

Dates: 28th & 29th September 2007

Venue: Hetzel Lecture Theatre, Institute Building
[State Library of SA](#) , North Terrace, Adelaide, South Australia.

Convenor: Claire Smith, President, World Archaeological Congress
[Department of Archaeology](#) , [Flinders University](#)

There is far too little sense that we are all in this together. Failure to establish shared values and ethical standards in national and international decision-making is at the heart of the divides and controversy surrounding globalization. Although global markets, transportation and communication increasingly connect us, we are increasingly divided between rich and poor, North and South, religious and secular, them and us.

(Mary Robinson, UN Human Rights High Commissioner, 31st December, 2003)

This symposium will address the issues raised by Mary Robinson within the context of archaeology, cultural heritage, and related disciplines. This public symposium will consider the shape that might be taken by an archaeology that engages more directly with social justice and ethical globalization issues.

While presentation in this symposium is by invitation only, we encourage members of the general public to attend these important discussions. Drawing on case studies and theoretical developments in countries as diverse as Nigeria, Poland, Ireland, South Africa, Cameroon, Spain, the US, Australia and Argentina, this public symposium will critically examine social justice and ethical globalisation issues, with an eye to the development of World Archaeological Congress policy.

Day Program

FRIDAY

28th September

SATURDAY

29th September

9.00

OPENING

(including Kaurna dancers)

KEY-NOTE ADDRESS

Social movement, politics and nationalism in the archaeology of Central Europe, last 200 years.

Jan Turek

Institute of Archaeological Heritage of Central Bohemia

9.45

KEY-NOTE ADDRESS

Archaeology at the sharp edge of the trowel

Nick Shepherd

University of Cape Town

Localizing global. A framework for discussing WAC's problem and promise.

Alejandro Haber

Universidad Nacional de Catamarca

10.30-11.00

MORNING TEA

MORNING TEA

11.00

Women for Wik — Monitor Discussion panel.

Moderator:

Claire Smith

Flinders University

Problems of conservation and management of cultural heritage in the context of globalization in

C.A. Folorunso

University of Ibadan

11.45

Women for Wik — Monitor Public Forum.

Moderator:

Claire Smith

Flinders University

No simple thing.

K. Anne Pyburn

Indiana University

12.30

LUNCH

LUNCH

1.30

Quilmes: The story of the 17th Century genocide, and the historical reparation that still fails to c

Alejandra Korstanje (et. al)

Instituto de Arqueología y Museo

(UNT)- ISES-CONICET

Charting a future for archaeology in the land of the Celtic Tiger.

Gabriel Cooney

University College Dublin

2.15

Object-Subject-Self: locating all our selves in ethical research.

Garrick Cooper

N.Z. Council for Educational Research

Kairangahau Māori

danielle davis

Queensland University of Technology

Community-centred: local and national perspectives on cultural heritage.

John Schofield

English Heritage

3.00-3.30

AFTERNOON TEA

AFTERNOON TEA

3.30

Hey, teacher, don't leave the kids alone!

Magdalena Kruťová

Czech Academy of Sciences

Cultural Heritage, Social Justice, Ethical Globalisation.

Discussion panel.

Moderator:

Anne Pyburn

Indiana University

4.15

Central European archaeology in the era of globalisation

Arek Marciniak

University of Poznań

CLOSING

6.00

RECEPTION

CONFERENCE DINNER

The Venue: Hetzel Lecture Theatre, State Library of South Australia

The symposium venue is the Hetzel Lecture Theatre, in the historic Institute Building of the State Library of South Australia. [This is located in the heart of Adelaide's cultural precinct](#) , and within two minutes walk of the Rundle Street mall.

- [Library floorplan \(PDF\)](#)
- [Parking facilities \(PDF\)](#)

Registration

Before 15th September
(both days)

At the Door
(both days)

Day Rate

WAC members

70

90

60

Non-members

120

150

100

member

member

Registration rates are in Australian dollars and include GST. Registration will be available on each morning of the symposium. Early registration closes on 15th September, 2007. If you would like to pre-register for the symposium, [download the registration form \(PDF\)](#) fill in the details and send it to:

WAC Symposium Registration
Department of Archaeology
Flinders University
GPO Box 2100
Adelaide. S.A. 5001.

Fax: 61 (0)8 8201 2784

Email: claire.smith@flinders.edu.au

Support for Students

Students can apply to assist with conference organization in lieu of registration fees. If you would like to apply for this support, email claire.smith@flinders.edu.au .

Adelaide, South Australia



Adelaide is a lovely, elegant city. The symposium venue is located on North Terrace, close to major tourist attractions, including the Botanic Gardens, Adelaide Zoo, Festival Centre and South Australian Museum. Information on these is available at:

- www.environment.sa.gov.au/botanicgardens
- www.adelaidezoo.com.au
- www.adelaidefestivalcentre.com.au
- www.samuseum.sa.gov.au

Further information on Adelaide can be obtained from:

- www.southaustralia.com/Adelaide.aspx
- www.atn.com.au/sa/south/attract-g.htm
- www.australianexplorer.com/adelaide_information.htm



Symposium Rationale

The degree to which archaeology should engage with social justice principles was central to the furor that surrounded the establishment of the World Archaeological Congress. Since then, questions of social justice and ethical globalisation have been at the core of a number of high

profile debates in archaeology: the rights of nations to obtain repatriation of their cultural patrimony vs the utility of 'universal' museums; Indigenous control over cultural and intellectual property vs scientific rights to knowledge; academic freedom vs the censorship of abhorrent views. Beyond such well-publicized debates are emerging areas of discussion, such the role of archaeologists in situations of armed conflict (is it possible to reconcile an anti-war position with archaeological involvement in war), the relationships between archaeologists and natural resource companies (is working for a mining company 'selling out'), or what constitutes an appropriate source of funding (is it ethical to accept funding from a collector).

In today's interconnected world, research agendas are being developed increasingly according to global agendas. This trend is emerging in archaeology and related disciplines, partly due to the increased travel opportunities available to people from economically advantaged countries, but also as a response to government incentives. For example, in Spain, two years of out-of-country research experience is now a pre-requisite for appointment to a permanent university post. In the USA, international collaborations account for more than one third of articles across all of science. However, while globalisation is changing how much scholarly knowledge is produced and disseminated, the costs and benefits are not being distributed equally. For many people globalization has been experienced as greater exposure to new and unpredictable forces, the threat of economic and social disruption, and a loss of control over their cultural heritage.



Knowledge transmission has become a critical factor in technological, social and economic development. This is an issue that concerns many economically disadvantaged countries: in August 2004 Argentina and Brazil proposed that the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) create a “Development Agenda” that included a proposal for a treaty on access to knowledge and technology. As it developed the aim of such a treaty was to “protect and enhance access to knowledge, and to facilitate the transfer of technology to developing countries” (ipjustice.org/wp/campaigns/a2k/). However, this view that the internet should be used to more effectively provide access to knowledge needs to recognize the potential threats and challenges, especially in terms of the intellectual property rights of Indigenous peoples, as well as the envisaged benefits.

So far, we have taken two main approaches: through directly addressing issues relating to social justice and ethical globalisation (repatriation, nationalism, and so forth) and through case studies that are grounded in, and shaped by, an approach that actively engages with the various communities with whom archaeologists intersect. The fundamental question is one of ethical orientation, and involves ‘who’ we choose to engage with (the stake-holders we identify), ‘why’ we choose to engage with them (the intersection of our social and political agendas with our research program), ‘how’ we manage the engagement (a question of power), and even ‘where’ the engagement is undertaken (another question of power).

There are important questions at a more general level, as well: Should institutions of higher education be taking a more active role in addressing the ethical challenges of globalisation? If so, what changes should we be seeking within our institutions? What methods and strategies should we employ to engender the changes we seek in government policies? How can we use the potential of a global world to address social justice issues and work towards a more ethical globalisation?

This symposium will consider the shape that might be taken by an archaeology that engages more directly with social justice and ethical globalization issues. Drawing on case studies and theoretical developments in countries as diverse as Nigeria, Poland, Ireland, South Africa, Cameroon, Spain, the US, Australia and Argentina, this public symposium will critically examine such issues, with an eye to the development of World Archaeological Congress policy.

Combined Abstracts

Social movement, politics and nationalism in the archaeology of Central Europe, last 200 years

Jan Turek

Institute of Archaeological Heritage of Central Bohemia,
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In this presentation I address a wide range of questions analysing the relations and coexistence of nationally determined archaeological traditions. I am discussing the use and abuse of archaeological evidence from the time of formation of modern European nations in the 19th Century up to the time of Nazi and Communist propaganda. The project is concerned with the development of the archaeological paradigms in last two centuries, as well as, with the discussion on the social and political position of archaeology in the modern globalized world.

Central European archaeology in the era of globalisation

Arkadiusz Marciniak

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Globalization had a profound impact upon the practice of archaeology in Central Europe in the last decades. Interestingly, challenges and opportunities it poses coincided and were intertwined with challenges of democracy and a free market economy in the post-1989 revolution period following the fall of the Iron Curtain in this part of Europe.

The paper intends to scrutinize the character of mutual relationships of these two global processes on the developments of Central European archaeology. These are marked by internationalising and standardising, especially apparent in archaeological heritage management, as well as emergence of contract archaeology, commercialisation, funding policy, large scale investments, and standards of good practice. The paper will further discuss the most pertinent issues in Central European archaeology today including legislative framework in the context of the requirements of the European legal regulations, decision making

process, maintenance of preserved archaeological heritage, and public presentation of archaeological resources. It also aims to identify its major ethical concerns.

Hey teacher, don't leave the kids alone!

Magdalena Turkova

Czech Academy of Sciences

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At the age of ten many children wanted to be archaeologists. This should not surprise us, as archaeology is by its nature a topic with great potential for romantics and imagination. However, the question for current public archaeology is: Do we offer our children enough correct and digestible information on our past and objectives of archaeological research?!

In this paper I discuss the good, the bad and the ugly in the current presentation of past for children in Czech Republic. Are the Czech kids privileged or disadvantaged in their access to past? And how about children in the economically disadvantaged countries? All the people of the World have right for the knowledge on the past of their communities and Humankind already during their childhood, but in reality their access to the relevant information is different in different societies and cultures.

Quilmes: The story of the 17th Century genocide, and the historical reparation that still fails to come

Jorgelina García Azcárate, Dirección de Patrimonio (Ente Cultural de Tucumán), Argentina

Delfín Gerónimo, Comunidad India de Quilmes, Argentina

Alejandra Korstanje, Instituto de Arqueología y Museo (UNT)- ISES-CONICET, Argentina

Marisa Lazzari, University of Exeter, UK

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It was common practice during the Spanish conquest of the Americas to exterminate Indigenous peoples that opposed the invasion and domination over their territories. One of the most dramatic cases involved the forced relocation of the survivors of the organized resistance led by

the population of Quilmes, in the Calchaquí valley (NW Argentina), thousand of kilometres south of their native lands on the banks of the Río de la Plata, at a place where today there is a city that bears their name.

By the end of the 19th Century, the old Quilmes pre-Hispanic settlement was recognized as an 'archaeological ruin,' and towards the 20th Century research interventions of various kinds and qualities had started.

More recently, an up-market hotel was built on top of the old cemetery of the settlement. Both the hotel and the on-site museum are currently under the management of a private entrepreneur who is the sole beneficiary of the profits derived from visitors and even charges fees to the local residents who may wish to visit the site during commemorative or other cultural events. Today, the re-organized Indian Community of Quilmes (Comunidad India de Quilmes, CIQ) are re-claiming the possession and management of the site and facilities. In 2002 the CIQ signed a cooperation agreement with the Institute of Archaeology and Museum (IAM) of the National University of Tucumán, to renew local involvement in scientific research, conservation and management of the settlement, nowadays re-named the Sacred City of Quilmes, while pursuing legal channels to secure its restitution.

In July 2007 we organized a cultural heritage workshop in order to provide a discussion and reflection space for all the inhabitants of the Calchaquí valley and academic and official cultural producers and managers with an interest in the region. This presentation will discuss the history of this case, the conclusions reached at the workshop, and the recent actions that have been initiated to assist the Quilmes community in this process of redressing historical abuse and achieving full recognition and reparation.

Object-Subject-Self:

Locating all our Selves in Ethical Research, or How We are the Knowers and Not the Object to Be Known: A Conceptual and Case Study Analysis

Garrick Cooper, Kairangahau Māori, N.Z. Council for Educational Research, New Zealand

danielle davis, Oodgeroo Unit, Queensland University of Technology, Australia

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In this paper, we examine the conceptual and cultural underpinnings of research practices, drawing on participatory and postmodern research. We ask if ethical research is possible in relation to Indigenous peoples and their cultural heritage, or is research inherently an act of

colonisation. Can we move from object, to subject, to self knower? Can this disruption manifest in participatory research that benefits epistemologies and achieve better social justice outcomes for Indigenous peoples?

Archaeology at the Sharp Edge of the Trowel

Nick Shepherd, Centre for African Studies, University of Cape Town, South Africa

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What does it mean to practice locally as part of a global discipline? How do we negotiate the increasingly contested and divisive contexts of “the global”? In particular, what does it mean for an organisation like WAC, with a tradition of multi-lateralism and open platform? How do we respond when, increasingly, the notion of the global is not associated with the “good” of peer pressure and ethical sanction, but with the “bad” of environmental degradation, corporate greed, and the cynical mobilization of state power for narrowly sectarian ends; so that for many people the issue becomes: how does one defend oneself against the global? Taking as a starting point some recent discussions in the WAC Executive Committee, I set out to explore a set of positions and understandings whose intention is to move us beyond standard responses, to consider a more critical mode of engagement with the global – archaeology at the sharp edge of the trowel. Briefly, I consider notion of positionality in relation to the global, notions of “practical” and “epistemic” decolonization, and the options for developing an activist practice in relation to global contexts. Open-ended and speculative, my comments are intended to open for discussion a set of questions and issues at what I would understand to be an important junction in WAC’s history as an organisation.

Localizing global. A framework for discussing WAC’s problem and promise

Alejandro F. Haber, Universidad Nacional de Catamarca – CONICET, Argentina

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Whatever it is said in general terms about ‘cultural heritage’, ‘social justice’ and ‘ethics’ is already framed by the tension between *global* and *local* that is being reshaped under the present phase of capitalism. Drawing from descriptions of this phase, given by different authors under the labels of post-fordism, post-coloniality, and empire, I discuss the present different roles of cultural heritage, social justice and global ethics. Finally, I will comment on the potential roles (‘problem’ and ‘promise’) for the World Archaeological Congress in the present historical context.

Problems of conservation and management of cultural heritage in the context of globalization in Nigeria.

C.A. Folorunso, University of Ibadan, Nigeria

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Several ethical issues arise with regard to the conservation and management of cultural heritage in the developing nations in general and they are demonstrated in this presentation with cases from Nigeria. The problems range from the continuous destruction of archaeological sites by multinational companies without any proper EIA or site records, unending looting and destruction of archaeological sites by impoverished local people that are encouraged by international network of antiquity dealers, and the dubious activities of some western museums in collaboration with some officials in the museum establishments in Africa in general to misappropriate the cultural heritage. How do we interpret the concept of “world heritage”? For who, by who and for what purpose is cultural heritage conserved and managed? Are heritage resources supposed to be mere objects for entertainment in exhibitions in foreign land or objects of intellectual property that are relevant for the well being and development of the owner societies? These and other ethical questions on the issues pertaining to custody of numerous Africa’s cultural heritage materials across the globe would be examined.

No Simple Thing

K. Anne Pyburn, Indiana University, USA

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Preservation is an unproblematic concept to most archaeologists and many sectors of the public. Remnants of the human past with scientific merit and often great beauty are commonly regarded neither as the property of a single culture nor of the descendants of their creators, but as the property of all human beings. But attempts to foster the preservation of important monuments and artifacts across the globe has resulted in some new ideas about what preservation really is and why in any particular case certain people may be in favor of preservation while a surprising number are not. Ultimately, these controversies have forced archaeologists and the public to consider exactly what is important about the past, and whether some types of importance can always be held as globally paramount.

Charting a future for archaeology in the land of the Celtic Tiger

Gabriel Cooney, University College Dublin, Ireland

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The position of archaeology in Ireland in the early years of the twenty first century is somewhat

contradictory. Over the period since the early 1990s when the Celtic Tiger effect made Ireland one of the most globalised economies in the world there has been an unprecedented level of development-led archaeological activity as archaeological mitigation is embedded in the legislative framework. Alongside this activity iconic images of Irish heritage continue to be used to promote the unique cultural character of the island. At the same time because archaeological excavation has come to be associated with development it is often portrayed as destructive, damaging to heritage. Ironically there is also a public and political perception of archaeology holding up development. Because of delays in communicating the implications of the results of recent work for understanding the past and the present there has been much debate about the value of this work. With the move in political ideology away from nationalism the significance of the past has become more ambiguous and problematic. Political developments in Northern Ireland raise the challenge of how the past is to be interpreted in a post-conflict social context. Irish society, south and north, is also becoming more culturally diverse. The paper will consider these issues and initiatives that are being taken to reposition archaeology within Irish society and to provide it with a more coherent sense of social purpose.

Schofield

Cultural Heritage, Social Justice, Ethical Globalisation

Moderator: *Claire Smith*, Flinders University, South Australia

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If we are to tackle the challenges of a more ethical globalisation, we have to integrate a human rights framework into our practices and policies, with a consequent emphasis on shared responsibilities. This discussion panel will bring together the main themes of the conference, and identify any recommendations that should be taken the meeting of the Executive of the World Archaeological Congress, which will be in early October, 2007, in Mel