's formation is that the commodity selected had to be easily traded or vital to the needs of ASEAN members. There are now Regional Commodity Clubs on coffee; fruits and vegetables; livestock and animal feed; pepper and sugar. They come under the umbrella of the WGT.

Parallel to the institutionalization of official linkages between ASEAN and the dialogue partners are the ASEAN private sector link-up with the private business sectors of the dialogue countries. The ASEAN-CCI has established permanent links with the United States, Japan, Australia, and the EC through the joint **Business Councils** composed of the respective Chambers of Commerce. These councils help to promote trade with and investments in the ASEAN region.

A common feature of ASEAN governmental and non-governmental organisations is that decisions in committees are usually arrived at through consultations and consensus. In many of these committees and councils in the private sector, office bearers are rotated among the ASEAN countries every two years or so to encourage full participation by the constituent members. Interestingly while the RICs' and RCCs' governing bodies are composed of ASEAN nationals, international companies may participate and even have voting rights at meetings if they are represented by an ASEAN national.

The constellation of ASEAN governmental and non-governmental institutions broadly outlined above has developed out of an evolutionary process of functional growth and institutional accretion. Over the years the growing unwieldiness of these institutions at the governmental level coupled with the multiplying activities of the Association have led to attempts to streamline the overall structure and strengthen the ASEAN Secretariat. To this end a task force of fifteen experts (three from each ASEAN country excluding Brunei which had not yet joined) was established by the Fifteenth ASEAN Ministerial Meeting in June 1983. This group, made up of academics, professionals, and officials, tabled its report before the June 1983 Ministerial Meeting in Bangkok. So far the report has not been made public as the Foreign Ministers have yet to consider it formally. Nevertheless, various media sources have reported on the contents of the report.¹⁰

Among the various recommendations of the report touching on long-term cooperation strategies was a proposal to establish an ASEAN Council of Ministers as the highest decision-making body to harmonize the functions of the Annual ASEAN Foreign Ministers Meeting, the ASEAN Economic Ministers Meeting and the ad hoc Meetings of Other ASEAN Ministers. Other institutional changes recommended include the streamlining of the ASEAN structure, strengthening the ASEAN Secretariat to take on more of the load of the interim technical secretariats, and the creation of a committee of permanent representatives based in Jakarta to replace the Standing Committee. In speculating on the extent to

which these far-reaching changes would be accepted by the Foreign Ministers, it is useful to bear in mind the ASEAN habit of 'making haste slowly'.

Chin Kin Wah
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Notes

1. Donald K. Crone, The ASEAN States: Coping with Dependence (New York: Praeger, 1983), p. 159.
2. Earlier examples of regional organisations in Southeast Asia were the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) formed in 1947, the Colombo Plan (initially a Commonwealth undertaking), and the Southeast Asia Treaty Organisation (SEATO), a military alliance created in 1954 largely on American initiative, and wound up officially on 30 June 1977 although the Manila Pact which brought the organisation into being has not been abrogated.
3. For the diplomatic background to the creation of ASEAN, see Arnfinn Jorgensen-Dahl, Regional Organization and Regional Order in Southeast Asia (London: Macmillan, 1982), pp. 28-44.
4. The founders of ASEAN modelled the Annual Meeting of Foreign Ministers, the Standing Committee, and national secretariats after similar ASA institutions. Also borrowed from ASA was the idea of ad hoc and permanent committees.
5. For such a discussion, see Hans H. Indorf, ASEAN: Problems and Prospects, Occasional Paper No. 38 (Singapore: Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, 1975), pp. 22-38.
6. Estrella D. Solidum, Bilateral Summitry in ASEAN (Philippines: Foreign Service Institute, 1982), p. 12.
7. Negotiations for the legal framework of the ASEAN Industrial Projects were actually begun under COFAB, then passed through various expert groups and COIME before receiving approval by the AEM.
8. Amado A. Castro, 'Economic Cooperation and the Development of an ASEAN Culture', in ASEAN Identity, Development and Culture, ed. R.P. Anand and P.V. Quisumbing (Philippines: University of Philippines Law Center and East-West Center Culture Learning Institute, 1981), p. 231.
9. Crone, op. cit., p. 170.
10. See, for example, Susumu Awanoara, 'Platitudes, pious hopes and mediocrity', Far Eastern Economic Review, 15 March 1984, pp. 61-63 and ASEAN Forecast 3, no. 6 (June 1983): 1.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

Jan.	January	Sept.	September
Feb.	February	Oct.	October
Mar.	March	Nov.	November
Apr.	April	Dec.	December
Aug.	August		

ASA	Association of Southeast Asia
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
Assn.	Association
bull.	bulletin
coop.	cooperation
Corp.	Corporation
Dept.	Department
FEER	Far Eastern Economic Review
Govt.	Government
ISEAS	Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Singapore
j.	journal
Mf	Microfilm
Pr.	Press
Pub.	Publishers
Pubs.	Publications
q.	quarterly
rev.	review
SEADAG	Southeast Asia Development Advisory Group
SEATO	Southeast Asia Treaty Organisation
Univ.	University
U.S.	United States

ANP	ASEAN. National Secretariat of the Philippines
CSIS	Center for Strategic and International Studies, Jakarta
CU	Cornell University. Libraries
EL	United Nations. Economic Commission for Asia and the Pacific Library
IDE	Institute of Developing Economies, Tokyo. Library
ILNP	Indonesia. Dept. of Foreign Affairs. Library
KLN	Malaysia. Kementerian Luar Negeri. Perpustakaan (Malaysia. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Library)
LC	United States. Library of Congress
NLA	National Library of Australia
PFA	Philippines. Dept. of Foreign Affairs. Library
S	National Library, Singapore
SAs	Asian Mass Communication Research and Information Centre
Sbc	Singapore Broadcasting Corporation
Sfr	Singapore. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Library
Sis	Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Singapore. Library
UP	University of the Philippines. Library
SRe	Regional Institute of Higher Education and Development
SU	National University of Singapore
UKM	Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia. Perpustakaan

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Accountant's journal (Manila)
ACE bulletin (ASEAN Confederation of Employers, Singapore)
Aerospace international (Bonn)
AERU newsletter (ASEAN Economic Research Unit, Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Singapore)
Ajia (Tokyo)
Ajia Afurika keizai tokuhō (Tokyo)
Ajia Afurika kenkyū (Tokyo)
Ajia jihō (Tokyo)
Ajia keizai (Tokyo)
Ajia kenyū (Tokyo)
Ajia kōryū (Osaka)
Ajia kwōtarī (Tokyo)
Ajia torendo (Tokyo)
Aktual (Kuala Lumpur)
Al Islam (Kuala Lumpur)
Ambassador (Pasay City, Philippines)
AmCham journal (American Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines, Manila)
AMPO: Japan-Asia quarterly review (Tokyo)
Analisa (Jakarta)
Animal husbandry & agricultural journal (Quezon City)
Annals American Academy of Political and Social Science (Philadelphia)
Annals of Philippine Chinese Historical Association (Manila)
Annual economic report (Bank of Thailand, Bangkok)
Antara news bulletin (Jakarta)
Antioch review (Yellow Springs, Ohio)
Archipelago (Manila)
Archiv der Gegenwart (Bonn)
Army journal (Canberra)
Asahi Ajia rebyū (Tokyo)
Asahi jānaru (Tokyo)
ASEAN business quarterly (Singapore)
ASEAN digest (Jakarta)
ASEAN journal (Manila)
ASEAN journalist (Singapore)
ASEAN newsletter (Jakarta)
ASEAN press yearbook (Jakarta)
ASEAN product finder (Singapore)
ASEAN review (Kuala Lumpur)
ASEAN trade and development (Kuala Lumpur)
ASEAN's largest corporations (Manila)
Asia & Pacific annual review (Saffron Walden, Essex)
Asia corporate profile and national finance (Hong Kong)
Asia mail (Alexandria, Va.)
Asia Pacific community (Tokyo)
Asia/Pacific consumer (The Hague)
Asia-Pacific defense forum (Honolulu)
Asia Pacific forum (Tokyo)
Asia Pacific record (Singapore)
Asia quarterly (Brussels)

Asia quarterly (Tokyo)
 Asia research bulletin (Singapore)
 Asia trade news (Singapore)
 Asia yearbook (Hong Kong)
 Asian affairs (New York)
 Asian almanac (Singapore)
 Asian business (Hong Kong?)
 Asian defence journal (Kuala Lumpur)
 Asian economies (Seoul)
 Asian finance (Hong Kong)
 Asian forum (Tokyo)
 Asian mass communications bulletin (Singapore)
 Asian outlook (Taipei)
 Asian Pacific quarterly of cultural and social affairs (Seoul)
 Asian-Pacific trade (French's Forest, N.S.W.)
 Asian perspective (Seoul)
 Asian profile (Hong Kong)
 Asian security (Tokyo)
 Asian student (San Francisco)
 Asian studies (Quezon City)
 Asian survey (Berkeley)
 Asian trade and industry (Kuala Lumpur)
 Asian Wall Street journal (Hong Kong)
 Asiaweek (Hong Kong)
 Aspa times (Tokyo)
 AUFS reports: Southeast Asia series (American Universities Field Staff, New York)
 Aus Politik und Zeitgeschichte
 Aussenpolitik. English edition (Hamburg)
 Australia & foreign affairs digest of press opinion (Canberra)
 Australian accountant (Melbourne)
 Australian financial review (Sydney)
 Australian foreign affairs record (Canberra)
 Australian Industries Development Association bulletin (Melbourne)
 Australian journal of politics and history (St. Lucia, Qld.)
 Australian outlook (Melbourne)
 Australian quarterly (Sydney)
 Australian stock exchange journal (Sydney)
 Australia's foreign affairs review
 Bakti (Singapore)
 Banditwithayalai (Bangkok)
 Bangkok Bank monthly review (Bangkok)
 Banker (London)
 Bankers handbook for Asia (Hong Kong)
 Barclays review (London)
 Batas at katarungan (Quezon City)
 Beijing review (Beijing)
 BHP journal (Broken Hill Proprietary, Melbourne)
 BNFI briefings (Bureau of National and Foreign Information, Manila)
 Bōeki seisaku (Tokyo)
 Bōeki to kanzei (Tokyo)
 Book of the Philippines (Manila)
 Bulletin (Sydney)
 Bulletin (Tokyo)
 Bulletin de la Maison franco-japonaise (Tokyo)

Bulletin for international fiscal documentation (Amsterdam)
Bulletin of Indonesian economic studies (Canberra)
Bulletin of the atomic scientists (Chicago)
Bulletin yaperna (Jakarta)
Business Asia (Hong Kong)
Business in Thailand (Bangkok)
Business Japan (Tokyo)
Business review (Bangkok)
Business review (Manila)
Business times. Malaysian edition (Kuala Lumpur)
Business week (New York)
Canberra comments (Canberra)
CB review (Central Bank of the Philippines, Manila)
Ceylon journal of historical and social studies (Peradeniya)
Chaoban (Bangkok)
Chartered accountant in Australia (Sydney)
China report (Delhi)
China spotlight (Hong Kong)
Chōsa geppo (Okurashō, Tokyo)
Chōsa to shiryō (Nagoya)
Chūgoku keizai kenkyū geppō (Tokyo)
Chūgoku kenkyū (Tokyo)
Chūō Daigaku Daigakuin ronkyū (Tokyo)
Citibank monthly economic letter
Columbia journal of world business (New York)
Commentary (Singapore)
Commerce (Bombay)
Commerce (Manila)
Commerce (Singapore)
Commercial bulletin (Singapore)
Communicator (Karachi)
Comparative political studies (Beverly Hills, Calif.)
Confederation of ASEAN Journalists newsletter (Jakarta)
Conflict (New York)
Congressional Research Service review (Washington, D.C.)
Contemporary Asia review (Singapore)
Contemporary review (London)
Contemporary Southeast Asia (Singapore)
Courier: Africa-Caribbean-Pacific-European community (Brussels)
Courrier d'Extrême-Orient (Saigon)
Current affairs bulletin (Sydney)
Current affairs translations (Jakarta)
Current digest of the Soviet press (Columbus, Ohio)
Current history (Philadelphia, Pa.)
Current notes on international affairs (Canberra)
Data Asia (Manila)
Datafil (Manila)
Decision (Singapore)
Defence journal (Karachi)
Défense nationale (Paris)
Department of Foreign Affairs treaty series (Manila)
Department of State bulletin (Washington, D.C.)
Developing economies (Tokyo)
Development news digest (Canberra)

Dewan bahasa (Kuala Lumpur)
 Dewan masharakat (Kuala Lumpur)
 Dewan masyarakat (Kuala Lumpur)
 Dewan sastera (Kuala Lumpur)
 DFA review (Dept. of Foreign Affairs, Manila)
 Digest of Japanese industry (Tokyo)
 Diliman review (Quezon City)
 Diplomatic post (Pasay City)
 Diskusi (Kuala Lumpur)
 Dominion (Wellington)
 Dōng Yā jīkān, see East Asia quarterly
 Dōngfāng zāzhī, see Eastern miscellany
 Dōngnān Yā niānjiān, see South East Asia yearbook
 Dunia maritim (Jakarta)
 Dyason House papers (Melbourne)
 East Asia quarterly (Taipei) (Chinese language)
 East-West Center review (Honolulu)
 East-West Culture Learning Institute report (Honolulu)
 Eastern economist (New Delhi)
 Eastern horizon (Hong Kong)
 Eastern miscellany (Taipei) (Chinese language)
 Eastern world (London)
 Economic and political weekly (Bombay)
 Economic bulletin (Kuala Lumpur)
 Economic bulletin (SEATO, Bangkok)
 Economic bulletin (Singapore)
 Economic bulletin for Asia and the Far East (Bangkok)
 Economic bulletin for Asia and the Pacific (Bangkok)
 Economic monitor (Manila)
 Economic monthly (Singapore) (Chinese language)
 Economic quarterly (Singapore) (Chinese language)
 Economic report (Ministry of Finance, Kuala Lumpur)
 Economic research journal (Manila)
 Economic review BNI 1946 (Bank Negara Indonesia 1946, Jakarta)
 Economist (London)
 Editorial trends (Manila)
 Education for development (Cardiff)
 EG-magazine (Bonn)
 Ekonomi (Kuala Lumpur)
 Ekonomi dan keuangan Indonesia (Jakarta)
 Ekonomisuto (Tokyo)
 Eksekutif (Jakarta)
 Enerugī keizai (Tokyo)
 Equityman (Manila)
 Euro cooperation (Paris)
 Euromoney (London)
 Europa (Bangkok)
 Europa Archiv (Bonn)
 Europe information: external relations
 European trends (London)
 Examiner (Quezon City)
 EXIM review (Export-Import Bank of Japan, Tokyo)
 Export bulletin (Manila)
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 Far eastern technical review (London)
 Female annual (Singapore)
 Fēndōu bǎo (Singapore)
 Finance journal (Manila)
 Financial times (London)
 Focus (Singapore)
 Focus Japan (Tokyo)
 Focus Philippines (Manila)
 Fookien Times Philippines yearbook (Manila)
 Fookien Times yearbook (Manila)
 Foreign affairs (New York)
 Foreign affairs bulletin (Bangkok)
 Foreign affairs Malaysia (Kuala Lumpur)
 Foreign policy (Farmingdale, N.Y.)
 FSI record (Foreign Service Institute, Manila)
 Fukuoka-ken Shakai Hoiku Tanki Daigaku kiyō (Tagawa, Fukuoka)
 Gaikō jihō (Tokyo)
 Gekkan Ajia Afurika kenkyū (Tokyo)
 Gekkan kokusai mondai shiryō (Tokyo)
 Gendai keizai (Tokyo)
 GPA journal (Government and Public Administration Society, Nanyang University, Singapore) (Chinese or English language)
 Guōjī guānxì xuébào, see Journal of international relations
 Harapan (Singapore)
 Hitotsubashi ronsō (Tokyo)
 Hōgaku kenkyū (Keiō Daigaku, Tokyo)
 Hokankha (Bangkok)
 Hong Kong economic papers (Hong Kong)
 HR magazine on human resources (Manila)
 Huā shāng mǎoyī, see Overseas traders monthly
 Hukum dan pembangunan (Jakarta)
 Human resource development journal (Quezon City)
 IBAS bulletin (Indonesian Business Association of Singapore, Singapore)
 India quarterly (New Delhi)
 Indian economic journal (Bombay)
 Indian engineering exporter (Calcutta)
 Indian journal of public administration (New Delhi)
 Indo Asia (Tübingen)
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 Indonesia dan dunia internasional: ringkasan peristiwa (Jakarta)
 Indonesia development news (Jakarta)
 Indonesia magazine (Jakarta)
 Indonesia oil & gas (Singapore)
 Indonesia: spotlight on events (Jakarta)
 Indonesia today (London)
 Indonesian business magazine (Singapore)
 Indonesian Current Affairs Translation Service bulletin (Jakarta)

Indonesian perspectives (Jakarta)
 Indonesian quarterly (Jakarta)
 Indonesia's world star (Jakarta)
 Industrial development digest (Manila)
 Industrial Philippines (Manila)
 Industry (Bangkok)
 Information bulletin (Embassy of Japan, Singapore)
 Information bulletin (Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia, Singapore)
 Information bulletin (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Tokyo)
 Information circulars (Departemen Penerangan, Jakarta)
 Information Malaysia (Kuala Lumpur)
 Insight (Hong Kong)
 Insurance Asia (Manila)
 Intereconomics (Hamburg)
 International affairs (London)
 International affairs (Moscow)
 International House of Japan bulletin (Tokyo)
 International journal (Toronto)
 International organization (Cambridge, Mass.)
 International perspectives (Ottawa)
 International review of administrative sciences (Brussels)
 Internationale spectator (The Hague)
 Internationales Asienforum (Munich)
 Intisari (Jakarta)
 Investor (Bangkok)
 al Islam, see Al Islam
 Japan echo (Tokyo)
 Japan economic journal (Tokyo)
 Japan monitor (Tokyo)
 Japan quarterly (Tokyo)
 Japan times weekly. International edition (Tokyo)
 Jelita (Kuala Lumpur)
 Jernal hubungan antarabangsa (Kuala Lumpur)
 Jernal pentadbir (Kuala Lumpur)
 Jernal sejarah (Kuala Lumpur)
 JESCOMEA newsletter (Jesuits engaged in social communication in East Asia, Manila)
 JETRO bulletin (Japan External Trade Organization, Tokyo)
 Jiāoyù xuēbào (Singapore)
 Jīngjī jīkān, see Economic quarterly (Singapore)
 Jīngjī yuēbào, see Economic monthly (Singapore)
 Journal of agricultural economics and development
 Journal of American Chamber of Commerce in Japan (Tokyo)
 Journal of Australian political economy (Sydney)
 Journal of Common Market studies (Oxford)
 Journal of contemporary Asia (Stockholm)
 Journal of contemporary business (Seattle, Wash.)
 Journal of development planning (New York)
 Journal of development studies (London)
 Journal of economic and social geography, see Tijdschrift voor economische en social geografie
 Journal of economic development & social change in Asia & Pacific (Singapore)
 Journal of economics for schools (Melbourne)
 Journal of education, see Jiāoyù xuēbào

Journal of European integration, see Revue d'intégration européenne
 Journal of humanities & social sciences (Singapore) (Chinese language)
 Journal of Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses (New Delhi)
 Journal of international affairs (New York)
 Journal of international relations (Taipei) (Chinese language)
 Journal of marketing (Singapore)
 Journal of Nanyang University (Singapore)
 Journal of politics (Gainesville, Fla.)
 Journal of rural development (Seoul)
 Journal of social sciences (Bangkok)
 Journal of Southeast Asian studies (Singapore)
 Journal of the Historical Society (Singapore)
 Journal of the History Society (Singapore)
 Journal of tropical geography (Singapore)
 Kabar seberang: Sulating Maphilindo (Townsville, Qld.)
 Kaigai jijō (Tokyo)
 Kaigai shijō (Tokyo)
 Kaigai tōshi kenkyūjo hō (Tokyo)
 Kajian ekonomi Malaysia (Kuala Lumpur)
 Kanprachasongkhro (Bangkok)
 Kansuksa (Bangkok)
 Keizai kyōryoku (Tokyo)
 Keizai to gaikō (Tokyo)
 Keizaigaku kenkyū (Tokyo)
 Keizaigaku ronsō (Chūō Daigaku, Tokyo)
 Keizaijin (Osaka)
 Kementerian Pelajaran journal (Kuala Lumpur)
 Ketahanan nasional (Jakarta)
 Kharathakan (Bangkok)
 Kokumin keizai zasshi
 Kokusai jōsei (Kobe)
 Kokusai kaihatu jōnanu (Tokyo)
 Kokusai keizai (Tokyo)
 Kokusai kyōryoku (Tokyo)
 Kokusai mondai (Tokyo)
 Kokusai shigen (Tokyo)
 Kōmei (Tokyo)
 Korean journal of international studies (Seoul)
 Koria hyōron (Tokyo)
 Kredietbank weekly bulletin (Brussels)
 Kritik (Singapore)
 Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange gazette (Kuala Lumpur)
 Kyōyōbu kiyō, Ehime Daigaku (Matsuyama)
 Labour news (Singapore)
 Library bulletin (Institute of Developing Economies, Tokyo)
 Look Japan (Tokyo)
 Madjalah Lembaga Pertahanan Maritim (Jakarta)
 Mainichi daily news (Tokyo)
 Mainstream
 Majalah dian (Kuala Lumpur)
 Malaya law review (Singapore)
 Malayan economic review (Singapore)
 Malaysia yearbook (Kuala Lumpur)
 Malaysian business (Kuala Lumpur)

Malaysian digest (Kuala Lumpur)
Malaysian management review (Kuala Lumpur)
Māoyī zhōukān (Taipei)
Marcos, Ferdinand E. Presidential speeches (Manila)
Mastika (Kuala Lumpur)
Materials on Asia and Africa: accession list and review (National Diet Library,
Tokyo)
Media Asia (Singapore)
MFA review (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Manila)
Mimbar keharyaan ABRI (Jakarta)
Mirror (Singapore)
Mita Gakkai zasshi (Tokyo)
Mitteilungen (Dokumentationsdienst Asien, Hamburg)
Mitteilungen des Instituts für Asienkunde, Hamburg
Mizan. Supplement B (London)
Modern agriculture & industry (Quezon City)
Modern Asia (Hong Kong)
Mondai to kenkyū (Tokyo)
Monitor (Laguna)
Monthly review (Centre for Strategic and International Studies, Jakarta)
Nakbanchi (Bangkok)
Nakthanakhan (Bangkok)
National review (New York)
National security review (Manila)
National times (Sydney)
Nation's journal (Manila)
Nato's fifteen nations (Amsterdam)
NEDA development digest (National Economic and Development Authority, Manila)
New age (New Delhi)
New directions (Singapore)
New Lugano review (Lugano)
New nation (Singapore)
New Philippines (Manila)
New quest (Pune)
New republic (Washington, D.C.)
New standard
New straits times annual (Singapore)
New times (Moscow)
New Zealand foreign affairs review (Wellington)
News and views (Royal Thai Embassy, Singapore)
Newsletter HITI (Himpunan Ilmu Tanah Indonesia, Bogor)
Nhān dān (Hanoi)
Nihon Keizai Kenkyū-Sentā kaihō (Tokyo)
Nihon Shingapōru kyōkai (Tokyo)
Nitchū Keizai Kyōkai kaihō (Tokyo)
Novosti Press Agency press release (Moscow)
Nusantara (Kuala Lumpur)
NYLTI journal (National Youth Leadership Training Institute, Singapore)
Ocean development and international law journal (New York)
Opinion (Kuala Lumpur)
Orbis (Philadelphia, Pa.)
Oriental economist (Tokyo)
Overseas traders monthly (Taipei) (Chinese language)
Pacific affairs (Vancouver)

Pacific community (Melbourne)
 Pacific community (Tokyo)
 Pacific defence reporter (Melbourne)
 Pacific defence reporter yearbook (Sydney)
 Pacific research and world empire telegram (Mountain View, Calif.)
 Pacific viewpoint (Wellington)
 Pakistan horizon (Karachi)
 Panji masyarakat (Kuala Lumpur)
 Parameters (Carlisle Barracks, Pa.)
 Parithat (Bangkok)
 Parlementaria (Jakarta)
 Peking review (Beijing)
 Pemberita (Petaling Jaya)
 Perbankan (Jakarta)
 Pertambangan (Jakarta)
 Petroleum & mining report (Jakarta)
 Petroleum news (Hong Kong)
 Petroleum news Southeast Asia (Hong Kong)
 Petromin Asia (Singapore)
 Phanitsat lae kanbanchi (Bangkok)
 Phathana chumchon, see Warasan phathana chumchon
 Philippine development (Manila)
 Philippine economic journal (Manila)
 Philippine economy and industrial journal (Manila)
 Philippine industry and investment (Manila)
 Philippine international law journal (Manila)
 Philippine journal of industrial relations (Quezon City)
 Philippine journal of public administration (Manila)
 Philippine labour (Manila)
 Philippine labour review (Manila)
 Philippine law journal (Quezon City)
 Philippine mining record (Quezon City)
 Philippine panorama (Manila)
 Philippine prospect (Manila)
 Philippine review of business & economics (Quezon City)
 Philippine sociological review (Manila)
 Philippines-Japan quarterly digest
 Philippines today (Manila)
 Planews (Singapore)
 PNA report (Philippines News Agency, Manila)
 Politique étrangère (Paris)
 Press release (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Manila)
 Press review (U.S. Embassy, Jakarta. Translation Unit)
 Prisma. English edition (Jakarta)
 Prisma. Indonesian edition (Jakarta)
 Profil Indonesia (Jakarta)
 Progres (Jakarta)
 Prospect (Singapore)
 Public administration journal (Seoul)
 Puspaniaga (Kuala Lumpur)
 Raingan setthakitraiduen (Bangkok)
 Raingansetthakit (Bangkok)
 Ratthaphirak (Bangkok)
 Ratthasaphasan (Bangkok)

Ratthasatnithet (Bangkok)
 Ratthasatsan (Bangkok)
 Relazioni internazionali (Manila)
 Rēnwēn yǔ shēhuì kēxué lūnwēn jī, see Journal of humanities and social sciences
 Reporter (New York)
 Research brief (Jakarta)
 Review of international affairs (Belgrade)
 Review of politics (Notre Dame, Ind.)
 Review of Southeast Asian studies (Singapore)
 Revista de politica internacional (Madrid)
 Revue d'intégration européenne (Montreal)
 Revue du Sud-Est asiatique et de l'Extrême-Orient (Brussels)
 Rībēn Yānjiū (Taipei)
 RIHED bulletin (Regional Institute of Higher Education and Development,
 Singapore)
 RIMA: review of Indonesian and Malaysian affairs (Sydney)
 Ringkasan peristiwa (Jakarta)
 Round table (London)
 Sanggunian (Quezon City)
 Sangkhomsat (Bangkok)
 Sangkhomsat parithat (Bangkok)
 Sansinakhon (Bangkok)
 Sarina (Kuala Lumpur)
 Saripati (Kuala Lumpur)
 Seaford House papers (London)
 Securities industry review (Singapore)
 Sekai (Tokyo)
 Sekai geikai
 Sekai keizai (Tokyo)
 Sekai keizai hyōron (Tokyo)
 Sekai shūhō (Tokyo)
 Seminar (New Delhi)
 Senathipat (Bangkok)
 Setthakit (Bangkok)
 Setthasatparithat (Bangkok)
 The seventies (Hong Kong)
 SGV Group journal (Manila)
 Shakai hyōron (Tokyo)
 Shakai kagaku jānaru (Tokyo)
 Shin bōei ronshū (Tokyo)
 Siam directory (Bangkok)
 Sigma pi gama (Jogjakarta)
 Singapore banker (Singapore)
 Singapore banking and finance (Singapore)
 Singapore banking, finance and insurance (Singapore)
 Singapore bulletin (Singapore)
 Singapore business (Singapore)
 Singapore business yearbook (Singapore)
 Singapore government press release (Singapore)
 Singapore government press statement (Singapore)
 Singapore Indian Chamber of Commerce economic bulletin (Singapore)
 Singapore investment news (Singapore)
 Singapore libraries (Singapore)
 Singapore management review (Singapore)

Singapore marine engineers review (Singapore)
 Singapore monthly (Chinese language) (Singapore)
 Singapore newsletter (New York)
 Singapore police journal (Singapore)
 Singapore professionals (Singapore)
 Singapore statistical bulletin (Singapore)
 Singapore Stock Exchange journal (Singapore)
 Singapore trade and industry (Singapore)
 Singapore trade and industry yearbook (Singapore)
 SIP journal (Singapore Institute of Planners, Singapore)
 Social survey (Melbourne)
 Solidarity (Manila)
 South (London)
 South Asian studies (Gandhi Nagar)
 Southeast Asia (Carbondale, Ill.)
 Southeast Asia journal (Iloilo City, Philippines)
 South East Asia year book (Hong Kong) (Chinese or English language)
 Southeast Asian affairs (Singapore)
 Southeast Asian business (Singapore)
 South East Asian economic review (Sydney)
 South-east Asian spectrum (Bangkok)
 Southeast Asian studies (Kyoto)
 Soviet news (Singapore)
 Soviet review (New York)
 Speeches: a monthly collection of ministerial speeches (Singapore)
 Straits times annual (Singapore)
 Strategic review (Washington, D.C.)
 Strategic survey (London)
 Studies on Asia (Lincoln, Neb.)
 Studies on the developing countries (Warsaw)
 Suara ekonomi (Singapore)
 Sudestasia (Paris)
 Sunburst (Manila)
 Survey of China mainland press (Hong Kong)
 Tap chí công san (Hanoi)
 Tap chí quān nhān dân (Hanoi)
 Tawan-ok parithat (Bangkok)
 Tax monthly (Manila)
 Tempo (Jakarta)
 Thai-American business (Bangkok)
 Thailand investment bulletin (Bangkok)
 Thailand update (Langley Park, Md.)
 Third world quarterly (London)
 Tijdschrift voor economische en sociale geografie. Journal of economic and
 social geography (Amsterdam)
 Time (New York)
 Times (London)
 Tjitabudi madjalah bulanan ilmiah (Makassar)
 Tōnan Ajia kenkyū (Kyoto)
 Topik (Jakarta)
 Trade USA (Washington, D.C.)
 Transactions of the International Conference of Orientalists in Japan (Tokyo)
 Trends journal (Singapore)
 Tsūsan jānaru (Tokyo)

UMBC economic review (United Malayan Banking Corporation, Kuala Lumpur)
UNAS journal (United Nations Association of Singapore, Singapore)
United Asia (Bombay)
University of Singapore campus news (Singapore)
Utsahakam (Bangkok)
Variasari (Kuala Lumpur)
Variety
Vierteljahresberichte (Bonn)
Vietnam courier (Hanoi)
Vietnam magazine (Saigon)
Vietnam news (Canberra)
Virginia quarterly review (Charlottesville, Va.)
Wahida (Selayang Baru, Malaysia)
Warasan phathana chumchon (Bangkok)
Warasan sangkhomsat (Bangkok)
Warasan setthakit (Bangkok)
Warasan setthakitkanphanit (Bangkok)
Warta Pertamina (Jakarta)
Wēntī yu yānjiū (Taipei)
Who? (Manila)
Widya (Kuala Lumpur)
Withetsamphan (Bangkok)
World affairs (Washington, D.C.)
World politics (Princeton, N.J.)
World review (St. Lucia, Qld.)
World today (London)
Xīnjiāpō yuēkǎn, see Singapore monthly
Yuthakot (Bangkok)
Zen'ei (Tokyo)
Zhēng xīng xuēbào, see GPA journal