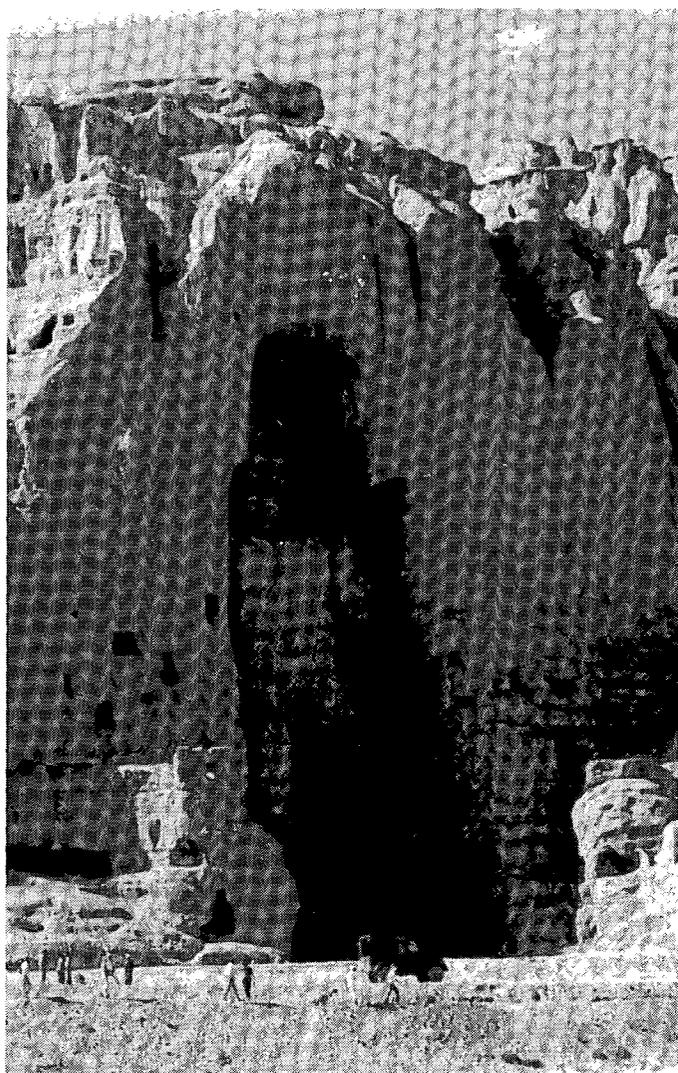
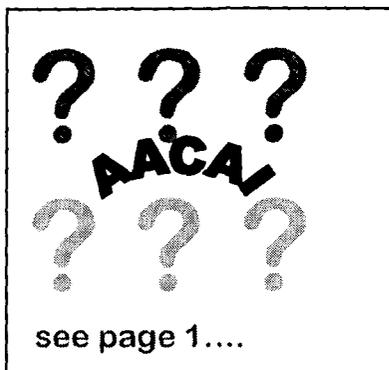


Newsletter

Australian Association of Consultant Archaeologists Inc.

No. 86

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President's Report

April 2001

There has been a lot of activity within the AACAI over the last several months, not the least being the initiative for a new style Newsletter of which this is first off the rank. I'm pleased to welcome Jane Harrington as the new Editor and to congratulate her on this first production. Of course life being what it is, the moment this arrangement was bedded down she was offered and (selfishly) accepted a five month cultural heritage project with ICOMOS in Paris. Not fully realising my wily ways, however, she has 'agreed' to continue editing the Newsletter off-shore during this period.

Because of the significant work involved in the new-format newsletter I believe we will be limited to three editions this year. I draw your attention to the Editor's section 'Your Newsletter' in which Jane Harrington actively encourages your feedback and comments.

I would like to pass on special thanks to Vivienne Wood for her efforts in editing and producing previous newsletters, and to Di Smith for her recent efforts in Vivienne's absence.

New Logo

This edition also sees us on the cusp of adopting a new logo for the Association. This follows serious consideration of existing logos and flagheads and professional advice from Sydney graphic design company IKON. Following resolutions at the AGM, the NEC has put in several months of work accepting and rejecting design initiatives, aiming to find a design that represents aspects of the diverse archaeology which comes under the labels of indigenous, historic/contact, maritime and cultural heritage. We had hoped to have the new logo available for this edition but unfortunately the final resolution has taken longer than expected – hence the 'watch this space' that appears on this current cover.

Queensland Chapter

A Queensland Chapter of AACAI is now progressing with a suite of applications for different levels of membership. A meeting of interested parties in Townsville saw a wide range of participants from the consultancy

sphere, as well as from James Cook University, the Queensland EPA (Environmental Protection Authority) and from representative bodies. Importantly a number of consultants with many years performance are applying for Full Membership. Once the current raft of applications are assessed by the Membership Committee we hope to be in a position to formally establish the Chapter with its own Executive. A number of consultants and academics from the centre and south of Queensland are equally keen for a chapter to be established.

AACAI Full membership

The issue of Full Membership within AACAI needs serious attention. In short, it has been suggested there are a number of AACAI Associate Members who are performing a range of tasks that fit more properly within the expected practices and duties of a Full Member, as defined by the Constitution. These people should apply for Full Membership. I would encourage any members who feel they might fall into this category to contact our Membership Secretary, Beth White, to discuss the process and the benefits. At present the Association has approximately 20 Full Members – in my view this does not adequately reflect the number of AACAI members who are carrying out complex, large-scale or long-term survey/recording, mitigation excavation or management projects. It is essential both for real and perceived consultancy standards in the discipline that these people endorse the accreditation process by applying for Full Membership.

New Brochure

The text for the new brochure of AACAI has been completed. Following postings to AUSARCH, AIMA Bulletin, the AACAI Newsletter and elsewhere, numerous alterations/revisions have been made to the original text, which has then been circulated through the NEC several times again. The final artwork is now underway and we expect to do an initial print run of 2000 brochures. These will be sent in bulk to the different State Chapters for distribution to Members and other parties as the Executives see fit. The NEC will also make a major distribution to all heritage agencies and planning bodies, representative bodies, consultancy groups and land users and managers over the coming months.

AIPA Seminar - Melbourne

The Australian Institute of Professional Archaeologists (AIPA) held a one-day seminar series at La Trobe University on 17 March. AACAI sent two representatives to the forum, Jo McDonald and Richard Fullagar, as National Vice-President and Secretary respectively. Our delegates reported that the papers delivered were of a high standard and the overall meeting a success in terms of its stated aims. Clearly AACAI has a role and voice in the development of such a body – particularly given its stated intentions to develop a National Register of professional archaeologists, among other initiatives.

AACAI has already made representations to AIPA on a range of issues where it believes there are areas of mutual interest or where overlap and duplication of tasks might occur.

Victorian Chapter

The AACAI delegates to Melbourne also used the opportunity to liaise with existing and prospective Victorian members towards a rejuvenation of the Victorian Chapter. The discussions were apparently very positive and successful. The NEC will directly sponsor the development of the Victorian Chapter.

AACAI Consultants Register

Some of AIPA's public comments on AUSARCH have spurred the NEC to consider the nature and content of the AACAI Register of Consultants, which has been in existence since 1979. After sometimes vigorous debate at a number of NEC meetings it has been resolved to have a list of *all* members on the Web Page and also in the Newsletter (one publication a year). The current formatting of entries for Full, Associate and Affiliate Members, combined with explicit definitions of what the different categories mean under the Constitution, is thought to provide adequate advice to users on the levels of accreditation and acknowledged skills held by different members (the risk being that uninformed users will treat such a Register as a one-stop shop).

The complete membership list is included in this edition of the Newsletter.

Native Title

On another theme, it is increasingly apparent that a number of AACAI members are becoming actively involved in the preparation of Native Title reports for the purposes of mediation and litigation.

The role of archaeologists as Expert Witnesses was recently dealt with at the Adelaide based workshop on Archaeology and Native Title, co-ordinated by Flinders University staff. The last AAA conference also had specific sessions on Native Title and contact archaeology. The four-part workshop in Adelaide was extremely well-attended by professional archaeologists, heritage managers, indigenous representatives and legal counsel.

It is obvious that archaeological evidence is increasingly being used at a national level to address issues of native title, following the historical trends of Canada, the US and New Zealand.

Monograph Series

Finally, the NEC has resolved to sponsor an AACAI Consultancy Monograph Series that would aim to solicit and edit one high-quality major consultancy report each year. These monographs would showcase best practice in the discipline and provide a vehicle for the structured dissemination of strategic research within a consultancy framework. The series would provide additional recognition for clients in helping to have realised such work and form the basis of a library of the more significant consultancy projects that have been cleared for public access in Australia. The NEC invites members to submit works they feel are suitable for consideration as a monograph and which have the approval of heritage stakeholders and clients for wider circulation.

*Peter Veth
April 2001*

Your Newsletter...

Once you have read this newsletter you will no doubt have formed some sort of opinion of both its content and its style. With around 15 years experience in publishing-related fields and newsletter production, I have learned that it is impossible to produce something that will be universally lauded – or, thankfully, pilloried. At this stage my aim is to help produce a newsletter that is informative, interesting and readable. However, this is not achievable without contributions, support and feedback from you as a reader and as a member of AACAI.

In this and future editions it is hoped to address issues that are of relevance to the various roles we play and challenges we encounter as consultant archaeologists. These – as we all well know – range from fieldwork practices ... to report writing ... to consultation with clients, specific interest groups and the public ... to maintaining an awareness of new literature ... to filling in GST forms. The list goes on. With this in mind it is proposed to include a broad range of articles, including:

- updates on government initiatives (both state and commonwealth)
- activities of consultants
- academic commentary
- business related matters

- upcoming conferences, meetings etc.
- international issues
- new literature.

We have made a start on this approach with this edition, and hope to be able to expand our content as times goes on. I urge all of you to take the time to write brief updates of your consulting activities and to perhaps highlight some of the challenges you have encountered. I would also be grateful if you could suggest topics you might like covered in future editions, and we can find the appropriate person to write an article in response. For example, the copyright issues covered by David Rhodes in this volume are relevant to many of us. There are numerous additional areas in running a small business – GST and insurance being two topical examples.

I would like to thank everyone who has contributed to this volume. And I must particularly thank Vivienne Wood and Di Smith for their support and advice in handing over the task of Editor.

I look forward to receiving your contributions and comments.

Jane Harrington
Editor

Important Notice:

Professional Indemnity Insurance

The following letter has been forwarded from Business Insurance Australia Pty Ltd, the Sydney-based brokerage firm that has co-ordinated Professional Indemnity Insurance for AACAI Members in the past.

We have been associated with AACAI for some 7 or so years and have arranged many of the members' Professional Indemnity insurance policies under a scheme which we have in place. The current scheme underwriter is HIH Insurance. This is obviously of concern to members and we would like to do everything possible to communicate developments, recommendations and options to your members.

Our office is currently sending out letters to all AACAI members advising individually where they stand with their HIH policies.

Basically what we are currently advising any clients with HIH policies is this:

1. HIH are still around. They are not insolvent nor are they bankrupt. They have put themselves voluntarily into the hands of administrators (Provisional liquidators were appointed on 16 March 2001).
2. Policies are still valid. This does not mean that the policies are invalid nor does it mean you have no cover. What it does mean is that there are concerns about the ability of HIH to respond satisfactorily to any claims. Settlements may be difficult and complicated by the fact the liquidators are controlling the purse strings. Obviously as time goes on this situation can only deteriorate. When the administrator completes his due diligence into HIH's liabilities we will know more about their ability to meet claims. There are significant assets which will be liquidated to meet these obligations, however we have no way of determining the longer term adequacy of such assets.
3. We are well into discussions with an alternative underwriter who has expressed interest in replacing HIH as the scheme underwriter. This will be offered to all members currently insured under the scheme on renewal.
4. Prior to renewal we can re-market the policies mid term with this same

underwriter, however a pro-rata premium will be payable to the new insurer. Details of how we are to do this are outlined in correspondence currently being sent from our office. This will give you immediate security to replace HIH. The HIH policy will need to be cancelled – whereby you will then be listed as an unsecured creditor.

In our role as Broker Representatives we are doing everything possible for our clients to minimise the impact of HIH's demise. It has had a significant impact on the industry as HIH was a major player in the Australian liability market. We know this is of great concern to many and we appreciate the strain and inconvenience this causes. As aforementioned we are endeavouring to resolve the significant issue of your potential exposures as efficiently and effectively as possible.

We thank you in anticipation of your ongoing support and patience.

Andrew Herrett

**Business Insurance Manager Business
Insurance Australia Pty Ltd**

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You may think your work is your own, but is it?

Archaeological consultants regularly produce reports which can be distributed to a range of people and organisations. The way in which consulting reports are prepared, distributed and used can potentially raise a huge range of issues – both legal and moral – that are poorly understood by many consultants. This brief article is intended to generate some awareness

of these issues and to provide advice on actions you can take to protect your intellectual property.¹

When you write a consulting report, you may do so either as a principal consultant working directly for a client or as an employee/sub-consultant, working for another consulting

*David Rhodes**

business. If you are an employee or sub-consultant, you may produce other written work for the consulting business, such as 'drop-in' text that is used in a number of different reports. Sub-consultants or employees also often produce informal written work while working for a consulting business: this may include field notes, summaries of field notes, field plans or letters of advice to clients based on field assessments that you have undertaken. The question of who owns the copyright on your work may seem clear cut, but it can be a legal minefield. In the event of litigation, the outcome may depend on which party's legal council has the greater ability to persuade a court whether an act does or does not involve an infringement of copyright.

Ownership of Copyright

Who owns copyright in your work? Do you, even if you assign copyright? Section 35(2) *Copyright Act 1968*, defines '...the author of a literary, dramatic, musical or artistic work' as the owner of copyright, **subject** to other clauses in Section 35. For anyone producing consulting reports and associated documents, it is important to consider Section 35(6):

Where a literary, dramatic or artistic work ... or a musical work, is made by the author in pursuance of the terms of his or her employment by another person under a contract of service or apprenticeship, that other person is the owner of any copyright subsisting in the work by virtue of this Part.

Effectively this can mean that *any* published or unpublished documentation produced by you for a client or an employer is that other person's (or organisation's) copyright property. Furthermore, ownership of copyright can be transferred to a new owner as part of the sale of a business. So if you produced a piece of work for one business and that business is subsequently on-sold, copyright ownership of your work may be transferred as part of the sale.

This situation may have changed, following the introduction of the *Copyright Amendment (Moral Rights) Bill 2000*. This new Act, assented to by Parliament on 21 December 2000, recognises the moral right of an author of a copyright work to be identified as the author of that work, even if they do not own copyright. An employee is now entitled to take legal action against an employer or former employer, for failing to acknowledge the employee as an author of a work or altering the work in a manner that

affects the author's reputation.²

What are the implications?

The *Copyright Act 1968* has several implications for work produced by a consultant archaeologist. Unless a formal contractual agreement to the contrary is made between yourself and a client or employer, you are not the copyright owner of your work. In most instances, if you sign a formal contract with a client for a consultancy, that contract will assign copyright of your work to the client. If you fail to enter into a formal contract with a client or another archaeological consultant, or you fail to specify ownership of copyright in that contract, a good legal case could be made to say that you are not the copyright owner of that work.

This can mean that:

- Your work can be published, reproduced or distributed in any other form without your permission or even acknowledgment. This could have serious ethical considerations that extend beyond the individual author: for example, your work could potentially be used in a way that is damaging to an Aboriginal community or to the detriment of proper heritage management.
- A consultant who reproduces work from one of their previous reports for a client other than that client for whom the report was originally produced, may be in breach of copyright.
- A consulting firm may think that they have copyright ownership of an employee's or sub-consultant's work, but that may not be the case if copyright is contractually assigned to the client. If no formal agreement has been entered into with the client regarding assignation of copyright, it is likely that the client will still own copyright.
- A former employer or a consultant for whom you have worked, could attempt to sue you for using or reproducing work or text that you prepared while in their employ, irrespective of whether it is your intellectual property. However, you can take steps to prevent this.

In archaeological consulting, the issue of legal copyright ownership can be complicated by the fact that most published or unpublished consulting reports enter the public domain. This can occur through a number of different avenues: for example, heritage consultants in most states are obliged to lodge copies of a consulting report with government heritage agencies. Or, if a consulting report is submitted by a client in support of a planning application to local government, the report will be available for public review and comment, along with other documents. A report produced as part of an Environmental Management Plan or an Environmental Effects Statement, will be widely disseminated for public comment. In all cases, the reports will enter the public domain, although access can be restricted if the documents contain sensitive information.

The vast majority of consultants (and their clients) will not attempt to sue a member of a local community or an Aboriginal community for unauthorised use of their work. But entry into the public domain can make it harder to make a legal case that one person has infringed the copyright of another. There are many reasons why this can occur, and it is one of the areas where copyright law enters very slippery ground. One example is the use of standardised phrasing, terminology or wording in reports, which may be used by many people. If a report enters the public domain, it can make it much harder for you to argue that someone has infringed copyright by using phraseology or terminology (or variants thereof), which is commonly used by other archaeological consultants.

Actions to protect yourself

Although it does appear complicated, there are actions that you can take to protect yourself from having your work legally misused or reproduced without your permission. In many cases, clients will insist (with some justification) on copyright ownership of a work. In this case, you need to make a contractual agreement with a client or employer, to assign you a *license* to reproduce this work for your own purposes. A standard contract phrase for this purpose may be worded along the following lines:

X [client or employer] licenses the consultant [or employee] to reproduce the information contained in the report in whole or in part, for the purposes of research or publication. The consultant is not to reproduce the report in the form in which it is submitted to X.

This allows you to reproduce, re-use or otherwise disseminate the information in your report without infringement of copyright. Clients will usually insist, however, that you cannot reproduce the report in the form in which it is submitted to them. The latter probably constitutes fair business trading and is mainly designed to prevent a consultant from reproducing work for which the client has paid for a competitor of that client.

The following is a checklist to consider before entering into a contractual arrangement:

- Ensure that you have a contract or letter of engagement with a client or employer that clearly assigns you a license to use the work that you have produced for them. This should also ensure that your contribution to the work will be acknowledged. If you are an employer and enter into a licensing agreement with an employee(s), you will probably also need to ensure that a similar agreement is entered into with your main client.
- Never sign an employment contract or consultancy contract unless you are fully aware of the legal ramifications of that contract. In the case of a complex consultancy contract or an employment contract, have the contract reviewed by a solicitor with expertise in copyright law. Most solicitors will not charge a hefty fee to review a contract and comment on the implications and legality of clauses in the contract. In the case of a client for whom you work regularly you may only need to do this once.
- Never agree to sign a contract with an employer which seeks to limit your moral right to identify yourself as the author of a work. Employees may be increasingly pressured to sign such contracts as the rights of employees under the *Copyright Amendment (Moral Rights) Bill 2000* become more clearly understood. Although it is questionable as to whether such a contract is legal, you don't want to risk putting it to the test in a court of law.
- Above all, do not simply accept someone's assurance that you can trust them to do the right thing by you. Entering into an employment situation on such a basis – either as an employee, sub-consultant or principal – places you at risk.

The issues discussed above may sound draconian. However, the business side of heritage consulting has changed significantly in Australia over the past 10 years. There is a growing number of consulting firms and greater pressure is put on businesses to conform to a range of industry standards. It is important – particularly for people entering the field of consulting – to recognise that you have contractual rights as an employee and that an employer or client must recognise those rights. If employees or consultants do not insist on their moral and legal rights being recognised in contractual arrangements, they will leave their work potentially open to exploitation by others.

* David Rhodes is a Senior Archaeologist with Terra Culture Pty Ltd, based in Melbourne. He has worked as a consultant in NSW, Victoria and Tasmania for the past 15 years in connection with indigenous and non-indigenous heritage management.

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- ¹ This article is intended to provide some general advice on copyright issues and is not a substitute for legal advice. Always seek legal advice if you are unsure of your rights in relation to a copyright issue.
- ² The *Copyright Amendment (Moral Rights) Bill 2000* can be found by accessing legislation from the Parliament of Australia index web page at www.aph.gov.au/parlindx.htm
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What's Cooking?*

Scientists agree that we humans evolved large brains, small guts, small teeth and relatively little size difference between the sexes. These distinctively human attributes are first noticeable in *Homo erectus*, around 1.8 million years ago. But why they evolved is more controversial. The traditional answer has been a switch to a hunting and meat-eating lifestyle, with the idea that the easier-to-digest meat reduced the need for large tooth and gut size, and fuelled the development of larger body size and brains, giving them a competitive edge over their australopithecine relatives. However, meat-eating may have started much earlier. Animal bones with cut marks have recently been found in the same 2.5 million-year-old deposits as the newly described australopithecine species, *Australopithecus garhi*. Tim White (University of California at Berkeley) and colleagues interpret this as the earliest evidence of butchering, which would indicate that meat-eating was not the dietary breakthrough that led to reduction in tooth size and enlarged brains, which don't appear in the fossil record until much later.

Richard Wrangham and colleagues, from Harvard University, have now proposed a

different trigger for the changes: cooking. And what do they propose *Homo erectus* was cooking? Plants – most likely plants with underground storage organs (tubers) like yams – which would have been available in high densities even in periods of climatic stress.

Cooking greatly improves the taste, digestibility and calorific value of food. And, according to Wrangham's team, the addition of cooked tubers to the early human diet would have provided a far more consistent supply of energy than the addition of meat. But to cook, you need fire.

When did humans first start to use fire? Several renowned scientists say no cooking fires older than about 200,000 years are clearly identifiable. However Ralph Rowlett (Missouri University), among others, argues that fireplaces at Koobi Fora, in Africa, which are at least 1.6 million years old, were 'undoubtedly' made by humans. In principle, therefore, *Homo erectus* had the means to cook, even though no direct evidence of cooking has been found.

Cooking may also explain why *Homo erectus*

and subsequent humans exhibit little size difference between the sexes and why human females are almost always sexually receptive (which is unique among primates). The researchers propose the 'theft hypothesis'. The increased energetic value of cooked food, and the fact that it has to be accumulated in a processing area, would have made it a covetable and stealable resource, especially by dominant or larger individuals (generally males). Smaller females may have had to arrange bonds with males to protect them from other males scrounging a meal. Those females who increased the number of matings between pregnancies would have been able to 'keep' their man and also their cooked tubers. Without the pressure to impress other females for sex, there would have been less inter-male rivalry and thus a subsequent reduction in the selection for large size in males. Meanwhile, females, with all those extra calories, continued to increase in size (to better produce or nourish children), resulting in reduced sexual size dimorphism. The early threat of male theft would also have led to cooking becoming a female activity, which is still the general rule among modern human societies.

The most attractive part of Wrangham et al.'s

cooking and theft theory is that it is a recipe for new debate and insights. Archaeologists can search for ancient starchy residues, assess the evidence for human-lit fires, and test the arguments against other theories of human behaviour and evolution.

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Nature Australia 26(8): 8–9, Autumn 2000.**

Sex Axe*

Sex and stone – about the only thing they have in common is their first letter. But not according to a study of handaxes by British archaeologists Marek Kohn and Steven Mithen (University of Reading).

Handaxes are two-sided stone artefacts that first appear in the archaeological record of Africa, Europe and Asia about 1.4 million years ago. They are pear-shaped, with a point at one end and rounded at the other, and are thought to have been multi-purpose tools, used by various human ancestors to butcher meat, chop vegetables and fell game. Kohn and Mithen, however, believe they were used to procure more than just a meal – they were used to procure sex as well.

The high degree of symmetry and unusual size of some handaxes suggest they were unnecessarily fancy and over-designed for the

proposed mundane economic tasks. What's more, many appear to have been unused and they occur in great abundance at some archaeological sites. To explain these features, Kohn and Mithen argue that handaxe production by males could have operated as a costly indicator of good genes – in the same way that a peacock's train is used to signal the genetic quality of its owner.

A fine, symmetrical handaxe was not easy to make. Not only did it require good eyesight, strength and coordination, but also a sound knowledge of local resources, an ability to plan, and a high degree of determination. As the researchers put it, "handaxe production would have been a 'test of character'", on the basis of which females could have chosen mates. Unlike a peacock's train, however, handaxes were not attached to the body. To rule out cheats who laid claim to another man's tool, a female had to

witness the actual process of manufacture. As such, handaxe production would have served as an aesthetic display by males to attract females. The final product may not have had any great economic advantage and may simply have been discarded.

The sex-axe proposal also provides a neat explanation for why the technology, having remained virtually unchanged for over a million years, finally died out. Kohn and Mithen argue that, by this time, humans had evolved bigger brains and slower-maturing offspring. With the increased costs of reproduction, females could no longer simply forage for themselves and instead relied on the males to provide for them. Females were forced to shift their mate-choice criteria from indicators of good genes to proof of reliable food-provisioning skills. So handaxes, which were extremely costly to produce, were ditched in favour of more functionally efficient

tool kits, including spears with stone points.

Kohn, M. & Mithen, S., 1999. Handaxes: products of sexual selection. *Antiquity* 73: 518–526.

Reproduced, with permission, from *Nature Australia* 26(10): 16, Spring 2000.

* *by Richard Fullager*

Subscriptions to Nature Australia are available through the Australian Museum or call 1800 028 558.

Experimental Archaeology

*Gordon Copland**

In my last 'postcard' from Austria I mentioned experimental archaeology being carried out at Hallstatt but didn't go into any great detail. I have tried to give a brief overview of that work in this short piece. Probably all are familiar with this term but for those who are not, it does not represent people who are not qualified or amateur archaeologists digging a hole. Rather, it is an attempt by qualified archaeologists to gain a better understanding of what a site may look like, how a site may be formed, and what remnants there may be at the site of the original material culture or its debitage/discard resulting from the manufacturing process. Based on the findings at various sites, and examination of these finds, information is gathered by re-creating material culture using what appears to be the method applied by the original manufacturers. It appears many universities in Europe have experimental archaeology as part of their course work – the making of bronze tools and dugout canoes are two that I have heard of. Similar methods have been used here in Australia: for example, as an undergraduate I

participated in a stone tool making exercise. There are many more examples of this kind of activity from projects as large as re-creating working villages to simple hearth building exercises. As you will all be aware, the results allow the experimenter to take the gained knowledge into the field or laboratory with a better understanding of what is being seen and what there is to see. After all, telling someone to look for a hearth is much simpler once one has seen a hearth and the taphonomic forces at work.

There were several examples of experimental archaeology being practised in Hallstatt, Austria, and the results of previous experiments were also available. These have in turn led to other hypotheses, as well as confirming previous ideas regarding the manufacture or use of certain artefacts. In this case, garments have been re-created along with tools, and the tools have been used in another experiment involving testing the curing of the pigs on or near the site of salt mining.

Fabric

When dealing with fabric one often obtains a large quantity of information, and this case is no different. At various times, fabric/fibres have been excavated from trenches and mines in the Dürrnberg/Hallstatt; fragments data have been collected from these remains – and garments have been constructed based on this data.



**Wolfgang in re-constructed cloak
c.150 BC**

Although the fabric is basically correct in weight, weave, colour and type of fibre, it is still a stretch in terms of the final shape and outcome of the garment, due to the size of the fragments located.

There were several examples to be seen but the two most diverse were a thick coarse wool, which was brown with black lines forming a plaid, and a fine linen which was basically

cream-coloured with a blue border. It has been suggested that the heavy material was a wrap-round cloak and the fine linen some sort of undergarment.

Leather/Skins

A quantity of leather has also been found in the excavations, which has allowed the archaeologists to gather data from shoes, clothing, accessories and so on, and has aided in the reconstruction of these various garments. Interestingly it appears, from the size of many of the shoes, that there may have been a large number of children working in the mines. Sheep skins were used for hats and coats with the fleece left intact for warmth when worn next to the head and body. The hats have been re-created in Hallstatt.



Reconstructed hat - nanook

Tools

The tools were cast in bronze, which gave the experimenters a great deal of information regarding the debitage/refuse resulting from the process. Those tools requiring handles led to various attempts to select different parts of the tree to establish which best suited the process. The final product, based on actual handles excavated previously, appears to account for the different angles of the blades. In turn these may have had different uses in different parts of the mine.



Tools

Curing the pig

Using the created tools and the information gained from the excavation of what appears to be a pit for curing pig, various parts of the animal have been cured on site. After salt curing in the pit, the meat is left to hang in the mine, but as yet no hooks have been located in the mine to support the hanging process. Of course,

a large quantity of rope has been found and this may have been used to hang the meat. Alternatively the hanging process may have taken place in the houses but, as far as I am aware, as yet no houses/huts have been found to assist in confirming this hypothesis. While we were at Hallstatt we ate the last of the 1999 curing experiment – and it was delicious – the obvious advantage of experimental archaeology is that you get to eat your work. This year they intended to start the brine process in October, which is later than the first experiment, as they believe this will produce an even better result based on the climatic conditions at that time. Of course, this new idea of curing on or near the site of the salt mine raises the issue of the diversification of activities in the Hallstatt period.

**Gordon Copland is a PhD candidate at Flinders University, South Australia, focusing on settlement theory with particular reference to Governors and their residences in South Australia and the impact on various landscapes.*

AROUND THE COUNTRY – REPORTS & NEWS

ACT - Australian Heritage Commission

New Federal environmental and heritage legislation status

Richard Morrison

The Federal Government is introducing a new scheme for dealing with heritage at the Federal level. This will be achieved through changes to the *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Act 1999* (EPBC Act), by repealing the *Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975*, and by establishing a new Australian Heritage Council.

The three heritage bills were tabled in Parliament on 7 December 2000, and then referred to the Senate Environment, Communications, Information Technology and the Arts Reference Committee for scrutiny.

Following public advertisement, submissions to the Committee closed on 2 February 2001.

A total of 31 submissions have been received and are progressively being made available on the committee's web site at:

http://www.aph.gov.au/seante/committee/ecita_ctte/hert2000/Sublist.htm.

Eleven individuals/organisations were invited to appear at two Senate Committee hearings on the Bills on 28 February and 7 March and a Hansard transcript will be available on the Committee's web site.

The Committee was scheduled to report back to the Senate on 28 March, however, this has now

been deferred. This deferral will also impact on the deadlines for the Government's response to the Committee's report and subsequent debate on the bills.

Further information can be obtained from the AHC on 1800 020 652.

A restructure of the staffing arrangements supporting the Commission will be undertaken in line with the foreshadowed changes and with the need to deal with workloads associated with already existing obligations for heritage referrals under the EPBC Act.

WA State Heritage Register and Places Database goes on-line*

The Heritage Council of WA's official database of 15,000 places considered to have heritage value is now available to you on-line at <http://register.heritage.wa.gov.au>. You can now access information about these 15,000 places, including the nearly 800 places currently on the State Register, quickly and easily. Internet-connected users can search the place register, retrieve information, view and print reports, all without requiring any special software other than the web browser. The Heritage Register and Places Database, which includes places identified in heritage lists, surveys and Municipal Inventories, provides the type of information listed in the box opposite.

Created by the Heritage Council of WA, the on-line place register leads the field among State heritage agencies, providing several features not available in comparative information systems interstate.

Enquiries about the system should be directed to the Heritage Council of WA on (08) 9221 4177 or 1800 644 177, or by e-mail to gcox@hc.wa.gov.au

On-line information:

- Location
- Description of the place, including past and present uses
- Architectural styles
- Construction details
- Land description (cadastral) details
- Details of any listing on the State Register of Heritage Places
- Details of other heritage listings and assessments (Municipal Inventory, National Trust, etc)
- Photographs of the property
- Links to electronic copies of Register entries & other assessment documentation (in PDF format)
- Individuals and other entities associated with the place, such as architects and builders

WA Draft Consultation Guidelines*

The Heritage & Culture Division of the WA Aboriginal Affairs Department (which administers the WA *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972*) has just released an important policy document: a new set of DRAFT guidelines for consultation with Aboriginal people. These will

be of particular interest to Western Australian Consultant Archaeologists and Ethnographers and for anyone working in the Aboriginal Heritage, Aboriginal affairs or Native Title areas.

FROM: Draft Government Agency Guidelines for Consultation with Aboriginal People

1. Background

One of the main objectives ... is to protect places and objects to which the Act applies. Aboriginal people and Government Agencies need to co-operate with one another to achieve that objective. These guidelines contain an overview of an approach to consultation between Aboriginal people and Government Agencies for the purposes of compliance with the AHA.

It is not the intention of these guidelines to cover all the myriad of consultations that Government Agencies undertake and which do not relate to the AHA. Rather, and only then to the extent consultations relate to the AHA, it is intended to develop a broad framework from which more specific protocols appropriate to specific activities, but consistent with this framework, are developed. It is also not the intention of these guidelines to commit Government Agencies to conducting the consultation process themselves. Government Agencies may, where it is necessary, continue to devolve the conduct of consultations with Aboriginal people to project proponents and appropriate contractors.

The AHA does not empower the Aboriginal Cultural Material Committee (ACMC) to make binding any guidelines for undertaking consultations between Aboriginal people and Government Agencies for the purposes of the AHA. Consequently, these guidelines do not impose any binding obligations. It is important to distinguish the Aboriginal heritage assessment process from the native title determination process. The latter is related to heritage but is distinct. The AHA does not address the Native Title process.

AND

4. Consultation for archaeological sites

...archaeological sites can generally be identified without the assistance of Aboriginal people. However, the views of Aboriginal people may be relevant in assessing the significance of archaeological sites for the purposes of a section 18 application. This should not be interpreted as meaning archaeological sites are any less important than ethnographic sites. The distinction being drawn relates to the manner in which archaeological sites can generally be identified when compared with ethnographic sites not their significance.

The contact for further information is Dr Madge Schwede: Madge.Schwede@aad.wa.gov.au
Or phone 08 9235 8099

Any comments should be addressed to either the AAD e-mail address above or to:

Stephen Corsini (sjcarc@upnaway.com) or **Jacqueline Harris** (jaqharis@cygnus.uwa.edu.au),

who hope to formulate a unified Consultants Response from AACAI and the AAPCAA.

**By Stephen Corsini*

Aboriginal Heritage Management in Victorian Forests Project

*Anne McConnell**
September 2000

The *Aboriginal Heritage Management in Victorian Forests Project* is an approximately 12-month project to develop a management system for Aboriginal heritage in public, forested land in Victoria in the East Gippsland, Gippsland, Central Highlands and Western Victoria Regional Forest Agreement regions – essentially the southern half of Victoria. The project is an outcome of the Regional Forest Agreement (RFA) process. The forests that are included are both reserve land and wood-production forest. This project, and new measures being implemented by Parks Victoria, are intended to address the present lack of a system for ensuring the sound management of Aboriginal heritage values of Victorian forested areas.

The project is directed at developing both a general management system and, as a strategy or tool within that system, predictive zoning for archaeological values. The predictive zoning is aimed at protection of unknown values. The project also hopes to consider the broader Aboriginal values of the forests, including places of contemporary significance. Clearly there will be a need for extensive consultation with the local Aboriginal communities.

This project follows a pilot project (Hughes & Buckley 2000, Buckley & Hughes 2000) that developed a method for archaeological sensitivity zoning, and a model for an Aboriginal Heritage Management System for the North East Victoria Regional Forest Agreement region. The pilot project included a review of current forest and Aboriginal heritage management practices in Australia, and consultation with Aboriginal communities within the region.

The project is being undertaken as a consultancy through the Department of Natural Resources and Environment, Victoria, and is funded by the Federal Government through Environment Australia. Daniel Catrice is the Department of Natural Resources and Environment Project Manager. The consultants are a small team: Anne McConnell (Consultant - archaeology/cultural heritage management) who

worked in forest archaeology and cultural heritage for seven years in Tasmania and who will carry out the bulk of the project work; Kristal Buckley (Context - community, heritage & environmental solutions) who will primarily assist with community consultation and development of the management system framework; and Mark Grist (Consultant - Aboriginal cultural heritage) who will primarily participate in the community consultation and field work.

The first stage of the project comprised a *Background Review* which was carried out from early August 2000 to early September 2000. At this stage the project is expected to run until the end of 2001.

** Anne McConnell works as a consultant in cultural heritage management, archaeology and Quarternary Geoscience.*

Gaye Nayton Consultancy, Western Australia

*Gaye Nayton**

Cooper's Lime Kilns

Before Christmas I was monitoring the clearing of vegetation and rubble from around and within Cooper's Lime Kiln's. The kilns were established in c.1932 and operated for about 10 years. The method of firing and construction are unusual, possibly unique for WA and are based on an American model. There are many differences between the first and second kiln which suggest the original idea was modified to suit local conditions. The kilns are also associated with Albert Facey, a Western Australian who became famous in WA after writing his autobiography *A Fortunate Life*.

The kilns are located in what is now basically roadside verge in the middle of a new housing estate. The structures were so covered with vegetation the locals did not know they were there. The project aimed to clear obscuring and invasive vegetation around the kilns, remove and store fallen original fabric for a later conservation project, construct viewing areas, and landscape the verge away from the kilns as an area of native vegetation.

The lime kilns project was an interesting if somewhat dirty job. We established the kiln updraft still worked a treat as soon as the contractors managed to clear a small hole through the rubble. We then had to clear the rest of the rubble in a cloud of limestone dust. The project involved clearing vegetation and fallen rubble and putting in paths and viewing platforms. The rubble and artefacts identified as being from the kiln operations were taken into storage for future conservation works.

The archaeologist located floor levels across various parts of the site and guided the site clearance in and around the kilns. Site plans were also drawn of the working areas around the kilns which were unable to be included in the earlier conservation plan as they were so overgrown. Clearance of rubble and obscuring vegetation also revealed many further details of kiln construction.

Rottnest Island

Towards the end of last year I monitored another set of construction work on Rottnest Island. The original project was to monitor landscaping works associated with re-vamping the Rottnest Mall. The project, however, was extended to cover site works associated with re-establishing the Rottnest Bell on Signal Hill.

The area of the Mall affected by the landscaping was adjacent to the original Native Prison Yard. It was mainly open-ground beside one of the entrances to the prison yard. Part of the area once contained a building that had been constructed on the outside of the prison, and the start of an animal yard and pig sties. This animal complex had disappeared by 1901 and may have burnt down during a serious fire in 1856. The original prison became a shopping precinct as the function of the island changed from prison to holiday venue after 1903. While the mall area has always been the focus of activity on the island, the part affected by the current landscaping project turned out to have been effectively 'cleaned up' approximately 20 years ago, leaving nothing but sterile sand-fill under the bitumen.

Signal Hill proved to be more archaeologically satisfying. The hill, which is adjacent to the mall, was used to keep in communication with the mainland. For the first 50 years, communication was by flag signals during the day and fire beacon at night. It is not known if the first Superintendent of the prison built the flagpole and beacon after 1839 or whether they were

built by the first settlers, but neither are marked on early prison plans. There are only two known historical photographs that show the hill: one taken before 1879 shows the flagpole and what appears to be a stone structure behind it. A heliograph station was built on the hill in 1879, but the flag pole and fire beacon continued to be used to supplement the heliograph station until a telephone cable was laid to the Island in 1900. This eliminated the need for all the signaling structures on Signal Hill. A c.1901 photograph taken on the hill shows the disused flagpole, heliograph station and a glimpse of the limestone structure. This appears substantial, but it is either in ruins or not a building at all. It is presumed the fire beacon was also on the hill and it is possible the limestone structure may have been a foundation built for the signal fire.

What is known about the bell on Signal Hill comes from information provided by the Watson family whose grandfather John Watson was superintendent of the Rottnest Reformatory for Boys from 1881 to 1901. The notes prepared by Donald Watson on his family's oral history of the bell suggest Superintendent Vincent erected the bell tower in 1864. It was rung to summon prisoners to various activities such as meals.

The archaeological monitoring discovered that the area of the hill used for signaling had been surfaced with limestone, creating a narrow flat platform along the ridge on which all the known features were located. The platform varied in width, widening to accommodate the floors of some of the historic features. The archaeological features corresponding to the known historic features were:

Heliograph Station – A widened limestone platform and artefact scatter at the northern end of the complex.

Bell – None visible.

Limestone structure – A widened limestone base, the northeastern corner of which was exposed by the site works. The structure itself no longer exists.

Flagpole – A square limestone base with the circular hole for the pole.

An underground water tank was also exposed by the site works and excavated to determine its function and age. The tank did not have pipe outlets to take the water elsewhere and evidence was found suggesting a tank lid with a circular hole in it for dipping water.

It was therefore intended for use by people on the hill top. Excavated artefacts clearly fall into two age groups with mean dates of 1883 and 1938. These dates are likely to show the approximate date range of the use of the feature. It appears likely that the tank was constructed to provide water for people stationed at the Heliograph Station but that it was destroyed and buried well after the station was abandoned.

The water tank and the artefact scatter centred on the heliograph station were the only evidence of people stationed on the hill. Only a part of the limestone feature was exposed but it appeared to have little in the way of associated non-construction artefacts. This suggests that it is more likely to have been the base for the signal fire than a hut for manning Signal Hill.

Leighton Beach

Towards the end of last year the agency took part in a heritage assessment of Leighton Beach. The beach was the subject of a very controversial development proposal. The heritage assessment was carried out well after the proposal was made public and hence was something of an afterthought promoted by the public outcry. The proposal was eventually dropped by the Court government. It would be nice to think the heritage assessment helped in that decision but I think the thousands of marchers made more of an impact.

Golden Pipeline National Trust WA project

As part of the Golden Pipeline National Trust WA project I undertook an archaeological survey of Mt Charlotte reservoir in Kalgoorlie. The survey is part of a series of work, by myself and Fiona Bush, that will cover all the major sites associated with the Perth to Kalgoorlie water pipeline. The earlier conservation plan concentrated on the reservoir itself, the archaeological survey took in the reservoir and grounds managed by the National Trust.

The archaeological survey found that the site consisted of the reservoir and features associated with its function of providing water. We also found features on and around the reservoir associated with its use as a scenic lookout and leisure spot, and features associated with mining operations dating to

before the reservoir was built at the turn of the century. The brief for the surveys extends beyond simply identifying and assessing the archaeological record associated with the pipeline. The Trust wishes to fully integrate archaeology with the conservation and interpretation of the pipeline and, therefore, part of the project is to identify how archaeology can be used in the interpretation and presentation of the pipeline to the public. To this end I have also been involved in commenting on the draft interpretation plan for the pipeline, in suggesting features for inclusion in walk trails at Mundaring Weir and finding statistical information relating to the economic benefits of heritage and cultural tourism to help find private sector funding.

Fremantle & Broome projects

Another monitoring project was carried out at the bakehouse at Fremantle Roundhouse. Excavations were undertaken within the bakehouse to determine the floor level and determine the significance of any deposits.

The weekend before Christmas I was in Broome to carry out an archaeological survey of Chinatown. *Professional tip: The weekend before Christmas is NOT a great time for southernites to be prancing about in the Broome mangroves all day with a metal detector. I came back parboiled but not completely well done.*

However, timing aside I have been pushing to get the archaeological heritage of Broome acknowledged and hopefully protected. The Chinatown area has been a conservation area for some time, however, in practice that appears to mean little. Development and alterations to the historic fabric have led the Heritage Council to question whether it is worth keeping it as one area. Hence the current project, which was essentially to find out what is left and to advise accordingly. The survey was very interesting and confirmed what I already thought –that although changes to Chinatown have removed much of the architectural fabric a surprising amount of archaeological sites remain. The project is still underway, therefore I cannot say much except to say my trip was not wasted. I will provide an update later.

**Gaye Nayton is a WA based historical archaeological consultant. She runs a small consultancy while trying to finish her PhD on the side.*

THE WORLD SCENE

It would have been difficult to have picked up a newspaper over the last few months and not seen commentaries on the Willandra Lakes DNA analysis or the giant Buddha statues at Bamiyan in Afghanistan. In separate ways, both have challenged the 'established order' at an international level.

The Willandra Lakes DNA Sequences

The analysis of mitochondrial DNA sequences from 60,000 year old genetic material from the Lake Mungo 3 skeleton was well covered in the Australian press earlier this year, although it appears that comment from within the Australian academy on the implications of the results was less voiced.

The UNESCO World Heritage On-line News Bulletin (WHNEWS 28.04 / 26 February 2001) reported the findings by including the following headline (and complete report) from *The Australian*.

DNA AT WILLANDRA LAKES WORLD HERITAGE AREA (AUSTRALIA) YIELDS NEW CLUES TO HUMAN ORIGINS
Source: *The Australian*: Tue, 9 Jan 2001
(see box opposite)

A good Australian coverage of the discussion can be found in an article written by Graeme O'Neil in the *Bulletin*, 16 January 2001.

Those interested in the academic discussion prompting the international stir – including the issue that the findings cast serious doubt on the Out of Africa model of human evolution – are directed to the two articles in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Science USA*, Vol. 98, Issue 2.

Gregory J. Adcock, Elizabeth S. Dennis, Simon Easteal, Gavin A. Huttley, Lars S. Jermiin, W. James Peacock, and Alan Thorne, 'Mitochondrial DNA sequences in ancient Australians: Implications for modern human origins', *Proceedings of the National Academy of Science USA*, Vol. 98, Issue 2, January 16, 2001, pp. 537-542.
(<http://www.pnas.org/cgi/content/full/98/12/537>).
(see abstract next page**)

And, as commentary...

John H. Relethford, 'Ancient DNA and the origin of modern humans', *Proceedings of the National Academy of Science USA*, Vol. 98, Issue 2, January 16, 2001, pp. 390-391.
(<http://www.pnas.org/cgi/content/full/98/2/390>)

The following is taken from the Australian article by LEIGH DAYTON (9/01/01):

AUSTRALIA was once home to a group of Aboriginal people whose genetic line has vanished from the Earth, according to researchers who have analysed the oldest DNA ever recovered from human remains. The discovery – based on 60,000-year-old genetic material from a skeleton found near Lake Mungo in NSW in 1974 – could topple the leading theory of the origins of humanity, the Australian scientists claim.

Until now, the oldest well-dated human DNA had come from a Croatian Neandertal who died about 28,000 years ago. But, unlike the stocky, big-browed Neandertals, Australia's Mungo Man would not look out of place in any big city today.

"He was clearly anatomically modern," says Australian National University anthropologist Alan Thorne, who led the research team.

The findings are already creating an international stir. "It's remarkable -- totally unpredicted," says anthropologist Alan Mann, of the University of Pennsylvania. "What it says is that the more we know (about human origins), the more confusing the picture becomes."
....

Abstract****Adcock et al. 2001 'Mitochondrial DNA sequences in ancient Australians: Implications for modern human origins'**

DNA from ancient human remains provides perspectives on the origin of our species and the relationship between molecular and morphological variation. We report analysis of mtDNA from the remains of 10 ancient Australians. These include the morphologically gracile Lake Mungo 3 [60 thousand years (ka) before present] and three other gracile individuals from Holocene deposits at Willandra Lakes (<10 ka), all within the skeletal range of living Australians, and six Pleistocene/early Holocene individuals (15 to <8 ka) from Kow Swamp with robust morphologies outside the skeletal range of contemporary indigenous Australians. Lake Mungo 3 is the oldest (Pleistocene) "anatomically modern" human from whom DNA has been recovered. His mtDNA belonged to a lineage that only survives as a segment inserted into chromosome 11 of the nuclear genome, which is now widespread among human populations. This lineage probably diverged before the most recent common ancestor of contemporary human mitochondrial genomes. This timing of divergence implies that the deepest known mtDNA lineage from an anatomically modern human occurred in Australia; analysis restricted to living humans places the deepest branches in East Africa. The other ancient Australian individuals we examined have mtDNA sequences descended from the most recent common ancestor of living humans. Our results indicate that anatomically modern humans were present in Australia before the complete fixation of the mtDNA lineage now found in all living people. Sequences from additional ancient humans may further challenge current concepts of modern human origins.

Buddha Statues at Bamiyan, Afghanistan

The following excerpts from WHNEWS and UNESCO Press bulletins trace the recent path to destruction of the giant Buddha statues. One of the statues measured 53 metres in height and was the world's tallest standing Buddha. A smaller one stood beside it, reaching a height of 37 metres. The two statues, which had already been damaged in fighting in the area, date to the fifth century. As is evident, the matter is not over in terms of ongoing threats to cultural material in the Afghanistan, or the implications for international interest and involvement when significant cultural heritage landmarks are threatened.

UNESCO APPEALS FOR THE SAFEGUARD OF THE CULTURAL HERITAGE OF AFGHANISTAN

Source:

<http://www.unesco.org/opi/eng/unescopress/2001/01-27e.shtml>, Paris, February 26 (No.2001-27)

WHNEWS 28.04 (26 February 2001)

UNESCO is appealing for the preservation of cultural heritage landmarks in Afghanistan following press reports of the deliberate destruction by the Taliban of over a dozen ancient statues in the Afghan National Museum in Kabul and of an order by the supreme Taliban leader to destroy all statues in Afghanistan which, as human representations, the Taliban view as non-Islamic.

Afghanistan, situated at a crucial junction on the ancient Silk Roads, has a unique cultural heritage, which reflects a history marked by the complex influences of Persia, Greece, Hinduism, Buddhism and Islam. It includes among its many treasures the 5th century monumental Buddhist statues of Bamiyan carved in the rock. The age-old heritage has increasingly suffered from the conflicts and disasters that have plagued the country in recent times. The irreplaceable collections of the Kabul Museum, which

came under attack in 1995 and 1996, have been subject to theft and vandalism.

**DIRECTOR-GENERAL
CONDEMNS TALIBAN'S CRIME
AGAINST CULTURE
Paris, March 12 (No.2001-38)**

UNESCO Director-General Koïchiro Matsuura has condemned the Taliban's destruction of the Buddhas of Bamiyan – which has been confirmed by his Special Envoy, Pierre Lafrance - and described it as a "crime against culture".

Mr Matsuura declared: "I was distressed to learn from my Special Envoy, Pierre Lafrance, that the destruction of the Bamiyan Buddhas was confirmed. In so doing, the Taliban have committed a crime against culture. It is abominable to witness the cold and calculated destruction of cultural properties which were the heritage of the Afghan people, and, indeed, of the whole of humanity. The Buddhas of Bamiyan were not inscribed on the World Heritage List but deserved to be and their destruction represents a true cultural crime."

The Director-General added: "This crime against culture was committed while people throughout the world raised their voices to prevent it. The Taliban heeded neither the unprecedented scope of international mobilisation, nor the advice against their decision, spontaneously issued by the highest religious authorities of Islam."

The Director-General concluded: "As inexcusable as this action is, I hope that it will not provide fanatics elsewhere with an excuse for acts of destruction targeting Moslem cultural properties. The senseless violence of a few should not be met with further acts of violence, which would be equally intolerable."

**UNESCO TO CONTINUE
MOBILIZATION IN FAVOUR OF
AFGHANISTAN
Paris, March 27 (No.2001-48)**

UNESCO is determined to pursue the mobilization in favour of Afghanistan's heritage, despite the destruction of the Buddha statues of Bamiyan by the Taliban, focusing its future action on the safeguarding of Afghanistan's remaining Islamic and pre-Islamic heritage,

maintaining dialogue, pursuing discussions of a religious nature favourable to heritage protection and working to develop legal standards pertaining to the concept of cultural crime.

At a press conference he hosted this morning, UNESCO Director-General Koïchiro Matsuura and his special envoy to Afghanistan, Pierre Lafrance, spoke both of the latter's mission to Kandahar, Kabul, Islamabad and Doha and about UNESCO's future action.

Mr Matsuura referred to the wave of indignation raised by the destruction of Afghanistan's pre-Islamic heritage, stressing that "this general mobilization in favour of cultural heritage has transcended the boundaries between nationalities and religion". He also highlighted the fact that many Moslem states refused "to see their religion associated to this fanatical gesture."

The Director-General, however, particularly emphasized the future and declared, regarding other pre-Islamic cultural objects in Afghanistan, that "efforts to bring the Taliban to respect these archaeological riches will be maintained." He said that his coming visit to Pakistan next week will be an opportunity to take action to this effect. The opening of a special account for the safeguard of Afghanistan's cultural heritage should furnish supplementary resources for this purpose.

"To save what can be saved, we also need to fight against the traffic in Afghan cultural properties," Mr Matsuura added, saying that he planned to appeal to dealers and collectors "so that they contribute from their side, and in relation with UNESCO, to the safeguarding of Afghanistan's cultural heritage." To contend with such traffic, outlawed by the 1970 Convention, steps are being taken with the support of the Swiss authorities and the Hirayama Foundation, to regain possession of endangered Afghan goods and "place them in safe-keeping until they can be returned to Afghanistan."

As he reported on his "a priori impossible" mission, Mr Lafrance stressed the unstable and inscrutable nature of what is referred to as the Taliban movement: "It is not possible to speak of currents that are part of a whole, but of clashes between [different] sensibilities." He expressed the opinion whereby one of these sensibilities has temporarily prevailed, notably within the Afghan judiciary, imposing its "hair-splitting legalism". This has generated "an insatiable desire for purification, a morbid fear of

not doing enough to follow the way revealed by God."

Confronted by such an emotional, and therefore sometimes unpredictable, attitude, the special envoy recommended pedagogy and dialogue, rather than violence. He highlighted the important role played by the ulema (Moslem scholars) of the Arabic Moslem world who helped him in his mission or intervened on its sidelines.

Another area in which UNESCO intends to pursue its action was broached by Mr Matsuura who asked: "Can crimes against culture go

unpunished?" Welcoming the recent decision by the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia to include the destruction of historic monuments in its indictments relating to attacks on the city of Dubrovnik. He added: "A study is being undertaken to examine, within the framework of the various existing conventions, notably those of 1954 and 1972, all the means available to prevent and punish such crimes against cultural properties."

For more information about WHNEWS or earlier issues, see
<http://www.unesco.org/whc/news/whnews.htm>

Book (RE)View

In this and future volumes we propose to include comments from contributors overviewing publications they have recently read (preferably ones that have recently been published). It is not intended that these be formal reviews as such, rather a forum for identifying new literature that may be of interest to readers. So next time you finish perusing a new piece of work, please take the time to write down a few comments for inclusion in this section. It can be as short or as long as you like.

The Pure State of Nature: Sacred cows, destructive myths and the environment. *David Horton. Allen and Unwin, Sydney, 2000, 192pp, \$19.95*

*Tessa Corkill**

The results of some scientific investigations are so persuasive they go on to become 'received wisdom' and thus accepted assumptions in future studies. Some may become modern myths, equalling those to which many scientists turn up their collective noses. In Australia today, 'fire-stick-farming' and human causation of megafaunal extinction are two such myths, which the general public (and some archaeologists) seem to accept without question - particularly since the publication of such popular and readable books as Tim Flannery's *The Future Eaters*.

To those who wonder why myths matter, David Horton points out that it is not only public perception that is affected but also the formulation of government strategies, particularly environmental ones. His book challenges, worries at and pulls apart various commonly accepted concepts about Aboriginal

relationship/interaction with the land and its 'resources'. Among other themes he looks at the evidence for (and against) controlled burning and other conservation measures, agriculture (did they or didn't they?), changing strategies (or lack of them) and, of course, the big topic, megafauna. His heart is on his sleeve and you may find yourself agreeing and/or disagreeing fiercely with his approach and conclusions. Nevertheless, I think there are valid and important issues here, presented in a very readable manner. So, open your minds, arm your critical faculties and read!

** Tessa Corkill is a semi-retired consultant, currently undertaking voluntary research in a number of spheres in addition to writing spin-off papers from a recently completed MPhil, not to mention gardening and jam making.*

AACAI NSW Occasional Meetings

We have revived the occasional meeting series this year and have a range of varied topics being covered by an excellent set of speakers.

The meetings will be held on Monday evenings in the Benledi Room at Glebe Library (corner of Glebe Point and Wigram Roads, Glebe).

- 6.30 pm Drinks and nibbles.
- Talk/presentation to start and 7.00 pm.
- Dinner and chats afterwards at a local restaurant.

Cost: \$5 members; \$10 non-members;
Students free.

ALL WELCOME.

7 May: John Beattie (NPWS NSW) – ‘the New Site Card’

John will give a presentation/demonstration of the new Aboriginal Site Register (to be renamed the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System or AHIMS). A new version of the Aboriginal site card that will complement the new system will be circulated for comment. There will be an opportunity for feedback from AACAI members after the demonstration and discussion to be used to establish new procedures and policies around the operation of the AHIMS.

4 June: Robyn Stocks (University of Sydney) – ‘Nose to the grind stone in Bahrain’

Robyn is doing her PhD on a 4000 year old middle bronze settlement site at Saar Bahrain. She is interested in the function of the ground stone tools and equipment. She is looking at typology, residue and usewear on a large corpus (>2000 bits and pieces). She has lots of exotic pictures - lovely scenery and local intrigue.

2 July: Helen Brayshaw (Helen Brayshaw Heritage Consultants) – ‘Archaeological survey reports in NSW (written 1975-1999)’. **A sample survey: trends and observations**

The National Parks & Wildlife Service has overseen the conduct of archaeological investigations in NSW since 1972. An important facet of the reality of archaeological practice is reflected in the reports of investigations relating to indigenous cultural heritage carried out in response to development proposals and which are assessed by the agency. Helen's review of a sample of the reports, focussing primarily on the inclusion of community values, has provided interesting insights into changes in basic assumptions over time, rigidities in the archaeological mindset and how Aboriginal people have adjusted.

3 September: Richard Fullagar (consultant) – ‘Grist to the Mill: The role of specialist studies in consultancy projects’

Detailed research on particular archaeological components is not commonly part of cultural heritage assessment, often because of limited time and budgets. Nevertheless, functional study of stone tools can provide very useful information for documenting prehistoric activities and evaluating archaeological models. Richard will discuss his research into stone tool functions, usewear, and residues with case studies from recent consultancies.

Coming up: 1 October - Rodney Harrison
5 November - Kathryn Przywolnik

Queries, late entries etc. please contact Jo McDonald on (02) 9560 0275 or jojomcd@ozemail.com.au

Conference notices

ENGENDERING THE LANDSCAPE

sixth women in archaeology conference

All Seasons-Mermaid Waters Resort
Gold Coast, Australia
8-10 July, 2001

Call for Papers

This interdisciplinary conference will examine how successful archaeologists have been at putting people into their interpretations of past life styles. Landscape may be considered from its physical or geographical aspect, or from a cultural viewpoint of structures and concepts. There has always been an interplay between people and these various landscapes. How may these landscapes be engendered?

It is expected that this conference will explore the roles of Aboriginal women in their traditional landscapes, the roles of women in the various post-1788 Australian landscapes, together with a variety of more theoretical studies concerned with how archaeologists can better engender their interpretations of the archaeological record.

This conference, the sixth so far, builds on over 10 years of feminist research in archaeology, a discipline centred on the study of the record of people through the things they left behind and their impact upon the places in which they lived. However, the conference explicitly aims to further the development of interdisciplinary research and networks and to stimulate new research directions in feminist scholarship into culture, gender and landscape.

The conference will be of interest to scholars in archaeology and history, anthropology and sociology, geographical sciences, architecture, horticultural and agricultural sciences, museum studies, education, and anyone with an interest in feminism.

For further information, offers of papers, and/or sessions contact:
[www:turnix.com/wiac6](http://www.turnix.com/wiac6)

Conference organisers :

Robyne Bancroft washpool@hotmail.com
Laila Haglund haglund@ozemail.com.au
Eleanor Crosby e.crosby@turnix.com

Phone: +61 7 5578 2255
Fax: +61 7 5527 3255

Mail:
Women in Archaeology
(or WIAC6)
P.O. Box 3216
NERANG BUSINESS CENTRE
NERANG QLD 4211
AUSTRALIA.

Conference notices

MAKING TRACKS: THE HERITAGE OF ROUTES AND JOURNEYS

The Australia ICOMOS 2001 National Conference

23-26 May 2001

Alice Springs

Contact: Dr Sandy Blair

Manager

Heritage Unit

Environment ACT

PO Box 144 Lyneham ACT 2602

Telephone: 02 6207 7378

Fax: 02 6207 2200

Email: sandy.blair@act.gov.au

PHYTOLITH & STARCH CONFERENCE

1 August to 3 August 2001

Australian National University

Web address: <http://car.anu.edu.au>

Contacts:

Amanda.Kennedy@anu.edu.au

Lynley.Wallis@jcu.edu.au

Doreen Bowdery: clentf20@scu.edu.au

Jeff Parr: jparr@scu.edu.au

VOICES OF A 20TH CENTURY NATION.

Call for Papers

Oral History Association of Australia National Conference 2001

August 30 to September 2, 2001

National Library of Australia, Canberra

Contact: Dr Susan Marsden

Phone: (02) 6247 6766

Fax: (02) 6249 1395

2001 ASHA CONFERENCE

Call for Papers

Australian National University

Canberra

28 September – 1 October 2001.

The conference is sponsored by the School of Archaeology and Anthropology and organised by Graham Connah and Aideen Cremin. Submissions are invited for both individual papers and collective sessions. Individual speakers should send an abstract of c. 250 words and session organisers an abstract of c. 500 words, plus a list of proposed speakers. There will also be an opportunity for poster displays. Please send abstracts by 29 June to:

Emeritus Professor G. Connah (ASHA)
School of Archaeology and Anthropology
Faculty of Arts
Australian National University
Canberra ACT 0200
Email: graham.connah@effect.net.au
(cc. to aedeenc@bipond.com)

20TH CENTURY HERITAGE

Call for papers

2001 Australia ICOMOS National Conference

28 November to 1 December 2001

Adelaide, South Australia

Abstracts of 250 words are due 1 June 2001 either by email or fax to the address below.

Submit Conference Abstracts and Papers to:

Dr David Jones

School of Architecture, Landscape Architecture & Urban Design

Adelaide University

South Australia 5005

Phone: +61 8 8303 4589

Fax: +61 8 8303 4377

Email: david.jones@adelaide.edu.au

International

17 to 19 September

Casting Light on Industrial Heritage (Le patrimoine industriel : sa mise en scène) Royal Saltworks of Arc-et-Senans / France.

Information: Franck Gautré, architect:

Tél.+33/03 81 54 45 36,

Fax +33/03 81 57 45 01,

E-mail. arch.saline@wanadoo.fr

19 to 23 September

4th International Conference on Archaeological Prospection. (Austrian Academy of Science, AARG, CIPA - ICOMOS / ISPRS Committee for Documentation of Cultural Heritage.) Vienna, Austria.

Information:

<http://www.univie.ac.at/archeo2001/>,

archeo2001@zamg.ac.at

AACAI Membership Secretary's Report – 2000

Elizabeth White
Membership Secretary
December 2000

The year has been a steady one for the Membership Committee. Seven applicants were offered Associate Membership, one other application is in the process of being assessed, and another is currently incomplete. Unfortunately, we have not received any applications for Full Membership. Last year a letter was sent to all long-term Associates, encouraging them to apply for Full Membership – but to no avail.

The following is a summary of membership (the full list is included on the following pages). At the time of writing it should be noted that many members are currently un-financial – I'm assuming this is because of the late mail-out of renewal notices, rather than an intention on the part of members not to renew their membership!

State	Full Members	Associates	Affiliates	Complimentary	Newsletter	Total
NSW	10	35	10		9	64
ACT	2	7	1		2	12
VIC	1	4			1	6
TAS	1		1			2
SA	2	11			1	14
WA		17	2		1	20
NT				1		1
QLD	2		3		4	9
Overseas			1		1	2

During the year the NEC supported a proposed change to the Constitution relating to criteria for Full Membership. Clause 13(f) states that applicants must indicate their intention to devote the majority of their professional time to archaeological consulting work.

This was written at a time when consulting archaeology was trying to establish itself as an industry in its own right, and not something that could simply be tacked-on to academic archaeology. However, I feel that this clause in the Constitution is no longer appropriate. Consulting archaeology is now well established and the clause unnecessarily discriminates against people in academic positions who also undertake consulting work. They should have access to the professional standing that AACAI offers, regardless of whether they work full-time or part-time as consultants. I support a motion to delete clause 13(f) from the Constitution.

AACAI Membership List - Full & Associate Members – April 2001

FULL MEMBERS

This is a list of Full Members of the Association. **Full Members** are archaeologists who are competent to work as independent, professional consulting archaeologists. They have submitted samples of their work for peer review (by the AACAI Membership Committee) and this has been accepted as being of an appropriate standard. They are entitled to quote membership of AACAI as a professional qualification in the form 'MAACAI' and are included in the Register of Full Members.

New South Wales

NAME: **BICKFORD** Anne
 ADDRESS: 135 Catherine St
 LEICHHARDT NSW 2040
 PHONE /FAX: (02) 9569 9672 / (02) 9550 0261
 EMAIL: abickford@mpx.com.au
 GENERAL FIELDS: Historic sites and Aboriginal contact sites.

NAME: **BRAYSHAW** Helen
 ADDRESS: Helen Brayshaw Heritage
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 DRUMMOYNE NSW 2047
 PHONE/FAX: (02) 9819 7962 / (02) 9719 8007
 MOBILE: 0408 169 315
 EMAIL: hbraysh@ozemail.com.au
 GENERAL FIELD: Aboriginal archaeology.

NAME: **CORKILL** Tessa
 ADDRESS: "Archaeics"
 72 Cairnes Road
 GLENORIE NSW 2157
 PHONE/FAX: (02) 9652 1470
 EMAIL: tessa.corkill@bigpond.com
 GENERAL FIELD: Aboriginal archaeology.

NAME: **HAGLUND** Laila
 ADDRESS: Haglund & Associates
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 MOBILE: 0414 978 349
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 GENERAL FIELD: Aboriginal and contact sites
 archaeology.

NAME: **HIGGINBOTHAM** Edward
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 HABERFIELD NSW 2045
 PHONE/FAX: (02) 9797 8209 / (02) 9716 8547
 EMAIL: drted@one.net.au
 GENERAL FIELD: Urban & rural historic sites, industrial sites.

NAME: **LAVELLE** Siobhan
 ADDRESS: PO Box 42
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NAME: **MACKAY** Richard
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 REDFERN NSW 2016
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 GENERAL FIELD: Historic urban, rural & industrial sites.

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A.C.T.

NAME: **LANCE** Allan
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GENERAL FIELD: Historic and industrial sites.

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 and rural historic sites.

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 contemporary sites archaeology.

South Australia

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GENERAL FIELDS: Prehistoric and contemporary
 Aboriginal sites.

NAME: WOOD Vivienne
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GENERAL FIELDS: Prehistoric, contact and
 contemporary Aboriginal sites.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

This list contains Associate Members of the Association. Associate Members are graduates in archaeology, have been recommended by referees, and are seeking a career as consultants. Their work has not been subject to peer review by AACAI. They generally have less experience or are less qualified than Full Members. They are available to assist in consulting work and/or may undertake independent consultancies appropriate to their experience or expertise. This category includes recent graduates with little or no experience in consulting work, to those with considerable expertise.

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AVAILABILITY: Anywhere in NSW, any time.
EXPERIENCE/INTEREST: Indigenous & non-
 indigenous assessments and investigations, predictive
 modelling, site survey, salvage, excavation, recording,
 analysis and CRM.

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 infrastructure, Aboriginal and historic sites.

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NAME: CASEY Mary
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AVAILABILITY: Anywhere, anytime.
EXPERIENCE/INTEREST: Excavation and archaeological monitoring; survey for heritage studies; recording standing structures; conservation plans; recording cemeteries.

NAME: COLLINS Jacqui
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EXPERIENCE/INTEREST: Aboriginal prehistoric site survey and excavation.

NAME: CORONEOS Cosmos
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AVAILABILITY: Anywhere (ex-NSW min. 2 months)
EXPERIENCE/INTEREST: Maritime archaeology (commercial divers qualifications), historic sites.

NAME: DONLON Denise
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 BONDI JUNCTION NSW 2022
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NAME: DREW Julie
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MOBILE PHONE: 015 928 984
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EXPERIENCE/INTEREST: Prehistoric survey, recording, and excavation; background research (prehistoric and historic); shell analysis; rock art recording and management.

NAME: DUBOST Agnes
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PHONE/FAX: (02) 9958 7756 / (02) 9958 7151
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AVAILABILITY: Anywhere,
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NAME: EDGAR John
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EXPERIENCE/INTEREST: Archaeological site survey and excavation; statistical manipulation of data; stone tool analysis; art recording.

NAME: EVERETT Claire
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EXPERIENCE/INTEREST: Analysis of intestinal parasitic remains.

NAME: FLOREK Stan
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 ERMINGTON NSW 2115
PHONE/FAX: (02) 9804 7503 / (02) 320 6307
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EXPERIENCE/INTEREST: Reduction analysis, scientific illustration, surveying and cartography.

NAME: FULLAGAR Richard
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 AUSTINMER NSW 2515
PHONE & FAX: (02) 4267 4547
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AVAILABILITY: NSW, Kimberley, WA.
EXPERIENCE/INTEREST: Stone artefact analysis including functional analysis. Native Title claims.

NAME: HOPE Jeannette
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NAME: KELLY Alexandra
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NAME: KNIGHT James
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 ARMIDALE NSW 2351

NAME: LANE Sharon
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NAME: **LINDBERGH** Jennifer
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EXPERIENCE/INTEREST: Historical archaeology.

NAME: **LISANKAITE-HOJRUP** Neringa
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NAME: **LOWE** Tony
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NAME: **MILLS** Robynne
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NAME: **RAWSON** Mark
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NAME: **ROWNEY** Martin
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 KINGS CROSS NSW 2011
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EXPERIENCE/INTEREST: Heat treatment and palaeomagnetism.

NAME: **RUIG** Jill
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AVAILABILITY: Anywhere (pref. Hunter V), anytime w/ notice
EXPERIENCE/INTEREST: Hunter valley historic research.

NAME: **SALE** Katharine
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AVAILABILITY: Not available
EXPERIENCE/INTEREST: Prehistoric site survey, recording and excavation; background research; rock art conservation and visitor management; rock art recording; report production and recommendations.

NAME: **SEFTON** Caryll
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NAME: **SILCOX** Rex
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NAME: **STANBOROUGH** Cheryl
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NAME: **STEELE** Dominic
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NAME: **STENNING** Eve
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AVAILABILITY: NSW preferred, anytime
EXPERIENCE/INTEREST: Residue analysis, computer generated mapping

A.C.T

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AVAILABILITY: Prefer NSW & Vic; Anytime
EXPERIENCE/INTEREST: Archival research, survey, site recording, exavation and artefact analysis, for Aboriginal, historic and industrial sites; aerial photography interpretation; heavy vehicle licence.

NAME: **GARLING** Stephanie
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PHONE: (02) 6282 4358
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EMAIL: stephgarling@hotmail.com
AVAILABILITY: Anywhere, Anytime, esp. NSW
EXPERIENCE/INTEREST: Blood residue analysis.

NAME: **GUTIERREZ** Veronica
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NAME: **KUSKIE** Peter J
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AVAILABILITY: Anywhere, anytime.
EXPERIENCE/INTEREST: Prehistoric and historic site survey, recording and excavation; Aboriginal consultation; CRM.

NAME: **LYDON** Jane
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EXPERIENCE/INTEREST: Historical archaeology; research, fieldwork and analysis; interpretive and educational projects.

NAME: **OFFICER** Kelvin
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EMAIL: navoff@tpgi.com.au
AVAILABILITY: Anywhere, anytime.
EXPERIENCE/INTEREST: Rock art recording, rock art conservation and management.

NAME: **SAUNDERS** Patricia
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EXPERIENCE/INTEREST: Prehistoric & rural historical archaeology.

NAME: **SCHMIDT** Lyn
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PHONE/FAX: (02) 6249 7209 / (02) 6249 7071
AVAILABILITY: NSW/ACT.
EXPERIENCE/INTEREST: Molluscs, pottery analysis. Recording and excavation of Aboriginal sites, data entry and analysis.

Queensland

NAME: **GRANT** Miranda
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EMAIL: mgrant61@hotmail.com
AVAILABILITY: Anywhere, anytime
EXPERIENCE/INTEREST: Prehistoric archaeology; archival research.

South Australia

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EXPERIENCE/INTEREST: Precontact, contact and Historic survey, research, site recording, excavation and artefact analysis, community consultation, oral history.

NAME: **ANSON** Timothy
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 ADELAIDE SA 5001.
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FAX: (08) 8201 3845
EMAIL: tim.anson@flinders.edu.au
AVAILABILITY: Anytime, SA.
EXPERIENCE/INTEREST: Historical archaeology site survey, maritime archaeology, archival research, remote sensing, computer mapping.

NAME: **COPLAND** Gordon
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EXPERIENCE/INTEREST: Historical archaeology, especially Chinese associations.

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EXPERIENCE/INTEREST: Lithic & faunal analysis

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EXPERIENCE/INTEREST: Aboriginal contact & historic sites survey, recording excavation and artefact analysis. Archival research for contact sites.

NAME: NICHOLSON Annie
ADDRESS: PO Box 1773
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PHONE/FAX: (08) 8687 2099 / (08) 8687 2040
AVAILABILITY: Anywhere, anytime.
EXPERIENCE/INTEREST: Coastal, semi-arid and arid zone archaeology - SA and NSW only; community consultation and heritage management in relation to Aboriginal cultural heritage.

NAME: PIDDOCK Susan
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 PORT NOARLUNGA SA 5167.
PHONE: (08) 8326 6770
EMAIL: susan.piddock@flinders.edu.au
AVAILABILITY: Anytime. Anywhere.
EXPERIENCE/INTEREST: Archival research into urban historic sites.

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**Please forward contributions for the next
Newsletter by:**

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