

SOUTHEAST ASIAN ARCHAEOLOGY INTERNATIONAL NEWSLETTER

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Greetings and Happy New Year! Our apologies for the delay in sending out this issue of the Newsletter. Please remember to send us contributions for the next issue *Newsletter* (by May 2004). If you have any suggestions for improving the *Newsletter*, please let us know. We are continuing to distribute the *Newsletter* primarily by e-mail, but will continue to send copies by regular mail to our colleagues who are not on e-mail.

OBITUARY

M.C. SUBHADRADIS DISKUL
(23 November 1923- 6 November 2003)

We were very sorry to hear the sad news of Professor M.C. Subhadradis Diskul's passing on November 6, 2003. We send our deepest sympathy to the Diskul family. He was a prominent Thai Art Historian and historical archaeologist. His death is a great loss for the Art History and Archaeology communities of Thailand and Southeast Asia.

Professor Diskul often said to his friends, colleagues, and students that he didn't want anyone to write his biography when he died. Therefore, we have taken an excerpt from the 1981 festschrift, *Studies and Reflections on Asian Art History and Archaeology: Essays in Honor of H. S. H. Professor Subhadradis Diskul* (pp 277-78; Bangkok: Pikanet) – written on the celebration of his 72nd birthday).

“Professor M.C. Subhadradis Diskul was born in Bangkok, Thailand, on 23 November 1923, to His Royal Highness Prince Damrong Rajanubhab, a son of King Mongkut, Rama IV, of the Chakri Dynasty. Professor Diskul inherited the full spirit and intellectual inclination of his father who produced crucial pioneering historical studies—the feat that has earned him the title “Father of Thai History.” Hence, at Chulalongkorn University, where Professor Diskul undertook his undergraduate study, history became one of his main academic interests.

Upon graduation, he joined the Thai Civil Service at the Ministry of Education. There he worked for the Department of Elementary Education before transferring to the Fine Arts Department at the same ministry as its chief of the Archives Section.

His advanced training in archaeology and art history started at the Ecole du Louvre in Paris, where he worked under Professor Philippe Stern, the well-known art historian who first proposed the

correct dating of Khmer art. He was the first Thai scholar to undertake formal training in these fields. After completion of his study at this Ecole, he went to England for further academic work in archaeology.

On his return from Europe, Professor Diskul was appointed curator at the Archaeology Division of the Fine Arts Department. It is from this time on that he has made significant contributions to substantive research in, and conservation and restoration of, Thailand's countless cultural assets and precious archaeological treasures. Among these contributions were his part in the establishment of various national museums and his active promotion of the study of archaeology and art history in Thailand.

In 1964, in recognition of his expertise and achievements in this area, Professor Diskul was concurrently assigned to Silpakorn University as the Dean of the Faculty of Archaeology and also as Thailand's first professor of archaeology. His major academic and administrative responsibilities thus gradually shifted to this university. After 11 years as dean of the Faculty of Archaeology, he took charge of the university's Graduate School and finally became its president in 1982 until his retirement four years later. Now he still served in the University council.

Professor Diskul has also been well known for his pioneering work in the history and archaeology of Southeast Asia. Focusing on Thailand, he has published a number of highly acclaimed books, including *Art in Thailand: A Brief History*, which has been reprinted several times; and the Thailand issue of the *Archaeologia Mundi* series. In 1983, he was invited as a leading scholar to deliver a keynote address to the 31st International Congress of Asian and North African Studies in Tokyo. In 1987, he became Director of the SPAFA (Regional Centre for Archaeology and Fine Arts of the Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organisation). Here he devoted himself to the development and restoration of traditional cultures in Southeast Asia as well as to the training of experts in archaeology, art, cultural assets and other related fields.

In addition to all such achievements and responsibilities, Professor Diskul has also been recognized in various other capacities. He has served as an Honorary Vice-President of the Siam Society, the most prestigious non-governmental scholarly organization in Thailand, and Chairman of the Historical Society of Thailand. He still maintains his relationship with the Fine Arts Department as its chief consultant and is still active in teaching at the university. One of the contributions he has always held dearest to himself was his discovery at the Chicago Art Institute of the lintel (engraved in a *Narai Bantomsindhu* pattern) which had been stolen from a Khmer sanctuary in Burreiram Province in northeastern Thailand. It was this discovery that led to the eventual return of this invaluable art object to its home country.

As one of the most distinguished scholars Thailand has ever produced, Professor M. C. Subhadradis Diskul has served both his country and the region, having for many decades actively been promoting the study of art history and archaeology, the preservation of the cultural heritage of the region, and also greater understanding among Southeast Asian peoples."

REQUEST FOR REPRINTS & PUBLICATIONS

Dougald O'Reilly and Hor Lat, Dean of the Faculty of Archaeology, and the students would like to express their gratitude to those who donated books and articles to the Royal University of Fine Arts in Phnom Penh. These items were deeply appreciated. The library of the **Royal University of Fine Arts**, Phnom Penh though is still in serious need of archaeology textbooks and other archaeology publications, so please send any such publications to them C/O Dr. Dougald O'Reilly, Faculty of Archaeology, Royal University of Fine Arts, Phnom Penh, Cambodia. For further information, contact Dougald at: dougaldoreilly@hotmail.com

ANNOUNCEMENTS

UPDATE ON THE SOUTHEAST ASIAN ARCHAEOLOGY SCHOLARLY WEBSITE:
<http://seasia.museum.upenn.edu>. By **Christopher King** (kingchri@hawaii.edu)
and **Joyce White** (banchang@sas.upenn.edu).

It has been nearly two and a half years since the Southeast Asian Archaeology Scholarly Website came online beginning with a web-based bibliography with some 3500 references. Thanks to efforts of many individuals from around the world that number has been doubled (7000+) and we now have over 900 registered users. Using a simple web statistics freeware program placed on the login page of the bibliographic database, we have attempted to roughly quantify the website's usage. This program counts the number of users that actually open up to the login screen of the bibliographic website. It does not indicate whether they logged into the website or any other webpage on the website.

Users come from over 60 countries on every continent, except Antarctica. While the majority of page hits come from the United States (over represented due to the authors' working on the site), a better way to look at the geography of usage is by continent. Asian nations make up 22% and European nations comprise 42% of the nations accessing the login page. Forty-four percent of the top 25 nations are Asian nations (in rank order: Thailand, Singapore, Philippines, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Taiwan, India, Cambodia, and China). But there have also been hits from countries like Columbia and South Africa. We are able to establish that 92% of the computers accessing the database use the Windows operating system and 92% use the Microsoft Internet Explorer browser to view the website.

As for the Ban Chiang skeletal database also posted on this site a year and a half ago, the web statistics program counts the hits on the webpage from which the skeletal data are accessed. Again every continent is represented, and while just over half the hits are from the United States, Thailand comes in 2nd. The top 10 nations to visit the webpage making up 81% of the visitors have Thailand, Malaysia, and Japan comprising 15%. Other Asian nations in the top 25 countries include Taiwan, China, India, and Singapore.

We still need your help. Send us references to be added to the online bibliography (hard copy preferred), and in particular, we ask users of the skeletal database to give us feedback on their experience. We plan to add more databases in the future.

NEWS FROM THE MUSEUM OF FAR EASTERN ANTIQUITIES. By **Magnus Fiskesjö** (magnus.fiskesjo@ostasiatiska.se), Director, Museum of Far Eastern Antiquities.

The Museum of Far Eastern Antiquities, Stockholm, Sweden, with one of Europe's largest Asia collections, is closed for building repairs and is due to reopen in September 2004 with improved public and research facilities. For the latest news, see the new website: www.ostasiatiska.se.

Archaeology Publication News (the following may be purchased by credit card through the MFEA museum shop; to order contact: butiken@ostasiatiska.se or see www.ostasiatiska.se for details): *Fishbones and Glittering Emblems. Southeast Asian Archaeology 2002*, edited by Anna Karlström and Anna Källén. Stockholm: Museum of Far Eastern Antiquities, 2003. This 540-page state-of-the-art volume is the proceedings from the 9th International Conference of the European Association of Southeast Asian Archaeologists hosted by the MFEA in May-June 2002 has now been published and can be purchased (250 SEK [ca. 25 Euros] plus shipping) from the museum shop. *Glimpes of Southeast Asia*, MFEA exhibit catalogue no. 55, was published in May 2002 on the occasion of the EurASEAA conference, and is available for sale (50 SEK). It contains a catalogue of SE Asian archaeological objects and six short articles on SE Asian archaeology. Volume 73 of the *Bulletin of the Museum of Far Eastern Antiquities* has recently been published and can also be purchased from the MFEA shop (single issues are 400 SEK plus shipping); articles include: *Cities and Towns: the Control of Natural Resources in Early States, China*, by Li Liu and Xingcan Chen; *Rising From Blood-Stained Fields: Royal Hunting and State Formation in Shang China*, by Magnus Fiskesjö; *Mapping "Ancient" Chinese Antarctica*, by Philippe Foret; *Ruling the World with Words:*

“zhengming” in the Shizi, by Carine Defoort; and the Editor’s Afterword entitled, Natural Resources and their Exploitation.

REPORTS

ACTION AGAINST THE ANTIQUITIES TRADE (AAAT) IN CAMBODIA. By **Dougald O’Reilly** (Cambodia; dougaldoreilly@hotmail.com) and **D. Kyle Latinis** (Singapore).

The trade in antiquities is a serious problem that confronts all Southeast Asian nations. Unfortunately the problem is paramount in the Kingdom of Cambodia with the increasing loss of many impressive Angkorian sculptures. The trade in antiquities is not restricted to impressive sculptural pieces but also more portable artifacts such glass and stone beads, prehistoric tools and ceramics. The theft of these artifacts is just as damaging as the removal of sculptures from temples.

The beauty of historic and prehistoric artifacts attracts both serious collectors and souvenir hunters. While some dealers have a deep appreciation for the artistic and technical beauty of these artifacts many are motivated purely by profit. It is probably impossible to inform the latter of the damage they do by the former group may begin to understand that their form of appreciation causes irreparable damage. The archaeological record is destroyed as sites are looted. All knowledge of where artifacts came from is lost. This is not only damaging to the scientific community but those interested in cultural heritage as well (local and foreign).

Many antiquities dealers are unable to inform customers from which sites their wares come. The destruction of these sites represents the loss of important information that may inform archaeologists and historians about the evolution of the cultures of Southeast Asia. This problem is especially alarming the Cambodia where limited prehistoric archaeological research has been undertaken. We can see incredible monuments of Angkor but have little understanding of the social, political and economic events that led to their development. The looting of prehistoric sites across Cambodia has reached epic proportions and action must be taken to arrest this alarming trend.

In order to show this destruction, a group of prolific scholars including, Professors Charles Higham, Bion Griffin, Pierre Yves-Manguin, Ian Glover, Michael Vickery, and John Miksic, have agreed to serve on the board of directors for non-profit organization called, Action Against the Antiquities Trade (AAAT). Tax-exempt status for AAAT is forthcoming from the United States Internal Revenue Service. Dr Dougald O’Reilly, Dr D. Kyle Latinis, Mr Heng Phipal and Mr Khut Sokhan will oversee and execute the organisation’s planned activities.

Stopping the illegal trade in antiquities is probably an impossible task but there are a number of strategies that would decrease the destruction of sites and loss of important cultural heritage. AAAT proposes to launch a number of activities that would address the destruction of Cambodia’s heritage.

Activity: Public Education. Perhaps the most effective method to safeguard Cambodia’s cultural heritage is to establish a multi-faceted education program to discourage the purchase of antiquities and the attendant destruction of sites. By targeting a number of groups all along the chain of the antiquities trade including 1) villagers, 2) local dealers, 3) tourists, 4) serious collectors and 5) the Cambodian public, our program will promote an understanding of the importance of cultural heritage and the damage that even casual collecting can cause.

- **Visitor to Cambodia.** AAAT intends to erect kiosks at the international entrance points to Cambodia including Pochentong and Siem Reap Airports. These kiosks will be placed in the baggage retrieval areas for people to peruse while they wait for their luggage to be off-loaded. Artifacts looted from prehistoric sites may be displayed in secure cabinets accompanied by explanatory posters and brochures. We can also easily produce videos to be shown on inbound flights discouraging the purchase of antiquities as well as small advertisements in in-flight magazines.
- **Local dealers.** Stall owners in the local markets of Cambodia are often unaware of the cultural and historical value of the items that they sell. They are focused purely on the financial gain trading brings. Brochures and brief educational workshops in Khmer language

would assist in educating these people regarding the damage caused by the antiquities trade. These individuals should be encouraged to report traffickers or at least refuse to deal in ancient artifacts.

- **Villagers.** The source of the looting problem in Cambodia is frequently attributed to the crushing poverty of rural populations. Alleviation of poverty is being undertaken by several large international Non-Governmental Organizations and the Royal Government of Cambodia. There are currently no educational programmes that undertake to inform rural populations about the non-monetary value of the artifacts they excavate. Endangered archaeological sites need to be selected for educational programmes.
- **The Public.** The general population of Cambodia is largely unaware of the detrimental aspects and the large scale of antiquities trade. While the trade in sculptural artifacts may be recognized, limited attention is given to the trade in less prominent materials, especially those looted from pre-historic sites. One of the most effective methods of educating the public, both rural and urban, is through the television media. Informative advertisements will help to promote the importance of preserving the cultural heritage of Cambodia. Other avenues for education include the creation of web sites outlining the various aspects of the looting problem and identifying artifacts and statuary that have been stolen from Cambodia. An information pack for teachers, focusing on cultural heritage for distribution to high schools, is another possible avenue of dissemination.

Activity: Creation of Non-monumental Archaeological Site Database. A national register of archaeological sites does not exist in Cambodia. It is one of the AAAT's primary goals to create a workable database of known sites. The register would assist archaeologists and government officials to properly and systematically document important cultural heritage locations. This will also be useful in identifying threatened sites.

Activity: Antiquities Database. Another important task is the creation of database to record heritage pieces that may be otherwise overlooked, such as ancient statuary in monasteries, remote villages, etc. The creation of a non-monumental national heritage database will allow swifter action towards recovering stolen artifacts. Additionally, this may allow for proof of ownership, important in the return of artifacts. This system could be used in conjunction with UNESCO's Art Loss Registration System (ALRS).

Activity: Staff Training. AAAT hopes to engender a passion for cultural heritage among our Cambodian staff and colleagues so that this may be carried to the local population. The AAAT will invest a considerable amount of energy in the training of our local staff and those involved in the cultural sector in Cultural Heritage Management.

Activity: Training customs of officials and heritage police. Customs and police officials are the vanguard in the defense against antiquities looting and smuggling. AAAT hopes that training in cultural heritage management will assist these agencies in combating the destruction of heritage sites.

Activity: Examining existing Cambodian laws regarding looting and CRM. It is hoped that penalties for those involved in the destruction of Cambodia's cultural heritage can be increased and more effectively enforced. To this end, AAAT hopes to examine existing legislation and monitor law enforcement.

Activity: Internet searches to monitor the sale and traffic of antiquities. In order to monitor the international sale of Antiquities from Southeast Asia we plan to monitor the internet and international auction houses.

Activity: Site museums. One of the prime motivators for looting is poverty. AAAT supports the creation of sustainable, income generating activities at threatened sites and would encourage and facilitate the creation of site museums. Site museums have the potential to stimulate local sustainable development through the sale of refreshment, t-shirts, hand-made, high-quality replica artifacts and museum entrance fee.

Conclusion. The initial phase of AAAT's projects will focus on education. By targeting a broad spectrum of Cambodian people and visitors we hope to slow the destruction of important archaeological sites and reduce the trade in stolen antiquities. It is hoped that AAAT's project will

raise awareness of the importance of cultural heritage in all sectors of Cambodian society. After the first phase is completed, AAAT will then engage in implementing the other activities outlined above, including training in Cultural Heritage for those in the Cultural sector and law enforcement, the creation of a national archaeological register, evaluation of Cambodia's heritage laws, and feasibility studies to select suitable sites for museums that would encourage sustainable development through heritage activities.

The destruction of cultural heritage is, of course, not restricted to Cambodia and AAAT seeks to broaden its efforts to other countries in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations where the problem of illicit trade in antiquities is also a problem. We firmly believe a viable solution can be achieved. Like so many resources, the artifacts and heritage are not renewable. It is imperative that we protect the heritage of Cambodia and other nations, which in essence, is the fabric of cultural identity.

PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF THE HIGHLAND ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT IN PANG MAPHA (HAPP), MAE HONG SON PROVINCE BETWEEN 1998-2004. By **Rasmi Shoocongdej**, Department of Archaeology, Faculty of Archaeology, Silpakorn University, Bangkok 10200, Thailand. Website: highlandarchaeology@trf.or.th

The Highland Archaeology Project in Pang Mapha ("highland" here refers to high-altitude environments at elevations above 1000 meters from present sea level), Mae Hong Son Province is a multidisciplinary research project involving archaeology, physical anthropology, and dendrochronology. Principle investigator is Dr Rasmi Shoocongdej, Department of Archaeology, Faculty of Archaeology, Silpakorn University, Bangkok. This project has been supported by the Thailand Research Fund (comparable to the US National Science Foundation which aims to produce high quality research and encourage Thai researchers in multi-disciplinary fields) since 2001.

This long-term research project developed out of the Cave Survey and Database System project in Mae Hong Son Province (1998 to 2000) in which Dr Shoocongdej directed an archaeological survey and mapping of cave sites. After the project was completed, she developed the Highland Archaeology project in 2001. The project has carried out two phases: Phase I conducted during 2001-3 by Dr Shoocongdej (Archaeology), Dr Natsuda Phumijamngong from the School of Natural Resource and Environmental Studies, Mahidol University (Dendrochronology), and Dr Suppaporn Nakbanlung from the Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Faculty of Social Science, Chiang Mai University (Physical Anthropology). Phase II began in 2003 and will continue through 2006 by Dr Shoocongdej, Dr Phumijamngong, Dr Kanoknart Chintakanon (Dental Anthropology), and Nattamon Pureepatpong (Bioanthropology).

The first phase focused on surveying and excavated two major sites in order to reconstruct the local chronology. The Ban Rai rockshelter was excavated in December-January 2001 and Tham Lod rockshelter was excavated in April-August 2002. Due to the large quantity of archaeological remains recovered from both sites, the analyses were carried out on a sample. Analyses are continuing into the second phase of research with the continued support of the Thailand Research Fund. The second phase focuses on qualitative and quantitative analyses of archaeology records and public education, as well as community participation on archaeological site management.

Objectives. The project has further developed and extended my PhD dissertation research in the Lower Khwae Noi river basin (entitled, *On Forager Mobility Organization in the Seasonal Tropical Environments: A View from Lang Kamnan Cave, Kanchanaburi Province, Western Thailand*); I am interested in explaining cultural change and the interaction between humans and their environments and would like to conduct comparative studies of the same environment in northern Thailand. I hope the research will help us understand and explain adaptive processes and local environmental variability. The research aims include: 1) to investigate and reconstruct the paleoenvironment in highland Pang Mapha; 2) to study the relationships between humans and their environments, 3) to study the past social and cultural development in highland Pang Mapha as well as to establish a local cultural chronology, and 4) to train and open opportunities to a new generation of Thai archaeologists who would like to be research scientists.

Research Area. Pang Mapha, an area of cultural and bio-diversities, is a small district of Mae Hong Son province, northwestern Thailand, with an average elevation of 1000 meters above present sea level. It is in the borderland between Thailand and Burma as well as the Shan state. The research area covers 1,210.45 sq km and is comprised of five river drainages: Mae Lana, Pong Sean Pik, Khlong, Lang, and Rang Luang. Pang Mapha is presently occupied by several ethnic groups including the Shan, Karen, Red and Black Lahu, Chinese, Lawa, and Thai.

Preliminary Results. This project is the first systematic and detail examination of archaeological evidence by a Thai research team since the American archaeologist, Chester Gorman, excavated Spirit Cave in 1969. Highland Pang Mapha has been known by foreign archaeologists for almost four decades. Unfortunately, this area is almost archaeologically unknown to many Thai people.

From an academic perspective, the project has revealed remarkable new data and contributed a body of knowledge to the archaeology of Thailand and Southeast Asia. Systematic archaeological research has provided a picture of cultural development in a seasonal tropical environment. Over 60 sites were discovered during the survey. The site occupations vary in age. Site types include burial sites, habitation sites, manufacturing sites, ceremonial sites, and rock painting sites. The contributions include adding an understanding of social and cultural developments in Highland Pang Mapha. The project has produced a preliminary regional chronology spanning the late Pleistocene to Recent (ca. 22,300 BP to 300 years ago) periods based on 12 dates (conventional and AMS) from Beta Analytic Ltd.

For the Late Pleistocene, two excavated sites are representative of sites in the region. While the site occupations vary in age, the research indicates that occupation was relatively regular since the Late Pleistocene period (22,300 BP), and with the use of stone tools continuing into the early Holocene (7290 BP). The amorphous pebble tools occur throughout the occupation. In terms of hunting, all sizes of game were taken, probably on an encounter basis. The body part distributions indicate that large-medium and small sizes of game were taken. The sites were used as temporary residential and burial sites. Excavations uncovered three skeletons; two are from Tham Lod rockshelter and we are awaiting the dating results. The other skeleton is from Ban Rai rockshelter and dates to the early Holocene (9770 BP). Analysis of the human remains is currently being conducted.

During the Log Coffin Period or Iron Age (2200 BP to 9th century AD), the sites were located almost on the top of the limestone cliffs and were primarily used for burial; we have not yet found a habitation site. Wooden coffins with various head styles are diagnostic of this period. Results from analysis of the teeth suggest that the log coffin people shared a similar trait with present-day Southeast Asian populations. Craft specialization in wood and metal occurred during this time.

In terms of paleoenvironment, results of the analyses of faunal remains, tree-rings, geomorphology and palynology from Ban Rai and Tham Lod rockshelters indicate the Late Pleistocene and early Holocene climate was slightly colder and moister than at present. The animal and pollen remains indicate use of a variety of habitats in the Late Pleistocene to early Holocene including evergreen forests, deciduous dipterocarp forests, and pine forests in the uplands. Later, particularly during the Log Coffin Period, the vegetation may have been much denser than at present.

During the Lanna Period (16-17 century AD), brick structures indicate possible influences of Buddhism from Chiang Mai in this area. Settlements are often found in the valley and near the rivers. The presence of glazed ceramics suggest interaction, perhaps exchange, between highland and lowland populations.

The Second Phase of research (2003-6) is analyzing the remainder of the excavated assemblages. Preliminary results will be presented, including of the settlement patterns and relationships between sites, at the end of this phase. At present, most of the publications are in Thai as we urgently need to put our effort into a cultural heritage campaign, and public education for the Thai people and local communities on the importance of archaeology in the Highland area which is quite different from the archaeology of the lowland areas of Thailand. Therefore, most of our public education (articles and reports as well as radio and TV programs) primarily aims to serve the general public. For professional communities, we have organized public talks, round-table discussions, and national conferences. In addition, the research teams have been regularly presenting papers at international conferences in their respective fields, with publications in English forthcoming.

From the local community perspective, the project has made a significant contribution to the local knowledge of archaeological sites in the seasonal tropical environment of highland Pang Mapha. This project has increased the experience of Thai archaeologists working closely with multi-ethnic communities. The research results are an important knowledge-base for local communities to use in managing their cultural resources such as using the archaeological sites as learning centers for school children. I also hope it will increase cooperation in fighting against the illegal antiquities trade and the destruction of archaeological sites. It is important to note that most of the log coffin sites are almost completely destroyed by looters and tourists.

The project has provided advanced field and laboratory training for both undergraduate and graduate students from various universities in Thailand and other countries (such as Chulalongkorn University, Chiang Mai University, Deccan College in India, University of Hawaii in USA, University College London in the UK, etc.). We also provide opportunities for BA (6 projects), MA (5 projects), and PhD (3 projects) research for both Thai and foreigner students. This year (2004), we plan to provide three workshops for Thai archaeologists and students on zooarchaeology and bone tools (Dr Ryan Rabett and Dr Phil Piper from the UK), bioarchaeology (Dr Nancy Tayles from New Zealand and Natthamon Pureepatpong), and residue and phytolith analyses (Dr Lisa Keaholfer from the USA). We hope for successful outcome from these workshops, including encouraging young Thai archaeologists to continue conducting archaeological research.

RECENT & UPCOMING CONFERENCES, SYMPOSIA, WORKSHOPS

THE CENTER FOR KHMER STUDIES hosted two Conferences and one Workshop in January 2004 in the CKS Conference Hall, Wat Damnak, Siem Reap, Cambodia. On January 6th-7th, a **Bio-Archaeology Conference**, was held in collaboration with the Ecole Francaise d'Extreme-Orient, which provided an update on important breakthroughs in research on bones, a key to understanding ancient ethnographic history. On January 8th-9th, a conference on **New Trends in Khmer Studies** presented the findings of CKS's major Research and Training Projects, drawing together their respective teams of scholars and student participants. On January 14th-15th, a strategic planning Workshop entitled, **Training Future Sanskritists in Cambodia**, was held with a view towards developing an adapted curriculum and international cooperation between interested institutions. For more information, please visit the CKS website: www.khmerstudies.org (under heading of EVENTS).

THE 10TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN ARCHAEOLOGISTS will be from 14 to 17 September, 2004 at the British Museum in association with its Departments of Asia and Education, University College London's Institute of Archaeology, and the Victoria and Albert Museum. The Organising Committee comprises Dr Elisabeth Bacus (UCL), Professor Graeme Barker (University of Leicester), Dr Fiona Kerlogue (The Horniman Museum), Dr Ian Glover (UCL), John Guy (Victoria and Albert Museum), Dr Justin Morris (British Museum), Dr Vincent Pigott (UCL), Dr Ruth Prior (UCL) and Dr Ryan Rabett (University of Cambridge). Papers on all aspects of Southeast Asian archaeology are invited, from prehistory to art history and studies of architecture and ceramics and other materials of the historical period. Research papers on South or East Asia will only be considered if they closely relate to Southeast Asian themes. Paper titles and abstracts are due by **1 March** (if possible, by **1 February** to assist the Organising Committee in their grant applications). Conference attendance will be restricted to a maximum of 150 persons. To submit paper titles and abstracts, or for further information, please contact: euraseaa10@yahoo.co.uk, or Dr Elisabeth Bacus, Institute of Archaeology, 31-34 Gordon Square, University College London, London WC1H 0PY, UK. Further information (including on accommodation which should be booked as early in March as possible) is also available on the conference web site: www.thebritishmuseum.ac.uk/asia/asnoev.html

THE 2004 INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF THE SOCIETY FOR EAST ASIAN ARCHAEOLOGY will be held in Daejeon, Korea on the campus of Chungnam National University

from 16 to 19 June 2004. For further information, please visit the SEAA 2004 website: www.seaa2004.org or contact: Dr Yangjin Pak, Dept of Archaeology, Chungnam National University, Daejeon, 305-764, Republic of Korea; email: yjpak@hanbat.chungnam.ac.kr

CONFERENCE REVIEWS

REPORT ON THE INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR, “THE EMERGENCE OF STATEHOOD IN EARLY SOUTHEAST ASIA,” HELD IN JAKARTA, 13-15 OCTOBER, 2003. By **Bérénice Bellina**, CNRS (FRE 2350 – Sorbonne Nouvelle, Paris III).

The seminar was organised by the Research Centre for Archaeology (now called Asisten deputi Urusan Arkeologi Nasional), the Museum Nasional and the Jakarta Centre of the Ecole française d’Extrême-Orient (under the responsibility of Drs. Soeroso, Dr. Endang Sri Hardiati and Prof. Pierre-Yves Manguin). Funding was also provided by the Ford Foundation and the French Embassy in Indonesia.

In Southeast Asia, the period covering the 5th century BC to the 5th century AD is still a poorly known period. The late prehistoric and protohistoric periods of Southeast Asian archaeology have long been neglected. Indeed, research focused either on the preceding prehistoric period or, for the most part, on the ‘Classical’ period, which is based on historical sources consisting of texts, inscriptions and artistic remains related to political and religious features. Consequently, several crucial social, political, economic and technical processes that dramatically transformed Southeast Asian societies, especially those involved in the exchange networks, were overlooked.

The recent progress in the archaeology of the late prehistoric and the early historic period starts filling the gap between prehistory and ‘Classical’ Southeast Asia. Twenty one historians, art historians and archaeologists from Indonesia, Cambodia, United Kingdom, France, USA and Canada came to present and discuss recent research carried out on different aspects of this period. The papers covered a wide geographical area, from Thailand to East Indonesia, a long chronological period, from the Iron Age to early polities of the second half of the first millennium AD, and a large range of sources, from musical instruments, small archaeological artefacts, to monuments and epigraphy.

For the Iron Age period, Dougal O’Reilly tackled the earliest evidence of socio-political change in a chiefdom in Cambodia. Rescue excavations of the large and rich burial site of Phum Snay clearly illustrated the complex hierarchy of late prehistoric societies that opened the path to more organised statehood structures adapting Indian based religions and rites. Focusing on the Tubon Valley excavations in Central Vietnam, Ian C. Glover questioned the transition between the Iron Age communities of the Sa Huynh culture and those building the famous Saiva temples of the Cham state related political structure. Regarding the latter political entity, Michael Vickery proposed that it should be considered as distinct from Lin-Yi, the population of which, he argued, was Mon-Khmer and not Austronesian. He also defended the more commonly accepted opinion that these two political entities consisted of no more than a series of ports at river mouths along the coasts, thus rejecting the traditional view of unified kingdoms.

As state emergence was closely linked to that of trade, a significant proportion of the papers were devoted to port activities and maritime exchange. E. Edwards McKinnon revisited the site of the famous ‘yupa’ inscriptions of Kutei and examined the evidence for a proto-mandala that likely developed on the Mahakam river for the same reasons as those that made prosperous the Kutei Sultanate in the 15th to 19th centuries, i.e. gold alluviums and forest hinterland products gathered along this river basin. The Kutei polity was also discussed by Gunadi Kasnowihardjo and Dwi Cahyono who focused more specifically on its links with that of Luwu. Soeroso reported the results of the 2000-01 archaeological investigations that the Balai Arkeologi Palembang (the local branch of the Research Centre for Archaeology) carried out at the Karang Agung early historical trading site, in the lower Musi/Banyuasin estuary, South Sumatra.

After presenting the results of the Vietnamese-French program in the Mekong delta, Pierre-Yves Manguin summarised his concept of “trade network culture”. The comparison of the artistic, archaeological and epigraphic remains from different early historical maritime trade oriented polities, led him to propose that these coastal societies shared a set of cultural traits. Based on a technological

study of some status markers Bérénice Bellina came to observe the same phenomenon since the Iron Age amongst some of the polities actively involved in trade. Confronting archaeological with ethnological and historical data, she argued that the development of inter-regional exchange networks in the last centuries BC went along with the initialisation of some fundamental mechanisms of cultural transfers based on the construction of the elite's cultural identity, and that these mechanisms were still valid up to the modern historical periods. The notion of continuity is also a central idea of the *Transformations* project co-directed by Elisabeth Bacus (with John Schoenfelder and in collaboration with I Wayan Ardika and the Research Centre for Archaeology). This project seeks to investigate the change and continuities in the social, political, religious and economic landscapes during the early period of state formation in south-central Bali, a region traditionally viewed as the centre of early Balinese states.

Miriam Stark insisted on the concept of "Axial Age" during which the extension of civilization's networks and boundaries happened simultaneously to embrace transcendent movements. Focusing on the Angkor Borei area, the aim of the research program of the University of Hawai'i in the Mekong delta is to define the roots of emerging states in this region. Other papers on Cambodia, such as those of Heng Piphah and Christophe Pottier, dealt with the urbanisation of these early states. Heng Piphah reported on the excavations he carried out in conjunction with Waseda University at the pre-Angkorian site of Sambor Prei Kuk. Christophe Pottier presented his program in the Angkor region that aims to understand settlement and urbanisation prior to the 9th century AD.

In a very different environment, that of the Wallacea, Near Oceanic and New Guinea economies based on arboriculture, Kyle Latinis investigated the socio-political development of chiefdoms that went along with the international demand for their commodities. Kettledrums, being an instrument associated with chiefly power, were mentioned in several papers (Peter Ferdinandus) and/or in the following discussions (Kyle Latinis). The adaptation of Indian concepts in these emerging states, like religious ones, was the topic of Hariani Santiko's paper on the Vedic religion in Indonesia. The presence of South Asian people in early centuries AD in Southeast Asia was in the heart of a debate launched after I Wayan Ardika presented the result of the DNA analysis of a tooth he excavated in Sembiran (Bali) which suggests that it belonged to a South Asian person.

In general, the papers raised lively debates and many passionate questions that fed discussions outside the walls of the National Museum where the seminar was held. This seminar gave the participants opportunities to discover new trends in research, to compare their results with those provided by more classical approaches and to attend the emergence of new perspectives on the nature and the formation of statehood in early Southeast Asia.

On the last day of the seminar, a day long excursion was organised to the site complex of Batujaya (West Java), presently being jointly excavated by the Recent Centre for Archaeology and the Ecole française d'Extrême-Orient.

FELLOWSHIPS FOR MA STUDIES

GRANTS FOR POSTGRADUATE COURSES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF BRADFORD, DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCIENCES. The University of Bradford and Foreign and Commonwealth Office Scholarships has nine scholarships open to postgraduate candidates on one-year MA programmes, who come from Indonesia, South Korea, Malaysia and Thailand. Value 3,000 pounds. These will be awarded to self-funding international applicants holding an offer of a place on a University of Bradford full-time one-year Masters course on the basis of academic achievement and/or potential. The Department of Archaeological Sciences at the University of Bradford runs taught Masters courses in: Archaeological Prospection, Degradation of Archaeological Materials, Forensic Anthropology, Old World Archaeology, Osteology, Palaeopathology and Funerary Archaeology, Scientific Methods in Archaeology. For further information about the courses, contact: Dr Jill Thompson (J.B.Thompson@bradford.ac.uk) or Jane Hammond's (j.m.hammond@bradford.ac.uk). Web site: www.brad.ac.uk/acad/archsci/homepage.html Applications forms for the scholarships are available from: The International Office, University of

FELLOWSHIPS

The **ASIA FELLOWS PROGRAM** offers opportunities to outstanding young and mid-career Asian scholars, policy makers, journalists and media professionals, to study and conduct research in a participating Asian country for up to nine months. Applications are accepted for projects in the arts, humanities and social sciences.

The principal goal of the program is to increase overall awareness of the intellectual resources in the People's Republic of China, the Republic of Korea, and South and Southeast Asia. Projects contribute to the development of long-range capabilities for cross-regional knowledge sharing. The program is establishing a multilateral network of Asian specialists in Asia, and contributing to new developments within existing area studies communities.

Fellowship Activities: Fellowships may involve a variety of activities, including field-based research, language study, or courses related to another Asian country (preferably in a different region of Asia). Fellows may also have opportunities to present guest lectures or to conduct seminars and workshops at the invitation of host institutions. The program is open to applicants who are citizens of and resident in Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Republic of Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Brunei, Burma, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam, the People's Republic of China, and the Republic of Korea. Projects can be carried out only in these countries. The program is not open to applicants from Afghanistan, Singapore, Japan, Hong Kong, North Korea, or Taiwan, and projects cannot be carried out in these countries. Projects must focus on an Asian country other than the applicant's own. While an applicant from South or Southeast Asia may propose a project in a country within his/her own region, preference is given to applicants who propose to study or conduct research in a region of Asia other than their own (e.g., a fellowship to an Indian scholar or professional for research/study in China). Applicants should not plan to study or conduct their research in a country with which their home country has a difficult diplomatic relationship because of the uncertainties of securing an affiliation and obtaining a visa for research or study for a long-term stay. Fellowships are not for the principal purpose of completing doctoral dissertations.

For more information visit the web site at: www.iie.org/cies/ASIAfellows/

ASIA RESEARCH INSTITUTE, NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF SINGAPORE VISITING AND POST-DOCTORAL FELLOWSHIPS. Applications are invited for the following Fellowships:- 1) **VISITING FELLOWSHIPS** The visiting fellowship programme is intended for active researchers from both the Asian region and the world, to bring to completion an important program of research in the social sciences and humanities. Interdisciplinary interests are encouraged. "Asia" as a research field is defined loosely in terms of the region in which Singapore is positioned. The tenure of this visiting fellowship will be for 1 year, though shorter periods may be negotiated. Up to three months of a 12-month fellowship could be spent as fieldwork in the Asian region. In exceptional circumstances a second year can be negotiated with the requirement to offer a (graduate) course in an appropriate department. A competitive remuneration and benefits package, depending on seniority, would be provided 2) **POSTDOCTORAL FELLOWSHIPS** Candidates must have fulfilled all requirements of the PhD within the last 4 years. The research may be in any field in the humanities and social sciences, extending into legal, commercial and environmental concerns. Interdisciplinary interests are encouraged. "Asia" as a research field is defined loosely in terms of the region in which Singapore is positioned. A proportion of the above Fellowships will be allocated to the Institute's current areas of research focus: Please access our website at www.ari.nus.edu.sg for more information. The closing date is 31 March 2004.

ASIAN STUDIES POST DOCTORAL FELLOWSHIPS. The University of Washington seeks to appoint up to three postdoctoral fellows/teaching associates in Asian studies for the '04-'05 academic

year to begin September 16, 2004. The successful candidates, in addition to pursuing individual research, will teach courses as part of the University's Undergraduate Asian Studies Initiative. The teaching will consist of a large, lower division undergraduate course in Asian studies and, during another quarter, a course in the fellow's own specialty. Throughout the year, fellows will participate in faculty-fellow seminar on teaching Asian studies. Candidates in the following disciplines and regional specialties are sought: South Asian history and Southeast Asian media/film studies. Other fields may also be considered. Stipend for the academic year is \$36,000. Qualifications: PhD or equivalent by time of appointment.

Send letter of application, curriculum vitae, dissertation precis and chapter, and three letters of reference to: Dr. Thomas W. Gething, Associate Director, Undergraduate Asian Studies Initiative, Box 353650, University of Washington, Seattle WA 98195. Preference will be given to applications received on or before February 9, 2004.

ASSOCIATION OF COMMONWEALTH UNIVERSITIES GENERAL SCHOLARSHIPS, ACADEMIC STAFF SCHOLARSHIPS, SENIOR RESEARCH AWARDS (Commonwealth Fellowships and THES Exchange Fellowships). Web site: www.acu.ac.uk/awards/awpguk01.html.

CSFP General Scholarships are normally available for study towards a Masters or Doctoral degree. Subject: Unrestricted. Eligibility: Commonwealth citizens and British protected persons who have completed a first degree or master's degree within last 10 years, and who are permanently resident in Commonwealth countries other than UK. Primarily for postgraduate study or research. Candidates should hold a minimum upper second class honours degree or equivalent. Value: University fees, Scholar's return travel, allowances for books, apparatus, approved travel within country of tenure, personal maintenance (plus allowances, where applicable, for spouse and children). Tenable at approved institution of higher learning for 1-2 years initially; maximum 3 years. Number. Up to 200 annually. Application for Commonwealth Scholarships, by nomination only through Commonwealth Scholarship Agency in country in which candidate permanently resides. Closing date: (For receipt of nominations in London) 31 December of year preceding tenure.

CSFP Academic Staff Scholarships are normally available for study towards a Masters or Doctoral degree, but may form part of a higher degree programme in the scholar's home university. The Commonwealth Scholarship Commission normally accepts nominations only from the Vice-Chancellor of the university on whose permanent staff the nominee serves. Academic Staff eligible for these awards may alternatively apply for a CSFP General Scholarship. Subject: Unrestricted. Eligibility: Commonwealth citizens and British protected persons who have completed a first degree or master's degree within last 10 years, and who are permanently resident in Commonwealth countries other than UK. Primarily for postgraduate study or research. Academic Staff Scholarships are open only to candidates not older than 42, holding or returning to a teaching appointment in a university in the developing Commonwealth. Value: University fees, Scholar's return travel, allowances for books, apparatus, approved travel within country of tenure, personal maintenance (plus allowances, where applicable, for spouse and children). Tenable at approved institution of higher learning for 1-2 years initially; maximum 3 years. Number. Up to 100 annually. Application for Commonwealth Academic Staff Scholarships, by nomination by executive head of own university. Closing date: (For receipt of nominations in London) 31 December of year preceding tenure. For all awards, application must be made to the relevant country's Scholarship Agency.

Senior Research Awards, CSFP Commonwealth Fellowships. Commonwealth Fellowships are available each year to enable academic staff in universities in the developing Commonwealth to receive training and experience in Britain, so as to increase their usefulness as teachers in their own universities. The Fellowships are not open for study for a degree or diploma, but there are in addition a number of Commonwealth Academic Staff Scholarships, for work-related study by more junior members or potential members of university staffs, which may include study for a higher degree in any academic discipline. The Commonwealth Scholarship Commission normally accepts nominations only from the Vice-Chancellor of the university on whose permanent staff the nominee serves. Subject: Tenable in any academic subject (including medicine and dentistry). Eligibility: Commonwealth citizens and British protected persons, normally university teaching staff, who have completed their doctorate (or relevant postgraduate qualifications) no less than 5 and no

more than 10 years by the date of taking up an award, and who are permanently resident in Commonwealth countries other than UK. Fellowships will not be offered to candidates over the age of 50. Value: Research support grant, Fellow's return travel, allowances for books, apparatus, approved travel within country of tenure, personal maintenance (plus allowances for spouse and children). Tenable at approved institution of higher learning for a 6 month period or a 12 month period, which may optionally be split across 2 academic sessions. Up to 75 annually. Nomination for Commonwealth Fellowships through executive head of own university. Closing date: (For receipt of nominations in London) 31 December of year preceding tenure.

Senior Research Awards, THES Exchange Fellowships. The ACU administers the Times Higher Education Supplement Exchange Fellowship, financed by the (London) Times Higher Education Supplement, for the support of (a) attachments of university staff, both academic and administrative, to other universities in Commonwealth developing countries to obtain greater experience and training; (b) short study tours of university staff in Commonwealth developing countries to enhance their ability to contribute to national development. 24 fellowships have been awarded to date. Subject: Unrestricted. Eligibility: Open only to academic, administrative, professional and library staff of ACU member universities in developing Commonwealth. Age limit 55. Value: Up to 3,000 pounds. Funded by THES. Tenable only in another developing Commonwealth country, for up to 3 months. Number. 1 annually. Application through executive head of staff member's own university. Closing date: (For receipt of nominations in London) 31 May.

THE BRITISH ACADEMY VISITING PROFESSORSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS The Academy's Visiting Professorships scheme enables distinguished scholars from overseas to be invited to spend a minimum of two weeks in the United Kingdom. The Academy grants the title of British Academy Visiting Professor or (for a more junior scholar) British Academy Visiting Fellow and awards a sum of money towards the estimated travel and maintenance costs. All arrangements are undertaken by the visitor's British sponsor. While the delivery of lectures and participation in seminars is not precluded, the main purpose of the visit should be to enable the visitor to pursue research. It is not intended that the Academy's Fellowships and Professorships should be used in conjunction with a non-stipendiary university fellowship. Eligibility: Candidates for nominations must be either established scholars of distinction or younger people who show great promise and who would benefit from time to pursue their research in the United Kingdom. Level of grant: The Academy will meet travel expenses to the United Kingdom, and provide subsistence for Visiting Professors and Fellows up to a maximum of 700 pounds a week. Applicants will be expected to submit a carefully-costed budget within this limit. The normal maximum length of visit will be one month, but applications for longer periods will be considered, although it will be expected that the weekly budget for longer visits will be set at a more moderate level. Method of application and closing date: The British sponsor should apply on the Visiting Professorships application form, available from the Academy's International Relations Department (Tel.0171 969 5220, overseas@britac.ac.uk). Applications direct from foreign scholars will not be accepted. The closing date for applications is 31 December. Applications are considered in late February, for visits to take place during the financial year beginning 1 April. (It may be possible to entertain applications at other times of the year, but the Academy's aim is to allocate the available funds at one time.)

THE CENTER FOR KHMER STUDIES, with funding from the Henry Luce Foundation, offers the following fellowships for U.S. scholars: **Senior Resident Scholar Fellowship** in Siem Reap, Angkor (Summer 2004) - 1 position awarded; **Summer Junior Fellowship** Program in Siem Reap, Angkor (Summer 2004) - 5 positions awarded. Application deadline: February 15, 2004. Application forms can be downloaded on our website: www.khmerstudies.org/fellowships/fellows.htm

THE ROYAL SOCIETY SOUTHEAST ASIA FELLOWSHIPS PROGRAM aims to foster science and technology links between the UK and Southeast Asia. The Programme covers the following Southeast Asian countries: Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam, the Philippines, Indonesia, Brunei, Burma (Myanmar), Cambodia and Laos. The fellowships are for periods between six and

twelve months enabling outstanding postdoctoral scientists from Southeast Asia to acquire additional knowledge and skills by working with colleagues in the UK. Closing date: 30 September.

Eligibility: Fellowships are for research in various fields including archaeology. Applicants must be postdoctoral or equivalent status at the time application is made. If applicants do not possess a PhD, evidence must be given in the application of equivalent status in the form of positions of responsibility, research undertaken and publications in authoritative independent scientific journals. Applicants must be nationals of one of the countries mentioned above or resident in a country other than the one of nationality but holding a permanent position at a research institute there. Applicants currently in the UK are not eligible to apply. UK hosts must be British or EU citizens resident in the UK. Non-UK/EU citizens must have held a permanent position at a UK institute for three years minimum to act as a host. Substantial contact between host and applicant prior to the application is essential. This contact should lead to a clearly defined and mutually-beneficial research project. English Level: Applicants must have a good command of written and spoken English and must submit a copy of the certificate which indicates the highest English examination taken in their home countries.

For further details contact: china&southeastasia@royalsoc.ac.uk or visit their website: www.royalsoc.ac.uk/international/index.html

THE ROYAL SOCIETY MALAYSIAN FELLOWSHIPS to the UK are administered by the British Council in Malaysia. For further details please contact the British Council directly at: Scholarships and Training Unit, The British Council, Jalan Bukit Aman, PO Box 10539, 50916 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Tel: 00 60 3 298 7555 Fax: 00 60 3 293 7214. Annual closing date: Forms must be submitted to the British Council in Malaysia by the annual closing date of 25 November. Contact details: www.britcoun.org.my/work/SCH/index.htm or by e-mail at scholarships@britcoun.org.my.

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL. Vietnam Dissertation Field Research Fellowships. Dissertation fellowships of up to \$15,000 a year are available to support research in Vietnam for periods between 12 and 24 months. *Eligibility:* Graduate students enrolled full-time in Ph.D. programs in any of the social sciences or humanities at accredited universities in the U.S. or Canada are eligible. Awards are subject to proof of completion of all departmental requirements other than the dissertation. There are no citizenship restrictions. Contact: Social Science Research Council, 810 Seventh Avenue, New York, NY 10019 USA. Phone: 212.377.2700, fax: 212 377.2727, web: www.ssrc.org/levels.htm

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION FELLOWSHIPS. Fellowships support independent research in residence at the Smithsonian Institution. Predoctoral fellowships and directed research fellowships are available in the following disciplines: American History, Material Culture, Anthropology, Biological Sciences, Earth Sciences, History of Art, Astronomy, and Ecology. For information write to: Office of Fwps & Grants L'Enfant Plaza 7300, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC 20560 USA.

WENNER-GREN FOUNDATION FOR ANTHROPOLOGICAL RESEARCH PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIPS (Please note: *this fellowship replaces the Developing Countries Training Fellowship, effective January 200*). **Description:** Professional Development International Fellowships are intended for scholars and advanced students from countries in which anthropology or specific subfields of anthropology are underrepresented and who therefore seek additional training to enhance their skills or to develop new areas of expertise in anthropology. The program offers three types of awards: **Predoctoral Fellowship** for study leading to a Ph.D.; **Postdoctoral Fellowship** for scholars wishing advanced training; **Library Residency Fellowship** for advanced students and postdoctoral scholars within five years of receiving their doctorate to travel to libraries with outstanding collections in anthropology.

Requirements for Predoctoral and Postdoctoral Fellowships: Applicants must be prepared to demonstrate: the unavailability of such training in their home country; their provisional acceptance

by a **host institution** that will provide such training; their intention to return and work in their home country upon completion of their training. The applicant must have a **home sponsor** who is a member of the institution with which he/she is affiliated in the home country and a **host sponsor** who is a member of the institution in which the candidate plans to pursue training. The host sponsor must be willing to assume responsibility for overseeing the candidate's training. Because the fellowship is intended as a partnership with the Host Institution in providing the fellow's training, it is expected that candidates will also be offered support by the host institution.

Requirements for Library Residency Fellowships: Applicants must be prepared to show that travel to a library is necessary for preparing a research proposal or completing a project designed to advance teaching and scholarship in the home country. They must also be able to obtain a letter from their home supervisor or chairperson attesting to the applicant's need of library materials not available in the home institution. The foundation has set up host sponsors at several libraries with excellent collections in different areas of anthropology, from which the applicant can choose. An applicant must be accepted by one of these sponsors before a library residency can be awarded.

Amount and Duration of Awards: Predoctoral Fellowships are made for amounts up to \$15,000 per year. Fellows may apply for up to two renewals. **Postdoctoral Fellowships** are made for amounts up to \$35,000 for one year, with the possibility of one renewal. **Library Residency Fellowships** are made for amounts up to \$5,000 for a maximum period of three months. They are not renewable.

Application Information: Inquiries about the predoctoral and postdoctoral awards should be made by means of a one-page Summary Statement of Purpose. Preliminary requirements must be met to determine eligibility for a formal application. There is no deadline for these programs, however, those interested in receiving a **Predocctoral** or **Postdoctoral** Fellowship application must contact the foundation at least six months prior to enrollment in the host institution. **Library Residency Fellowship** candidates should contact the foundation at least three months before their intended starting date.

Address and contact details: The Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research, 220 Fifth Ave, 16th Floor, New York, NY 10001-7708. Fax: 001.212.683.9151. Forms can be requested by e-mail (inquiries@wennergren.org), by letter or telephone (001 212-683-5000). Web address: www.wennergren.org/programsirg.html

RESEARCH GRANTS

THE FORD FOUNDATION awards grants for archaeological research and training. Headquarters: The Ford Foundation, 320 East 43rd Street, New York, NY 10017 USA, Main Voice: (212)573-5000, Main Fax: (212)351-3677, web address: www.fordfound.org In **Indonesia**, contact: P.O. Box 2030 Jakarta 10001, Indonesia, tel. 62-21-252-4073, fax 62-21-252-4078, e-mail ford-jakarta@fordfound.org. In the **Philippines**, contact: Makati Central P.O. Box 1936, Makati 1259 Metro Manila, Philippines, e-mail ford-manila@fordfound.org. In **Vietnam**, contact: 340 Ba Trieu Street, Hai Ba Trung District, Hanoi, Socialist Republic of Vietnam, tel. 84-4-976-0164/5/6, fax. 84-4-976-0163, e-mail ford-hanoi@fordfound.org.

LEAKEY FOUNDATION The Leakey Foundation was formed to further research into human origins, behaviour and survival. Special research Grants (up to \$20,000) available to post-doctoral and senior scientists for exceptional research projects studying multidisciplinary palaeoanthropology. For further information, contact: Grants Officer, The Leakey Foundation, P.O. Box 29346, 1002A O'Reilly Ave, San Francisco, CA, 94129-0346 USA; Telephone: (415) 561-4646; FAX: (415) 561-4647; E-mail: grants@leakeyfoundation.org; or visit their web site at: www.leakeyfoundation.org/

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY. For information write to: Committee for Research and Exploration, National Geographic Society 17th and M Streets, N.W., Washington, DC 20036 USA; or visit their web site at: www.nationalgeographic.com/research/grant/rg1.html

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION. Awards to assist women and men of outstanding promise to make significant contributions to research and teaching or public service in the future as potential staff members of developing-country institutions associated with the Foundation. For information write to: Rockefeller Foundation 1133 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10036 USA.

WENNER-GREN FOUNDATION FOR ANTHROPOLOGICAL RESEARCH. For information on their research grants write to: 220 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10001-7708, USA or visit their web site at: www.wennergren.org

RECENT PHD AND MA THESES

JARASSA KACHACHIVA 2003. *Iconography of Maitreya from India to Southeast Asia.* Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, Universite de la Sorbonne Nouvelle, Paris III, France.

Abstract: This work is a study of the religious belief and the iconography of Maitreya in India and Southeast Asia. Belief in Maitreya commenced at the beginning of the history of Buddhism and probably belonged to the Sarvastivadin's School. Maitreya is, at the same time, the Bodhisattava, who resides now in the Tusita Heaven, and the future Buddha who will be born on earth after 5,000 years of the religion of Gautama Buddha. His first statues appeared in the art of Mathura and Gandhara, in the Kusana period. At the beginning, his iconography was still confused with those of Avalokitesvara, who are both sometimes represented as the ascetic and hold for the first time in Gupta period and became more popular later. Another specific symbol that we find frequently with Maitreya is the *nagakessara*, flower of his Bodhi's tree. We should note that, besides the individual statue, Maitreya often appears in the form of the triad with the Buddha and Avalokitesvara.

From India, the cult of Maitreya prospered in Central Asia, East Asia, and Southeast Asia, but the form of the practice and the iconography were not exactly the same. That is why it is interesting to study the evolution of the religious belief and the iconography of Maitreya in these countries. It is interesting to mention that Central Asia is the important region in the transference of this belief from India to Southeast Asia; many texts of the Sarvastivadin's school concerning Maitreya discovered in Central Asia were able to be compared to those found in Southeast Asia.

LY VANNA 2002. *The Archaeology of Shell Matrix Sites in the Central Floodplain of the Tonle Sap River, Central Cambodia: The Shell Settlement Site of Samrong Sen and Its Cultural Complexity.* PhD Thesis, Department of Foreign Studies, Graduate Program in Area Studies, University of Sophia, Tokyo.

Summary: This thesis was developed with a particular focus on the documentation of the history of cultural development in the area, by selecting the prehistoric shell settlement and burial site of Samrong Sen, Kampong Chhnang province, central Cambodia, as an archaeological case study.

The results generated by site distribution surveys, careful examinations of the cultural stratigraphy of the site and by analyses of archaeological finds from the excavated deposit have revealed a long history of human occupation in the area. The site and its surrounding zones were first inhabited by prehistoric fishing, hunting, pottery-making and rice-cultivating communities and later on by the present contemporary fishing and rice-cultivating communities. These early human communities had selected this vast flooded area and managed their lives by skillfully manipulating all natural resources available to them. This pattern of culture as adaptation and selection is attested by all kinds of tangible evidence seen in the form of the archaeological record, ranging from a single artifact, a group or many groups of artifacts and features up to a complex mosaic of networking settlement sites in the area. The earliest archaeological record of these communities has been confirmed to be as old as the first half of the third millennium B.C., based on a single radiocarbon date obtained on a charcoal lens associated with a potsherd unearthed at a depth of 4m below the site surface.

Within such a long period of human occupation, one can postulate that there may have been many forms of cultural complexity that can be archaeologically observed and perceived through

careful examination of depositional patterns of stratigraphy, and of behaviors of culture change within the deposit. To explain these changing processes and to display those archaeologically cultural forms, there is need to phase the occupational deposits of the site. In this thesis, based on the frequency of bronze-related artifacts in the selectively excavated area, the thesis has tentatively divided a more than 4m thick occupational strata into three different cultural, but interrelated, phases.

The earliest part of the first phase is confirmed by an AMS radiocarbon date on a charcoal lens associated with a pottery shard unearthed at a depth of 4m below the site surface. The date falls between 2205 B.C. and 1887 B.C. (2-sigma interval). The occupational stratigraphy with which this earliest cultural stage is associated does not produce bronze-related objects, but potsherds, polished stone and bone tools. All the layers belonging to this first phase stratigraphically extend from the earliest occupational layer at a depth of 420cm upward to a depth of 270cm. The phase is associated with all of Layers 4 and 3 and with the early portion of Layer 2. In general, artifacts that were associated within this first phase consist of pottery, clay and stone bangles, clay balls, whetstone and stone disc. Pottery vessels are of two main categories. The first is characterized by a series of uniform vessels with thinned wall, undecorated and red-orange surfaces. The paste is mixed up of sand, small red pebbles, rice husks and tiny flints of quartzite rock. The second shows the beginning stage of pottery evolution. The vessels of this second category present a variety of different types, ranging from flat-bottomed vessels with a short foot-ring up to globular-bottomed ones, with many kinds of rim curvatures and decorations. As food residues, rice remains both in husk form and in carbonized form in pottery clay, turtle, fish, crocodile, shellfishes, and small size mammal bones, but not so abundant compared with other phases, were encountered.

The second phase represents the stage from which bronze and iron were apparently in use along with pottery, polished and flaked stone and bone tools. This phase occupies the whole of Layer 2; it succeeds from the first phase at a depth of 270cm and continues upward until a depth where there are no bronze artifacts, but only iron ones, about 160cm depth below the present site surface. The bronze and iron artifacts include fragments of a bronze vessel (Unit 4, Spit 19/20, Layer 2, Depth 200-210cm) and complete bangles (Unit 4, Spit 16/17, Layer 2, Depth 160-170cm) and an iron tool (sickle?) (Unit 5, Spit 26, Layer 2, Depth 260cm), and a metal slag discovered in 1999. Other specimens of artifacts are recognized as whetstone, clay and stone bracelets, shouldered axe, adz-chisel, and abundant bone awls. Pottery vessels associated in this phase are rich in decoration and have various shapes of rim, lips and pastes. Most vessels have heavy lips and thick walls. The most dominant faunal remains are the *Corbicula* and *Paludina* species, turtles, fishes and large size mammal bones. The most interesting fact is the appearance of marine shell beads. This may indicate that people living around the period of this phase had socioeconomic interactions with coastal communities.

The third phase is characterized by the exclusive occurrence of iron-related artifacts in the last occupational deposit. The phase extends from the later portions of Layer 2 and the whole of Layer 1 up to the upper portions of the site. The iron artifact that appears in this last phase is known as an arrowhead (Unit 5, Spit 11, Layer 1, Depth 110cm). The phase also presents the same specimens of artifact as those encountered in the second phase, but the advent of yellow and red glass beads points out that this third cultural phase may have corresponded to the general chronological framework of the Iron Age of Southeast Asia. The latest occupational portions of this phase also produced some recognizable artifacts belonging to the Angkor Period: ceramics with zigzag incised and grooved decorations coated with red-dark-brown glazes.

Some alternative perceptions with regard to the cultural complexity implied from the results of archaeological excavations at the shell settlement and burial site of Samrong Sen can be synthesized as follows.

- A type of society composed of hunter-gather-fisher-rice cultivator-pottery maker households existed in the area since the earliest stage of human occupation at Samrong Sen. These household communities were certainly not isolated from each other. The last stage of social change may be involved with a transition from the early stage of hunting-gathering-fishing-complementarily rice-cultivating society to a ranked tribe, and the people had close contacts with the Angkor Empire.

- The absence of bronze characterized the earliest deposit and indicates that the form of social organization may be less complex. Thus there is no information on metallurgical specialization and

socioeconomic change within a wider periphery of exchange and trade in local products with other communities in the region.

- The presence of bronze and the iron-related materials may suggest that another form of social organization may have been more hierarchically arranged and socio-economically improved by frequent contacts with other communities in the region. The appearance of exclusive iron-related contexts may have brought about a new constant form of resource competition and warfare within the region.

- The absence of bronze-connected contexts should modify or repudiate a number of previous extrapolations that have classified the archaeological contents of Samrong Sen into one single stage of cultural development: the Bronze Age Culture. By contrast, the presence of bronze *in situ* at Samrong Sen should reject previous assumptions that the site does not belong to the Bronze Age in its stages of cultural development.

- An absolute radiocarbon date from the earliest layer of the site may support Higham's assumption that puts Samrong Sen in General Period A (3000 B.C.).

- The social evolution implied from the different types of archaeological evidence found at Samrong Sen should be conceived of as one of polycentric sources in the developmental genesis of the Angkor Civilization. This last proposition should not be ruled out even though the supportive evidence is still meager at the present state of our archaeological knowledge; we anticipate that the proposition will be clarified when the body of our research data grows.

JOHN SCHOENFELDER 2003. *Negotiating Poise in a Multi-Hierarchical World: An Archaeological Exploration of Irrigated Rice Agriculture, Ideology, and Political Balances in the Coevolution of Intersecting Complex Networks in Bali*. PhD Dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Los Angeles. (Dissertation is available on-line at: www.bol.ucla.edu/~schnfldr/)

Abstract: This dissertation considers the origins, development, and function of complex social organization in Bali, Indonesia. It contributes to theory and method in and beyond the field of archaeology. Ethnographic depictions of Balinese social organization show a pluralistic collectivism pattern consisting of many function-specific corporate actor groups with intersecting memberships, most functioning also as temple congregations. This heterarchy also features many cases of concentric integration, since village, state, and irrigation management groups are each arranged into separate nested hierarchies.

Drawing on work by Lansing and others, I posit that the geographic and technological growth of wet rice agriculture on Bali's dissected slopes shaped the coevolution of the various hierarchies, favoring the independence of water management groups (*subaks*) and their self-organization into a yield-enhancing "complex adaptive system." This may have limited legitimacy and finance mechanisms available to extractive polities, leading to development of the expressive *negara* form of the 19th century. Evaluation of this diachronic model begins by examining some of the early historical data; completion will require further archaeological investigation of changes in the agricultural economy and in patterns of social organization.

As groundwork, I attempt to identify ideological strategizing meant to create and maintain solidarity, alliance, autonomy, and relative power among villages, states, and *subaks*. I stress the role of material culture in promulgation of ideological statements, since effective communication and control of ideas requires materialization (attachment to objects or events). In modern Bali, processions and courtyard temples employ indexical aspects of multiplex signs to link places and social groups. Such observations provide ethnoarchaeological support to analyses at two localities in Tampaksiring, Gianyar Regency. At Tirtha Empul, the past and present roles of the Manukaya inscription show how objects are used and reused to define relationships. Similarity and spatial proximity among large monuments at Gunung Kawi signify a strong statement of affiliation; the site thus reveals both the authority of the 11th century state and the limits of its power. These limits may have resulted from power negotiations among predecessors of the groups constituting today's multicentric social system.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

BISHOP, P, D PENNY, M STARK and M SCOTT 2003. A 3.5 ka record of paleoenvironments and human occupation at Angkor Borei, Mekong Delta, Southern Cambodia. *Geoarchaeology* 18(3): 359-393.

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LY VANNA 2001. Recent Archaeological Research in the Floodplain of the Tonle Sap River: the Shell Midden Site of Samrong Sen and Its Pottery Characteristics. *Journal of Southeast Asian Archaeology* (Japan Society for Southeast Asian Archaeology) 21: 47-81.

LY VANNA 2002. Rice Remains in the Prehistoric Pottery Tempers of the Shell Midden Site of Samrong Sen: Implications for Early Rice Cultivation in Central Cambodia. *Aséanie* 9, (Sciences humaines en Asie du Sud-Est), Edition du Centre d' Anthropologie Sirindhorn-Bangkok, p. 13-34.

PAWLIK, A and W RONQUILLO 2003. The Palaeolithic in the Philippines. *Lithic Technology* 28(2): 79-93.

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SPRIGGS, M 2003. Chronology of the Neolithic transition in Island Southeast Asia and the Western Pacific: A view from 2003. *The Review of Archaeology* (Special Issue entitled, The Nature of the Transition from the Palaeolithic to the Neolithic in East Asia and the Pacific) 24(2):57-80

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WHITE, J, D PENNY, L KEALHOFER and B MALONEY 2004. Vegetation changes from the Late Pleistocene through the Holocene from three areas of archaeological significance in Thailand. *Quaternary International* 113:111-132.

PRESENTED PAPERS

INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR: THE EMERGENCE OF STATEHOOD IN EARLY SOUTHEAST ASIA, 13-15 October 2003, Jakarta. Papers presented: **Ian Glover**, State Formation in Early Southeast Asia with Particular Reference to the Role of Exchange Networks with India and the Mediterranean World; **Pierre-Yves Manguin**, The Archaeology of the Early Maritime States in Southeast Asia: Towards the Characterization of a Trade Network Culture; **Sri Soejatmi Satari**, The Hindu Remains of Southern West Java; **Peter Ferdinandus**, The Dawn of Southeast Asian Musical Instrument History; **Edwards McKinnon**, Kutei, An Early Indianized Polity in Eastern Kalimantan: Evidence for a Proto-Mandala?; **Gunadi Kasnowihardjo and Dwi Cahyono**, Protohistoric Era in Eastern Indonesia: Case Studies on Developing Processes of the Kutai and Luwu Kingdom; **Kyle Latinis**, Insights on Wallacea, Near Oceania and Maluku during the Last Two Millennia; **Heng Piphah**, New Data on Sambor Prei Kuk; **Christophe Pottier**, About Some Recent Investigations on Pre-Angkorian Settlements in Angkor Region; **Dougald O'Reilly**, The Excavation of the Cemetery at Phnum Snay (Cambodia); **Miriam Stark**, Transitions, Transcendence, and Trade in Cambodia's Mekong Delta from 500 BC –AD 500; **Michael Vickery**, Some Early Polities around the Coast of

Indochina and Thailand; **Berenice Bellina**, Filling the Gap between the Late Prehistoric and Early Historic Exchange of Indian and Southeast Asian Polities through the Microscopic Study of Hard Stone Ornaments; **Hariani Santiko**, The Vedic Religion in Indonesia; **Endang Sri Hardiati** (title unavailable); **Soeroso**, A Preliminary Report about the East Coast of South Sumatra Toward the Historical Period; **Elisabeth Bacus**, Transformations in the Landscapes of South-Central Bali during the First Millennium AD: An Archaeology Investigation of Early Balinese States. A Report on the First Field Season; **I Wayan Ardika**, New Evidence on Early Contacts between India and Bali.

STARK, MIRIAM 2003. Power, Practice and Pageantry in Ancient Southeast Asia and the Case of the Khmer Empire. Paper presented at the 2003 Annual Meetings of the American Anthropological Association in the session entitled, "Ideology, World View, and Practice Theory in Archaeology" (organized by Z. Hruby and J. Glover).

CALL FOR PAPERS

Submissions are currently being sought for **WORLD ARCHAEOLOGY 36(3)** on the theme: **Archaeology of Hinduism**. Hinduism was and continues to be marked by a wealth of cults, beliefs and deities which are manifest at various levels, ranging from sacred places and monumental temples which had a transregional significance to the realm of folk culture which was inscribed in more humble village shrines. Papers are invited that will explore this variety through archaeological analysis of its material manifestations. Submissions are due by February 2004 for publication in September 2004. For further information, or to submit a paper, contact the editors of this issue: Elisabeth Bacus (contact details at top of this *Newsletter*) and/or Nayanjot Lahiri, Department of History, University of Delhi - South Campus, Benito Juarez Road, New Delhi - 110021 India; or by e-mail at: nlahiri@del6.vsnl.net.in

Submissions are currently being sought for **WORLD ARCHAEOLOGY 37(2)** on the theme: **Garden Archaeology**. Was ancient crop cultivation more like horticulture, the cultivation of garden crops, or like agriculture, the cultivation of fields? When reconstructing past farming systems, can we use modern types of small-scale farming, such as swidden agriculture, horticulture and oasis agriculture, as models? And do such early farming systems use intensive or extensive cultivation methods? Papers exploring the nature of ancient crop cultivation are welcomed, especially those that focus on the ecological characteristics of small-scale farming operations and those that investigate the social context in which such systems flourish. Submissions are due by September 2004 for publication in June 2005. For further information, or to submit a paper, contact the editor of this issue: Marijke van der Veen, School of Archaeology and Ancient History, University of Leicester, Leicester LE1 7RH; or by e-mail at: mvdv1@leicester.ac.uk

Submissions are currently being sought for **WORLD ARCHAEOLOGY 37(3)** on the theme: **Historical Archaeology**. This volume aims to provide an international comparative context for historical archaeology, covering the period c. 1500-1900 A.D. Both overviews and case studies are sought that will characterize distinctive regional or national traditions of historical archaeology. Themes of particular interest include approaches to the study of colonial contact, class, gender and ethnicity. Commentaries or overviews would be welcomed addressing issues of theory, historiography and methodology, in addition to the political context of the practice of historical archaeology. Submissions are due by January 2005 for publication in September 2005. For further information, or to submit a paper, contact the editor of this issue: Roberta Gilchrist, Department of Archaeology, University of Reading, Whiteknights, PO Box 218, Reading RG6 6AB; or by e-mail at: r.l.gilchrist@reading.ac.uk

ASIAN PERSPECTIVES (The Journal of Archaeology for Asia and the Pacific) is currently soliciting manuscripts on Southeast and East Asian archaeology (prehistoric, historic, bioarchaeological, ethnoarchaeological) for review. Asian Perspectives is the leading archaeological

journal devoted to the archaeology of Asia and the Pacific region. In addition to archaeology, it features articles and book reviews on ethnoarchaeology, palaeoanthropology, and physical anthropology. International specialists contribute regional reports summarizing current research and fieldwork, and present topical reports of significant sites.

We are especially interested in receiving manuscripts from our Southeast Asian and Asian colleagues on recent work in their regions. Our next two issues of *Asian Perspectives* feature articles on the archaeology and bioarchaeology of Thailand, Cambodia, and Indonesia, along with articles on South and East Asia and the Pacific. We are also pleased to announce the upcoming publication of an entire issue on the Archaeology of Burma/Myanmar, which should appear mid-2002.

We accept manuscripts for review throughout the year and encourage potential contributors to send us manuscripts at any time. For more information on *Asian Perspectives* (and information on issue contents), consult the following URL: <http://www.hawaii.edu/uhipress/journals/ap> Our web site also has a page with formatting guidelines for contributors to the journal.

Please submit AP-formatted manuscripts to : Dr. Miriam Stark, *Asian Perspectives* Co-Editor, Department of Anthropology, University of Hawai'i, 2424 Maile Way, Social Sciences Building 346, Honolulu, HI 96822-2281 USA. Email: miriams@hawaii.edu

THE BULLETIN OF THE MUSEUM OF FAR EASTERN ANTIQUITIES. Founded by Johan Gunnar Andersson in 1929. The *BMFEA* publishes articles by scholars worldwide on all aspects of ancient and classical East Asia and adjacent regions, including archaeology, art, and architecture; history and philosophy; literature and linguistics; and related fields. Contributions seriously engaging contemporary critical thought in the humanities and social sciences are especially welcome. All contributions, for general issues (no deadline) as well as for special thematic issues, are peer-reviewed. The new Editorial Advisory Board mainly consists of scholars based at European centers for Asia research. The Editors are Martin Svensson Ekström and Magnus Fiskesjö. For details, contact: The Bulletin of the Museum of Far Eastern Antiquities, Box 16176, SE-103 24 Stockholm, Sweden. Telephone: +46-8-5195 5750, 5195 5752 (direct). Fax: +46-8-5195 5755. E-mail: MFEA@ostasiatiska.se. Web site: www.ostasiatiska.se

ERAS, Monash School of Historical Studies On-Line Journal Call for Papers for Sixth Edition. *Eras* is an on-line journal edited and produced by postgraduate students from the School of Historical Studies at Monash University, Melbourne, Australia. Papers published by *Eras* are accepted from the following disciplines: History, Archaeology and Ancient History, Religion and Theology and Jewish Civilisation. *Eras* is a fully refereed journal, which is intended as an international forum for current or recently completed Masters and PhD students to publish original research, comment and reviews in any field covered by the School's teaching and research. We are seeking papers from postgraduate students working in any of the fields listed above, along with a brief description of your current affiliation and thesis topic. Papers of 5000 words are required by 31st March 2004. Detailed notes and editorial guidelines for individual contributors are available on the web site listed below. It is anticipated that the sixth edition of the journal will appear in November 2004. Look for our fifth edition on-line at: www.arts.monash.edu.au/eras

HUKAY, the journal of the Archaeological Studies Program, University of the Philippines, seeks papers on archaeology, material culture, paleohistory, ethnoarchaeology, and cultural resource management. The journal aims to promote the advancement of archaeological research in the Philippines and in the Southeast Asian region. It is published by the University of the Philippines Press and comes out three times a year. All articles are reviewed by local and international referees. Articles must be written on short bond paper, double-spaced, size 12 font (Times New Roman), 15-25 pages long including references and pictures; they must also contain an abstract and short information on the author/s. Please submit a hardcopy and a disc copy to: The Editor, *HUKAY*, Archaeological Studies Program, Palma Hall, University of the Philippines Diliman, Quezon City 1101, Philippines; or email them to: batanes98@yahoo.com