

# Curriculum Vitae

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## Personal Data

Name: Alfons Maria van der Kraan  
Born: The Hague, the Netherlands, 1941  
Marital Status: Married. One child  
Nationality: Australian and Canadian  
Secondary Schooling: Dalton Lyceum, The Hague, Netherlands  
National Service: Royal Netherlands Armed Forces, 1960-62

## UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

1965-69 York University, Toronto, Canada. Bachelor of Arts. Combined Honours in Modern European History and Political Theory.  
1970-72 Carleton University, Ottawa, Canada. Master of Arts in Soviet and East European Studies.  
1972-77 Australian National University, Canberra, Australia. Doctor of Philosophy in Southeast Asian History.

## SCHOLARSHIPS/GRANTS

1970-72 Province of Ontario Scholarship tenable at Carleton University, Ottawa, Canada.  
1972-77 Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan Award tenable at the Australian National University, Australia.  
1992 Visiting Fellow, Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, ANU, Canberra  
1993 Australian Research Council Small Grant  
1994 Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences Grant.

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1995	Australian Research Council Small Grant
1996	ARC Small Grant
1998	ARC Small Grant
1999	ARC Small Grant
2002	UNE Internal Research Grant
2006	UNE University Research Grant

## **TEACHING EXPERIENCE**

1970-72	Part-time tutor in Russian history at the Center for Russian and East European Studies, Carleton University, Ottawa, Canada.
1977-79	Part-time tutor in Southeast Asian History in the School of Asian Studies, Australian National University, Canberra, Australia.
1979-80	Tutor in Southeast Asian History in the School of Social Enquiry, Murdoch University, Perth, Australia.
1980-82	Senior Tutor in Southeast Asian History in the School of Social Enquiry, Murdoch University, Perth, Australia.
1982-87	Lecturer in Southeast Asian and Russian History in the School of Social Inquiry, Murdoch University, Perth, Australia.
1987-88	Visiting Fellow, School of Human Communication, Murdoch University, Perth, Australia.
1988-89	Lecturer in History and Politics, Gippsland Institute of Advanced Education, Churchill, Australia.
1990-93	Lecturer in Economic History, Department of Economic History, University of New England, Armidale, Australia.
1993-	Senior Lecturer in Economic History, School of Economics, University of New England, Armidale, Australia.
2008-	Visiting Professor, Faculty of Economics, Chiang Mai University, Chiang Mai Thailand.

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## LINGUISTIC SKILLS

Fluent in the English, Dutch and German languages. Reading knowledge of English, Dutch (including early modern Dutch), German, French, Russian and Indonesian.

## RESEARCH EXPERIENCE

Research for the doctoral thesis and for many of my publications was carried out in the following archives and libraries:

- Nationaal Archief, The Hague, The Netherlands
- Arsip Nasional, Jakarta, Indonesia  
Chifley Library, Canberra, Australia
- Departement van Binnenlandse Zaken, The Hague, The Netherlands
- Hulpdepot van het Algemeen Rijksarchief, Schaarsbergen, The Netherlands
- Instituut voor Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde, Leiden, The Netherlands
- Instituut voor de Tropen, Amsterdam, The Netherlands
- Koninklijke Bibliotheek, The Hague, The Netherlands
- Leidse Universiteitsbibliotheek, Leiden, The Netherlands
- National Library of Australia, Canberra, Australia
- Menzies Library, Canberra, Australia

## PUBLICATIONS

### BOOKS AND MONOGRAPHS

Van der Kraan, Alfons, *Lombok: Conquest, Colonization and Underdevelopment, 1870-1940*, ASAA Southeast Asian Publication Series, Heineman Educational Books, Singapore, 1980, pp.xii + 277.

Van der Kraan, Alfons, *The Development of Underdevelopment 1900-40*, Southeast Asian Monograph Series, no. 6, Townsville, James Cook University, 1980, 76 pp.

Van der Kraan, Alfons, *George Pockock King: A Merchant Adventurer in Nineteenth Century Lombok*, Centre for Southeast Asian Studies, Occasional Papers Series No. 22, University of Hull, 1993, pp. xii + 46.

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- Van der Kraan, Alfons, *Bali at War: A History of the Dutch-Balinese Conflict of 1846-49*, Centre of Southeast Asian Studies, Monash Monographs on Southeast Asia, Monash University, Melbourne, 1995, pp. x + 240.
- Alfons van der Kraan, *Contest for the Java Cotton Trade, 1811-1840: An Episode in Anglo-Dutch Rivalry*, Centre for Southeast Asian Studies, Occasional Papers Series No. 32, University of Hull, 1998, pp. xi + 67.
- Chris Baker, Dhiravat na Pombejra, Alfons van der Kraan and David Wyatt (eds.), *Van Vliet's Siam*, Silkworm Books, 2005, pp. x + 346.
- Van der Kraan, Alfons, *Murder and Mayhem in Seventeenth Century Cambodia: Anthony van Diemen vs. King Ramadhipati I*, Silkworm Books, 2009, pp. viii + 79 + color fold-out.
- [Indonesian Translation by M. Donny Supanra] Van der Kraan, Alfons, *Lombok: Panaklukan, Penjajahan dan Keterbelakangan, 1870-1940*, Lenggeng Printika, Mataram, 2009, pp. xx + 357.

## BOOK CHAPTERS

- 'Bali: Slavery and Slave Trade' in Anthony Reid (ed.), *Slavery, Bondage and Dependency in Southeast Asia*, University of Queensland Press, 1983, pp.286-315.
- 'Trade, Rajas and Bandars in South Bali', in H. Dick and J. Butcher (eds.), *The Rise and Fall of Revenue Farming in Southeast Asia*, Macmillan, 1993, pp. 103-124.
- 'The Rise of the House of Karangasem', in Reid, A. (ed.), *Early Modern Indonesia: Spicery to the World*, Edition Didier Millet, Singapore, 1996, pp. 114-15.
- 'Lombok under the Mataram Dynasty, 1834-1894', in Reid, A. (ed.), *The Last Stand of Asian Autonomies: Responses to Modernity in Diverse States of Southeast Asia, 1750-1900*, Macmillan, London, 1997, pp. 389-410.
- 'Bali: Slavery and Slave Trade', in Anthony Reid (ed.), *Slavery, Bondage and Dependency in Southeast Asia*, University of Queensland Press, 1983, pp. 286-315. Reprinted (in part) in Stanley Engerman, Drescher, S. and Paquette, R. (eds.), *Slavery*, Oxford Readers, Oxford University Press, New York, 2001, pp. 193-196.
- 'The Birth of the Dutch Cotton Industry, 1830-40', in Jeremy, D. and Douglas Farnie (eds), *The Fibre that Changed the World: The Cotton Industry in International Perspective, 1600-1990's*, Oxford University Press, London, 2004, pp. 283-306.

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## ARTICLES IN REFEREED JOURNALS

- 'The Nature of Balinese Rule in Lombok', *Monographs of the Malaysian Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society*, no. 6, Kuala Lumpur, 1975, pp. 91-107.
- 'The Fall of the House of Karangasem', *Kabar Seberang*, No. 1, Townsville, 1977, pp. 44-59.
- 'Human Sacrifice in Bali: Sources, Notes and Commentary', *Indonesia*, No. 40, Cornell University Press, Ithaca, 1987, pp. 89-121.
- 'Bali: 1848', *Indonesia Circle*, The School of Oriental and African Studies, Oxford University Press, No. 62, London, 1994, pp. 1-57.
- 'Bali and Lombok in the World Economy', *Review of Indonesian and Malaysian Affairs*, University of Sydney, Winter/Summer, 1993, pp. 91-105.
- 'Anglo-Dutch Rivalry in the Java Cotton Trade, 1811-30', *Indonesia Circle*, The School of Oriental and African Studies, Oxford University Press, 1996, No. 68, London, 1996, pp. 35-64.
- 'On Company Business: The Ryckloff van Goens Mission to Siam, 1650"', *Itinerario, European Journal of Overseas History*, Leiden University, Leiden, 1998, pp. 42-84.
- 'A Baptism of Fire: The Van Goens Mission to Ceylon, Vengurla and Surat, 1653-54', *UNEAC Asia Papers*, no. 2, 1999, pp. 1-50 + map.
- 'A Merchant Armed: The Van Goens Mission to Ceylon and India, 1653-54', Part 1, *The Great Circle: Journal of the Australian Association for Maritime History*, 1999, Vol. 21, no 1, pp. 46-62.
- 'A Merchant Armed: The Van Goens Mission to Ceylon and India, 1653-54', Part 2, *The Great Circle: Journal of the Australian Association of Maritime History*, 1999, Vol. 21, no 2, pp. 73-108.
- 'The Dutch in Siam: Jeremias van Vliet and the 1636 Incident at Ayutthaya', *UNEAC Asia Paper*, no 3, 2000, pp. 1-14.
- [Translated, Edited and Annotated] 'At the Court of King Prasat-Thong: An Early 17th Century Account by Jeremias van Vliet', *UNEAC Asia Paper*, no 3, 2000, pp. 15-51.

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'The Dutch East India Company, Christiaan Huygens and the Marine Clock', *Prometheus, Journal of Issues in Technological Change, Innovation, Information Economics, Communication and Science Policy*, Vol. 19, no 4, 2001, pp. 1-20.

'Anthony van Diemen: From Bankrupt to Governor-General, 1593-1636', *The Great Circle: Journal of the Australian Association of Maritime History*, Vol. 26, No. 2, 2004, pp. 3-23.

'Anthony van Diemen: Patron of Discovery and Exploration, 1636-45', *The Great Circle, Journal of the Australian Association of Maritime History*, Vol. 27, No. 1, 2005, pp. 3-33.

## **BOOK REVIEWS**

Book reviews in the *Asian Studies Association of Australia (ASAA) Review*, *Journal of Asian Studies (JAS)*, *Bulletin of Indonesian Economic Studies*, *Inside Indonesia*, *The Great Circle*, *The International Journal for Maritime History*, contributions to *Peace Studies Magazine* (Melbourne), occasional newspaper articles and ABC radio broadcasts. Contributions to Keat Gin Oei (ed), *Encyclopedia of Southeast Asia*, ABC-CLIO, New York, 2002.

## **GUEST LECTURING**

Guest-lecturing at the University of Sydney, Monash University, Flinders University, University of Newcastle, University of Western Australia, University of Amsterdam, Leiden University, University of Utrecht, University of Basel, University of Zürich, Erasmus University, Chiang Mai University.

## **RESEARCH PAPERS/CONFERENCE PAPERS**

1971 'Revolution and Agricultural Socializations in the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China: A Comparison.' Unpublished M.A. thesis.

1975 'Rice and Underdevelopment in Lombok.' Read to the Department of Indonesian and Malay Studies, Sydney University, Sydney.

1976 'Forms of Peasant Anti-Colonial Resistance.' Submitted to the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Monash University, Melbourne.

1977 'Selaparang under Balinese and Dutch Rule: A History of Lombok 1870-1940.' Unpublished Ph.D. thesis.

1978 'The Social Origins of the Java War 1825-30.' Read to the Department of Pacific and Southeast Asian History, Australian National University, Canberra.

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- 1980 'Kampuchea since Sihanouk.' Read to the Conference on Australia and the SE Asian Region, Murdoch University, Perth.
- 1981 'China and Vietnamese Historiography.' Paper submitted to the Committee for Scientific Cooperation with Vietnam, Australian National University, Canberra.
- 1984 'Pre-Colonial Bali and Lombok: A Comparison.' Prepared for the Asian Studies Association of Australia's Fifth National Conference, University of Adelaide, Adelaide.
- 1984 'The Soviet Union and the Arms Race.' Prepared for the History Club, School of Social Inquiry, Murdoch University, Perth.
- 1988 'George King and the Bali War 1846-49', Society for Balinese Studies Conference, Daerah Bali, Indonesia.
- 1988 'The Bandar System in Bali and Lombok', Economic History of Southeast Asia Conference, Australian National University.
- 1989 'The Bali War 1846-49: Internal Balinese Contest or Colonial War?' Asian Studies Seminar, University of Western Australia, Nedlands.
- 1990 'Jagaraga 1848: A Balinese Victory.' Prepared for the History Club, School of Social Inquiry, Murdoch University, Perth.
- 1992 'Rajas, Bandars and Trade in 19th Century Bali', Economic History Society of Australia and New Zealand Conference, University of Western Australia, Nedlands.
- 1992 'Bali and Lombok in the World Economy', Island Southeast Asia and the World Economy Conference, Australian National University, Canberra, 1992.
- 1993 'Lombok under the Mataram Dynasty, 1839-94', 34th ICANAS Conference, Hong Kong.
- 1994 'Bali: 1848', Bali Update Workshop, Australian National University, Canberra.
- 1998 "The Birth of the Dutch Cotton Industry, 1830-40". XII International Economic History Congress, Seville.
- 2003 "Anthony van Diemen: Patron of Discovery and Exploration, 1593-1645". 32<sup>nd</sup> Conference of Economists, Australian National University, Canberra.
- 2004 "Why Economic History should be Part of any Economics Curriculum", Faculty of Economics, Chiang Mai University, Chiang Mai, Thailand.

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2008 “The Records of the Dutch East India Company and the Historiography of Early Modern Asia”, Faculty of Economics, Chiang Mai University, Chiang Mai Thailand.

2009 “John Lothrop Motley and the Rise of the Dutch Republic”, Faculty of Humanities, Chiang Mai University, Chiang Mai, Thailand.

## **PRINCIPAL RESEARCH PROJECT**

*Anthony van Diemen: His Life and World.* A few years ago (in 2003) I conceived the idea of writing a biography of this historical figure. In choosing Van Diemen rather than anyone else I was motivated by a number of considerations. First, I had become interested in the period, the 1630's and 40's, when Van Diemen exercised power in Batavia. This was the period when the power of the Dutch East India Company in the Indies, although not yet at its peak, was clearly in the ascendancy, while that of the Portuguese had started its terminal decline. It was the period of the anti-Christian persecutions in Japan. It was the period in which the Company established new trading posts in Siam, Cambodia and Tonkin. It was the period in which the Dutch Company, by establishing a near-monopoly over the trade in fine spices, captured the "commanding heights" of Asian trade. And so on.

Secondly, it seemed to me that a good way to approach these interesting decades in the history of the Indies would be to focus attention on Van Diemen, a person who was intimately involved in nearly all important developments and issues of the time. This means that the biography of Van Diemen is a means to an end, not an end in itself. It is a means of entering into a particular period in the history of the Indies. As far as Van Diemen the man is concerned, I am completely neutral and as objective as it is possible to be. I am neither given to "hero-worship", nor do I have an axe to grind.

## **PROGRESS UP TO NOW**

Obviously, a biography of this kind is a long-term project that cannot adequately be dealt with in one "sitting". This being the case, I have broken the biography down into a number of separate topics and issues that stand on their own and can be published separately.

So far I have completed four pieces that at a later stage, and with a little reworking, can be fitted into the biography. The first of these pieces is a long article entitled "Anthony van Diemen: from Bankrupt to Governor-General, 1593-1636", which appeared in 2004 in *The Great Circle: Journal of the Australian Association for Maritime History*. This paper deals with Van Diemen's childhood and youth in the



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Netherlands, with the circumstances of his decision to seek his fortune in the Indies, and with his rise through the Company hierarchy.

The second piece is a paper entitled "Anthony van Diemen: Patron of Discovery and Exploration". This article appeared in *The Great Circle* in 2005. As the title suggests, the paper deals with the important role Van Diemen played in geographical discovery and exploration. It discusses each of the five voyages of discovery he sponsored during his tenure as governor-general (1636-45), namely, two voyages into the as yet completely unknown waters of the North Pacific (Quast, 1636, and Vries, 1643), and three voyages into the South Pacific in search of the unknown Great South Land (Pool, 1636; Tasman, 1642-43, and Tasman, 1644).

The third piece is an edited volume of source materials on seventeenth-century Siam, entitled *Van Vliet's Siam*, which I published jointly with Chris Baker and the Thai historian Dhiravat na Pombejra. This volume, which was published in 2006 by Silkworm Books (and has since been reprinted), also is relevant to the Van Diemen biography. This is the case because Jeremias van Vliet, the author of these source materials on old Siam, had been appointed by Van Diemen to head the Company's trading post at Ayutthaya, the then capital of Siam. In fact, Van Vliet, who lived at Ayutthaya for about a decade in the 1630's and 40's, was one of the Company officials to respond to Van Diemen's request to provide him with information about the country with which he had become familiar. And this volume, for the first time, brings together (in English translation) the four treatises Van Vliet is known to have written about Siam's geography, economy, society, politics and religion.

The fourth piece is a monograph, published in 2009 by Silkworm Books, entitled, *Murder and Mayhem in Seventeenth-Century Cambodia: Anthony van Diemen vs. King Ramadhipati I*. This monograph considers what led Van Diemen, in 1636, to establish a trading post in Cambodia and the concurrent rise to power of King Ramadhipati. It examines the deterioration in relations between the king and Van Diemen and the circumstances that may have led the king in 1643, to order the wholesale massacre of the Dutch embassy to Cambodia. The monograph recounts the preparations in Batavia for the punitive 1644 expedition in alliance with Siam and narrates the course of the expedition. And based on a rare contemporary map, drawn on Japanese rice paper, it reconstructs the battle of June 12, 1644, at Phnom Penh. The monograph concludes with some speculations on what might have happened in Cambodia if Van Diemen had not died prematurely in 1645.

## **CURRENT RESEARCH**

The next installment in the Van Diemen biography will take a form similar to the *Murder and Mayhem* monograph, that is, it will take the form of a piece of about 40,000 words entitled, *Anthony van Diemen and the Siege of Portuguese Malacca, 1636-41*. As I have done with previous Van Diemen-related projects, I plan to publish also this piece separately.

Like my *Murder and Mayhem* monograph, the piece on the *Siege of Portuguese Malacca* will be a narrative history in which I propose to "tell the story" of the

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lead-up to the siege, of the siege itself, and of its aftermath. In doing this, I will seek answers to a number of key questions. Some of these questions are: 1) Why was Van Diemen, upon assuming the governor-generalship, so determined to bring Portuguese Malacca to heel? 2) What was the strategic significance of Malacca in the overall struggle between the Dutch and the Portuguese over the trade of the Indies? 3) What methods did the Dutch employ in their attempts to capture the heavily fortified city? and 4) How significant was the alliance Van Diemen concluded with the Sultan of Johor to the eventual success of the enterprise?

Yet another question I am very keen to find an answer to concerns the circumstances of the surrender of the city in January, 1641. Is it true, as Karl Marx alleged (*Capital*, Vol. 1), that Malacca was surrendered to the Dutch as the result of treachery on the part of the Portuguese governor? Is it true that, upon entering the city, the Dutch soldiers at once made their way to the governor's residence and murdered him in order to avoid having to pay the 27,000 pounds he had been promised as the reward for his treachery? I hope that the archival records will shed some light on this matter. And if these allegations (which probably originated with Raffles) should prove to be grounded in truth, I hope to be able to determine the role Van Diemen played in this episode. Did the offer of this huge bribe come from Van Diemen? Were the soldiers who murdered the Portuguese governor acting on his orders?

In addition, I plan to address the proposition that the conquest of Malacca was a "mixed blessing" for the Van Diemen. On the one hand, the city's fall did eliminate the Portuguese as serious rivals for control of the all-important trade in fine spices from the Moluccan Islands, but on the other hand, the dispersal throughout Southeast Asia of the Malaccan Portuguese community created serious problems. Many of the Malaccan Portuguese, who included Jesuit padres, merchants, soldiers, navigators and artisans of various types, made their way to the courts of Asian kings, especially to the courts of the kings of Siam (Ayyutthaya) and Cambodia (Oudong), resulting in a transfer of military- and ship-building technologies, and the infusion into these courts of a uncompromising anti-Dutch sentiment.

And finally, I plan to conclude this historical narrative with some further observations regarding the aftermath of the siege. What did the fall of Malacca mean for the Portuguese empire in the Indies? What did the capture of Malacca mean for the Dutch empire of trade? What were the consequences for the city of Batavia, for the trade patterns in the Malay Archipelago, and for the relations between the Company and the various kings and potentates of the Indies? These are all questions I propose to address in this next installment in my Van Diemen biography.

## **THESIS SUPERVISION**

### **Honours and Master Theses:**

A.S. Foley, *Rice Cultivation in Bali: An Energy Analysis* (1979);

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R.J. Clifford, *The Social and Political Origins of the Post-1974 Exodus from Vietnam* (1980);

G. Harper, *The Politics of Opposition under the New Order* (1983);

M. Lugten, *Between two Worlds: the Social History of the Eurasian Community in the Netherlands* (1984);

Jenner, D. *Feminist Perspectives and Marxism in the Late Twentieth Century* (1997);

Logovik, J. *Singapore's Economic Miracle: Market-Induced or State-led?* (1997).

### **PhD Theses:**

Nadra Hosen, *Cooperative Farming in Indonesia*. (Completed 2001).

Fleur Fallon, *Tourism Interrupted: The Challenge of Sustainability for Lombok Island, 1987-2001*. (Completed 2002).

Pophant Ouyyanont, *Bangkok: The Rise of a Primate City*. (Completed 2004)

Myat Mon, *Burmese Labour Migration into Thailand*. (Completed 2005)

Micheal Suss, *Child Labour in Indonesia*. (Current)

## **MURDOCH UNIVERSITY TEACHING RESPONSIBILITIES**

Designed and coordinated *Economic History of Southeast Asia since 1500 (S291)*.

'The course introduces students to some of the main themes and issues in the economic history of Southeast Asia and aims at increasing awareness of the historical origins of underdevelopment. After an introductory discussion of the principal socio-economic formation of traditional Southeast Asia, attention will be focussed on the historical process that led to Southeast Asia's integration into the capitalist world economy. Among the themes to be covered are European mercantile expansion, the culture system in Java, the haciendas of the Philippines, the emergence of the plantation economy and the impact on the region of the world economic depression of the 1930s. During

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the course a number of theoretical problems will be discussed including the question of an Asiatic mode of production, some of the more important theories of imperialism and the concept of primitive accumulation. The course concludes with an evaluation of the nature of economic development in Southeast Asia since World War II.'

Designed and coordinated *Modern Russian History (S257)*.

'This course aims at increased understanding of the Soviet Union, its economy, political system and role of the international arena. The principal focus will be on developments and issues in the late 19th and 20th century. Subjects include the development of capitalism, the emergence of populist and Marxist movements, the revolution of 1905 and 1917, the civil war, the rise of Stalin, collectivisation/industrialisation, World War II, the Cold War and the Sino-Soviet conflict. The course concludes with an assessment of the Soviet economy and an evaluation of the more important proposals for its reform.'

Coordinated *Southeast Asian Modern History (S281)*.

'The course introduces students to the major themes of Southeast Asian modern history. Thematic rather than comprehensive, the course focuses on the historical patterns and cultural processes of Southeast Asian society in the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries and on the period of the European forward movement in Southeast Asia. The course closes with a section on 'nationalism and revolution' in Southeast Asia.'

Coordinated *Introduction to History (S181)*, a high-enrolment first-year unit.

'In teaching this course our aims are somewhat different to most first-year undergraduate courses in history and certainly different to most school history. Instead of concentrating on the accumulation of a quantity of information about a particular period or theme we intend to develop skills in reading and writing history and to stimulate a lasting interest in history as an intellectual discipline. Specifically, there will be lectures about various sources of historical evidence, about the meaning of history and about the history courses offered at Murdoch. In addition, at least two historical films will be shown. The tutorials will concentrate on examples of historical teaching, on certain selected problems in historiography and on the study of historical bias as instanced in particular controversies. The controversies proposed for this year will be announced early in August: they will include both Australian and non-Australian topics.'

Acted as lecturer/tutor in *Foundations of Southeast Asian Society (H144)*.

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'This course provides an introduction to the roots, structures and relevance of Southeast Asian traditions. It will explore the peasant world, classical Indic civilizations and the contemporary political culture of the Theravada Buddhist and Islamic regions. The approach to the subject will be historical and anthropological; the aim is to present Southeast Asian cultural history from within. Coverage of cultures, periods and problems is considerable, but emphasis will be on identification of patterns and dynamics within Southeast Asian societies.'

Acted as lecturer/tutor in *Third World Transformation and the International Order (S299)*.

'This course examines the major theoretical frameworks for understanding social and political change in the Third World and its impact on the international economic order. Topics for consideration include the linkages between Third World and industrial societies, particularly the role of the institutions and personnel of the Third World state and transnational corporate capital; economic and political strategies for change; the emergence of military/authoritarian regimes and the impact of urbanization, industrialization and class formation. Case material will be drawn, in comparative fashion, from Asia, Africa and Latin America.'

Acted as external tutor for *Introduction to History (S181)*, *Socialism, Marxism and Modern Societies (S289)*, *Southeast Asian Modern History (S281)*, and *Modern Russian History (S257)*.

## **UNIVERSITY OF NEW ENGLAND TEACHING RESPONSIBILITIES**

Coordinated *Industrialization; Experiences and Responses (100-2)*, a high-enrolment first year unit.

'This unit provides an introduction to the study of Economic History by examining the process of socio-economic change. A central theme is provided by the study of the growth of industrial societies. Emphasis will be placed on the causes and consequences of the Industrial Revolution in Britain and its extension to other areas of the world. Equal emphasis will be given to human experiences of and responses to the process of industrialisation. Some simple economic and sociological models will be used, but no formal prerequisites are needed.'

Designed and coordinated *Globalisation in Historical Perspective (101-1)*.

'This unit is designed to give you the foundations for further study in the discipline of economic history and, to that end, it addresses the three questions which lie at the root of our field of study: 1) the rise of capitalism; 2) the industrial revolution and 3) the formation of a world economy. It is expected,

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therefore, that you will become familiar in broad outline with the period in the history of Western Europe that saw the transition from feudalism to capitalism, with the process of social and economic change that culminated in the industrial revolution in Britain and with the phenomenon of European expansion into the world at large. The orientation of this unit is based on two premises. First, the unit proceeds from the point of view that "big" questions like the rise of capitalism and the industrial revolution cannot be adequately explained within the confines of any single national economy, and, for that reason, it adopts a wider perspective. Secondly, the unit takes it as given that the complex social and economic changes associated with the rise of capitalism and the industrial revolution do not occur at the same rate everywhere, that some countries lead, while others follow or are left behind. And since the dynamics of progress can best be understood by looking at the "historical leaders", the focus is on the countries which at different times were at the forefront of capitalist development and industrialization.'

Coordinated *Technology and Economic Growth* (2/343).

'How does technological innovation influence economic and social development? How does the social and economic structure shape the process of technological change? This unit examines the major contemporary debates on those questions, with reference to a selection of historical case studies of technological innovation from classical to modern times. Topics covered include: the meaning of "technology"; the impact of agrarian technology on pre-industrial political systems; the emergence of modern technological research; technology and the sexual division of labour in 19th and 20th century society; the social implications of computerization.'

Designed and coordinated *East Asian Industrialization* (452).

'This unit examines the recent industrialization of East Asia and the forces which propel it, both international and internal. This is not a unit which aims simply to describe industrialization and note growth rates in various sectors, but one which seeks to explain and interpret. We therefore deal with both political and economic factors and look at the role of the state, the way industrial policy is formed and at the influence of international and domestic investment. We also consider why countries like South Korea, Taiwan, Singapore and Hong Kong were so successful in the 1960s, 70s and 80s and the extent to which countries like Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand and the Philippines have followed in their footsteps.'

With Profs Malcolm Falkus and Amarjit Kaur coordinated *The International Economy in the 20th Century* (103), a high-enrolment first-year unit.

'This unit is a broad survey of the development of the international economy in the 20th Century, with particular reference to the Asia/Pacific region.'

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Particular topics covered include international investment, the multilateral trading and payment system, the international division of labour, protectionism, the emergence of trading blocs, the impact of Asian industrialization and the emergence of an Asia-Pacific economic region.'