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The Swedish Archaeological Society
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The Swedish Archaeological Society

The Swedish Archaeological Society was founded in 1947 and the area of interest comprises all aspects of archaeology, both native and foreign. The Society is the only common body for professional Swedish archaeologist, independent of their posts at different departments and institutions. In 1947 it counted about 60 members and today more than 500 scholars belong to the Society. The Society can therefore act as spokesman for Swedish archaeological opinion on matters of national and international importance.

From 1951 to 1978 the Swedish Archaeological Society presented six volumes of *Swedish Archaeological Bibliography*, reviewing archaeological research published during the period 1939-1975. However, after the appearance in 1974 of *Nordic Archaeological Abstracts* (published annually), the need for these brief reviews diminished. Instead, the Society published two volumes of *Swedish Archaeology*, each containing somewhat more exhaustive comments on research published in a five-year period (1976-80 and 1981-85). This tradition was continued in *Current Swedish Archaeology, Vol. 3, 1995* where a retrospective analysis of the period 1986-1990 was presented.

This journal, *Current Swedish Archaeology*, was started in 1993, and is an important part of the work that the Society is engaged in. The Society also organizes seminars and excursions. Formal matters are dealt with at the annual general meeting. Every second year the Society also holds a thematic meeting for Swedish archaeologists.
Editors’ Preface

With this volume we leave our commission as editors of CSA. After eight volumes we think it is high time to give way to fresh capacities who can develop the journal in new and interesting directions. We are therefore delighted to present Dr Kerstin Cassel and Dr Björn Varenius as new editors starting from Vol. 9, 2001. We are convinced that they will do an excellent job and wish them luck.

When the Swedish Archaeological Society started the journal in 1993 the ambition was to create a forum for discussion that included all aspects of Swedish archaeology, the word “Swedish” being understood in the broadest sense. As editors we have felt it to be important that CSA reflected the diversity in contemporary Swedish archaeology. This diversity can be considered to be a quality in itself. Also this volume of CSA deals with a diversity of topics; many of them include a retrospective analysis of 20th century Swedish archaeology and also some ideas on what the future may bring.

Looking at this and the earlier seven volumes some observations may be of interest. There is a total number of 117 articles. Of these 84 have authors that use university addresses. If we look at the five universities with an archaeological education at the PhD-level - Göteborg, Lund, Stockholm, Umeå, Uppsala - there is a Stockholm and Lund dominance. 30 writers used Stockholm University as their address, 23 used Lund University, 13 used Uppsala University, 10 used Göteborg University, and 8 used Umeå University. The major part of the remaining 33 articles were written by researchers at the National Heritage Board, various museums, and departments outside Sweden.

Most archaeological excavations in Sweden are rescue excavations. Results from these are, of course, included in the 117 articles, but only a few papers are written with the outspoken aim of presenting these important results. In the future we hope to see more articles that make use of these materials to formulate exciting new interpretations of the past.

Of the total number of articles published in CSA 1993-2000 35% are written by women. In North-European Archaeology, the percentage of female doctors has constantly been around 40% during the last twenty years. In Classical Archaeology and Ancient History the corresponding figure is 64% female doctors.

In May 2000, the Fourth General Meeting for Swedish Archaeologists (Sw. Svenska Arkeologmötet), will be held in Östersund in the province of Jämtland. At this meeting “Archaeology and Ethics” and “Archaeology’s Role in Contemporary Society” will be two major themes. These issues have been recognised as important by a growing number of archaeologists over the past years. We believe this to be an important step in archaeology’s continuing “loss of innocence”.

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