EDITORIAL

Peter Bellwood

18TH CONGRESS OF THE INDO-PACIFIC PREHISTORY ASSOCIATION, UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES, 20-26 MARCH 2006

The 18th Congress of IPPA was held on the campus of the University of the Philippines in Diliman, Quezon City, hosted by the Archaeological Studies Program at the University of the Philippines, by the Archaeology Division at the National Museum of the Philippines, and by the W.G. Solheim II Foundation. Supporting grants were received from the Wenner-Gren Foundation (New York) and the Toyota Foundation (Japan). More than 300 delegates attended from a total of 32 countries, and over 300 papers were presented in four contemporary sessions (totalling 29 altogether) over 5 full days. Session topics covered the full range of Indo-Pacific archaeology, ranging from the Palaeolithic, through Neolithic, Bronze-Iron and early historical periods, into the second millennium AD. Sessions reflected both geographical and thematic foci, each chosen and chaired by one or more individuals. Many of the delegates were younger archaeologists who had not previously had the chance to attend an international congress outside their own country. This congress gave them international exposure to new networks, experience in presenting to a large international audience, and a strong likelihood of eventual publication of their paper (following refereeing) in the IPPA Bulletin series.

The conference was held in the meeting rooms and lecture halls of the National Institute of Science and Mathematics Education (NISMED) building on the University of the Philippines (UP) Diliman campus in Quezon City. The main organisers were Peter Bellwood, who organised the academic program and financial support on behalf of IPPA, and Victor Paz of the Archaeological Studies Program (UP Diliman), who headed the Philippine Secretariat. Bellwood was assisted by Doreen Bowdery in the handling of prior conference registration and other administrative matters. Paz was assisted by a Philippine Secretariat composed mainly of UP graduate students, led by Leee Neri, Isa Campos and Rojo Padilla, who took care of all day-to-day activities during the meeting. The Archaeology Division of the National Museum of the Philippines also organised within-congress and post-congress tours for delegates.

The decision by the President of the Philippines to impose a state of nationwide emergency late in February caused us some problems, and at one point we planned to postpone the meeting until October 2006. Luckily, the emergency was lifted the next day and the decision was taken immediately to press ahead with our March date. Unfortunately, however, a small number of people cancelled their attendance due to this matter and all the associated uncertainty, but on the credit side we also acquired many new delegates who simply "turned up" without prior announcement. In fact, had all registered delegates come, we would have had some major problems with provision of sufficient on-campus accommodation. All in all, the meeting was a great success, beyond our expectations. We look forward to our next one, to be held in Hanoi, Vietnam, probably in 2010. Meanwhile, the immediate task revolves around the publication of our Manila Proceedings. The papers are now beginning to flow in.

THE FUTURE OF IPPA

My joining of the ranks of IPPA came when I agreed to assist Virendra Misra with the publication of the Pune papers in 1978. Since 1980 I have edited the IPPA Bulletin and functioned as IPPA Secretary, becoming Secretary-General when this office was created at our Yogyakarta conference in 1990. Following Pune 1978 and a small IPPA meeting in Dunedin in 1983, my next conference role came when I assisted Jack Golson, Jess Peralta and Fred Evangelista in the organisation of the Peñablanca conference in 1985. The birth of my daughter meant that I was not able to attend the Japan-Guam meeting in 1987, but conference work began again with the organisation of Yogyakarta 1990, with R.P. Soejono. Since Yogyakarta I have organised the funding and academic programs for all IPPA meetings – Chiang Mai 1994 (with Pisit Charoenwongsa), Melaka 1998 (with Adi Taha), Taipei 2002 (with Tsang Cheng-hwa), and now Manila 2006. Since the 1998 Melaka meeting until this year I have been ably assisted by Doreen Bowdery, who has helped especially with membership and conference management, and IPPA Bulletin layout.

The publications from all these conferences now make quite an impressive list (see below), and contain papers by an enormous number of Indo-Pacific archaeologists and allied scholars. With over 600 members, IPPA has become an important international organisation that binds related minds in over 30 countries. But a few clouds are on the horizon.

IPPA has always been run on a voluntary or honorarium basis, without staff employed on salaries. The ANU administration provides essential assistance via the provision of a managed account for our funds and the university infrastructure required for us to operate (access to computers, email etc). But we are not attached to a multinational publishing company or a university press (indeed, ANU has no central university press, apart from its newly-established E-Press), and it is unlikely that IPPA Bulletin profits could ever be large enough to attract such beneficiaries. We are a large organisation, but a regional one nevertheless.

The workload for IPPA is increasing dramatically, as each conference gets larger than the previous one. IPPA will always depend on volunteers, but the workload needs to be spread more. For this reason, I called a Business Meeting during the Manila conference to propose some changes to the IPPA Constitution. These changes have now been adopted by the membership, and the new Constitution can be accessed in the IPPA website (see inside front cover for the URL).

Basically, the President of IPPA will henceforth be drawn from the country that is to host the next Congress, and he/she should serve for 2 years prior to and 2 years after the Congress. The President will be appointed by the Executive Committee after consultation with the relevant in-country archaeological body that will host the next congress, and not elected (as before) by the general membership. The Executive Committee will also appoint the Secretary-General (as before), and also a new officer in the form of a Bulletin Editor. The only people to be elected by all IPPA members will be the 8-member Executive Committee, which will thus appoint all the active officers within IPPA, either from within itself or from the general membership as deemed necessary.

The next Executive Committee elections by the whole membership will be held in 2008, after which a new President, Secretary-General and Editor will be appointed. As for the location of the next conference – the Executive Committee recently accepted an offer from the Institute of Archaeology in Hanoi, Vietnam, to host it in 2010. For my part, the time is approaching when I will hand over to others, although I hope to be able to maintain an advisory presence in the association.

The fundamental message, however, is that IPPA might not be able to continue for ever in its current voluntary format. Perhaps we all need to think about how the membership as a whole can work together, and I was very gratified recently by the response to my emailed request to all members for assistance with editing, data base management, bulletin layout and so forth. I am still trying to work out how to use all these offers, without loss of the precision and efficiency that come from working in one place – a luxury that might not be able to continue for much longer. Indeed, Adam Black (based here in ANU) has already updated the portal into the IPPA website, with results that I hope all members will appreciate. Ben Marwick (also based here in ANU) has been very helpful with matters of layout for this issue.

FUTURE BULLETIN PRINTING

The Jamison Printer in Canberra (David Reynolds) has now retired, and with the take-over of his former company all quotations are rising. We have decided to have this Bulletin and future ones printed digitally by the ANU Printing Service. This will save us a 10% GST (general services tax), since the work is now done within ANU. Digital printing means that we can print on demand for a fixed unit price, and also that the illustrations will (we hope!) be clearer. It also means that we will stop printing offprints and simply send authors pdf files of their articles with the figures in colour if so submitted. As far as the whole Bulletin is concerned we can fund colour for the cover, but not for the whole volume. Printing offshore might be cheaper, but then we have to handle distribution from a distance. Indeed, we are currently negiotiating with ANU E-Press about the possibility of having the Bulletin available free on line from next year. This would reduce our printing costs considerably.

PUBLICATIONS FROM OUR PAST SEVEN MAJOR CONFERENCES

Pune 1978:

Misra, V.N. and Bellwood, P. eds 1985. *Recent Advances in Indo-Pacific Prehistory*. New Delhi: Oxford & IBH.

Philippines 1985:

Modern Quaternary Research in Southeast Asia 9, 1985.

Origin and Expansion of the Austronesians, *Asian Perspectives* 29, no. 1, 1984-5 (printed 1988). Eds P. Bellwood and W.G. Solheim II.

Bulletin of the Indo-Pacific Prehistory Association 6, 1985.

Japan and Guam 1987:

Man and Culture in Oceania. Special issue volume 3, 1987.

Recent Advances in Micronesian Archaeology. *Micronesica* Supplement 2, October 1990. Ed. R. Hunter-Anderson.

Yogyakarta 1990:

Indo-Pacific Prehistory 1990. 3 volumes. *Bulletins of the Indo-Pacific Prehistory Association* 10, 11 and 12.

Chiang Mai 1994:

Indo-Pacific Prehistory: The Chiang Mai Papers. 3 volumes. *Bulletins of the Indo-Pacific Prehistory Association* 14, 15 and 16, 1996 and 1997.

Melaka 1998:

Indo-Pacific Prehistory: The Melaka Papers. 6 volumes. *Bulletins of the Indo-Pacific Prehistory Association* 17 to 22, 1998-2002.

Taipei 2002:

Indo-Pacific Prehistory: The Taipei Papers. 4 volumes. *Bulletins of the Indo-Pacific Prehistory Association* 23 to 26, 2003-6.

The Human Use of Caves in Peninsular and Island Southeast Asia. *Asian Perspectives* 44, part 1. Eds G. Barker, T. Reynolds and D. Gilbertson, 2005.

THE ANTHONY F. GRANUCCI FUND FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN INDONESIA AND TIMOR LESTE: AWARDS FOR 2006

The funding for the Granucci Fund was received this year by the Australian National University and invested in its Endowment for Excellence. The income was sufficient to fund fieldwork grants to two Indonesian teams, out of a

total of ten applications dealt with by the 4-person international Committee. The two winners, with their research topics, are as follows:

Jarwo Susetyo Edy Yuwono, Jurusan Arkeologi, Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta.

Interaction between coastal and interior communities from the end of the Pleistocene to the middle of the Holocene in the Gunung Sewu Karst region, Yogyakarta Special Administrative Area.

The Gunung Sewu region, stretching from Pacitan to Parangtritis, in the south of Central Java, is a region of carbonate rock that has formed a karst topography. The region has a specific appearance quite different from the surrounding lowlands. Tectonic and dissolution processes produced a number of caves that were later inhabited. Groups of caves are located on the coast, in the interior, more than 20 km from the beach, and also in between. Previous archaeological research in caves and rock shelters in the region has shown that they were inhabited by humans from the end of the Pleistocene until the middle of the Holocene, from about 15,000 to 3000 years ago.

Excavations at a number of caves in the interior, including Gua Braholo, Gua Sengok Gua Rancang, Gua Bentar, and Gua Blendrong, reveal that the hunters and gatherers who lived there did not only make and use tools from locally-available materials, but also from materials only available on the coast. Artefacts made from sea shells were found in the caves. It is still unclear how such materials from the coast could have been obtained there. There are at least two possible explanations. The cave dwellers could have obtained them themselves, by mounting expeditions to the coast. Or alternatively, the materials could have been obtained through exchange/barter with communities living on the coast.

Which hypothesis is correct remains to be confirmed. The matter seems not to have attracted the attention of archaeologists who have studied the area to date – despite the fact that the issue is important for an understanding of prehistoric life in Java. The patterns of relationships and interaction between the coastal and interior inhabitants has not been much elucidated by researchers in Indonesian prehistory. The karst region of Gunung Sewu has great potential to illuminate this issue.

The relative lack of interest by researchers in this topic is illustrated by the fact that they have concentrated on sites located in the interior, in the Districts of Ponjong, Playen, Karangmojo, and Rongkop. The latter District has both a coastal and an interior part, but researchers have only excavated sites in the interior portion. Coastal sites have never been excavated, despite surveys showing the presence of many caves and shelters that could well have been inhabited in prehistoric times (Tanudirjo et al. 2003). As well, in general, research undertaken to date has not dealt with the topic of the interaction between coastal and interior dwellers.

In view of the above, this research will aim to elucidate the relationship or patterns of interaction between prehistoric coastal and inland communities in the Gunung Sewu karst region. Main research priorities will be (a) to identify caves and shelters that were inhabited by prehistoric humans, particularly in the Gunung Sewu karst region along the coast; (b) to determine the spatial distribution of the caves and shelters in the Gunung Sewu reserve; and (c) to seek archaeological data to shed light on the interaction between coastal and inland communities, through comparing such data with previous findings unearthed at inland sites.

This research may also uncover additional data to support the theory that, about 6000 years ago, in the Gunung Sewu region, communities with Australo-melanesoid racial characteristics lived beside people of Mongoloid physical features.

Research activities will involve two research assistants for both the survey and the excavation. As well, the excavation will require the help of ten workers from the local areas. For the analysis, the researcher will consult with experts in the relevant areas (fauna, flora, artefacts).

Budianto Hakim, Kantor Balai Arkeologi, Makassar
Muhammad Nur, Jurusan Arkeologi, Universitas Hasanuddin, Makassar
Rustan, Kantor Balai Pelestarian Peninggalan Purbakala, Makassar

Reconstruction of contact between Toalian and Austronesian cultures in South Sulawesi (a case study of the Mallawa and Rammang-Rammang sites)
Many scholars, both foreign and local, have studied the prehistory of the Holocene Era in South Sulawesi. The Sarasin brothers pioneered this research. Their 1905 publication *Reisen in Celebes* made popular the subject of cave culture in South Sulawesi and introduced the term Toalian. Following this publication, scholars such as Callenfels, Heekeren, Mulvaney and Soejono and Glover came to research the subject.

Generally speaking, the prehistoric caves inhabited by the Toalians are located in Maros, Pangkep, Bone, Bantaeng, Bulukumba and Soppeng regencies, and are characterised by the discovery of stone flake tools, bone tools, Maros points, cave wall paintings, and food remnants such as vertebrate bones and shells. Several radiocarbon dates indicate a lengthy occupation of the caves. Research by van Heekeren convincingly demon-strated three stages of Toalian cultural development: an early stage characterised by basic flakes, followed by a stage in which ridged flake tools and geometric microliths were used, finally succeeded by a stage characterised by layers of bones, serrated and winged arrowheads, and pottery.

Sherds found during the excavation by Mulvaney and Soejono at Leang Burung I provided a convincing date of 2000 BC. This date indicates that the last stage of the Toala cave occupation could be contemporaneous with the arrival of Austronesian-speaking people. The Kalumpang site, with its adzes, axes and pottery estimated to be older than 1000 BC, supports this interpretation. Mul-

vaney and Soejono hypothesised that the Kalumpang earthenware technology had spread widely, to the Maros region (Ulu Wae, Ulu Leang and Leang Burung), Batu Ejaya (Bantaeng), and to Takalar. Interestingly, a number of elements of Austronesian culture were found in the Toalian caves. The proposed research will attempt to discover elements of Toalian culture in Neolithic (Austronesian) sites, and to discover elements of Austronesian culture in Toalian sites.

According to Bellwood's hypothesis on Holocene prehistory in South Sulawesi, the Toalians, who were generally using Maros points 4000 years ago, lived beside and exchanged goods with the Austronesian newcomers, who worked the land. It is known that the Toalian inhabitants of caves in Maros and Pangkep exploited the littoral and maritime resources of the area. This adaptation differed greatly from that of the Austronesian newcomers in South Sulawesi, who were inclined to exploit the hilly interior for agricultural pursuits. If the above hypothesis is employed to look for sites that could indicate a mixing of the Austronesian immigrants and the Toalian people, such a search should be conducted at open sites located in the area between the coast and the interior.

Based on the above hypothesis, we have chosen two sites located in Maros Regency, namely Mallawa and the Rammang-Rammang Caves. Choice of these sites was based on previous research showing that both have elements of Toalian and Austronesian culture. The research will be directed at determining the relative abundance of Toalian versus Austronesian cultural elements in the sites in question. Mallawa is an open site. Previous research has yielded an oldest dating of c. 2500 BP. Artefacts found were square and round-sectioned adzes, flaked lithics and pottery, in a single horizon. Archaeometrical analysis has shown that pottery from the Mallawa site was brought there from outside.

The Rammang-Rammang cave complex is located within the boundaries of Rammang-Rammang hamlet, Salenrang village, Maros Utara District, Maros Regency. Karama Cave, Barakka Cave and Passaung Cave are located within the Rammang-Rammang boundaries. Two of these caves (Karama and Passaung) have been excavated by the Makassar Archaeological Centre. Karama Cave was excavated in 2001 and 2002, when three test pits were dug. A cultural layer approximately 60 cm in depth yielded slipped pottery fragments, stone tools, and food remains in the form of shells and the bones of land and marine animals. The excavations also found hearths of limestone rocks arranged in a circle, with much ash and charcoal.

Also of interest in Karama Cave is the variety (both in objects depicted and in paint colours used) of paintings executed there. Most interestingly, several paintings combining red and black colours were found. Also found were depictions of people with legs wide apart, black in colour, which remind us of North Sulawesi sarcophagus reliefs (*waruga*). Similar findings were made in Barakka Cave, located about 300 metres to the west of Karama Cave. Two-coloured paintings were also found there, and appear to be younger than those in Karama Cave. As well as paintings of boats with people aboard, also depicted are a sheaf of grain-bearing plants, animals, hand outlines, and several abstract paintings.

During the excavation of Passaung Cave, located about 500 metres north of Karama Cave, findings that are very significant for the proposed research were made. A cultural layer approximately two metres in depth was located. At a depth of one metre were found serrated arrowheads and slipped pottery associated with food residues – shells and animal bones. But between one and two metres below the surface (down to bedrock) only stone tools were found, together with *Placuna* shells and animal bones.

The aim of the research is thus to understand better the process of interaction between the Toalians people, as the indigenous inhabitants, and the Austronesian arrivals.