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## SPAFA AFFAIRS

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### WORKSHOP ON ETHNIC MUSIC RESEARCH

A Consultative Workshop on Researches and Documentation of Ethnic Music was held at the National Arts Center, Mt. Makiling, Laguna, Philippines, on June 22-26, and was continued at the Cultural Center of the Philippines on June 27-28, 1986.

Participants of the Workshop were Dr. I Made Bandem, Mr. Rustopo and Mr. Kristianto Christinus of Indonesia; Dr. Felicidad Prudente, Ms. Doris V. Salcedo and Ms. Helen Tejero, Philippines; and Mr. Jaroenchai Chonpairot, Mrs. Weerachart Premananda, Mrs. Lucia M. Thangsuphanich and Mrs. Orawan Banchongsilpa, Thailand. Consultants, experts and observers from various institutions in the Philippines were also present: Prof. Dr. Lucrecia R. Kasilag, Prof. Andrea O. Veneracion, Dr. Francisco F. Feliciano, Dr. Alicia P. Magos and Mr. Ricardo Angeles, Director of the SPAFA Sub-Centre for Fine Arts; Prof. Virginia F. Agbayani, and SPAFA Co-ordinator Miss Suchitra Vuthisathira.

At the opening ceremony, Professor Virginia F. Agbayani, Officer-in-Charge of the National Arts Center and Director of the SPAFA Sub-Centre for Fine Arts, welcomed the participants, while Prof. Dr. Lucrecia Kasilag, President of the Cultural Center of the Philippines opened the Workshop.

Miss Suchitra Vuthisathira, the SPAFA Co-ordinator, also welcomed the Workshop participants and emphasized that the Workshop will be the last in the series of SPAFA Programme on Researches and Documentation of Ethnic Music which began in 1983. Being the concluding part of the aforementioned SPAFA Programme, she mentioned the following objectives:

- To analyze, and evaluate data and music materials collected during field research on ethnic music in Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand.
- To study the problems encountered by the research teams during field work and in the course of undertaking research, in order to come up with practical solutions,
- To facilitate publication of a consolidated report arising from the discussions and reactions of the participants during the meeting; and
- To evaluate the effectiveness of the training programme and its applicability in field research, and to suggest how they may be improved.

In her opening address Prof. Dr. Kasilag, said that the role of research and documentation on the country's indigenous arts was important to help trace the cultural roots of a people. Thus, the research and documentation of the arts are also important in order to preserve a country's cultural heritage for enjoyment and satisfaction as well as for inspiring more creative work. Thus it is essential that scholars, artists and educators should share their findings with the younger generation to keep these traditions alive and vital.

The Head of the Philippine Delegation, Dr. Felicidad Prudente was elected Chairman of the Workshop, Mr. Jaroenchai Chonpairot as Vice-Chairman while the Chief Delegate of Indonesia, Dr. I Made Bandem was elected as Rapporteur.

Three Country Reports were presented and discussed. The Philippines' Country Report entitled "A Survey of the Music of the Bontoc of Sadanga, Mountain Province", by Ms. Helen Tejero and Ms. Doris Salcedo covered the various

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*Continued from page 32*

DHANINIVAT, Prince.  
B.E.2516 *Shadow Play*. The Fine Arts Department, Bangkok.  
GROSSLIER, Bernard  
1966 *Angkor, Art and Civilization*, Singapore.  
HALL, D.G.E.

1981 *A History of Southeast Asia*. 4th Edition. London, Basinstoke:  
The Macmillan Press Ltd.  
HOLT, Claire.  
1976 *Art in Indonesia, Continuities and Change*. Ithaca, London:  
Cornell University Press.

functions of music among the Bontocs, such as Peace-Pact Making (**Pedin**), Head Hunting (**Kayaw**) and Thanksgiving (**Fegras**). Musical examples recorded in the field were also played. While pictures of the musical instruments taken in the field were passed around. Epic singing and rituals during marriage, death and curing ceremonies and agricultural activities were also reported.

The Indonesian Country Report entitled "Music in South Sulawesi" was presented by Dr. I Made Bandem and demonstrated by Mr. Rustopo and Mr. Christinus. Dr. Bandem described the different musical instruments and types of music collected from South Sulawesi while Mr. Rustopo and Mr. Christinus demonstrated how to play the musical instruments and also played some tape recordings. The participants tried out the different musical instruments and discussed the similarities and differences of the various instruments of the Southeast Asian countries.

Thai Country Report on "Cultural and Musical Background of Northeastern Thailand" was presented jointly by Thai delegations. The Report covered general cultural background of Northeastern Thailand, by Mrs. Lucia Thangsuphanich, description of the musical instruments by Mr. Jaroenchai Chonpairot and Mrs. Orawan Banchongsilpa talked about ceremonies honouring the spirit of rice and other rituals to cure the sick. Many photographs of the rituals, people and customs were shown and taped recordings were also played. Mr. Weerachart Premananda discussed problems of musical transcriptions. The body took up this problem and it was agreed that a consistent method of transcription should be followed in writing reports.

The different musical instruments collected from the field and in the course of their researches were put up on display during the Workshop.

## THE FIRST SPAFA REGIONAL CENTRE GOVERNING BOARD MEETING

The First SPAFA Regional Centre Governing Board Meeting was convened by Prof. Dr. Adul Wichiencharoen, the SEAMES Director, at the Conference Room of the Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Secretariat (SEAMES) at the Darakarn Building, Sukhumvit Road, Bangkok, Thailand.

The Meeting was attended by the members of the SPAFA Regional Centre Governing Board: Prof. Dr. R. P. Soejono of Indonesia; Mr. Adi Haji Taha of Malaysia; Mrs. Esperanza B. Gatbonton of the Philippines; Mr. Lee Wai Kok of Singapore; and Mr. Taveesak Senanarong of the Royal Government of Thailand. Mrs. Savitri Suwansathit, Director of the External Relations Division of the Ministry of Education of Thailand also attended the Meeting as Advisor to the Governing Board Member of Thailand. Representing the SPAFA Co-ordinating Unit were Miss Suchitra Vuthisathira, Co-ordinator, and Dr. Aurora Roxas-Lim, Assistant Co-ordinator who acted as the Secretariat of the Meeting. Observers were: Mr. Christian Pellaumail,

the French Permanent Representative to SEAMEO, and Miss Fabienne Mansencal, the French Consultant to SEAMES, and as representatives of SEAMEO Associate Member Country. Observers from Thailand were: Mrs. Pornnipha Limpaphayom, Chief of the International Organizations Section, and Miss Churairat Sangboonnum, External Relations Official both of the External Relations Division, Ministry of Education of Thailand.

Prof. Dr. Adul acted as Pro-Temp Chairman. He welcomed the new members of the SPAFA Governing Board to what he called was a historic meeting since it was the first meeting of the newly-reconstituted SPAFA Regional Centre. The Meeting, he said, was all the more significant because of the entry of two new members, namely Malaysia and Singapore.

Prof. Dr. Adul informed the body that its main task was to consider the Proposed Five-Year Development Plan, the Funding requirements within the five-year period, the three-year budgets including also the staffing plan, the staff

recruitment and the rules and regulations that will govern the operations of the SPAFA as a Regional Centre.

Prof. Dr. Adul expressed his deep gratitude to the Royal Thai Government for accepting the responsibility of hosting the SPAFA Regional Centre specially at a time when there was widespread economic recession, making the responsibility of the Thai Government that much greater.

Prof. Dr. Adul brought to the attention of the Board two basic documents which should guide the deliberations of the Board, the Enabling Instruments which established the projects and centres of SEAMEO, and the SEAMES Staff Regulations and Staff Rules. He also informed the Board of the SEAMEO customary practice of electing as Chairman the representative of the host country.

After some discussion, the Board decided to adopt the SEAMEO practice of electing the Chairman from the host country. They also decided to elect the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman for a period of 3 years which is co-terminous with the period of their appointment to the Governing Board by their respective governments, and allow the Vice-Chairman to assume the Chairmanship in case of the absence of the Chairman, and that the Chairmanship of the Board should rotate among the member countries regardless of the venue of the Meeting.

The body elected as Chairman, Mr. Taveesak Senanarong, Governing Board Member of Thailand, and as Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Esperanza B. Gathbonton, Governing Board Member of the Philippines.

In assuming the task of the Chairmanship, Mr. Taveesak thanked the members of the Board for the confidence given to him. He also informed the Board of the interest of the Royal Thai Government in regional cooperation through international organizations such as SEAMEO and SPAFA. He hoped that he will receive the cooperation and support from every member of the Board.

Mr. Taveesak, the Chairman requested Mrs. Savitri Suwansathit, Advisor to the Governing Board Member of Thailand to present the Proposed SPAFA First Five-Year Development Plan. Mrs. Savitri said that the Proposed Plan was based on the already approved Second Development Plan of the SPAFA Regional Project and that some of the projects are being implemented for F.Y. 1986/1987. She also explained that the new SPAFA Regional Centre will have similar structure as other SEAMEO Centres and that the implementation of SPAFA activities in the other SEAMEO countries will be continued since linkages have already been established, and would also enable SPAFA to avail of the expertise and resources within the region.

Prof. Dr. Adul explained to the Board SPAFA's Funding Scheme and Proposed Budgets and said that there are two



*First SPAFA Regional Centre Governing Board Meeting. Seated are members of the SPAFA Regional Centre Governing Board (from left to right): Mrs. Esperanza B. Gathbonton of the Philippines (Vice Chairman), Mr. Lee Wai Kok of Singapore, Mr. Taveesak Senanarong of Thailand (Chairman), Prof. Dr. R. P. Soejono of Indonesia and Mr. Adi Haji Tahu of Malaysia.*

major components to SPAFA funds: (1) Capital and Operating Funds which will be contributed by the host government once SPAFA becomes a Regional Centre on July 1, 1987; and (2) Special Funds Requirements which are drawn from the SEAMEO Educational Development Funds (SEDF) deriving from gifts to the Organization and/or SEAMES. He also brought up the case of Brunei. Although Brunei is not yet ready to send a representative to the Governing Board, she may want to participate in SPAFA activities. For this reason, budgetary allowances must be made or sought to meet this contingency.

He also explained the procedures in transferring funds, equipment, property, etc., of the SPAFA Regional Project to the Regional Centre and informed the Board that the procedures are spelled out in the Enabling Instruments of the SPAFA Regional Centre Article XIV (2).

The Board discussions regarding the Proposed Five-Year Plan and Budgets centred on the limitations of funds, the necessity to prioritize projects which can be adequately funded, and to focus on projects where SPAFA's unique contributions can be most effective. The Board also asked that the project S-R251 be changed to a research on substantive aspects of the Prehistory of Southeast Asia rather than on the writing of textbooks alone. The project is to be re-named-- "Research on the Documentation of the Prehistory of Southeast Asia". The Board also showed concern over the continuity of projects previously approved such as those on historical archaeology which evolved out of the Srivijaya Studies, and the likelihood that some Training Courses on Conservation may be duplicating what other international organizations may be undertaking such as ASEAN, ICCROM and the International Association of

Archivists.

The Board decided that SPAFA proposed activities be made more diversified and more balanced by taking into consideration the needs of other cultural institutions and agencies, while it should continue to support projects where it has already made considerable contributions, and where

no other international organization is currently engaged in, such as in Prehistory and Archaeology of Southeast Asia.

The Board agreed to adopt the Proposed First Five-Year Development Plan of the SPAFA Regional Centre 1987-1992 with some amendments and changes to the title and wording of the two activities, namely Research and Workshop.

## TENTH GOVERNING BOARD MEETING OF SPAFA

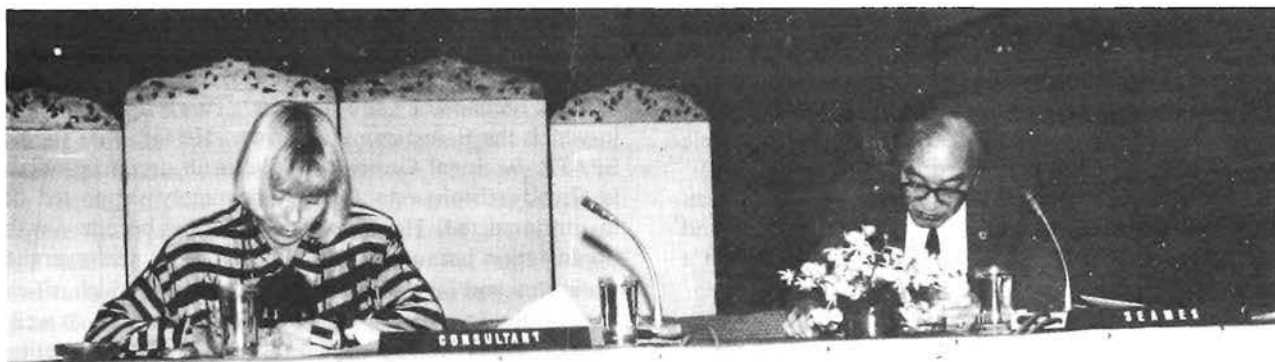
The SPAFA Tenth Governing Board Meeting was held at the Kirana Ball Room of Hotel Kartika Chandra in Jakarta, Indonesia.

The last meeting of the Governing Board of SPAFA Project was attended by the SPAFA Governing Board Member for Indonesia, Mr. Bastomi Ervan; the SPAFA Governing Board Member for the Philippines, Dr. Alfredo E. Evangelista; and the SPAFA Governing Board Member for Thailand, Mr. Taveesak Senanarong. Also present were the Ex-Officio Members: Prof. Dr. Adul Wichiencharoen, the SEAMES Director, and Miss Suchitra Vuthisathira, Co-ordinator of the SPAFA Co-ordinating Unit. Representing the SPAFA Co-ordinating Unit in addition to Miss Suchitra Vuthisathira was the Assistant Co-ordinator, Dr. Aurora Roxas-Lim. Miss Fabienne Mansencal, the French Consultant

to SEAMES was an Observer.

In his welcome, Mr. Bastomi Ervan, the incumbent Chairman of the SPAFA Governing Board, extended his greetings to all guests to the tenth and last meeting of the SPAFA Governing Board. He said that SPAFA activities have been very fruitful and that the new structure and mechanisms which will define future collaborative efforts in archaeology and fine arts will enhance further cultural friendship and mutual understanding among the Member Countries. He expressed his wish for the continued success of SPAFA.

Prof. Dr. Haryati Soebadio, Director-General of Culture of Indonesia welcomed all the guests. She said that since 1971, when the idea of an inter-governmental cultural programme was conceived, then organized as ARCAFA, the archaeologists



*Miss Fabienne Mansencal, the French Consultant to SEAMES and Prof. Dr. Adul Wichiencharoen, the SEAMES Director and Ex-Officio Member of SPAFA Governing Board.*





*Mr. Bastomi Ervan, SPAFA Governing Board Member for Indonesia.*

from the Directorate General of Culture of Indonesia, among them people like Mrs. Satyawati Suleiman, gave impetus to the Project. From the time of ARCAFA until it evolved into SPAFA in 1978 up to today, three countries were active in SPAFA.

She noted that although SPAFA's concerns were to cover the fine arts, its main activities however focused only on archaeological projects until 1981, when the Indonesian government nurtured the Sub-Centres for Archaeological Research and the Performing Arts. She noted the sense of regret among SPAFA supporting countries of the non-participation of other SEAMEO Member Countries specially that of Malaysia. She explained that the limited participation of SEAMEO Member Countries reflect the low priority most governments give to cultural projects. She observed that in SEAMEO conferences and meetings, SPAFA's budget "was always the subject of much discussion and disputation". She hastened to qualify this statement by saying that Government of Indonesia has been supporting SPAFA through the Archaeological Research Centre and the Directorate of the Arts whose budgets include counterpart funds for SPAFA activities as part of the national development programme. However, she said that the level of support in the future may not be sustained due to the dim economic situation.

She said that she is happy that the Royal Thai Government has agreed to take responsibility for the administration and operation of the SPAFA Regional Centre which gives it a more assured future.

She said that the last Governing Board Meeting may want to discuss future programmes by assessing what have been so far accomplished. In her view, throughout the years of SPAFA's existence, it has "gained the appreciation" of those who received knowledge and experience through its



*Dr. Alfredo E. Evangelista, Philippine Representative to the SPAFA Governing Board and Chairman of the Tenth Governing Board Meeting reads his address on the accomplishments of SPAFA since its founding in 1978.*

programmes. She thanked the Royal Thai Government for her willingness to take responsibility for the Regional Centre and gave firm assurance of the continued goodwill and support of the former Sub-Centres in Indonesia.

Dr. Alfredo E. Evangelista assumed the Chairmanship of the Meeting and also of the Governing Board of the SPAFA Project until June 30, 1987. In his opening remarks, Dr. Evangelista recalled that the idea of forming an inter-governmental organization to meet the needs of the various countries in the areas of conservation, archaeological research, etc., began nearly 15 years ago when the decision to establish ARCAFA or the Applied Research Centre for Archaeology and Fine Arts was discussed and agreed upon. Eventually, ARCAFA evolved into SPAFA in 1978. He said that despite the limited number of active Member Countries in SPAFA, the organization discharged its responsibilities faithfully and contributed to the advancement and development of manpower skills and facilities in the areas of archaeology and fine arts. This is an achievement in which the Board can take pride. He said that the new SPAFA Regional Centre will inherit an organization that is already firmly established, adequately supported and institutionalized. He said that SPAFA has become a viable organization because of the determination, perseverance, dedication and faith of all concerned, from the high officials to the various personnel of cooperation institutions, as well as donors. Finally he expressed deep appreciation and gratitude to all those who have contributed to SPAFA's success.

The SPAFA Co-ordinator, Miss Suchitra Vuthisathira, prefaced her report by saying that her report did not cover



*Mr. Taveesak Senanarong, SPAFA Governing Board Member for Thailand, Dr. Aurora Roxas-Lim, SPAFA Assistant Co-ordinator and Miss Suchitra Vuthisathira, SPAFA Co-ordinator and Ex-Officio Member of the Board.*

only the previous year, 1985/1986, but went as far back as 1978 since the establishment of SPAFA. However, she first gave an overview of the year under review that it marks the concluding phase of the First Five-Year Development Plan of SPAFA as a SEAMEO Regional Project. The year was characterized by many projects either already implemented or in the process of implementation. On assessment, despite financial difficulties and shortage of manpower, SPAFA can take pride in its many accomplishments.

She then reported on the progress in the reconstitution of SPAFA into a Regional Centre with highlights of the history of the Organization from the founding of ARCAFA to the establishment of SPAFA as a Regional Project and its transition into a Regional Centre.

The topics on SEAMEO Centre Staff Development Programme from 1978 to 1986, SPAFA regular programmes and activities already concluded and on-going since 1978 were given together with the summary of all the programmes and activities, Tables of Participation by Member Countries and Lists of Participants.

Miss Suchitra also called the Board's attention to the remaining activities that were in the process of implementation, the status of funding of those activities were also presented. Upon request of the SPAFA Co-ordinator, the Board considered the proposed amendment of the title of the I-W12 activity from the **Consultative Workshop on Conservation of Ancient Cities** to the **Consultative Workshop on Conservation of Ancient Cities and/or Settlements**. After some discussion, the Board agreed to have the title of the I-W12 activity changed as proposed.

The last part of her report was dedicated to topics on fund-raising for F.Y. 1985/1986 which was also presented

together with the support profile summarizing assistance of many forms given to SPAFA by interested donors from F.Y. 1978/1979 to the present; on organizational and institutional support by stressing the roles of the Council, SEAMES and the entire network of SPAFA; on summary of the status of funding for SPAFA from F.Y. 1978/1979 to F.Y. 1986/1987; and lastly on the summing up of SPAFA experience as the SEAMEO Regional Project.

After some clarifications and discussions, the Board took note of the Co-ordinator's Report and expressed appreciation and gratitude to donors who have given support in many forms to SPAFA since 1978.

The SPAFA Assistant Co-ordinator, Dr. Aurora Roxas-Lim presented the report of the SPAFA Library and Documentation Centre. She informed the Board that since 1978, one of its first activities was the establishment of a library and documentation centre. Its functions were enunciated at the First Governing Board Meeting on March 20-22, 1978:

- To collect publications, reference, technical and other specialized materials on archaeology, prehistory, the visual arts, fine arts, the performing arts, and related disciplines in Southeast Asia;
- To compile comprehensive bibliographies on these subject areas;
- To disseminate information and knowledge on these topics to all interested institutions, agencies and individuals; and
- To document SPAFA programmes, activities, projects including its cooperating agencies and institutions.

SPAFA Library holdings comprise a total number of 1,969 volumes or publications; 47 journal titles acquired

since 1978 to 1985.

The compilation of bibliographies on the topics of SPAFA's concern started in 1979 with the holdings of selected libraries in Thailand and in 1979-1980 in Indonesia and the Philippines. The SPAFA Library received financial support in the preparation of these bibliographies from the Bangkok Bank and the French Government for compilation work in Thai Libraries and Collections; while the Ford Foundation supported the projects in the Philippines and Indonesia. So far, bibliographic data from the Philippines were collected from 4 major University libraries and from the National Museum collections. Those in Indonesia were gathered from the University of Indonesia in Jakarta, and the National Research Centre of Archaeology. The Dewey Decimal System was the method classification utilized and publication in languages other than English were translated into English.

Beginning October 1981, the SPAFA Library and Documentation Centre broadened its objectives. The compilation of bibliographies on subject areas of SPAFA's

concerns were to be geared to facilitate comparative research on these fields and disseminate information and knowledge through publication. The Compilation of Historical and Archaeological Sites and Monuments of Southeast Asia was started in 1983. The first volume covers the historical and archaeological sites in Malaysia, the Philippines and Singapore was published in June 1986, while the next volume on Thailand and Indonesia will come out in due course.

After the review of the accomplishments of the SPAFA Library and Documentation Centre, the Board was informed of the future plans and problems facing the SPAFA Library and Documentation Centre. The major problems are limited funds and inadequate personnel. If SPAFA is to serve the larger public and intensify its research-supporting functions it needs more funding support, and more and better trained staff.

The meeting also discussed the Staff Matters, SPAFA Statements of Account for F.Y. 1985/1986 and the SPAFA Budget for F.Y. 1986/1987.

## SPAFA TRAINING COURSE IN ETHNO - ARCHAEOLOGY

This Course is an advance level training in the field of ethno-archaeology and was conducted by the SPAFA Sub-Centre for Prehistory based at the National Museum, Philippines. The course ran from July 22 to September 22, 1986 and was held in Manila for the theoretical part, and in the Visayan Province of Bohol, Central Philippines for field work and excavation. Training included lectures on the general overview of Southeast Asian Prehistory, on Philippine Prehistory, Archaeological Research Design, Methods of Interpretation in Archaeology, Physical and Chemical Analysis of Archaeological materials, dynamics of social and cultural change and how these may be reflected in archaeological context. Field work involved observation and interviews in a small community, Barrio Bagacay, Municipality of Talibon, Northeastern Bohol, a pottery-making village. Test pits were excavated in a site believed to have been a pottery workshop in the past, in order to understand the changes of the material culture of the barrio and to seek relationships between archaeological finds

and present ethnographic data. Sociological reconstruction of the kind of community which might have existed earlier in the site was one of the exercises attempted by the trainees. Part of the training was writing field reports, analysis of archaeological finds, and research design.

Bohol Province was chosen as the venue of the course since it is located at the crossroads of cultural transmission and population movements among the island groups of Central Philippines and would have implications on cultural developments and adaptations in an island environment.

The trainees also had the opportunity to visit Museums and archaeological and historical sites in the Metro Manila area, as well as in the Province of Bohol. They had many occasions to meet and interact with Filipino anthropologists and archaeologists, and were well-received by the people of Bohol from the barrio folks to the provincial officials. After the Training Course, the participants went on a sight-seeing tour of Northern Luzon up to the mountain resort city of Baguio in Mountain Province. The participants



were: Miss Aliza Diniasti Saleh, Mr. Bagyo Prasetyo of the National Research Centre for Archaeology, Jakarta, Indonesia; Miss Ayu Kusumawati, Balai Arkeologi, Denpasar Bali. From Thailand, the participants were: Mrs. Sariya Dradarananda, National Museum, Bangkok; Miss Jirassa Kachachiva, of Silpakorn University; and Mr. Vichai

Tunkittikorn of the Department of Fine Arts Regional Office in Chiang Mai. The Philippine participants were: Miss Flordeliza Fabricante, Mr. Cristino Franco, and Mr. Afghani V. Alonto of the National Museum, and Miss Mary Jane Calderon of the University of San Carlos, Cebu City.

## LABANOTATION, AN AID IN DOCUMENTING AND TEACHING DANCE

Documenting dance and other expressive movements pose many difficulties not only to those who want to describe dance, but to the dancers themselves. As an act, dance is expressed in movements involving music in time and space. Unlike painting, sculpture, and the crafts which are more or less permanently expressed in space, the dance image disappears upon the conclusion of the performance. Like music, dance is also an art of sound and time. But dance also differs from music. In dance, sound and time are expressed visually by the human body in a continuum. Consequently, without a proper system of documentation and notation, the preservation and the study of dance of the past, and of the lesser known dance forms of Asia cannot be carried out properly.

Although there are many ways of recording dance movements, Labanotation is chosen as the method to be applied for recording dance since it is universally accepted as the most effective system of dance notation. The method is simple, systematic, and comprehensive enough to encompass many complex and intricate movements. It can easily be learned with the least linguistic difficulties and by people who come from entirely different dance traditions. Training dancers and dance teachers in Labanotation helps in the systematic teaching of dance and other movements, it facilitates accurate documentation of movements which is useful not only for instruction analysis, and documenting purposes but in choreographing dances and other performances. For these reasons, SPAFA organized a Training Course in Labanotation, together with the Indonesian

SPAFA Sub-Centre for the Performing Arts.

The Course in Labanotation was attended by experienced teachers from the SPAFA participating member countries, Ms. Noemi M. Bellosillo and Ms. Erlinda S. Angeles from the Philippines; Mrs. Phayong Thonglim, Mrs. Kannica Wongsawad, Mrs. Dussadee Machimapiro and Mrs. Gunya Srisamart from Thailand; Miss Heni Nuraeni Iskandar, Mr. Wahyu Santoso Prabowo and Mr. I Gusti Bagus Adi Perbawa from Indonesia. The participants were trained in the techniques of Labanotation with the aim of imparting skills in the systematic documentation of dance and other



*Mr. Ben Suharto, Lecturer of ASTI Jogjakarta demonstrating how to translate Labanotation into Dance Movement in Bangkok, Thailand. SPAFA organized a training course in Labanotation on August 21-30, 1986.*



movements in the performing arts. The course also aimed to promote a standardized method of dance notation which can easily be understood and learned so that the different countries of the region can learn each others dances, and hopefully contribute to strengthening cultural appreciation among countries of Southeast Asia. The instructors were Mr. Ben Suharto, Dr. I Made Bandem, Mr. I Wayan Dibia, M.A. and Prof. Dr. Sudarsono, all from Indonesia.

The Training Course on Labanotation was conducted at the Directorate of Arts Development, Directorate General of Culture, Indonesia on August 21-30, 1986. Apart from training the participants in Labanotation, they were given the opportunity to observe the teaching of dance in other institutions in Jakarta where Labanotation is used for instruction.

## TRADITIONAL PERFORMING ARTS IN THE MODERN ENVIRONMENT

Traditional arts and dance expressions reflect in the most palpable and vivid way a country's history and culture. In the past, they served as vehicles for community gatherings and solidarity. However, due to the rapid and easy dissemination of mass media, culture, traditional arts and dance expressions are declining due mainly to the feeling that they have become anachronistic, and could no longer serve as the vehicles of expression of contemporary life. To understand the role of traditional arts today, and to find out how traditional art forms can be kept alive, the SPAFA organized a Workshop for Choreographers and Dancers on October 20-26, 1986 in Puncak, West Java, Indonesia. The specific objectives of the Workshop was to discuss the state of traditional dances in Southeast Asia, and how best they can be preserved and transmitted to the younger generation. The participants were 12 delegates from the 3 SPAFA member countries, 3 Indonesia senior dance experts-choreographers, and 4 of Indonesia's best dancers and most talented and promising/young choreographers.

The participants of the Workshop discussed the current state of traditional dances in their respective countries, and the ways they are promoted and taught to the young. Of the three countries represented, the Indonesian and Thai governments are the ones who give generous support to traditional dances and provide the means for their continuing professionalization. Apart from discussions, there were demonstrations of typical dances, the most characteristic dance gestures and movements, basic dance principles and the significance of dances. There were performances of

choreographed dances which incorporated in various degrees of traditional forms and techniques. Two Balinese choreographers, Mr. I Wayan Diya and Mr. I Wayan Dibia each created dances based almost entirely on traditional Balinese forms. I Wayan Diya portrayed contrasting psychology of male and female by the use of two masks and an umbrella in a humorous, playful manner. I Wayan Dibia showed a video tape of his modernized and streamlined Barong Dance minus the elaborate and heavy barong prop which usually weighs over 100 kilos. Mr. Sentot Sudhiharto



*Assoc. Prof. Dr. Surapone Virulrak, Dean of the Faculty of Communication Arts, Chulalongkorn University, demonstrating Thai Dance poses, arm and hand movements.*



*Miss Photchaman Samakhabut, a Dance Teacher from the Department of Drama Udon Thani Teachers' College demonstrates Northeastern Thai Folkdance.*

and his group of young dancers combined modern dance techniques with Javanese warrior dance. From Thailand, Miss Photchaman Samakhabut re-worked the cotton-picking folk dance of the Northeast into a stylized, more polished dance. The Filipino participants whose backgrounds derive from Western classical ballet presented Prof. Asgerico Cruz' romantic ballet "Hating Gabi" (Midnight) danced by Miss Eva Estrella Damian with the support of Indonesian ballet dancer Mr. Iko Sidharta. To the Filipino team, western ballet techniques can also provide an effective means for artistic expression among Southeast Asians. More than the sources of dance forms, what is important to the Filipino dancers is the way one uses these forms. Dr. Wisnuwardhana of Jogjakarta was not so much concerned with the issue of



*Mrs. Sathaporn Sonthong, Artistic Director of the Performing Arts Division, National Theatre, Bangkok, and Mrs. Phayong Thonglim, Dance Teacher at the Dramatic Arts College, demonstrate movement of the body and legs.*

the origins of dance forms and techniques. His main concern was to seek out the most universal human gestures and movements. Hence, he chose gestures derived from sports and demonstrated his choreography of a discuss-thrower. Dr. Wisnuwardhana also showed that his training in Javanese classical dance should not pose a hindrance to his capacity to respond to other types of music. He choreographed a dance based on a Filipino musical composition, "kyrie," which was a portion of a Filipino Christian mass.

The subsequent discussions focused on the ways traditional dance forms and techniques were to be utilized by choreographers. Opinions ranged from those who believed that they should be preserved intact in order to maintain their true essence, to those who thought that the traditional dances should be altered and changed altogether to suit modern conditions. The group experimented with choreographing dances to find out how dancers from different backgrounds work together, and whether they can compose a dance. As a result of the experiments, the participants agreed that choreographers, however innovative they might be, must still work with traditional forms since they must ultimately rely on the mastered skills of their dancers. Furthermore, composed or invented dances were as much subject to artistic standards of order, unity, coherence, etc., as those of traditional dances. Finally, choreographers should consider the values and tastes of their audience if they want to have their works accepted by the public.

Mr. F.X. Sutopo, Director of the Directorate of Arts of Indonesia and of the SPAFA Sub-Centre for the Performing Arts headed the Organizing Committee of the Workshop.



*Dr. Wisnuwardhana of Jogjakarta performing his Choreography "The Discuss-Thrower", using what he calls Universal Human Movements and Gestures.*

Participants to the Workshop were: Dr. Surapone Virulrak, Dean of the Faculty of Communication Arts of Chulalongkorn University who was Chairman of the Workshop; Madame Sathaporn Sonthong, Dance Mistress of the National Theatre, Miss Photchaman Samakhabut, and Mrs. Phayong Thonglim both dance teachers. The Philippines was represented by Prof. Agerico

V. Cruz, Prof. Basilio Esteban Villaruz of the Department of Dance, College of Music, University of the Philippines, and Miss Eva Estrella Damian, Ballet Mistress. Indonesian participants were: Mr. I Wayan Diya of Bali, Mr. Sentot Sugiharto, Mr. Suwarsidi Trisapto, and Mr. Munardi from Directorate General of Culture.

## US\$167,690 JAPANESE CONTRIBUTION TO SEAMEO



*His Excellency Mr. Kiuchi (left) presenting the cheque to Professor Dr. Adul.*

The Japanese cooperation with Southeast Asian countries which is geared toward the development of the region through education, science and culture via the Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization was given another thrust forward by the Government of Japan with its recent turnover to SEAMEO of its contribution for F.Y. 1986/1987 in the amount of US\$167,690.

In a simple ceremony held in the afternoon of August 28, 1986 at the Japanese Embassy in Bangkok his Excellency Mr.

Akitane Kiuchi, Japan's Ambassador to Thailand, presented to Professor Dr. Adul Wichiencharoen, Director, SEAMEO Secretariat, the cheque for US\$167,690, out of which the amount of US\$120,000 is the Government of Japan's untied contribution to the SEAMEO Educational Development Fund (SEDF) to fund scholarships for Southeast Asian government personnel to take up advanced studies and researches in various fields which are tenable at the Organization's Regional Centres and Projects.

The balance of US\$47,690 is earmarked for the SEAMEO Regional Centre for Archaeology and Fine Arts (SPAFA), located in Bangkok, for the purchase of marine archaeology equipment and a computer system for use of the Centre in educational training and research in archaeology and fine arts.

SEAMEO's Regional Centres and Project are as follows: Regional Centre for Tropical Biology (BIOTROP), in Bogor, Indonesia; Regional Centre for Educational Innovation and Technology (INNOTECH), in Quezon City, Philippines; Regional Centre for Education in Science and Mathematics (RECSAM), in Penang, Malaysia; Regional Language Centre (RELC), in Singapore;

Regional Centre for Graduate Study and Research in Agriculture (SEARCA), in Los Banos, Laguna, Philippines; and Regional Tropical Medicine and Public Health Project (TROPMED), with National Centres in Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines and Thailand, and Co-ordinating Unit based in Bangkok.

Over the years, Japan has significantly contributed to the growth and viability of SEAMEO for the development of the region. Japanese cooperation with the Organization dates back to 1968 when she hosted an important medical meeting of TROPMED in Tokyo. The Organization was then only three years old.

## FORMER SPAFA TRAINEE LOST AT SEA



*Mr. Santoso Pribadi prepares his Diving Equipment during the SPAFA Training Course in Underwater Archaeology, Thai Underwater Archaeology Project, Sattahip, Chon Buri, Thailand, January 9-March 28, 1984.*

Mr. Santoso Pribadi, an Indonesian underwater archaeologist disappeared on Monday, August 25, 1986 while diving to trace the **DE GELDERMALSEN**, a VOC ship which sunk about 2.5 miles from Kayu Ara island, Riau archipelago, on January 3, 1752. Since August 25 up to the time of writing, and despite continued search no trace of Mr. Pribadi has been found.

The **DE GELDERMALSEN** wreck attracted great interest from the public because of the reported worth of its cargo believed to have consisted of 160,000 pieces of Chinese blue and white wares, 125 pieces of gold bullions of 300 grams of 20-22 carats each, bronze cannon, anchor, ship bell, and many other items. The total value of the treasure was estimated to be around Rupiah 16,500,000,000 or the equivalent of US\$16 million. Large portions of the treasures were already taken out by an Englishman named Michael Hatcher and auctioned through Christie's of Amsterdam sometime in April 1986. The Indonesian government was informed by the Netherlands government that the auction was to take place.

Repeated reports of clandestine diving and looting of underwater treasures in the Riau-Lingga archipelago, prompted the Indonesian government to organize an



investigating team headed by Prof. Dr. Baharuddin Lopa, S.H. and of 40 members drawn from 7 government agencies: Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Communications, Ministry of Education and Culture, the Navy, and the Office of the Attorney General. Mr. Santoso Pribadi came as a representative of the Directorate for the Protection and Development of Historical and Archaeological Heritage which is a branch of the Directorate General of Culture, Ministry of Education and Culture. Among the four-member diving team, Mr. Santoso Prabadi was the only trained archaeologist (University of Indonesia, class 1983) and underwent special training in Underwater Archaeology under the SEAMEO/SPAFA Programmes in 1984 and 1986 in Thailand.

Mr. Santoso Pribadi was born on September 4, 1953 and took up studies in Archaeology at the University of Indonesia where he graduated in 1983. He was married to Dra. Nina Setiani who is also an archaeologist and employed

at the National Research Centre of Archaeology of Indonesia. He had a one year old son and is survived by his parents, and a brother. His parents said that since he was young, Mr. Santoso loved swimming. He received specialized training in Underwater Archaeology under the SEAMEO/SPAFA Programme in 1984 and 1986. According to Mr. Vidya Intakosai, an expert diver and who administers the SPAFA Training Programme in Underwater Archaeology in Thailand, Mr. Santoso was one of his very best students. He was not only blessed with a strong physique, but was a natural for swimming and diving. He added that Mr. Santoso was a very careful diver and would not take unnecessary risks. "Mr. Santoso had all the potentials to become an excellent underwater archaeologist", said Mr. Vidya Intakosai. The SPAFA Staff in Bangkok headed by Miss Suchitra Vuthisathira, Co-ordinator were shocked by the incident and expressed deep sympathy to the family of Mr. Santoso.

## A TRIBUTE TO PROF. CHIN YOU-DI, FATHER OF THAI ARCHAEOLOGY

(born, February 24, 1912-died, July 17, 1986)

*by Yupha Klangsuwan*

Prof. Chin You-di was born on February 24, 1912 at Sawankhalok, Sukhothai Province. He went to the elementary school in his home province and later went to Suan Kulab Boys' High School, a famous school in Bangkok where some of the most prominent Thai leaders like Prime Minister Prem Tinsulananda studied. After his graduation from Suan Kulab Boys' School, he was immediately hired as a teacher. Later he took up a teaching post at Ayutthaya and then at Rayong.

While working as a teacher in Ayutthaya, he used to spend his free time exploring the ruins in the ancient city. It was at that time that he met Acharn Mani Vallibhotama who was Head of the Survey Section of the Division of Archaeology of the Department of Fine Arts. At that time he already

showed interest in archaeology, an interest aroused by his readings of Thai chronicles and folk literature such as **Khun Chang Khun Phaen** which depicted every day life during the Ayutthaya period. When he was transferred to Rayong, he maintained his friendship with Acharn Mani and joined him in his survey trips around the province. Besides his meeting with Acharn Mani, he also met and received encouragement from Archan Phraya Anuman Rajadon who was then Director-General of the Fine Arts Department. The influence of these two men were decisive in his choice of career.

Prof. Chin You-di's parents dreamed that their son should become a judge. So he was sent to Thammasat University (after his teaching duties at Ayutthaya and Rayong) to take



*At Ban-Koh Noi Railway Station, on the way to Ban Kao Site, Kanchanaburi.*

up a Bachelor's Degree in Law. Although he was not so keen on the subject, he followed his parents' wishes in the true Thai tradition of an obedient son. He finished his Bachelor of Laws Degree and was on his first year in the Graduate School of Law when he decided to shift his profession. With the encouragement of Acharn Phraya Anuman Rajadhon he decided to drop Law for Archaeology. His parents although disappointed did not pose any objections and allowed him to pursue whatever career he chose. In 1947, he transferred from the Department of General Education to the Department of Fine Arts.

By a stroke of good fortune, the Thai Government was searching for a promising Thai scholar who could be sent to India for training in Prehistoric Archaeology under a UN scholarship grant. Prof. Chin You-di was chosen as the Thai Government scholar to India where he studied from 1953-54. Upon his return to Thailand he helped Prof. M.C. Subhadradis Diskul plan the syllabus for the Department of Archaeology of Silpakorn University where he also taught Prehistoric Archaeology and field methods for 15 years while he was also employed at the Department of Fine Arts. Prof. Chin

also taught at Thammasat University from 1968-1970, and at the Faculty of Political Science at Chulalongkorn University from 1968-1971. In the mean-time Prof. Chin rose from Researcher to Head of the Museum Section, and Head of the Division of Archaeology. At the time of his retirement he was Special Grade Curator of the Department of Fine Arts.

In 1975 he was awarded an Honorary Degree in Archaeology by Silpakorn University. In 1984 he was also awarded an Honorary Degree by the Department of Sociology and Anthropology of Thammasat University. Both awards were granted in recognition for his valuable contributions to the advancement of Thai scholarship and his contributions to the field of Thai Archaeology.

His fifteen years of teaching at Silpakorn University, and 3-4 years at Thammasat and Chulalongkorn Universities exposed hundreds of students to his courses in Prehistoric Archaeology and Field Methods. All those who had the opportunity to meet and deal with him, found him a kind-hearted and patient teacher. He was always willing to share his knowledge drawn from his own explorations and excavations. He also was one to give constant encouragement to his students. He was worried that there were not enough jobs for graduates of Fine Arts unless they took up advanced degrees. Hence, he advised his students, to take up graduate degrees in order to qualify them for teaching positions in Colleges and Universities. Some of those whom he taught and guided are now some of the most successful professionals in the field like Acharn Pisit Charoenwongsa, Head of the Research Section in the Division of Archaeology of the Department of Fine Arts, and Dr. Phasook Indrawooth who is now Professor of Historic Archaeology at Silpakorn University.

Prof. Chin You-di's contributions to Thai Archaeology lies in his ability to provide the broad chronological framework for Thailand's Prehistory which he wrote up and became the textbook on the subject. Whereas before, Thai history was always thought to have begun with the coming of Indian influence, Prof. Chin's career was dedicated to search for the evidence of the earliest evidence of man in Thailand. One of his major works is the large-scale excavations undertaken at Ban Kao, near Kwae river, in Kanchanaburi Province which was a joint Thai-Danish Excavation Project. His name is often quoted in all writings in Thai Prehistory and his ideas are influential in creating interest in prehistoric research. In spite of his fame as an archaeologist and the immense information he mastered, he was a very humble person, and always listened to the views of his colleagues and students. He gave encouraging support to anyone who

wanted to pursue a new or bold approach to archaeological research. He believed that no one should be stopped from forming new theories and interpretations for this was the best way to advance knowledge. In his own writings, he tried to make comparisons with findings from other countries in order to show certain parallels and possible relationships. He also utilized anthropological approach to prehistoric archaeology in order to come up with some theories of re-

constructing ancient social processes.

Prof. Chin You-di was a dedicated scholar, he persevered in his career at the time when the Thai Government gave little support to the Department of Fine Arts and when there was still minimal public interest in Thai Prehistory. Because of his devotion, and his original findings, he cleared the road for the future generation of Thai archaeologists.

### ICOM Committee for Conservation 8th Triennial Meeting, 1987

The International Council of Museums Committee for Conservation announces the 8th Triennial Meeting of the ICOM International Committee for Conservation will take place at the Hilton International Sydney Hotel in Sydney, Australia, from 6-11 September, 1987.

The Committee for Conservation, in fulfilling its interdisciplinary and world-wide role, brings together conservators curators and conservation scientists from many countries. The Meeting aims to promote conservation research and application in developing countries which have conservation needs and where the conservation profession is relatively young.

In addition to the meetings of Working Groups, there will be poster sessions, visits to conservation laboratories, Aboriginal Rock Art sites and tours of historic buildings, plus a number of cultural and social events.

For further information, please contact: DULCIE STRETTON ASSOCIATES, 70 GLENMORE ROAD PADDINGTON NSW 2021 AUSTRALIA.

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