History and Culture of Southern Asia*

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SOUTH ASIA: THE INDIAN SUBCONTINENT

A MULTITUDE OF BOOKS has been written to depict the history and culture of India. From the dawn of recorded Indian history with the Macedonian armies of Alexander, books lead us through the rise and fall of kingdoms, the conflicts of warring states of Hindustan, the advent of Islamic armies which poured through the natural gateways of the northwest passes, the emergence of new and potent forces from Western Europe, down to the twentieth century when Western democratic ideas began to stimulate nationalistic ambitions within the minds of the Indians.

It is difficult to state explicit criteria which determined the selection of the literature included in this article. In some measure the selection was unavoidably arbitrary because of a gravitation toward certain authors. However this compilation aims to provide the simplest framework of Indian history against which one may fit specific events now occurring in modern India, Pakistan, and the contiguous countries which share a small portion of the Indian subcontinent.

India. A superb aid to students, teachers, librarians and others who seek the most satisfactory works for historical studies is The American Historical Association’s Guide to Historical Literature, published in 1961 by Macmillan. This Guide presents a vast bibliographical panorama of what were considered at the time of compilation to be the best materials dealing with the study of history. Section R is voluminous, with nearly 700 entries pertaining to India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Nepal, Bhutan and Sikkim. The references dealing with India cover anthropology, demography, linguistics, histories of special periods, local histories, histories of special topics, serials and periodicals.

One of the most comprehensive (and possibly indispensable) tools for the historian doing research on the countries of South Asia is

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Introduction to the Civilization of India: South Asia, An Introductory Bibliography, prepared and edited by Maureen Patterson and Ronald Inden (University of Chicago Press, 1962). The six major sections of the compilation are: general; history; social structure and organization; political and economic structure; religion and philosophy; and literature, science and the arts.

Without doubt one of the most authoritative works dealing with the history of India is the Cambridge History of India, published by Macmillan from 1922 to 1937. The set was planned to have six volumes, but the second volume was never published. Volume 1, Ancient India, deals with the history of ancient India from the earliest times to about the middle of the first century A.D.; Volume 3, Turks and Afghans, relates the events under Moslem rule to the overthrow of the Lodi dynasty and the establishment of successive Turkish, Arab, and Afghan kingships in Delhi; Volume 4, The Mughul Period, relates the principal events from the accession of Shah 'Alam II to the coming of the European powers, principally Britain; Volume 5, British India, 1497-1858, relates the exploits of the Portuguese, the Dutch, the French, and the British East India Company, and the establishment of British control of India; Volume 6, The Indian Empire, 1858-1918, further relates the development of an administrative system in India, shows the significance of the Indian Mutiny, and the successive political developments to 1918.

A reliable survey of Indian culture, its sources, effects and possible outcome is provided in a volume to which many scholars made valued contributions entitled The Legacy of India, edited by G. T. Garratt, and published by the Clarendon Press in 1937. The Wonder That Was India: A Study of the History and Culture of the Indian Sub-continent Before the Coming of the Muslims by Arthur L. Basham was published by Grove Press in 1959. This volume provides an excellent presentation of Indian history before the Muslim period. Basham discusses the place of religion, political life, social organization, and the economy of India while it was still wholly Hindu.

The Muslim Period in Indian history extended from 1018, when Mahmud of Ghazni of Afghanistan invaded India, until 1707, when the last great Moghal emperor, Aurangzeb, died. Muslim kingdoms and empires held sway over northern India for nearly six centuries. A vivid account of Indian history during the centuries of Muslim supremacy is Muslim Civilization in India by S. M. Ikram, published by the Columbia University Press in 1964.

After the suppression of the Mutiny, British India passed from the control of the East India Company and was placed under the direct control of the British Crown. Accounts of the long period of Crown rule from 1857 to 1947 are indeed many. An historical account of India which is factual and also provides an admirable running commentary from the standpoint of the governed, rather than the governors, of the country, is the much used two-volume work from the pen of Sir George Dunbar, *A History of India From the Earliest Times to Nineteen Thirty-Nine*, which appeared in the fourth revised edition from Nicholson and Watson of London in 1949. A solid account of the steps taken by the British to bring about constitutional evolution, *The Development of Self-government in India, 1858–1914*, was written by C. M. P. Cross, and issued by the University of Chicago Press in 1922.

No single book and no single viewpoint can provide an understanding of Indian nationalism. It is the product both of British rule and Western education. A fair assessment of the nature of nationalism in India is provided in *A History of the Indian Nationalist Movement* by Sir Harrington Verney Lovett, a member of the Indian Civil Service for thirty-five years. Although published in 1921 by Murray in London, the book has remained a good reference source. An analysis of the social reform movement in India under the title of *Indian Nationalism and Hindu Social Reform* by Charles Heimsath was awarded the 1964 Watamull Prize by the American Historical Association. This volume traces the development of the movement in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries—from Rommohun Roy to Mahatma Gandhi—with particular emphasis on the period before World War I, and analyzes its varied and shifting relationship to Indian nationalism.

Scores of accounts have appeared which deal with India and Pakistan after the partition. With a combined population of nearly a half
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billion, India and Pakistan are struggling to gain economic and political stature in one of the most complex and troubled areas of the world. A book which endeavors to point up the major forces affecting human development in present-day India and Pakistan is *The United States and India and Pakistan*, by W. Norman Brown (Harvard University Press, 1953). This eminent Indologist discusses the origins of Indian history, the rise of nationalism and drive for independence, and the problems—domestic and foreign—which India and Pakistan face in the twentieth century. Two other books published after partition are Hugh George Rawlinson's *India, A Short Cultural History* (published by Praeger in New York in 1952) and *India*, which appeared in the Land and Peoples Series published by Macmillan three years later.

Beatrice Lamb's interesting and well-documented *India: A World in Transition* (Praeger, 1963) is intended to provide the average American reader interested in South Asia, as well as the university student, with basic information about political, economic and social India. Attention is given to India's unique and pivotal position in Asia, her policy of non-alignment, and her reaction to Western aid and to the touchy problems of Kashmir, Pakistan, Chinese border aggression, and colonialism.

*Modern India* by Percival Griffiths (London, E. Benn, 1957) is especially good as it discusses current economic conditions and provides a good account and criticism of the first two Five Year Plans of India. In 1965 Stein and Day published *The Anguish of India* by Ronald Segal, a book which may turn upside down all that has been formerly believed about India. Segal wants to show that India's massive poverty is largely a consequence of an extreme passivity deeply rooted in Indian thought and culture. This is already a controversial volume among historians and social scientists.

Important in understanding India is a knowledge of village life. A classic account is given by William H. Wiser and his wife Charlotte, who were among the pioneers in working out the approaches to village development which are today being used throughout and beyond India. This book, entitled *Behind Mud Walls, 1930-1960*, was first published in 1930; the latest revised and enlarged edition was published by the University of California Press in 1963.

One of the most stinging social problems of India was that of the Untouchables, which goes far back into the Hindu past. A dozen years after Untouchability was declared "abolished" by Article 17 of
the 1949 Indian Constitution, a great change had taken place among
those who had been "controlled" by the Indian caste system. *India's
Ex-Untouchables* by Harold R. Isaacs, published by John Day in 1965,
describes vividly the changes which have taken place through educa-
tion, social pressures, and the influence of the South Indian leader
B. R. Ambedkar.

Religion has been the most powerful single factor in the develop-
ment of India's civilization. At the present, despite this strong religious
tradition, India is beginning to emerge as a secular state. This sig-
nificant political, religious, and social phenomenon is analyzed in a
scholarly manner by Donald E. Smith in his *India As A Secular State*,

Vera Anstey's book on the economics of India has gone into its
fourth printing; originally published by Longmans, Green in 1929,
*The Economic Development of India* was republished in 1952. It is
well known for its scholarly approach and its presentation of the
economic development of India from the turn of the century to World
War II.

*Pakistan*. Although the history of Pakistan as a nation is extremely
short, since it dates only from the epoch-making partition from India,
still there are some books worthy of our attention. A 1963 Columbia
University Press volume, *Pakistan; The Consolidation of a Nation*
by Wayne Ayres Wilcox, shows the effects of political modernization
upon Pakistan and makes available a political study of the aspects
which brought about the founding of Pakistan. A recent book from
the Princeton University Press, *Political Development in Pakistan* by
Karl von Vorys (1965), surveys the environment within which the
politics of Pakistan must develop.

The thirteenth volume appearing in the Survey of World Cultures
Series published in 1964 by the Human Relations Area Files in New
Haven, is entitled *Pakistan, Its People, Its Society, Its Culture*, and is
edited by Donald N. Wilbur. Its purpose was to bring together in one
comprehensive volume all those aspects of Pakistan and its culture—
geography, history, government, politics, economics, sociology— usu-
ally scattered here and there in a variety of sources. A recent volume
in The Asia Library Series, published in cooperation with The Asia
Society by the Van Nostrand Co. in 1964, is *Pakistan, Birth and
Growth of a Muslim Nation* by Richard V. Weekes. This book is de-
signed for the person beginning his study and understanding of
Pakistan; he will be rewarded with a reasonably good idea of the nature of the country and its people.

Ian Stephens, formerly editor of The Statesman newspaper between 1942 and 1951, and historian of the Pakistan Army between 1957 and 1960, has drawn upon these and other experiences to write *Pakistan*, published by Praeger in 1963. He carefully examines the events during the three years or so before Pakistan was partitioned from India: why Pakistan came into existence, what characteristics are peculiar to her as a nation, and why she maintains certain attitudes in foreign affairs. A Praeger book of 1962 to accompany the above is *India and Pakistan, A Political Analysis* by Hugh Tinker.

Laurence F. Rushbrook Williams provides a general history of Pakistan which was published by Faber and Faber in 1962 under the title *The State of Pakistan*. This volume is primarily designed for those who would like to know the basic facts about this new country and yet not specialize in her constitutional, political, and economic problems.

*Ceylon*. Probably the most extensive and voluminous work on the early history of Ceylon was published by the Ceylon University Press in 1959 and 1960: *History of Ceylon*, prepared by specialists in various phases of Ceylon’s history and edited by H. C. Ray. *Ceylon: The Path to Independence* by Charles J. Jeffries, published in 1963 by Praeger in New York, does not pretend to be a history of Ceylon but it does provide a very good historical account of Britain’s relations with Ceylon before the island became independent.

Among the narratives which compress the history of Ceylon’s more than two thousand years into a short account is *The Story of Ceylon* by Evelyn F. C. Ludowyk (Faber and Faber, 1962). This informative and well organized volume is conveniently divided into these three parts: Ancient Ceylon, Old Ceylon, and Modern Ceylon. A satisfying source for a substantial coverage of present-day Ceylon and its current national problems is *Ceylon: Dilemmas of a New Nation* by W. Howard Wriggins, from the Princeton University Press in 1960.

Three books in a lighter vein, but which give interesting and attractive accounts of the everyday life and custom of the people in their villages, are *Sinhalese Village* by Bryce Ryan, published by the University of Miami Press in 1958, *The Land and People of Ceylon*, by Cecil Maxwell-Lefroy, appearing in the Lands and Peoples Series of Macmillan in 1965, and *Ceylon, Pearl of the East* by Harry Williams,

_Tibet. The Historical Status of Tibet_, published in 1954, was revised by Tieh-Tseng Li and published under the new title, _Tibet: Today and Yesterday_, by Bookman Associates in New York in 1960. This volume will help to dispel the deep mystery which has enshrouded Tibet for so many years because of the country’s remoteness and comparative inaccessibility. _A Short History of Tibet_ by Hugh Edward Richardson, published in 1962 by Dutton, makes a very readable account of an area with an unusual past and a strategic future. The volume was also issued in London by the Oxford University Press in 1962, with the title _Tibet and Its History._


_Bhutan and Sikkim_. An evaluation of the complex politico-geographic pattern of the three Himalayan kingdoms, with particular reference to how they have been influenced by the forces of democracy and Communism, is given in _The Himalayan Kingdoms: Bhutan, Sikkim, and Nepal_ by Pradyumna P. Karan and William M. Jenkins, Jr., which appeared in the Van Nostrand Searchlight Books Series in 1963. Another book which provides an interesting account of Sikkim and its people is _Living With Lepchas, A Book About the Sikkim Himalayas_ by John Morris, a Heinemann publication in 1938.

**Southeast Asia**

Just as there has been a manifest interest in India, Pakistan and the countries which share the sub-continent of South Asia, so also within the past quarter of century a fresh interest has been shown in events within the region of the world known as Southeast Asia—that
large area which embraces all the countries from Burma in the west to the Philippines in the east. This section of the article is intended to suggest those books which will aid the student, the teacher in the classroom, and the interested American citizen to become intelligently aware of the interesting history and the fascinating culture of the peoples of Burma, Indonesia, Vietnam and the other lands which make up Southeast Asia.

Southeast Asia, General. Recent imprints on Southeast Asia are listed in the 180-page bibliography Southeast Asia: An Annotated Bibliography of Selected Reference Sources in Western Languages by Cecil Hobbs, published by the Library of Congress in 1964. This compilation contains 535 items, selected from thousands of items inspected, for each of which there is a critical appraisal not only of the text of the book cited but also of its bibliographies, maps, illustrations, tables, and documents. A special feature is the intricate index.

An extensive history of the past centuries in the countries of Southeast Asia is Daniel G. E. Hall's A History of Southeast Asia, from St. Martin's Press in 1964. Southeast Asia: Its Historical Development by John F. Cady, which appeared from McGraw-Hill in 1964, treats in a general way the significant economic, cultural and political developments in the region.

There are also a number of books which analyze contemporary events in Southeast Asia. A paperback book from Random House in 1962, Contemporary Southeast Asia by Robert C. Bone, is designed for collateral reading by the college student. One of the most recent studies which discusses the conflicts between the various countries of Southeast Asia, the foreign policies, and the war in Vietnam is Southeast Asia's Second Front, The Power Struggle in the Malay Archipelago by Arnold C. Brackman, which appeared from Praeger in 1966. Of special value to both the historian and the political scientist is Russell Fifield's The Diplomacy of Southeast Asia, 1945-1958, published by Harper in 1958. The author describes and analyzes the new phase of international politics which appeared in Southeast Asia with the emergence of the newly independent states during the years after 1945. The evolution of American foreign policy in Southeast Asia has been considered in only a few books by American scholars. One of the best and most recent to be published is another volume by Russell Fifield entitled Southeast Asia in United States Policy prepared for the Council on Foreign Relations and published by Praeger in 1963.
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Communism continues to be one of the forces affecting American foreign policy in Southeast Asia. The historian who is particularly interested in the spread of Communism in Asia will find valuable *A History of Communism in East Asia* by Malcolm Kennedy, from Praeger in 1957; *Nationalism and Communism in East Asia* by W. MacMahon Ball, published by the Melbourne University Press in 1956; and *Communism in South East Asia: A Political Analysis* by J. H. Brimmell, from the Oxford University Press in 1959; all are volumes which describe the influence of political, economic and psychological forces in the evolution of strategic Communist plans and ambitions throughout Asia.

One of the minority groups which wields an important influence politically, economically, and socially is the Chinese. The first comprehensive account dealing with the Chinese in Southeast Asia was issued by the Oxford University Press in 1951 entitled *The Chinese in Southeast Asia* by Victor Purcell. The latest edition appeared in 1965 not long before the author’s death.

*Burma.* A standard work depicting the early history of Burma prior to the three Anglo-Burmese wars of the nineteenth century is Godfrey Eric Harvey’s *History of Burma From the Earliest Times to 10 March 1824, The Beginning of the English Conquest*, from Longman’s, Green in 1925. A volume which gives an account of Burma prior to British colonial rule, of the three Anglo-Burmese Wars, and of the controversial frontier issue only recently settled between Burma and China, is *The Making of Burma* by Dorothy Woodman, published in London by the Cresset Press in 1962. The events in the political arena of Burma during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries are set forth in an orderly manner in *A History of Modern Burma* by John Cady, a 1958 volume from the Cornell University Press.

A diplomatic and legal history of Burma in the modern period written by U Maung Maung and published by Djambatan in Amsterdam in 1957 is *Burma in the Family of Nations*. An analysis of the foreign policy of Burma since independence, which examines the basic concepts accepted by the leaders of Burma in their formulation of national foreign policy during the Cold War, is given in William Johnstone’s *Burma’s Foreign Policy: A Study in Neutralism*, from the Harvard University Press in 1963.

Writing under the pseudonym of Shway Yoe, Sir James Scott presents a thorough account of the everyday life and customs of the Burma of his day in *The Burman: His Life and Notions*, from Mac-
millan in 1910. Although published so long ago (the first edition appeared in 1882) it remains a basic reference work. An investigation depicting historical and current environmental factors which are closely related to the Burman family unit is *The Burmese Family: An Inquiry Into Its History, Customs, and Traditions* by Cecil Hobbs, which was privately published in Washington in 1952.

For many centuries Burma has been strongly Buddhist. It was not, however, until after the nation gained her independence in January 1948 that there was a more zealous promotion by the state of the interests of the Buddhist faith among its citizens. *Religion and Politics in Burma* by Donald E. Smith (Princeton University Press, 1965) analyzes and describes the interaction of religion and politics in Burma.

*Thailand.* A mine of information regarding many facets of the culture and history of Thailand—social organization, educational system, language and literature, government, industries, economic life, music and arts, and Buddhism—is to be found in the long-standing two-volume reference work by Walter A. Graham entitled *Siam,* published in 1924 in London by Alexander Moring. One of the most concise and lucid accounts to have appeared is *Thailand Official Yearbook, 1964.* Published in Bangkok in 1965, it presents a comprehensive view of many aspects of Thai history and culture. King Mongkut in the nineteenth century was one who showed excellent insight and did for Thailand what no other king before him had dared to do. *King Mongkut of Siam* by Alexander Griswold, published by the Asia Society in 1961, is a well-documented account of the life of a Siamese monarch who proved himself to be one of the very few Asian leaders of the nineteenth century who was a match for the Western empire-builders bent on increasing their holdings in all parts of Southeast Asia.

An analysis of the general characteristics of Thai political relationships as portrayed in the experiences of Thai politicians is provided by the 1962 Cornell University Press volume of David Wilson’s *Politics in Thailand.* Another valuable volume is *Thailand; A Political, Social, and Economic Analysis* by D. Inson, from Praeger publishers in 1963. Thailand’s role in the struggle for survival among the free nations of Southeast Asia is related by Donald E. Nuechterlein in his *Thailand and the Struggle for Southeast Asia,* from the Cornell University Press in 1965.

The Chinese in Thailand constitute a remarkably important element
in the economic life of the country. The first of a series of research projects planned to study the ethnic Chinese who form such a substantial and significant minority people is George W. Skinner's *Leadership and Power in the Chinese Community of Thailand*, published for the Association of Asian Studies by the Cornell University Press in 1958. Another account which is focused on the contemporary group-life of the Chinese in Thailand is Richard Coughlin's *Double Identity, the Chinese in Modern Thailand* from the Oxford University Press in 1960.

Thailand is very similar to other areas of the region in that the vast majority of the Thai population is to be found in villages. To know only the urban areas of Thailand is to have a one-sided view of the country. A discussion of the agricultural and the economic patterns which brings out the important fact that the relatively recent commercialized rice cultivation, particularly in the Menam Plain region, has wrought important changes in the social and economic life of the peasants, is *Village Life in Modern Thailand* by John E. DeYoung, issued by the University of California Press in 1955.

*Cambodia, Laos & Vietnam.* The fifth volume in the Survey of World Cultures of the Human Relations Area Files, *Cambodia: Its People, Its Society, Its Culture*, revised in 1959 by Herbert H. Vreeland, is a synthesis of the most authoritative contemporary material concerning the principal historical, economic, social and cultural aspects of Cambodia.

Certain countries of Southeast Asia have resisted the pressures of mightier nations—both East and West—to draw them into their ideological camps and thus have resorted to the concept of nonalignment. The way in which Cambodia has done this is told in *Cambodia's Foreign Policy* by Roger M. Smith, published by Cornell University Press in 1965. *Sihanouk Speaks* by John P. Armstrong, published in New York by Walker in 1964, provides a sympathetic account of the Cambodian Premier's policies, based on the Prince's speeches and extensive interviews, which throw light on the country's current foreign policy.

An account of Lao history from ancient times to the nineteenth century when Thailand dominated Laos was made available by the U.S. Joint Publications Research Service in 1958, when *Phong Savadon Lao* by Maha Silva Viravong was translated and published under the title of *History of Laos*. Sisouk Na Champassak, a prominent Laotian
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Although certain aspects of Vietnamese history have been treated in a few books written in the Vietnamese and French languages, The Smaller Dragon, A Political History of Vietnam by Joseph Buttinger, from Praeger in 1958, was one of the first substantial books on Vietnamese history to appear for the English reading world, superseding Virginia Thompson's much earlier and more general work, French Indo-China (London, Allen and Unwin, 1937). The first English history of Vietnam written by a Vietnamese and based on Vietnamese sources, A Short History of Vietnam, by Nguyen van Thai and Nguyen van Mung, was published in 1958 by the Times Publishing Company, for the Vietnamese-American Association in Saigon.

Wider knowledge of the economic, social and administrative problems in the rural areas of Vietnam is provided by a good study entitled The Small World of Khanh Hau, by James Hendry, published in 1964 by Aldine in Chicago.

Vietnam Witness, 1953-66, by the prolific writer on Vietnam, Bernard Fall, follows the Vietnam war from the colonial era to the Johnson peace offensive. The 1966 Praeger publication is based on firsthand observations of events in Hanoi, Saigon, and on the field of battle. Another work, translated from French into English, is Vietnam: Between Two Truces by Jean Lacouture, published in this country in 1966 by Random House; it provides both historical data and a prediction of how the current conflict may possibly end. Holt, Rinehart and Winston published in 1966 Vietnam, Yesterday and Today, by Ellen Hammer, in the Contemporary Civilizations Series.

Malaysia. Soon after the formation of Malaysia, a group of scholars at the University of Malaya and other research centers throughout the world brought together a series of articles to increase understanding of the new country: its history, politics and government, society

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and culture, and economy. They were correlated in *Malaysia, A Survey*, edited by Wang Gungwu, and published by Praeger in 1964. Another volume just as valuable, yet written in an entirely different style, which will provide a wider knowledge of the new Malaysia, is *Sequel to Colonialism, the 1957–1960 Foundations for Malaysia: An On-the-spot Examination of the Geographic, Economic, and Political Seedbed Where the Idea of a Federation of Malaysia Was Germinated*, published in 1965 by the American Universities Field Staff in New York. The author, Willard Hanna, skilfully demonstrates how to write contemporary history in Southeast Asia as it actually occurs.

The history of Malaya is to be found in many volumes. Among these is *A History of Malaya and Her Neighbors* by Francis J. Moorehead, published by Longmans, Green in 1957. This volume is designed primarily as an introductory account of the early history of Malaya. Serving as a supplement to the Moorehead volume is Joseph Kennedy's *A History of Malaya, A.D. 1400–1939*, from the St. Martin's Press in 1962, which gives a concise account of the principal events in Malayan history. For the modern period, the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, one is referred to Charles Cowan's book *Nineteenth-Century Malaya, the Origins of British Political Control*, an Oxford University Press book in 1961. While many other works on Malaya have been largely historical accounts of the Europeans in Malaya, or the Chinese, or the Malays, *A History of Modern Malaya* by Kenneth Tregonning, published by the University of London Press in 1965, presents the events within a Malayan framework in a non-Europocentric manner.

Inasmuch as the Chinese have taken over the major part of Malaya's trade and commerce, they will drive a hard bargain politically. An authoritative account of the Chinese in Malaya comes from Victor Purcell, *The Chinese in Malaya*, published by the Oxford University Press in 1948. A fresh account of the overseas Chinese is given by Charles P. Fitzgerald in *The Third China: The Chinese Communities in Southeast Asia*, published in Vancouver by the Publications Centre of the University of British Columbia, under the auspices of the Australian Institute of International Affairs in 1965.

*Singapore.* The Republic of Singapore on August 7, 1965 ceased to be one of the fourteen states of the Federation of Malaysia and became an independent sovereign state. The two governments of Singapore and Malaysia, however, agreed to enter into a treaty on external
defense and mutual assistance. The historical events leading to the British establishment of a commercial trading center on the island during the time of Sir Stamford Raffles, are related in Harry Marks’ *The First Contest for Singapore, 1819-1824*, published by Nijhoff in the Hague in 1959. The story of how the youthful Raffles laid the foundations for modern Singapore, and subsequently influenced the British expansion into the Malay States, is told by Sir Reginald Coupland in his biographical account *Raffles of Singapore*, which appeared in London in 1946 for Collins.

*Indonesia, Indonesia*, edited by Ruth McVey (1963), is one of a series issued by the Human Relations Area Files which provides a comprehensive and up-to-date survey of the archipelago by scholarly writers in regard to history, culture, economics, politics, and social structure. Leslie Palmier, who is well known for *Indonesia and the Dutch* (Oxford University Press, 1962) and *Social Status and Power in Java* (University of London, Athlone Press, 1959) is also the author of *Indonesia*, published by Walker and Company in 1965. It provides the historical and cultural background essential to the study of Indonesia.


The policy of “Guided Democracy” was projected at the zenith of Sukarno’s career. This meant control by the ruling group over parliament, regional and local councils, the press, and even political parties. *Bung Karno’s Indonesia: A Collection of 25 Reports Written for the American Universities Field Staff* by Willard Hanna, and published by the Staff headquarters in New York in 1961, evaluates with keen insight the political, economic, and social trends in Indonesia taking place during President Sukarno’s program of guided democracy.

A comprehensive interpretation of the structure and policy of the
government in Indonesia appears in the recent work by George Kahin, *Major Governments of Asia* (Cornell University Press, 1961); the author presents a clear discussion of indirect rule by the Dutch, the emergence of Indonesian nationalism and the development of government structure and policies in postwar Indonesia.

The Communist Party of Indonesia was the first communist party in Asia. Founded nearly half a century ago, it had become the largest nongoverning communist party anywhere in the world, until its downfall in October 1965. A comprehensive and well-documented history of its beginnings and particularly of its recent growth has appeared in *The Communist Party of Indonesia, 1951–1963* by Donald Hindley (University of California Press, 1964).

As in Thailand and Malaysia, the overseas Chinese hold a strong economic position in Indonesia. One of the first of several studies relating to the Chinese minority in Indonesia, carried out by members of the Cornell Modern Indonesia Project, is *The National Status of the Chinese in Indonesia, 1900–1958* by Donald Willmott (1961). This study deals both with the dual citizenship problem and the social conditions of the Indonesian Chinese.

*Philippines.* The Philippine Studies Program at the University of Chicago under the supervision of Fred Eggan was responsible for preparing *Area Handbook on the Philippines,* published by the University of Chicago for the Human Relations Area Files in 1956. It provides a survey of the social, political and economic organizations of the Philippines together with basic information on the cultural background and the significant social institutions of the Filipino people.

The history of the Philippines is covered by William Forbes's *The Philippine Islands,* a publication of the Harvard University Press in 1945. An authoritative and well-documented study of the elements which have entered into the development of the Philippine nation is *The Philippines, A Study in National Development* by Joseph Ralston Hayden, which appeared in 1942 from Macmillan. Particular reference is made to the American policy of entrusting the Filipinos with genuine political power, and thus enabling them to develop an experienced native leadership in national and local affairs. A fresh study of the relations between the United States and the Philippines from the viewpoint of America is *The Philippines and the United States: Problems of Partnership* by George Edward Taylor, published for the
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Council on Foreign Relations by Praeger in 1964. A study which inquires into the origins and development of Philippine foreign relations and diplomacy is *A Diplomatic History of the Philippine Republic* by Milton W. Meyer, which was issued in 1965 by the University of Hawaii Press.

*The Philippine Answer to Communism* by Alvin H. Scaff, published by the Stanford University Press in 1955, traces chronologically the steps taken to quell the uprising, to isolate the Communist leaders, and to encourage the participation of the ex-Huks in representative government and in democratic communities.

An examination of the role of government policy in the postwar national economic development of the Philippines is very well presented by Frank Golay in his *The Philippines: Public Policy and National Economic Development* which was issued by the Cornell University Press in 1961.

Published in 1966 as a volume in the Contemporary Civilizations Series of Holt, Rinehart and Winston, *The Philippines Yesterday and Today* by Delia and Ferdinand Kuhn, provides a general introduction to the history, culture and life of the Filipino people.