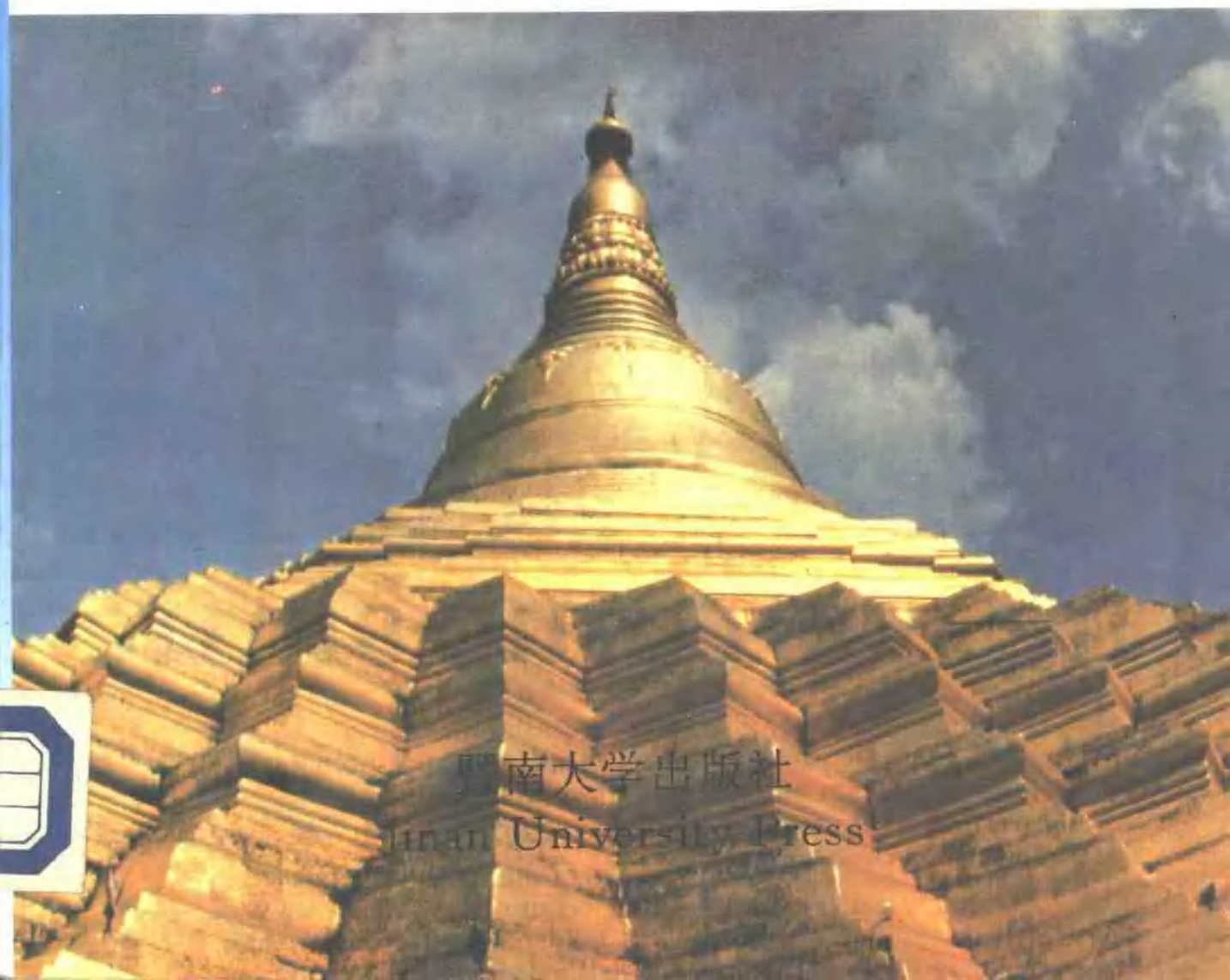


陈乔之 黄滋生 陈森海 主编

# 中国的东南亚研究： 现状与展望

China's Southeast Asian Research:  
the Status Quo and Prospect



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## FOREWORD

*In keeping with her policy of "opening to the outside world", China during the past decade has broadened and deepened her relations with countries in both the First and Third Worlds, joined or reactivated her membership in U. N. agencies and other international and regional organizations, become an important actor in the international economy, and initiated a wide range of educational, scientific and cultural exchanges. Concurrently, the leadership has moved to enhance China's capacity to play this more active international role. Significant efforts have been made to encourage professionalism, coordinate decision-making, improve the quality of data and analysis, and strengthen centers of research and training in international relations and geographic area studies.*

*Increasing importance has been given to understanding and interpreting developments in the neighboring countries of Southeast Asia. China's relations with the region, which date back to the Qin and Han dynasties, have taken on added significance in recent years with the restoration of relations with the ASEAN states, the dramatic growth in their economies, and the search for a solution to the Indochina conflict. The prospective settlement in Cambodia, normalization of relations with Vietnam, and the key role of Southeast Asia in Asia and the Pacific only add to the importance of China's understanding of the region.*

*It is against this background that Jinan University's Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, organized, on the occasion of the Institute's 30th anniversary, an international conference on "The State and Prospect of China's Southeast Asia Studies." The conference was held on October 28-31, 1990 in Guangzhou and brought together the directors and individual researchers from the leading centers of Southeast Asia studies in Mainland China, and some 30 specialists from France, Holland, Japan, the United States, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, Singapore, Laos, Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan.*

*The speakers reviewed the impressive growth in the quantity and quality of Southeast Asian studies since the 1970s. They also addressed with admirable*

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*frankness the problems still to be overcome. The problems include; insufficient exchanges with specialists in other countries; inadequately trained staff; constraints on objective research; paucity of funds for research, library materials and equipment; and limited contacts between academics and policy makers. Particularly encouraging was the decision taken at the conclusion of the conference by the directors of the five major centers of Southeast Asian studies in South China - the institutes in Jinan, Zhongshan and Xiamen Universities and those in the Guangxi and Yunnan Academies of Social Sciences - to collaborate in the joint publication of bibliographies, exchange of books and journals, training the librarianship, and research.*

*All those interested in the development of Southeast Asian studies are indebted to the Jinan Institute for organizing the conference and for making the conference papers accessible to a wider audience through their publication in Chinese and English. The conference was not only a valuable contribution to our understanding of the current state of Southeast Asian studies in China but also an important benchmark against which to measure the development of the field in the 1990s.*

Peter F. Geithner  
Director, Asia Programs  
The Ford Foundation  
September 1991

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# THE SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES IN CHINA: CURRENT SITUATION AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

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At the end of 1978, the Chinese Communist Party convened the historic Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh Central Committee, which brought about a shift of the heart of work of the whole Party and the whole nation, establishing the general policy of reform and opening. Under the guidance of the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh Central Committee, social sciences of the country has seen in a bright and beautiful spring. In the past 11 years since the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh Central Committee, the Southeast Asian studies in China have made considerable progress. Reviewing the past 11-year state of affairs of the Southeast Asian studies in China and summing up our experience in this field and acknowledging the inadequacy and trying to make it better will be conducive to propelling the Southeast Asian studies in China forward further.

## **Gratifying Achievements Made in the Southeast Asian Studies in China**

In the past 11 years the Southeast Asian studies in China, with the Government's energetic initiation and the researcher's efforts, have



achieved encouraging results.

### 1. Research Results Being Gratified With

The scientific research results are a reflection of scientific research achievements. In the past 11 years, the Southeast Asian studies in China was very fruitful. The characteristics in terms of these scientific research results are as follows.

1) Large numbers of monographs and translations of higher level have been published, which deal with a wide range of disciplines or fields: history, politics, economy, ethnic groups, overseas Chinese, culture and others. The essential monographs are listed here in publication sequence. " *Economies of the Five Southeast Asian Countries* ", edited by the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Xiamen University, the People's Press, Beijing, 1981. Chen Bisheng et al, " *A Biography of Chen Jiageng* ", the Fujian People's Publishing House, 1981. Han Zhenhua, ed. " *Essays on A Textual Research on History and Geography of Southeast Asian Countries* ", the Zhonghua Book Company, 1981. Meng Wentong, " *A Textual Research on Books of History of the Yue People* ", the People's Press, Beijing, 1983. " *Agriculture of Southeast Asian Countries* ", compiled by Gu Yuanyang et al, the Agriculture Publishing House, 1984. Zheng Yijun, " *On Zheng He's Trips to Southeast Asia and South Asia* ", the Maritime Publishing House, 1985. Wen Guangyi et al, " *A History of Overseas Chinese in Indonesia* ", the Maritime Publishing House, 1985. " *Vietnamese Economy* ", compiled by Guo Ming et al, the Guangxi People's Publishing House, 1986. Huang Guo'an et al, " *An Short History of the Relations between China and Vietnam* ", the Guangxi People's Publishing House, 1986. Zou Qiyu, ed. " *Essays on Southeast Asia* ", the Yunnan People's Publishing House, 1986, Wu Zhisheng, ed. " *Studies on the Economic Development Strategy of Southeast Asian Countries* ", Beijing University Press, 1987. Huang Zheng, ed. " *Huei Minh and China* ", the PLA Publishing House, 1987. Li Xuemin and Huang Kuanzhang, ed. " *History of Overseas Chinese in Indonesia* ", the Guangdong Higher Education Publishing House, 1987. Huang Zisheng and He Sibin, " *History of Overseas Chinese in the Philippines* ", the Guangdong Higher Education Publishing House, 1987.

" *A History of Thailand* ", edited by the Institute of Southeast Asian Historical Studies, Sun Yat-sen University, Guangzhou, the Guangdong People's Publishing House, 1987. Xu Jianguo and Wu Hong, ed. " *Studies on the Economic Development of Southeast Asian Countries* ", the Yunnan Science and Technology Publishing House, 1988. Liu Dihui et al, ed. " *A Short History of Southeast Asia* ", the Guangxi People's Publishing House, 1989. Jin Yingxi, ed. " *A History of Philippine National Independence Movement* ", the Henan People's Publishing House, 1989. Chen Bisheng, ed. " *Papers on Overseas Chinese and the Chinese* ", the Jiangxi People's Publishing House, 1989. " *Southeast Asian Countries' Postwar Policy towards Overseas Chinese and the Chinese* ", compiled by the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Jinan University, Jinan University Press, 1989. " *Essays on Relations between Yunnan and Southeast Asia* ", edited by Institute of Southeast Asian Studies at Kunming, the Yunnan People's Publishing House, 1989. Sun Fusheng, " *An Outline of Indonesian Modern Political History* ", Xiamen University Press, 1989. Chen Lufan, " *Studies on the Origin of the Thai People* ", The International Culture Publishing Company, 1990. Chen Xiansi, " *A 2000-year History of Cambodia* ", the Zhongzhou Ancient Books Publishing House, 1990.

Listed here are also major translations. D. G. Hall, " *A History of Southeast Asia* ", translated into Chinese by the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Sun Yat-sen University, Guangzhou, the Commercial Press, 1982. J. F. Cady, " *The History of Post War Southeast Asia* ", translated into Chinese by Yao Nan, Shanghai Translations Publishing House, 1984. " *A Short History of Overseas Chinese Economy* ", translated into Chinese by Guo Liang and Liu Xiaomin, Xiamen University Press, 1987. " *The Thai Traditional Culture and Folk Custom* ", translated into Chinese by Ma Ning, Sun Yat-sen University Press, 1987. J. F. Cady, " *Southeast Asia; Its Historical Development* ", translated into Chinese by Yao Nan and Ma Ning, Shanghai Translations Publishing House, 1988. D. K. Mauzy, " *Politics in the ASEAN States* ", translated into Chinese by Ji Guoxing et al, China Social Sciences Press, 1990.

2) Collation of ancient books and compilation of reference materials

occupy an important place in Southeast Asian studies, the principal results of which are as follows. Jiang Yingliang, ed. " *Collations of and Annotations to 'Numerous Ethnic Tribes'* ", the Yunnan People's Publishing House, 1980. Su Jiqing, ed. " *Collations of and Annotations to 'A Sketchy History of Tribes in Island Countries'* ", the Zhonghua Book Company, 1981. Xia Nai, ed. " *Collations of and Annotations to 'The Local Conditions and Customs of Zhengla'* ", the Zhonghua Book Company, 1981. " *Records of Foreign Countries* ", collated and annotated by Lu Junling, the Zhonghua Book Company, 1981. " *A Corpus of Data Relevant to the Philippines in Chinese Ancient Books* ", edited by the Institute of Southeast Asian Historical Studies, Sun Yat-sen University, the Zhonghua Book Company, 1980. " *Selections of Data Concerning History of Relations between China and Vietnam in Ancient Times* ", edited by the Institute of Historical Studies, the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, China Social Sciences Press, 1982. " *A Corpus of Data Relevant to Laos in Chinese Ancient Books* ", edited by Jing Zhengguo, the Zhongzhou Ancient Books Publishing House, Henan, 1986. " *Historical Materials Relevant to Cambodia in Chinese Ancient Books* ", edited by Chen Xiansi et al, the Henan People's Publishing House, 1985. " *A Corpus of Data Relevant to Cambodia in Chinese Ancient Books* ", edited and annotated by Lu Junling and Zhou Shaoquan, the Zhonghua Book Company, 1986. " *A Corpus of Historical Materials Relevant to Southeast Asia in 'Records in the Qing Dynasty'* ", edited by the Yunnan Institute of Historical Studies, the Yunnan People's Publishing House, 1986. These research results provide important basis for scholars both at home and abroad to study history of Southeast Asia and history of relations between China and Southeast Asia, being a " capital construction" in Southeast Asian studies, which enjoys great attention of Chinese and foreign scholars.

3) A number of reference books on Southeast Asia have been published, which fills in the gaps of being short of reference books in this respect. Essential results in this connection are as follows. Xu Xinli, ed. " *Singapore* ", Shanghai Dictionaries Publishing House, 1983. " *Malaysia* ", compiled by Xu Chenglong et al, Shanghai Dictionaries

Publishing House, 1983. *"The Philippines"*, compiled by Shen Hongfang, Shanghai Dictionaries Publishing House, 1985. *"Cambodia"*, compiled by Tan Shi et al, The Guangxi People's Publishing House, 1985. *"Thailand"*, compiled by Zou Qiyu et al, Shanghai Dictionaries Publishing House, 1988. Du Dunxin and Zhao Heman, ed. *"Handbook of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia"*, the Current Affairs Publishing House, 1988. Qing Qinzhi and Zhao Weiyang, ed. *"Peoples in Indochina"*, the Yunnan People's Publishing House, 1990. Zhang Xun and Yao Nan, ed. *"A Dictionary of Place Names of Southeast Asia"*, the Zhonghua Book Company, 1988.

4) Large numbers of academic papers and research reports appeared in newspapers and periodicals, whose number is so large, quality is so high, domain is so vast that no one has ever seen since the founding of the People's Republic of China. According to the figures from researchers, only during the 8 years from 1979 to 1986, the number of papers on Southeast Asian studies published in different periodicals of the whole country amounts to 1028. If we put together these paper, reference national articles, translations and essays compiled and translated, it will amounted to 4024. (cf. Liu Yongzhuo, *"the Southeast Asian Studies in China in Recent Years Viewed From Articles Published"*, *"Southeast Asian Studies" published by Jinan University*, No. 1, 1988). On the average, during the 8 years, there was a paper on Southeast Asian studies appeared in newspapers and periodicals of our country 2. 5 days. We cannot very well avoid mentioning that the Southeast Asian studies in China has made gratifying achievements.

## 2. The Ranks of Researches in This Field Are Growing Steadily.

Since the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh Central Committee, the number of institutions for Southeast Asian studies in China has been increased, whose ranks of researchers are growing steadily. At present, the professional institutions for Southeast Asian studies in China mainly belong separately to the two systems of education and social sciences. Those who belong to the education are the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Xiamen University, the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies,

Sun Yat-sen University, Guangdong, the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Jinan University, Guangdong, Institute of South and Southeast Asian Studies, Beijing University, Section of Indo-China Studies, Department of History, Zhengzhou University and Section of Southeast Asian Studies, Beijing Institute of Foreign Languages. Those who belong to the social sciences systems are the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies under Yunnan Academy of Social Sciences and the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies under Guangxi Academy of Social Sciences. In addition, in many other Chinese institutions for international studies such as the Institute Asian-Pacific Studies under China Academy of Social Sciences, the Institutions for international studies such as the Institute Asian-Pacific Studies under China Academy of Social Sciences, the Institute of World Historical Studies, the Institute of World Political and Economic Studies, and Shanghai Institute of International Studies, there are persons specially assigned for Southeast Asian studies. China Association for Southeast Asian Studies set up in 1978 has now become an important academic organization that unites all the Chinese scholars who are engaged in studying or teaching Southeast Asia or translating things concerning Southeast Asia, whose members are now more than 600.

Since 1979, we began to enrol Southeast Asia speciality graduate students. In the past 11 years, we trained more than 50 MA graduate students, who have become the backbone of the contingents of Southeast Asian studies in China, and some of them have taken the lead in learning, playing important role in the Southeast Asian studies in China. At present, a number of newly enrolled young graduate students of Southeast Asia speciality have stepped into universities or research institutions. The number of Chinese organization with the right to conference of MA academic degree for Southeast Asia speciality has gone up from a few ones in 1981 to over 10 at the moment. Many outstanding young researchers have been sent abroad for advanced studies. Some excellent qualified returned researchers have shouldered loads in scientific research. We have built up in China a Southeast Asian studies contingent of three-in-one combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young

with the middle-aged as the mainstay.

The Southeast Asia speciality academic periodicals in China have become an important front for fostering qualified personnel engaged in Southeast Asian studies. At present, the specialized academic periodicals published in this field are: "*Southeast Asian Studies*" (quarterly) and "*Southeast Asian Affairs*" (quarterly), edited by the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Xiamen University, "*Southeast Asia*" (quarterly), edited by the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies under Yunnan Academy of Social Sciences, "*Southeast Asian Studies*" (quarterly), edited by the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Jinan University, "*All-Round Studies of Southeast Asia*" (quarterly), edited by the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies under Guangxi Academy of Social Sciences. In addition, "*Newsletter of China Association for Southeast Asian Studies*" sponsored by China Association for Southeast Asian Studies will be published publicly as an academic periodicals. These periodicals carry many academic papers of high level and valuable materials, quite a few of which have been reprinted in foreign academic periodicals and newspapers or translated and carried in them. Many researchers, especially young researchers, through contributing to these periodicals, have tempered themselves, sharpening their research ability and raising their research level. Another characteristic of the steady growth of the Chinese Southeast Asian studies contingents is that, with the carrying out of China's policy of opening to the outside world and the need of concret work, some policies research departments of government organizations and some big enterprises' investigation and research departments either start or strengthen their studying of Southeast Asia. Thus, there comes a vital new force among Chinese Southeast Asian studies contingents.

### 3. Academic Exchanges Livened up Day by Day

Since the Third Plenary Session of Eleventh Central Committee, academic exchanges in the field of Southeast Asian studies in China have been livened up day by day. Four annual meetings have been held since the setting up of China Association for Southeast Asian Studies. The annual meetings itself is a larger-scale academic exchange activity. In addi-

tion to annual meetings, in recent years, the number of academic seminars with a special subject as the centre has been increased, which, in fact, are reviews of achievements in Southeast Asian studies, and at the same time strengthen the ties between academic institutions and scholars, get informations exchanged, help scholars broaden their horizons and push Southeast Asian studies forward.

What merits our gladness is that, in recent 5 years, when Chinese Southeast Asian studies institutions and researchers have taken vigorous action to unfold international academic exchanges, they have made gratifying achievements.

Firstly, quite a few researchers from the contingents of Southeast Asian studies in China have been abroad to study, engage in advanced studies, give lectures, attend international conferences. At the same time, we have also received many visiting scholars from different countries. Let's take the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies at Kunming, Yunnan Province, as an example. Since 1984 there have been 25 people from the Institute who paid visit abroad, attended international academic conferences, gave lectures abroad, studied or are studying abroad. And at the same time, the Institute has established relations of exchange of materials with Thailand, Singapore, the United States, Australia, France and Japan. And they have developed co-operation with Thailand in researches. Up to now, the Institute has received more than 100 (person-time) foreign visitors, among whom, some were government officials, some diplomats of foreign embassies in China, some foreign reporters and scholars.

Secondly, Chinese scholars not only go abroad to take part in international academic exchanges, but also have begun to hold international academic forums. the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies at Kunming held in May 1990 the 4th International Conference on Thai Studies, which was an international academic conference of the largest scale held by the Chinese academic circles of Southeast Asian studies since China's carrying out reform and opening. The participating foreign scholars were over 180 who from 21 countries and regions. Her Highness Princess Galyani Vad-

hana, sister of the present king of Thailand, and the Thai ambassador to China attended the conference personally. This large-scale international academic conference was well received by many foreign academic institutions and scholars concerned.

All the aforementioned international academic exchange activities have not only brought about foreign colleagues understanding the state of affairs of the Southeast Asian studies in China and furthered friendship between Chinese and foreign scholars, but also extended the influence of the academic circles of the Southeast Asian studies in China, being advantageous to Chinese Southeast Asian studies' advance towards the world.

### **Reflections in the Face of Achievements**

We were gratified at the successes achieved by the Southeast Asian studies in China, which reflected, in an aspect, the booming scene of the Chinese social sciences and the policy of reform and opening's bringing social sciences life, and the hardworking and enterprising spirit of colleagues of academic circles of the Southeast Asian studies in China. But we must see that, in terms of what the rapidly developing situation at home and abroad demands us to do and in terms of our Southeast Asian studies' advance of the world, we still have a long way to go. It is my view that the glaring problems are as follows.

#### **1. Researchers Are Divorced from Demands**

Southeast Asian studies as a part of social sciences occupies a due place in the international studies in China. When the country has carried out reform and opening all-sidedly, either government organizations or the average person wants eagerly to know more about the world and understand it more comprehensively. That the Southeast Asian studies in China is growing more and more prosperous is inseparable from social demands. But compared with the social demands, what we have done in Southeast Asian studies falls far short of the social demands. There are a far cry between our researches and the demands and a contribution that



research results cannot solve practical problems.

For example, in terms of Southeast Asian historical studies, our researches seem a bit trivial and jumbled, both lacking a systematic research on the whole historical changes of Southeast Asia and lacking a systematic and overall research on the histories of different Southeast Asian countries. In terms of the form research results, up to now we have not yet published a voluminous Southeast Asian individual country's history and a book on the whole history of Southeast Asia. It is also considerably weak in the field of post-war Southeast Asian historical studies which people are even more concerned with. Besides, some historical questions deserve a new approach. And in terms of the studies on the present condition of Southeast Asia, as conditions are limited, such as being short of materials and being difficult to go to make on-the-spot investigations, it seems a bit inadequate. For example, those articles which deal with current Southeast Asian politics or economy are full of macro discussions but short of micro analysis, full of general analysis but short of concerning analysis, and full of reviewing historical background but short of forecasting the prospects, displaying that we are lacking a systematic and comprehensive study on the basic state of affairs of contemporary Southeast Asian politics and economy. And research results are difficult to invite the attention of policy-making bodies. In addition, it seems a bit weak in the studying of contemporary Southeast Asian vital problems, some of which have not even been touched upon.

## 2. Popularization of Knowledge about Southeast Asia Has Not Yet Been Attached Importance to

The most important task of social sciences is probing the law of social development. But at the same time popularization is also a task of social sciences. Without the popularization of social sciences, there is no prosperity social sciences. Viewing the situation of China's reform and opening and thinking about the training of reserve forces for Southeast Asian studies, we are required to energetically popularize the knowledge about Southeast Asia. But it is regretted to say that this matter has not yet received the attention paid by Southeast Asian studies circles. At present,