

**Volume 47, Number 4  
Winter 1997**

## **IN THIS ISSUE**

**MEMBERS' MEETING  
Napa Valley Marriott, Napa, California  
November 20, 1997  
MINUTES**

The meeting was called to order by President Seger at 8:10 a. m.

A questionnaire was distributed asking the members whether they intend to go to the proposed meeting of the ASOR in Memphis, Fall 1998.





Jacobs then reported plans for 1998. An e-mail vote of the Executive Committee of the Board was taken on a proposed site in Memphis the last week of October and extending into the first week of November; this proposal passed by a vote of 7 to 3, and at the recent meeting of the Executive Committee here in Napa this was recommended to the full board by a vote of 7 to 2. The ballot of intent passed out here at this meeting resulted in a vote that 46 intend to come to Memphis, 28 do not, with 5 expressing no decision. No definite planning has yet been done for 1999 or subsequent meetings, although 2000 in Boston in connection with the centennial is under serious consideration. Jacobs also mentioned that there are two liaison subcommittees of CAMP; one chaired by Charles Miller to discuss connections with the SBL and AAR, and one with members Waldbaum, Magness, and Jacobs exploring relationships with the AIA and the AOS. It will be suggested to a forthcoming meeting of CAMP that President Seger be empowered to attend a meeting this coming Monday with program representatives from the SBL, encouraging individual members of the ASOR to participate in the 1998 Orlando meeting of that society.

The floor was then opened for discussion, of which there was a considerable amount, most of which seemed to support meeting in connection with the SBL and AAR in Orlando. Among other considerations were the difficulty of finance, time, and teaching responsibilities in attending two meetings, the drop in attendance at board meetings here in Napa, difficulties for Israeli academics (in the Memphis proposal), the presence of book exhibits and employment opportunities at the SBL/AAR meeting, etc. It was pointed out that the success of the current meeting is somewhat deceptive, since it overlaps in time and place with SBL/AAR. There was also some sentiment for a spring meeting, especially for those coming out of summer excavations. It was announced that ASOR Canada would be voting for a return to the SBL/AAR schedule.

President Seger then reviewed contacts with representatives from the SBL and Joint Ventures, and emphasized that they do not really seem to care about our "return." We do not really have accurate numbers for ASOR attendance at earlier meetings. Seger also mentioned financial considerations, unless SBL/AAR/Joint Ventures were to change their policy on registration fees.

It was moved that the ASOR officers follow up any positive feelers from the SBL and AAR for the next and subsequent meetings. The motion was seconded and passed.

It was then moved that CAMP pursue the possibility of meeting back to back, i.e., sequentially with the SBL/AAR in Orlando or nearby. The motion was seconded and passed on a show of



for our "Raise the Roof" project. More recently she has provided underwriting for the joint AIA/ASOR Kershaw Lectureship Program, and there is much more.

Simply stated Norma Kershaw is the kind of imaginative and deliberately supportive member any society would be favored to welcome. ASOR is exceedingly blessed to have her intellectual and practical involvement in our councils. I am most pleased and honored to present to Norma Kershaw ASOR's highest award of respect and appreciation, The Richard J. Scheuer Medal.

[Norma Kershaw resides in Mission Viejo, California and is active in the Southern California Chapter of AIA.]

**Ernest S. Frerichs**

**Recipient of the 1997 Charles U. Harris Service Award**

(Presented by Lydie Shufro)

When one mentions Ernest S. Frerichs's name at an ASOR or Albright meeting and asks how to describe him in a few words, the response most likely would be: Ernie is a warm, caring, gentle person, trustworthy, with an extraordinary sense of commitment and dedication to any project he becomes associated with, and is a most wonderful and sensitive teacher. Ernie is extremely

[Dr. Ernest Frerichs resides in Providence, Rhode Island. Former Dean of Graduate Studies, Professor of Religious Studies, and Director of the Judaic Studies Program at Brown University, he presently serves as Executive Director of the Dorot Foundation. ]

**William G. Dever**

**Recipient of the 1997 P.E. MacAllister Field Archaeology Award**

(Presented by Joe Seger) Director of Excavations at Gezer, Tell el Ful, Shechem and Beer Rassasim; author/editor of several excavations volumes in the Hebrew Union College Gezer series as well as of several other collected studies and individual books; ubiquitous contributor to BASOR, BA, and other archaeological journals, as well as to virtually all Festschriften for noted archaeologists and Near Eastern scholars published in recent years; contributor through many years of service to ASOR and AIAR as a Trustee of both, Director of AIAR; ASOR Vice President for Archaeological Policy, Editor of BASOR; Editor of the ASOR Annual; and I could go on but it would be a very long evening.

Simply speaking it is impossible to find anyone of my generation who has made greater contributions to our discipline as a field archaeologist and as a teacher/scholar than Bill Dever. As I have oft said, Bill wanted to be a great archaeologist in the worst way-and he has succeeded brilliantly. Humor aside, I am extremely proud to present Bill Dever, friend, colleague, leader and mentor, this first ASOR P.E. MacAllister Field Archaeology Award for his outstanding career contributions to our discipline.

[Dr. William Dever resides in Tucson, Arizona where he is a Professor of Near Eastern Studies at the University of Arizona. ]

**Eric M. Meyers**

**Recipient of the 1997 G. Ernest Wright Publication Award**

(Presented by Lydie Shufro)

The American Schools of Oriental Research are proud to present the 1997 G. Ernest Wright Publication Award to Eric M. Meyers. Eric, a member of ASOR for three decades, has over the years served the org







**Artemis A. W. Joukowsky**  
**Recipient of the 1997 W. F. Albright Award**

(Presented by Joe Seger)

Some years ago, in 1989 or 1990, during the early part of my term as President of AIAR, Larry Geraty approached me at a CAORC meeting in Washington, where he was representing ACOR. He extended news that Artie Joukowsky had agreed to accept the position as ACOR president. I was crestfallen. Artie was then an Albright Institute Trustee, and it had been imagined, hoped, dreamed by Joy Mayerson and I that Artie might at some point succeed her as Chair of the Albright Board. In time I managed to recover from that disappointment and have come to appreciate the greater wisdom of his ACOR appointment for the welfare of both ACOR and ASOR.

Artie was perfect for the job. He was familiar with the Middle East region through business involvements; was married to Martha Sharp Joukowsky who has well-established her own status as a world class archaeologist; and was a long time friend of Patricia and Pierre Bikai. And along with all this he brought a clear headed, deliberate and vital leadership style. Artie has indeed well fulfilled all promise in leading ACOR, both in helping with its development of dynamic programs, and by assisting and challenging its Board in the work of establishing the center's financial stability. And he did all this while also serving as Assistant to the Chancellor and now as Chancellor of Brown University. But my favorite image will remain that of Artie as driver, tour guide and genial host, not to mention photographer and general handyman on the Petra Southern Temple Dig.

It pleases me greatly to present to Artemis A. W. Joukowsky, one of the 1997 ASOR W. F. Albright Awards for his outstanding leadership and support of the American Center of Oriental Research.

[Artemis Joukowsky resides in Providence, Rhode Island where he serves as Chancellor of Brown University.]

**R. Thomas Schaub**  
**Recipient of the 1997 ASOR Membership Service Award**  
(Presented by Lydie Shufro)

T

Tom Schaub is well-respected and known to be a quiet, well-mannered, soft-spoken, gentle, cool, rational gentleman. But think twice! An interesting entry in the CAP Field Tour report three years ago relates the following incident. Tom, together with two other colleagues who requested anonymity, had dinner in a very nice restaurant in Amman. The bill seemed very high and Tom insisted that the waiter explain the charges one by one. The dish of almonds-not ordered-costing two dinars, and the beer which on the menu was described as "bira khabir," a large beer, but turned out to be only a regular twelve ounce can, at a cost of two-and-a-half dinars, were the culprits. The argument was settled when the manager agreed to remove the service charges to

The CAP ASOR Endowment for Biblical Archaeology will make several small grants available to successful applicants through ASOR-affiliated projects. Applications may be made for support for a staff member's travel for an excavation season, purchase of needed equipment, support for a conference in the U.S. to prepare for an excavation season, support for prepublication activity, or student participation on a project. Letters of application should not exceed three typescript pages, containing project name, full information on applicant, amount requested, use of the funds and manner in which they will contribute to furthering the project. A brief report following up the project will be due for the CAP meeting in 1998. Address letters to Prof. Walter E. Rast, Chair CAP, Department of Theology, Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, IN 46383. Due date for applications: February 9, 1998.

#### BIRAN TALK HIGHLIGHTS FUND RAISING DINNER

On the evening of Tuesday, November 18, over seventy members and friends enjoyed a wonderful evening of good food and fellowship at ASOR's first Annual Fund Raising Dinner at the Napa Valley Marriott Hotel. Organized by the Development Committee, the proceeds from dinner contributions will be dedicated to support of ASOR's Centennial program activities. ASOR Trustee and former Board Chairman, Gough W. Thompson, Jr. served as Honorary Host for the festive occasion. In introductory remarks he reminisced briefly on the progress and continuing good work of ASOR and its affiliated centers.

The evening's highlight was the featured talk by Dr. Avraham Biran, Director of the Nelson Glueck School of Biblical Archaeology in Jerusalem. In introducing the speaker, Dr. Sy Gitin, Director of the W. F. Albright Institute, reviewed the highpoints of Dr. Biran's outstanding career, noting specially that some sixty years ago, from 1935 to 1937, a Dr. A. Bergman (now Biran) was Thayer Fellow at the Jerusalem School. Dr. Biran's talk "Biblical Archaeology Then and Now" proved to be a most informative and delightful parade of reminiscences from his life's experience as an active archaeological scholar and antiquities administrator. When in 1937 Biran (Bergman) foreshortened his tenure as Thayer Fellow to take a position with the Government of Palestine as District Officer in Galilee, W. F. Albright wrote in BASOR "His knowledge of the country and people, toget3.utcg11 72.02uiof DBAgarcha(y)20teeople, torerks hewfrienAerETic, w



This of course didn't all just happen! Through these past years many, many thousands of hours of volunteer and professional effort, by an increasing cast of trustees, officers, and committee members, along with directors and staff assistants at home and abroad have been involved. And



Many people contributed to the success of this project. The Trustees wish to express their appreciation particularly to Dr. Sy Gitin, Dorot Director of the Institute; to Dr. Sidnie White Crawford and the AIAR Long-Range Planning Committee; to Dr. Stephen Ross of the Challenge Grants Office, Dr. Fred Winter, Dr. John Spencer, and Dr. Stephen Urice for their advice.

Special thanks go to Dr. Joe Seger who wrote the earlier version of the grant proposal and who was always available to give suggestions and counsel.

Finally, the Albright owes a great debt of gratitude to the late Joy Ungerleider-Mayerson, former Chairman of the Board of the Albright, and to Trustees Richard Scheuer and Ernest Frerichs. Their vision, wise counsel, financial support and selfless dedication have provided guidance to the Institute Board of Trustees for many years.

At a time of dwindling government funding, we are honored that the Albright Institute of Archaeological Research has been selected to receive a \$2 million National Endowment for the Humanities Challenge Grant. The Trustees have re-affirmed their strong commitment to the vision of the Albright in its role as a premier research center. The success of the NEH Challenge Grant will provide the financial support needed to help ensure the future of Near Eastern research and archaeology at the Albright into the next century.

Anyone wishing to contribute matching funds can send a check, made out to the Albright Institute NEH Challenge Grant, to Dr. Patty Gerstenblith, Pres ,0(.)] TJw4l2th, Pres ,0(.)] TJw4l2th, Pres ,0(.)] T





drawing pottery from shards to illustrate the difficulty in reconstructing complete pots from fragmentary remains.

Following that talk on the Conquest, Diana Edelman spoke on "The Exodus in History, Tradition and the Modern Imagination." This talk was a mini case study of literary analysis using handouts of Exodus 14 and 15 to guide the audience through the exercise of dealing with multiple versions and in poetry and prose of the same event and what these different perspectives might mean.

With the next presentation, the session entered the world of high tech. Neal Bierling used his computer to access a slide library maintained by Phoenix Data, a company he established. His subject was "Giving the Philistines Their Due," an attempt to redress the often pejorative image of their very name. He drew on slides from his own long-term involvement with the Tel Mique-Ekron excavations as well as other sources to show that the Philistines were an urban and civilized people who had built a successful culture that lasted for 600 years in the Levant.

The next speaker, Peter Feinman, continued with the high tech approach in his paper on "Cosmos and Chaos: Kings of Unity in the Ancient Near East." He used video excerpts from the movie

Two teacher workshops concluded the program: "Making Near Eastern Biblical Archaeology Come Alive: Simulating an Excavation in the Classroom" by Christine Nelson and "Experiencing Archaeology: A Hands-On Curriculum Unit for Middle and High School Classes" by Judith Cochran. These workshops are always popular and remind us that the local butcher can be an excellent source of artifacts for a classroom dig.

If you are interested in participating in the Outreach Education program next year or would like to know more about it, please contact Carolyn River Drapers at [Cfdraper@aol.com](mailto:Cfdraper@aol.com). If your dig is on-line, please contact her also. We are looking for websites of current excavations and archaeologists willing to discuss the results of the ongoing work with school classes.  
Peter Feinman

## **CAARI News**

Because of time constraints that developed during the ASOR Membership Meeting at the annual

those currently being excavated by the staff of the Department of Antiquities. New field trip locations this year were to district archaeological museums and private collections.

In order to provide graduate students with a venue to discuss their research programs, CAARI has instituted lunch-time seminars. Following an illustrated slide presentation, a lunch is held at the institute for all participants, which allows for a relaxed exchange of information and ideas.

Every summer, CAARI hosts its Annual Summer Archaeological Workshop, and our latest (the fifteenth in the series) was the most successful. Twenty-four papers were delivered by directors of excavation teams working on the island (both foreign and Cypriot), and the audience numbered over 200—a record crowd. As is the tradition, in the evening CAARI hosted a party in the garden of the institute.

Planning and organization continues for the CAARI International Symposium "Engendering Aphrodite: Women and Society in Ancient Cyprus." The conference will be a five day affair, from 19-23 March 1998. The preliminary program has been drawn up and includes thirty-five speakers from twelve different countries. In addition to paper presentations, there will be workshops, a panel discussion on gender issues in contemporary Cypriot archaeology, and a field trip to the Sanctuary of Aphrodite at Palaepaphos and the Mosaics at Nea Paphos. Those who are interested in attending, please contact Nancy Serwint at CAARI (email: caaridir@spidernet.com.cy or fax: 357-2-461147).

#### FELLOWS

Although the number of fellowship recipients at CAARI is more modest compared to the other ASOR centers, CAARI Fellows add considerably to the academic and intellectual life of the institute. This year, our fellowship roster included:

Dr. Barbara Kling (NEH Fellow; Montclair State University) - Copper Production at the Bronze Age Site of Apliki

Dr. Mariusz Burdajewicz (Getty Fellow; National Museum of Warsaw) - Arms and Armor in Iron Age Cyprus

Mr. Michael Mueller (Fulbright Fellow; Ph.D. Candidate at the City University of New York) - Refugee Problems in Cyprus

Mr. Joseph Parvis (Fulbright Fellow; Ph.D. Candidate at the University of Michigan) - Cypriot Response to British Colonial Administration of the Island as Seen through the Medium of Photography

Mr. Richard Dunn (Charles and Janet Harris Fellow; University of Delaware) - Geological Soundings at the Roman Harbor at Paphos

Fellows for the 1997-1998 academic year are:

Dr. Nicholas Stanley-Price (NEH Fellow; Institute of Archaeology, University of London) - The Development of Antiquities Sites Administration and Display in Cyprus

Dr. David Roessel (NEH Fellow; Princeton University) - Translation of Cypriot poet Costas Montis's CLOSED DOORS

Ms. Elizabeth Doering (Fulbright Fellow; School for the Arts at Boston University) - Ancient Figurative Ideals in Contemporary Cypriot Sculpture

Mr. John Leonard (Fulbright Fellow; State University of New York at Buffalo) - The Roman Harbors of Cyprus

Mr. Derek Counts (O'Donovan Fellow; Brown University) - The Stone Sculpture from Athienou-Malloura

CAARI is pleased to report that the institutional NEH Senior Fellowship has been renewed until June 2001, and the CAARI Board continues to explore the development of new fellowships for the Institute.

#### HOSTEL

This last year, hostel occupancy increased, and we realized an occupancy of 26% over that reported for the previous year. Residents came for long and short-term stays and represented 20 different countries, reflecting an energetic W\*iversity of London)

#### CAARI RECORDS GRATITUDE TO P. E. MACALLISTER

CAARI is indebted to the generosity of Mr. P.E. MacAllister, Chairman of the ASOR Board of Trustees. His outright gift of \$50,000 is a boon to the Institute, and the two to one match is another windfall. All of us associated with CAARI want P.E. to know how grateful we are to him. His generosity has helped galvanize our renewed commitment to fundraising both in the U.S. and Cyprus and we are pledged to the success of applications for matching grants.

#### CAARI ON THE WEB

All the CAARI staff extends an invitation to visit the Institute the next time your travel or

9. A Comparative View of the Development of Islamic Institutions in Amman and Jerusalem in the 1950s: Kimberly Katz, United States Information Agency Fellowship; PhD Candidate, New York University.

20. Neolithic Symbolism at 'Ain Ghazal: The Socioeconomic Significance: Denise Schmandt-Besserat, Near and Middle East Research and Training Program Senior Post-Doctoral Fellowship; Professor at the Center for Middle Eastern Studies, University of Texas at Austin.

21. Eliciting Jordanian Thoughts on Masculinity Through Popular Film: Trent Shipley, Near and Middle East Research and Training Program Pre-Doctoral Fellowship; PhD Program in Cultural Anthropology, University of Arizona.

22. The Role of Islamic Private Voluntary Associations in Democratization in Jordan: Quintan Wiktorowicz, Near and Middle East Research and Training Program Pre-Doctoral Fellowship

PhD Program in Political Science, American University.



the sublimated (by virtue of previous sacred associations) expression of the domain of an Umayyad ruler and a new worldly hierarchy. I believe the impact of my research carried out at ACOR will prove to be significant. There has been little consideration of the phenomenon of female iconography in Umayyad palatial decoration, despite the fact that it is abundant and prominently displayed. My study of the 'Amra frescoes suggests that, within the canon of

climatic change all affect the settlement pattern in each region. In particular, the population's ability to collect the meager rainfall is crucial to their ability to cultivate the land.

Research time at ACOR has allowed me to become more familiar with the terrain and key sites, to interact with scholars and archaeologists active in the region, and to have access to archaeological reports and regional maps that are not readily available in the United States. I was able to further refine my topic using these resources. Since returning, I have completed my analysis of the Central N

These first two did not occur and the third is understudied. Jerusalem never became the political capital of Jordan and the scholarly literature on Jordanian Jerusalem is almost nonexistent. Studies on Jordanian national identity is limited to the role of the tribes in Jordan. My study addresses this last topic-exploring how Jerusalem, as a site of great religious significance, factored into the ways in which the Jordanian government sought to present itself to its people, to other Arabs and Muslims, and to the global community.

Separate, But Equal?: A Study of Science Education In Gender Separate Schools in Jordan

Robin McGrew-Zoubi, Assistant Professor, Sam Houston State University

Near and Middle East Research and Training Program Post-Doctoral Fellow

Jordan has taken an active approach in the education of young women, as have many Middle Eastern countries, and at present approximately one half of all students attending compulsory education are female. In 1994-95, 49% of the 1,248,664 pre-college students in Jordan were women, making it one of the more literate citizenries in the Arab world. Gender separate schools are the norm in this country with some mixed schools available in the private sector. In the school year 1993-94, 58% of the incoming students at Jordan University were women. All of the public universities register approximately 50% women in their student body making equal access to education a reality.

Jordan's pre-collegiate educational system stands at the threshold of a paradigm shift. The students presently attend schools that are very traditional in their approach to instruction and evaluation. Most classrooms are packed with approximately 50 students, and use government produced texts that support an educational diet of recollections of required facts, vocabulary, and science experiments. This paradigm supports students as empty slates waiting for teachers to write their knowledge upon them. A lecture-recitation methodology is practical for information giving. Assessment and evaluation of recalled information related to published diagrams, charts, and text encourages memorization of known information bits without the ability to apply the information appropriately.

Facilities and supplies between boys' and girls' schools in Jordan seemed generally very similar and I realized no significant differences in the tangible aspects of the schools outside of building environment. Students and teachers in girls' schools tended to pay greater attention to cleanliness and decor than their male counterparts. It is important to note that there were outstanding students and teachers in each school. The girls tended to pride themselves on working very diligently on their school work, held academic goals for their future, and many of their teachers were working to incorporate more collaborative strategies in instruction. The girls often requested more opportunities for greater democracy in their schools (an opportunity to have some say in the decision making that affected them). Boys were more free to move about the community after school and tended not to focus on their school work to the same degree as the girls, fewer held academic goals for themselves. Approaches to discipline in the boys' schools seemed to be harsher and were less interested in using the collaborative strategies.

## LATE BRONZE AND EARLY IRON AGE

### SANCTUARY DESIGNS

#### IN THE LEVANTINE REGION

#### OF THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN

William Mierse, University of Vermont

The study of the temples and sanctuaries of the Levantine region is not a new concern of archaeologists, architectural historians, and historians

of religion. Over the last three decades several scholars have looked at aspects related to this study, but in each of these cases the analysis has been directed to a restricted group of buildings such as the temples of Israel or has been focused narrowly on a topic like the prototypes of the Temple of Solomon. Such studies, while certainly useful, have not allowed the architectural history of the LBA and EIA to be brought into the larger discussion of the developments that mark this dynamic period in eastern Mediterranean history other than in a peripheral way.

This study is new in its scope and its concerns. All excavated remains that have been identified as possible sanctuaries are being considered in the region of the modern Lebanon, Syria, southern Turkey, Jordan, and Israel. Fifty distinct structures have been isolated for this study, and the published reports cover almost a century of archaeological work in this area. In addition, two Middle Bronze Age structures have been considered because of their continued operation into the LBA. Such an expansive collection of the evidence allows for a true typology of structural types and features for the region to be created. These structures are analyzed as to structural elements, architectural furnishings, associated finds, physical setting, and historical context.

For the LBA temples and sanctuaries, this approach has also required a consideration of the architectural influences of Egyptian and Hittite forms, since these were the two major outside

forces interfering in local developments. The situation for the EIA structures demands an examination of the nature of Aegean stylistic influences on the development of local forms as well as close comparative analysis of the LBA forms on the new EIA forms to determine points of convergence. This part of the analysis is a traditional comparative typological examination and is essential if the underlying patterns of the development are to be isolated.

Earlier studies have concentrated on building typologies with the intention of determining prototypes for individual structural types (i.e., the long-room temple or the migdal temple). This analysis moves away from the issue of prototypes and concentrates on the architectural dynamics themselves. The focus is on how the buildings relate to other structures. The other structures are both those that share the site and those with which the individual temple is most closely related formally. While the limited remains of LBA and EIA structures do pose problems, this analytical approach is already yielding results.

The second part of the analysis examines the meanings behind borrowed forms. This type of analysis requires that points in common between structures be examined beyond the level of noting the similarity. Points of convergence are often much more complicated than mere borrowings since they can reveal subtle, but important, aspects of difference that once seen begin to demand a reconsideration of the issue of borrowing or continuity. This is particularly important when trying to use artistic production as evidence for 1) local or non-local manufacture, 2) presence or absence of foreign influences, or 3) presence of new people. This approach to material culture has been used successfully within the context of anthropological studies and promises to provide an important tool for architectural historians as well.

The final concern of the analysis is with the contexts in which the sanctuaries operated. A religious building works on several levels within a social setting. These structures had an economic role as places that drew to them valuable commodities, which were then held back from normal circulation, helping to increase the value of the more limited items still on the market. They could work within the political sphere of kingship to reinforce the role of the ruler and to move him into a position closer to the divine. Ritual and access played parts in this function, and the differences in the designs of sanctuaries and their locations clearly indicate that not every sanctuary performed this job. Other sanctuaries may have been more tied to public rituals that would have involved the community as a whole. The temples could also be physical manifestations of a political reality: for example, the Egyptian designs of the Beth Shan sanctuaries that reminded the Canaanite residents of the Egyptian garrison and control of the city.

[Prof. Mierse was a Near and Middle East Research and Training Program Post-Doctoral Fellow at ACOR in 1997. For more ACOR 1997 Fellows' Reports, see inside.]

Understanding Jordanian Exceptionalism

Mansoon Moaddel, Professor of Sociology, Eastern Michigan University

Near and Middle East Research 9.73 Tm0d, asperemi

The history of Islamic movement in Jordan displays glaring contrasts with its counterparts in such Middle Eastern countries as Algeria, Egypt, Iran, and Syria. In a marked departure from the frequent and bloody confrontations that have characterized the relationship between the state and Islamic opposition in these countries, the Jordanian movement, with the exceptions of some minor trends, has not only been predominantly peaceful and nonviolent, but also defended the state vis-a-vis the challenges of radical nationalist and leftist ideologies. With the emergence of political openness as a result of the launching of democratization process by King Hussein, the Jordanian Muslim Brothers participated in the democratic rule of the game in the 1989 elections and thereafter. What is more, to reconcile their belief in the sovereignty of the shari'a with the secular framework established by the state, the Brothers made a keen political move by forming

Amiya Mohanty, Professor of Sociology, Eastern Kentucky University

Near and Middle East Research and Training Program Senior Post-Doctoral Fellow

This project is an exploratory study of the needs, support system (including various governmental and voluntary organizations), and the life satisfaction of the elderly in Jordan. Data were collected from 263 randomly selected elderly in small towns and rural areas of Jordan by face-to-face interview with the help of a structured questionnaire. According to their own report, more than 80% of the elderly were unemployed and most of them depended on their children

The sandstone surfaces of Petra's twin obelisks, fourth dijn block at Bab-al-Siq, and Nasara Quarry were studied for varying aspects and their associated weathering-induced characteristics. The dressed faces were chosen for their relatively unobscured surfaces of consistent dressing, vertical surfaces, easy access, and relatively unmodified surfaces since their exposure. Using the original Nabatean dressed surfaces



In summarizing the findings of my field research, it seems clear that progress in the Israeli-Jordanian talks hinged significantly on Israel's negotiations with the Palestinians and Syria. In Israel, following the election of Yitzhak Rabin in June 1992, the Labor Party government focused its attention primarily on the Palestinian and Syrian tracks of the peace process, thus placing the talks with Jordan on the "back burner" for an extended period. At the same time, in Jordan the regime was quite sensitive to the possibility that any final agreement between Israel and the other Arab parties might come at Jordan's expense, and in particular might result in Jordan being shut out of the economic rewards that were expected to flow to the peacemakers in the region from the US and other western sources.

Thus, in the late spring of 1994, as progress was being achieved on the other tracks, King Hussein made the strategic decision to move Jordan's negotiations with Israel forward, at least partially, in order to strike a final settlement with Israel before either the Palestinians or Syrians could do the same. The stalemate on the Israeli-Jordanian track ended during the summer of 1994, and the peace treaty was quickly signed between the parties in October of that year.

The findings of my research support the hypothesis that state leaders are more willing to take policy risks when they calculate that doing so will avert or minimize possible losses to those things which they value. In this case, Israel was not terribly motivated to move away from the status quo relationship that had developed with Jordan since 1967, a relationship that was characterized by formal conflict, yet functional cooperation on certain issues of mutual interest to the two parties, as well as by a strategic balance of power which clearly favored Israel. On the other hand, Jordan's leadership was faced with potentially serious economic and political losses in the early 1990s as a result of the country's structural economic problems, the hostile response by the Gulf States and the West toward King Hussein's balanced stance during the 1990-91 Persian Gulf Crisis, and the loss of Jordan's highly profitable economic relationship with Iraq in the wake of that crisis. Thus, it was the Hashemite regime in Jordan, much more so than the Rabin government in Israel, that pressed the notion of "risking" a peace agreement between the parties.

#### Aspects of Neolithic Symbolism at 'Ain Ghazal

Denise Schmandt-Besserat, Professor at the Center for Middle Eastern Studies, University of Texas at Austin

Near and Middle East Research and Training Program Senior Post-Doctoral Fellow

In February through May of 1996, I continued my analysis of symbolism at the site of 'Ain Ghazal, located on the outskirts of Amman, Jordan. I define symbols as artifacts used by the community to express and convey certain conceptions of their world view. These symbols may be realized in "plastic art," anthropomorphic and zoomorphic representations in plaster, clay and stone; plastered human skulls; tokens of various shapes and sizes used as counters; and painted motifs found on architectural features.

In addition to continuing the catalog work and study of the 'Ain Ghazal material stored in the Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology at the University of Yarmouk, Irbid and in the

Amman Museum, I visited parallel assemblages in the Israel and Rockefeller Museums in Jerusalem and the Cyprus Museum in Nicosia.

The final analysis and comparative study of the unique and rich assemblage of symbolic representation from 'Ain Ghazal promises to provide new insights into Neolithic cultures, and in







where, the walled 12-dunam city was supported by a system of subordinate village centers, such as Khirbet Jibit and Tell Marjame, and small hamlets extending far to the east and west.

acculturation of ethnic groups. This is an important question for the Migne project since we are concerned with tracing the Philistines' origins.

Until now pottery has been practically the only type of artifact employed to answer such questions. Some researchers have of course talked about faunal remains as an ethnic marker, as far as the presence/absence or abundance/scarcity of pig bones is concerned. I hope to go beyond that fairly basic model of foodways, and explore the animal economy as a whole to help shed light on the ethnicity question. Particularly, I have recorded in detail butchering marks; their orientation, kind, and placement on the bones. My idea is that, just as different populations have differently shaped pots, so too must they divide animal carcasses up differently to fit these pots and to conform to their cuisine.

Additionally, I have been recording animals' ages at death to see whether the economy changed orientations over time, shifting between milk, meat, or wool concentrations.

This year I have analyzed almost the entire faunal assemblage from the Iron II period, a very large amount in itself. My conclusions so far are preliminary but suggestive when compared to

have glass from the Hellenistic through Roman periods, affording me the opportunity to compare the glass collections from two sites occupying different positions in the landscape (city-town). The glass from Sepphoris will be published as a volume in the Sepphoris Regional Project's publication series. The glass from Nabretain will form a chapter in the Oriental Institute Nabretain publication being compiled by Eric and Carol Meyers. A full comparison of the glass from the two sites will take at least another year to complete.

In addition to studying glass forms, I was particularly interested in two 4th to 6th c. CE glass workshops from Sepphoris. In the fall I supervised the excavation of a possible glass furnace in one of these workshops. During a trip back to the United States to defend my Master's and give a paper at the ASOR meetings in New Orleans, I returned to the University of Arizona and conducted refiring tests on ceramic fragments from this "furnace." The results I obtained were



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