

計畫名稱：「2007年世界南島(台灣地區以外)學術研究、交流暨人才培育專案」

受訪者：Ian Ashley Lilley

主辦單位：國立臺灣史前文化博物館

參訪行程

3/8 (17:05) 抵達臺北

3/9 參觀陽明山與臺北縣立淡水古蹟博物館

3/10 參觀臺南工業科學園區內遺址與工作坊

3/11 參觀國立故宮博物館與順益博物館; 14:00 臺灣大學人類學系所演講

3/12 參觀中央研究院歷史語言研究所歷史文物陳列館

3/13 14:00 臺灣大學人類學系所演講

3/14 (9:45 抵達臺東) 參觀國立臺灣史前文化博物館展廳並於「社區與考

古學」工作坊中發表文章. 演講題目：Working with Indigenous people:

the Australasian experience in global perspective (「與原住民共生 - 以全

球觀點來談澳洲經驗」)

(22:20) 離開臺灣

Working with Indigenous people: the Australasian experience in global perspective

題目：與原住民共生 - 以全球觀點來談澳洲經驗

Abstract

Archaeologists in Australia and the Pacific lead the world in dealing with the interests and concerns of Indigenous people affected by archaeological research. This workshop will describe the situation on the ground in Australia today, then examine the history of relations between the archaeological profession and Aboriginal people in Australia to show how the present situation emerged. The workshop will then discuss what lessons archaeologists in other parts of the world might learn from the Australian experience before asking what lessons the rest of the world might be able to teach archaeologists in Australia.



Archaeology in a decolonizing context: Working with indigenous communities in Island Melanesia

題目：殖民地自治化下的考古學 - 與美拉尼西亞諸國的原住民社區合作

Christophe SAND, Department of Archaeology of New Caledonia

Presentation for the workshop "Archaeology and Indigenous communities in the Pacific" at the Taidong Prehistory Museum

Abstract

For a long time, archaeological research in the Pacific has been directed towards chronological reconstructions and definition of historical phases. This western concept of time and space neglected the indigenous perception of the past. The progressive process of political independences of most archipelagos of the Pacific starting in the 1960th, has led to a profound change in the way archaeology is practiced today in our region. A strong involvement of the local communities has to be obtained to succeed in any long-term archaeological program, as indigenous communities have their say in questions of land property and oral traditions related to past history for example. This paper will present research programs conducted in the Western Pacific with the full participation of the local communities. This will allow to show the different outcomes of this type of collaboration and to discuss the problems that may arise in terms of scientific methodology as well as political issues.

“Cultural Heritage Preservation in Pacific Islands Nations: Case Studies from Micronesia and Polynesia.”

題目：太平洋群島諸國的文化遺產保留-以麥克羅尼西亞與玻里尼西亞島國為例

William S. Ayres, Visiting Professor, National Taiwan University
(Professor, Department of Anthropology, University of Oregon, USA.)

Pacific Islanders have adjusted in varying ways to the effects of often rapid social and economic change on cultural resources and other aspects of cultural heritage. Many of these are indigenous responses, others are governmental and institutional efforts at varying administrative levels. This paper reviews some recent projects in Micronesia (Federated States of Micronesia) and in Polynesia (Samoa and Rapa Nui) from the standpoint of historic preservation program organization, training efforts, research agendas, and results. Two examples in particular concern the nature of international participation in conservation of archaeological sites on UNESCO's World List.

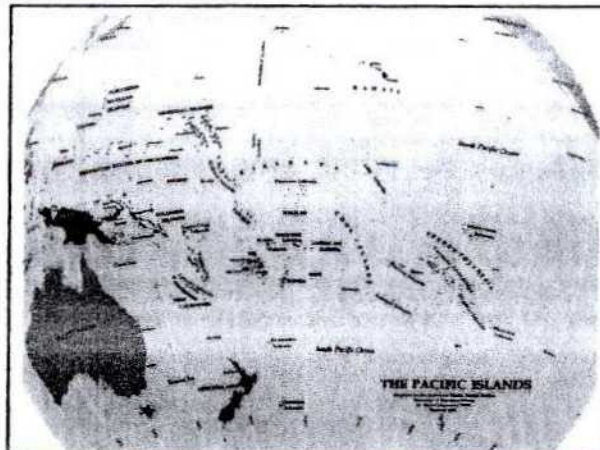


Cultural Heritage Preservation in Pacific Islands Nations

Cultural Heritage Preservation in Pacific Islands Nations

Case Studies from
Micronesia and Polynesia

William S. Ayres, Visiting Professor, National
Taiwan University, and Professor, Department of
Anthropology, University of Oregon, USA.



Issues for "Historic Preservation"

- How can we train people to accomplish, locally, preservation of places, things and ideas from the past that we recognize today as important?
- These are global concerns; are there special considerations in the Pacific Islands? Potential for incorporating indigenous skills and ideas of conservation.

Issues for "Historic Preservation"

- Training must include conceptualization (why), implementation (logistics), and hands-on practice (how) components. My projects primarily for archaeology as a fundamental component, but also for linguistics and oral history. Federated States of Micronesia, Palau, Samoa, Rapa Nui

Issues for Historic Preservation

- An underlying issue: Does the advent of modernity pose a problem for culture maintenance? What are the implications for culture diversity and change? Preserve to Maintain?

Issues for Historic Preservation

- Identifying cultural diversity, especially in the face of trends towards uniformity; is this an important issue?
- Protecting cultural diversity, should we be doing this or should we accept or even work toward uniformity and globalization?

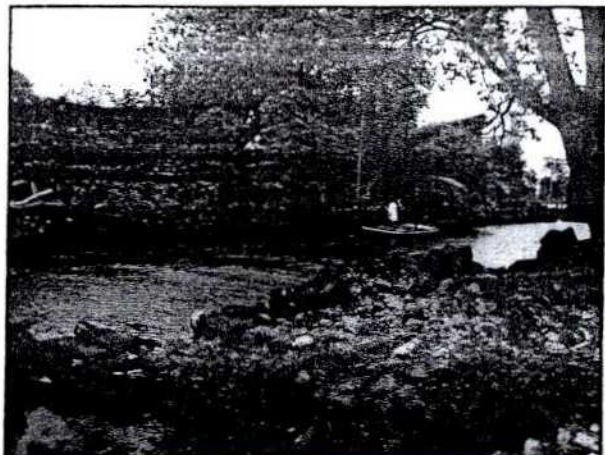
Cultural Heritage Preservation in Pacific Islands Nations

**Case Studies from
Micronesia and Polynesia**



**William S. Ayres,
Visiting Professor, National Taiwan University
and
Professor,
Department of Anthropology,
University of Oregon,
USA.**

Cultural Heritage Preservation in Pacific Islands Nations



Pohnpei Archaeology

Projects:
Sokehs, Sokehs District, Pohnpei

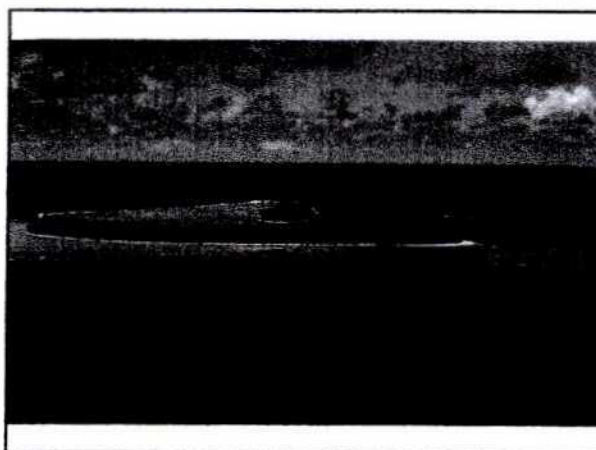


Pohnpei Archaeology

Projects:
Mwoakilloa Atoll, Pohnpei State

Mwoakilloa Field Project

- Atoll Subsistence and Adaptation
- Early Colonization
- Interactions with volcanic high islands (Pohnpei)



Issues for Historic Preservation

- UNESCO's members have tried to hammer out a convention on the "protection and promotion" of cultural diversity. (approved UNESCO General Conf. in Oct 2005.)
- The drafters were concerned that "the processes of globalization. . . represent a challenge for cultural diversity, namely in view of risks of imbalances between rich and poor countries."

Issues for Historic Preservation

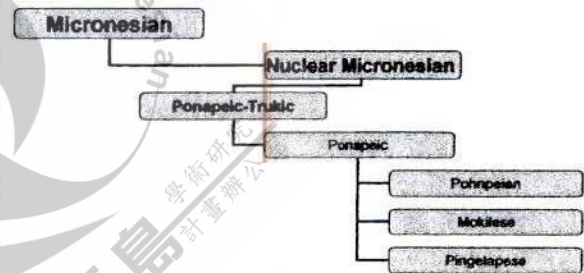
- One concern is cultural "survival"—in an optimal way—a second is conservation and development of the information to allow this.
- A basic issue, beyond the cultural impact of modernity, is preservation of the material and intellectual past. That is, conservation of the physical remains and knowledge essential for cultural maintenance.
- Thus, for Historic Preservation, our concern is with the material culture record as the fundamental building block.

Issues for Historic Preservation

Historic Preservation and Site Conservation.

- Integrating Projects with government institutions.
- Engaging with local communities in the Pacific Islands (Micronesia and Polynesia)
- Collaborating with others in the International Archaeological Community.

Micronesian Languages: Measuring "Cultural" Diversity



Sites: Types and Named Examples

POHNPEI :

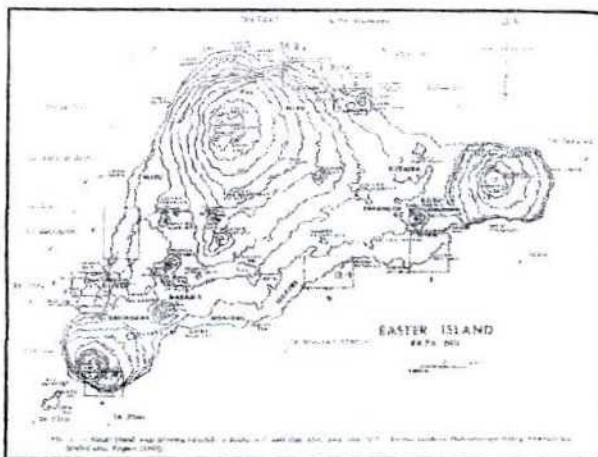
- Nan Madol (site complex)
- Awak (area)
 - Peinai Site
 - Lehdek Nahs Site
- Wene (area)
- Salapwuk (area)
 - Diwien Leng Site
 - Koahpinloangen Oaloahs Site
- Mwoakilloa [Mokil]

Pohnpei Archaeology

Projects:

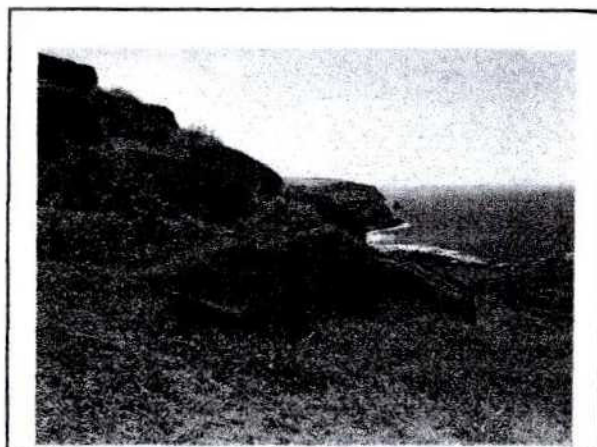
Nan Madol, Madolenihmw District,
Pohnpei

Cultural Heritage Preservation in Pacific Islands Nations



Polynesian Archaeology

- UNESCO-Japan Project at Ahu Ura Uranga te Mahina, South Coast

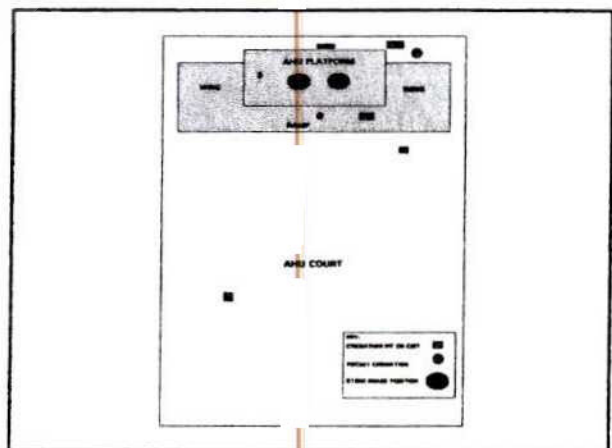
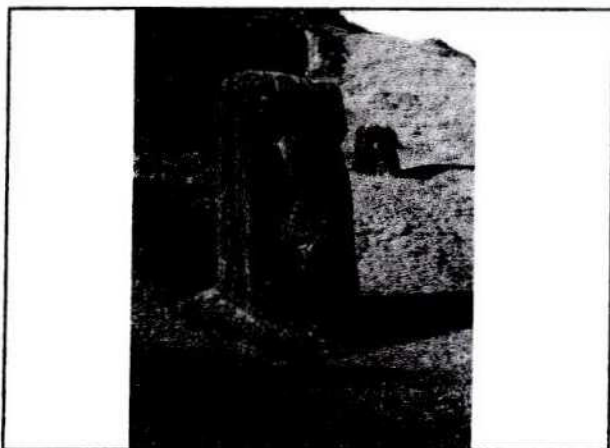
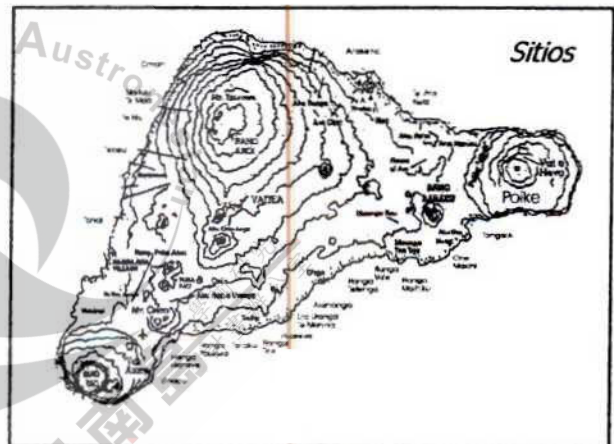


- Sites: Types and Named Examples
- Mwoakilloa [Mokil]
 - main village area (FM MIECH-01, Main village mound, Kahlap Islet, Mwoakilloa Atoll)
 - numerous other sites, undated, including
 - agricultural pits and mounds
 - house foundations of coral rocks
 - wells
 - fishing traps/tanks
 - historic lagoon side loading docks



Rapa Nui Archaeology

Projects:
Ahu Tahai, Hanga Roa
Ura Uranga te Mahina, UNESCO-Japan
Project, 2002-2004.



Cultural Heritage Preservation in Pacific Islands Nations



Ayres, Ramirez, Rapu

- **Whose Past will be the focus of preservation or conservation?**
- **Who Decides?**
- **Who Participates?**

Issues for Historic Preservation

- **Historic Preservation training provides for the discovery of the new. For example, ancient pottery on Pohnpei and Samoa; new statues on Rapa Nui.**
- **Modern threats to knowing the past are offset by the education, process and results of doing historic preservation.**
- **Multicultural awareness is incomplete unless we understand those of the past as well as the present.**

Acknowledgements for Pohnpei and Mwoakilloa

- Emensio Eperiam, HPO, Pohnpei, FSM
- Rufino Mauricio, HPO, FMS
- Jason Lebehn, HPO, Pohnpei, FSM
- User Hanson, Dept. of Land, Pohnpei, FSM
- Roster Lemuel, HPO, Mwoakilloa, FSM
- Isipau, Nahmwarki en Madolenihmw, Pohnpei
- Masao Silbanus, Temwen, Pohnpei, FSM
- Victoria N. Kanai, Division of Cultural Affairs, Palau
- University of Oregon, Dept. of Anthropology
- Sasakawa SPINF Foundation, Japan
- Palauni Tuiasusopo, Samoa Studies Program, Tutuila
- Rafael Rapu H., Rapa Nui, Chile

Acknowledgements for Rapa Nui

- The people of Rapa Nui, who should have the ultimate say in how the past is preserved on their island.
- Sponsoring and Supportive Agencies:
 - UNESCO, Paris, and Regional Education Office, South America
 - Funds in Trust Program, Japanese Government
 - Consejo de Monumentos Nacionales, Chile
 - DIBAM, Chile (Bibliotecas y Museos), Chile
 - Nara Cultural Institute, Japan
 - Gobernacion, Isle de Pascua
 - Municipalidad, Rapa Nui
 - University of Oregon, USA
 - U.S. National Science Foundation
- Gonzalo Figueroa, Special Consultant, Consejo de Monumentos, Chile
- *Te Rima Rapanui*, whose work is the visible result.