

SAA BULLETIN

VOLUME 11

SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1993

NO. 4



// In many Indian traditions, a great flood covered the earth in ancient times, and some stories associate this event with the end of the age of monsters. Traditions of a mighty deluge can be found in oral and written literatures from around the world. The end of the most recent Ice Age, some 12,000 years ago, could have involved cataclysmic flooding. //

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The *Bulletin of the Society for American Archaeology* (ISSN 0741-5672) is published five times a year (January, March, June, September, and November) and is edited by Mark Aldenderfer, with editorial assistance by Karen Doehner. Please send all articles, announcements, letters to the editor, or other information for inclusion to the *Bulletin* to the Department of Anthropology, University of California-Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, CA 93106-3210. For further information, please call (805)-893-8604 or (805)-893-8152, fax (805)-893-8707, or electronic mail at saanews@alishaw.ucsb.edu. Contributors are **strongly** encouraged to submit manuscripts of one page or greater in length via email or by disk using any word processing software. All advertising and placement ads should be sent to the SAA Executive Office, 900 2nd Street, NE, Suite 12, Washington, DC 20002, (202)-789-8200, by the tenth of the month prior to the month of issue. The *Bulletin* is provided free to members and institutional subscribers to *American Antiquity* in the United States and Canada. Items published reflect the views of the authors and their publication does not imply SAA endorsement of those views.

Editor's Corner

In an effort to streamline the publication process of the *Bulletin*, I have developed a tentative schedule for publication through the June/July/August 1994 issue. The deadlines for submissions will be the 10th of August, October, December, February, and May, for issues on the 15th of September, November, January, March, and June. Please note these dates are estimates only; the issue date is no guarantee of the arrival of the *Bulletin* on your desktop. Please treat the submissions date as written in stone, although there will always be room for exceptions under most circumstances. Thanks for your cooperation.




Introducing a new column

Working together: Exploring avenues for cooperation between archaeologists and Native American peoples

Over the past decade, archaeologists have become increasingly aware of the need to improve relations with Native American peoples and other concerned communities. Many archaeologists have been working to improve communication, mutual understanding, and cooperation with the people whose past they study. However, it has been difficult for other archaeologists and members of concerned communities to find out about these efforts. To help address this problem, I have decided to initiate a new column that will become a regular feature of the *Bulletin* and which has been written by archaeologists and native peoples to describe some of the more successful attempts to develop a basis for understanding and cooperation on these issues.

Future contributions to this column include: "Increasing cooperation among archaeologists and Native Americans in Montana" by Dave Schwab (Montana State Historic Preservation Office; Nov/Dec 1993), "Participation of Caddo peoples in a ceramic seminar and field school in Texas" by James Bruseth (Texas Historical Commission) and James Corbin (Stephen F. Austin University; Jan/Feb 1994), and a column on working with urban Native Americans in Cleveland by Esther Bockhoff and N'omi Greber (Cleveland Museum of Natural History; March/April 1994). Unsolicited columns of up to 1500 words are welcome and will be considered for publication.

Finally, I wish to thank Tristine Lee Smart, a graduate student in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Michigan, for her tremendous efforts to help get this column going. Tristine, who has a strong interest in these issues, made the initial contact with the authors and provided me with lists of possible column topics. Without her help, this column would not be where it is today. 

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR



My initial delight in reading the article by Munson and others (*SAA Bulletin* 11[3]:3-4), about the recent ARPA convictions in the General Electric Mound case was significantly tempered by the ludicrously light sentences imposed. Probation? Agreement to amend taxes? Waiver of fines due to “inability to pay”? Isn’t there a judge in the land who will slap a meaningful fine or some hard time on a looter? I doubt that this case has done much to humble the serious diggers and dealers in this country, and find Judge Brooks’ cover quote ironic. To paraphrase it, I’m still “unsure that [the Judge] understood the seriousness of ‘...what [Gerber and others] have been charged with...[They] are really stealing history.’”

Sincerely,
Winston Hurst
Blanding, Utah



The case of the General Electric Mound and Art Gerber, the collector convicted of removing and selling artifacts, includes some actions which are potentially much more serious than the individual punishment. One is the extension of ARPA to apply to private land, a significant change in the law as it is written. The other is the proviso that violation of *any* state statute can trigger ARPA prosecution by federal attorneys. The wording does not say “any state statute pertaining to archaeology,” but can include a speeding ticket, failure to have car insurance, or anything else under state law. While some may applaud these extensions of legal action with the idea that they will only be applied to evil collectors, others (particularly archaeologists whose enemies have used the legal system against them), will worry about the potential abuse of this legislation.

The sermonizing of the judge who criticized Gerber for stealing history would be more satisfying if:

- a) the archaeologists paid for surveying and recording sites in the area had not “overlooked” a Hopewell mound stated to have been 400 feet long and 20 feet high
- b) the property owner had not hired bulldozers to use the site for land fill
- c) the Indians had not claimed all the material for immediate reburial (claim still unresolved). Apparently there is no penalty for overlooking history, destroying history, or censoring and concealing history by reburying its evidences.

The authors of the report on the GE Mound express surprise that the Indians have claimed everything for reburial. This is not a surprise to anyone who is aware of the events of the last 20 years in American archaeology, and leads to a comment on the optimistic articles about Indian/Archaeologist collaboration in the same *Bulletin*. Ultimately such agreement on common interests will resolve the problems, and it is

encouraging that the discussions reported in Arizona and California are under way. However, I looked in vain for a single instance in which the seminars, committee meetings, etc. have led to the preservation of archaeological collections. In California, the state government is still actively pursuing its objective of reburying 850 skeletons and 10,000 artifacts in the state Indian Museum. Federal, state, and local laws and policies demand limitations on field archaeology and the giving up of archaeological materials *regardless of their antiquity, regardless of demonstrable affiliation with Indian claimants, and regardless of the scientific and historical value such remains may have for the national heritage.*

It has been the belief of most archaeologists for the past 20 years that if we could just sit down with the Indians and discuss the matter, reasonable people on both sides would be able to come to an agreement that would recognize both Indian and scholarly concerns. I certainly hope that the time has come for such an agreement to be reached, and that the current round of discussions will result in something positive for both sides, rather than the present dismal record of merely giving away archaeology and passing “feel good” resolutions which do nothing to add new archaeological evidence nor preserve that which is already in museums.

Sincerely,
Clement W. Meighan
Bend, Oregon



I read the article on the GE Mound site ARPA case (*SAA Bulletin* 11:3) with a great deal of satisfaction. I am concerned, however, by the authors’ conclusions regarding reburial. In their final section, they make at least two mistakes, errors which the profession at large continues to commit, even with the best of intentions.

First, the authors equate reburial with destruction. This canard crops up now and then as a justification for resisting reburial and repatriation requests, but a little thought suggests the opposite is probably true. If the original burial process and the intervening centuries did not destroy the artifacts or their information potential, then how can re-burial possibly destroy them? This knee jerk (and counter-productive) assumption of so many archaeologists to reburial seems counter-intuitive, and experience might indicate it’s demonstrably wrong.

The second erroneous conclusion is that Native Americans and “the public” are two discrete things, and therefore Indian insistence on reburial will somehow “have a chilling effect” on public enthusiasm for protection. Native Americans are part of the public the authors are concerned about, and they even admit Indians are the most active and supportive segment of that public. So their expressed doubts about the implications of taking Indian preferences into account seem particularly ill-advised. Do we really wish to antagonize such a useful group? Is thumbing our noses at Indians really in the resources’ best interest?

The authors applaud the fact that “Native Americans...agreed” to museum displays, but later on dispar-

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age “some Native Americans” who lobby for reburial. It is unspecified in the former case who these Native Americans are, or who they represent. Indiana’s state-appointed Native American Advisory Council is among the latter group. Space limitations undoubtedly precluded sufficient discussion, but one wonders why this Council wasn’t consulted in the first place, or, if too “newly-formed,” wasn’t included the moment it came into existence? I don’t doubt “considerable surprise” was the result, if this official body was not taken seriously. The authors’ doubts about future ARPA efforts run the risk of becoming self-fulfilling, as long as our impulse is to denigrate the view of such groups, instead of treating them as valid. How long can we continue to assume, for convenience and from force of habit, that dealing with difficult and legitimate public concerns leads inexorably to a violation of professional ethics?

I don’t wish to poke anyone in the eye, since a great job was done by everybody involved on the ARPA case, and all parties are to be congratulated. But reburial *is* preservation, and the profession *is* ethically obliged to fully involve that part of the public having the most direct claims of affiliation to archaeological remains. I am quite gratified by the strides being made along these lines, as exemplified by the Barrios and Stumpf articles in the same issue. ARPA and NAGPRA are not incompatible.

Anthony L. Klesert
Navajo Nation Archaeology Program



In June an injunction was granted in a Federal District Court in Manhattan preventing Michael and Stark Ward of Michael Ward, Inc., a gallery at 9 East 93rd Street, Manhattan, New York, from proceeding with the sale, for \$1.5 million, of a hoard of Mycenaean jewelry. The suit was instigated by the Republic of Greece, which claims the items of gold and semi-precious stones were looted from a cemetery in the Peloponnesos in 1978. A number of archaeologists familiar with the looting and expert in the Mycenaean period concur.

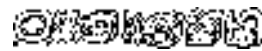
Three issues of importance to the preservation of cultural property surround this case. First, Ward was appointed by President Bush as a member of the U.S. Cultural Property Advisory Committee, the chief purpose of which is to review pleas from countries whose cultural property is threatened by looting. The committee recommends to the President on issues relating to the importation of cultural property. Seemingly, Ward’s membership on this committee, despite his reputation as a good dealer, compromises its integrity and mission, and some archaeologists are calling for his ouster. Second, Ward claims to have exhaustively attempted to determine if these items were known to have been stolen by contacting officials in Greece and dealers and collectors elsewhere after he came into their position. Because of this action, Ward is claiming through his attorneys that Greece no longer has claim to these objects and that, in fact, items like this have long existed in collections unknown to scholars or dealers. But, as Neal Johnston, one of the attorneys representing the Greek Government has argued, Ward has not demon-

strated that these items were legally exported from Greece, the Greek Government never relinquished its claim to them, and the country of Greece is the sole source of artifacts of this sort. Third, a large part of the case in court will figure on the question of the identification of the artifacts for sale as coming from the looted chamber tombs. Both the scholar who published the material for Ward and a number of other experts on Mycenaean jewelry have made the claim that this group is a coherent assemblage, most likely to have come from a Mycenaean tomb. Additionally Mycenaean archaeologists who have examined the collection claim that it bears striking, even unmistakable similarities to the material recovered in 1978-1979 by the Greek Archaeological Service from one of the plundered tombs, thus adding to the likelihood, in their view, that the material for sale was looted from the tomb.

Details of the case are published in a special report in *Archaeology*, September/October 1993, pp. 26-30. The same issue contains a notice of the conviction of Patrick Houlihan, former director of the Southwest Museum in Los Angeles, for selling museum artifacts and a lengthy feature article on the successful sting operation by the National Park Service which is catching illegal traders in antiquities in the Southwest. ❏

Sincerely yours,

James C. Wright
Bryn Mawr College



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Working Together --



EXPLORING ANCIENT WORLDS

Roger C. Echo-Hawk

When Vine Deloria, Jr. characterized the Society of American Archaeologists as “anti-Indian” in a 1989 issue of the Native American Rights Fund (NARF) *Legal Review*, The Chair of the SAA’s Public Relations Committee demanded a retraction. But noting the SAA’s opposition to Indian-supported repatriation legislation, NARF promised instead to keep a vigilant eye on the SAA. This incident highlights the state of relations between Indians and archaeologists in the United States — relations shaped by a powerful legacy of what historian James Riding In has aptly termed “imperial archaeology.” For SAA members who do not see themselves as anti-Indian or as conqueror anthropologists, it is important to develop appropriate forums for reviewing relations between Indians and archaeologists, and for discussing projects which have brought both communities together as partners rather than as opponents.

The American archaeological community has proven beyond doubt that it can study Indian history in North America without involving any living Native Americans, and Indian historians have managed to preserve a vast array of oral traditions about the past without any assistance from archaeology. But what would happen if archaeologists, as a matter of course, began to work in full partnership with Indians? This is a question which the SAA *must* investigate if it is uncomfortable being viewed as “anti-Indian” by Indian intellectuals. Substantial areas of disagreement exist between archaeologists and Indians, and while many disputes will not be easy to address or resolve, this should not deter our quest to understand the past, and it should not prohibit the development of better relations between Indians and archaeologists.

Even though archaeologists want to make friends with “arkies” Native Americans, not all Indians and “anthros”. American archaeologists have not typically sought to cultivate good relations with Indian tribes, and many archaeologists have felt justified in purposefully ignoring Indian sensibilities in conducting archaeological research, particularly in the treatment of Indian graves and human remains. University anthropology departments have shown little interest in recruiting Native American archaeology students (or professors), and consequently, very few Indians have become professional archaeologists in this country. Under these conditions, it is easy for some Indians to reject archaeology as an unacceptable form of inquiry. For those few Indians who may develop a serious interest in the profession, the barriers are considerable.

The term “prehistory” conveys to all people the deliberate impression that Indian historians have failed to create and hand down any form of legitimate record about human events dating back more than three or four centuries. From the perspective of popular attitudes, this has contributed to the devaluation of Native American intellectual traditions, and archaeologists have happily displaced Indian historians as experts on the ancient past. Physical anthropologists — close colleagues of archaeologists — have exacerbated this situation by devoting great energy (up to World War II) in an embarrassing quest to develop scientific proof for Indian intellectual inferiority. This racist history cannot be ignored by Native Americans.

Examining archaeological journals, Indian authors are rare — even as co-authors — and it would be surprising to find a major journal which has had a Native American editor during its life span. In the *Plains Anthropologist*, for example, one finds that during the 1980’s at least 30% of the papers concerned Native America as a primary focus of study, but substantially less than 1% of the authors were Indians, and far more dead Indians appeared in the pages of this journal than living Indians. It would be fair to observe that the journal’s audience has had more opportunity to learn about Native Americans from Indian skeletons than from Indian historians and Indian archaeologists.

In spite of these conditions, many Native Americans are curious about archaeology, and a growing number of archaeologists have worked in partnership with tribal historians. The reconciliation of archaeology and Indian oral traditions could bring important changes to our understanding of the past, and perhaps “prehistory” can some day be replaced with “ancient Indian history”. For Indians and archaeologists who believe that archaeology and oral traditions ought to be acknowledged as necessary components of ancient Indian history, it is vital that the SAA provide real leadership in encouraging its members to develop meaningful dialogue and mutually rewarding interaction with Indian tribes. It is time for the SAA to explore in earnest the



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frontiers of cooperative archaeology. These explorations will ultimately help to shape the character of American archaeology as a new generation of archaeologists enters the 21st century.

Some archaeologists may wonder: what exactly can Indians offer to the study of the “prehistoric” past? This question can never be answered until both Indians and archaeologists cultivate a sense of mutual respect for the unique contributions of each group. The entire academic community displays little regard for the historicity of oral traditions as a class, whether told by Indians, Norse chroniclers, or any other group of people. Archaeologists who specialize in the study of Indian origins, for example, do not typically consult Indian creation stories, though Native American historians have preserved and handed down such traditions as historical documents. Many Indians, for their part, refuse to embrace archaeologically-based explanations for Indian origins.

A committee of leading Colorado Indians expressed some reluctance to accept my “Ancient Worlds” (presented in full below) as a contribution to a Denver art project honoring the history of Native Americans associated with the state. They objected to my reliance on anthropology, and I withdrew the essay after they suggested that all the discussion of archaeology and science be removed from the text. It seems doubtful that “Ancient Worlds” would have met with greater approval from a committee of archaeologists — but the objections would have centered on my use of oral literature. Until a new climate is introduced into relations between Indians and archaeologists, the integrative approach featured in “Ancient Worlds” will find little acceptance anywhere, and the various stories told about Indian origins can never be reconciled, and we can never share a common history. What role will the SAA play in bringing us all together as partners in exploring the past?

ANCIENT WORLDS

The first people dwelt in a land of lingering darkness. In some Native American origin stories, humans emerged from this region to witness the sun’s creation or the ordering of night and day. Thousands of years later, many Indians said that their ancestors entered the world from a dark place located underground. Other oral traditions, however — told in both Asia and America — describe the creation of earth from a watery world, and these stories do not typically associate darkness with the first people.

Many archaeologists believe that humans from Asia entered North America more than 11,000 years ago. As Ice Age glaciers absorbed water, sea levels fell hundreds of feet and “Beringia” appeared in the far north, linking Asia to Alaska. Some of the oldest human sites in eastern Beringia can be found above the Arctic Circle, where darkness lingers over the earth. Other scholars believe that humans followed the coastlines of Beringia by boat into the Americas — a route which does not pass through the Arctic Circle.

Climatologists believe that the Ice Ages were swept by windstorms of much greater power than present-day hurricanes and tornadoes, and in one Indian tradition, the first people were created in the heavens and placed on earth by tornadoes. Other Indian stories say that the climate underwent a swift change when the animals (who reigned over the earth) caused summer to appear. Paleoclimatologists have found that a very sudden global warming event may have occurred 11,700 years ago at the end of the Ice Age. This date coincides with the earliest accepted archaeological evidence for the presence of humans in Alaska.

Many Native American oral traditions refer to the existence of dangerous “monsters” and giant animals in ancient times, and other stories are set in a period when animals and birds ruled the world. Paleontologists describe Ice Age America as a realm dominated by giant animals, or “megafauna”. Mammoths, mastodons, and giant sloths towered over human hunters; and fearsome short-faced bears, great cats, and other creatures could have made the New World a dangerous place for unwary people.

In many Indian traditions, a great flood covered the earth in ancient times, and some stories associate this event with the end of the age of monsters. Traditions of a mighty deluge can be found in oral and written literatures from around the world. The end of the most recent Ice Age, some 12,000 years ago, could have involved cataclysmic flooding. As the glaciers slowly melted, for example, the sudden release of a massive ice sheet into the ocean would have brought worldwide flooding. The end of the Ice Age also coincides with the extinction of many species of megafauna around the world.

The first Americans made artifacts and left sites which archaeologists can study for insights into the distant past. The ancient ancestors of modern Native Americans also created verbal documents about their experiences, and successive generations of Indians heard these stories as accounts of actual, not fictional, historical events. If Native American origin traditions shed light on the lifeways of people who settled in North America during the last Ice Age, then Indian literature preserves a remarkable legacy of documents about ancient human history in the New World. ❧

NSF Funds Conference on "Ethical Issues and Archaeology"

Alison Wylie, on behalf of the SAA Committee on Ethics

The SAA has just received formal notification that the "Ethics and Values Studies" section of NSF (a component of "Studies in Science, Technology and Society") will fund the proposal for a working conference on "Ethical Issues and Archaeology" submitted by Mark Lynott and Alison Wylie on behalf of the SAA Committee on Ethics. This NSF funding has been augmented by support from the Office of the Departmental Consulting Archaeologist, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, and logistical support will be provided by the SAA and the Culture Resource Management Policy Institute at the University of Nevada - Reno which will host the conference.

The SAA Committee on Ethics was established in 1991, with Mark Lynott as its Chair. Its original mandate was to consider a range of questions about archaeological uses of looted data which had been raised when the editorial board of *Latin American Antiquity* adopted a policy about prohibiting the publication of such material; the Executive had requested a brief on these issues the previous year (prepared by Alison Wylie). In its first year the Ethics Committee met and discussed this mandate informally, and came to the conclusion that questions about the pros and cons of professional use of looted data (and about the merits of policies on these issues) could not be considered in isolation; it urged that its mandate be broadened, a proposal that was made independently by the Executive and endorsed in the Spring of 1992. Since that time the charge of the committee has been to consider questions about the ethical responsibility of archaeologists to public groups and non-archaeological stakeholders who have an

interest in the archaeological record, as well as professional responsibilities to the discipline and to archaeological resources (e.g., conservationist commitments, and responsibilities to publish research and to ensure the preservation of research notes and collections). Because it proved extremely difficult to assemble the Committee for any sustained discussion of these issues at the annual meetings, and because it was clear that such a broad mandate would require substantial input from a wide range of interest groups, Lynott and Wylie undertook to write the proposal for conference funding that has now been funded.

The "Ethics" conference will take place this Fall (November 5-7) in Reno, and will involve the nine current members of the Ethics Committee (including a liaison with the SAA Executive Board); observers and representatives from the SAA (Ralph Johnson, the SAA Executive Director), the Parks Service, and NSF; and seven advisors to the committee who represent key interest groups and areas of expertise relevant to the issues to be discussed (e.g. Native American representatives, legal experts, commercial interests, and representatives of other archaeological societies and other SAA committees whose mandate overlap that of the Ethics Committee). This meeting is conceived as the first step in a process of discussion and consultation which we hope will result in the formulation of an updated and expanded set of ethics guidelines for the SAA. A panel discussion and series of workshops is being planned for the SAA meetings in Anaheim next April in which the results of this first meeting will be presented and discussed; look for the further news of these plans and activities in upcoming issues of the *Bulletin*. ❧

Public Education

The SAA Committee on Public Education will host an activity-based archaeology fair in conjunction with the 1994 Society for American Archaeology conference in Anaheim, CA. The fair will be a one day event, Saturday, April 23, open to all conference participants, their families, and school groups from the Orange County area. A wide variety of archaeology, stewardship, and preservation hands-on activities will be available. If you have an activity that you would like to present, please send for an application to the SAA Committee on Public Education, c/o Amy Douglass, Tempe Historical Museum, 809 E. Southern Ave., Tempe, Arizona - 85282. All activities must be previously tested. Selected participants will be expected to supply their own materials and to be prepared to supervise the activities in the Archaeology Land exhibit hall. Assistance with activities will be available from the SAA Committee on Public Education.

In other Committee activities, an information packet for teachers is being prepared which is designed to encourage educators to add lessons about scientific archaeology to their curricula. Funded through a grant from the Bureau of Reclamation, this packet defines archaeology, explains why it should be included in grade school curricula, itemizes benefits to teachers and students, gives sample lessons which demonstrate scientific methods in archaeology and contains a basic glossary. The packet is illustrated with objects representing pre-Columbian cultures in North America and will be available in the Fall 1993.

The Committee is also preparing criteria for evaluating education materials about archaeology. For information on the criteria or to be placed on the mailing list for the teacher packet mentioned above, contact Ed Friedman, Chair, SAA Committee on Public Education, Bureau of Reclamation, Denver Federal Center, PO Box 25007, Denver, Colorado - 80225-0007, Attn: D-5650, (303) 236-9026. ❧

Current Research and **American Antiquity**

Michael W. Graves, Editor, American Antiquity

One of the first challenges I faced as the new editor of *American Antiquity* was the competing demands for space in the journal. In any given issue, the journal may publish an Editor's Corner, Society Award Notices, Obituaries, Articles, Reports, Forum pieces, Comments, Current Research, Book Reviews and Notes, and Business Information. Given the move to a new independent office and the addition of new functions to those traditionally provided by the Society, the budget for publishing (and hence the number of pages printed in) each issue of *American Antiquity* has been flat or declining (unless *Latin American Antiquity* is included in these figures). Currently, there are too few pages available for each issue of the journal to publish all the different contributions which are ready for publication.

What has happened, at least for the first two issues I have edited, is that the publication of some Articles, Reports, and Book Reviews and Notes has been postponed. This, of course, only results in a cascading effect as those papers postponed to a subsequent issue push papers scheduled for that issue to even later issues.

Beginning with the January 1994 issue of *American Antiquity*, a number of changes will be instituted in the journal. Along with fewer Editor's Corners, a more restrictive limit on page length for articles and reports, more selective criteria for the inclusion of obituaries, and fewer Comments, I have made the decision to remove the Current Research section for a trial period of two years. By so doing there should be another 10 to 15 pages available in each of the eight issues to appear in 1994 and 1995 for additional articles or reports and to reduce the backlog of unpublished book reviews. The decision to remove Current Research on a trial basis was not an easy one; CR has a long history with the journal and is an important feature to a number of our members and subscribers. To gauge response to this change, SAA members will be polled in late 1994 regarding alternative venues for CR, as part of the Phase II SAA Survey and Census.

At the same time that CR is dropped from *American Antiquity* on a trial bases, we also hope to make it available on a permanent basis to a wider audience in an electronic format. Although it is still too early to make a formal announcement, I have discussed with Francis McManamon and Veletta Canouts (both of NPS) the possibility of placing all the sections of Current Research (including those from Latin America) within the National Archaeological Data Base (NADB) at the National Park Service. There are several reasons why I believe this makes sense. NADB will be available electronically through

Internet (and other electronic mail systems) or by conventional (i.e., hard copy) means. This would make it accessible to all archaeologists in North America and Latin America. Eventually, information should be available on a more or less continuous basis, both for those providing new contributions to Current Research and for those who wish to search and retrieve entries within its latest listings. Further, the goal of the NADB is to include a bibliographic listing of archaeological reports, and a list of archaeological collections and site records.

Current Research might well help to lead the rest of the Society and our archaeological journals into the realm of electronic publishing

Thus, Current Research — brief summaries of field research completed — closely matches the other kinds of topics which will be placed into NADB. It is also my hope that the scope of Current Research may be expanded to include brief summaries of completed laboratory (or other analytic) work, in addition to field work.

Additional details and the formal agreement involving the integration of Current Research and NADB have yet to be worked out. Nonetheless, I am optimistic. At the same time, I recognize that for many who have coordinated area sections or have contributed summaries to Current Research this format may not initially provide the same degree of recognition and visibility. On the other hand, by joining NADB at an early stage of its history, Current Research might well help to lead the rest of the Society and our archaeological journals into the realm of electronic publishing. ☐

Wanted: Agate Bluff Ceramics

Does anyone have information leading to the whereabouts of the Agate Bluff site Ceramic material? As you may know it is a site in Northeastern Colorado excavated by Cynthia and Henry Irwin in the early fifties. Their 1957 site report in the *Plains Anthropologist* is well known. We would like to locate the ceramic material for a thin sectioning and clay sourcing research project. Please contact Priscilla B. Ellwood, Research Associate, University of Colorado Museum, Campus Box 218, Boulder, Colorado - 80309; Tel: (303) 492-7901 or Douglas R. Parker, Department of Anthropology, University of Colorado Graduate School.

GOLDEN TROWEL AWARDED TO CONSTANCE WERNER RAMIREZ

*Loretta Neumann,
SAA Washington Representative*

“The Society is privileged to acknowledge Dr. Ramirez’s important contributions to cultural resources” said SAA President Bruce Smith to the standing-room-only crowd gathered for the 1993 Public Service Award presentation to Dr. Constance Werner Ramirez, historic preservation officer, Department of the Army. The “Golden Trowel” was awarded to Dr. Ramirez in recognition of her 30 years of work in cultural resource management, research, historic preservation, and regional and urban land use planning.

“It is an honor to be recognized by the country’s leading archaeological society” said Dr. Ramirez in her acceptance speech. Through her years of leadership at DoD, military installations are considering archaeological and historical sites as important resources requiring wise management, training is being developed for decision-makers, integrated resource management is taking place on bases, and the public is being offered the opportunity to participate. As the Army’s Historic Preservation Officer, Dr. Ramirez develops the Army’s policy and provides the important guidance for the identification and treatment of its Management Program which is making a significant difference in the approach DoD takes to managing cultural, biological and natural resources on 25 million acres of land. Legacy was initiated by Senator Daniel K. Inouye (D-HI) and directs DoD to inventory, promote, manage, conserve, and restore the biological, geophysical, cultural and historical resources on DoD lands, facilities, and properties.

Since April 1992, Dr. Ramirez also has been given the responsibility to manage all the Army’s responsibilities for Legacy. She has developed regional and cross-Service projects. She has opened new partnerships between DoD and military family members, other federal agencies, non-profit organizations, and universities in order to enhance resource stewardship and to leverage the Legacy dollars. She has sought ways to support, facilitate and enhance environmental management by military installation/base personnel. The science of archaeology has benefited from her efforts and from the Legacy program.

Sherrri Wasserman Goodman, Deputy Under Secretary




Constance Werner Ramirez, Department of the Army, Bruce Smith, SAA President and Sherrri Wasserman Goodman, Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Environmental Security during Public Service Award, July 20, 1993. Photo by Kari Nel Lang, CEHP Incorporated.

of Defense (Environmental Security) acknowledged Dr. Ramirez’s work stating “Dr. Ramirez and her work with the Legacy program are part of the new Department of Defense.”

The “Golden Trowel” is awarded annually to a public official who has made significant contributions to the protection and preservation of the nation’s cultural heritage. Dr. Ramirez has worked to preserve and protect the abundance of cultural resources on military installations, has opened new partnerships among DoD, federal agencies, non-profit organizations, and universities in order to enhance resource stewardship.

Literally dozens of partners to DoD were present at the U.S. Capitol for the award including national organizations represented by Fred Wendorf, past SAA president and professor at Southern Methodist University; Larry Banks, president, Society of Professional Archaeologists; Bryan Mitchell, president, and Eric Herfelder, Executive Director, National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers; Loretta Neumann, SAA’s Washington Representative; and Andrea Yank, Executive Director, Natural Resources Council of America. Federal agency team members included Francis P. McManamon, National Park Service Consulting Archaeologist; Ruthann Knudson, NPS staff archaeologist; and Michael Kaczor, archaeologist, Soil Conservation Service. The Department of Defense was well represented by Acting Secretary of the Army John Shannon; Assistant Secretary of Defense Lewis D. Walker; Brig. General Gerald Brown; Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Navy Elsie Munsell; and Navy Historic Preservation Officer John Bernard Murphy. Dr. Ramirez’s family also attended including Elizabeth Werner, her husband Abad, son Paul, and daughter Lucia.

Dr. Ramirez joins a long list of distinguished past recipients including former Secretaries of the Interior Donald P. Hodel and Manuel Lujan, Jr.; former Representatives James Wright, John F. Seiberling, Morris K. Udall, Charles Bennett, and Don Pease; former Senators Pete Dominici, Spark Matsunaga, and James McClure; and the Archaeological Conservancy. 

The First Annual SAA Poster Awards Competition: Results and Recommendations

Paul Takac

The Poster Awards Competition was created by the Executive Board of the SAA at the 1992 Annual Meeting in Pittsburgh. Student and professional/non-student categories were established. The awards are intended as a way to promote interest and acceptance of the poster medium and to increase both the quality and quantity of poster presentations. The 1993 Annual Meeting in St. Louis was the inaugural competition and included all posters presented at that meeting. This report is a brief summary of a larger report to be submitted to the Executive Board as a proposed guideline for conducting future poster competitions and includes aspects such as 1) the selection of judges, 2) evaluations and procedures, 3) results of the 1993 competition, and 4) observations and recommendations of the judges for improving both the mechanics of the competition as well as the quality of presentations.

The Judging Committee

After creating the award, the Executive Board appointed me as Chair of the Poster Award Committee. In this capacity I worked closely with Katharina Schreiber (UC-Santa Barbara) and Garth Bawden (Maxwell Museum, U New Mexico). I am greatly indebted to them and appreciative of their encouragement and good counsel.

The initial concern was with assembling a panel of qualified judges. An attempt was made to achieve a balanced representation of archaeologists in terms of seniority, primary research experience, and gender. A diverse and prestigious panel was assembled, including both senior scholars and students, a nearly equal number of males and females, and wide-ranging experience although a slight "Americanist" bias may exist due to the fact that several Old World specialists contacted were unable to participate. The panel was composed by Wendy Ashmore (Pennsylvania), Dena Dincauze (Massachusetts, Amherst), Robert Dunnell (Washington), Michael Graves (Hawaii), Brian Hayden (Simon Fraser), Alice Kehoe (Marquette), Timothy Kohler (Washington State), Margaret Nelson (SUNY, Buffalo), Michael Schiffer (Arizona), Robert Whallon (Michigan) and Alicia Wise (North Carolina, Chapel Hill). It would be difficult to overstate the time and effort put forth by these individuals. Each sacrificed a great deal of personal time at the meetings and all indicated their willingness to make this commitment due to a belief in the importance of the poster medium and a desire to improve the quality of the Annual Meetings for all Society members.

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Request for Nominations, Fryxell Award for Interdisciplinary Research, 1994: Physical Sciences.

The Fryxell Committee bestows special recognition of interdisciplinary excellence by a distinguished scientist, who need not be an archaeologist, but whose research has contributed significantly to American archaeology. The award was made possible through the generosity of the family of Dr. Roald Fryxell, a geologist whose promising career in geoarchaeological research was ended by his premature death.

The award cycles through five categories: Earth Sciences, Physical Sciences, General, Zoological Sciences and Botanical Sciences. It consists of an engraved medal, a certificate, an award citation read by the President of the SAA at the annual business meeting, and announcements published in *American Antiquity* and the *SAA Bulletin*. In addition, a Fryxell Symposium is organized for the SAA meetings. The symposium topic follows the same cycle as the award category itself.

The award category for 1994, Physical Sciences, focuses on contributions of physical studies to archaeology. This research includes elemental analyses and other chemical procedures, archaeometry, and many chronometric techniques. The previous recipient of the Physical Sciences award was Joseph Lambert, for his contributions to paleodietary studies using trace element analysis of human bones.

Nominations should describe the nature, scope and significance of the nominee's contributions to American archaeology. A recent curriculum vitae should be included for each nominee. Nominations for the award can be sent to the current Fryxell Committee Chair: Dr. Stanley H. Ambrose, Department of Anthropology, University of Illinois, 109 Davenport Hall, 607 S. Mathews Ave., Urbana, Illinois - 61801; E-mail: isotopy2@vmd.cso.uiuc.edu; FAX (217) 244-3490, office/lab: (217) 244-3504. ■

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Evaluations and Procedures

There were several difficulties that had to be addressed in a competition of this size. First, the large number of presentations (77 posters displayed in 8 sessions) precluded any reasonable expectation that the judges could view all of them and thus a large number of judges were assembled. Secondly, some standardized format was needed to provide a structure to the evaluations.

Tables were prepared that listed each poster by session and last name of the primary author. When known, student submissions (based on the SAA membership status of the primary author) were indicated. The judges were asked to give each poster a score between 0-10 in each of 5 categories based on the recommendations and guidelines outlined by Carol Waite Connor in "The Poster Session: A Guide for Preparation" (available at USGS Open-File Report 88-667). These criteria were: 1) Content/Research/Archaeological Merit, 2) Clarity of Presentation, 3) Design, Layout, and Flow, 4) Organization, and 5) Appropriateness of Poster Medium. Thus, each poster was given a temporary score (out of a possible 50) by each judge that reviewed it.

It was still necessary to control for several potential sources of bias: 1) no judge saw all posters (although two came remarkably close); 2) all judges saw a different number of posters; and 3) each poster was seen by a varying number of judges. I attempted to do this as follows. First, each judge's score sheet was tallied to determine their individual top ten posters. A variable number of points were then allotted to each judge based on the total number of posters (out of the entire 77 presented) that they evaluated. That is, the greater the number of posters judged, the greater the number of points that judge was able to award. These points were then apportioned among that judge's top ten posters as a fixed percentage based on rank within the top ten. These "awarded" points were then summed for each poster and divided by the total number of judges that reviewed it (irrespective of whether they appeared in the top ten), yielding a final score corrected for relative "exposure" (number of judging events). At this stage, the student and professional/non-student posters were separated and the winners in each category determined.

Results and Discussion

The 1993 Award winners and honorable mention presentations are as follows:

Professional/Non-student Winner

Virginia Butler (Colorado and Battelle) and James Chatters (Battelle)

"The importance of bone density in structuring prehistoric salmon bone assemblages"

Honorable Mention

Fraser Neiman (Yale)

"Temporal dynamics of stylistic variation under drift"

Kathleen Morrison (Hawaii-Manoa)

"Microscopic charcoal and land use: Lake sedi-

ments and regional burning"

Student Winner

Cynthia Herhahn (Arizona State)

"Fourteenth Century agricultural diversity in the northern Rio Grande Valley, New Mexico"

Honorable Mention

James Bayman (Arizona) and Sara Chavarria (Arizona)

"Shell ornament production in the Marana platform mound community"

Amy Young (Tennessee)

"Recent archaeological investigations at Locust Grove Plantation"

The winners have accepted an invitation to re-display their posters at the 1994 meetings in Anaheim so that those who may have missed them in St. Louis will have another opportunity to see these outstanding submissions.

Overall, the evaluation and result tabulation procedures appeared to work quite well although they are of course being reviewed and fine-tuned in accordance with the judges comments. For example, the number and distinctiveness of the criteria categories may need to be revised or clarified in upcoming years. There were enough judges to adequately evaluate all the posters presented (each was seen by between 5 and 10 of the 11 judges) and the final results reflect their combined judgment so that no single member dominated the proceedings.

The Future: Comments, Suggestions, and Recommendations

The judges were asked to comment on how poster presentations at Annual Meetings might be improved. Judges' comments and complaints regarding the characteristics of good and bad posters were nearly unanimous. They strongly encouraged use of any available literature on general principles and guidelines for visual presentations, including, but not limited to the Connor article cited above. Readers may also consult Dan Roger's comment in the last *Bulletin* issue (Vol.11, No.3:8). In addition, judging was often frustrating due to the absence of names and/or titles. Similarly, many posters were not attended by their presenters which precluded any audience interaction. The most common complaint however was the use of small print (10 to 14 point), which is illegible from a distance, contributing to audience congestion and frustration. The same is true of small graphs and tables. Presenters should use at least 18-24 point type for maximum readability. A related suggestion is that, in general, posters need to be simplified. Brevity and clarity of presentation are more valuable than detailing every aspect and result of research. Questions and comments can always be directed to the presenter(s) by interested colleagues. Posters are not illustrated papers. As one judge put it, "it is better to say less and be terribly concise... (and) invite questions in person". Along these lines, many judges suggested that authors have copies of 1 to 2 page abstracts or formal papers available as handouts.

The judges also appreciated a clear direction of information flow. Many suggested the use of color to indicate different

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sections of arguments or analyses. The inclusion of clear statements of purpose, outlining the main points and goals, should also appear prominently at the beginning and followed throughout. To summarize, posters require a balance between detail and accessibility through the creative use of visual cues and illustrations.

The judges also directed several suggestions and comments to future Program Chairs and meeting organizers. They applauded the central location of the poster sessions at the St. Louis meetings. The continued use of a foyer or passageway, rather than an isolated room, should be encouraged whenever practical. Also, many judges felt that poster and paper abstracts should be combined in a single Program Guide listing. Several suggested that "chairs" be appointed and/or numbered display panels used to help identify missing or canceled posters and to maintain organization. Other judges wanted to encourage more active displays such as slides, objects, and VCR's. The SAA might also work toward developing a Guide for Presenters (for both oral and poster formats) similar to the one used by the Geological Society of America. Finally, they were unanimous in their support of any and all measures to make the business of posters more professional and serious and to promote posters as a major component of our Annual Meetings.

Conclusion

I would be remiss in ending this report without briefly commenting on the inherent advantages of posters to both presenters and audience. As many of the judges and presenters noted, the primary advantage is an increase in both the quality and quantity of interaction and collegial feedback. Several presenters reported the initiation and development of collaborative projects "on the spot". Communication is much enhanced relative to that possible in a dark, crowded, and hopefully - at least in this case - quiet meeting room. In addition, posters are displayed for some time so that interested persons need not dash madly between distant venues only to discover that the paper they wanted to hear has yet to be given, or worse, has magically leapt forward on the program. As our Annual Meetings grow ever larger and more specialized, the convenience and scholarly advantages of poster presentations will undoubtedly become increasingly clear. The Poster Award Competition is intended to recognize and reward the best of them.

Once again, thanks to the judges and congratulations to the winners! 🎉



NEWS AND NOTES

International Conference on Tree Rings, Environment and Humanity: Relationships and Processes. Tree-ring data are used to address an increasing range of scientific questions that span many disciplines. The 1994 International Conference will offer an opportunity for individuals interested in tree-ring research to meet and discuss current progress and future directions of dendrochronology. The theme of the conference, Relationships and Processes, stresses the contributions of tree-ring research to understanding environmental and cultural processes. The conference will address aspects of the past and future Earth, including its physical, biological, and social systems. Invited papers will assess the contribution of dendrochronology to recent advances in a wide range of disciplines. Contributed papers will present research results, case studies, and methodological innovations. Participation by students and young scientists is especially encouraged and supported. The International Conference will be held at the Hotel Park Tucson in Tucson, Arizona, USA on 17-21 May 1994 and will be hosted by the Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research at The University of Arizona. The five-day program will be organized into paper and poster sessions on Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday with Thursday devoted to elective activities including day-long field trips and workshops offered by the Tree-Ring Laboratory and optional activities of individual choice. Dendrochronology-related field trips will be offered by individual subscription of a first-come-first-served basis. A three-day trip (14-16 May) to the Grand Canyon (Southwestern environmental variability) and a four-day trip (13-16 May) to the Colorado Plateau (Southwestern archaeological sites) will precede the conference, and a four-day trip (22-25 May) to the White Mountains of California (bristlecone pine) will follow the meeting. Interested individuals are invited to submit tentative paper and poster titles by 30 June 1993. A second communique that includes session topics and a call for abstracts will be mailed in August. Abstracts will be due in mid October. A preliminary program and registration packet will be distributed in late November 1993. Registration fees are \$150.00 for regular participants and \$50.00 for students. The regular fee includes a reception, coffee breaks and lunches during the meetings, a conference program, and abstracts of the papers and posters. Registration at the Hotel Park Tucson includes breakfast. Elective field trips and workshops will be subscribed separately. Please send tentative paper and poster topics, program suggestions, name and addresses for the Conference mailing list, and requests for additional information on the Conference to: International Tree-Ring Conference, Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research, Building 58, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona, USA - 85721, Tel. (602) 621-2191, FAX (602) 621-8229.

The 1st University of Wisconsin Arctic Archaeology Conference will be held on November 6th, 1993, in the J.F. Friedrich Center at the University of Wisconsin - Madison. Four regional symposia are being organized: North

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Pacific, High Arctic, Sub-arctic, and North Atlantic. A small registration fee will cover lunch, coffee, and abstracts. A limited number of rooms will be available at the center. For more information or to present a paper, contact Herbert D.G. Maschner, Department of Anthropology, 5240 Social Science, 1180 Observatory Drive, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI, 53706. E-mail: maschner@macc.wisc.edu.

Art on Film Database Seeks Archaeology Titles.

The Program for Art on Film is interested in expanding coverage of archaeology in its Art on Film Database, and requests information about recent film, video, and videodisk productions, particularly those completed since 1980. Productions by universities, museums, and local archaeological organizations, as well as commercial projects, are welcome. The Art on Film Database is a project of the Program for Art on Film, established in 1984 as a joint venture of The Metropolitan Museum of Art and the J. Paul Getty Trust. At present, the Database includes more than 20,000 entries from 74 countries covering fine arts, architecture, decorative arts, costume, crafts, folk arts, archaeology, and related topics. Archaeology titles include material produced or distributed in the United States and Canada, and foreign language productions about archaeology not currently distributed in the U.S. Individual researchers or institutions can access the database by subscribing to the Art on Film Database Service. The initial enrollment fee is \$35.00 for individuals and educational institutions, which includes one free search. A CD-ROM version is projected for mid-1994. To send production information for listing in the Database, or to request information about the Database and other Program for Art on Film services and publications, please contact: Program for Art on Film, 980 Madison Avenue, New York, NY - 10021, Tel. (212) 988-4876, FAX (212) 628-8963.

The Society for California Archaeology was awarded the Governor's Historic Preservation Award for 1993 by Governor Pete Wilson. The award was granted in recognition of the significant role the Society has taken in initiating and successfully continuing California Archaeology Week.

The National Park Service announces two important training opportunities: Archaeology for Managers and Archaeological Curation and Collections Management. These courses are sponsored by the National Park Service (NPS) Archaeological Assistance Division, the University of Nevada - Reno, and the George Washington University with the assistance of the City of Alexandria, Virginia. Archaeology for Managers is for land and program managers whose job functions involve impacts to archaeological resources but who may not have the background or training to evaluate alternatives. This training will familiarize them with archaeology and archaeological resources so they can develop efficient programs, identify problems early, and choose effectively among available alternatives for solutions. The legal requirements, policies, guidelines, and regulations concerning archaeological preservation will be covered. Appropriate methods for resource management, development, and operations will

beconsidered. The 40-hour course will be held at Hot Springs National Park in Arkansas from 25-29 October, 1993. It emphasizes hands-on experience, with field visits to the major facilities and archaeological resources in the area. The geothermal phenomena of Hot Springs National Park have attracted people for 10,000 years, and the archaeological remains of prehistoric and historic lifeways are abundant. In 1832, it became the first Federal reserve set aside specifically to protect a natural resource. Other sessions and field visits will include the heritage resources and programs of the nearby Ouachita National Forest. The course will conclude at the Arkansas Archaeological Survey. This course is open to federal, state, tribal, and local program managers who have little or no background in archaeology, but must deal with archaeological resources as part of their jobs. For application information contact Leanne Stone, Program Coordinator, Division of Continuing Education, University of Nevada-Reno, Reno, Nevada - 89557-0032, Tel. (702) 784-4046.

Lack of familiarity with the principles and methods of curation and collections management frequently causes managers to fail to provide adequate protection for archaeological collections. This can result in unnecessary costs, resource destruction, lack of accountability, and insensitive treatment of archaeological materials. This 40-hour course in Archaeological Curation and Collections Management is designed for cultural resources and archaeology program managers to learn about their managerial authorities and responsibilities, particularly with regard to 36 CFR Part 79, *Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections*. In addition, they will be able to analyze problems and make decisions based upon appropriate project alternatives; define applicable curation principles; evaluate curation facilities; and make efficient use of available professional services. The course emphasizes hands-on experience, with field visits to major museums and curatorial facilities in both areas and a practical exercise in which participants produce a workplan suitable for their own curation needs. This course is open to Federal, State, Tribal, and local cultural resources or archaeology program managers who are responsible for Federal or federally-administered archaeological collections. This course will be offered twice — 18-22 October, 1993 at the Western Archaeological and Conservation Center, Tucson, Arizona, and 28 February - 4 March, 1994 at The George Washington University, Washington, D.C. Applications can be mailed to Center for Career Education and Workshops, The George Washington University, 2020 K Street, NW, Suite B - 100, Washington D.C. 20052. Tel. (202) 994-5299 or 1 (800) 947-4498.

CanyonLand Films seeks an active Native American dig with graphic dog remains to be filmed for a documentary. Please call upon finding so that remains can be filmed while still in the ground and while being removed. Site location will not be revealed. Contact Wild America, Marshall Stouffer (214) 827-3715.

The National Park Service (NPS) is undertaking a major effort to refocus its archaeological inventory program.

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Student Affairs Committee Report

Paul Takac and Joe Powell

The SAA Student Affairs Committee met for the first time in formal session at the 1993 Annual Meeting in St. Louis. The status of ongoing projects were reported and several new initiatives and programs were discussed and organized. The following is a brief summary.

Primary on the agenda was a restructuring of the Committee and assignment of responsibilities. First, Paul Takac (Chair) nominated Alicia Wise (UNC-Chapel Hill) to be Co-Chair for the upcoming year and this was subsequently approved by the Executive Board and Officers of the SAA as required by the Society By-Laws. It is anticipated that Alicia will take over as Chair following the 1994 Annual Meeting in Anaheim and will, in turn, nominate a Co-Chair to assist her. This system should ensure continuity in the direction and completion of Committee projects and business. In addition, new members Joe Powell (Texas A & M) and Suzanne Baylor (N. Illinois) were welcomed and Joe was appointed Editor of this column.

We are also assisting the Publications Committee with the distribution of back issues of *American Antiquity* to worthy libraries and institutions (announced in the Summer issue of the *Bulletin*). Anyone in Washington, D.C. or Lawrence, Kansas who is interested in helping with this effort should contact Alicia at the address below.

Takac reported on the status of the first annual SAA Poster Award Competition which the Committee helped organize and implement (see report and results on page 10). The Committee also conducted an Open Workshop titled "Is there a Future in Archaeology?" which included presentations and discussions by Richard Ford (Michigan), Judith Bense (West Florida), Francis McManamon (National Park Service), Sharon Urban (Arizona State Museum), Michael B. Collins (Texas Archaeological Research Laboratory), and Vaughn Bryant (Texas A & M). Plans are also underway for a similar workshop in Anaheim on writing theses and dissertations which will hopefully include presentations by professional writers, faculty supervisors, and perhaps past winners of the SAA Dissertation Prize. Further information will be available in forthcoming columns.

In addition, the Committee is undertaking the sponsorship of a "Volunteer Board" at the 1994 Annual Meeting. The board will likely be located in the Jobs Room but will be restricted to those projects that do not provide salaries (not including per diem, travel, or other such stipends). This should be of obvious benefit to graduate students and others conducting projects with only limited funds or who can provide more specialized research opportunities such as faunal or pollen analyses. Ran Boytner (UCLA) is designing a short form which will include information such as a short abstract, specialists needed, dates, living conditions, etc. We hope to have these forms (or the information categories necessary) available in the next *Bulletin*.

Finally, the Committee is also trying to establish an informal "crash space" network for upcoming Annual Meetings to help defray costs to students and foreign colleagues. Details are still being worked out but again more information will soon be available.

If any students are interested in helping with these or other projects please contact Alicia Wise at: Department of Anthropology CB#3115, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina-27599-3155 or wise@uncmvs.oit.unc.edu.

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The goal is to conduct systematic, scientific research to locate, evaluate, and document archaeological resources on National Park System lands. The effort began with announcement of the *National Park Service's Systemwide Archaeological Inventory Program* in October 1992 and earmarking \$2.1 million for archaeological inventory projects in fiscal year 1992. In fiscal year 1993, an additional \$1.9 million was spent on archaeological inventories. In future years, as the program becomes fully operational, it is anticipated that additional funds will be allocated for archaeological inventories. NPS regional offices presently are developing long-term plans that will identify archaeological survey needs, strategies, priorities, and costs to inventory national park areas within their respective regional boundaries. Under the program, the NPS regional offices are encouraged to develop their regional plans and to conduct archaeological inventories in cooperation with — if not in collaboration with — States, other Federal land managers, Indian tribes, the scientific community, and others.

Although the deadline for developing region wide plans is December 1994, some plans may be completed as early as March 1994 so that information may be incorporated into the Department of the Interior's fiscal year 1996 budget request for NPS funding. For further information about the systemwide program or for NPS regional office contacts, call Michele C. Aubry, NPS Anthropology Division, at (202) 343-1879. Copies of the *National Park Service's Systemwide Archaeological Inventory Program* are available from the Anthropology Division, National Park Service, PO Box 37127, Washington, D.C. - 20013-7127.

The H. John Heinz III Charitable Trust announces its grant program for archaeological fieldwork in Latin America for 1994. This program will fund four to six scholars to conduct archaeological research in Latin America. Applications for dissertation research will not be considered. The maximum amount of the award is \$8,000. The deadline for submission is November 15, 1993 and notification of the award will be made by March of 1994.

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For complete information before June 30 write to: Rose Wrbas, H. John Heinz III Charitable Trust, 600 Grant Street, Suite 4440, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania - 15219. After June 30 to: Rose Wrbas, H. John Heinz III Charitable Trust, 32 CNG Tower, 625 Liberty Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania - 15219. If you have any questions, please contact Dr. James B. Richardson III, Chairman, Division of Anthropology, Carnegie Museum of Natural History, (412) 665-2601 or FAX (412) 665-2751.

Winterthur Museum, Garden, and Library invites applications for research in the library and museum collections. Two categories of fellowships are available: National Endowment for the Humanities Fellowships are available to scholars pursuing advanced research for six to twelve months' work, with stipends up to \$30,000 per annum. Winterthur Research Fellowships are available to academic, museum, and independent scholars, and to support research from one to six months, with stipends ranging from \$1,000 to \$2,000 per month. Grants are to be used for research in Winterthur's library and museum collections. Resources include a library of approximately half a million imprints, manuscripts, visual materials, and printed ephemera for research from the seventeenth century to the early twentieth century and a museum collection of 89,000 domestic artifacts and works of art made or used in America to 1860. Additional nearby resources include the University of Delaware and the Center for the History of Business, Technology, and Society at the Hagley Museum and Library. Fellows are welcome to participate in and attend lectures and events at these institutions. Scholars live in the Research Fellows Residence, a furnished house on the grounds of Winterthur. They have 24 hour access to Winterthur Library's circulating collection and circulation privileges at the nearby Morris Library of the University of Delaware. Information and application forms may be obtained by writing to: Research Fellowship Program, Advanced Studies Office, Winterthur, Winterthur, Delaware - 19735, Tel. (302) 888-4649. Completed applications must be received by December 1, 1993. Awards will be announced by March 1, 1994.

Health, Sanitation and Foodways in Historical Archaeology is the title of the latest thematic issue of *Historical Archaeology* (Vol. 27, No. 2). Joan H. Geismar and Meta F. Janowitz are the editors of this collection of eight papers dealing with food and household management. The contributions are data-rich and interdisciplinary in approach. Urban archaeological site data, historical documentation and interpretation, and biotic and chemical analyses are interwoven in this volume. The six essays and two commentaries "demonstrate the extent to which history, archaeology and other fields complement each other, and that a better understanding of the historical past can only be obtained by an interdisciplinary approach." Single issues are available for \$12.50 plus \$1.75 for handling from SHA, Dept. NLR, P.O. Box 30446, Tucson, Arizona - 85715, U.S.A.

Crow Canyon Archaeological Center is pleased to announce the award of the first Robert H. Lister Fellowship

to David R. Abbott, a Ph.D. candidate at Arizona State University. Abbott's dissertation work has resulted in a methodology for tracing ceramic exchanges between prehistoric Hohokam populations in the Phoenix area. His results demonstrate that there are inexpensive, direct methods of measuring the exchange of utilitarian vessels between populations who lived as little as five kilometers apart, and suggest that utilitarian vessels were frequently exchanged between populations who lived near one another. Abbott will receive a \$5,000 stipend to support his work in 1993-94 and will present a colloquium at Crow Canyon.

Crow Canyon Archaeological Center established the Lister Fellowship to commemorate the life and work of the late Robert H. Lister, who had an outstanding career as a field archaeologist, university teacher, research administrator, and public educator. The Lister Fellowship is designed to encourage and assist graduate students who show promise of making significant advances in archaeological knowledge of Native American cultures of the American Southwest. Crow Canyon Archaeological Center is an independent, not-for-profit research and education center dedicated to expanding understanding of ancient American Indian cultures of the Southwest. To contribute to the Lister Fellowship at Crow Canyon contact Richard Wishusen at 1 (303) 565-8975. ❏

NHPA Amended

On October 30, 1992 Public Law 102 - 575 provided the first comprehensive revision of NHPA since 1980. Like the 1980 amendments, the current legislation expands the national preservation program and introduces new preservation duties for the Federal Government, while maintaining the basic structure and partnerships that have been in place since 1966. NHPA amendments with direct bearing on Council activities provide for the appointment of a Native American or Native Hawaiian Council member; the extension of Council appropriations authorization through Fiscal year 1996; and the strengthening of the Section 106 process in several ways.

The amendments require that the heads of Federal agencies responding to formal Council comments be personally responsible for the final decision on the undertaking and document their decision; that agencies withhold assistance from applicants who destroy historic properties to evade Section 106 review; and that Federal agency procedures be made consistent with Council regulations. Finally, the law expands the definition of "undertaking" and specifies that tribal preservation procedures may substitute for Section 106 on Indian lands. The annotated third edition of NHPA presents this and other new material in a clear, easy-to-read format ideally suited for classroom use.

Single copies of *Report to the President and Congress 1992* and the third edition of the *National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended* may be obtained from the Council free of charge while supplies last. Please write Office of Communications and Publications, 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Suite 908, Washington, D.C. - 20004.

Positions Open

Editor's note: To help keep accounting and production - related tasks clear, please send all advertising copy--both positions open and other materials-- to the executive offices in Washington. They in turn will forward it to the editor. Thanks for your cooperation.

Georgia State University, Department of Anthropology, invites applications for a tenure-track assistant professorship in archaeology beginning September, 1994. Topical specialty should be in complex societies, and areal specialty in Southeast U.S., Mesoamerica, and/or circum-Caribbean. Applicants must have a Ph.D. in anthropology and experience in teaching graduate and undergraduate courses in archaeological theory and methods. Previous teaching and research experience, including publications, are required. Salary is commensurate with qualifications and experience. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply. Deadline for application: November 1, 1993. Preliminary interviews will be conducted at the 1993 AAA meeting. Send letter of application, vita, and names of three references to Chair, Search Committee, Department of Anthropology, Georgia State University, Atlanta, Georgia - 30303-3083. Georgia State University, a unit of the University System of Georgia, is an equal opportunity educational institution, and an EEO/AA employer.



Archaeological and Historical Consultants, Inc. (AHC) is accepting applications for the position of Principal Investigator. Responsibilities include the management of all aspects of archaeological CRM projects, including coordination with clients and agencies, supervision of field teams, analysis and interpretation of archaeological data, and preparation of proposals and technical reports. Requirements include an M.A. (Ph.D. preferred) in anthropology, archaeology, or a closely related field, at least one year of experience in the supervision of archaeological fieldwork, and a demonstrated ability to produce quality reports in a timely fashion. Knowledge of Midwestern, Eastern, and/or Northeastern U.S. prehistoric or historic archaeology preferred. Competitive salary and benefits package are offered, including health insurance and retirement plan. AHC is located in central Pennsylvania, near State College and The Pennsylvania State University. Submit vita, letter of application, and references to: Dr. David Rue, Program Manager, Archaeological and Historical Consultants, Inc., P.O. Box 482, Center Hall, Pennsylvania - 16828; Tel: (814) 364-2135. EOE.



The University of Calgary seeks a Dean for the Faculty of Social Sciences to commence July 1, 1994. The successful candidate will have strong leadership and administrative experience, with demonstrated strengths in teaching, research and service. The University seeks a Dean with a vision for the future and superior communication skills who will encourage and develop innovative and practical solutions to contemporary academic problems of

Social Sciences as the Faculty meets an increasingly interdisciplinary and international future. As the Chief Executive Officer of the Faculty, the Dean will be an effective advocate for the Faculty internally and externally. The Faculty of Social Sciences consists of the disciplinary departments of Anthropology, Archaeology, Economics, Geography, History, Linguistics, Political Science, Psychology, and Sociology. The Faculty offers programs of study leading to the bachelor's and master's degrees in all these disciplines and doctoral degrees in most departments. It is one of the largest faculties in the University and has 2,775 full-time students and 267 academic and support staff. The University of Calgary, with some 22,500 full-time students and 5,000 academic and support staff, is a vigorous place of education and scholarly inquiry with a growing national and international stature. Located in the city of Calgary with a highly educated population of 750,000, in the foothills of the Canadian Rockies, the University possesses excellent facilities to meet its mission. It derives its vitality from the supportive and dynamic interactions it enjoys with the vibrant surrounding communities who enjoy a high quality of life. The University of Calgary has an Employment Equity Program and we actively seek applications from all qualified candidates, including women, aboriginal people, visible minorities and people with disabilities. In accordance with Canadian immigration requirements, priority will be given to citizens and permanent residents of Canada. Nominations and applications, including a curriculum vitae and the names of three referees, should be submitted by October 15, 1993, to: Dr. Joy Calkin, Vice-President (Academic) and Provost, The University of Calgary, 2500 University Drive N.W., Calgary, Alberta, Canada - T2N 1N4; Tel: (403) 220-5462, FAX: (403) 289-6800.



The Cultural Resource Group, Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. (LBA), solicits applications from archaeologists to fill positions as 1) Principal Investigators and 2) Supervisor of Prehistoric Artifact Analysis in LBA's archaeology laboratory. For Principal Investigator position, we seek highly motivated individuals to pursue quality archaeological research in a CRM context. PI responsibilities include: design and implementation of research, coordination of laboratory analysis, and report/proposal preparation. Supervisor of Prehistoric Analysis will be responsible for analysis of artifact assemblages from prehistoric archaeological sites. Duties include coordination with project PIs on implementing laboratory research design; supervision of analysis; and preparation of Phase I, II, and III CRM report sections on results of analysis. For both positions, Ph.D. or M.A. in Anthropology required, eastern or midwestern U.S. experience desirable. SPA must have experience in prehistoric lithic analysis and write-up of analysis for CRM reports and/or publication. SPA to be stationed at LBA central office in East Orange, New Jersey; PI to be stationed at LBA central office or branch offices (Waltham, Ma.; Washington, D.C.'s Richmond, Va.; and Cedar Rapids, Ia). Competitive salaries, benefits, and retirement plan. Submit vitae, three references with phone numbers to Jonathan Lothrop, The Cultural Resource Group, Louis Berger & Associates, Inc., 100 Halsted St., East Orange, New Jersey - 07019; Tel: (201) 678-1960, FAX: 678-3427, EOE.



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Cohn Remainder Trust Grows

Michael Cohn recently reported that the value of the Charitable Remainder Trust, created by his brother Peter and which names the Society as a beneficiary, has grown substantially since it was established in 1990.

In making this report, Mr. Cohn said he was hopeful that the establishment of this trust would spur other friends of American Archaeology to remember the cause of archaeology by including the Society in their wills or by taking advantage of any of the other means available for planned giving.

The generosity of the Cohns has increased over the years with the increasing value of their investments. The officers of the Society are pleased to bring to your attention the special value of such planned giving as a way of supporting the activities of the Society.

For details on the Cohn Trust and information on planned giving see *SAA Bulletin*, Vol. 8, No. 5:3; and Vol 9, No. 2:5.

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The Cleveland Museum of Natural History is seeking nominations and applications for a research scholar in archaeology with administrative experience and skills to lead department whose focus is the prehistoric archaeology of the Ohio region. Interest, skills, and involvement in museum educational exhibits, and community outreach programs are essential. Minimum requirements include Ph.D. in archaeology, compatible research program and goals, and administrative experience in collections curation. Send letter of application, c.v., statement of museum, administrative, and research philosophy, and names and addresses of three references by 15 October to Dr. J. Mary Taylor, Director, The Cleveland Museum of Natural History, 1 Wade Oval Drive, University Circle, Cleveland, Ohio - 44106-1767. Position available on or before 1 January 1994. EOE.



University of Manitoba, Department of Anthropology, invites applications for a full-time tenure-track appointment at the Assistant Professor rank in anthropology with specialization in archaeology. The appointment will begin on July 1, 1994, subject to budgetary approval. The successful candidate must have a Ph.D. in anthropological archaeology by the time of appointment and demonstrated competence in teaching (anthropology, archaeology) and research. Preference will be given to applicants with specializations that complement those of the department and that are applicable to a variety of geographic areas, including Manitoba. The 1993-94 salary floor for Assistant Professors is currently under negotiation (\$34,882.00 for 1992-93). Salary will be commensurate with experience and qualifications. In accordance with Canadian immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed in the first instance to Canadian citizens and permanent residents. The University of Manitoba encourages applications from all qualified

women and men, including members of visible minorities, aboriginal people, and persons with disabilities. The University provides a smoke-free work environment, save for specially designated areas. Applications, including a curriculum vitae and three letters of reference, should be sent to: Dr. R.E. Wiest, Head, Department of Anthropology, Fletcher Argue Building, 28 Trueman Walk, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada R3T 5V5. Deadline for receipt of applications is December 1, 1993.



Gray & Pape, Inc. has an immediate position open for a Principal Investigator, specializing in prehistoric archaeology of the Midwest and/or Mid-Atlantic. An M.A. in Anthropology and previous experience in cultural resource management (CRM) supervision at the Principal Investigator level, including an ability to assess resource significance according to federal and state guidelines, is required. In addition to expertise in prehistoric archaeology, this person must have sufficient knowledge of historic archaeology to be able to evaluate historic resources at the Phase I level of investigation. The ability to write clear, concise, and thorough CRM technical reports without extensive editing is required as is the ability to manage multiple projects simultaneously. This person will also be asked to assist in the preparation of proposals and in marketing. Communication skills and an ability to effectively supervise people are a must. Knowledge of WordPerfect is essential; familiarity with database, spreadsheet, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and CADD applications is preferred. Other skills that will be given serious consideration include knowledge of geomorphology, prehistoric artifact analysis, and/or faunal/floral analysis. Gray & Pape, Inc., offers a competitive pay and benefits package, including paid holidays, paid vacation and sick leave, and health and disability insurance. After one year of employment, regular employees are eligible for a profit-sharing retirement plan. Send a current resume, three references from persons in the CRM field, and an example of recent CRM technical writing (not to be returned) to Gray & Pape, Inc., 1318 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio - 45210. EOE.



Murray State University seeks Ph.D. or M.A. Staff Archaeologist to serve as contract archaeologist for university archaeology program. Must meet qualifications for PI established for Kentucky including graduate degree in archaeology, anthropology, or closely related fields, have at least one year full-time professional experience in archaeological research, including eight months in Kentucky or eastern North America, have at least four months of supervised field and analytical experience in North American archaeology, and have demonstrated the ability to carry research to completion. SOPA certification is recommended. Salary commensurate with experience. Send resume and names of three references to Dr. Ken Carstens, Archaeology Program, Murray State University, Murray, Kentucky - 42071, FAX (502) 762-4897. Application deadline is January 1, 1994. Murray State University is strongly committed to increasing its faculty diversity. Applications from minorities and women are especially welcome. ♠

Ralph Johnson -- Our Executive Director

As most of you know, Ralph Johnson became the Executive Director of the Society on 1 July, 1993. To celebrate his accession to power, I asked Ralph to say a few words to the membership about himself and his perspectives on the Society.

My friends asked "Why leave Santa Fe?" when I told them I'd accepted the position of Executive Director for the SAA and would therefore be relocating to Washington D.C.

After four years, Santa Fe felt like home, I enjoyed tremendously its unspoiled air and high-desert environment; its glorious sunsets and fiery cuisine; its ethnic diversity and artistic sophistication. I had the good fortune to own an adobe home on five acres in Tesuque. "Why leave Santa Fe?" indeed.

I explained the various reasons to the questioning friends. Here was a position that would fully challenge skills cultivated during my 16-year professional life in association management, development, and special event production. Given the vast array of issues and activities in which the SAA is engaged, the job would offer a level of complexity to which I am drawn. Working with the SAA would allow me to focus my time and energy on one organization (instead of several, to which I was accustomed as a Santa Fe-based consultant), simultaneously allowing me to more deeply understand the organization while magnifying productivity. Based on its energetic leadership, expanding member involvement, and its membership and fiscal stability, I viewed the Society as a healthy organization poised to fulfill its potential of preeminence. It would be an exciting time to be associated with the Society, an organization into which I could comfortably invest both head and heart. I started packing!

After ten weeks on the job, I find the work demanding, challenging, complex — and satisfying. My activities run the gamut (organizer, facilitator, supervisor, listener, proposer, and sometimes, dreamer) but my role is simple: to make sure SAA members are serviced effectively and efficiently, and to assist in whatever ways possible in developing the organization and fulfilling its mission.

I appreciate the opportunity to be your Executive Director. I'm here, along with the rest of the staff, to serve you. Let me know how we can be helpful or where we can improve. I look forward to hearing from you. 📧

The Second Conference on Theory in Lithic Analysis

Paul Thacker, Southern Methodist University

The Second Conference on Theory in Lithic Analysis was held June 12 - 15, 1993, in Tulsa, Oklahoma. Coordinated by George Odell and the University of Tulsa Anthropology department, the conference followed the successful intensive three-week Lithic Institute.

Short research synopses of pre-circulated papers were followed by discussion and debate on the theoretical issues raised by the presenter. The program was arranged to include a wide selection of methodological and theoretical approaches to lithic artifact assemblages, with contributions from both the Old and New World.

Brian Hayden (Simon Fraser) and Nora Franco discussed the utility of design theory and several middle range dichotomies in the light of archaeological excavations at the Keatley Creek site and ethnographic analogy. Toby Morrow (Louis Berger Associates) demonstrated the methodological and theoretical contribution of refitting studies to archaeological interpretation. Marvin Kay (Arkansas) demonstrated some advances in microwear studies using Nomarski optics, and was able to test some hypotheses concerning Clovis projectile point hafting and use-lives.

John Rick (Stanford) examined formal changes in Peru-

vian projectile point assemblages at numerous levels, including the type group, the type, the variant, and the affinity group. By monitoring formal variability on all of these levels, Rick reached some intriguing conclusions into stylistic change. Michael Shott (Northern Iowa) discussed the dart-to-arrow point transition from the American Bottom as a result of selective forces, particularly human subsistence shifts. Michael Rondeau (Rondeau Archaeological) discussed projectile points from California (the Elko), accounting for variability as a result of resharpening.

Jay Johnson (Mississippi) examined technological traits in both obsidian and flint industries from Belize, and with intra-site provenience data, hypothesized elite control of certain lithic resources. Mike Nassaney (Western Michigan) used lithic assemblages from central Arkansas to detail chronological changes in raw material acquisition and production intensity as a result of political/economic specialization. Steven Rosen (Ben-Gurion) detailed the decline of flint use in later prehistory in the Near East. Rosen's data suggest that metallurgy was not necessarily adopted due to functional superiority over flint.

The concept of curation was discussed with data sets from North America (George Odell; Tulsa), the Near Eastern Middle Paleolithic (Steve Nash; Arizona), and Upper Paleolithic Portugal (Paul Thacker; Southern Methodist). But curation was not lacking company in the terminological doghouse. Efficiency, reliability, biface, style, and selection are but a few of the buzzword-bashing victims. All discussion was painstakingly recorded for later reference and transcription.

George Odell, the University of Tulsa, and the Tulsa Archaeological Society hosted several excursions in and around Tulsa. The Woolaroc Museum and Park and Gilcrease

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Museum were visited, and a conference-concluding banquet was celebrated at the Philbrook Museum. Nightly informal discussions were hosted by Odell in his home, to the appreciation of all participants.

The success of the Second Conference on Theory in Lithic Analysis underscores the continued importance of and progress in lithic studies in archaeology over the last few years. In light of this interest, George Odell announced the resuscitation of the much-missed journal *Lithic Technology*. Manuscripts and annual subscription rates of \$17.00 should be sent to George Odell, Department of Anthropology, University of Tulsa, Tulsa, Oklahoma - 74104 - 3189. ☐



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November 17-21, 1993

AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION ANNUAL MEETING. Washington D.C.

November 19-20, 1993

A VIEW FROM THE CORE, A CONFERENCE SYNTHESIZING OHIO HOPEWELL ARCHAEOLOGY, The Comfort Inn, Chillicothe, Ohio. Papers are invited on all aspects of Ohio Hopewell including subsistence and environment, settlement patterns, technology, ceremonial and mortuary behaviors, as well as origins and decline. For more information contact: Dr. Paul J. Pacheco, OAC Conference Coordinator, 124 West Maple Street, Granville, Ohio 43023, (614) 587-1686.

March 4-6, 1994

ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE HUDSON VALLEY CONFERENCE, New York State Museum, Albany. Papers are invited on all aspects of Hudson River Valley archaeology. Abstracts of 200 words for 20 min. papers are due December 10 to Cheryl Claassen, Anthropology, ASU, Boone, North Carolina - 28608, (704) 262-2295. Friday night keynote speakers; bring sherds. Housing within walking distance: Econolodge Downtown \$55.00 Single, \$66.00 Double.

April 8-9, 1994

INTEGRATING ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEMOGRAPHY: MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACHES TO PREHISTORIC POPULATION, eleventh CAI Visiting Scholar's Conference, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale,

Illinois. Papers by settlement archaeologists, human osteologists, and demographic anthropologists that explore the role of population in anthropological explanation or consider the data, methods, or theoretical models of prehistoric demography are invited. A volume of selected conference papers will be published. Abstracts needed by December 10. Contact Richard R. Paine, Ctr. For Archaeological Investigations, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Illinois - 62901, Tel. (618) 549-4009, FAX (618) 453-5037, e-mail RPAINE@SIUCVMB.



April 20-24, 1994

59th ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY. Disneyland Hotel, Anaheim, California.

May 17-21, 1994

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON TREE-RINGS, ENVIRONMENT, AND HUMANITY: RELATIONSHIPS AND PROCESSES, Hotel Park Tucson, Tucson, Arizona, USA. Contact: Interna-

tional Tree-Ring Conference, Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research, Building 58, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona - 85721, USA; Tel: (602) 621-2191, FAX (602) 621-8229.

September 22-24, 1994

TEXTILE SOCIETY OF AMERICA will hold its fourth biennial symposium at the Fowler Museum of Cultural History, UCLA, Los Angeles. The theme will be *Contact, Crossover, Continuity*. This broad theme encompasses all textiles that have been subjected to external influence and exist subsequently in an altered form. Deadline for abstracts is December 1, 1993. For information contact Louise W. Mackie, Textile Dept., Royal Ontario Museum, 100 Queen's Park, Toronto, Ontario, M5S 2C6, Canada; Tel: (416) 586-8055, FAX: (416) 586-5863.

November 1994

INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM "THE PLEISTOCENE/HOLOCENE BOUNDARY AND HUMAN OCCUPATIONS IN SOUTH AMERICA, Mendoza, Argentina. The meeting, sponsored by SUDAMQUA and organized by the Facultad de Filosofia y Letras, Universidad Nacional de Cuyo will provide a forum for scientists working in South America to discuss the state of the art on paleoenvironmental conditions and human occupations around the Pleistocene/Holocene boundary. For further information contact: Marcelo Zarate, International Symposium The Pleistocene/Holocene Boundary, Centro de Geologia de Costas y del Cuaternario - UNMP, Casilla de Correo 722 - Correo Central, 7600 Mar del Plata, Argentina. ☐

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October 1-3, 1993

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ARKANSAS ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, Arkansas Tech campus. There is a tentative plan for a symposium entitled "Where WERE the Native Americans???" Any other papers are welcome. Deadline for submission of papers is August 4, 1993. For more information or to submit papers contact: Michael A. Pfeiffer, Ozark-St. Francis National Forest, P.O. Box 1008, Russellville, Arkansas - 72811, (501) 968-2354.

October 21-24, 1993

ANASAZI SYMPOSIUM, San Juan College, Farmington, New Mexico. Abstracts for symposia and papers presenting recent project results are solicited. For information contact Meredith Matthews or Linda Wheelbarger, Cultural Resource Management Program, San Juan College, 4601 College Boulevard, Farmington, New Mexico - 87401-4699 or Wolky Toll, Office of Archaeological Studies, Museum of New Mexico, P.O. Box 2087, Santa Fe, New Mexico - 87504-2087.

October 22-24, 1993

THE 1ST BIENNIAL MEETINGS OF THE "COMPLEX SOCIETY GROUP" will be held at Arizona State University. Drawing on scholars and students from the greater Southwest, Mexico, and the Pacific coast, the meetings are an informal venue for communication that cross-cuts the traditional regions of early civilization. The Saturday theme is "Interpolity Relations" but Sunday will have eclectic presentations. For more information contact the CSG Organizing Committee, Dept. of Anthropology, Arizona State University, Box 872402, Tempe, Arizona - 85287.

October 23-24, 1993

12th ANNUAL NORTHEAST CONFERENCE ON ANDEAN ARCHAEOLOGY AND ETHNOHISTORY, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The meeting is hosted by the Carnegie Museum of Natural History, Division of Anthropology, local chair James Richardson III, Tel: (412) 665-2601, FAX: (412) 665-2751. Send paper titles and abstracts by 30 September to Daniel Sandweiss, program chair, Department of Anthropology, 5773 South Stevens Hall, University of Maine, Orono, Maine - 04469-5773; Tel: (207) 581-1889, FAX: (207) 581-1203.



October 29-31, 1993

60th ANNUAL MEETING OF THE EASTERN STATES ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEDERATION, Bangor Motor Inn, Bangor, Maine. Program Chair: James B. Petersen, Archaeological Research Center, University of Maine at Farmington, Farmington, Maine - 04938. Local arrangements: Michael Brigham, Milo Printing Company, Milo, Maine - 04463.

November 3-6, 1993

50th ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE, Radisson Plaza Hotel, Raleigh, North Carolina. Contact: Mark A. Mathis, Office of State Archaeology, 109 East Jones St., Raleigh, North Carolina - 27601-2807; (919) 733-7342.

November 3rd, 1993

6th ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE MUSEUM COMPUTER NETWORK (MCN), Seattle Sheraton Hotel, Seattle, Washington. The conference will offer workshops, exhibits of the latest in museum software and automation services, project reports, special interest group meetings, and "birds of a feather" sessions. For more information or to obtain registration materials, contact: Diane Zorich, MCN '93 Program Chair, the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, 11 Divinity Ave., Cambridge, MA - 02138; (617) 495-1969 or FAX (617) 495-7535. Email: zorich@harvard.harvard.edu.

November 4-7, 1993

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR ETHNOHISTORY, Annual Conference, Indiana University Memorial Union, Bloomington, Indiana. Deadline for proposals for organized sessions and individual abstracts (50-100 words): 15 July 1993. Abstracts must be accompanied by \$30 pre registration fee (\$15 for students and retired). Program chair: Raymond J. DeMallie; Local arrangements co-chairs: Douglas R. Parks and R. David Edmunds. For further information write to: American Indian Studies Research Institute, Indiana University, 422 N. Indiana Avenue, Bloomington, Indiana - 47405, (812) 855-4086.

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