

ACCOMPLISHED GOALS 1978-1981

TRAINING PROGRAMMES

Starting in December 1978, young people from SEAMEO countries whose common interest is archaeology in its various aspects began to live and work together in the three SPAFA Sub-Centres and when they separated after the completion of their training courses they brought back with them to their own countries not only broadened technical skills in their profession but also increased awareness of their common heritage as fellow Southeast Asians.

In the first phase of operation, 17 training programmes have been conducted at the different Sub-Centres. These were mainly focused on the technician and professional or high level training in prehistory and archaeology as well as on restoration and conservation programmes which include ancient monuments and other artifacts. Altogether 118 candidates from Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand were successfully trained in the following courses.

Indonesian Sub-Centre for Preservation and Restoration of Ancient Monuments

- I-T1 : Training Course in Restoration of Monuments
- I-T2 (a, b) : Technician Training Course in Restoration of Monuments
- I-T3 (a + b, c) : Technician Training Course in Survey for Restoration of Monuments
- I-T4 (a, b) : Training Course in Conservation of Monuments

Philippine Sub-Centre for Prehistory

- P-T1 : Technician Training Course in Prehistory
- P-T3 (a, b) : Training Course in Prehistory

Thai Sub-Centre for Underwater Archaeology

- T-T1 (a, b + c) : Training Course in Underwater Archaeology
- T-T2 (a, b + c) : Training Course in Conservation of Underwater Archaeological Objects
- T-T3 (a, b) : Training Course in Conservation of Bronze Objects

The benefits derived from these training programmes are over-all broadened knowledge of prehistory and archaeology of Southeast Asia and the necessary skills to preserve and restore archaeological structures as well as conserve the survivals of ancient cultures. The knowledge gained, therefore, has enabled the trainees to go back to their respective home countries and conduct archaeological projects with more confidence and also to constitute the new cores of people to tackle problems of preserving the material aspects of the cultural heritage.

A SP/FAA trainee at Borobudur during exercises in using a terragraph in the photogrammetry division.

SP/FAA trainees on the Monument, Borobudur.



SP/FAA trainees in underwater archaeology making final preparations for scuba diving exercise.



WORKSHOPS

All workshops in the initial phase of SPAFA's operation were of a developmental nature. These were expected to produce results for immediate future action especially in the area of fine arts. The results have been translated into specific programmes and activities that are scheduled in the Second Development Plan.

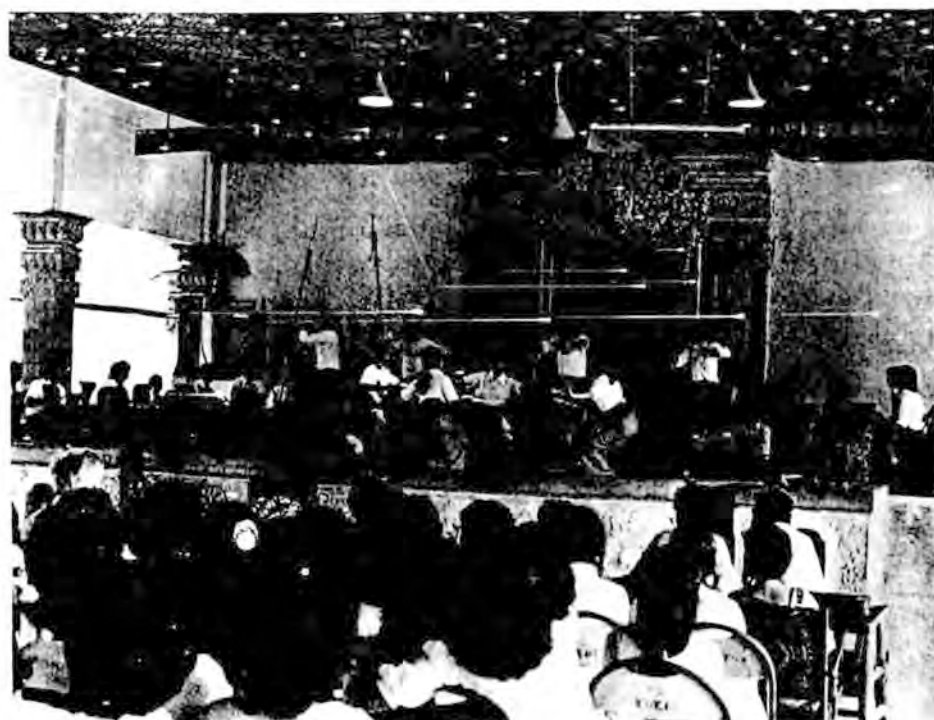
From 1978-1980 SPAFA has convened 6 workshops.

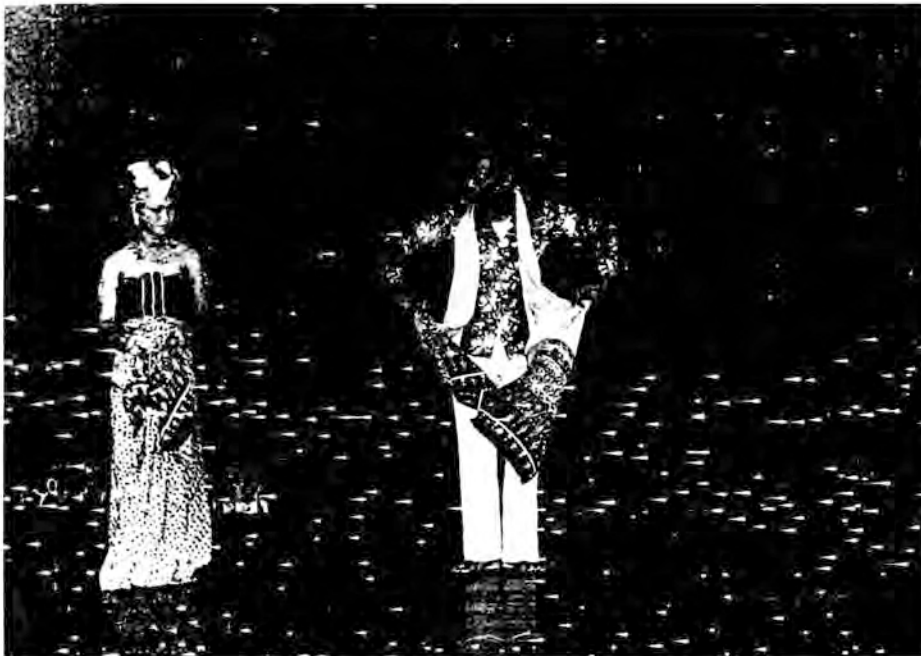
- 1) **Workshop on the Preservation of Traditional Handicrafts (CU-W3)**
Design Center, Philippines, December 4-9, 1978. Partially financed by UNESCO and hosted by the Design Center of the Cultural Center of the Philippines Complex.
- 2) **Workshop on Research on Srivijaya (CU-W4)**
Jakarta, Indonesia, March 12-17, 1979. Hosted by the National Research Centre of Archaeology, Jakarta, Indonesia.
- 3) **Workshop on the Preservation of Traditional Performing Arts in Modern Environment (CU-W1)**
Bali, Indonesia, October 16-19, 1979. Financed by UNESCO and hosted by the Directorate General of Culture, Jakarta, Indonesia.
- 4) **Workshop on Teaching Techniques for Arts Teachers in Schools (CU-W2)**
Philippines, July 14-19, 1980. Co-hosted by the University of the Philippines, Philippine Normal College, Cultural Center of the Philippines and the Ayala Museum.
- 5) **Workshop on Techniques of Monument Restoration (I-W1)**
SPAFA Sub-Centre for Preservation and Restoration of Monuments, Borobudur, Jogjakarta, Indonesia, October 6-19, 1980. Hosted by the Directorate General of Culture, Jakarta, Indonesia.

Another workshop - on **Ceramics of East and Southeast Asia** is scheduled for May 1981. This will be financed by the Toyota Foundation and hosted by the State Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports of Sarawak, Malaysia. The Workshop will be based at Sarawak Museum with field trips to Kabong, Niah and Miri.

SPAFA trainees at Borobudur exercising with an analytic balance.

Special performance of the pupils of the Dance School of Bali for Participants of the SPAFA Workshop on the Preservation of Traditional Performing Arts, Bali, October 1979.





PERSONNEL EXCHANGES

Because of the special nature of the Project, SPAFA places a high priority on the personnel exchange programme.

During the period covering 1978 through to 1980, nineteen personnel exchanges were implemented. Of these nine were from Indonesia, four from the Philippines and six from Thailand on programmes involving exchanges of expertise in the areas of teaching and learning techniques of traditional dance and dance drama; comparative studies in prehistory and restoration of monuments; and consultations at workshops and training programmes.



Soedarsono, Chairman of the Dance Academy of Jog Jakarta and prominent dancer of Indonesia, demonstrating a male dancer posture during a demonstration lecture given at the Bangkok College of Dramatic Arts during personnel visit to Thailand, 1980

Chatuporn, instructor of the Bangkok College of Dramatic Arts and leading Khone performer demonstrating a basic demon posture for students of the Dance Academy of Jog Jakarta during personnel exchange visit to Indonesia, 1980.

EXAMPLES OF CONCEPTS, RESOLUTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

EMANATING FROM SPAFA WORKSHOPS

**SPAFA Workshop on the
Preservation of Traditional
Handicraft, Manila 1978.**

Resolution 2 :

It is resolved that in order to maximize the economic returns due to the craftsman and protect him from undue exploitation, a system of community craft centres be established on a national basis.

Recommendation - That a system of Co-operative craft centres be established for the purpose of exhibition, selling and providing technical assistance.

**SPAFA Workshop on the
Preservation of Traditional Per-
forming Arts in Modern En-
vironment, Bali, 1979.**

Concepts :

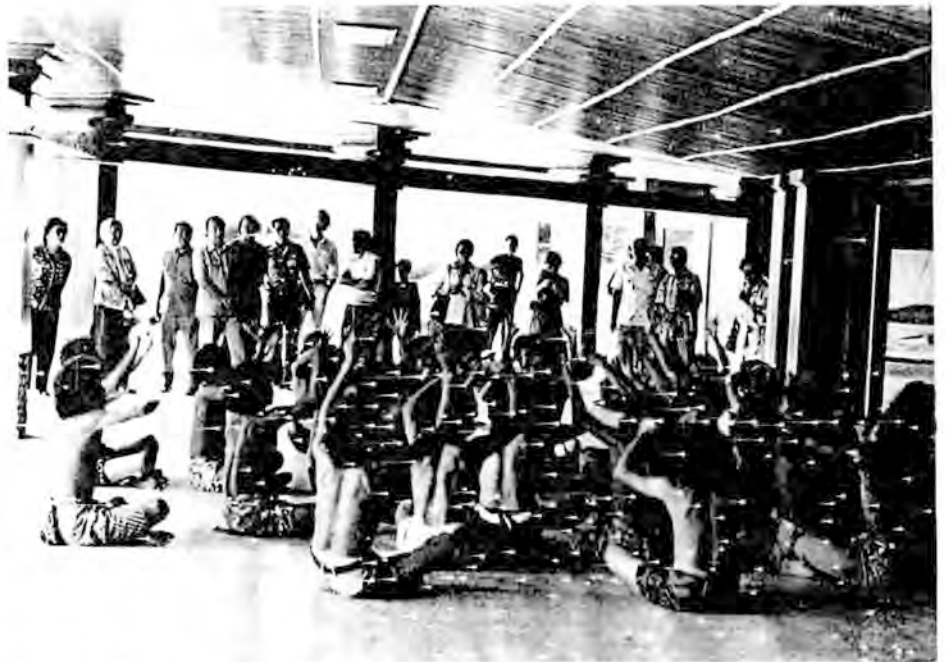
- Traditional Performing Arts should be **living traditions**, not fossilized. The traditions can be made alive by making them relevant to the present.
- Traditional Performing Arts perform a social role in Asian society
- The traditional arts is relevant in a country's development programme-not only in economic development but in its experience of national identity

Recommendations :

- Awards of recognition from the traditional performing arts both for the folk and classical artists to encourage preservation of traditional performing arts and our traditional culture;
- A festival of young creative artist using traditional materials;
- Tourism personnel should be recruited from those who have background in the traditional performing arts so that they can present a positive image of the culture to tourists.

*Students of the Bali Dance Academy
rehearsing their creation of a new version
of the traditional Kajak Dance*

*Participants observing a dancing class at
a village community hall in Bali*



SPAFA Workshop on Techniques of Restoration of Monuments, Jog Jakarta, 1980.

Legislation

Considering the need for urgent action pertaining to the protection, preservation and restoration of monuments in the region of SEAMEO, it is recommended that existing legislations of SEAMEO member countries be suitably revised and updated to accommodate the following pressing situations :

- monuments be revised in the effective date of the act to around fifty years.
- provide for the protection of defined zones or historic areas including underwater archaeology.
- provisions of tax and other incentives to private owners of monuments.
- provide for the registration of movable objects, control the illegal export of cultural properties.

Administration

- Bearing in mind the need for multi-disciplinary specialization and specialists in the study of preservation and restoration of ancient monuments, it is recommended that member countries of SEAMEO encourage the recruitment and staffing of the relevant institutions and departments with personnel qualified in documentation (draftsman, photographers, photogrammetry specialists), excavation, architectural conservation and restoration, chemical conservation, museology, aerial survey, scientific dating techniques, research and publications.

Participants of the SPAFA Workshop in Monument Restoration Techniques during a study visit to Pura Maospahit Tunja in Bali.



Finance

- Recognizing the need for adequate financial resources for the preservation and restoration of ancient monuments, the member countries of SEAMEO are urged to recognize viability of cultural tourism as an economic venture and therefore, SPAFA is requested to initiate the collection of suitable statistics and other necessary information to provide feasibility studies intended towards establishing the viable aspects of tourism. It is further resolved that member countries of SEAMEO evolve suitable machinery to tap the resources of tourist income for restoration projects.

Training

- Bearing in mind the need for highly skilled staff at every level of technical training and appreciating the fact that no risk can be taken in the conservation and preservation of monuments, it is recommended that the best training facilities be provided to the labour, middle-grade technicians, graduate, post-graduate, in-service training, review seminar levels and even at technical exchange levels. Such training efforts should not only be encouraged but systematically promoted by member countries of SEAMEO covering the numerous disciplines required under the restoration programmes concerning ancient monuments.



Vice-President Adam Malik addressing the Participants in a Special Session at the SPAFA Workshop on Srivijaya, Jakarta, March 1979.



Vice-President Adam Malik viewing the exhibits at the SPAFA Workshop on Srivijaya.

SPAFA Workshop on Teaching for Arts Teachers in Schools, Manila, 1980.

To ensure the survival of the arts in the region, a strong effort must be made towards developing in the artists the quality of leadership in art education that is needed in order that the arts can rise above the forces of materialism in the world today.

Such a leader can play an important role in the development of art education projects and teacher training programmes geared towards organization of art experiences in the schools and institutions throughout the country and thus lead to the dissemination of art knowledge, skills and values that are needed in the true enlightenment of the human person.

Preamble for the SPAFA Research Programme on Srivijaya, formulated at the SPAFA Workshop on Srivijaya, Jakarta, 1979.

The importance in early Southeast Asian history of this maritime empire whose capital is believed by most scholars to have been located somewhere in Sumatra has been attested by a number of textual references and is also suggested by the wide geographical dispersal of artifacts at present believed to be related to the empire. Nevertheless many enigmatic aspects of Srivijaya remain, and they include such fundamentally important ones its chronology, geographical extent, precise cultural characteristics, and the political and economic structure or structures represented by the name "Srivijaya"

The Workshop after formulating a group of specific research projects, to be implemented over a period of five years, is confident that the projects contain two innovative and imaginative features that will advance knowledge of Srivijaya and of the regions in Southeast Asia that at one time or another were under the direct or indirect influence of Srivijaya.

These features are as follows :

1. the project has been deliberately planned as a prolonged and intensive interdisciplinary research enterprise in a field where the humanities, social sciences, and natural sciences overlap;
2. the project has been planned as a study programme in a field where archaeology and history overlap. Indeed, the historical records of Srivijaya are few and often ambiguous.

For the above-mentioned two reasons the Workshop has attached particular importance to the utilization of up-to-date archaeological techniques for retrieving the maximum amount of information from excavation sites as a means of interpreting documentary data. The Workshop hopes that the methodologies that will be evolved as a result of interdisciplinary experiences will draw the attention of those who work in the same disciplines in other parts of the world.

Copies of the Final Reports of all SPAFA Workshops can be obtained by writing to:
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