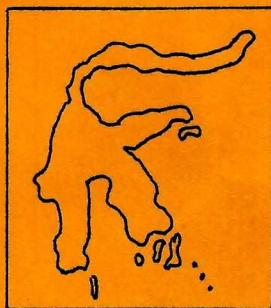


# BARUGA

SULAWESI RESEARCH BULLETIN



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Baruga - Sulawesi Research Bulletin

The word 'baruga' is found in a number of Sulawesi languages with the common meaning of 'meeting hall'.

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Please send contributions for the second issue (to appear mid-1988) to René van den Berg.



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 INTRODUCTION

This is the first issue of what is hoped to become a more or less regular Newsletter for all those who are engaged in research or development projects about or concerning Sulawesi island (Indonesia). Our intention is not to produce and publish a magazine but to provide a means of communicating with colleagues about topics of mutual interest, and to present information on research currently being or about to be undertaken in the fields of anthropology, history, linguistics, archaeology, geography, economics, art, culture, ethnography, architecture, agriculture, science/history of religions etc. Besides that, communications and reports on publications, on projected or recent congresses, workshops or seminars, and on development projects are very welcome.

It is clear that the success of this Newsletter largely depends on the extent to which researchers are willing to provide information. Readers with any material to contribute are urgently requested to communicate with us, and also to inform us if there are other persons or institutions to whom this Newsletter should be sent. Contributions both in English and in Bahasa Indonesia are welcome. As this Newsletter will be published in cooperation with the Koninklijk Instituut voor Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde (Royal Institute of Linguistics and Anthropology) at Leiden, The Netherlands, there will be no charges, for the time being. Two last remarks: if the size allows, we tend to publish communications integrally. It will be clear that the editors are in no way responsible for the contents of the communications.

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Contents of the present issue:

- \* Mr. Stefan Wodicka reports on the cashew small-farmer sector in Southeast Sulawesi.
- \* Prof. Clark E. Cunningham remarks on research on the implications of development activities in urban and rural areas in Sulawesi, and on a research project on the consequences of Christianization for some 'keyakinan kuno' in central Sulawesi.
- \* A request from Mrs. Elizabeth Coville.
- \* Prof. Dr. Jane Wellenkamp presents a list of the papers presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association in Philadelphia, December 1986.
- \* Mr. F. David Bulbeck presents a summing up of his recent archaeological research around Ujung Pandang.

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Mr. Stefan Wodicka reports about his Case study of the cashew small-farmer sector in Southeast Sulawesi, Indonesia: the organization of co-operatives for rural development:

This study concerns itself with the development of rural co-operatives for cashew small-farmers in the sub-district of Gu in Southeast Sulawesi. The approach of the study has been one of in-depth case studies using qualitative research methods. Three typical small-farmer co-operatives were selected for in-depth study according to specific criteria.



The objectives of the study are to analyze both the development of the social and economic structures of the agrarian sector, and the economic behaviour of the cashew small-farmers, in terms of their implications for the organization of co-operatives as a rural development strategy. The ultimate goal of the study is to make recommendations for the further development of co-operatives for the cashew small-farmers in Southeast Sulawesi.

The major findings of the study can be summarized as follows: 1. The uncertainty of the market and the environment, and the competition for labor between the subsistence and the cash crop sector in favor of subsistence can help explain the small-farmers' poor cultivation practices of their cashew fields which results in generally low average cashew yields. 2. This low average rate of cashew productivity is pushing farmers to increase the land area planted to cashew in order to increase their total production, but thereby further decreasing the land available for subsistence crops. 3. This shift from subsistence farming to cash crop farming is creating a dependency on a fragile income based on a single commodity whose price is still mainly subject to external market forces. 4. Existing co-operative organizations have in some instances succeeded in marketing the small-farmers' cashew product helping them secure a good price, but in most cases have failed because of the competition with and the infiltration by middlemen.

Preliminary recommendations for the development of co-operatives for small-farmers focus on increasing their bargaining position and ensuring their security of incomes through better control over factors of production. For example: 1. Initial co-operative activities should centre around the marketing of the cashew crop securing a stable price for the small-farmers as well as providing transportation of their products to market. 2. Such marketing co-operatives should be given financial assistance in the form of seasonal loans to enable the co-operatives to buy the farmers' products and build up their capital reserves for long term self-reliance. 3. Co-operatives should become more production-oriented, that is, they should help small-farmers with the planning of a better farming system based on an integration of cash crop and subsistence farming. The provision of savings and credit facilities will be essential to help small-farmers in this transition. [Mr. Wodicka expects his study to be finished in December 1987]

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From prof. Clark E. Cunningham there are two communications:

1. Hasanuddin University (Ujung Pandang) will be collaborating during the coming five years with the University of Indonesia and Gajah Mada University in research projects on the implications of development activities in urban and rural areas. This research will be done in connection with the new Inter-University Centres in Social Studies being established at UI and GAMA as part of the Second Indonesian Higher Education Project of the government, supported by a World Bank loan. Technical assistance and training is being coordinated by the Midwest Universities Consortium for International Activities (MUCIA) of the USA. Coordinator for Social Studies is Clark E. Cunningham of the University of Illinois.

2. Lorraine Aragon, a graduate student in anthropology at the University of Illinois, is now doing research in central Sulawesi on "Cosmological Traditions and Social Change in Interior Sulawesi". She is looking in particular at the process and consequences of Christianization.

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Mrs. Elizabeth Coville has the following request: She is interested in the scope of "asking for" (palaku in Toraja, minta in Bah. Ind.) things in Sulawesi. She would appreciate any comments, references and articles.

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Dr. Wellenkamp communicates a list of the papers presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association in Philadelphia, December 1986:  
 "Order and Disorder in Toraja Thought and Ritual" by Jane Wellenkamp;  
 "Manipulating Material Symbols: Carvings, Social Status, and Ethnic Change in Tana Toraja" by Kathleen Adams, Dept. of Anthropology, Univ. of Washington, Seattle, Wash. 98195, USA;  
 "Wrongdoing and Religious Change in Tana Toraja" by Douglas Hollan, Dept. of Anthropology, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90024-1553, USA;  
 "Ill Rivers: Offense and Censure at Su'buan Ada'" by Ken George, Dept. of Anthropology, Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, 48109 USA;  
 "Nurture vs. Neglect: Spritual Siblings Among the Lauje of Central Sulawesi" by Jennifer Nourse, Dept. of Anthropology, Univ. of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia, USA;  
 A discussion of the papers was presented by mrs. Jane Atkinson, Dept. of Anthropology and Sociology, Lewis and Clark College, Portland, Oregon, USA.

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Mr. F. D. Bulbeck presents his Synopsis of Archaeological Work Around Ujung Pandang, 1986-1987: The Makassar state of Gowa briefly became the most powerful political entity in eastern Indonesia upon converting to Islam just after 1600. With a major river debouching at a natural seaport, Gowa's harbour area near Ujung Pandang was the ideal setting for the numerous Asian and European trading communities. Gowa's commercial empire dealt in a wide range of eastern Indonesian produce, chief amongst which were the Moluccan spices traded in defiance of the VOC-declared monopoly. This ultimately led in the 1660's to the defeat of Gowa by Dutch naval forces under Speelman in association with Gowa's local enemies in South Sulawesi.

The chronicals of Gowa and Tallo, along with some lesser Makassar manuscripts, describe in detail the administrative structure of Gowa, as well as the royal familial relationships which intimately reflect the distribution of power. The same documents also indicate that, in less than a hundred years, Gowa rose from beneath the thumb of its Makassar neighbours to its subsequent position of dominance in eastern Indonesian affairs.

My 1986/87 field season concentrated on surveying archaeological remains within and around Gowa's heartland. The fieldwork identified those surface remnants which still survive of the fortresses and defensive coastal walls built by Gowa in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The historical records allow a preliminary reconstruction of the chronology of these fortifications, which has then to be refined by archaeological evidence such as the internal layout of the fortresses, associated occupation and the brick size used. The other main type of site investigated was burial sites, both early Islamic with graves dating back to the seventeenth century, and immediately pre-Islamic burial yards of the sixteenth and preceding centuries. Makassar folklore is strongly oriented towards the veneration of important ancestors and the graveyards are a spatial

representation of how Makassars view their familial relationships (cf. Wibisono, 1985). The age, size and distribution of Makassar burial grounds open the window on variation in social structures over time and space, particularly with respect to the exploitation of key economic potentials (Wibisono, 1985; Bulbeck, 1986-87).

The area initially unified under Gowa in the early sixteenth century stretched from Maros, immediately north of Ujung Pandang, to Takalar at Sulawesi's southwesternmost point. Throughout this region, the coastline, with its potential for fishing and coastal trade, is directly backed by annually flooded wet rice fields, which in turn interdigitates with mixed farming land as the coastal alluvial plain gives way to the foothills. Available data indicate dense colonisation of the coast and wet rice lands by at least the fifteenth century, and probably before. Processes toward political unification and social complexification were already well in place, even if Gowa rather abruptly stole the mantle from its immediate neighbours (Bulbeck, 1986-87). Furthermore, if the presence of mainland tradeware ceramics implies ongoing contact with the wider world, then Makassars in Gowa and Takalar were already enjoying such contact by the onset of the second millennium A.D.. The most recognisable of these early wares are provisionally identified as Guangdong products of the Northern Song dynasty (cf. Southeast Asian Ceramic Society (West Malaysia Chapter), 1985).

The final analysis of these issues will form my PhD thesis. The general point which can be made now is the importance of thoroughgoing archaeological site survey in areas where historical perspective is incomplete. The historical data can be set against independent evidence and the social processes involved can be detected further back than would necessarily be extrapolated from the historical accounts.

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