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academic institutions such as the Sheba University College. One speaker was the former Speaker of the Tigrayan Parliament, the historian Dr Solomon Enquai, who commented very positively on the foundation of the Journal and also commented strongly on the already taken editorial decisions, supporting them with additional arguments.

Wolbert SMIDT – YIDEG Alemayehu²

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The Second Annual Workshop of the Archaeology and Paleontology Association – Ethiopia: Discussion on the Draft Document on Archaeologists’ Professional Ethics, 15 January 2011, Addis Ababa

The second annual workshop of the *Archaeology and Paleontology Association – Ethiopia* (APAE) was held in Addis Ababa on 15 January 2011 at the National Museum of Ethiopia. Among the issues that were discussed during the workshop was the draft proposal of the code of conducts of the *Archaeology and Paleontology Association*.

The main purpose of presenting the draft professional code of ethics on the general meeting was to get comments and feedback from the participants, thereby involving members in the development of the code of ethics and also further enriching the content of the code of ethics based on the experience and knowledge of the participants. In Ethiopia, the first attempt to provide rules and regulations identifying the duties and responsibilities of professionals in researches in archaeology and paleontology date back to 1966 with the Proclamation no. 229. Over the years other proclamations were issued with more refined rules and regulations, but there were problems with their implementation. This is because archaeological and paleontological researches involve not just the researcher but also the *Authority for Research and Conservation of Cultural Heritage* (ARCCH) and regional cultural bureaus as well the community, which lives near the sites where research is conducted.

Since numerous stakeholders are involved in the research, unethical and unlawful activities may occur. During the discussion a number of aspects termed “bad experiences” were identified. Among those mentioned were:

- Researchers conducting research without having proper educational and academic credentials,
- Researchers conducting research on sites without being accompanied by antiquity officers who should have monitored the research work,
- Researchers taking unqualified and unethical assistant personnel to research sites thereby compromising and endangering the findings at the sites.

It was this kind of issues that the code of ethics shall help to solve in the future.

² Editors-in-Chief of ITYOPIS, CSSL

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The code of ethics has five chapters and many sub-articles. The first chapter consists of introductory paragraphs, which describe a code of ethics as an essential component of every profession and declare that this would be the guideline from which rules, regulation and values of the profession emanate. The present code of ethics is intended to be an instrument in keeping archaeological and paleontological research in tune with professional and ethical standards as well assist relevant authorities to monitor researches in the field of archaeology. The second chapter discusses the responsibility of archaeologists and paleontologists while conducting research in Ethiopia. The third chapter consists of articles describing research ethics in the profession. The fourth describes ethics regarding the conduct among fellow members of the Association and finally the fifth discusses ethics a professional should have in relation with the local people in whose locality the research is conducted.

A number of comments and feedbacks were forwarded by members of the Association. The majority of suggestions revolved around the improvement of the wordings of different sub-articles so that they can be more meaningful and more inclusive. There was also a comment on the boundary of the mandate of the code of ethics: in chapter IV, sub-article III states that the members of the Association should “avoid defaming of colleagues”. It was remarked that this article goes beyond the bounds of ethical issues into the legal sphere, thus should be modified. Another important question, which was raised focused on the reason why the code of ethics would apply only to professionals who are members of the association, but not to those who are outside, such as especially antiquity officers working both at federal and regional cultural bureaus. It was explained that the reason for the code of ethics applying only to professionals who are members, was that it was the Association’s strategic plan to develop a code of ethics for its members. It would not apply to antiquity officers working in government institutions, as the sole mandate to establish such a code that was that of the *Authority for Research and Conservation of Cultural Heritage* (ARCCH), since this concerns its employees.

HIRUY Daniel³

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International workshop “Histoire et Archives de Djibouti et de sa région” (History and Archives of Djibouti and its Region), 26-27 April 2011, Université de Djibouti

An international workshop called “Histoire et Archives de Djibouti et de sa région” took place at the University of Djibouti from 26 to 27 April 2011. Researchers from universities of the region (Ethiopia, Yemen and Djibouti) and of the French Centre of Ethiopian Studies in Addis Ababa (CFEE) were

³ Archaeologist (MA), Lecturer at the Department of Heritage Conservation, Institute of Palaeoenvironment and Heritage Conservation, Mekelle University