

Professor Teeuw Foundation



1991 - 2015

Awarding the creative and scholarly in
the cultural exchange between Indonesia
and the Netherlands

This booklet is published to coincide with the occasion of the 2015 Award ceremony organised by the Professor Teeuw Foundation at LIPI on Thursday 27th August 2015. The Professor Teeuw Foundation was established in July 1991 under the auspices of the Royal Netherlands Institute of South East Asian and Caribbean Studies (KITLV).

Texts : **Marije Plomp & Sadiyah Boonstra**
English editing : **Christopher Chambers**
Design : **Narandra Suryokusumo**



Foreword by the Chair of the Professor Teeuw Foundation

This booklet, published by the Board of the Professor Teeuw Foundation, proudly presents an overview of the 15 Laureates of the Professor Teeuw Award. The laureates received the Award at irregular intervals between 1992 and 2015. Over the years, the composition of the Board changed several times, with a jury of experts being appointed according to the chosen theme. Their role was to select a nominee whose work played an outstanding role in the processes of cultural exchange relevant to both Indonesia and the Netherlands.

The granting of the Award has been an expression of the high esteem felt for a specific Laureate's creative and scholarly achievements in such fields as writing, journalism and publishing, performing arts, architecture, and the organisation of festivals. Moreover, taken together as an informal 'collective', the 15 Laureates represent a fascinating group of people – their lives and work have shone a light on the inextricable connections between the past and present. The authors among the laureates have addressed this relationship in novels and poems; the architects have reflected on it in their approaches to restoration or urban redevelopment projects; whereas historic relationships are inevitably part of the cultural identification processes which many laureates researched and responded to. For everyone concerned, dealing with 'language', in the way that pre-occupied Professor Teeuw himself, has been important – using the resources from the past whilst creating new sources for today: to read, respond, translate, transform, transpose or adopt, through text, sound, image and form. The brief descriptions below, as to why each

Laureate has been granted the Award, stimulates us further to reflect on this continuous 'translation process' and how it helps to give meaning to past-present relationships in contemporary history. Such relationships go beyond the all-embracing notion of 'heritage'.

The Professor Teeuw Foundation started in an era when Indonesian/Dutch cultural and scholarly exchange was more often than not framed in terms of 'bilateral' relations. The Foundation (supported from the outset by its secretary Pim ten Hoorn) has been one of many initiatives during that period that has aimed to strengthen both Indonesian and Dutch culture. In our contemporary global society, such bilateral exchange will continue to exist but it's no longer just a simple connection between people exchanging ideas and goods but rather lines of communication within a broad stream of movement flowing in many directions. 'Language' in the wider sense as indicated above, will continue to play a crucial role. This explains why the Professor Teeuw Foundation, which is about to conclude its work, has chosen the theme of 'Cultural Translation' for its final Call for Nominations. With the publication of this short biography of each of the 15 Laureates, we not only pay respect to the late Professor Teeuw but also wish to express our deep gratitude to the distinguished members of the jury who have taken on the responsibility of the nominations' procedure.

Susan Legêne

Professor Teeuw Foundation



The Professor Teeuw Foundation



The Professor Teeuw Foundation was established in July 1991 under the auspices of the Royal Netherlands Institute of South East Asian and Caribbean Studies (KITLV). It was set up to coincide with Professor Andries (Hans) Teeuw's retirement from the bilateral Indonesian Studies Programme (Programma Indonesische Studiën) funded by the Dutch government. Teeuw was Chair of Indonesian Language and Literature at the University of Leiden from 1955 to 1976 and was the driving force behind this programme. Its original aim in 1975 was to foster co-operation between Indonesia and the Netherlands in the fields of the arts and the social sciences. The programme continued until 1992. The prime objective during this period was to fill the scholarly vacuum that had appeared between the two countries after the disruption of diplomatic relations in 1958. It yielded significant results, mainly due to the joint expertise, collaboration and the extensive international network in the field of Indonesian studies that Professor Teeuw and his Indonesian colleague Professor Harsya W. Bachtiar, had created. Bilateral training and research projects were organised, whilst archives, manuscript collections and books were inventorised, microfilmed and exchanged. Many young Indonesian and Dutch academics profited from these initiatives, and a number of important studies appeared in the field of, among others, history, anthropology and philology. After his retirement, Professor Teeuw remained scholarly active. He died in 2012 at the age of 90.

The Professor Teeuw Award

Through the Professor Teeuw Award, the Foundation aims to honour Professor Teeuw for his work and expresses its appreciation of the many shared, mutual and diverging cultural initiatives in which Indonesian and Dutch cultures meet, influence each other and assimilate. By awarding the creative and the scholarly for their achievements in cultural exchange, it intends to contribute to the continuation of a network of co-operation between the two countries, beyond the boundaries of language and history. The Foundation has granted the Professor Teeuw Award at irregular intervals, alternating between nominees based in Indonesia and the Netherlands. The only exception was in 2007 when two Dutchmen and three Indonesians were awarded the prize. The Professor Teeuw Award includes a bronze medal sculpted by Dutch artist Loek Bos and a financial endowment.



A portrait of

Professor A. (Hans) Teeuw

From an early age, Hans Teeuw (12th August 1921–18th May 2012) displayed an extraordinary gift for learning languages. After his study in Classical Languages at the University of Utrecht, he acquired a scholarship for future government linguists in the Dutch East Indies and enrolled as a student of Indonesian languages at Leiden University in 1938. On completion of his PhD thesis on an Old Javanese text in 1946, he was sent to Jakarta. His first assignment was the compilation of an Indonesian-Dutch dictionary in collaboration with W.J.S. Poerwadarminta. The work was published by Wolters in 1950, reprinted in 1952, and has since been used by generations of Dutch students on account of its proven reliability and usefulness for the interpretation of both modern Indonesian and the Malay language used in manuscripts. Aside from this,

Teeuw also occupied himself with modern Indonesian literature and linguistics. In October 1951, Teeuw returned to the Netherlands and after a short interlude as Chair of Comparative and General Linguistics at the University of Utrecht, in 1955 he was appointed Chair of Malay Language and Literature at Leiden University. During the 30 years of his professorship, Teeuw made an academic name for himself in the areas of Old Javanese and Indonesian, especially modern Indonesian literature. He edited several important Old Javanese texts, such as *Hariwangsa* (1950) and *Siwaratrikalpa* (1969). His two-volume standard work *Modern Indonesian Literature* (1967 and 1979) made him an international authority on the subject. After his retirement as professor in 1986, he resurrected his lexicographic work that he had started at the beginning of his career. This resulted in the publication of the voluminous Dutch-Indonesian dictionary in 1990. Teeuw was a strikingly productive scholar - the bibliography compiled to coincide with his farewell as professor lists no fewer than 234 items.

But Teeuw did not restrict himself to scholarly activities. As initiator of the bilateral Indonesian Studies Programme he made an energetic contribution to the academic collaboration between Indonesia and the Netherlands and the development in Indonesia of the academic study of language, literature and history which was still in its infancy at the time. Under his chairmanship of the Royal Institute of Linguistics and Anthropology (1966-1975), and supported by generous government funding, the institute blossomed. New departments were opened as well as a permanent agency in Jakarta. He was also involved with the Foundation for Research in the Tropics (Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek in de Tropen, WOTRO) becoming a member of its board in 1965 and chair in 1970. He acted as an advisor for numerous Malaysian and Indonesian educational and governmental organisations throughout his long career.



The 2015 Award “In Translation”



This year, the board published its final open call for nominations for the Professor Teeuw Award, as the Foundation’s fund is nearing depletion. It was done with the confident belief that Indonesian-Dutch cultural exchange will continue to flourish. The 2015 theme for the Award, ‘In Translation’, refers to Professor Teeuw’s career-long involvement with translation in its broadest sense. His universally acclaimed Indonesian-Dutch dictionary, first published in 1990 by KITLV Press and still in print at Brill Publishers, epitomises his work in this field.

Translation is about disseminating content from one language to another or reconstructing a complicated text to a more easily accessible one. But translation may also refer to the transformation of an idea across different media, for example, a poem translated into a painting, or a novel turned into a film or play. There is also cultural translation: introducing and explaining elements of one culture to an audience from another culture. The Foundation chose this broad theme for its final award for both its direct association with the dictionary as the most explicit tool for translation and for its relationship with all previous awards.

2 0 1 5 L A U R E A T E S

**HEDI HINZLER
& JOHN MCGLYNN**

The Professor Teeuw Award 2015 will be awarded jointly to anthropologist and archaeologist Hedi Hinzler and to the Jakarta based translator, editor and publisher John McGlynn. The Foundation recognises the two for the significant role they have both played in advancing the appreciation of Indonesian culture and intercultural understanding. They have brought a wide range of cultural creations and interpretations to an international audience.

Hedi Hinzler



Anthropologist & Archeologist

For more than twenty-five years, the Dutch recipient of the Professor Teeuw Award 2015 Hedi Hinzler (1942) has made countless aspects of Indonesian culture accessible to both Indonesian and Dutch publics. To achieve this, she has worked diligently and passionately, often at her own expense.



Trained as an archaeologist and anthropologist at Leiden University, Hinzler has initiated and contributed to various extensive projects aimed at documenting and preserving parts of Indonesian cultural heritage, in particular Balinese. Her work on Javanese and Balinese *wayang* gained her worldwide recognition as an authority in this field. With the same enthusiasm, she has devoted her time to the preservation and study of Balinese manuscripts on *lontar* palm leaves. But Hinzler is more than an impressive scholar; she actively 'translates' scholarly observations into a variety of formats that can be enjoyed by the wider public. For instance, her collaboration with and promotion in the Netherlands of the Javanese master puppet maker and *dalang* Ki Ledjar Soebroto has acquainted a Dutch audience with the unique and cap-

tivating puppets of this craftsman. In her role as fellow researcher, professor, advisor to museums and as a board member of cultural organisations in both the Netherlands and Indonesia, she has generously shared and continues to share her research data and knowledge. She is currently working on a catalogue of the renowned (late) Walter Angst collection (Überlingen, Germany). This unique collection of *wayang* puppets, associated artefacts and texts offers the world's most comprehensive picture of the *wayang* tradition. However, the collection is in danger of becoming dispersed. Hinzler has made an international appeal for the preservation of the collection and for the establishment of a Walter Angst Foundation to support research on the collection.

John McGlynn



Translator, Editor & Publisher

John McGlynn (1952) is a pioneer of cultural translation between Indonesia and the wider world, (the Netherlands included), and has been awarded the Professor Teeuw Award 2015 by the Indonesian jury for multiple reasons.

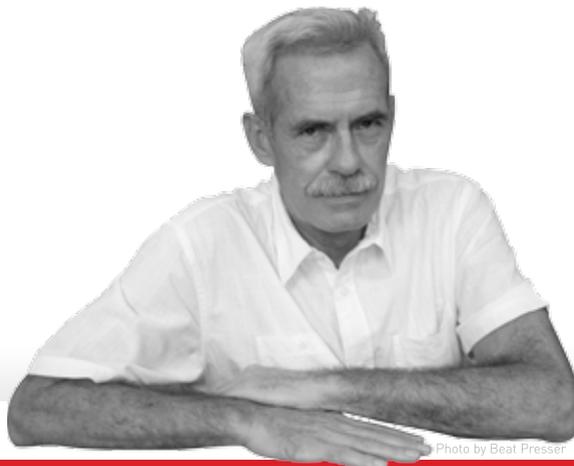
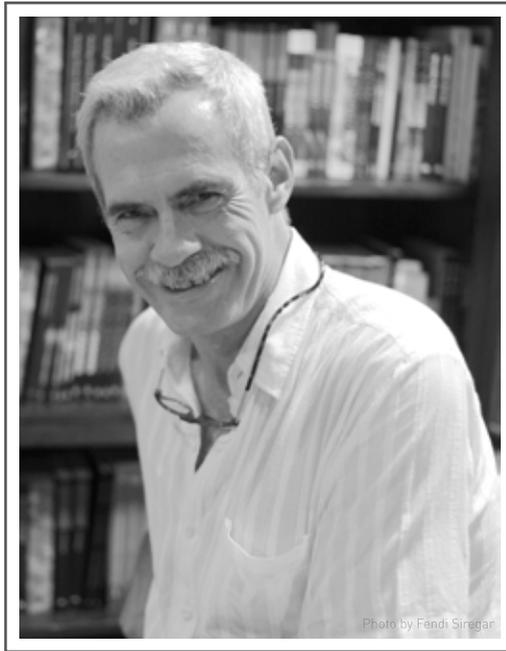


Photo by Beat Presser



In the most direct link to the theme of translation, McGlynn is an acknowledged leading translator of Indonesian literature and makes Indonesian prose and poetry accessible to a broader audience. Originally from Wisconsin, USA, McGlynn has lived in Jakarta almost continually since 1976. He trained in Southeast Asian Studies and Indonesian Literature and has worked for more than 30 years for the Lontar Foundation which he established in 1987 with the Indonesian writers Goenawan Mohamad, Sapardi Djoko Damono, Umar Kayam and Subagio Sastrowardoyo. Since its establishment the Lontar Foundation has been acclaimed for its efforts in selecting, translating, preserving, and

promoting Indonesian literature. McGlynn has displayed a lifelong commitment and dedication to Lontar's activities and its survival. The scope of his work for Lontar is broad and varied in both time frame and geographical scope. His interests range from classics to contemporary work, and touch on topics whose roots lie across the whole length of the archipelago. According to the Indonesian jury, a parallel can be found in the work and spirit of both McGlynn and Professor Teeuw. As with Professor Teeuw, McGlynn is not an author, but both have nonetheless been exceptionally influential scholars of Indonesian literature as well as champions for Indonesian literature, both prose and poetry.



Former laureates of the Professor Teeuw Award



Over a period of twenty-three years, the award has been presented to a total of fifteen nominees. These laureates are writers, journalists, scholars, architects, poets, festival organizers, publishers and instructors in music and dance. They will all briefly be presented here. The versatile Indonesian journalist, essayist, poet, literary critic and publisher Goenawan Mohamad was the first to receive the award in 1992, and below he invokes a vivid picture of that moment. The award is intended to be as much a recognition of the recipient's achievements, as an encouragement to continue and to further develop their activities. For instance, in an attempt to bolster cultural relations with the Netherlands for Indonesia's post-colonial generations, it was decided that the 2000 award, which went to the journalist Mulyawan Karim, would have the form of a travel stipend that would bring him to the Netherlands. Coupled to this was an assignment for Mulyawan to write a collection of essays based on his stay, in order to further mutual understanding between Indonesia and the Netherlands. Some of the recipients used the financial reward to (partly) fund new projects. Anthropologist Freek Colombijn, who received the award in 2007, used the money as additional funding to acquire a more substantial research grant. The list of recipients reveals a group of professional experts who are dedicated to cultural creation, are impressively productive, and who are active in networking and in the sharing of knowledge that enable Indonesian Dutch relations to develop further.

1992

Goenawan Mohamad

Poet, Journalist, Cultural Critic and Publisher

1994

Harry Poeze

historian, publisher

1996

Y.B. Mangunwijaya

writer and architect

1998

Ellen Derksen

Director of the Tong Tong Fair

2000

Mulyawan Karim

journalist and anthropologist

2002

F.X. Suhardi Djojoprasetyo

Javanese dance and gamelan instructor

2004

Ajip Rosidi

writer, publisher and literary critic

2007

Han Awal

architect

Wastu Pragantha Zong

architect

Cor Passchier

architect

Soedarmadji J.H. Damais

heritage activist

Freek Colombijn

anthropologist

2011

Elsje Plantema

gamelan instructor and artistic leader of gamelan ensemble Widosari

2015

Hedi Hinzler

anthropologist and archeologist

John McGlynn

translator, editor and publisher

1992

Goenawan Mohamad



Poet, Journalist, Cultural Critic and Publisher

“It is a great pity that the Teeuw Award will be no more. But, as the cliché goes, time changes things. The relation between Indonesia and the Netherlands, in its best spirit, is no longer a trace of memory, but a question of what next. In my late years, that is not an easy thing to deal with. The value of the past is greater, (‘The past increases’, as Murakami puts it), and the melancholic content is accumulating.”





for a Pot'.

That was, and still is, what I treasure: poetry may be an insubstantial thing, but for him, who devotedly translated *Bhomakhawya*, an epic poem from the Old Javanese text, there was a joy in reading it, both for pleasure and for a scholarly pursuit."

"I will always remember the Teeuws. I always miss them every time, when in Holland, I pass the Leiden train station. This distinguished professor, who, despite of himself, had become a guru in the Indonesian modern literature, was part of what was so priceless in that old South Holland city: the university, where Indonesia was the contested discourse. And I happened to be one of the writers who always wanted to listen hungrily to the conversation."

"I remember I received the Teeuw Award in the room where, as a custom, scholars on Indonesian studies were put to the test. It looked ancient and intimidating. After the jury's presentation, I had to give my acceptance speech. With an obvious stage-fright, I climbed to the 'pulpit' and spoke. My text was embarrassingly too long. I was not sure the audience was listening; strangely, I chose to talk about language and poetry. But with his typical generosity, Prof. Teeuw did not seem to mind. After the ceremony, he even quoted one of my poems, 'A quatrain

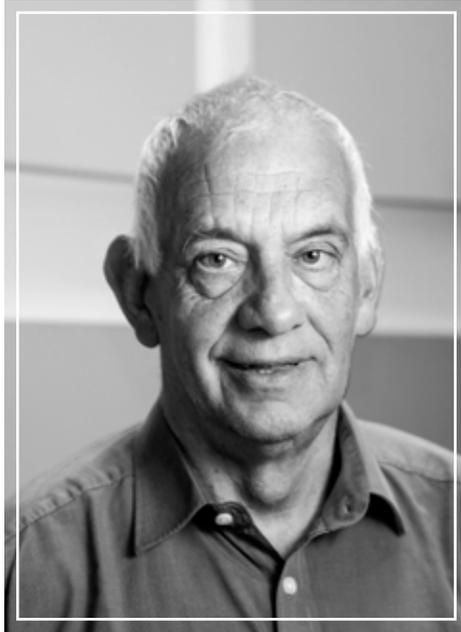
Renowned Indonesian poet, journalist, literary critic and publisher Goenawan Mohamad (1941) received the very first Professor Teeuw Award (1992), which was granted on the nomination of Professor Teeuw himself. Teeuw, in his congratulatory address said : "Goenawan Mohamad can be regarded as a man of exceptional merit, who moreover couples the gift of his intellect and his pen with great personal courage, integrity and modesty. Not only does he make a continuous, weekly, essential contribution towards the moulding of public opinion in Indonesia, but he also plays an important role in the laborious process of the development of a critical attitude, the creative use of language and a cultural awareness, as the indispensable conditions for the achievement of true freedom and democracy in his country". Ever since the 1960s Mohamad has been at the forefront of language and literature, working for freedom of expression and the promotion of Indonesian literature abroad. Mohamad is the founder and editor of *Tempo Magazine*, which he turned into Indonesia's



most respected news magazine. *Tempo* was banned by the Suharto government in 1994, but was resurrected after Suharto's resignation, both online and in print. The Teeuw Award was granted to Mohamad for efforts and activities in a wide range of fields, but according to Teeuw in his congratulatory address, Mohamad received the conferment of the award as an expression of appreciation for the value and relevance of his outstanding, valuable and fascinating poetry. Moreover, he is one of the leading voices of moderate Islam, and has contributed considerably to the creation of the national language Bahasa Indonesia. This year the voice of Indonesian literature will be heard in large numbers as Mohamad will take up the position of Chair of the National Executive Committee of the Frankfurt Book Fair 2015 in which Indonesia is the Guest of Honor.

1994

Harry Poeze



Historian & Publisher

Political historian and former Director of KITLV Press, Harry Poeze (1947) was the first Dutch recipient of the Professor Teeuw Award.

The jury came to its decision as recognition of his meticulously researched publications on the recent history of Indonesia. His interest lies in the lives of a number of influential individuals and the developments at the intersection of politics and literature. During the Soeharto era, his

dedicated research on the Indonesian communist leader Tan Malaka (1894–1949) repeatedly brought him into conflict with the Indonesian government and with certain socio-political and religious organisations. As recently as 2014, several of his presentations that were

part of an Indonesian tour to promote the translation into Bahasa Indonesian of his latest publication on Tan Malaka were cancelled due to strong opposition from a Muslim organisation.

Under Soeharto, the Indonesian translation of his earlier dissertation on this controversial political figure was banned. Recently, Poeze himself jestingly described this ban as “quite an honour”.

Poeze stands out for never allowing these hurdles to deter him from pursuing his research. As a historian, he is motivated by the need he feels to “familiarise Indonesians with fellow countrymen who have played a role in the (shared) history of Indonesia and the Netherlands, sometimes at great personal costs”.

In his 1986 publication *In het land van de overheerser* (In the Country of the Colonial Ruler), he traced the biographies of many young Indonesians who voluntarily or involuntarily lived, studied or worked in the Netherlands. Many were committed Indonesian nationalists, whereas some also became active in the Dutch resistance movement against the German occupation of the Netherlands during the Second World War.

Poeze’s magnum opus is the three-volume work on Tan Malaka and the leftist movement during the Revolution, titled *Verguisd en Vergeten* (2007; Vilified and Forgotten). His contribution to the historiography of Indonesia is significant. Poeze wrote histories that Indonesian historians had difficulties in researching themselves for reasons of politics, lack of funding and sources, as well as language barriers. The enthusiastic reception of his publications in both the Netherlands and in Indonesia inspires Poeze to continue his search for ‘forgotten’ stories and sources.

1996

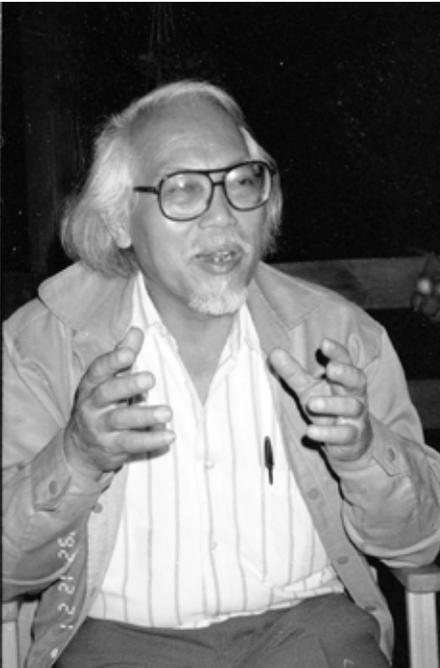
Y.B Mangunwijaya

{Romo Mangun}



Writer and Architect

*“Look, I am mother of several children. And I know exactly what their needs are. One needs this, the other something completely different. To treat them the same would not be fair.” This quote from the novel *Burung-Burung Rantau* (1992; *Migrating Birds*) by Yusuf Bilyarta (Y.B.) Mangunwijaya (1929–1999) was a metaphor for the author’s stance and his desire to help those who were less fortunate.*



Romo (Father) Mangun, as he was popularly known, was an Indonesian architect, writer and Catholic priest from Java. As a well-loved public figure, he was unique in combining a great intellect and creativity with a compassionate heart and humble demeanor. In his work he gave expression to his respect for democratic values, the meaning of human rights, the

necessity of protecting the environment and the vital importance of education for creating the critical mindset he deemed necessary for attaining true freedom and equality. As a social activist, he became renowned for his work with the poor and politically marginalized inhabitants of Yogyakarta's river Code neighbourhood. This and his other social activities made him a staunch opponent of the Soeharto regime.

A former freedom fighter himself, he argued that the Republic had not lived up to its 1945 promise of 'freedom' that is, according to Romo Mangun, equal prosperity and justice for all Indonesians. In the speech he delivered after having received the Professor Teeuw Award in 1996 he pondered on this matter and identified the historical figures of Muhammad Hatta and Sutan Sjahrir as the embodiment of this promise.

His 'third career', as a writer, started in the early 1980s. Most of Romo Mangun's works are historical novels. They are thoroughly Indonesian, or more precisely, Javanese, yet they are universal in their depiction of the human fate in all its varieties. This ensured that his novels found an international audience. *Burung-Burung Manyar* (1982; *The Weaverbirds*), perhaps his most important work, has been translated into several languages. Frits van den Bosch published the Dutch translation (1987; Meulenhoff).

In 1996, Romo Mangun was presented with the prestigious Ramon Magsaysay Award for this novel.

1998

Ellen Derksen



Former Director of the Pasar Malam Besar/
Tong Tong Fair and Tong Tong Festival



The announcement that the director of the Pasar Malam Besar, Ellen Derksen (1936), would receive the 1998 Teeuw Award emitted strong emotions among the *Indo* group (Dutch Eurasians or *Indisch* people). Since the first edition of the Pasar Malam in 1959, the *Indo*'s had identified themselves strongly

with what has now become the largest Eurasian festival in the world, held yearly on the Malieveld in The Hague. In the jury's choice of Ellen Derksen, they saw a recognition, acceptance and appreciation of their *Indo* identity and culture. "For a long time after our arrival in Holland, the Dutch did not know what to make of



us *Indo's*", remarks Derksen when asked about her drive to promote *Indo* culture. Initially, the Pasar Malam had the character of a nostalgic reunion of Dutch and *Indo* inhabitants of the Dutch East Indies, but when Derksen took over the organisation from her father-in-law Tjalie Robinson in the 1960s, she changed direction. Under her leadership, the event became the embodiment as well as the expression of the *Indo* identity and culture.

As such, it played an important role in increasing the visibility of this group in Dutch society. The combination of a fair and a cultural festival proved a successful formula. With limited external funding, each year Derksen and her team managed to produce a varied cultural programme and to attract a growing number of visitors (up to around 100,000). From the mid 1970s onwards, a (modern) Indonesian component was added. For many Indonesian artists and writers, the Pasar Malam Besar (nowadays called the Tong Tong Fair (TTF)) formed a platform for them to enter the Dutch public consciousness. Today, the semi-retired Derksen acts as advisor to the organising team headed by the new Director, Siem Boon (Derksen's daughter).

2000

Mulyawan Karim



Journalist
& Anthropologist



As a young anthropologist, Mulyawan Karim (1956) conducted fieldwork among Dutch peasants in the eastern province of Drenthe in the Netherlands.

His research formed part of a three-year study in anthropology (1982–1985) at Leiden that was funded by a Dutch scholarship programme initiated by Professor Teeuw.

This first analysis of (a section of) Dutch society, instilled an interest for the anthropologist in the Netherlands that he harbors to this day. In 2000 Mulyawan, by then a journalist with the national daily newspaper *Kompas*, was chosen as the recipient for the Teeuw Award. It was meant as an incentive to an Indonesian post-colonial generation of journalists to foster a renewed interest in the relationship between Indonesia and the Netherlands - a generation born more than a decade after the Indonesian Revolution. Part of the prize was a travel grant that brought Mulyawan to the Netherlands. His three-month stay yielded a series of articles, published in *Kompas*, on the Netherlands and its multifarious links with Indonesia.

“Receiving this token of appreciation made me aware of the role journalists can play in creating understanding between the different peoples of the world,” explains Mulyawan. But it is his own native country that perhaps profits the most from his drive to create intercultural understanding; Indonesia is a multicultural nation with a history of inter-ethnic violence and Mulyawan’s well-researched articles, often based on anthropological fieldwork, are a powerful tool to foster inter-ethnic respect and appreciation.

After 2000 Mulyawan has continued his career as a journalist with *Kompas*. Among his feature articles are several that discuss the relationship between Indonesia and the Netherlands. In 2004 he founded *Forum Kajian Antropologi Indonesia* (FKAI; Indonesian Forum for the Study of Anthropology), a foundation aimed at contributing to the development of anthropological study in Indonesia. One of the activities of FKAI is the organisation of the annual Koentjaraningrat Memorial Lectures, a series of lectures open to the public, in commemoration of the renowned anthropologist Professor Koentjaraningrat.

In 2009, Mulyawan became chief editor of *Kompas* Publishing.



F.X. Suhardi Dojoprasetyo



Javanese dance & *Gamelan* instructor

Since 1975, F.X. Suhardi Dojoprasetyo (1945) has been teaching Javanese dance and gamelan (Javanese orchestra) in the Netherlands. Over the years, he has trained hundreds of students in several cities.



Moreover, through performances of his dance groups and music ensembles, thousands of people in his second home have become familiar with these Javanese arts. Mas Hardi, as he is known to his students, is an eminent dancer and musician himself.

For fourteen years he trained with the esteemed Solo based Javanese choreographer Pak Ngaliman. An outstanding feature of Suhardi is that, from his first classes onwards, he gave lessons as a volunteer in his free time in addition to his administrative position at the Indonesian embassy. Suhardi's passion for transferring his dance and musical skills is based on his mission to introduce, spread and develop these elements of Indonesian culture in the Netherlands.

He wants traditional Javanese arts to be appreciated outside Indonesia and for its essential wisdom to be shared. Becoming acquainted with the arts by learning how to perform is an important element in this. Suhardi explains how, during his classes, he tells his students about Javanese customs and philosophy and moral stories from the *wayang* tradition to "increase their understanding of and respect for Indonesian culture in order to strengthen the relations between the Dutch and the Indonesian people".

He enjoys the fact that his classes bring together people from different social, ethnic and professional backgrounds. The granting of the Professor Teeuw Award has been important to Suhardi, as it was seen as a Dutch token of appreciation for his work within the Netherlands aimed at an international target group. He continued his classes following his retirement from the embassy in 2005 and today, no less than nine groups have the privilege to work under this master in the Javanese arts.

2004



Ajip Rosidi



Writer, Publisher & Literary critic

In delivering his speech in the regional Sundanese language at the prize-giving ceremony at the Erasmus Huis in Jakarta the Indonesian recipient of the Professor Teeuw Award 2004 Ajip Rosidi (1938) made a bold statement.

In front of an international audience, the prominent Indonesian writer criticized the Indonesian government for having neglected to foster the development of culture in the country, nationally as well as regionally. It was this void that prompted the Sundanese-Indonesian scholar in the 1960s to become active in the promotion of regional cultures, in particular the Sundanese culture.

But behind these seemingly parochial incentives lay his vision of the creation of a true national culture, with the living traditions from all parts of the Indonesian Archipelago as its building blocks. Ajip Rosidi received the Professor Teeuw Award for this contribution to the development of Indonesia's national culture as well as for his patronage and promotion of Sundanese culture. His first poems and prose works were published in the early fifties.

One of his first well-received works is the semi-autobiographical story *A Bridegroom's Journey* (1958). Ajip (co)founded and led several publishing houses, of which Pustaka Jaya became a leader in the field of modern literature. The Sundanese-language monthly magazine *Cupumanik* was another of his successful enterprises.

Ajip is conspicuous for having succeeded in remaining true to his social and political convictions throughout his long career and for maintaining his independence. Comparable to his friend and fellow man of letters, Professor Teeuw, Ajip has played an important role as a (cultural) translator. His translations of Sundanese stories, for example, made these narratives accessible to all Indonesians, whilst the voluminous encyclopedia of Sunda (2000), for which he contributed as chief editor, presents a complete picture of the Sundanese people and its culture.

Today, the 77-year old Ajip divides his time between managing the cultural foundation Rancage ('Competent'), aimed at stimulating literary production in several regional languages, and the Sunda Study Centre.

2007

Han Awal



Architect

Malang born Han Awal (1930) is an acclaimed Indonesian architect. Educated at the Technical University in Delft and its German counterpart in West Berlin in the 1950s, he founded his own bureau on his return to Indonesia.



Although lauded for his modern architectural creations, it was his active role in the preservation and restoration of [Dutch colonial] historical buildings that earned him the Professor Teeuw Award in 2007.

His involvement in conservation and restoration only began in the late 1980s with the commission for the restoration of Jakarta's Cathedral. He was praised for this extensive and pioneering project and many

commissions followed. For the restoration of the eighteenth century residence of Dutch Governor-General Reynier de Klerck, Awal worked together with Budi Lim and one of the Dutch recipients of the Teeuw Award, Cor Passchier.

UNESCO awarded the project with the Asia-Pacific Heritage International Award of Excellence. Furthermore, Awal was involved in the foundation of the Organisation of

Indonesian Architects and the Documentation Centre for Architecture.

Awal is fascinated by the cultural and aesthetic aspects of buildings that stem from another era and were erected by architects from a foreign nation. On this he comments: “Understanding the background and the way of thinking at the time the building was erected is an enriching experience. Sometimes I feel like a doctor who is facing an ailing patient, makes a diagnosis and tries to treat the patient toward recovery.

It is like giving new life to the building, and blowing a new spirit into it, one that is suitable to our time”. In this aspect, Awal is a mediator and cultural translator: he connects the past with the present, positions the old in the modern, and bridges Dutch and Indonesian cultures. And during the process, he strives to preserve each building’s unique aesthetics that transcends time and space.

The now 84-year old architect is by no means retired. He acts as advisor for several restoration projects and the Jakarta Old Town Revitalisation Corporation, and continues to teach and encourage young and aspiring architects.

2007

Wastu Pragantha Zhong

~
Architecture



One Sunday morning in the mid 1970s, the head of the Jakarta Department of Urban Planning Wastu Pragantha Zhong (1933–2011) and the legendary governor of Jakarta Ali Sadikin, toured the capital's Old City area in an antiquated Land Rover.

Sadikin wanted to see first-hand why the well-known Dutch architect Henk Zantkuijl, in a study of this part of Jakarta, had called it 'the most human city of South-East Asia'.

When he saw the old and dilapidated Dutch colonial buildings and the streets littered with trash he asked Zhong what on earth 'that Dutchman' had been talking about. Pak

Zhong, as he was usually called, did see the potential Zantkuijl had been referring to, and convinced Sadikin to restore the Old City.

This anecdote aptly illustrates the way Zhong subsequently initiated a series of successful heritage conservation projects with the help of the bold and dashing Sadikin.

Together with the two other 2007



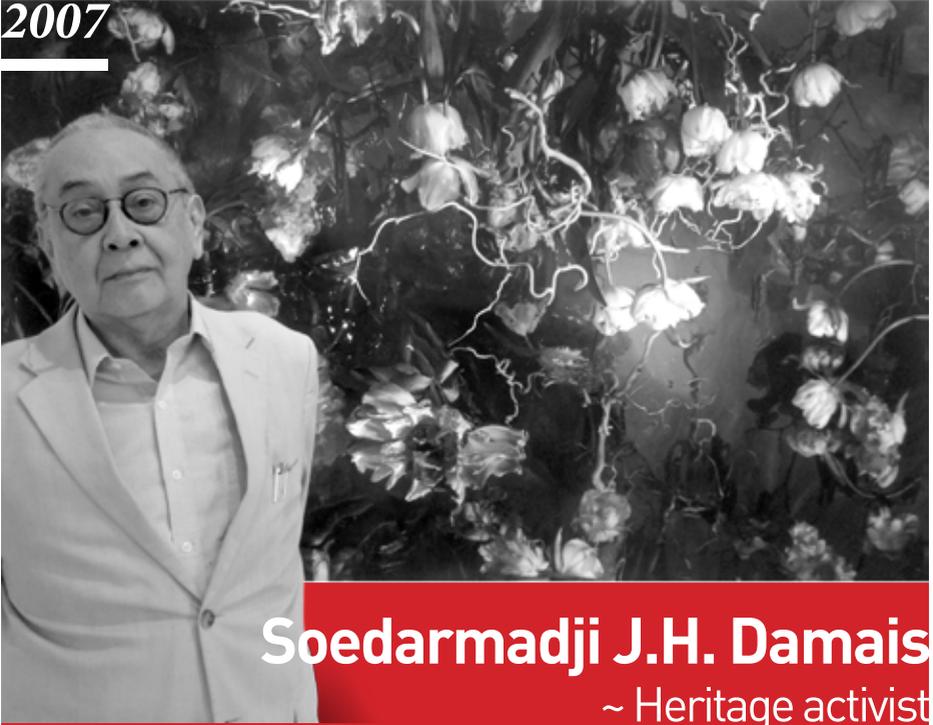
recipients from Indonesia of the Professor Teeuw Award, Han Awal and Soedarmadji Damais, Zhong pioneered the conservation and restoration of historical buildings in Indonesia, in particular Jakarta. As a student of architecture in Bandung in the 1950s, he became interested in architectural heritage through the work of his charismatic Dutch professor, V.R. van Romondt.

The latter is renowned for his restoration of the Prambanan temple. Zhong has been involved in several large heritage conservation projects, the Jakarta City Hall area being the most prominent. As an Indonesian of Chinese descent, he also focused his efforts on saving the few remaining houses in Chinese architectural style from being demolished. Due to his endeavors, the nineteenth century mansion of Batavia's last Chinese community leader Khouw Kim An, Candra Naya, can still be admired today.

In 1962 he founded the School of Architecture at the private Tarumanagara University in West Jakarta and continued teaching there until his retirement.

Zhong died in 2011 at the age of 78.

2007



Soedarmadji J.H. Damais

~ Heritage activist

The career of Soedarmadji Damais (1942), popularly known as Adjie Damais, grew from the monthly Old Jakarta Tours that he began in Jakarta Kota in 1969.

Although born and raised in Jakarta, his curiosity for the history of urbanism and architecture was as a result of the architectural education he received in Paris. It brought him to explore the buildings that were unique to Jakarta during the time of Dutch colonialism.

Damais continued to work for the Planning and Conservation Service of DKI Jakarta and earned great respect for his part in the makeover of Taman Fatahillah in Jakarta Kota in 1974. As head of the Jakarta History Museum from 1989 to 1999, which was founded by governor of Jakarta Ali Sadikin (1966–1977), he curated monthly exhibitions despite the lack of knowledge and skills in the fields of museology and exhibition making, and the lack of cultural policies.

Cultural translation has always been part of Damais' interest and passion, a career spanning over four decades in the museum and conservation world.

According to Damais (who was called a 'butterfly' by his father due to his versatility), his work comes from a passion - he wanted to show people the beauty of Old Jakarta and of the collections of the National Museum, despite the myriad of problems that existed.

He was also involved in the foundation of Indonesia's Documentation Centre for Architecture in the mid-1990s. Even though the Teeuw Award in 2007 came as a huge surprise and honour for him, it seemed fitting for his pioneering activities in the field of architecture and heritage.

Since then he has continued to work in the same manner and has recently finished a series of books on Jakarta's governors.

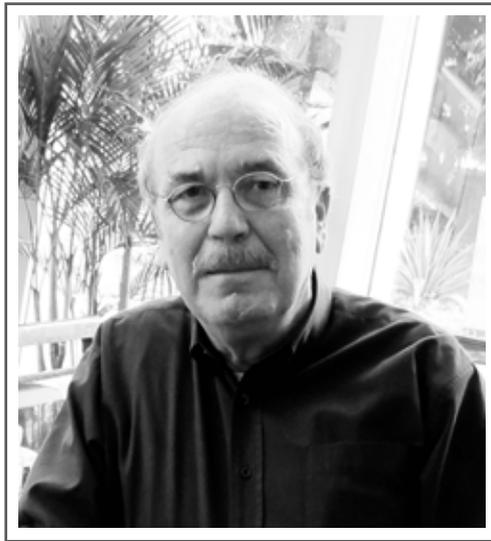


2007

Cor Passchier

Architect

Can an architectural-urban legacy from the colonial past also be accepted as a relevant form of cultural heritage to the former colonized people?



Dutch architect and researcher Cor Passchier (1945) strongly believes that it can. This conviction has been one of the driving forces behind his diverse activities in the field of Dutch Indies urban architecture during the last thirty-five years. When Passchier began taking an interest in Dutch colonial buildings in the 1970s, hardly any attention was paid to these unique structures in Indonesia itself.

On his numerous visits to Indonesia, Passchier diligently worked to raise awareness among architects and policy makers of the importance of this declining heritage for both the Netherlands and Indonesia.

Together with Indonesian counterparts – individuals, NGOs and governmental institutions – he set up projects for the inventorisation, identification and preservation of colonial heritage structures throughout Indonesia. And not without success. In 2002 for example, he was awarded the UNESCO Asia-Pacific Heritage Award for the conservation of the National Archives Building in Jakarta, along with the architects Budi Lim and Han Awal, the latter being one of the Indonesian recipients of the Professor Teeuw Award in 2007.

A recent project has seen Passchier's involvement in the bilateral project entitled 'Identification and Inventory of Forts in Indonesia'. It yielded one hundred and seventy-two (remnants of) forts that could be added to the existing list of historical monuments. In the last few years Passchier has increasingly become aware that colonial architecture is more than just a shared heritage - a thing from the past - its relevance for Indonesians today, he argues, is far greater as "they actually live in the décor of the city" and therefore "identify themselves with that décor".



2007

Cars, Conduits, and Kampongs

The Modernization of the Indonesian City, 1920-1960

Edited by
Freek Colombijn and Joost Coté



BRILL



Freek Colombijn



Anthropologist

Freek Colombijn (1961) studied Cultural Anthropology at Leiden University and received his PhD in 1994 for his thesis Patches of Padang: The History of an Indonesian Town in the Twentieth Century and the Use of Urban Space.

Since 2003 he has been a staff member of the department of Social and Cultural Anthropology of the VU University Amsterdam. His research interest covers a wide array of topics, from urban anthropology and violence to environmental studies and modernisation of the late colonial society.

In his teaching, Colombijn aims at developing critical thinking among his students. In 2011, he was presented with the Teacher Of The Year Award of the Faculty of Social Sciences, and short-listed for the best PhD Supervisor Award. His efforts to stimulate and help aspiring students and researchers are not confined to the Netherlands.

Participating in the NIOD research project 'Indonesia Across Orders' (2001–2005) he promoted the field of urban anthropology and urban history to Indonesian students at the Airlangga University in Surabaya and Gadjah Mada University in Yogyakarta. He sought collaboration with Indonesian partners and co-organized courses, workshops and three international conferences on urban anthropology in Indonesia.

He has used the grant that comes with the Professor Teeuw Award to match funding from other sources to finance one of these conferences. He managed to inspire and supervise a series of young researchers, and some significant studies saw the light as a result. As an encouragement for him to continue and expand this collaboration between Indonesia and the Netherlands, the jury of the Professor Teeuw Award decided to present Colombijn with the Award in 2007.

On the 2015 Award theme, 'Translation', Colombijn remarked that an anthropologist is perhaps a translator by definition. "The anthropologist's ultimate aim is to describe and (re)interpret concepts and phenomena in such a way that they can be understood by individuals from other cultures."

2007



Elsje Plantema



Musician, *Gamelan* instructor
& Artistic leader of *gamelan* ensemble Widosari



“A gamelanista who has thoroughly mastered the art to merge heart and head in a compelling experience for her audience.”

This is how popular music researcher Lutgard Mutsaerts described musician and *gamelan* instructor Elsje Plantema (1950) at the 2011 Professor Teeuw Award ceremony.

Plantema received the Award for her efforts to promote gamelan as a living tradition, and as a music that is able to incorporate elements of other music traditions and sound experiments. She has also instigated and stimulated artistic collaboration between musicians and researchers from around the world, and is largely responsible for making the rich palette of *gamelan* sounds so popular in the Netherlands – a sound that is now known and appreciated internationally.

After her study at the Solo Institute for the Arts in Indonesia in the late 1970s, she founded several *gamelan* ensembles. She taught and performed *gamelan* music, and translated Javanese *wayang* (shadow play) stories and adapted them for a Dutch audience together with puppeteer Rien Baartmans and her group Raras Budaya.

From 1980 to 1993, when Rien Baartmans passed away, they performed fascinating Javanese shadow play stories in Dutch with accompanying music before a

large, Dutch audience. This, and her gamelan concerts, gained her ample recognition, in both the Netherlands and abroad.

Her adagio “Ears open, open mind” encapsulates Plantema’s mission as a music teacher who fosters intercultural exchange. In her teaching (including the Amsterdam Conservatory of Music), she incorporates the best practices of two traditions, the Javanese and the western. As a musician and composer, she promotes the performance of Javanese music, dance and *wayang*.

Moreover, she experiments with new forms and combinations of *gamelan* with western instruments, such as saxophone, violin and bass guitar, both with her renowned ensemble Widosari and her many students. Her productions were the first World Music programmes on many Dutch and European stages.

She introduced *gamelan* to World Music schools and conservatories, and was the driving force behind the founding of the Gamelan House in Amsterdam. Today, Plantema continues her work as a passionate musician and teacher, and as a senior coach for *gamelan* groups at home and abroad. She is currently working on a grand *wayang* performance based on an epic story from Greek classical antiquity.



