

World Archaeological Congress

e-Newsletter

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1. WELCOME

I am pleased to welcome members to this second edition of the WAC e-Newsletter in 2004. As I wrote in the previous edition, WAC continues to expand its work particularly in the area of publishing.

We are developing new avenues for on-going dialogue and debate, involving scholars from across the range of our constituency, and so we can address topical issues in a timely manner. Foremost among our initiatives here is *Archaeologies: The Journal of the World Archaeological Congress*. This is a major outlet for some of our intellectual work and a vehicle for regular communication amongst our constituency. It is a forum that brings together the voices of Western and non-Western, Indigenous and non-Indigenous scholars, and others interested in understanding the past, wherever in the world they are located. The first issue will be published in June, 2005.

Many of the goals of WAC members can be achieved at a regional level. Our capacity here is being strengthened through our support for two regional journals. Edited by Christóbel Gnecco of Colombia and Alejandro Haber of Argentina, *Arqueología Suramericana - Arqueología Sul-Americana*, addresses the critical need of South American archaeologists to have increased control over the production of archaeological knowledge about their region. While this is one of the most intellectually active parts of the world in terms of archaeological theory and the formulation of alternative approaches from both disciplinary and contextual points of view, until now it has lacked an archaeological journal which is steered solely by South American archaeologists. Published in Spanish and Portuguese, this journal is a welcome move away from the hegemony inherent in an English language approach to publication.

Our other regional journal is published from the University of Ibadan in Nigeria. The *Journal of Environment and Culture* (JEC) edited by O.B. Lawuyi was founded in 2002 as an official publication of the Department of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria. The Department, established in 1971 has housed the publication of the *West African Journal of Archaeology*, thus the *Journal of Environment and Culture* is a new addition to its journal stable. The first volume (1, nos. 1&2) appeared this year (2004). The journal provides an interdisciplinary platform to debate the interactive nature of culture and environment and how humanity fares within the dynamics of the intellectual, economic and political exchange in which such interactions are framed locally and globally.

I am pleased that WAC has been given permission to include items from electronic newsletters written by other Archaeological Associations' in its e-Newsletter. In this edition we have excerpts from SALON, Australian/ICOMOS and US/ICOMOS. We all benefit when we have access to information provided through a range of sources.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank all those WAC members who have taken responsibility for developing the work of WAC in 2004. I wish all members a very positive beginning to the New Year, and look forward to meeting some of you at various WAC events and meetings during 2005.

With best wishes,

Claire Smith
President

Claire.Smith@flinders.edu.au

2. EXECUTIVE NEWS

New Vice-President

Following the resignation of Gamini Wijesuria last month, Larry Zimmerman has kindly accepted the invitation to be Vice-President of WAC until the next Congress in Jamaica, in June, 2007. The appointment was made unanimously by the Executive in consultation with the WAC Council. The conversation about how to fill the position started with diversity and ended with the need for practical support. An important consideration here was that members from low-income regions argued that at this stage in WAC's development it is most important to appoint someone able to access institutional resources to make it possible to do the work properly.

Larry J. Zimmerman is Professor of Anthropology and Public Scholar of Native American Representation at Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis and the Eiteljorg Museum. He taught at the University of South Dakota from 1974-1996, served as Chair of American Indian and Native Studies at the University of Iowa from 1998-2001, then as Head of the Archaeology Department at the Minnesota Historical Society before taking his present position in 2004.

Larry has authored, edited, or co-edited 18 books including *Native North America*, *Presenting the Past*, and *Ethical Issues in Archaeology*. He organized the first WAC

Inter-congress on Archaeological Ethics and the Treatment of the Dead in 1989, and served as WAC Secretary from 1990-1994. His research interests include archaeology of the United States Great Plains and Midwest, indigenous archaeology, and issues related to cultural property. His email is larzimme@iupui.edu

On behalf of the members of WAC, I welcome Larry Zimmerman to the Executive.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank Gamini Wijesuria, for the time and expertise he has given WAC, not only as Vice President but also during his tenure as regional representative for Southern Asia.

Claire Smith

3. WAC NEWS

Archaeologists and War

The aim of this WAC taskforce is to investigate the role of archaeologists in situations of armed conflict around the world, and explore the ethical dilemmas and the social and political consequences and effects arising from that involvement. More specifically this Taskforce will investigate the following questions:

- 1) Should WAC members and archaeologists in general work with the military in situations of armed conflict, especially when international law is being violated?
- 2) Does the need to rescue archaeological monuments, sites and artefacts in situations of armed conflict, override any other concern and responsibility for archaeologists?
- 3) Is our primary ethical responsibility in these cases to rescue the archaeological monuments and sites, and how can we reconcile that responsibility with the ethical concern over the legality and morality of the conflict, and its effects on the present and future of the people concerned?

As its starting point, this Taskforce will explore these questions by looking at archaeological involvement in two current cases, the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, and the pre-emptive invasion and occupation of Iraq by the current USA and UK administrations and their allies.

As the Taskforce Co-ordinator, I would like to hear from WAC members and others who wish to contribute in some way to this work. I am interested, in particular, in hearing from people who would like to share their experience with regard to the above, and willing to be interviewed over the e-mail. All suggestions and offers of relevant published and unpublished material will be also appreciated. Finally, the work of this taskforce will be reported and debated in an academic workshop (still at the planning stage), and

I would like to hear from people who feel that can contribute in some way to this workshop.

Yannis Hamilakis

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WAC Inter-Congress Schedule

Following is information about four WAC Inter-Congresses that will be held in 2005/6.

- 1. Cultural Landscapes in the 21st Century. Cultural Landscapes, Laws, Management, and Public Participation: Heritage as a challenge of citizenship
April 11 - 16 2005
Newcastle, England
Convenor: Peter Stone**

This conference is held in collaboration with UNESCO, the City of Newcastle, the Council for British Archaeology, and the UK branch of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS UK). Humans have always interacted with their environment and helped to create and modify the landscapes in which they live. The last decade or so has seen not only a significant increase in the scope, and in some instances, speed of such developments, but also of our appreciation and understand of these changes. These range from the suggested impact of global warming, through localised changes in agricultural practice and a variety of forms of economic exploitation, fronted perhaps by developments in tourism, to developments in how landscapes are viewed and studied academically. These, and many other developments, have led to the increased management of landscapes and to more extensive formal protection within national and regional laws. Some argue this has been at the expense of local community interaction with, and control over, their own local environments.

This conference will look at landscapes in all of their possible manifestations, through a wide variety of academic disciplines and through the voices of some of those who live and interact with landscapes. It will investigate the supposed division between cultural and natural landscapes and question the value of this division. The conference is arranged around seven major themes.

For further information, contact Peter Stone, forum.unesco@ncl.ac.uk

- 2. The Repatriation of Ancestral Remains
7-10 July, 2005**

Canberra, Australia
Convenors: Paul Turnbull and Michael Pickering

The past fifteen years have witnessed a revolution in relations between Indigenous peoples and Australian museums, characterized by recognition of and respect for Indigenous rights and obligations in respect of cultural property. Acknowledgement of Indigenous obligations and customary law in respect of the dead has resulted in various initiatives by museums and state agencies to resolve the fate of Indigenous human remains and grave goods acquired during the colonial era. However, these initiatives have had the effect of throwing into sharp relief challenges that Indigenous peoples and museums face in seeking to work together to resolve the fate of remains.

This WAC Inter-Congress has the following aims:

To examine critically the successes and failures of efforts to resolve the fate of Indigenous ancestral remains acquired from Australian and overseas museums and scientific institutions.

To assess repatriation policies and practices in the light of Indigenous community experiences of repatriation.

To address the problems of identifying and repatriating ancestral remains located in European and other overseas collections, especially in the light of scientific reluctance and resistance to recognize the rights and obligations of Indigenous people in respect of the dead and their possessions.

For further information, contact

Paul Turnbull, Griffith University, paul.turnbull@jcu.edu.au

Michael Pickering, National Museum of Australia, m.pickering@nma.gov.au

3. The Uses and Abuses of Archaeology for Indigenous Populations.
Second Indigenous Inter-Congress
November 8 - 12 2005
Rangataua, Tauranga, Aotearoa/New Zealand
Convenors: Des Kahotea and Joe Watkins
Program Chair: Stephanie Ford (steffiarchgirl@hotmail.com)

An invitation is extended from the tribes of Tauranga Moana, Ngaiterangi, Ngati Ranginui and Ngati Pukenga to attend this gathering of people.

This Inter-Congress provides a forum for examining a range of issues concerned with indigenous peoples and their past. WAC is based on, and campaigns for, the need to recognize the historical and social role and the political context of archaeological inquiry and the need to make archaeological studies relevant to the wider community. WAC's *First Code of Ethics* acknowledges the obligations of professionals in archaeology and heritage management to indigenous peoples. This involves the recognition of the importance of indigenous cultural heritage (sites, places, objects, artifacts, human remains etc) to indigenous people and also, that this heritage rightfully belongs to them as their cultural property.

For further information, contact Des Kahotea, rangataua@ihug.co.nz or Joe Watkins, jwatkins@telepath.com or Stephanie Ford, steffiarchgirl@hotmail.com

4. Kyosei-no-koukogaku: Coexisting in the Past and Present
12 - 15 January 2006
Osaka, Japan
Convenor: Katsuyuki Okamura

The Inter-Congress, *Kyosei-no-koukogaku: Coexisting in the Past and Present*, will provide a forum for examining a range of issues relating to the study and practices of archaeology in the past and present. There will be three main areas of focus:

1. Learning from the past.
2. Public archaeology.
3. Cultural heritage management.

There will be opportunities for archaeologists to explore questions such as:

- How do Indigenous peoples and immigrant/colonial powers coexist in a single society?
- How do we develop practices to allow cultural heritage to be preserved for study in the present (and the future)?
- Are there ways that the past and present can comfortably coexist in our archaeological practices?
- How do we 'teach' coexistence?

We are confronted now with the issue of how archaeologists can approach this problem:

In the present, another question we should tackle is how we can and/or should live together with the cultural heritage of past people. What have archaeologists done and how can and/or should they do for the coexistence of the "Past" and the "Present"? Through *Kyosei-no-koukogaku: Coexisting in the Past and Present* archaeologists will address the issues of cultural symbiosis in the past and its implications for how to coexist with the cultural heritage around us in a fruitful and productive manner so that all people can better learn to appreciate the strength gained through mutual expression of differences and so that cultural heritage is preserved for future generations.

Contact : Katsuyuki Okamura, Osaka Museum of History, okamura@occpa.or.jp

WAC members are invited to respond to the following call for abstracts:

The Uses and Abuses of Archaeology for Indigenous Populations

World Archaeology Congress
Indigenous Inter-Congress
Ranataua, Tauranga, Aotearoa/New Zealand
November 8 – 12, 2005

<http://www.worldarchaeologicalcongress.org>

Conference Convenors: Des Kahotea (dkahotea@ihug.co.nz) **and Joe Watkins** (jwatkins@telepath.com)

Program Chair: Stephanie Ford (steffiarchgirl@hotmail.com)

The World Archaeology Congress issues a global call for abstracts from which to select speakers at the Inter-Congress, *The Uses and Abuses of Archaeology for Indigenous Populations*. We are seeking abstracts for both sessions and papers. Confirmed sessions include:

Who is Indigenous?

Sven Ouzman, South Africa, ouzman@uclink.berkeley.edu; Joram Useb, Namibia, wimsareg@iafrica.com.na; Joe Watkins, USA, jwatkins@telepath.com

Indigenous Paths to Archaeology

George Nicholas, Canada, nicholas@rm-rstar.sfu.ca; Des Kahotea, New Zealand, dkahotea@ihug.co.nz; Sonia Atalay, USA, sonya_atalay@yahoo.com

The Representation Of Indigenous Peoples In Archaeological Theory

Alejandro Haber, Argentina, afhaber@arnet.com.ar

Museums: the Good, the Bad and the Ugly

Dorothy Lippert, USA, Lippert.Dorothy@nmnh.si.edu

Protecting Indigenous Cultural and Intellectual Property

Ken Isaacson, Australia, kisaacson@southernqulfcatchments.com.au; Julie Hollowell, USA, jjh@indiana.edu; George Nicholas, Canada, nicholas@rm-rstar.sfu.ca

Repatriation: Issues for Communities

Naomi Anderson, Australia, ande0261@flinders.edu.au; Chris Wilson, Australia, wils0315@flinders.edu.au

Research and Human Remains

Vincent Copley, Australia; Lynn Copes, USA, lec2002@columbia.edu; Larry Zimmerman, USA, lartzimme@iupui.edu

Resolving The Conflicts Between Archaeological And Indigenous Significance In Heritage Assessments

Desiree Martinez, USA, drmartin@fas.harvard.edu; David Johnson, Australia, davej@austarmetro.com.au; Sven Haakinson, USA, sven@alutiiqmuseum.com

Reverse Archaeologies

H. Martin Wobst, USA, wobst@anthro.umass.edu, Sally K. May, Australia, sally.may@anu.edu.au)

PROCEDURES

Abstracts of 500 words will be accepted up to **August 1, 2005**. Please email your abstract to the Program Chair, Stephanie Ford: (steffiarchgirl@hotmail.com). If you have identified a session that you would like to present in, you should

email your abstract directly to the session conveners. You will need to include your contact information (name, institutional affiliation if any, mailing address, phone, fax and email). Authors selected to present their papers will be notified within one month of submission of their abstract. Full final paper and illustrations, in electronic format will need to be submitted to the Program Chair by **1 October 2005**.

4. FORTHCOMING CONFERENCES AND EVENTS

A Training Workshop: Memories and History: Using Material Culture and Archaeological Sources as Alternative History

20-26 JUNE 2005

MOROCCO.

Additional information about the workshop can be obtained via the CODESRIA web site (<http://www.codesria.org>) and the SEPHIS web site (<http://www.sephis.org>).

In June 2005, CODESRIA and SEPHIS will organise a training workshop on using material culture and archaeological sources in the writing of histories. The workshop will compare experiences of Africa, Latin America, Asia and the Caribbean.

The main goal of this South/South training workshop is to contribute to the research skills of the participants and to exchange experiences, theories and methodologies. The interdisciplinary workshop will bring together junior and senior scholars in history, archaeology, museum science, anthropology and archival studies. Fifteen researchers from Latin America, Africa, Asia and the Caribbean will convene for one week.

We will provide a stimulating intellectual environment and we will arrange for the travel and living expenses of the participants.

The training workshop will address critical issues of theory and method in the study of material culture. It will examine the ideological and theoretical considerations behind the collection, preservation and visual display of material culture, as well as the potential and limitations of material sources for the exploration of histories of the South. It will reflect on cultural interactions and globalization, commodity chains, consumer choice and consumption patterns in relation to the expansion of the world market economy.

The programme combines lecture/seminar courses and practical training in roughly equal proportions. Sessions will focus on discussion and debate among participants, with the Convenor helping to direct, facilitate, and moderate discussions. Two resource persons will give lectures focused on case studies using archaeological/material sources. The laureates will discuss their papers and attend theoretical and methodological courses. They will be required to present and submit a paper, which should examine in detail the current theoretical issues or debates about these sources. The training workshop will also include an open forum, thus enabling participants to discuss current issues concerning excavation, recovery, research, analysis and

interpretation of archaeological materials. English is the working language of the workshop.

Eligibility

Applications are invited from active researchers in the fields of archaeology, ethno-archaeology, history and anthropology. Museum professionals, curators, archivists and other practitioners are also invited, if they are active researchers in their fields. Young scholars are expected to be affiliated to a university, institute, museum or research NGO in the South. Senior scholars in the South with a solid reputation in these fields are encouraged to apply for the position of Convenor or resource person.

Admission procedure

The application should include a three-page academic CV, the proposed paper (maximum of 5 pages), including its summary (500 words) and a recommendation letter. The paper should be based on well-defined theoretical, conceptual and methodological elements and an analysis of the current status of research on this specific issue. The paper should also indicate the methodology used or developed during the research.

Applications for the position of Convenor or resource person should include an application letter, a CV and a one-page abstract of their proposed lectures.

Applications must be written in English. The deadline for the submission of applications is **1 February 2005**. An international academic committee will select the candidates by **15 February 2005**. Successful applicants will be notified immediately after the completion of the selection process.

Incomplete and/or too lengthy applications will not be taken into consideration. All faxed and e-mailed applications must also be accompanied by a hard copy original version sent by post if they are to be considered.

Applications should be sent to: Ndèye Sokhna Guèye
"Workshop on Alternative Historical Sources"
CODESRIA/SEPHIS Programme
Avenue Cheikh Anta Diop, angle Canal IV
B.P. 3304, CP 18524, Dakar, Senegal
Fax: (221) 824 12 89
Tel.: (221) 825 98 22/23
E-mail: ndeye.queye@codesria.sn; burnabe2002@yahoo.fr

Annual Ethics Bowl, 2005 Salt Lake City, Utah

The **Second Annual Ethics Bowl** will take place at the 2005 Society for American Archaeology's 70th Annual Meeting in Salt Lake City, Utah on March 31. We are currently seeking **input and ideas for case studies** to be used in this spring's event.

The Ethics Bowl is a festive debate-style competition that explores the ethics of archaeological practice. In this event, a moderator poses hypothetical scenarios based on ethical dilemmas faced by archaeologists to teams of three to five graduate students representing a variety of institutions. Prior to the Annual Meeting, each team receives an identical set of case studies from which the scenarios discussed in each

round will be chosen. The teams compete in pairs, receiving points from a panel of judges based on the quality of their arguments and their responses to arguments made by the opposing team. The winning team receive prizes and will its name engraved on the silver Ethics Bowl trophy.

We would like to encourage, from all quarters, **contributions of case studies that** illustrate the range and complexity of ethical dilemmas that arise in archaeological practice. Please send us your ideas for scenarios, however rough or polished, from one paragraph up to one page in length. Though many of the cases reflect very real circumstances, we will edit all names and places to assure anonymity.

The Ethics Bowl and accompanying case studies are also wonderful activities to incorporate into any archaeology curriculum. The set of case studies used by the students in 2004, along with the rules and procedures for the Ethics Bowl, can be downloaded from the pull-down menu on SAA web site at:

<http://www.saa.org/aboutsaa/committees/ethics/ebowl.html>

If you have case study ideas to contribute or would like any more information about the Ethics Bowl, please contact Julie Hollowell at jjh@indiana.edu or (812) 320-1887 or Chip Colwell-Chanthaphonh at chip@cdarc.org or (520) 882-6946.

If you are attending the SAA meetings in Salt Lake City, be sure to come see the Ethics Bowl in action! Preliminary rounds will be held on Thursday morning, March 31, in rooms 250 D and 251 D of the Salt Palace, and the FINAL EVENT will take place Thursday at 1 pm.

Conference information from SALON 104 29 November 2004

The Seventh International Conference on the Mesolithic in Europe will be held in Belfast, Northern Ireland, from **29 August to 2 September 2005**. Meso 2005 will explore many of the issues pertinent to the study of prehistoric hunter-gatherers-fishers. It will take place over five days with parallel sessions and two half-day field-trips. As well as providing discussion, it is designed to inform the audience of the many new developments in the evidence for the Mesolithic period in Europe.

Presentations will address the following themes: Transitions, Understanding the Social Context, Environmental Studies, Mobility: meaning; expression; recognition, Moving to New Lands, Dwelling and Settlement, Confronting the Individual, Understanding Mesolithic Technology, Islands: Life on the Edge?, Flint Alternatives, Ritual in Context, Regional Identities and Current Research. It is not too late to present papers, though the organisers would welcome information on potential papers as soon as possible.

Further details and booking information can be found at the Meso website:

<http://www.ulstermuseum.com/meso2005/>

Conference information from US ICOMOS November 2004

Colorado Preservation Inc. 8th Annual Historic Preservation Conference. *Saving Places 2005: Bringing Preservation Home, Feb. 2-4, 2005.* Denver, Colorado, USA. Presents current preservation programs, projects, trends and technology. Features general and educational sessions, workshops, tours, Endangered Places announcement luncheon, and the only trade show of preservation goods, services and products in the Rocky Mountain region. Special \$130 early bird registration ends Dec. 15. info@coloradopreservation.org, 303-893-4260, www.coloradopreservation.org.

Annual Meeting, Society for Applied Anthropology. Heritage, 'Environment & Tourism' - 5-10 April 2005. Santa Fe, New Mexico, USA. E-mail: Erve Chambers, sfaa2005@sfaa.net, Further details on the website: <http://www.sfaa.net/sfaa2005.html>

8th World Colloquium on World Heritage Cities

19 - 23 September 2005, Cusco, Perú, With the support of UNESCO, the Getty Grant Program, the Getty Conservation Institute, the Municipality of Cusco and the Organization of World Heritage Cities (OCPM)

The theme will be "Heritage of Humanity; Heritage with Humanity". Main themes will be: 'Evaluating the experience of the local population in the recovery and revitalization of World Heritage Cities'; 'Understanding identity and intangible culture'; and 'Evaluating the influence and impact of tourism on the population and the use of urban spaces.

Information: Elizabeth Kuon Arce cusco8col@hotmail.com, info@cusco8col.pe
Website: www.cusco8col.com.pe

5. NEWS ITEMS

New South American Archaeological Journal

The new South American archaeological journal, *Arqueología Sudamericana*, was launched on 10 December 2004 during the 3rd National Congress of Colombian Archaeology, organized by Universidad del Cauca in Popayan. Co-editors are Alejandro Haber (Catamarca, Argentina, co-editor), Ernesto Salazar (Quito, Ecuador, Board of Advisors), Eduardo Neves (Sao Paulo, Brasil, Editorial Board), and Cristóbal Gnecco (Popayan, Columbia, co-editor).

Recent activities for the Caribbean Region

1. UNESCO World Heritage Center International Seminar for the identification of potential World Heritage archaeological sites for the Caribbean was held. It included an action plan for both national and transnational World Heritage inscriptions in the coming years. Representatives from 21 countries-territories and professional institutions participated.

2. A UNESCO conference on Underwater Archaeological Heritage and Legislation was held at Bogota, Colombia, in November.

Some upcoming events include:

1. A seminar on Diverse Aspects of Colonial Archaeology, at the Institute of Puerto Rican Culture, Puerto Rico, March 23-24 2005, (www.icp.gobierno.pr)
2. The International Association for Caribbean Archaeology (IACA) 21st Congress at Trinidad, University of the West Indies, July 24-30 2005, (breid@fhe.uwi.tt or <http://museum-server.archanth.cam.ac.uk/iaca.www/iaca.htm>)
3. Ongoing preparations for the proposal of WAC-6 at Jamaica.

Libya and Sudan

The following two items were provided by:

Elena A.A. Garcea
Universita' di Cassino
Italy

Libya

Investigations conducted by the Libyan-Italian Joint Mission in the Jebel Gharbi of the University of Rome "La Sapienza" (Italy) brought to light a particularly interesting and unique aspect regarding early modern humans' adaptational patterns to the environment in the Jebel Gharbi associated with Aterian techno-complexes. Beginning from the late Upper Pleistocene, tectonic faults produced a number of earthquakes of high magnitude, which opened outlets of underground aquifers and, therefore, offered hospitable locations with fresh water springs. Once the sites were settled in the Late Pleistocene (> 40,000 years ago), they continued to be used until the present-day.

Sudan

New research on the later prehistoric sites at Sai island, north of the Third Cataract of the Nile river, started in 2004, thanks to contributions from the Mission Archéologique de l'Île de Saï and grants from the University of Cassino and the Ministry of Education, University and Research in Italy. Excavations at one pottery-bearing "Mesolithic" site (8-B-10C) brought to light a complex occupational area with hut floors, hearths, and post-holes.

Intangible heritage

In 2003, UNESCO recognised the importance of intangible heritage through a convention on the same. Thus while it has been taken for granted that the intangible heritage is part of the human experience and does give meaning to the tangible, little attention has been given to its study and its recognition in the same way as that of tangible heritage. When people talk of intangible the assumption has always been that they are talking of illiterate societies and their oral traditions.

Intangible heritage however is not just about oral tradition or societies with no written history; it is just about every human action. It is about memories, language, knowledge systems, music, oral tradition, meanings etc and is just as important if not important than the tangible.

Based on the above, I felt strongly that some kind of research on the identification, and sustainable management and utilisation of this heritage that Africa as a continent is so rich in was needed. I therefore applied to the Getty to carryout research on sustainable management and utilisation of intangible heritage in Africa. This was partly to sensitise people on the important role of intangible heritage and also to set the ball rolling on this whole issue of intangible heritage that so many people now talk about and nobody seems to know what it is. Further as for the knowledge systems, it was necessary to identify the rich knowledge system in the continent and the way this resource has benefited others apart from the Africans themselves and to suggest ways in which this anomaly can be addressed.

George Abungu

STOP PRESS

An item from The Chronicle of Higher Education

Thursday, December 16, 2004

<http://chronicle.com/daily/2004/12/2004121602n.htm>

Treasury Department Removes Restrictions on U.S. Publications by Authors in Embargoed Countries

By LILA GUTERMAN

Washington

The U.S. Treasury Department ruled on Wednesday that trade embargoes do not restrict publishing, so American publishers, including scholarly journals and university presses, do not have to apply for a license if they wish to edit or publish works by authors in Cuba, Iran, or Sudan. The ruling, which did not mention any other embargoed countries, came two years after the department was first asked to clarify whether trade embargoes apply to publishing, and seemingly contradicts several interim decisions.

Publishers considered the decision a major victory. The ruling, by the department's Office of Foreign Assets Control, known as OFAC, allows such activities as substantive editing, payment of royalties, adding photographs, and collaborating with authors in embargoed countries -- "all the things they said before were not allowed," said Marc H. Brodsky, who is executive director of the American Institute of Physics, which publishes 11 journals, and chairman of the Professional and Scholarly Publishing Division of the Association of American Publishers.

"This rule provides clarity and promotes important policies aimed at the free exchange of ideas without undermining the national-security objectives of these country sanctions," Robert Werner, OFAC's director, said in a news release.

Although the ruling continues to prohibit transactions with the governments of Cuba, Iran, and Sudan, it specifies that the restrictions do not apply to the countries' "academic and research institutions and their personnel." Mr. Brodsky

said it was unclear how the regulation would affect a research branch of one of the countries' governments, such as an equivalent of the National Institutes of Health.

The decision seems to respond to a lawsuit filed in federal court this fall by four publishers' groups, including the one Mr. Brodsky heads ([The Chronicle](#), September 27). The plaintiffs were joined by Shirin Ebadi, the Iranian lawyer and human-rights activist who won the 2003 Nobel Peace Prize ([The Chronicle](#), October 10, 2003). Ms. Ebadi has sought to publish her memoirs in the United States.

"OFAC's previous guidance was interpreted by some as discouraging the publication of dissident speech from within these oppressive regimes," Stuart Levey, the Treasury Department's under secretary for the Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence, said in a news release. "That is the opposite of what we want."

Linda Steinman, a lawyer at Davis Wright Tremaine LLP who represents the publishers in the lawsuit, called the ruling "a very, very positive step in the right direction" but said that her firm would need more time to analyze the ruling's details completely.

Congress exempted "information or informational materials" from trade embargoes in 1988. But until this week, the foreign-assets office had taken a stricter view, exempting only informational materials that were "fully created" by people in embargoed countries and that had not been substantially altered in the United States. The office's rationale was that such editing provided a valuable service to people living in the embargoed country.

Violators of the trade embargo face fines of up to \$1-million and jail terms of as much as 10 years. That threat led some publishers to back away from authors in embargoed countries. Other publishers flouted the regulations, saying they had the law on their side.

In response to queries in late 2002 from an engineering group, the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, OFAC ruled in September 2003 that "activities such as reordering of sentences, correction of syntax, grammar, and replacement of inappropriate words by U.S. persons" were prohibited unless a special license was granted. At the same time, the office ruled that peer review does not alter or enhance a manuscript, and therefore is not restricted by trade embargoes ([The Chronicle](#), October 10, 2003).

After meeting with the engineers and with other publishers, OFAC changed course in April, saying that the engineering group's form of copy and style editing "does not constitute substantive or artistic alteration or enhancement of the informational material" and therefore does not require a license ([The Chronicle](#), April 16).

But the ruling applied only to the engineering group. Publishing groups argued that the ruling was contrary to the First Amendment and the 1988 act of Congress.

Mr. Brodsky said on Wednesday that he was satisfied with the new ruling. "In this country," he said, "publishers do not have to go to their governments and ask for permission to publish."

6. NEWS OF WAC MEMBERS

From Alinah Segobye

In August 2004 I had the honour of contributing to the World Cultural Forum Barcelona Forum 2004 which was cohosted by Interarts and contributed to the subject Cultural Indicators of Human Development from an African Perspective. The Conference, by focusing on cultural indicators of human development, brought out critical issues of culture and development and we particularly focused on heritage development in Africa. In September I also participated in the UNDP sponsored meeting on "Cultural Liberty in today's diverse world" presenting an African reading of the Human Development Report 2004 on Cultural Liberty. Again, the focus was on the significance of cultural liberty, cultural rights and human rights in Africa with reference to cultural practitioners and cultural heritage. The meeting was facilitated by the African Futures Institute (www.africanfutures.net)

In October I attended the 1st Conference of Intellectuals of Africa and the Diaspora held in Dakar Senegal which brought together over 700 Africanist scholars, artists and Heads of States. The theme, Pan Africanism in the 21st century: Renaissance and Integration" drew heavily on work done by Africanist archaeologists and historians (www.au-ciad.org). In November I assisted the Peri-Natal Research Unit (University of Witwatersrand) and South African History Archive (SAHA) in conceptualising an HIV/AIDS Museum project and the proceedings of the meeting will be made available soon. These meetings really brought home to me the essence of WAC's philosophy of a world archaeology where as an archaeologist I could apply knowledge to these critical subjects and contribute to Africa's development agenda.

I am now trying to settle down in Cambridge (Wolfson College) to do serious research and writing on the archaeology of eastern Botswana. This will be home for me and my son, Lefika until August next year.

I am in Cambridge for a year as a Visiting scholar funded by the Smuts Memorial Fund in Association with Wolfson College. The Fellowship covers my stay from October 2004 to June 2005 and will enable me to work towards developing my thesis to publication. The Fellowship has given me an opportunity to catch up with research and particularly access to libraries in Cambridge including the University Library and the Haddon Library. I have already done a seminar and prepared some papers for workshops and for publication. The visit was timely because I was able to meet with a number of colleagues also visiting Cambridge including Dr Paul Lane from the British Institute in Eastern Africa, Professor Randi Haaland from Bergen and a number of colleagues who were already in the Department of Archaeology in Cambridge.

I should meet up with several other colleagues who are also visiting the Department and doing research in Cambridge. I was lucky to participate in two very wonderful

events over the last two months. One was the wedding of Professor Thurstan Shaw who in his 90s, was still able to say 'I do' to fellow archaeologist, Pamela Smith. The wedding brought several colleagues from around the world including Bayo Folorunso and Professor Sowumni from Nigeria. Professor John Alexander was honoured with a Feschrift to celebrate his birthday and 50 years of work in African archaeology. The book was published by the British Institute in Eastern Africa and was presented by Dr Paul Lane and colleagues from Sudan who had come to join the occasion to honour John's contribution to Sudanese archaeology.

Alinah Segobye

From Frank Willett

WAC members may care to know that my account of the archaeology and art of Ife, Nigeria has recently been published by the Hunterian Museum as a CD-ROM.

Details can be found at the Museum's web site: www.hunterian.gla.ac.uk/artofife/index.shtml

From Lucy Johnson

Analysis of Prehistoric Food Remains

Last summer my students recorded 12,000 sea mammal bones from an archaeological site in the Shumagin Islands, Alaska. Bone preservation was excellent at this shell midden on Chernabura Island.

The site was excavated by a team between 1988 and 1989. Since excavation, parts of the collection such as artifacts, fish bone and some mammal bone have been analyzed and catalogued. This summer, attention was turned to completing analysis of the sea mammal remains. The site dates from about 2300 years ago to 1400 years ago. The Aleut were obligate maritime hunter-gatherers, there being virtually no land based resources on which to base subsistence. Contrary to the most Aleutian sites, the vast majority of sea mammal bones found at the site, 80-95% by excavation unit, came from sea otters. Also present were seals and sea lions. Fish remains were dominated by cod, with halibut and various bottom fish also present in appreciable numbers. We have been fortunate enough to acquire a sea otter carcass and will be butchering it to acquire information on food value early this spring.

Work will continue on this project, specifically with the identification of ribs to species (thanks to the loan of an adult *Phoca vitulina*, harbor seal, comparative specimen from the University of Connecticut) and the analysis of the avian bones. These analyses will complete the project and should provide us with a much fuller picture of the pre-historic Aleut diet.

Project Director: Lucille Lewis Johnson,
Student: Jillian Sprance
Department: Anthropology Department

Summary of the Project:

This summer, in conjunction with URSI students Brittany Murray, Lisa Strumwasser, Sarah Harner and Lisa Rebert, I worked in Dr. Lucy Johnson's lab analyzing sea mammal bones from an archaeological site in the Aleutian Islands. The goal of the project is to gather information about the prehistoric Aleut diet from the relative abundance of species represented in the site as well as to understand the ways in which the different species were processed. The site was excavated by Dr. Johnson's team between 1988 and 1989. Since excavation, parts of the collection such as artifacts, fish bone and some mammal bone have been analyzed and catalogued. This summer, attention was turned to completing analysis of the sea mammal remains.

We analyzed over 12,000 bones, assessing them for species, element, maturity, side, taphonomy, pathology, butchery and burning. In addition to analysis, the summer consisted of weekly seminars during which relevant primary literature was reviewed and the applicability of different analytical approaches discussed. Using Dr. Johnson's experience, examination of the latest literature and the specific characteristics of our data, we decided to calculate MNI (minimum number of individuals) and NISP (number of identified specimens) for the site. The total NISP for the site was 10,912. The MNI for the most abundant species, *Enhydra lutris* (sea otter) was as high as 24 in the test pit with the greatest number of bone elements. Butchery patterns were analyzed as well and we noticed particularly high rates of knifing marks on *Enhydra lutris* torso and lower extremities. We hypothesize that the Aleuts cut the meat from the torso and that skinning of the animal produced the knife marks on the rear flippers. The butchery patterns, however, varied between species and maturity of the bones suggesting that the Aleuts employed distinct modes of processing for prey depending upon size and species. The differences in these methods are thought to be related to variation in amount and location of meat between species.

Work will continue on this project, specifically with the identification of ribs to species (thanks to the loan of an adult *Phoca vitulina*, harbor seal, comparative specimen from the University of Connecticut) and the analysis of the avian bones. These analyses will complete the project and should provide us with a much fuller picture of the pre-historic Aleut diet.

7. EXCERPTS FROM OTHER ARCHAEOLOGICAL NEWSLETTERS (WITH PERMISSION)

from SALON – the Society of Antiquaries of London Online Newsletter

SALON is intended to keep Fellows informed of news of antiquarian interest. If you have news that you would like to share with Fellows, please send an email to boswell@dial-house.co.uk. You can also use this address to inform the editor of a change of email address, or to ask for your name to be removed from the email list.

The Society's website – www.sal.org.uk – contains additional news about the Society and its activities, including full meeting reports, news of forthcoming Society meetings and events, blue papers, ballot results and obituaries. The site is usually updated every Monday.

From SALON 103: 22 November 2004

Plundered treasures end up on London market

Ninety per cent of the major archaeological sites in Pakistan and Iran have been looted and the spoils are flooding into London, according to Robin Coningham, Professor of Archaeology at the University of Bradford. Professor Coningham's six-year survey of ancient sites in Pakistan and Iran was conducted in collaboration with the universities of Peshawar and Tehran, and with the backing of the Royal Geographical Society, the British Institute of Persian Studies and the British Academy. His report concludes that: 'Although the illegal destruction occurs abroad, much of the looted material is channelled here to Britain and is sold in London. The best material is coming to London ... the cultural heritage of the developing world is [being] asset-stripped while we serve as a market stall for objects of dubious provenance.'

The survey team found eighteen hitherto unrecorded archaeological sites dating to the first millennium BC in the Hindu Kush region, but fourteen had already been damaged by illicit excavations, and more than 120 sites dating back to 8000 BC in the Tehran plain, of which nearly all had suffered recent damage.

Neil Brodie, co-ordinator of the Illicit Antiquities Research Centre at the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research at Cambridge University, estimates that up to 20 per cent of the material being offered in London does not have an archaeological provenance. Dr Brodie has called on the Government to extend to Pakistan and Iran the same kind of emergency legislation passed last year to protect Iraqi antiquities. That legislation forces anyone in possession of such an object to prove it came out legally before UN sanctions were imposed on Iraq. He said: 'Since the emergency legislation, Iraqi antiquities have virtually disappeared from the London market. Before that, there was a whole load of Iraqi antiquities in London. It's the only thing that works.'

Review of the National Monuments Record

Unlocking Heritage Information is the title of a newly published report from English Heritage containing the results of its public consultation exercise, carried out in autumn 2003, to which almost 900 responses were received. The Review's principal recommendation is that a major corporate commitment be made to providing more NMR information on line. The recommendation has been formally endorsed by English Heritage's Commissioners, and a series of programmes aimed at delivering vastly improved access to NMR archives within three years will be launched in spring 2005, as part of English Heritage's next Corporate Plan.

English Heritage says that the initiative 'will be accompanied by a new and vigorous portfolio of digital services and products, and a drive to develop new audiences and partnerships. To resource all these developments, 15 per cent of the NMR's £2.8 million budget will be redirected towards the new initiatives and a new team will be charged with specific responsibility for driving the changes forward.'

As a mark of these commitments, the NMR has just launched the new PastScape database, containing summary information on every archaeological site in the National Monuments Record (around 400,000 sites, buildings, finds and excavations). Claiming to be the most complete account of England's archaeology so far available on the internet, the database can be interrogated at www.english-heritage.org.uk/pastscape.

Copies of the Report can be downloaded from www.nmrreview.org.

from Salon 104: 29 November 2004

Tolkien's house is listed

The house in Oxford in which J R R Tolkien wrote *The Hobbit* and virtually all of *The Lord of the Rings* trilogy between 1930 and 1947 (voted the 'most popular book in Britain' in a recent BBC TV show) is to become a Grade-II-listed building, Heritage Minister Andrew McIntosh has announced. The eight-bedroomed house at 20 Northmoor Road, Oxford, was built in 1924 by Fred Openshaw, a local architect, for Basil Blackwell, the owner of Oxford's famous bookshop. Though it has no special architectural qualities, it is described as 'largely unaltered since Tolkien's time, with original doors, door handles and ornate window catches'. The Department for Culture, Media and Sport justifies the listing on the grounds of 'historical association with nationally important people or events'. The house was sold to new owners in May this year for a sum in excess of £1.5 million.

Napoleonic wreck found off west Wales

Members of the Pembrokeshire Scuba Diving Club have found a previously undocumented warship off Strumble Head in Pembrokeshire. They believe that the ship was one of four that took part in the attempted invasion of Fishguard on 22 February 1797, the last time a foreign invader set foot on the British mainland. Originally the force of 1,400 men (largely made up of pardoned criminals and returned prisoners of war) had intended to land near Bristol, burn it to the ground and march north to Chester and Liverpool. Instead of sailing up the Bristol Channel the fleet was blown off course and landed in Cardigan Bay, in south-west Wales. The invasion force landed safely but became too drunk to fight after looting a cargo of Portuguese wine. Local tradition has it that the intoxicated French mistook hundreds of Welsh women dressed in traditional scarlet tunics and tall stove hats for British redcoats and threw down their arms.

Among the artefacts spotted on the seabed by the diving team were copper keel pins, three cannon, including a swivel gun, and part of the ship's hold. Cadw plans to send a specialist archaeological team to the site in the New Year.

Intensive fishing in the North Sea began in AD 1000

Intensive fishing in the North Sea, which has now led to the collapse of populations of cod and haddock, began as early as the eleventh century, according to researchers at the University of York. In a paper published in the *Proceedings of the Royal Society* last week, James Barrett and colleagues report that their study of fish bones recovered from a range of archaeological sites across Britain show a sudden and dramatic change in the intensity of fishing and the type of fish deposited at the sites in just a fifty-year period, around AD 1000. The team believes that the dramatic rise in sea fishing from 950 to 1050 is a trend mirrored across Europe, and probably occurred as a response to the exhaustion of stocks of freshwater fish. They pinpoint the 'fish event horizon' at the turn of the first millennium as 'the ultimate origin of today's fishing crisis'.

'According to climate data, AD 1000 was a warm period, when cod and herring would have been less abundant and the conditions would have been conducive to agricultural expansion on the land, so it is surprising that marine fishing was intensified then,' James Barrett said. 'I suspect what happened was that over-fishing of freshwater stocks meant that they became a rarity and only for the wealthy landowners. As a result, marine fishing and trade in salt cod and dried herring became much more intensive and supplied the common market'.

The missing link is found in Catalunya

A report was published last week in the journal *Science* in which the author, Professor Salvador Moyà-Solà of the Miguel Crusafont Institute of Palaeontology and the Diputació de Barcelona, describes the discovery of a near complete ape skeleton, described as the best candidate yet found for the title of 'missing link' between apes and humans.

Named *Pierolapithecus catalaunicus* (after Els Hostalets de Pierola, the village, and Catalonia, the region, where the fossil was found), the skeleton dates from 13 million years ago and therefore lies within the right date range for the missing link, which might more correctly be described as the ancestor of the great apes (orang-utans, chimpanzees, gorillas and humans) at the point where they began to evolve separately from the lesser apes (modern gibbons and siamangs). All current contenders for the title of missing link are more primitive than *Pierolapithecus*.

Three key characteristics that *Pierolapithecus catalaunicus* shares with the great apes are an upright posture and muzzle-less face, and a wide, flat rib cage, or thorax, similar to that of modern great apes and unlike the rounder monkey rib

cage. 'It is the first time that the modern ape-like thorax has been found in the fossil record,' Prof Moyà-Solà said.

The individual found near Els Hostalets de Pierola was probably male, weighed approximately 90lbs and appears to have been a fruit eater. The lumbar section of his lower spine was relatively short and stiff, differing from monkey vertebrae and similar to modern great apes. This would have made it easier for *Pierolapithecus* to stand upright and climb trees. His skull was also distinctly great ape-like: the face is relatively short, and the structure of the upper nose lies in the same plane as the eyes. In monkeys, a ridge between the eyes interferes with the plane of vision.

Pierolapithecus also had some more primitive, monkey-like features, such as a sloped face and short fingers and toes. Professor Moyà-Solà and his colleagues think this is a sign that various traits emerged separately in ape evolution.

Early Bronze Age cemetery found in Scotland

A cluster of twenty-nine cremation pits has been found by workmen constructing a £52m gas pipeline from St Fergus to Aberdeen at a previously unknown settlement at Skilmafilly, north west of Peterhead in Aberdeenshire. Buried in pottery urns, the cremated remains represent at least thirty-five men, women and children who lived between 1900 BC and 1600 BC. The foundations of an even earlier ritual timber circle have also been found, along with stone beads, bone pins and antler toggles for clothing, eagle talons, pottery and an imported flint knife.

Melanie Johnson, post-excavation manager at CFA Archaeology, the organisation that carried out the work, said: 'This is really a very significant and exciting find, as it is the most comprehensively carbon-dated Bronze Age cremation cemetery in Britain ... nothing like this has been excavated for decades.'

Alison Sheridan, the head of prehistory at the National Museums of Scotland, said that the community at Skilmafilly could have been involved in making bronze from tin imported from Devon or Cornwall.

Vacancy

The British Museum, Keeper: Africa, Oceania and the Americas Salary £55,000 to £60,000, closing date 14 January 2005

The museum is looking for a well-respected figure from the fields of social or cultural anthropology or related fields to manage the team of specialists that will be involved in next year's programme of exhibitions and events surrounding the Africa 2005 project. Visit the BM's website for further information:

<http://www.thebritishmuseum.ac.uk/>

Australia ICOMOS E-Mail News

Australia ICOMOS E-Mail News No. 148

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*An information service provided by the Australia ICOMOS Secretariat  
(26 November 2004)*

mailto:nola.miles@deakin.edu.au

### World Industrial Heritage

The most recent Bulletin from TICIIH (the International Committee on the Conservation of Industrial Heritage) draws attention to the World Heritage Gaps Analysis report, *World heritage Listing: Filling the Gaps: an action plank for the future*, available on [www.international.icomos.org/world\\_heritage/whlgaps.htm](http://www.international.icomos.org/world_heritage/whlgaps.htm)

The Gaps report notes that the overwhelming majority of proposed places are in Europe and North America. TICCIH is inviting people concerned with industrial heritage to send their views to Regina Duringhello at ICOMOS in Paris [duringhello@icomos.org](mailto:duringhello@icomos.org)

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### Overseas Symposium dates

**5-8 May, 2005.** The 8th US/ICOMOS International Symposium, Charleston, South Carolina. HERITAGE INTERPRETATION: Expressing Heritage Sites Values to Foster Conservation, Promote Community Development and Educate the Public.

**17-21 October, 2005.** The 15th ICOMOS General Assembly and International Symposium, Xiâ an, China. "Monuments and Sites in their Setting: Conserving Cultural Heritage in Changing Townscapes and Landscapes"

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### Draft ICOMOS-Ename Charter on Heritage Interpretation

Following the discussions at of the ICOMOS Advisory Committee in Bergen, Norway in September, 2004, we are now seeking input from all members on the draft ICOMOS-Ename Charter on Heritage Interpretation. The text of the draft Charter will be available shortly via the Australia ICOMOS website - [www.icomos.org/australia](http://www.icomos.org/australia) - look in the 'news' section.

The editorial group from the International ICOMOS Executive Committee has been Vice-President Sheridan Burke, Vice-President Gustavo Araoz, and the Treasurer-General Giora Solar. They have worked with a small group from the Ename Centre in Belgium. During 2004, the draft ICOMOS-Ename Charter was circulated for comment, first to all

International Scientific Committees, and later, to all National Committees. A group of international experts was also consulted, as was the full Executive Committee of ICOMOS. Prior to the Bergen meeting, Australia ICOMOS submitted detailed comments on the previous draft based on input from a number of members (thanks!). Quite a few of those comments have been incorporated in the current draft.

The draft was the subject of very lively discussion at Bergen, and there was a surprising diversity of opinion expressed. It has become clear to the ICOMOS International Executive Committee that more discussion within ICOMOS is needed, starting with comment on the 'Bergen Draft' by National Committees. Although it was envisaged that the Charter could be submitted for approval by the General Assembly in China next year, the editorial group has decided to engage in a longer and more engaging international process. Following this round of comment, there will be other opportunities for members to participate in the discussion of the Charter- with the aim of submitting it for consideration by the 2008 General Assembly in Quebec, Canada.

*Kristal Buckley, President, invited members to contribute to the next draft by mid December.*

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### **Pacific 2009 Roundtable, New Zealand**

Following the recent World Heritage Periodic Reports for Asia and the Pacific, a new world heritage programme “Pacific 2009” has been proposed by UNESCO with a focus on consultation, capacity building, education and the preparation of tentative lists and nominations for properties for inclusion in the World Heritage list, using a cooperative partnership approach.

A Roundtable meeting was organised October 17-22 in New Zealand for representatives of Pacific Island countries and territories, the Advisory Bodies and representatives of the World Heritage Centre. The Roundtable was set within the framework established by the Global Strategy meetings held in the Pacific (Fiji 1997 and Vanuatu 1999) to develop a credible and balanced and representative World Heritage List and in the context of the recent Representivity Report presented by ICOMOS to the 28<sup>th</sup> Session of the World Heritage Committee in July 2004, which had proved disappointing in its lack of Pacific region material.

During 2004, visits by staff of the World Heritage Centre to the Pacific had been undertaken to raise awareness, a Pacific version of “the world heritage in young hands” education booklet was prepared and a range of capacity building exercises was initiated. International funds are being assembled to support a range of projects from training to study tours, and priorities needed debate and definition.

The final *Pacific 2009* Action Plan and delegate list is to be added to the Asia Pacific Focal Point Website, [www.heritage.gov.au/apfp/](http://www.heritage.gov.au/apfp/)

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Australia ICOMOS E-Mail News No. 150

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**An information service provided by the Australia ICOMOS Secretariat
(3 December, 2004)**

mailto:nola.miles@deakin.edu.au
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**\*\*BURRA CHARTER WINS NATIONAL AWARD\*\***

Year of the Built Environment 2004 (YBE 2004) National Awards Announced  
The 10 winners of Australia's Year of the Built Environment 2004 (YBE 2004) National Awards were announced by the Governor of NSW during a ceremony and reception held at the Sydney Opera House on 23 November 2004.

Australia ICOMOS was given the Australian Institute of Quantity Surveyors YBE 2004 Our Built Heritage Award for the Burra Charter. The award was made by a jury representing the built environment professions and recognises the contribution that the Burra Charter has made to Australia's built environment. The recently published Illustrated Burra Charter by Meredith Walker and Peter Marquis-Kyle was included in the award citation, and images from the Illustrated Burra Charter were shown at the awards ceremony and in the YBE 2004 Compendium document published by the RAI.

The award citation says (in part) that:

...Through its timely reviews, plain English language and illustrated examples of conservation issues and solutions,[the Burra Charter] remains both the definitive and relevant reference document for both conservation practitioners and the wider community to make informed decisions about our heritage...

In the Year of the Built Environment, the Burra Charter is celebrated for its ongoing positive and inclusive approach to Our Built Heritage by guiding the careful management of change that affects Australia's built heritage and cultural landscapes.... The Burra Charter influences both the conservation of many of Australia's most respected and admired heritage buildings and sites and the design of sensitive additions and revisions on important sites.

In making its award, the YBE 2004 National Jury said:

*The Burra Charter has provided an enduring philosophy of care and practical guidance for the assessment, protection and interpretation of heritage places as well as appropriate interventions to them.*

*The Burra Charter has been recognised nationally and internationally as an exemplary set of principles that embrace environmentally sustainable development actions within social, historic and cultural contexts.*

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## **ALERT: Paracas textiles stolen from the Museum of Ica, Peru**

ICOMOS Peru and the Peruvian Delegation of UNESCO have circulated information to all ICOMOS Committees concerning recent thefts of textiles at the Museum of Ica in Peru, and asked us to circulate the information widely. Any help in locating these textiles will be greatly appreciated. Further information, including images of the stolen items are available from: (<http://infodome.sdsu.edu/research/guides/quipu/news.shtml#recent>).

ICOMOS International Secretariat  
Alberto Martorell, ICOMOS Peru

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## **International Council of Museums (ICOM) - International Election Results**

Alissandra Cummins from Barbados was elected President of the International Council of Museums (ICOM) on October 8th, 2004, in Seoul (Republic of Korea). It is the first time that ICOM, created in 1946, has elected a woman as President. She succeeds Jacques Perot (France), President of ICOM from 1998 to 2004.

Following a degree in Museum Studies in 1989 from Leicester University (United Kingdom), Alissandra Cummins began her career as Research Assistant at the Museum of Mankind (United Kingdom). She became Deputy Director of the Barbados Museum and Historical Society, St. Michael (Barbados), before taking over as Director in 1985.

Alissandra Cummins is Chairperson of the Barbados National Commission for UNESCO. She was the Vice-chairperson of ICOM Museum Association of the Caribbean (ICOM-MAC) from 1989 until 1992. From 1998 to 2001, she was a Member of the UNESCO Executive Board. She has widely contributed to the influence and protection of Cultural Heritage in her country in 1999, by becoming Special Envoy for Cultural Heritage in Barbados.

The newly elected Chairperson will be heading an Organisation with a network of 20,000 museums and museum professionals, spread over five continents. In the next three years, Ms. Cummins will chair an Executive Council made up of 16 members, also elected during ICOM's 21st General Assembly in Seoul:

Vice-Presidents: Amareswar Galla (Australia) and Martin Schaerer (Switzerland)

Treasurer: Nancy Hushion (Canada)

Members: Gary Edson (United States); Elisabet Olofsson (Sweden); George Okello Abungu (Kenya); Hans-Martin Hinz (Germany); Per Bjørn Rekdal (Norway); Jongsok Kim (Korea, Rep. of); Michel Van-Praët (France); Tereza C. Moletta Scheiner (Brazil); Marie Christine Van der Sman (Netherlands); W. Richard West, Jr. (United States); Xiangyi Li (China).

Ex-officio: Günther Dembski (Austria), Chairperson of the Advisory Committee

The Advisory Committee, which is composed of the Chairpersons of the National Committees, International Committees and Affiliated Organisations, elected Günther Dembski (Austria) as Chairperson and Virgil Nitulescu (Romania) as Vice-Chairperson

for the period 2004-2007.

**from the ICOMOS International Secretariat**

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**US/ICOMOS  
NewsUpdate November 19 2004**

**From the ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Documentation /  
CIPA - Call for Abstracts**

With reference to the **CIPA 2005 XX International Symposium "*International Cooperation to save the World's Cultural Heritage*"** which will take place in Turin (Italy) from **27th September to 1st October 2005**, we wish to inform you that the update of the official website of the Symposium, with abstract submission procedure, is now available at the following address: [www.cipatorino2005.org](http://www.cipatorino2005.org). Don't miss it!!

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**5-8 May, 2005. The 8th US/ICOMOS International Symposium, Charleston, South Carolina.** The theme for the 8th Symposium will be interpretation and presentation of heritage sites.

**REMINDER - INTERNATIONAL CALL FOR ABSTRACTS**

From the onset of modern preservation, there has been universal agreement that the state and society at large have the duty to preserve heritage sites for the benefit and enrichment of all citizens. For this reason, in order for a site to be recognized and to receive special protection as cultural heritage, there needs to be consensus about its broad significance to society.

In the recent past, the concept of heritage in general and of heritage sites in particular has gained widespread acceptance in all the world cultures and at all levels of society. Heritage is no longer limited to the great iconic monuments of the past or the places where great events occurred; it now includes millions of sites that are of vital importance to sectors of society that were once invisible, or even intentionally ignored by dominant cultures. These sites play an important role in fostering peaceful multi-cultural societies, maintaining communal or ethnic identities and serve as the indispensable theater in which the ancient traditions that make each culture a unique treasure are performed periodically, even daily.

Qualitatively, too, the concept of heritage has become increasingly complex in terms of its diversity in form and nature. Without forsaking our commitment to sites where great historic events occurred or of great architectural distinction, heritage now includes places once considered ugly, trivial, negative or even unimportant. Under the great umbrella of heritage are now shielded vernacular settlements, early industrial places, sacred indigenous sites, places of memory,

sites of conscience and of the recent past, plus once invisible or minuscule sites whose thematic values are reinforced by being linked together in cultural landscapes, heritage areas and cultural corridors. The significance of a heritage site is no longer considered to lie exclusively in its material fabric and spatial qualities; but also in the social uses, communal interactions and traditions that it maintains and that give it special meaning.

The values of these new breeds of heritage sites are not as obvious to the common observer as were, for instance, those of the great cathedrals and the grand archaeological monuments of antiquity, whose overwhelming architectural presence largely spoke for itself. But what may be lacking in new heritage categories in terms of architectural magnificence is made up by a range of other values, often not readily obvious in the building fabric nor in the surrounding geography, and that, to be elicited, require a narrative for the fullness of their meaning to be properly conveyed to locals, site visitors and the remote public. This is interpretation and public education.

While interpretation is not new to the field of heritage, the need for it brought about by public interest and mass tourism, the reliance of certain heritage categories on it, and the vast possibilities opened by modern technologies all require that the practice of interpretation be examined in depth to develop global consensus on what its goals and acceptable limits are. This need is made more urgent to respond correctly and positively to the pressures and the opportunities created by tourism on the fabric and setting of the site, the local culture and the host communities.

This importance of interpretation in every region of the world has led ICOMOS to launch in the spring of this year a profound global discussion on this issue, using the ICOMOS Ename Charter on Interpretation as a stimulus to guide and inform the process. Over the coming years, various ICOMOS bodies, as well as our institutional partners and affinity organizations, will bring together interpretation experts, preservation practitioners, heritage stakeholders, the tourism industry and the concerned general public into this global dialogue. The culmination of this process will likely be the adoption of a doctrinal document on interpretation at the XVIth ICOMOS General Assembly to be held in Quebec in 2008. The 8th US/ICOMOS International Symposium is part of this universal, multi-year effort, and will usher the US preservation community into this international dialogue.

The 8th Symposium seeks to expand the understanding of the ethics, the intent, the impact, the implications, the limits and the driving forces behind interpretation of heritage sites, as well as explore how new technologies are being used or could be used. As in past years, this will be accomplished through the presentation (in English, sorry - no simultaneous interpretation will be available) of thought-provoking papers by international speakers who will stimulate discussion by presenting novel ideas, reflecting deeply on past experiences of success and failure, identifying new challenges and/or provide innovative or successful case studies from all regions of the world.

**CALL FOR ABSTRACTS:** The US/ICOMOS Symposium Content Committee hereby issues a global call for abstracts from which to select speakers at the 8th International Symposium. In order to balance the program content, the

Committee is looking for abstracts that address the following inter-connected issues:

1. Doctrine and Policy: Issues of ethics, limits, authenticity, inclusiveness, sustainability, stakeholder participation, linkage of tangible and intangible values, etc.
2. Technologies and Infrastructure: Site presentation, reconstruction, signage, oral and living history, interactive participation, virtual reality, son-et-lumiere, nocturnal lighting, vistration path, the role of the site museum, etc
3. Case Studies: Individual structures, historic urban districts, archaeological sites (including underwater), places of memory, cultural landscapes and corridors, vernacular living settlements, religious structures, sacred indigenous sites, etc.
4. Target Audiences - Cultural / heritage tourism, religious pilgrimage, local vs. regional vs. international, age groups, children and schools, academics and scholars, etc.

PROCEDURES: Abstracts of 500 words, in English only, plus one optional illustration, maximum, will be accepted up to 8 a.m 2 January 2005 / Washington time. Fax or e-mail (latter is preferred method of transmission- Microsoft Word format only) your abstract with your contact information (name, institutional affiliation if any, mailing address, phone, fax and e-mail, all written in the same page of the abstract attachment) to: Fax: 1-202-842-1861 or e-mail [garaoz@usicomos.org](mailto:garaoz@usicomos.org) Authors selected to present their papers will be notified by 1 February 2004 and given the proper technical instructions for the final submittal and at that time, they will also be informed of the monetary travel stipend that may be offered. Full final paper and illustrations, in electronic format will be due in US/ICOMOS by 15 April 2005. To secure the best papers without being influenced by the individual financial resources available to those submitting abstracts, US/ICOMOS annually makes every effort to secure, but cannot guarantee, funds to cover travel, lodging, meals and registration costs of all selected speakers.

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