



An institute re-invented
Self-evaluation KITLV, 2011-2017

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Preliminary note for the Evaluation Committee

The Self-evaluation follows the rather rigid format prescribed by the SEP (Standard Evaluation Protocol) and adapted by QRiH (Quality and Relevance in the Humanities). These protocols prescribe issues to be addressed and at the same time set strict word counts. Following this format, in the actual Self-evaluation (pp. 3-14) we could not avoid a measure of repetition as well as substantial attention to bureaucratic issues at the expense of scholarly contents. The Tables (pp. 16-21) and Appendices (pp. 22-55) again follow the prescribed format. Fortunately, the SEP and QRiH formats do leave room for improvisation in the choice of Appendices, so you will find more content in this section.

1. Introduction

1.1. Introduction

Founded in 1851, KITLV/Royal Netherlands Institute of Southeast Asian and Caribbean Studies is a research institute of KNAW, housed on campus by Leiden University. Departing from various disciplinary backgrounds and specific area expertise, KITLV researchers operate in interdisciplinary networks and contribute to broader scholarly and societal debates across areas and disciplines. There are two main research clusters: 'State, violence and citizenship' and 'Mobility and belonging'. Within each of these clusters there is a diversity of collective and individual projects. Permanent KITLV staff typically participates in various projects at the same time.

Within the KNAW organization, KITLV works mainly with NIOD, but in past and present there has also been cooperation in the field of e-humanities with the institutes of the KNAW Humanities Centre. Outside the Academy, the major Dutch partner is Leiden University, which since mid-2014 manages the KITLV library and special research collections. KITLV also cooperates with the University of Amsterdam, VU University and the Erasmus University Rotterdam.

Internationally, KITLV is a key hub in a worldwide academic web through its leading scholarly journals *Bijdragen/Journal of the Humanities and Social Sciences of Southeast Asia (BKI, since 1853)* and the *New West Indian Guide (NWIG, since 1919)*, as the secretariat of the European Association of Southeast Asian Studies (EuroSEAS) and through the staff's participation in international research projects, organizations and editorial boards. KITLV cooperates with, and attracts fellows from, a range of universities abroad, mainly from Indonesia and elsewhere in Asia, the U.S., the E.U. and Australia.

KITLV is primarily funded by the Academy, but with structural co-investment by Leiden University (housing and three PhD students, both not included in the budget as presented in KNAW format) and the *Vereniging (Learned Society) KITLV*. Substantial external research funding is secured from KNAW, NWO, various Dutch ministries and cultural funds.

1.2. Profile

According to the mission statement formulated in 2014, *KITLV aims to be a world-class research institute for the study of Southeast Asia and the Caribbean, with a focus on Indonesia and the 'Dutch' Caribbean, in an interdisciplinary and comparative perspective*. KITLV originated in a tradition of developing expertise about the colonies, and as such developed unique collections and a venerable tradition of research and publishing. Today, the focus of our research has broadened and includes the legacies of colonialism as well as contemporary Southeast Asia and the Caribbean. The KITLV research agenda is interdisciplinary and comparative, aiming to contribute both to area studies and to disciplinary debates. Thus, *KITLV researchers explore (dis)continuities between the (pre)colonial and postcolonial period, and articulate their research agendas empirically and theoretically in order to advance wider debates on globalization*. KITLV has a two-pronged mission, as it *engages with the academic community across the world, as well as with (inter)national governmental organizations, NGOs, the media, and the interested general public*.

Most KITLV research fits into one of two long-term research clusters. 'State, violence and citizenship' focuses on regime change, political violence, decolonization and governance, and the

articulation of citizenship. ‘Mobility and belonging’ investigates the (im)mobility of people, ideas and goods, and processes of identification, differentiation and exclusion that often transcend national and (former) colonial borders and imperial frameworks. Archival research, field work and textual and visual analysis are vital elements of KITLV research. KITLV has also engaged in e-humanities research.

The scientific domains of QRiH do not suffice to define KITLV’s profile. Research is interdisciplinary both between and within the humanities and social sciences. KITLV staff and fellows include historians, anthropologists, political scientists, linguists, and also scholars of law, literature, and cultural and media studies. Research is frequently designed in the form of interdisciplinary group projects involving senior, mid-career and junior researchers.

KITLV operates in an academic environment. This implies conducting research within, and publishing peer-reviewed books and articles for, an international scholarly community. To a lesser degree, KITLV research produces data for scholarly use, such as audio and audiovisual collections. KITLV also engages with wider professional and lay audiences, primarily in the Netherlands, but also abroad, especially in Indonesia and the ‘Dutch’ Caribbean. This implies sharing knowledge and perspectives and actively promoting debates about contemporary Southeast Asia and the Caribbean and about colonial history and its postcolonial legacies.

Three of our senior researchers have long been co-employed as professor at various Dutch universities. We have added two more on this list recently and expect another such appointment soon. Additionally, Leiden University has appointed a senior researcher as part-time professor at KITLV, and a similar appointment will be made soon. KITLV’s embeddedness in Dutch universities is thus considerably strengthened.

1.3. Ambition

Our objective after the 2014 reorganization (see Section 5) was to reinvent ourselves as an institute exclusively dedicated to research, hence to strengthen our tradition of scholarly research which was qualified as ‘very good to excellent’ in the previous peer review, and to reconfirm our continuing national and international relevance. We formulated a new mission statement. Next came the strategy to implement this mission. This involved defining new scholarly projects and perspectives, attracting new external funding, new staff and fellows, securing a dynamic research climate within the institute, stimulating e-humanities, and establishing new academic partnerships. It also implied deepening our stake in public outreach.

Presently counting over 30 FTE, excluding fellows, KITLV staff mainly engages in research, permanent staff has become a minority, and the average age of KITLV researchers is relatively low (Table D3a). The 2014 reorganization demanded considerable flexibility. We needed to maintain a dynamic research environment allowing for openness across disciplinary and geographical interests, and reciprocity in supporting one another’s ambitions. We made a transition to English as the institute’s working language. We started a tradition of regular and frequent meetings where all researchers gather to discuss research plans, progress reports and preliminary findings in an open, critical and supporting manner.

With the reorganization we, just as the users of our world-class collections, lost an international meeting place. We also stood to lose the international academic network built around KITLV Press and KITLV Jakarta. We thus faced the challenge of renewing our national and international profile. We did this by further developing our visiting fellows and seminar program, by starting an internship program, by establishing closer relations with relevant academic international

institutions, and by encouraging staff members' participation in such organizations, as well as in public debates in the Netherlands about our fields. We also opted to continue our involvement with the highly-respected publications program previously managed by KITLV Press, now transferred to Brill Academic Publishers but still under editorial supervision of KITLV staff.

2. Relevant indicators

The SEP Manual defines a minimum number of 10 FTE as criterion for a single research unit. With a permanent research staff of just over 10 FTE, KITLV will therefore be discussed at an aggregate level. Because KITLV houses a variety of programs and projects within its overarching research profile, we provide descriptions of specific themes in the Appendices.

We follow the description of indicators prescribed in QRiH, which is a very useful instrument for describing relevance in humanities research and hence much of what KITLV does. These criteria are also applicable to our research in the Social Sciences. Unfortunately, not all leading peer-reviewed publication outlets for social sciences, interdisciplinary and/or area studies are included in the QRiH lists. We have therefore broadened the canvas to accommodate the character of KITLV research (Tabel D3b).

Products for peers

Authorized indicators are peer-reviewed scholarly monographs, journal articles and reviews, book chapters and editorship of an edited volume or special issue. This is KITLV's core business. Maximizing Open Access is our additional ambition. As QRiH indicates, scholarly books and books aiming for a wider audience may overlap; several hybrid publications will be listed in the Appendices. In this context, a word about language is appropriate. While the bulk of KITLV publications is in English, our researchers also publish in other languages, particularly in Dutch and Indonesian. Publications in Dutch aim to reach a wider audience on Dutch colonial and postcolonial history, while the choice for Indonesian-language publications is a long-standing avenue for contributing to scholarly as well as societal debates in Indonesia.

Most of our books and articles are published in outlets listed in QRiH under authorized indicators, but some are not. With Table D3b, we have added a number of publishers and journals as respected peer-reviewed publication outlets for social sciences, interdisciplinary and/or area studies.

The most relevant *reasoned indicators* are audiovisual products, contributions to educational programs at universities, and the organization of seminars and conferences. We have not specified numbers of seminars and so on per cluster – KITLV organizes over 25 annually.

Use by peers

An important criterion for *reasoned indicators* is the use of our research facilities by peers, particularly our fellows and interns program (Appendix 7) and the use by other researchers of audiovisual collections produced at KITLV (Appendix 5).

Recognition by peers

QRiH's most relevant *authorized indicators* are research grants awarded to individuals and grants awarded for major research programs – see Table D3c. As *reasoned indicators*, we will list grants awarded for research programs; membership of journal or publisher editorial boards; membership of

scientific councils and committees; awards and prizes; a selection of invited lectures and contributions to university curricula; and secondary appointments at other academic or research institutions (Appendix 8). Obviously, many of the indicators that we will detail here are linked to our specific fields of study.

Societal products

Some of our peer-reviewed scholarly publications cater at the same time for a wider audience and according to QRiH should be categorized as hybrid publications. Quantitatively more important, KITLV staff shares expertise through various non-peer-reviewed publications, as well as through mass media, in lectures, roundtables and the like. Such activities cater to the educational sector, engage with public debates and inform policy makers and opinion makers. Some of these activities are one-time or of short duration only, others demand a long-term commitment. Our annual reports do provide all details, and so do our website, widely-distributed News Updates and KITLV's postings on Facebook (Appendix 8).

Societal use

Supply of such societal products primarily responds to requests from government and non-government partners, mainly in the Netherlands but also abroad. KITLV staff also unilaterally offers such societal products, in the hope of alerting a non-professional audience to scholarly findings and debates that may be of relevance to society at large. Appendix 8 provides information on cooperation with national and international societal parties, contract research, use of our research facilities, references made to our work in the media, and participation of our researchers in relevant networks.

Societal recognition

QRiH suggests a range of indicators that indicate societal recognition by private or public civil society organisations. We will address appointments to (honorary) positions in civil society organisations, membership of boards and committees of museums and other cultural institutions, and invitations for media performances, keynotes and debates in non-specialist settings. We will also look at financial support given by civil society organisations, awards for scholarly performance with a clear societal impact, and the like (Appendix 8).

3. Scientific and societal results in the past period

Between 2011 and 2017, KITLV was transformed from a collections-cum-research institute to one exclusively dedicated to research (Appendix 5). Reflection about the institute's long history and particularly also its practices in collecting materials about the former colonies remains very much part and parcel of KITLV's research, but the actual management of the collections, and the responsibility for keeping the collections up to date, now lies with the Leiden University Libraries. In this self-evaluation, we will therefore only discuss the results of our research.

Let us first have a look at quantitative results. The 2012 evaluation committee lauded us for having achieved high productivity and having established solid criterions for measuring our research staff's results. Annual productivity in the 2011-2017 period remained high, with fluctuations over the years that might become structural (Table D3b). We do observe a decrease of overall productivity per

FTE. This is not hard to explain. We cannot expect the same demanding standards we have long applied to our permanent staff too younger postdocs and fellows, and these standards are impossible to achieve by PhD students. Whether it is feasible to maintain the earlier very high standards for our permanent research staff remains to be seen, as we all dedicate far more time than before to the tutoring of younger staff.

KITLV does very well in Open Access publishing. The overall rate of OA journal articles averaged 85 percent between 2011 and 2017. The proportion of OA book chapters averaged 35 percent. KITLV's own leading journals for Southeast Asian studies (*BKI*) and Caribbean Studies (*NWIG*), now under the aegis of Brill Publishers, have both been OA since 2011, owing to subsidies of the Vereniging KITLV and NWO.

As explained above, KITLV presently has two overarching research clusters, 'State, violence and citizenship' and 'Mobility and belonging'. In Appendices 1-4, we provide further information on major research clusters: two on 'State, violence and citizenship' research regarding Indonesia, one on 'Mobility and belonging' research generally, and one on Caribbean research in both clusters. Additionally we discuss our involvement in e-humanities (Appendix 5) and some highlights from individual projects (Appendix 6). The Appendices provide more elaborate descriptions of our research including selected scholarly and societal results. While all KITLV research is about specific areas, we depart from leading concepts and questions derived from disciplinary debates and in turn aspire to contribute to such debates both in the humanities and the social sciences, i.a. by publishing in disciplinary journals next to area studies journals.

The scholarly results of the 2011-2014 period predate the formulation of the two overarching themes, but much of this work fits into either of these. Some major publications from these years fall into the domain of economic, demographic and ecological history of Southeast Asia which was the forte of former KITLV director Peter Boomgaard and former KITLV researcher David Henley. This important specialization is no longer represented at the institute. Recent research projects do address sociopolitical aspects of climate change both in Southeast Asia and the Caribbean.

Several publications from the 2011-2014 years resulted from already completed externally funded projects, particularly projects on post-Suharto Indonesian society and politics, '20th-century Suriname', and 'Postcolonial Netherlands'. At the other end, new projects initiated in 2017 such as the KITLV-NIMH-NIOD program on the war in Indonesia, 1945-1950, and two new NWO-funded projects 'Indonesia in transition' and 'Traveling Caribbean heritage' have not yet resulted in scholarly publications. Moreover, KITLV houses a steady stream of smaller, one-person projects on a wide variety of subjects (Appendix 6).

This leaves four larger research themes. The first is 'State, violence and citizenship, Indonesia: Decentralization, democratization, and clientelism' (Appendix 1). In this series of interlocking projects, we monitored changes in the sociopolitical landscape of post-Suharto Indonesia. Questions concerning decentralization and democratization were related to questions about the nature of provincial middle classes and clientelism. Research, conducted with Indonesian partners, was highly interdisciplinary, incorporating historical, anthropological and political sciences perspectives. A comparative approach widened the horizon beyond the confinements of the traditional area studies to connect locally grounded research to broader disciplinary debates.

The second theme within the cluster 'State, violence and citizenship' is 'Decolonization, violence and war' (Appendix 2). This cluster focuses on Indonesia, but also addresses questions on Dutch colonial and postcolonial history. Both the government-funded program 'Decolonization, violence in war in Indonesia, 1945-1950' executed by KITLV with NIMH and NIOD, and the NWO-

funded project 'Indonesia in transition' analyze the nature, causes and context of mass violence in Indonesia. The former project feeds into debates in Dutch society about colonialism and particularly the presumably long forgotten, or silenced, violence of Dutch troops. 'Indonesia in transition', covering both colonial and postcolonial times, interrogates how semi-privatized militia violence became part of Indonesia's political system. Both projects also enhance our understanding of the Indonesian Revolution.

The cluster 'Mobility and belonging' (Appendix 3) focuses on (trans)national mobility of people and ideas and connected processes of identification, inclusion and exclusion, in the contexts of both globalization and localization. This cluster embodies a great variety of research projects on historical, anthropological, linguistic, and literary themes. Completed projects engaged with themes such as colonial modernity, colonial literatures, (post)colonial heritage formation, popular culture, religion, and diaspora. KITLV researchers contribute to debates about colonialism and its legacies in Indonesia and the Caribbean, but equally in the Netherlands. This implies serious reflection on the role of, and knowledge formation at, the institute itself – and exchanging expertise with broad sectors of society, including policy makers, the media, and activists.

Caribbean Studies at KITLV operate within the same overarching clusters, but for clarity's sake we present our research on this geographical and cultural area separately (Appendix 4). The Netherlands and the former Dutch Caribbean are still closely linked, partly even constitutionally. A long series of projects on Dutch Caribbean history were completed, both NWO- and government-funded. Two new NWO-funded projects were started, both with an interdisciplinary character and with the explicit objective to also produce societal results. 'Confronting Caribbean challenges' researches governance and identity in small-scale polities, with a focus on non-sovereignty and migration. 'Traveling Caribbean heritage' contributes to debates about insular identity, nation-building and nation-branding through the prism of cultural heritage. This joint Caribbean-Dutch project has a strong dimension of capacity exchange.

Methodological innovation is important to us across the board, and this includes e-humanities (Appendix 5). A serious engagement with this innovative field requires new technology, tools and skills, hence considerable investments and an expansion of scale. KITLV has participated in e-humanities research. These projects have produced mixed results – fresh insights, but also sobering confrontations with methodological obstacles and the lack of digital text resources. We have made considerable investments in digitization of collections and continue our engagement with e-humanities.

Most of our work produces peer-reviewed academic publications. Teaching is not a major objective of KITLV, but our staff is engaged in the supervision of PhD students working either at KITLV or at Dutch universities, and in the (co-)teaching courses at the Bachelor and especially Master levels. With the VU University, KITLV has recently also taught crash courses to Master students of UGM (Appendix 8). For academic and cultural communities, KITLV research additionally produces oral history collections and an extensive audiovisual archive of daily life in Indonesia, 'Recording the future'. The latter project, started in 2003, aims to create an audiovisual archive of everyday life in Indonesia and has recorded over 600 hours of footage accessible through a regional and thematic index (Appendix 5).

We produce significant societal results (Appendix 8). KITLV has built a strong reputation as an expertise center not only on contemporary Southeast Asia and the Caribbean, but equally on the history of colonialism and its postcolonial legacies. The expertise of KITLV staff is frequently called upon by Dutch government, the media and civil society, and also by international media. This results

in participation in conferences, briefings, media presentations and the like, and hybrid publications for wider audiences. KITLV also engages in capacity building and non-paid teaching both in Indonesia and the Caribbean – we have increasingly appreciated that this is very much a two-way learning process. The Vereniging KITLV is an important partner in fostering debates about the institute's position in a postcolonial society.

The reorganization and substantial external funding enabled significant rejuvenation through the hiring of postdocs, including six Veni-recipients, and PhD students. We reinforced this by starting an internship program for MA students. This program, attracting 61 interns working in KITLV research programs, proved to be mutually highly rewarding and has enhanced our connections to Dutch universities. The continuation of our fellows and international conferences program has ensured a steady annual flow of a few dozen inspiring foreign visitors to the institute, thus strengthening our international hub function. Given stricter fiscal regulations starting 2017, the average cost per fellow doubled. We therefore decided to invite only scholars contributing to ongoing projects. The number of fellows bringing their own funding to access the facilities and intellectual exchanges of KITLV now exceeds the number financed by KITLV (Appendix 7).

4. Conclusions of the self-evaluation

We feel KITLV has made a successful restart in 2014 and may be qualified as a high-quality, productive, and dynamic research institute. Our mission is evident, emphasizing on the one hand our expertise in particular areas and themes, on the other hand our dedication to interdisciplinary studies and the ambition to contribute to disciplinary debates both in the humanities and the social sciences. Under the umbrella of two overarching thematic clusters, we worked on a broad range of research projects.

KITLV has been successful in attracting external funding, its proportion in overall budget presently being no less than 39 percent. Both external funding and our own PhD and intern programs have contributed to a considerable rejuvenation of the institute's staff. We have rebuilt our international reputation not only by establishing close cooperation with several foreign universities, but also by continuing our fellows program and our involvement in the publications program now entrusted to Brill but still guided by KITLV staff. Our present staff is highly interdisciplinary, enthusiastic and dedicated. We find that the new institutional structure works well. Our institutional partners KNAW, Leiden University and the *Vereniging* think likewise.

As for *research quality*, we may claim high productivity of our staff in a range of high-quality peer-reviewed publications, both with area studies and disciplinary publishers. Appreciation of the quality of our work is also evident from the considerable number of projects funded by NWO and KNAW. We have been extremely close to obtaining significant EU funding, but ultimately did not succeed. This is a challenge in the years ahead.

Our *relevance to society* may be measured in several ways. In general terms our scholarly work addresses themes that are greatly relevant to our areas, particularly to Indonesia, the 'Dutch' Caribbean, and the Netherlands. KITLV's world-class collections may no longer be managed by the institute, but continue to be integral to our reputation in Indonesia and the 'Dutch' Caribbean. We share our expertise with public institutions, NGO's, the media and wider audiences in these societies. We received ample research funding from the Dutch government, but also NGO's. There is a growing

interest in Dutch society in colonial history and in postcolonial issues. KITLV has long been contributing to these debates, and is strengthening this engagement.

Finally, there is the issue of *viability*. We have summarized KITLV's present condition in a SWOT analysis (Table D4). We argue that after the reorganization, we have developed KITLV into a dynamic and perfectly viable research institute. We define opportunities in obvious fields (funding, e-humanities, societal debates) but also in exploring new horizons (collaborations in the creative sector). We do not shy away from addressing the issue of scale, which has allowed for high efficiency but might become a challenge because of the decreasing number of permanent staff.

KITLV is a unique institute, nationally and internationally, and a respected hub in a network of research institutes much bigger in size elsewhere in the world. We mention such institutes in Section 6, but the difference in scale makes it extremely difficult to make reliable benchmark comparisons.

5. (Organizational) context

KITLV was established in 1851 as a scholarly *Vereniging*. The *Vereniging's* board governed the institute. In 1990, at the behest of the ministry of Education and Sciences, the board opted for a liaison with KNAW. In 2001, KITLV's board agreed to transfer funding and management entirely to KNAW. The Academy pledged to enable KITLV to continue its threefold mission (collections, research, KITLV Press). Since 2001, peer reviews showed a continuous upward trend, the 2012 review qualifying KITLV as 'very good to excellent'.

KNAW did acknowledge these highly positive evaluations, but nonetheless decided to reorganize the institute, discontinuing KITLV Press and transferring the collections to Leiden University Libraries in 2014. KNAW's policies were informed by the wish to cluster its humanities institutes in Amsterdam and to invest heavily in e-humanities. All parties eventually agreed that Amsterdam was not an appropriate location for KITLV, as only Leiden University upholds a long tradition in area studies. Therefore KNAW, Leiden University and eventually also the *Vereniging* KITLV agreed to the reorganization, signing a covenant for an initial period of ten years, 2014-2024. KITLV's lump sum fell by almost two-thirds.

Mid-2014, KITLV thus needed to say farewell to over twenty colleagues and to re-invent itself as an institute solely dedicated to research. Access to the unique KITLV collections is secured, the institute's involvement in publishing has been maintained, albeit in a reduced form. Managerial accountability is primarily to KNAW and the Scientific Committee established by the Academy. A *Stuurgroep* provides a forum for deliberations between KNAW, Leiden University, the *Vereniging* and KITLV. The *Vereniging* is an important intellectual partner and sustains our national network. KITLV is a partner in, and presently even presides, the LeidenGlobal consortium, in which academic institutes for area studies work closely with Leiden-based museums for sharing expertise and outreach.

KITLV has invested all energy it could muster to make a success of the 'new' institute. Relations with the Academy are good again. There are pending matters though, related to the drastic budget cut of 2014, as a result of which our permanent research staff will be down from 11 to 8 FTE by 2022 unless the KNAW repairs some of this damage. Also, KITLV has been largely left out of the Academy's major investments in e-humanities. On the bright side, KNAW has recently confirmed its support for continuation of the joint KNAW-UL PhD program, we have found an excellent

arrangement with NIDI-KNAW for shared financial and HR capacity, and never over the past decades has KITLV had financial problems.

KITLV has a lean management structure. The MT consists of three researchers. There are regular meetings about governance issues with the staff's representatives (*Onderdeelcommissie*), as well as with the entire personnel. English has become the standard language in all staff meetings. Two recurring concerns in these deliberations are the need for more diversity and the near-absence of tenure perspectives. Even so, a recent external survey among our staff demonstrated exceptionally high levels of engagement and satisfaction.

KNAW's lump sum is roughly M€ 1.2. Part of the institute's income and expenses however are invisible in our budget. Leiden University finances KITLV's housing as well as its part in the PhD program. At the restart of the institute, we formulated the ambition that 25 percent of our total budget would be derived from external funding. This proportion has been exceeded and stands at 39 percent in 2017. Between 2011 and 2017, KITLV managed to acquire M€ 7.1 of external funding and M€ 2.1 additional KNAW funding.

6. Past evaluation, future plans and SWOT analysis

The last evaluation committee (2012) qualified KITLV, then still an institute combining collections and research, as 'very good to excellent'. Mid-2014, KITLV needed to re-invent itself as a research institute. In this, we feel, we have succeeded. KITLV has been very productive in terms of scholarly publications and attracting substantial external research funding and talented young researchers, has developed new PhD, fellows and interns programs, and has become more active and visible in the field of societal valorization.

There is no room for complacency however. Mid-2014, KITLV started with a very tight budget. Budget cuts imposed with the reorganization and also the autonomous rise of salaries imply that the permanent research staff will decrease from 11 FTE in 2017 to 8 in 2022. Career opportunities within the institute are meagre. As senior staff retires and is only partly succeeded, the next generation at KITLV faces both the challenge of acquiring substantial outside funding in an ever more competitive market, and of acquiring such funding with a smaller group of permanent staff. This entails the risk of a significant decrease of externally funded staff, which might make the institute vulnerable for qualifications as being 'too small' to function as a separate institution.

On the bright side, as KITLV has gone through a process of substantial rejuvenation, there is a number of talented tenured mid-career researchers at the institute who will familiarize themselves with managerial exigencies in the upcoming years. Moreover, we are now training a younger generation of experts in Southeast Asia and the Caribbean that will be around for a long time. And finally, there is some room for attracting excellent non-permanent researchers.

There is a rising demand for the expertise that KITLV embodies. Indonesia's role in the world is rapidly growing, and so is interest in this huge nation. The Kingdom of the Netherlands has remained trans-Atlantic, and hence expertise on the Caribbean remains essential. Moreover, both global debates about postcolonial issues and the presence in the Netherlands of over one million Dutch citizens with colonial roots implies that there is an increasing need for expertise and critical reflection on colonial history and its contemporary legacies. In all of these domains, KITLV's expertise will continue to be relevant and sought after, in the Netherlands and abroad.

KITLV can remain a magnet in Southeast Asian and Caribbean studies – there is no larger unit in our fields anywhere in the Netherlands or Europe, and internationally KITLV's size and productivity makes it a significant player entertaining intense contacts with these other institutions. Outside Indonesia, there are only a few similar centers for Indonesian studies (Australian National University, Cornell University, Singapore National University), and none for the former Dutch Caribbean.

Our mission statement is clear. In the years ahead, KITLV will pursue this scholarly and societal mission. The national and international interest in our fields of study is increasing, and KITLV continues to be uniquely equipped to contribute to this field. The matrix of many disciplines and regions combined requires that our permanent research staff has very diverse qualifications. This has proven to produce synergy, but precludes the formation of a cluster of permanent staff sharing the same disciplinary-cum-regional background. Same-discipline, same-region clusters will therefore need to be formed either by linking up with specialists at other academic institutes, or by acquiring external funding. That will be a major challenge in the years ahead, apart from successfully completing the very demanding set of current research projects.

Operating in an academic context in which area studies is increasingly integrated in discipline-based departments, a particular aim of KITLV is to strengthen the profile and impact of interdisciplinary area studies. Because of its combination of contextual sensitivity and an interdisciplinary, comparative outlook, area studies has a lot to offer to academic disciplines, particularly because these disciplines are increasingly drifting apart. KITLV aims to further the impact of area studies by deepening research collaborations with researchers and institutions from a range of disciplines. KITLV also aims to showcase the contribution of area studies to broader debates by increasing its publications in top disciplinary journals.

The SWOT analysis (Table D4) summarizes KITLV's condition: standing on its own feet, proud of its post-2014 performance, eager to continue present work and to explore new horizons.

7. PhD Programs

As part of the 2014 covenant between KNAW and Leiden University, KITLV started a PhD program, with three PhD students financed by the Academy and another three by Leiden; these candidates will graduate at Leiden University. The intention was expressed to continue this program after the first round, which should be completed in 2019-2020. In addition, KITLV employed/s one PhD student in an e-humanities project financed by KNAW (graduation 2017) and two PhD students financed by NWO. KITLV also houses and co-supervises a PhD student financed by the Indonesian government (Table D3d and Appendix 7).

KITLV is no graduate school nor is there a national graduate school for area studies. We have therefore opted for developing a combination of in-house training and tailor-made individual educational trajectories. We also decided that KITLV PhD students would have at least one external supervisor. Presently, we work with external supervisors based at Erasmus University Rotterdam, Leiden University, and the University of Amsterdam. The PhD students' highly diverse academic backgrounds reflect the interdisciplinary character of KITLV.

All PhD students follow graduate courses offered by the universities and national graduate schools. Our own senior researchers offer training to our PhD students on themes and methods of relevance for all KITLV researchers: the nature and challenges of interdisciplinary and area studies; reflections on positionality; and issues of integrity. We also encourage our students to follow two

courses offered by LeidenGlobal, ‘Discipline and place’ and ‘Mixed methods’. During their years at KITLV, PhD students are required to give several presentations to the entire staff.

The best moment to evaluate the success of our PhD program is a few years ahead. The one candidate employed in a KNAW e-humanities project has graduated in time (2017). The three candidates financed by KNAW are entering the last of their four years at KITLV. One of the initial three candidates financed by Leiden University opted out for health reasons, another accepted a tenured job; these two have been replaced, and the present three students are to defend in 2019 through 2021. The two PhD candidates financed by NWO are due early 2019, the one financed by the Indonesian government in 2020.

Bedner, Van Klinken, Oostindie and Schulte Nordholt act as internal supervisors (*promotores*) for these PhD candidates; in one case each, Berenschot, Bloembergen and Bijl act as *copromotor*. As mentioned in section 1.2, we have expanded the number of professorships of our own staff and also linked one, and soon two, Leiden University staff to the institute in order to broaden the basis for supervising PhD candidates at the institute.

KITLV researchers have additionally (co-)supervised PhD theses of researchers not employed at KITLV; these trajectories, leading to 14 successful PhD defenses, do not figure in KITLV’s reports.

8. Diversity

Diversity is crucial, certainly for KITLV with its colonial history and postcolonial connections and agenda. Diversity by generations, gender, ethnicity and nationality does characterize KITLV’s younger generations with non-permanent positions, but the staff with permanent positions is all-white, mainly Dutch and predominantly male. We are acutely aware that this imbalance needs to be addressed as diversity is a key concern, but there is no easy solution because of the tight financial situation. The first two permanent staff to retire (2018) cannot be replaced because of the 2014 budget cuts. The next retirement, of the present Head of Research in 2019, needs to be filled by one of four internal candidates (three male, one female candidates, all white Dutch) in order to establish a permanent position for a Caribbeanist, in 2019. The next vacancy will be only in early 2022, for a Director. Short-term, we continue to focus on diversity in temporary appointments.

9. Research integrity, ethics and research data management

We expect all KITLV staff, whether engaged in archival and library research or field work, to adhere to the standards of the Dutch universities’ ‘Code of ethics for research in the Social and Behavioural Sciences’ (2016), which has been discussed with the entire staff.

We strive for a friendly but critical research culture, in which all staff as well as fellows and interns present their research, including uncertainties, problems and dilemmas, followed up by Q&A and discussion. Short presentations and introduction of new staff, fellows and interns are done in weekly research lunches. An ongoing series of ‘Entre nous’, ‘Coffee and theory’ and ‘Under construction’ meetings features in-house presentations and discussion of research and research proposals. Staff members alternate in chairing such meetings.

Discussions include issues of methods and research integrity. The most pressing integrity issue is related to field work, particularly securing the privacy and even safety of interviewees. For the project about the war of decolonization in Indonesia, the KITLV-NIMH-NIOD consortium adheres

to stringent rules and regulations. Informants should explicitly agree that their information may be recorded, used for research and perhaps also be disclosed for a broader audience. It is not always feasible to adhere to such conventions in the Caribbean and particularly Indonesia. This challenge is inherent to the societal and political context. We have elaborated ways for our researchers to strive for a maximum of transparency without jeopardizing the integrity and safety of their informants and for themselves.

No longer responsible for the management of KITLV collections, we now only deal with the storage of our own research data. In this we follow the general KNAW policy. Quantitative databases of the 'Shades of clientelism', 'Dutch Atlantic connections' and 'Confronting Caribbean challenges' programs have been stored with DANS. The dynamic collection of 'Recording the future' is stored at DANS and the first sequences are available in low resolution through the web application 'Virtual Indonesia'. In view of new data policies and privacy regulations, the project coordinator discusses with the Leiden University Library and DANS the best options for future storage and accessibility.

KITLV has confronted several ethical dilemmas over the past years which we will be happy to discuss with the committee. These include diplomatic anxiety about the research program on the war of decolonization in Indonesia; security issues of our Indonesian researchers and academic partners; fraud committed by survey assistants in Sint Maarten; and engaging with critics framing KITLV as a colonial institution.

KITLV has an active blog community and the MT does not necessarily subscribe to the contents of all blogs. This is not a dilemma. There is no censorship and we intend to keep it that way.

10. Tables and appendices

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Table D3a Research staff, 2011-2017*

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Individuals							
Researchers							
Permanent staff	5	8	11	11	11	12	12
Fixed-term staff	2	2	8	13	10	8	16
PhdD students	0	1	1	3	5	5	5
PhdD students, LU**					2	4	4
Total researchers	7	11	20	27	28	29	37
Support staff	35	32	29	14	6	7	6
Visiting fellows***	13	15	17	15	18	15	8
Total	55	56	64	52	46	44	44

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
FTE							
Researchers							
Permanent staff	4,80	6,83	8,63	8,63	8,55	10,32	10,38
Fixed-term staff	2,00	2,00	3,13	8,79	7,93	5,80	7,30
PhdD students	0,00	0,33	1,00	1,25	4,29	4,67	4,75
PhdD students, LU**					2,00	4,00	4,00
Total researchers	6,80	9,16	12,76	18,67	22,77	24,79	26,43
Support staff	29,77	26,47	22,68	11,49	4,64	4,85	4,41
Visiting fellows***	4,33	5,00	5,67	5,00	6,00	5,00	2,67
Total	40,90	40,63	41,11	35,16	33,41	34,64	33,51

* Excluding interns.

** PhD students financed by Leiden University (3) or employed by Leiden University through the Indonesian government (1), working full-time at KITLV.

*** Fellows financed by KITLV, total number for each year. On average, these fellows worked for four months at the institute. Self-financed fellows – on average, ten each year – are not included in this Table.

For further information on PhD students, Veni-recipients, fellows, and interns, see Appendix 7.

Table D3b Main categories of research output

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Books (refereed)	11	2	1	6	11	6	1
Journal articles (refereed)	37	39	19	27	31	40	25
Book chapters (refereed)	36	35	38	63	34	15	24
Editorship of edited volumes (refereed)	5	3	4	6	5	4	5
Editorship of theme issues of journal (refereed)	3		1	2		2	3
Books (non-refereed)	4				2	3	1
Journal articles (non-refereed)	9	7	9	3	5	17	9
Book chapters (non-refereed)	21	5	11	9	6	8	1
Editorship of edited volumes (non-refereed)	3		1				
Editorship of theme issues of journal (non-refereed)				1		1	2
Digital infrastructures and databases	2			1	1	4	3
Films, documentaries, exhibitions and other audio-visual products	2	3	1				
Articles and reviews in professional journals	7+32	4+27	4+19	7+16	15+10	5+16	4+13
Book chapters for professional readership							
Editorship of edited volumes or theme issues of professional journal							
Articles and reviews in general magazines	22	4	3	5	9	19	6
PdH theses	3	1					2
Blogs / contribution for website		2	5	13	43	51	33

Figures for 2017 are not yet validated in PURE. Slight changes might be implemented at a later stage.

Full lists of peer-reviewed and other authorized publications for 2011-2017 are to be found in KITLV's annual reports, published both hard copy and online at KITLV's website.

As explained in the main text, we should be transparent about our qualifications of peer-reviewed publications. While most of our publication outlets are in the QRiH listing, this list does not cover all academic publishers and journals relevant for our fields (humanities and social sciences, area studies). We have therefore maintained the earlier inclusion as peer-reviewed of results published in highly respected journals or by international publishers such as:

Publishers: KITLV Jakarta, NIAS Press, National University of Singapore Press, and University of Hawaii Press.

Journals: *Asia Pacific Journal of Anthropology, Asian Population Studies, Atlantic Studies, Caribbean Studies, City & Society, Comparative Sociology, Comparative Political Studies, Contemporary Politics, Critical Asian Studies, Democratization, European Journal of Human Genetics, Human Ecology, Indonesia (Cornell U.P), Indonesia and the Malay World, International Journal of Cultural Studies, International Political Science Review, Journal of Caribbean History, Journal of Contemporary Asia, Journal of Global Slavery, Journal of Peasant Studies, Journal of Youth Studies, Latin American and*

Caribbean Ethnic Studies, Jewish Culture and History, New West Indian Guide, Review of Latin American and Caribbean Studies, Oceanic Linguistics, Pacific Affairs, Policy Studies, Public History Review, Regional & Federal Studies, Round Table/Commonwealth Journal of International Affairs, Social Research: An International Quarterly, Sustainability, Visual Anthropology Review, and World Development.

Between 2011 and 2017, the overall (gold and green) Open Access rate of peer-reviewed journal articles averaged 85 percent. The Open Access rate of peer-reviewed book chapters averaged 35 percent.

For further figures and other indications of scientific and societal recognition, see also Appendix 8.

Table D3c Funding.

While our ambition as off 2014 was to acquire 25 percent of the total budget from external funding, this proportion has actually climbed to 39 percent in 2017, excluding competitive grants awarded by the KNAW. The proportion of FTE paid financed directly from the lump-sum decreased from 75 percent in 2012 (and also 2011, for which year figures are not included in the Table below) to only 38 percent in 2017. The total amount of externally subsidies received between 2011 and 2017 was M€ 9.15, of which M€ 2.07 from KNAW and M€ 7.08 from NWO, the Scientific Program Indonesia-Netherlands (SPIN), and various Dutch ministries, funds and ngo's.

	2012	2012	2013	2013	2014	2014	2015	2015	2016	2016	2017	2017
KITLV Indonesia and Caribbean												
Funding:	FTE	%	FTE	%	FTE	%	FTE	%	FTE	%	FTE	%
Direct funding (1)	6,83	75%	7,63	60%	7,63	41%	7,55	36%	8,43	41%	8,43	38%
Research grants (2)	2,33	25%	5,13	40%	10,63	57%	12,72	61%	11,86	57%	12,14	54%
Contract research (3)	0,00	0%	0	0%	0,42	2%	0,50	2%	0,50	2%	1,86	8%
Other (4)	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Total funding	9,16	100%	12,76	100%	18,67	100%	20,76	100%	20,79	100%	22,43	100%
Expenditure:	€	%	€	%	€	%	€	%	€	%	€	%
Personnel costs	€ 768.619	77%	€ 1.013.758	85%	€ 1.309.218	87%	€ 1.486.592	82%	€ 1.434.209	85%	€ 1.594.094	87%
Other costs	€ 225.396	23%	€ 179.288	15%	€ 190.856	13%	€ 315.510	18%	€ 247.782	15%	€ 231.703	13%
Total Expenditure	€ 994.015	100%	€ 1.193.046	100%	€ 1.500.073	100%	€ 1.802.102	100%	€ 1.681.991	100%	€ 1.825.797	100%

Direct funding: *basisfinanciering*/lump-sum budget.

Research grants: obtained in national scientific competition (NWO, KNAW)

Contract research: obtained for specific research projects from external, European or charitable organizations.

Other: funds that do not fit into the above categories.

Table D3d PhD Candidates

As part of the 2014 covenant between KNAW and Leiden University, KITLV started a PhD program, with three PhD students financed by the Academy and another three by Leiden; these candidates will graduate at Leiden University. KNAW PhD students were appointed in late 2014 and early 2015, the Leiden students a year later. In addition, KITLV employed/s one PhD student in an e-humanities project financed by KNAW (graduation 2017) and two PhD students financed by NWO. KITLV also houses and co-supervises a PhD student financed by the Indonesian government (Appendix 7).

As KITLV's PhD program only started in 2014-2015, it is of little use to apply the table prescribed in the SEP format. In the 2011-2017 period, KITLV had nine PhD positions. One PhD student was employed for the KNAW-funded project 'Elite network shifts' from 2012 to 2016, and graduated last year. As of January 1 2018, KITLV has nine PhD students, three funded by KNAW (started 2014 or 2015), three by Leiden University (started 2015, 2016, 2018), two by NWOs (started 2014 and 2017), and one by the Indonesian government (started 2015). PhD theses should consequently be completed between early 2019 and 2022.

Of these nine PhD candidates, six are female and three male. As for ethnic diversity, three are Dutch with a Caribbean or *Indisch* background, three white Dutch, two Indonesian, and one Japanese. For further details, see Appendix 7.

D4 SWOT analysis and benchmark

Internal organization	Strengths	Weaknesses
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Clear interdisciplinary mission -High scholarly and societal productivity, visibility and use -High level of external funding -Excellent (inter)national reputation and links, scholarly and societal -Dynamic, open, innovative and self-reflexive academic culture -Magnet: fellows, PhD and intern programs -Lean and efficient organization -Location on Leiden University (LU) campus -Proximity of world-class KITLV collections, partnership with LU Library -Journals <i>BKI</i>, <i>NWIG</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Relatively small permanent budget and scale -Decrease of permanent staff -No EU funding obtained yet -Insufficient diversity
External context	Opportunities	Threats
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Growing interest in (post)colonial studies -Within KNAW: collaboration with NIOD, in e-humanities, and ANGIN -NWA, NWO and EU funding -Growing appreciation of interdisciplinary approaches in Humanities and Social Sciences, cf. NWO's new domain -Growing global importance of Indonesia -Cooperation with art institutions, creative industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Vulnerability because of scale -Upcoming portfolio evaluation -Image, framing linked to colonial origins

1. State, violence and citizenship, Indonesia: Decentralization, democratization and clientelism

1. Introduction

1.1. Introduction

Through a series of projects funded by the SPIN Program (KNAW), KITLV monitored important changes in the sociopolitical landscape of Indonesia from 2003 through 2017. The advantage of the successive nature of these projects was that the outcomes of one project raised also the questions for the next project. As a result, questions concerning decentralization and democratization could be related to questions about the nature of provincial middle classes and clientelism, while question concerning citizenship were investigated against the backdrop of clientelism.

Another advantage of the succession of projects was the continuation of research cooperation with Universitas Gadjah Mada (Yogyakarta) as the main partner in Indonesia. In short, our Indonesian PhD students at the start of this century are now our partners as they obtained positions as deans of Faculties and heads of Departments. This resulted in an equal partnership, also because Indonesia invests seriously in research.

1.2. Profile

Much research at KITLV, and all projects on 'State, violence and citizenship in Indonesia' are interdisciplinary. A historical perspective focuses on processes of change and requires a critical attitude toward the way colonial concepts survive in postcolonial times. A sociopolitical approach looks at broader power structures and their social implications, while anthropological fieldwork foregrounds the question what major changes mean for people in particular localities and how they act upon these.

A comparative approach broadens the horizon beyond the narrow confinements of the traditional area studies. At the same time, we attempt to connect locally grounded research to broader theoretical and disciplinary debates. Examples include Berenschot *et al.* on forms of citizenship in Southeast Asia, Henley on economic development in Southeast Asia and Africa and Berenschot and Van Klinken on citizenship in Indonesia. The impact of this research on broader debates is also evidenced by the fact that articles have been accepted in top disciplinary journals.

All major research projects in this cluster were conducted by teams consisting of senior supervisors, postdoctoral researchers and PhD students, while visiting fellows and experts participating in workshops provided additional expertise.

1.3. Ambition

In this research cluster, KITLV aims to conduct innovative research by connecting local concerns and in-depth knowledge of Indonesia with broader academic debates. Research aims to address pressing societal problems and to put new themes and topics on the research agenda. The training of PhD students from the Netherlands and Indonesia is a central concern and is greatly facilitated by PhD positions financed by KNAW and Leiden University.

2. Relevant indicators

Referring to section 2 of the overall self-evaluation, research on 'State, violence and citizenship in Indonesia' not only aims to contribute to international scholarly debates, but also to reach policy

makers and a wider audience of engaged citizens, particularly in Indonesia, and in doing both strives to influence the research agenda.

3. Scientific and societal results

Over the past period, KITLV housed a number of relevant projects in this cluster. We will discuss these separately, providing the most important scholarly results per project and ending with a remark about overall societal results.

Tracking development

An example of a large comparative research project with high policy impact was ‘Tracking development’ which was funded by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs and conducted by an international consortium coordinated by KITLV. This project was formally completed in 2011, but the major publications came in the period presently under review. The project investigated why Southeast Asian countries like Malaysia, Indonesia, and Vietnam have been successful in reducing levels of absolute poverty, whereas in African countries like Kenya, Nigeria, and Tanzania, despite recent growth, most people are as poor as they were half a century ago. In his concluding book, main KITLV researcher David Henley – now Professor of Contemporary Indonesia Studies at Leiden University – presented a radical explanation for this great divergence in development performance between Southeast Asia and Africa. The key, he argues, does not lie primarily in structural conditions but in wrong policy choices such as prolonged but failing efforts to invest in heavy industry in Africa, against successful investments in agriculture and export-oriented industries in Southeast Asia, and, more general, in the absence in most parts of Africa – in contrast to Southeast Asia – of serious developmental intent on the part of political leaders.

Selected peer-reviewed publications

Ton Dietz, Henk Schulte Nordholt, Roel van der Veen (eds), *Asian tigers, African lions: Comparing the development performance of Southeast Asia and Africa*. Leiden: Brill, 2013.

David Henley, *Asia-Africa development divergence: A question of intent*. London: Zed Books, 2015.

Since 2005, a series of projects funded by the Dutch Indonesian Spin Program (KNAW) and supported by a Veni project from NWO focused on the regional impact of regime change in Indonesia after the demise of Suharto’s New Order in 1998. These projects contributed to debates both in Indonesia and on a broader comparative level about decentralization and democratization, and clientelism and citizenship.

Middle Indonesia

Our first project on the impact of decentralization and democratization focused on ‘Middle Indonesia’ (2006-2010), i.e. provincial middle classes in provincial towns. Historically, these groups mediated between a distant state and their own society and helped to constitute state power. Currently these groups generate national political forces, but they are neither particularly rich nor geographically central. They constitute a large lower middle class, conservative in outlook and dependent on state funding. ‘Middle Indonesia’ resists rather than welcomes globalization and open

markets. Politically it enjoys democracy and uses its political skills and clientelist networks to make the system work to its own advantage.

Selected peer-reviewed publications

Edward Aspinall and Gerry van Klinken (eds), *The state and illegality in Indonesia*. Leiden: KITLV Press, 2011.

Gerry van Klinken, *The making of middle Indonesia. Middle classes in Kupang town, 1930s-1980s*. Leiden: Brill, 2014.

Gerry van Klinken, 'Brokerage and the making of Middle Indonesia', *City & Society* 55 (2013) 5-35.

Gerry van Klinken and Ward Berenschot (eds), *In search of Middle Indonesia. Middle classes in provincial towns*. Leiden: Brill, 2014.

Clientelism

Clientelism characterizes democracy in Indonesia. Although political scientists and other scholars have in recent years paid much attention to clientelism, there have been few efforts to systematically compare patronage democracies. Both the 'Middle Indonesia' project and the project on citizenship discussed below focus on clientelism as a key feature of Indonesian politics. What kind of economic development curtails clientelistic politics, and vice versa? Most of the literature addressing this relationship focuses narrowly on vote-buying, resulting in theories that emphasize the importance of declining poverty rates and a growing middle class. In his Veni project (2013-2016), Berenschot concludes that it is not so much the *degree* but rather the *character* of economic growth that matters. On the basis of ethnographic fieldwork and the findings of an expert survey he argues that a dispersion of economic power can curtail clientelistic politics. Such dispersion can generate a more open public sphere and a more autonomous civil society capable of scrutinizing and disciplining the behavior of politico-business elites.

Selected peer-reviewed publications

Ward Berenschot, 'The political economy of clientelism: A comparative study of Indonesia's patronage democracy', *Comparative Political Studies* (2018, in press).

Edward Aspinall and Ward Berenschot, *Democracy for sale: Elections, clientelism and the state in Indonesia*. Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 2018.

Gerry van Klinken and Edward Espinal (eds), *The state and illegality in Indonesia*. Leiden: KITLV Press, 2011.

Citizenship

Most observers have analyzed democratization in Indonesia without paying any attention to questions concerning citizenship. The project 'From clients to citizens?' (2012-2017) aimed to investigate how citizenship took shape in everyday politics. What we call postcolonial citizenship studies aim to bring the everyday lives of large numbers of ordinary citizens back into the picture. They call for some critical distance from conventional images of the autonomous, rights-claiming citizen. Instead, they highlight political economy, the history of state formation, and informality. Citizenship in Indonesia is highly informal, personalized, and mediated. State institutions are weak and socially embedded. Citizens regularly depend on personal connections to gain services. This mutes their experience of 'rights'. The term 'informality' describes a particular mode of state-citizen

interaction marked by the use of personal connections as a means to influence the implementation of state regulations. For many citizens in postcolonial states like Indonesia, the reality and experience of citizenship depend not just on the content of laws and regulations, but also on the strength of their personal social networks. Instead of being antithetical to citizenship, this reliance on personal connections to deal with state institutions should be seen as a constitutive dimension of citizenship. Informality shapes the character of everyday state-citizen interaction in Indonesia. The cultivation of personal connections constitutes an important form of political agency as it enables citizens to deal with the unresponsive and unpredictable nature of Indonesia's state institutions.

Selected peer-reviewed publications

Adriaan Bedner, 'Autonomy of law in Indonesia', *Recht der Werkelijkheid* 3 (2016) 10-36.

Adriaan Bedner, 'Indonesian land law; Integration at last? And for whom?', in J. McCarthy and K. Robinson (eds), *Land and development in Indonesia; Searching for the people's sovereignty*, 3-90. Singapore: ISEAS, 2016.

Ward Berenschot and Gerry van Klinken (eds), special issue, 'Informality and Citizenship: The Everyday State in Indonesia', *Journal of Citizenship Studies* 22 (2018, in press).

Ward Berenschot, Henk Schulte Nordholt and Laurens Bakker (eds), *Citizenship and democratization in Southeast Asia*. Leiden: Brill, 2016.

Gerry van Klinken and Ward Berenschot, 'Everyday citizenship in democratizing Indonesia', in Robert Hefner (ed.), *Routledge handbook of contemporary Indonesia*, 151-162. London/New York: Routledge, 2018.

Henk Schulte Nordholt, 'Decentralization and democracy in Indonesia: Strengthening citizenship or regional elites?' In Richard Robison (ed.), *Routledge handbook of Southeast Asian politics*, 229-241. London/New York: Routledge, 2012.

Jarak: the story of a governance hype

The research program 'JARAK: The commoditization of an alternative biofuel crop in Indonesia', funded by KNAW and NWO (2010-2014) as part of the program 'Agriculture beyond food', traced the sudden interest in *Jatropha curcas* in Indonesia. *Jatropha* promised clean non-fossil diesel fuel and new income sources in the marginal areas that would grow the crop. Indonesian national policy began promoting *jatropha* in 2006. As a result, millions of dollars were invested in *jatropha* plantations, and ambitious plans for more were announced in newspapers. Within a few years, an ordinary hedge plant had been turned into a valuable commodity for energy production. However, after the project had started to monitor the seemingly success of JARAK in 2010, it became clear that the sector faced many structural problems, including a decline of oil prices on the world market which reduced the search for alternative energy sources. *Jatropha* planting fell behind the vigorous official promotion of the crop and soon turned out to be a hype. The researchers decided to adapt their research program and addressed the question how government expectations and funding helped to create a hype that generated overoptimistic expectations.

Selected peer-reviewed publications

Jacqueline Vel, 'Trading in discursive commodities: Biofuel brokers' roles in perpetuating the *Jatropha* hype in Indonesia', *Sustainability* 6 (2014) 2802-2821.

Jacqueline Vel (ed.), *JARAK, the short history of Jatropha projects in Indonesia*. Leiden: IIAS, 2015

(enhanced e-publication).

Societal results

The outcomes of these research projects have received broad public attention in Indonesia. Several publications were subsequently translated into Indonesian and are now used in Indonesian universities. Van Klinken made, for instance, a tour of well-attended meetings through Indonesia to promote the Indonesian translation of his book, while a conference on citizenship in Indonesia in December 2016 attracted a large number of young academics and activists engaged in environmental and human rights issues. The project thus helped to put citizenship on the agenda of academic research and public debate in Indonesia. To this end we also regularly contributed to blogs and online journals. At present we are preparing two Indonesian language books – one on citizenship and a translation of ‘Democracy for Sale’ – with the aim of making our research findings available for an Indonesian public

Selected societal (translated) publications

Gerry van Klinken, *The making of Middle Indonesia; Kelas menengah di kota Kupang, 1930an - 1980an*. Jakarta: KITLV-Jakarta/Yayasan Pustaka Obor Indonesia, 2015.

Gerry van Klinken and Ward Berenschot (eds), *In search of Middle Indonesia; Kelas menengah di kota-kota menengah*. Jakarta: KITLV-Jakarta/Yayasan Pustaka Obor Indonesia, 2016.

Jennifer Lindsay and Maya Liem (eds), *Ahli Waris Budaya Dunia: Menjadi Indonesia 1950-1965*. Jakarta: KITLV-Jakarta/Pustaka Larasan, 2011.

‘Villages in Indonesia’, special issue of *Inside Indonesia* (May 2017).

‘Citizenship in Indonesia’, special issue of *Inside Indonesia* (August 2017).

Various blog posts at, among others, *New Mandala*, *Opendemocracy.net* and Berenschot’s blog www.informalpolitics.org

4. Conclusions

With this series of interconnected projects, KITLV has made significant contributions to both scholarly debates on Indonesia in a comparative perspective, and to pressing societal debates in Indonesia itself. KITLV aims to continue its focus on major sociopolitical changes in Indonesia through projects conducted by similar teams that train junior researchers during their PhD trajectory.

The search for funding will need to become more diverse as the SPIN program comes to an end 2018. The new ANGIN program coordinated by KITLV aims to provide seed money to initiate new projects, while new funding opportunities are expected from NWO and funding on the Indonesian side is increasing.

The successful research cooperation with UGM in Yogyakarta will be continued. At the same time, KITLV will try to broaden partnerships in order to engage in larger comparative projects funded by the ERC.

2. State, violence and citizenship, Indonesia: Decolonization, violence and war

1. Introduction

1.1. Introduction

In the Summer of 2012, KITLV initiated a lobby with the Dutch government for funding of an extensive research program on Dutch warfare in Indonesia during the Indonesian Revolution/war of decolonization. In this process, KITLV worked with the NIOD and NIMH. Between 2013 and 2016, KITLV started research with its own means, investing over 1 M€ to this end. Since 2017, with a governmental subsidy of M€ 4.1, 'Decolonization, violence in war in Indonesia, 1945-1950' is a joint program of the three institutes, in collaboration with the Universitas Gadjah Mada (UGM) in Yogyakarta. KITLV's part in this subsidy amounts to M€ 1.6. Oostindie supervises this program. The NWO-project funded project 'Indonesia in transition: From Revolution to nation-building, 1943-1955', with a total budget of M€ 0.75, is intrinsically linked to this joint program. In this project supervised by Schulte Nordholt, KITLV works with UGM, NIOD and Leiden University. Through Luttikhuis, KITLV also participates in an international network 'Understanding insurgencies', with a Leverhulme endowment of k€ 140 (2016-2019). These research efforts continue an earlier engagement of KITLV with issues of colonial violence, particularly with the work of Bloembergen on the colonial police in the Dutch East Indies.

1.2. Profile

Both 'Decolonization, violence in war in Indonesia, 1945-1950' and 'Indonesia in transition' intend to analyze the nature, causes and context of mass violence in Indonesia. The former project focuses on the end of the Dutch era and primarily on violence used by the Dutch army in 1945-1949, while the latter covers a longer, both colonial and postcolonial period and primarily addresses the genesis of private militia violence from the 1940s to the 1950s and how this became embedded in Indonesian politics.

This research is primarily in the QRiH domains Economic and Social History and Political History. The relevant audiences are clearly not only scientific and professional, but particularly for 'Decolonization, violence in war in Indonesia, 1945-1950' also a general public. Consequently, typical products and publication types are not only scholarly publications in English, but also hybrid publications both in Dutch and Indonesian, the recording, conservation and presentation of testimonies, as well as presentations for wider audiences, contributions to mass media, and the like. Public exposure over the past few years has been extensive by scholarly standards.

1.3. Ambition

The leading intellectual ambition behind both projects is straightforward: to enhance our understanding of the deployment of mass violence in Indonesia, primarily by the Dutch army but also among Indonesian actors. This implies not only an inquiry into the character, frequency, perpetrators and victims of such violence, but also an effort to contextualize this violence in the broader context of colonial and postcolonial politics and social structures. This endeavor explicitly feeds into ongoing debates in Dutch society about colonialism as such and particularly about the presumably long forgotten, or silenced, violent episode of warfare by Dutch armed forces in the 1945-1949 period. Indirectly, both research projects may also have implications for Indonesian understandings of the

colonial and postcolonial antecedents of the Indonesian Revolution. As a spin-off, two senior – and by then both retired – KITLV researchers (Poeze and Schulte Nordholt) plan to publish a new history of the Indonesian Revolution.

Starting with a much-publicized 2012 open letter in one of the major Dutch newspapers, our strategy has been to stimulate a public debate about the war of decolonization and to acquire government funding for further research. The interest in formulating the additional NWO-program emerged over time and was inspired by a desire to move away from a predominantly Dutch perspective.

2. Relevant indicators

We may refer here to Section 2 of the overall self-evaluation. While the NWO-project funded project ‘Indonesia in transition’ mainly aims at scholarly results, ‘Decolonization, violence in war in Indonesia, 1945-1950’ intends to produce both scholarly and societal results and a good number of hybrid publications.

3. Scientific and societal results

Throughout the 2012-2016 period, KITLV acted as the coordinator and KITLV’s director was the spokesperson on behalf of the consortium of KITLV, NIMH and NIOD. This resulted in dozens of press reports, interviews and radio and television appearances, and participation in seminars. At the same time, KITLV appointed a coordinator, a postdoc, a PhD candidate, and 46 interns to do research on this theme, while in addition several permanent staff members and affiliated staff started to dedicate time to this research. Since 2014, KITLV also offered an annual MA research seminar on the war at Leiden University, attracting several dozens of students.

The first major publication to come out of this project was *Soldaat in Indonesië*, published in late 2015. This hybrid book received wide acclaim both in scholarly settings and in the public media and is presently in its fifth printing. At the initiative of the Jakarta publisher Obor, an Indonesian translation was published in 2016. The launch and successive tour around Indonesian universities attracted some 1,500 attendants. The original research group authored several other publications, some already published, others due in 2018.

As both the government-funded consortium project and the NWO-project funded project have only started in 2017, there are no publications yet. Within the overall project, KITLV is responsible for 1. the two subprojects that will be done jointly with Indonesian researchers (*bersiap* and regional studies), 2. the subproject on the societal aftermath in Dutch society and 3. the synthesis of the entire project. A number of qualified researchers has been appointed to this end, alongside permanent KITLV staff. KITLV researchers also contribute to two subprojects located at the NIOD.

Now that this research is underway, there is increasing interest from other sectors of society besides academia and the media. Thus, KITLV with the other two consortium partners will work with the Rijksmuseum in Amsterdam toward an exhibition in 2021 on Dutch and Indonesian perspectives on the war.

Selected publications, peer-reviewed

Leo van Bergen, 'Medical care as the carrot; The Red Cross in Indonesia during the war of decolonization, 1945-1950', *Medicine, Conflict and Survival* 29 (2013) 216-243.

Marieke Bloembergen, Emmanuel Blanchard and Amandine Lauro (eds), *Policing colonial empires; Cases, connections, boundaries, ca 1850-1970*. Brussels: Peter Lang, 2017.

Bart Luttikhuis, 'Generating distrust through intelligence work: Psychological terror and the Dutch security services in Indonesia, 1945-1949', *War in History*, forthcoming 2018.

Fridus Steijlen, 'In and out of uniform; Moluccan soldiers in the Dutch colonial army', in Eric Storm and Ali Tuma (eds), *Colonial Soldiers in Modern Europe*, 229-48. London: Routledge, 2015.

Gert Oostindie, Ireen Hoogenboom and Jonathan Verwey, 'The decolonization war in Indonesia, 1945-1949: War crimes in Dutch veterans' egodocuments', *War in History*, forthcoming 2018.

Selected publications, hybrid

Gert Oostindie in cooperation with Ireen Hoogenboom and Jonathan Verwey, *Soldaat in Indonesië 1945-1950: Getuigenissen aan de verkeerde kant van de geschiedenis*. Amsterdam: Prometheus, 2015 (5th ed. 2017).

Gert Oostindie in cooperation with Ireen Hoogenboom and Jonathan Verwey, *Serdadu Belanda di Indonesia 1945-1950. Kesaksiaan perang pada sisi sejarah yang salah*. Jakarta: Obor, 2016.

Research data published (KITLV website)

List of published ego documents (additional information *Soldaat in Indonesië*).

Analysis of the composition of the Dutch military in Indonesia 1945-1950 (additional information).

Tables and charts (additional information *Soldaat in Indonesië*).

Societal results

Media coverage about the 'Decolonization war' project 2012-2017, including mention of KITLV: over 100 items, some 80 articles and interviews in newspapers, weekly and monthly magazines, and a few dozen television and radio interviews and public meetings.

Media coverage for *Soldaat in Indonesië*, 2015-2016: some 40 items, including 7 television and radio interviews, 9 reviews, and 15 articles in newspapers, weekly and monthly magazines, 8 public meetings. Media coverage for *Serdadu Belanda di Indonesia*, 2016-2017: some 23 items, including 4 television and radio interviews, 6 articles in Indonesian and Dutch newspapers, weekly and monthly magazines and 14 public meetings.

4. Conclusions

The subject matter of this research theme is highly relevant from a scholarly and societal perspective, and is also politically sensitive in both countries. KITLV has taken it as its responsibility to stimulate the debate in the Netherlands and at the same to bridge the divide between Indonesian and Dutch historians and perspectives. It is too soon to judge whether the results will live up to the high expectations. We can claim however that KITLV's publications and lobby in the 2012-2016 period were an indispensable ingredient in the effort to attract government – and perhaps also NWO – funding to these ends.

3. Mobility and belonging

1. Introduction

1.1. Introduction

The cluster ‘Mobility and belonging’ focuses on the study of Indonesia, the Caribbean, and the Netherlands in regional, transnational and global context. Research on the Caribbean, including studies pertaining to this cluster, is discussed separately in Appendix 4. Here we discuss research on historical and contemporary developments in Indonesian society as well as continuities with the past – particularly but certainly not exclusively the period of Dutch colonialism. Research is diverse in scope, and ranges in disciplinary terms from history to cultural studies, but all participants share an interest in questions concerning the dynamics of (im)mobility and belonging, in cultural processes of inclusion and exclusion, and in the legacies of colonialism in the worlds connected by Dutch colonialism and beyond. In this framework, we should also situate our research on the postcolonial Netherlands, which is relevant for KITLV in itself and for area studies in general. Founded in 1851, as a colonial institute, with the aim to gather knowledge on the Dutch colonies in the East and the West, KITLV was an institute of area studies *avant la lettre*. While most of our research continues to be in this field, KITLV has also developed an increasing interest in ‘postcolonial issues’ and particularly in the legacies of colonialism linking the former metropolis and its colonies.

1.2. Profile

‘Mobility and belonging’ clusters KITLV research on (trans)national mobility and immobility of people and ideas within Asia, the Caribbean, and the Netherlands, in relation to processes of identification, inclusion and exclusion, across colonial and postcolonial times, and in local and global contexts. The great variety of research projects on historical, anthropological, linguistic, philological, and literary themes employ interdisciplinary, transregional, and comparative approaches. The cluster includes a fresh interest in the study of religion in Indonesia, which until recently was not a major focus of KITLV.

A growing engagement with issues of postcolonial predicaments in the (historical, linguistic and social sciences’) study of the regions is pertinent here as well. Given its history, KITLV is often equated with its colonial antecedents and with establishment views associated with that period. We must not shy away from reflecting on such allegations, nor from discussing these in public. The institute claims to embody relevant expertise for debates in Dutch society about colonialism and its legacies not only in Indonesia and the Caribbean, but equally in Dutch society, including the significance of postcolonial migrations to the Netherlands. Researchers within the cluster have participated in societal debates on various themes, including colonialism, heritage politics, knowledge production, the role of religion in society and politics, and their continuing effects on present-days society in Indonesia, the Caribbean and the Netherlands.

1.3. Ambition

Researchers in this cluster share an interest in the effects of colonially rooted relations between knowledge production and power, and the discursive frameworks of language, religion, ethnicity, and cultural heritage. Long-term ambitions include a renewed discussion of these issues – through academic publications and social outreach – as well as the development of new approaches to, and comparison between, maritime Southeast Asia, the Caribbean, and other postcolonial regions. KITLV

aims to engage in scholarly debates about postcolonialism in a broad sense, and in particular to share its staff's expertise with broad sectors of Dutch society, including policy makers and the media. Theoretically informed empirical research will remain the backbone of the institute, also in contributions about the legacies of Dutch colonialism. KITLV's *Vereniging* and the Chinese-Indonesian Heritage Centre (CIHC) are important partners in this endeavor.

Several themes in this field were already studied long before 'Mobility and belonging' was defined as one of the two overarching research clusters in the new mission statement of KITLV (2014). These projects are summarized below, including the major scholarly results. New plans were formulated in 2017 during a workshop organized in collaboration with Leiden University on knowledge exchange and the making of religion in Southeast Asian and the Caribbean. A closely connected ambition is to study the role and nature of academic research in a decolonizing world. This includes a (self-)critical reflection of academic research in a decolonizing world, including the history and current role of KITLV itself. Our strategies to achieve these ambitions include the organization of workshops, grant applications for external funding, collaborations with Leiden-based and international institutes related to Indonesia and the Caribbean, as well as the development of new forms of collaboration between KITLV researchers working on different themes and regions.

2. Relevant indicators

We may refer here to Section 2 of the overall self-evaluation. The research cluster speaks to broader social debates on religion, heritage, memory, cultural knowledge production, and (post)colonial continuities. Informed contributions to societal debates are a major output here, next to (comparative) scholarly publications and hybrid publications introducing KITLV's expertise to a broader audience, domestically and abroad. Societal products include a long list of publications in traditional and new mass media, interviews on radio and television, as well as the organization of and participation in public debates. KITLV staff also serves on a great number of boards and committees to give advice on pertinent issues.

3. Scientific and societal results

Below we summarize the main projects and results within this cluster, which has additionally resulted in two successful applications for NWO-Veni grants (Hoogervorst and Kloos) and attracted another Veni-recipient (Bijl) who chose to complete his Veni project at KITLV.

Articulating modernity

The project 'Articulating modernity: The making of popular music in 20th-century Southeast Asia and the rise of new audiences' (2010-2014), funded by NWO and conducted in cooperation with University Leiden and NIOD, investigated the interplay between the production of popular music, the articulation of modernity, and the emergence of new lifestyles and audiences, and related processes of differentiation in Southeast Asia during the 20th century.

Selected peer-reviewed publications

Bart Barendregt, Peter Keppy and Henk Schulte Nordholt, *Popular music in Southeast Asia: Banal beats, muted histories*. Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press, 2017.

Bart Barendregt (ed.), *Sonic Modernities in the Malay World: A History of Popular Music, Social Distinction and Novel Lifestyles (1930s – 2000s)*. Leiden: Brill, 2014.

Sites, bodies and stories

KITLV participated in the project 'Sites, bodies and stories' (funded by NWO and coordinated by VU University Amsterdam), which concentrated on processes of (post)colonial heritage formation. This project examines the intimate links between history and heritage, and in particular the impact of colonial heritage formation on post-colonial Indonesia. The project traces colonial legacies but argues against colonial determinism by analyzing how contemporary heritage initiatives can lead to new interpretations of the past. The subtheme developed by Marieke Bloembergen, with Martijn Eickhoff, took material remains of the past – or 'sites' – in Indonesia as a methodological starting point to study the political dynamics of cultural heritage formation in (post)colonial Indonesia. Bloembergen analysed the production of archaeological knowledge, conservation practices and other interventions to particular sites, and how these influenced processes of identity formation. Apart from local and national perspectives, the project focused in particular on transnational connections that helped to produce the imagination of broader Asian identities.

Selected peer-reviewed publications

Marieke Bloembergen with Martijn Eickhoff, 'Exchange and the protection of Java's antiquities; A transnational approach to the problem of heritage in colonial Java', *Journal of Asian Studies* 72 (2013) 1-24.

Marieke Bloembergen with Martijn Eickhoff, *Sleeping beauties, hidden forces. A mobile history of sites, archaeology and heritage in colonial and postcolonial Indonesia*, Cambridge UP (forthc., 2018)

Susan Legêne, Bambang Purwanto and Henk Schulte Nordholt (eds), *Sites, bodies and stories: Imagining Indonesian history*. Singapore: NUS Press, 2015.

Indonesian cultural traffic

During the new nation's first decade and a half, Indonesia's links with the world and its sense of nationhood were vigorously negotiated on the cultural front. This project sponsored by the Australia Netherlands Research Collaboration (2007-2011) examined Indonesia's cultural history from 1950 to 1965. Indonesia used cultural networks of the time, including those of the Cold War, to announce itself on the world stage. International links, post-colonial aspirations and nationalistic fervor interacted to produce a thriving cultural and intellectual life at home. The project traces exchanges of artists, intellectuals, writings and ideas between Indonesia and various countries; the development of cultural networks; and ways these networks interacted with and influenced cultural expression and discourse in Indonesia.

Peer-reviewed publication

Jennifer Lindsay and Maya Liem (eds), *Heirs to world culture: Being Indonesian 1950-1965*. Leiden: KITLV Press, 2011.

Mobility and belonging in early modern South East Asia

Kathryn Wellen works on mobility, modes of belonging and early modern state formation in eastern Indonesia. *The Open Door* examines the government and history of Wajoq in South Sulawesi and demonstrates how politics, commerce, family relations and identity maintenance functioned both in the homeland and overseas. It shows the Wajorese used these intertwined mechanisms to link geographically dispersed communities and harness their power for political, commercial and military purposes. Her co-edited volume *Warring Societies of Pre-Colonial Southeast Asia* provides a new overview of Southeast Asia's martial past, discarding the Eurocentric constraints and essentializing tropes of earlier historiography.

Peer-reviewed publications

Kathryn Wellen, *The open door; Early modern Wajorese statecraft and diaspora*. De Kalb: Northern Illinois University Press, 2015.

Kathryn Wellen, 'The Danish East India Company's war against the Mughal empire, 1642-1698', *Journal of Early Modern History* 19 (2015) 439-461.

Michael W. Charney and Kathryn Wellen (eds.), *Warring societies of pre-colonial Southeast Asia; Local cultures of conflict within a regional context*. Copenhagen: Nordic Institute of Asian Studies, 2018.

Trajectories of modernity in the late colonial period

Various projects examined the how modernity was articulated in popular culture, language, visual expressions and ideas. Tom Hoogervorst's Veni (2015-2019). His book project titled 'Sino-Malay and the making of modern Indonesia' is expected to result in a monograph in 2019. This book makes a case for approaching history from the perspective of language and language from the perspective of history. Through a digitized corpus of colonial-era Malay literature produced by Indonesia's Chinese community, it illustrates how adopting a cosmopolitan written language can engender a different cultural outlook and a push toward modernity. With Schulte Nordholt, Hoogervorst edited a special issue of the *Bijdragen* on the emergence of an urban middle classes, social mobility, and modernity in colonial Java which foregrounded visual representations of modernity in advertisements films, and large public fairs, and the articulation of new modern ways of life in language. An edited volume resulting from a comparative workshop on trajectories of modernity in Southeast Asia edited by Tom van den Berge with Suzy Protschky is forthcoming. Veni researcher Paul Bijl (2016-2020) prepares a monograph on the development of notions of human rights in the writings of Indonesian authors during the colonial period. Current histories of human rights disregard authors living under colonialism, yet it is precisely their experience of living with racism that led them to innovate global thinking on human (in)equality.

Selected peer-reviewed publications

Tom van den Berge and Suzie Protschky (eds), *Modern times in Southeast Asia, 1920s-1970s*. Leiden: Brill (in press, 2018).

Paul Bijl, 'Human rights and anticolonial nationalism in Shahrir's *Indonesian contemplations*', *Law and Literature* 29 (2017), 247-268.

Grace Chin and Tom Hoogervorst, 'From *soetji* to *soendel*: Negotiating race, class and gender in a Netherlands Indies newspaper', *Intersections: Gender and Sexuality in Asia and the Pacific* 41 (2017).

Anna Dragojlovic, Marieke Bloembergen and Henk Schulte Nordholt, *Colonial re-collections: Memories, objects, and performances*. Special Issue *Bijdragen tot de Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde* (BKI) 170/4 (2014).

Sheri Lynn Gibbings and Fridus Steijlen, 'Colonial figures; Memories of street traders in the colonial and early post-colonial periods', *Public History Review* 19 (2012) 63-85.

Sino-Malay literature

Tom Hoogervorst, 'What kind of language was "Chinese Malay" in late-colonial Java?', *Indonesia and the Malay World* 45 (2017) 294-314.

Tom Hoogervorst, T.G., (2016), 'Manliness in Sino-Malay publications in the Netherlands Indies', *South East Asia Research* 24 (2016) 283-307.

Bart Luttikhuis, 'Beyond race: constructions of 'Europeanness' in late colonial legal practice in the Dutch East Indies', *European Historical Review*, 20 (2013) 539-558.

Henk Schulte Nordholt (ed.), New urban middle classes in colonial Java. Special Issue *Bijdragen tot de Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde* (BKI) 173/4 (2017).

Islam in Southeast Asia

David Kloos published a monograph on Islam in Aceh, in which he shows that – contrary to dominant stereotypes – the Acehnese lead deeply reflective religious lives, as well two edited volumes on lived religion and a special issue on female Islamic authority. He is currently preparing a monograph on the ways in which female Islamic leaders have become part of the public sphere in Southeast Asia, as well as an edited volume on provocative images in contemporary Islam.

Selected peer-reviewed publications

David Kloos, *Becoming better Muslims: Religious authority and ethical improvement in Aceh, Indonesia*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2018.

Daan Beekers and David Kloos (eds), *Straying from the straight path: How senses of failure invigorate lived religion*. New York: Berghahn Books, 2018.

David Kloos and Miriam Künkler (eds), *Studying female Islamic authority: From top-down to bottom-up modes of certification* (Special Issue, *Asian Studies Review*, 2016).

Michael R. Feener, David Kloos and Annemarie Samuels (eds), *Islam and the limits of the state: Reconfigurations of practice, community and authority in contemporary Aceh, Indonesia*. Leiden: Brill, 2016.

Indonesia and Greater India

Bloembergen began a new research project (2016-2020) on Indonesia and Greater India. Scholarly and spiritual knowledge networks and moral geographies (1880s-1990s), which resulted in several peer reviewed publications (Bloembergen 2018a and 2018b) and will lead to a monograph. The networks Bloembergen studies – of scholars, gurus, theosophists and hippies – lead us from the well-trodden paths of empire- and state-centred historiography. They reveal currents of cultural inter-

change between Indonesia and India, and between Indonesia and the West, that did not dominate the struggle for nationalist progress or independence. They engaged, however, with forms of orientalism and India-centered cultural imperialism, which had their own discrete mechanisms of in- and exclusion.

Selected peer-reviewed publications

Marieke Bloembergen, 'Borobudur in "the light of Asia"; Scholars, pilgrims and knowledge networks of Greater India, 1920s-1970s', in Michael Laffan (ed.), *Belonging across the Bay of Bengal. Rites, migrations, rights*. London: Bloomsbury, 2017.

Marieke Bloembergen, 'The open ends of the Dutch empire and the Indonesian past; Decolonization, 'Indic' knowledge networks, and the problem of heritage across borders', in Martin Thomas and Andrew Thompson (eds), *Oxford Handbook on Ends of Empire*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2018 [published in Oxford on line].

Linguistic/Philological studies

Linguists Van der Molen and Veni-recipient Schapper continue KITLV's long-standing interest in linguistics, next to Hoogervorst. Van der Molen, who is also Professor of Javanese language at the Universitas Indonesia, published a number of text editions and analyses. His pioneering *An introduction to Old Javanese* is an indispensable text book. *H. Kern, Rāmāyaṇa* makes Kern's edition of 1900 accessible to younger generations of students in a romanized format. Students of the history of religion in Java tend to neglect contemporary sources available in Javanese. *Transformation* essentially is a call by experts of Javanese language and literature to put an end to this narrow approach.

Schapper researches the Papuan languages of the Timor-Alor-Pantar family. She combines primary documentation of these little-known languages, and induction from these to broader theoretical issues about the nature of language, their histories and limits. Her research aims to characterize and explain the typology of languages of Island Southeast Asia, especially inside Wallacea (eastern Indonesia), primarily from an evolutionary perspective.

Selected peer-reviewed publications

Ding Choo Ming and Willem van der Molen (eds.), *Traces of the Ramayana and Mahabharata in Javanese and Malay literature*. Singapore: ISEAS, 2018.

Willem van der Molen, *An introduction to Old Javanese*. Tokyo: Research Institute for Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, 2015.

Willem van der Molen, *H. Kern, Rāmāyaṇa. The story of Rāma and Sītā in Old Javanese. Romanized edition*. Tokyo: Tokyo University of Foreign Studies. 2015.

Yumi Sugahara and Willem van der Molen (eds.), *Transformation of religions as reflected in Javanese texts*. Tokyo: Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, 2018.

Antoinette Schapper, *Papuan languages of Timor, Alor and Pantar; Sketch grammars, volume 1*. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter, 2014.

Antoinette Schapper, *Papuan languages of Timor, Alor and Pantar; Sketch grammars 2*. Berlin: Pacific Linguistics, Mouton de Gruyter, 2017.

Intellectual history

At the occasion of the 200 years of KNAW, Boomgaard organized a workshop on sciences in the European colonies at the beginnings of the 19th century, hence at the eve of the Humboldtian revolution. Several KITLV researchers contributed to this volume.

Peer-reviewed publication

Peter Boomgaard (ed.), *Empire and science in the making; Dutch colonial scholarship in comparative global perspective, 1760-1830*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan.

Postcolonial Netherlands/postcolonial studies

Thus far, KITLV has hosted one, NWO- and KNAW-funded research project on this theme, 'Bringing history home'. This project of KITLV with IISG and the Meertens Institute was supervised by Oostindie and completed in 2011. Steijlen also contributed to this project. More broadly, KITLV staff share their expertise on postcolonial issues in manifold ways both in scholarly and societal forums. This has been particularly relevant in ongoing debates about issues such as slavery and racism, the 1945-1949 war in Indonesia, and the ways colonialism is represented in education, the media, and the public space. While KITLV staff share a critical perspective on such themes, there is no uniform KITLV outlook. The institute does not have a tradition in the paradigmatic field of postcolonial studies. There is a clear interest in this approach particularly among the younger staff.

The workshop 'Unsettling encounters: Scholarly study, religious knowledge, and difficult histories in Asia and the Caribbean' (September 2017) brought together Indonesianists and Caribbeanists working on the exchange of knowledge between scholarly and religious institutions and actors, in the context of sociopolitical histories of violence, decolonization, and regime change. This work will be published in a special journal issue guest-edited by Bloembergen and Kloos.

A particular indication of the societal recognition of KITLV staff is the appointment of researcher Steijlen as Professor in Moluccan History and Culture at the VU University; this chair was established at the behest of the Moluccan Historical Museum.

Selected peer-reviewed publications

Marieke Bloembergen and Vincent Kuitenbrouwer (eds), *A new Dutch imperial history; Connecting Dutch and overseas pasts*. Special issue of *BMGN/ Low Countries Historical Review*. Vol 128/1 (2013).

Ulbe Bosma, Jan Lucassen and Gert Oostindie (eds.), *Postcolonial migrants and identity politics*. New York: Berghahn, 2012.

Gert Oostindie, *Postcolonial Netherlands; Sixty-five years of forgetting, commemorating, silencing*. Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press, 2011.

Fridus Steijlen, *De Indische skyline. Indische organisaties in Nederland tussen 1980 en 2010*. Amsterdam: AUP, 2018.

Selected societal publications

Gert Oostindie, Henk Schulte Nordholt and Fridus Steijlen, *Postkoloniale monumenten in Nederland/Post-colonial monuments in the Netherlands*. Leiden: KITLV Press 2011.

Gert Oostindie and Karwan Fatah-Black, *Sporen van de slavernij in Leiden*. Leiden: Leiden University Press, 2017.

4. Conclusions

Indonesian and Caribbean studies at KITLV offers a unique setting to explore mobility and belonging in a broader regional and global perspective, particularly by looking at shared themes and historical interconnections shaped by Dutch colonialism and other global forces. The 'Mobility and belonging' cluster has stimulated critical rethinking about such connections as well as on the nature of colonialism and its repercussions in postcolonial times. Theoretically informed empirical research forms the basis of our work. At the same time, our staff regularly contribute to wider societal debates. It is crucial, because of KITLV's history as a former colonial institute, and also for our future viability, to continue this engagement. Researchers in the cluster are currently exploring the possibility of creating an international consortium and designing a research program to be funded through the NWA (Nationale Wetenschapsagenda / Dutch Research Agenda) route 'Levend Verleden'.

4. State, violence and citizenship/Mobility and belonging: Dutch Caribbean

1. Introduction

1.1. Introduction

KITLV boasts a long history of research on the Caribbean, and the institute performs a national as well as international center in this respect. In the period under review, two NWO-financed research programs – one on 20th- century Suriname (supervised by Hoefte), the other on the early modern Dutch Atlantic ('Dutch Atlantic connections', DAC), a joint project of KITLV, Leiden University and VU University supervised by Oostindie – as well as several government-commissioned studies on the former Netherlands Antilles and Suriname were completed. Presently, KITLV hosts two NWO-financed research programs on the insular Dutch Caribbean both supervised by Oostindie, 'Confronting Caribbean challenges' (CCC) and 'Traveling Caribbean heritage' (TCH). The program on the early modern Dutch Atlantic was executed with various national and international partners, and the ongoing programs on the insular Dutch Caribbean with scholarly institutions in that region. In addition, KITLV employs a temporary postdoc for a two-year research project in Haitian cultural studies (Mika), has previously employed the biographer of Surinamese intellectual Lou Lichtveld (Van Kempen), while the two permanent staff with a Caribbean interest (Hoefte and Oostindie) have pursued several projects individually or with colleagues outside of the institute.

1.2. Profile

Taken together, the research projects and programs on the Caribbean are quite diverse – and with the exception of CCC and TCH, they predate the 2014 formulation of our two main research themes, 'State, violence and citizenship' and 'Mobility and belonging'. Both '20th- century Suriname' and DAC fell primarily in the QRiH domain of Economic and Social History, the projects on the dismantlement of the Netherlands Antilles and other Kingdom issues partly in the domain of Political History.

Consisting of three postdocs (historian Roitman and political scientists Ferdinand and Veenendaal) and two PhD students (social psychologist Mac Donald and student of media studies Rotmeijer), the CCC team is highly interdisciplinary and primarily operating outside of the QRiH domains, with the exception of Roitman's work in Economic and Social History. Roitman and Veenendaal co-authored the application with Oostindie. In addition to NWO-funding, KITLV funded the second PhD position, while there was co-funding by both the Dutch government and the World Nature Fund.

The TCH team at KITLV, Aruba, and Curaçao again is interdisciplinary, consisting of historians and anthropologists. Team member Van Stipriaan (Erasmus University) co-authored the application with Oostindie. Postdoc Smeulders and PhD candidate Arion are employed at KITLV, while the project also funds partners in the Caribbean.

The relevant audiences for this ensemble of Caribbean projects is primarily scholarly, but the projects on the contemporary Dutch Caribbean have a clear societal objective as well. For the TCH project, capacity building is even the explicit primary objective – including the tutoring of an PhD student of Antillean descent toward a doctorate in the field of cultural heritage.

Typical products and publication types are both scholarly publications in English and hybrid publications in Dutch. The CCC proposal included a large-scale survey on the islands and TCH including a range of capacity building activities. Caribbean expertise is also shared with policy makers on both sides of the Atlantic.

KITLV is a research institute without formal teaching duties at the Bachelor or Master levels, but for decades KITLV has organized an interdisciplinary course in Caribbean Studies as there is none of this sort taught at any Dutch university. Presently in its 32nd edition, this course is open both for university students and the general public and has initiated many hundreds of attendants into the field of Caribbean studies. For KITLV, the organization of this course is precious valorization, but at the same time a unique opportunity to keep up with both young students and older attendees, many of whom have a Caribbean background. Likewise, through the Dr. Silvia W. de Groot Fund, KITLV enables one to three students of Caribbean background annually to pursue a Caribbean research project.

In addition, through the publication and managing editorship of the peer-reviewed, Open Access journal *New West Indian Guide* (since 1919), KITLV has maintained its function as an international hub in Caribbean studies.

1.3. Ambition

The leading intellectual ambition behind all Caribbean projects is scholarly, but as discussed in the previous sub-section, the ambition is also to translate KITLV expertise into contributions to policy and societal debates about colonialism and its legacies, and about present issues in the field of politics and identity. CCC contributes to research on governance and identity in small-scale polities, with a focus on non-sovereignty and migration. The central question is how political reforms and intensive migrations affect historically grounded identities and political practices on the Dutch Caribbean islands. TCH contributes to debates about insular identity. Caribbean and Dutch scholars and cultural heritage specialists identify and question the dynamics of heritage formation in relation to nation-building and nation-branding and contribute to capacity building in this field. Several other Caribbean projects contribute to policy and societal debates as well.

2. Relevant indicators

We may refer here to Section 2 of the overall self-evaluation. Of the larger projects, '20th- century Suriname', 'Dutch Atlantic connections' and the studies on police and military history aimed mainly at scholarly results, while both the publications on contemporary politics regarding the former Netherlands Antilles and CCC produce scholarly and societal results. TCH has capacity building and hence societal products as its first objective.

3. Scientific and societal results

A list of the major publications on the Caribbean is provided below. The project on 20th-century Suriname was already completed before 2011, but its main publication by Hoefte appeared in 2014. *Suriname in the long twentieth century* tracks political and socio-economic changes in Suriname's recent history. A constant is a culture of domination and contestation that shape social life. The volume shows how structures and ideologies rooted in local history have intersected over time with broader global forces to produce the instability that has characterized Suriname in the postcolonial era. Hoefte also developed projects on the Javanese-Surinamese diaspora and the three Guianas. Her co-edited book on the Javanese diaspora is the first systematic examination of the Javanese diaspora as a global phenomenon. The volume surveys Javanese migration and communities in Asia, Oceania

and the Americas. It elucidates how labor, ethnicity, class, gender, religion and hierarchy have shaped and still inform the dynamics of diasporic communities. Her co-edited volume on the Guianas compares and contrasts the contemporary development experience of neighboring, geographically similar countries with an analogous history of exploitation but by three different European colonizers. The appointment in 2017 of Hoefte as Professor of Surinamese history at the University of Amsterdam underlined the success of her work.

DAC focused on the circulation of people, commodities and ideas in the early modern Dutch Atlantic. The major conclusion of this project is that the actual role of Dutch actors in the wider Atlantic, as brokers between the larger empires, was far greater than might have been expected judging from the handful of Dutch colonial possessions in the Atlantic. Funding for DAC ended in 2012. Between 2011 and 2014, KITLV researchers Oostindie and Roitman and KITLV fellow Klooster published two edited volumes and a handful of peer-reviewed articles. The monograph by Klooster and Oostindie is the last major publication in this project.

Government-commissioned studies resulted in monographs by Aart Broek and Ellen Klinkers on police and military history in Suriname and the Dutch Antilles, a monograph by Inge Klinkers and Oostindie on the 2010 dismantlement of the Netherlands Antilles, an edited volume by Oostindie on the governors on the Netherlands Antilles, and various other scholarly publications and policy reports. A common theme in these works is the continuing asymmetry between the metropolis and the (former) colonies, and the predicament of non-sovereignty. As such, these studies provide a historical background to the work in CCC on the connections between small-scale, non-sovereignty, massive migrations and the quest for belonging.

With both a total of 11 peer-reviewed articles and chapters published, CCC researchers Roitman (history) and Veenendaal (political sciences) have been very productive. Based on rigorous archival research, Roitman argues that the social history of the Northern Dutch Caribbean islands and the struggles of the formerly enslaved populations should be understood in a wider regional dynamic of migrations and contestations across imperial boundaries. Using both quantitative and qualitative methods, Veenendaal relates problems of governance in the Dutch parts of the Kingdom to broader issues of small-scale and non-sovereignty, providing first-hand accounts and analyses of local politics and metropolitan interventions. Ferdinand (political sciences), who replaced Veenendaal after the latter acquired a Veni, added an emphasis on ecological issues to the CCC project. Several more articles, including a number of co-publications, are underway, as is a monograph by Roitman on the 19th-century social history of the Northern Antilles. The CCC project also produced a considerable number of media presentations. The two PhD students are on track and should complete their theses in late 2018 (Rotmeijer) and early 2019 (Mac Donald). As a spin-off of her research, Mac Donald did a three-months consultancy on fisheries on Bonaire for the World Nature Fund; this ad hoc project will be a case study for her thesis. Rotmeijer's first scholarly article will be published soon.

TCH has only started in 2017 and has not yet resulted in scholarly publications, but did involve capacity building activities on the three islands and contributions to the development of a curriculum on cultural heritage by the universities of Aruba and Curaçao.

Selected peer-reviewed publications

20th-century Suriname

Rosemarijn Hoefte, *Suriname in the long twentieth century: Domination, contestation, globalization.*

New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2014.

Rivke Jaffe, 'Hegemonic dissolution in Suriname? Recent challenges to pluralist politics', in: Brian Meeks (ed.), *M.G. Smith; Social theory and anthropology on the Caribbean and beyond*, pp.185-195.

Kingston/Miami: Ian Randle Publishers, 2011.

Rivke Jaffe and Hebe Verrest, 'Bipolar antagonism and multipolar coexistence; Framing difference and shaping fear in two Caribbean cities', *Social & Cultural Geography* 13 (2012) 625-644.

Anouk de Koning, 'Beyond ethnicity; Writing Caribbean histories through social spaces', *Latin American and Caribbean Ethnic Studies* 6 (2011) 257-79.

Dutch Atlantic connections

Han Jordaan, *Slavernij en vrijheid op Curaçao; De dynamiek van een achttiende-eeuws Atlantisch knooppunt*. Zutphen: Walburg Pers, 2013.

Wim Klooster and Gert Oostindie (eds), *Curaçao in the age of revolutions, 1795-1800*. Leiden: KITLV Press 2011.

Wim Klooster and Gert Oostindie, *Realm between empires: The second Dutch Atlantic, 1680-1815*. Ithaca NY: Cornell University Press, 2018.

Gert Oostindie and Jessica V. Roitman, 'Repositioning the Dutch in the Atlantic, 1680-1800', *Itinerario* 36 (2012) 129-60.

Gert Oostindie and Jessica V. Roitman (eds), *Dutch Atlantic connections, 1680-1800; Linking empires, bridging borders*. Leiden: Brill 2014.

Dutch Caribbean/Kingdom relations

Aart Broek, *De geschiedenis van de politie op de Nederlands-Caraïbische eilanden; Geboeid door macht en onmacht*. Amsterdam, Boom, 2011.

Ellen Klinkers, *De geschiedenis van de politie in Suriname, 1863-1975; Van koloniale tot nationale ordehandhaving*. Amsterdam, Boom, 2011.

Ellen Klinkers, *De troepenmacht in Suriname, 1940-1975; De Nederlandse defensie in een veranderende koloniale wereld, 1940-1975*. Amsterdam, Boom, 2015.

Gert Oostindie (ed.), *De gouverneurs van de Nederlandse Antillen sinds 1815*. Leiden: KITLV Uitgeverij, 2011.

Gert Oostindie and Inge Klinkers, *Gedeeld Koninkrijk; De ontmanteling van de Nederlandse Antillen en de vernieuwing van het trans-Atlantische Koninkrijk der Nederlanden*. Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press, 2012.

Three Guianas

Rosemarijn Hoefte, Peter Clegg and Matthew Louis Bishop (eds), 'Hemispheric reconfigurations in Northern Amazonia: The "Three Guianas" amid regional change and Brazilian hegemony', *Third World Quarterly* 2016.

Rosemarijn Hoefte, Peter Clegg and Matthew Louis Bishop (eds), *Post-colonial trajectories in the Caribbean: The three Guianas*. London: Ashgate/ Routledge 2017.

Javanese diaspora

Rosemarijn Hoefte and Peter Meel (eds), *Departing from Java: Javanese identity in the diaspora*. Singapore: NIAS Press, 2018.

www.javanenindiaspora.nl

Confronting Caribbean challenges

Ferdinand, Malcom and Pauline Vermeren (eds), *Politique du corps (post)colonial. Perspectives croisées Amérique-Afrique-Europe*, Revue Asylon(s) Digitales (2018, forthcoming).

Gert Oostindie, 'Post-colonial sovereignty games in the margins of Europe; The Netherlands, the Antilles and Europe', in: Rebecca Adler-Niessen & Ulrik Pram Gad (eds), *Postcolonial sovereignty games*, pp. 203-16. London: Routledge, 2013.

Gert Oostindie and Wouter Veenendaal, 'Head versus heart: The ambiguities of non-sovereignty in the Dutch Caribbean', *Regional & Federal Studies* 28 (2017) 1-21.

Jessica V. Roitman, 'Land of hope and dreams: Slavery and abolition in the Dutch Leeward islands, 1825–1865', *Slavery & Abolition* 37 (2016) 375-398.

Jessica V. Roitman, "'A mass of *mestiezen, castiezen, and mulatten*": Fear, freedom, and people of color in the Dutch Antilles, 1750-1850', *Atlantic Studies* 14 (2017): 399-417.

Jessica V. Roitman and Wouter Veenendaal, 'We take care of our own: The origins of oligarchic politics in St. Maarten', *European Review of Latin American and Caribbean Studies*, 102 (2016) 69-88.

Sanne Rotmeijer, S. 'Words that work? Constructive journalism practices in a Dutch Caribbean context', *Journalism* (2018, forthcoming)

Wouter Veenendaal, 'Smallness and status debates in overseas territories: Evidence from the Dutch Caribbean', *Geopolitics*, 21 (1), pp. 148-170.

Wouter Veenendaal, 'Why Do Malfunctioning Institutions Persist? A Case Study of the Kingdom of the Netherlands', *Acta Politica*, 52 (2017) 64-84.

Other

Rosemarijn Hoefte, 'Indenture in the long nineteenth century: Spanning the globe', in Seymour Drescher, David Eltis, Stanley L. Engerman and David Richardson (eds), *Cambridge World History of Slavery Volume IV, AD 1804-AD 2000*, 610-632. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press 2017.

Michiel van Kempen, *Rusteloos en overal; Het leven van Albert Helman*. Haarlem In de Knipscheer, 2016.

Kasia Mika, *Disasters, vulnerability, and narratives: Writing Haiti's futures*. London: Routledge, 2018.

Gert Oostindie, 'Curaçao; Insular nationalism vis-à-vis Dutch (post)colonialism', in: Cátia Antunes & Jos Gommans (eds), *Exploring the Dutch empire; Agents, networks and institutions, 1600-1800*, pp. 245-66. London: Bloomsbury Press, 2015.

4. Conclusions

Caribbean studies at KITLV has been vibrant in the period under review and expanding because of a series of externally funded research programs and additional investments from KITLV's own budget which enabled the appointment of younger scholars. An evident weakness in KITLV's Caribbean profile is that there are only two permanent staff with a specialization in Caribbean studies (Hoefte and Oostindie) and that both only work part-time in this field.

KITLV is certainly not the only scholarly institution in the Netherlands active in Caribbean studies, but we have steadily expanded both our scholarly and societal presence over the past period. The appointment of Hoefte as Professor of Surinamese history underlines this. Internationally, KITLV is a well-respected hub in Caribbean studies because of its ongoing publication, under managing editor Hoefte, of the field's oldest scholarly journal, the *New West Indian Guide*. In

this context we may also proudly point at Hoefte's election as President of the Association of Caribbean Historians (2017-2019).

While the highly interdisciplinary team of researchers on the Caribbean are primarily concerned with this particular region, they participate in regular discussions with Indonesia specialists working at the institute in which we try to bridge and transcend the two geographical areas and have contributed significantly to the debates about the formulation of the two overarching research themes in a comparative framework.

5. Digitization and e-humanities

1. Introduction

1.1. Introduction

The emergence of e-humanities in the past decades has been an exciting development. A serious engagement with this innovative field requires new technology, tools and skills, hence considerable investments and expanding scale. This, indeed, was the rationale behind the establishment of the KNAW Humanities Center. From the very beginnings of the debates within the Academy about e-humanities and centralization of the humanities institutes, KITLV has expressed its interest in participating in e-humanities but has simultaneously argued that its first priority is in the field of interdisciplinary area studies. For this reason, and because its natural academic habitat is Leiden rather than Amsterdam, KITLV has not joined the HuC.

1.2. Profile

E-humanities is not KITLV's mainstay, but we do have an interest in starting or participating in research projects on Southeast Asia or the Caribbean which incorporate methods from the digital humanities. KITLV participated in one KNAW-funded e-humanities project, 'Elite network shifts' (ENS). We have invested seriously in the digitization of parts of the KITLV collections with a view to developing e-humanities research. Formal proposals for research money from the KNAW 'Onderzoeksfonds' were however turned down and significant cooperation with the HuC has not yet materialized. This means that KITLV has found little room to develop an e-humanities profile.

1.3. Ambition

Our priority is to live up to our mission, which is area studies, comparative, interdisciplinary, and with a clear societal impact. We do have an additional ambition to engage with e-humanities, but unfortunately we can only do so with external support – the small and decreasing number of permanent staff does not allow us to increase internal expertise to a significant degree without additional funding.

2. Relevant indicators

We may refer here to Section 2 of the overall self-evaluation. Relevant outcome would be scholarly publications, but potentially also text and audiovisual databases for both scholarly and societal use.

3. Scientific and societal results

The KNAW-funded ENS was executed with several partners and resulted in a PhD thesis by an Indonesian computer scientist (Ridho Reinanda) employed by KITLV. Together with two postdoctoral researchers based at KITLV (in political science and mathematics), an anthropologist of science as 'fly on the wall', and project leader Van Klinken, the project resulted in over a dozen scholarly articles. ENS sought to automatically extract sociologically meaningful information from large digital news corpora. Researchers were looking for Indonesian political elites, their networks, and historical shifts in those networks. The underlying aim was to learn how to do 'distant reading' on large quantities of unstructured digital natural language texts, to prepare for the day when the entire KITLV library has

been digitized. This was a 'blue sky' project at the cutting edge of what is technically possible. The group did build a research group across some very steep disciplinary boundaries. It did identify individual elites automatically, and put on the table some potentially productive ideas for identifying sociologically meaningful elite networks. But this, the social scientists felt, was a rather static preliminary to the real goal of identifying historically dynamic elite network shifts.

Over the past years, KITLV has financed by its own means the digitization of a corpus of Sino-Malay literature and the corpus of some 100,000 pages egodocuments that formed the basis of Oostindie's book *Soldaat in Indonesië*. Proposals to the KNAW 'Onderzoeksfonds' by KITLV, NIOD and the HuC for an e-humanities project based i.a. on this corpus were turned down in 2016 and again in 2017. KITLV is now looking to Leiden University for cooperation in this field, with some additional investment from its own resources.

Hoogervorst has collaborated with the Leiden University Library to facilitate an online portal where previously digitized and OCR'ed Malay books and newspapers can be accessed within the library's premises. The copyright situation and associated possibilities of making some of this material publicly available are currently being explored. Hoogervorst has published two papers based on these digitized materials.

Based on audiovisual collections that KITLV has built over the past decades, and particularly those of 'Recording the future', Kloos and Steijlen have experimented with producing enriched scholarly publications and educational products. Kloos used the archive in order to write an enhanced publication in *Visual Anthropology* on the makeshift nature of lower class mobility in Indonesia. This article was published with a teaching tool for use in both undergraduate and graduate courses. The collection was also used by Indonesian scholars to create short documentaries, such as 'Education in post-new order Indonesia' (dr. Alpha Amirrachman, 2012). In the Spring of 2018, James Hoesterey of Emory University will join KITLV as a visiting fellow to explore how the RtF visual archive may be used to examine issues of religion and public culture.

A digital outcome of the project on popular music in Indonesia was a virtual juke box of popular music from Southeast Asia, 1950s through 1990s. This repository is now available online at the Leiden University Libraries.

Selected publications

Elite network shifts

Jacky Hicks (ed.), 'Digital disruption in Asia: Power, technology and society', *Asiascape: Digital Asia* 4 (2016).

Jacqueline Hicks, Vincent Traag and Ridho Reinanda, 'Old questions, new techniques: A research note on the computational identification of political elites', *Comparative Sociology* 14 (2015) 386-401.

Jacky Hicks, Vincent Traag and Ridho Reinanda, 'Turning digitized newspapers into networks of political elite', *Asian Journal of Social Science* 43 (2015) 567-87.

Gerry van Klinken, 'Introduction: Digital methods in Asian studies', *Asian Journal of Social Science*, 43 (2015) 539-544.

Ridho Reinanda, 'Entity associations for search', PhD thesis University of Amsterdam, 2017.

Vincent A. Traag, 'Complex Contagion of Campaign Donations'. *PLoS ONE*, 11,4 (2016).

Recording the future

David Kloos, 'Living in a Makeshift World? Mobility, Temporariness, and Everyday Life in Indonesia', *Visual Anthropology Review* 31 (2015) 147-162.

David Kloos on Future Archives and Everyday Life in Indonesia', *Visual Anthropology Review* Supplements, July 27, 2016.

Fridus Steijlen, with Deasy Simantujak, *Performances of authority*. 35 min. Leiden: KITLV Press, 2011 (video).

Fridus Steijlen, with Aki Abari, *Ibu Mooryati. A day in the life of...* 45 min. Leiden: KITLV Press, 2011 (video).

4. Conclusions

The rise of e-humanities has been an important development, also for KITLV. With its present limited budget, the institute does not have the scale and means to develop a substantial e-humanities profile, and we feel our priorities should be elsewhere. KITLV is interested though in participating in e-humanities projects with external partners. To this end we have invested in digitization ourselves and have sought cooperation both within and outside of KNAW.

6. Highlights from individual projects

KITLV houses a steady stream of smaller, one-person projects on a great variety of subjects that cannot be discussed in any detail. Most of these are sidelines of permanent staff, others by temporary staff. Over the years, KITLV has developed a modest tradition of biographical studies on Caribbean, Dutch and Indonesian protagonists in (post)colonial times. In addition, the institute's staff published general introductions to Caribbean and Southeast Asian history. This work typically results in hybrid publications catering for a scholarly and broader societal reading audience.

KITLV also has a long scholarly tradition in the field of linguistics and philology. Both permanent staff member Van der Molen – Professor of Javanese at the Universitas Indonesia – and Veni recipient Schapper have continued this tradition. Finally, a last outcome of a long period of rigorous scholarship on the ecological and economic history of Indonesia was an edited volume in honor of the late director of KITLV, Peter Boomgaard.

Biographies

KITLV researchers have published several biographies of individuals related to Dutch colonialism. Other bibliographical works are in preparation. Thus, Van den Berge is presently working on a biography of Isaac Samuel Kijne, a Dutch missionary in Papoea New Guinea. Van der Molen prepares a publication on Ko Ho Sing, a Chinese businessman on Java (1825-1890), based on an extensive manuscript in Javanese. Van der Loo is working on a biography of colonial general and governor-general Van Heutsz, Hoefte on Surinamese activist Grace Schneiders-Howard.

Selected publications

Tom van den Berge, *H.J. van Mook; Een vrij en gelukkig Indonesië*. Bussum: THOTH, 2014.

Michiel van Kempen, *Rusteloos en overal; Het leven van Albert Helman*. Haarlem: In de Knipscheer, 2016.

Vilan van der Loo, *'Johannes "Pa" van der Steur (1865-1945); Zijn leven, zijn werk en zijn Steurtjes*. Den Haag: Stichting Tong Tong, 2015.

Frank Okker, *Rouffaer; De laatste Indische ontdekkingsreiziger*. Amsterdam: Boom, 2015.

Rosemarijn Hoefte, 'Grace Schneiders-Howard; A politician between controversy and convention', *Macomere* 12 (2011) 82-94.

Ecological, economic and demographic, history of Indonesia

Former KITLV director developed a major research line in the domain of economic, demographic and ecological history of Southeast Asia, partly with former senior KITLV researcher David Henley. Boomgaard was also instrumental in bringing Van Bergen to the KITLV in a NWO-sponsored project on leprosy in the Dutch colonies. Henley and Schulte Nordholt edited a volume marking Boomgaard's retirement from the institute.

Selected peer-reviewed publications

Leo van Bergen, *Uncertainly, anxiety, frugality; Dealing with leprosy in the Dutch East Indies*. Singapore: National University of Singapore Press, 2018.

Peter Boomgaard, 'Population growth and environmental change; A two-track model', in: N. Owen (ed.), *The Routledge Handbook of Southeast Asian History*, 133-143. London: Routledge, 2013.
 David Henley and Schulte Nordholt (eds), *Environment, trade and society in Southeast Asia; A longue durée perspective*. Leiden: Brill 2015.

General introductions

Henk Schulte Nordholt wrote a handbook of Southeast Asian history for students and a wider interested audience. Two themes are elaborated that reflect KITLV's research agenda: the slow processes of state formation of the area which was at the same time characterized by ongoing flows of mobility. The Dutch version was published in 2016, the German translation will be published in 2018 in the World History series of Fischer Verlag, while Amsterdam University Press intends to publish an English edition as well. Hoefte's study of Suriname (see Appendix 4) may also be mentioned here as a hybrid, as is the Spanish translation of Oostindie's *Het paradijs oversee*, previously published in Dutch and English.

Hybrid publications

Rosemarijn Hoefte, *Suriname in the long twentieth century: Domination, contestation, globalization*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2014.

Gert Oostindie, *El Caribe holandés; El colonialismo y sus legados transatlánticos*. La Habana: Editorial José Martí 2014 (previously published in Dutch (*Het paradijs overzee*, Bert Bakker 1997, KITLV Uitgeverij 2011 5th ed.) and English (*The Dutch Caribbean*, Macmillan, 2006).

Henk Schulte Nordholt, *Een geschiedenis van Zuidoost-Azië*. Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press, 2016.

7. Veni's, PhD students, fellows, and interns, 2011-2017

In addition to its permanent staff and researchers appointed for specific projects, KITLV hosts a good number colleagues affiliated with the institute in various capacities. The presence of these individuals, some famous senior scholars, others mid-career, the interns still Master students, contributed enormously to the dynamic character of KITLV, and confirms the role of the institute as a magnet to accomplished as well as very young talents.

Veni recipients

The 'Veni' is an individual grant awarded by NWO to young scholars who have recently attained their PhD. Competition for this scholarship for talented postdocs is stiff, with a success rate of 15 percent. KITLV has enabled young scholars with temporary appointments at the institute to work on Veni applications, with remarkable success. In addition, the institute attracted outside Veni-recipients who requested our support in doing their Veni research with us.

Of the six Veni-recipients In the 2011-2017 period, four developed and successfully submitted their Veni-project during a temporary appointment at KITLV; one of these returned with his Veni to Leiden University. Two other Veni recipients previously working at a Dutch university chose to bring their Veni to KITLV. This is the list of the recipients and their subjects:

*Ward Berenschot, political sciences, 'Shades of clientelism: A comparative study of Indonesia's patronage democracy', 2013-2016.

*Paul Bijl, literary studies, 'Appropriating Kartini: Colonial, national and transnational memories of an Indonesian icon', 2015-2019.

*Tom Hoogervorst, sociolinguistics, 'The language of modernity: vernacular Malay in pre-independence Indonesia', 2015-2019.

*David Kloos, anthropology, 'Seeing is believing: Female Islamic leadership and visual rhetoric in Southeast Asia, 2015-2019.

*Antoinette Schapper, linguistics, 'The evolution of the lexicon: Explorations in lexical stability, semantic shift and borrowing in a Papuan language family', 2014-2018.

*Wouter Veenendaal, political sciences, 'When things get personal: Explaining political stability in small states', 2017-2021.

PhD students

In the 2011-2017 period, KITLV has had ten positions for PhD students, of which six were directly financed by the institute though KNAW or NWO means, while another three were funded by Leiden University and one by the Indonesian government. Two of the PhD students financed by Leiden University discontinued their work at an early stage, one because of health problems, the other because she was offered a job elsewhere. This leaves the following PhD students (excluding candidates supervised by KITLV professors with no institutional link to KITLV):

*Joeri Arion, anthropology, 'Cultural heritage, nation-building and nation-branding in Aruba, Bonaire and Curaçao', *Traveling Caribbean heritage*, 2017-2021. Supervisors Alex van Stipriaan (History, Erasmus University) and Oostindie.

*Lennie Geerlings, anthropology, 'Embodied borders: An ethnography of female migrants in Singapore', 2017-2021. Supervisors Gerard Persoon and Ratna Saptari (Anthropology, Leiden University), Schulte Nordholt.

*Taufiq Hanafi, literary studies, 'The ones that got away: Writing novels under the Indonesian authoritarian New Order', 2016-2020. Supervisors: Bijl (Utrecht University), Bloembergen, Schulte Nordholt.

*Christiaan Harinck, history, 'Dutch military doctrine and strategy', *Decolonization, violence and war in Indonesia, 1945-1950*, 2014-2018. Supervisors Ben Schoemaker (History, Leiden University) and Oostindie.

*Hoko Horii, law, 'Child marriage in Indonesia', 2016-2020. Supervisors: Adriaan Bedner (Law, Leiden University), Van Klinken.

*Grace Leksana, social sciences, 'Disentangled complexities: Memories and culture of the 1965 pogrom among perpetrators and victims in East Java', 2015-2019. Supervisors: Martijn Eickhoff (NIOD), Van Klinken and Schulte Nordholt.

*Stacey Mac Donald, social psychology, 'Nature conservation and cultural heritage in the Dutch Caribbean municipalities', *Confronting Caribbean challenges*, 2015-2019. Supervisors Henk Staats (Psychology, Leiden University), Gerard Persoon (Anthropology, Leiden University), and Oostindie.

*Katja Payens, history, 'Sultan Hamid II of Pontianak: A political biography (1913-1978)', 2018-2022. Supervisors: Van den Berge, Bloembergen and Schulte Nordholt.

*Ridho Reinanda, computer science, 'Information retrieval and language technology', *Elite network shifts*, 2012-2016. Supervisors Maarten de Rijke (Faculty of Science, Informatics Institute, University of Amsterdam) and Steijlen. Defended his PhD thesis 'Entity associations for search' on 11 May 2017.

*Sanne Rotmeijer, media studies, 'Media and journalism in the Dutch Caribbean', *Confronting Caribbean challenges*, 2014-2018. Supervisors Jaap de Jong (Media studies, Leiden University) and Oostindie.

Fellows

Overall, KITLV financed 102 fellowships between 2011 and 2017. Most came from Indonesia (22) and the United States (22), followed by Europe (16), elsewhere in Asia (11) and Australia (13). The number of paid fellows from the Caribbean was only 5, but 10 fellowships were in Caribbean studies. Fellows worked on a variety of themes, typically cooperating with one or more KITLV researchers. On average, fellows worked for four months at the institute. The total number of fellows averaged just over 15 between 2011 and 2016, and dropped precipitously to 8 in 2017. This, unfortunately, will be the new standard. More rigid enforcement of fiscal policy obliges us to offer fellows an actual salaried appointment rather than an allowance for travel and accommodation expenses. This roughly doubles the cost for a fellowship.

In the same period, KITLV hosted 68 self-financed fellows. This number has steadily increased. In 2017, KITLV welcomed no less than 17 self-financed fellows. From 2017 onwards therefore, the number of self-financed fellows will exceed fellows financed by KITLV.

Interns

Half of the 61 interns – gender-wise evenly distributed – were recruited from Leiden University, the other half mainly from six other Dutch universities. Ten of the interns were Indonesian students, mostly from the Universitas Gadjah Mada. As for themes, 46 contributed to the research on the decolonization war in Indonesia – a striking illustration of the significance of this theme in contemporary Dutch society and the role KITLV has played in this field. Of the rest, seven worked on other Indonesian subjects and seven on Caribbean projects. Presently, 14 of our former interns have secured a position as a PhD candidate of which 12 were working on the war project.

8. Recognition by peers and societal recognition: selected reasoned indicators

1. Recognition by peers

We will follow QRIH's indicators for *authorized indicators* and *reasoned indicators*.

Major research grants

NWO: Dutch Atlantic connections (see Appendix 4); Articulating modernity (see Appendix 3); Sites, bodies and stories (see Appendix 3); Leprosy in Indonesia (see Appendix 6); Confronting Caribbean challenges (see Appendix 4); Indonesia in transition (see Appendix 1); Traveling Caribbean heritage (see Appendix 4); and 6 Veni's (see Appendix 7).

KNAW: various projects on contemporary Indonesia, form the SPN and ANGIN (see Appendix 1).

Membership of journal or publisher editorial boards

Several permanent KITLV staff members are active as editors of the journals and series formerly published by KITLV, presently by Brill Academic Publishers: *Bijdragen tot de Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde* (BKI)/*Journal of the Humanities and Social Sciences of Southeast Asia* (since 1853); *New West Indian Guide* (since 1919); and the books series *Verhandelingen* (VKI, since 1938, over 300 titles). Staff is also active in the editorial boards of journals such as *Asia-Pacific Linguistics*, *Indonesia and the Malay World*, and *Southeast Asia Research*.

Membership of scientific councils and committees

Senior KITLV staff is active as members of commissions of KNAW and NWO, as well as chair, member or advisor to organizations such as the Association of Caribbean Historians, European Association of Southeast Asian Studies, Leiden Asia Centre, LeidenGlobal, Tokyo University University of Foreign Studies, and UNESCO.

Awards and prizes

Tom Hoogervorst was awarded the Young Scholar Prize 2017, awarded by the international journal *Indonesia and the Malay World*.

Ferdinand Malcom received the 2017 Robert Mankin PhD Prize for Interdisciplinary research, awarded by the Paris Institute of Science and Humanities.

Wouter Veenendaal was winner of the 2014 Jaarprijs Politicologie (Annual PhD Thesis Prize of the Dutch and Flemish Political Science Associations).

Invited lectures

Senior KITLV staff members are frequently invited to deliver keynote lectures and contributions to workshops, all expenses covered. Over the past period, inviting institutions included the Asia Research Institute Singapore, Emory University, European University Institute, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Institute of Commonwealth Studies, SOAS/University of London, Universidad Diego Portales Santiago de Chile, Universität Wien, Universität Heidelberg, Princeton University, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Universitas Sebelas Maret Solo, University of Aruba, University of Curaçao, and Yale University.

Contributions to university education

KITLV is a research institute, not a teaching institution. However, several members of KITLV staff – particularly those with a professorship at a Dutch university – are engaged in training students. Next to the education and supervision of PhD students, KITLV staff organizes or contributes to courses at Dutch universities at the Bachelor and particularly Master levels. There is also occasional training for foreign students. Thus in 2017, KITLV staff cooperated with the VU University and the Universitas Gadjah Mada in providing a crash research course for twenty Indonesian students on the theme of citizenship.

Secondary appointments of KITLV researchers at other academic or research institutions

- *Rosemarijn Hoefte – History of Suriname since 1873, University of Amsterdam
- *Gerry van Klinken – Social and Economic History of Southeast Asia, University of Amsterdam
- *Gert Oostindie – Colonial and Postcolonial History, Leiden University
- *Willem van der Molen – Javanese Literature, Universitas Indonesia
- *Henk Schulte Nordholt – History of Indonesia, Leiden University
- *Fridus Steijlen – Moluccan Migration and Culture, VU University

University professors working part-time (0,2 FTE) at KITLV

- *Adriaan Bedner (Leiden University) – Law and society in Indonesia
- *Alex van Stipriaan Luïscius (Erasmus University Rotterdam) – Caribbean History

2. Societal recognition

QRiH suggests a range of indicators that indicate societal recognition by private or public civil society organisations.

Positions in civil society organisations

Membership of boards and committees of museums and other cultural institutions

Membership of advisory boards of KITLV staff include Dutch Culture, Instituut voor de Nederlandse Taal, Migratie Museum Den Haag, Raad van Cultuur, Moluks Historisch Museum, Rijksmuseum Amsterdam, and Nationale UNESCO Raad.

Invitations for media performances, keynotes and debates in non-specialist settings

We are not able to quantify the number of such invitations, which over the past seven years has run in the hundreds. Most of these invitations were in the Netherlands, and particularly on three subjects: the war of decolonization in Indonesia (see Appendix 2); the Kingdom relations/Dutch Caribbean (see Appendix 4); and issues regarding postcolonial Netherlands (see Appendix 3). KITLV staff however also responded positively to invitations to share expertise regarding contemporary issues in Indonesia, Suriname, Cuba and the like.

Major financial support given by government and civil society organisations

Government: Tracking development (see Appendix 1); History of the policy and the army in Dutch Caribbean (see Appendix 4); Political history and contemporary debates in the Dutch Caribbean (see Appendix 4); Decolonization, violence and war in Indonesia, 1945-1950 (see Appendix 2).

Civil society organisations: Vereniging KITLV: contribution to KITLV secretariat and to Open Access publication of BKI, NWIG and Brill's series about Southeast Asia. Prins Bernhard Cultuur Fonds: biographies Albert Helman, Isaak Kijne (see Appendix 6). World Nature Fund: Caribbean fisheries (see Appendix 4).

Joint Indonesian-Dutch (KITLV) nominations to the UNESCO Memory of the World Register

*In 2011, I la Galigo was inscribed in the Register, <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/communication-and-information/memory-of-the-world/register/full-list-of-registered-heritage/registered-heritage-page-5/la-galigo/>

*In 2013, the Babat Diponegoro was inscribed in the Register, <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/communication-and-information/memory-of-the-world/register/full-list-of-registered-heritage/registered-heritage-page-1/babad-diponegoro-or-autobiographical-chronicle-of-prince-diponegoro-1785-1855-a-javanese-nobleman-indonesian-national-hero-and-pan-islamist/>

3. Downloads of KITLV publications and digital outreach

We may provide the following data on the use of online publications of KITLV:

* *Bijdragen tot de Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde (BKl)/Journal of the Humanities and Social Sciences of Southeast Asia*: 193,737 downloads (2016)

* *New West Indian Guide*: 112,353 downloads (2016)

* Brill Publishers, has published 984 books Open Access through the OAPEN platform. In 2017, the top 5 of these 984 books featured 2 books in KITLV's *Verhandelingen (VKI)* on Indonesia, plus the edited volume *Dutch Atlantic connections* (Oostindie and Roitman). The top 20 featured 8 VKI titles. According to Brill, most downloads were from Indonesia and the U.S.

* KITLV's website had 222,875 unique visitors in 2017, and in all 356,108 visits. The number of pages visited was over 2 million, and the number of hits almost 5 million.

* In 2011-2017, KITLV distributed over 300 mailings, including 84 News Updates, hence an average of 3.5 mailings a month, of which 1 News Update.

* KITLV's Facebook presently has over 6150 followers, just over 60 percent of these from Indonesia.

4. Selected translations into Indonesian

Societal outreach for KITLV also implies reaching out to Indonesian reading audiences, both scholars and a wider public. To this end, KITLV has co-funded, with Indonesian institutions, several translations of books by KITLV researchers initially published in Dutch or English. These include:

Marieke Bloembergen, *Polisi zaman Hindia Belanda. Dari kepedulian dan ketakutan*, Jakarta: Penerbit Buku Kompas / KITLV-Jakarta, 2011.

Gerry van Klinken, *The making of Middle Indonesia; Kelas menengah di kota Kupang, 1930an - 1980an*. Jakarta: KITLV-Jakarta/Yayasan Pustaka Obor Indonesia, 2015.

Gerry van Klinken and Ward Berenschot (eds), *In search of Middle Indonesia; Kelas menengah di kota-kota menengah*. Jakarta: KITLV-Jakarta/Yayasan Pustaka Obor Indonesia, 2016.

- Jennifer Lindsay and Maya Liem (eds), *Ahli Waris Budaya Dunia: Menjadi Indonesia 1950-1965*. Jakarta: KITLV-Jakarta/Pustaka Larasan, 2011.
- Gert Oostindie, *Serdadu Belanda di Indonesia 1945-1950; Kesaksian perang pada sisi sejarah yang salah*. Jakarta: Obor 2016.
- Harry Poeze, *Madiun 1948; PKI bergerak*. Jakarta: Yayasan Pustaka Obor/KITLV-Jakarta, 2011.
- Harry Poeze, *Tan Malaka, gerakan kiri, dan Revolusi Indonesia; Jilid IV September 1948-Desember 1949*. Jakarta: Yayasan Pustaka Obor Indonesia, KITLV-Jakarta, 2013.
- Harry Poeze (with Kees van Dijk and Inge van der Meulen), *Di negeri penjajah; Orang Indonesia di Negeri Belanda 1600-1950*. Jakarta: KPG/KITLV-Jakarta/Universitas Leiden, 2014.
- Harry Poeze, *Tan Malaka, gerakan kiri, dan revolusi Indonesia; Jilid 4; September 1948-Desember 1949*. Jakarta: KITLV-Jakarta/Yayasan Obor Indonesia, 2014.
- Antoinette Schapper, *Cerita dongeng dari Bunaq Lamaknen*, vol. 1. Jakarta: Yayasan Pustaka Obor, 2015.
- Antoinette Schapper, *Cerita dongeng dari Bunaq Lamaknen*, vol. 2. Jakarta: Yayasan Pustaka Obor, 2016.

Acronyms

ANGIN	Anticipation Grants Indonesia – The Netherlands
BKI	<i>Bijdragen tot de Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde</i>
CCC	Confronting Caribbean challenges
CIHC	Chinese-Indonesian Heritage Centre
DAC	Dutch Atlantic connections
DANS	Data Archiving and Network Services
ENS	Elite network shifts
EU	European Union
EuroSEAS	European Association of Southeast Asian Studies
FTE	Full-time equivalent
HuC	KNAW Humanities Center
IISG	Internationaal Instituut voor Sociale Geschiedenis (KNAW)
KITLV	Koninklijk Instituut voor Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde (KNAW)
KNAW	Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen
LU	Leiden University
MT	Management Team
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NIMH	Nederlands Instituut voor Militaire Historie
NIOD	NIOD Instituut voor Oorlogs-, Holocaust en Genocidestudies (KNAW)
NWIG	<i>New West Indian Guide</i>
NWA	Nationale Wetenschapsagenda
NWO	Nederlandse Organisatie voor Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek
OCR	Optimal Character Recognition
QRiH	Quality and Relevance in the Humanities
RtF	Recording the Future
SEP	Standard Evaluation Protocol
SOAS	School for Oriental and Asian Studies
SPIN	Scientific Program Indonesia-Netherlands
TCH	Traveling Caribbean heritage
UGM	Universitas Gadjah Mada (Yogyakarta)
VKI	Verhandelingen van het Koninklijk Instituut voor Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde