

## Abstracts of Articles

### **“The Development of Centralized Craft Production Systems in A.D. 500–1600 Philippine Chiefdoms”** by LAURA LEE JUNKER

This paper examines the development of centralized craft production systems in early second millennium A.D. Philippine chiefdoms. Archaeological and ethno-historic evidences document the emergence of two distinct forms of specialist production: “attached specialization” in prestige goods and “independent specialization” in mass-produced domestic goods. Both production systems are analyzed in the context of foreign trade interactions with China.

### **“Archaeology and Early Chinese Glass Trade in Southeast Asia”** by JOHN N. MIKSIC, C.T. YAP and HUA YOUNAN

Glass beads from three areas (Singapore, Riau, Palembang) are analysed with the EDXRF technique. The results, combined with historical data, indicate that residents of Riau probably obtained Indian glass beads via a source in Sumatra, possibly Palembang, before A.D. 1200; after this time they obtained Chinese beads from a different source, perhaps Singapore.

### **“Selayar and the Green Gold: The Development of the Coconut Trade on an Indonesian Island (1820–1950)”** by CHRISTIAAN G. HEERSINK

Coconuts have been one of the most successful smallholder crops in colonial Indonesia. Yet the Dutch authorities and European planters barely got a foothold in this kind of cultivation, while they had to leave the intermediate trade to the Chinese as the coconut trade was integrated into the world market through the Western demand for copra in the late nineteenth century. In this article the expansion of this commerce and its impact on local society will be studied with a focus on Selayar, a traditional coconut island in East-Indonesia.

### **“Beyond Inevitability: The Opening of Philippine Provincial Ports in 1855”** by FILOMENO V. AGUILAR, JR.

The circumstances surrounding the 1855 opening of Philippine provincial ports to the world market are reconstructed to demonstrate the interaction of global capitalist dynamics, the disintegration of the Spanish empire, and the conflict between local pro-open ports interests and the coasting trade faction, which benefitted from centralized foreign trade via Manila.

### **“Dutch Expansion in the Indonesian Archipelago Around 1900 and the Imperialism Debate”** by ELSBETH LOCHER-SCHOLTEN

This article summarizes the historical debate in the Netherlands on Dutch “modern imperialism” in Indonesia around 1900, as it has developed since the 1970s in the wake of the international debate on this subject. By analysing the official correspondence related to Dutch military expeditions around the turn of

the century the author argues that the Dutch presence in Indonesia can be seen as a case of modern imperialism.

**“The Singapore Council of Women and the Women’s Movement”** by PHYLLIS GHIM LIAN CHEW

This article focuses broadly on the social and political awakening of women in Singapore in the fifties and specifically on the goals, strategies and achievements of the Singapore Council of Women in their fight for women’s rights. Special attention is paid to the Council’s efforts in the prevention of bigamous marriages and the extent to which their efforts were rewarded by the passing of two landmark ordinances – the Muslim Ordinance of 1957 and the Women’s Charter 1961 – which were well ahead of their time and which were to change family life and the status of women in Singapore significantly.

**“Is Maluku Still Musicological *terra incognita*? An Overview of the Music-Cultures of the Province of Maluku”** by MARGARET J. KARTOMI

Sacred and secular music and dance of the Muslim north and its outposts contrast with the church and secular music of the mainly Christian centre and south of Maluku. Yet most regard the “Alifuru” ceremonial arts of “mother island” Seram as the original Maluku forms, featuring the martial dances by day with *tifa* (drums) and *totobuang* (gongchimes), and the choral round dances by night. Current artistic change is mainly the result of modernization and efforts by the New Order government to adapt the many rich traditional art forms for protocol, political purposes and media exposure.

**ERRATA**

Peter A. Coclanis, “Southeast Asia’s Incorporation . . .”, vol. 24, no. 2 (1993):

Page 257, Table 1, the last two lines of data should read as follows:

Africa	0.69	0.23
Asia	78.36	83.77

Page 259, Table 2, the first line should be:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Netherlands</i>	<i>Other European Countries</i>	<i>America</i>	<i>Total</i>
1825	–	189,312	–	189,312