

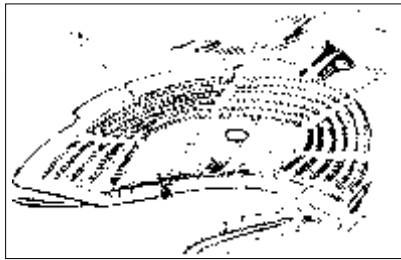


# BULLETIN

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...just because a person happens to live adjacent to a world-class site does not automatically insure that he/she will appreciate the importance of the site. //

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## Editor's Corner

As many of you who attended the Annual Meeting in St. Louis may recall, one of my goals as editor of the *Bulletin* is to explore various electronic means of disseminating information and data to the members of the Society. The recent announcement in the *Bulletin* [11(4):8] of the suspension of publication of Current Research in *American Antiquity* for two years provides a useful place to begin explore these electronic avenues of information technology. Just after the publication of the announcement, there were a number of postings to ARCH-L, an archaeology listserver run out of Texas A&M University, in general support of the change with specific interest in the use of the National Archaeological Data Base (NADB) organized by the Park Service and run out of the University of Arkansas. This may well be a useful solution to the problem, as are others that have been discussed. I am convinced that it is necessary for the Society to begin exploring these technologies; it is not so much a question of "why" but "when". Other societies and professional organizations in archaeology are beginning this exploration as well. The editor of the *SOPA Newsletter* [17(8):6] has recently asked its membership to provide her with some feedback on the use of gophers (one form of electronic data base).

I too have questions of the membership, and I will hope you will take a few moments to answer them:

1) do you (or can you) have access to the Internet from your home/office? If you are unsure of the answer, tell me what network (Bitnet, Compuserve, MCI Mail, America Online, FidoNet, or other) you think you may have. Be as specific as you can.

2) how much interest would you have in seeing a) Current Research, b) the *Bulletin*, and c) other Society information (membership rosters, organization structure, other information, etc.) made accessible in an electronic form, more specifically, on the Internet? Please note: this question in no way implies that traditional, paper copies of the information will not also be available.

3) do you have any specific suggestions on what form these electronic means of information dissemination should take (i.e. gopher, listserver, ftp site, WWW, WAIS, or other)?

Please send your responses to me via email ([saanews@alishaw.ucsb.edu](mailto:saanews@alishaw.ucsb.edu)), fax (805-893-8707), or regular mail (snail mail) at the address listed on this page. I will periodically ask new questions and provide you with updates on what I've received. Thanks.



## Corrections

In the past two issues of the *Bulletin*, I have made the same mistake twice: his name is **Philip De Barros**, not Philip De Barrios. Phil contributed a column on Native American and archaeologist relations in the *Bulletin* 11(3):6-7, and his name was repeated in a letter to the editor in the *Bulletin* 11(4):4. Phil called the error to my attention, and I am glad to accept responsibility for the mistake and to point out the correct spelling of his name. ☺

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR



I read the recent proposal to remove "Current Research" from *American Antiquity* and to make it accessible through the NADB with great interest. I believe that any plans to increase the accessibility of current information should be applauded. With the increasing availability of Internet connections, and the improvements in ease of use, it would be foolish not to take advantage of such an opportunity.

There are, however, certain drawbacks that must be considered. The first, and most important of these is that not everyone does have access to the NADB over the Internet (at least not yet). For others, access is restricted (either by equipment or account availability). For these individuals, the loss of "Current Research" as it is now published will be a great loss.

In order to make the information in "Current Research" more useful to those who do not regularly use the Internet, some sort of index of articles should still be made available in print. This could either appear as a short section in *American Antiquity*, or as an addition to the *SAA Bulletin*.

The addition of the electronic medium to our collection of tools for research will be extremely valuable. As the technology progresses, and amount of data available electronically increases, we may find that electronic publishing will come to dominate over the currently available journal formats. Until that time though, we need to keep information equally accessible to everyone.

Richard W. Lindstrom  
University of Chicago



The first six pages of the September 1993 *SAA Bulletin* deal with issues of cooperation between archaeologists and Native Americans, and the GE Mound ARPA case.

As a former land manager, I had difficulty convincing certain Arizona prosecutors and judges that destruction of historic properties warranted their consideration under the Arizona Antiquities Act. I handled a number of cases for the State. In one, the defendants admitted guilt; but the judge released them. They were "two old, retired GLs with metal detectors", and the judge couldn't quite see what harm they were doing. In another, a defense attorney won dismissal arguing the merits, or lack thereof, of the word 'knowingly' in the statute.

I found it a challenge to catch vandals in the act. Yet once caught, my prosecutors created roadblocks because of their workload, lack of personal interest, misinformation regarding the law, or lack of glamour surrounding cases. Grand juries understood the issues and regularly handed down indictments. However, judges sometimes dismissed cases for personal preferences that had little to do with the merits of the case, or the wording and legislative intent of the law.

It seems to me vandalism prevention is another arena where Native Americans, archaeologists and others might work together more closely. As a result, I have organized a panel of archaeologists, natural resource law enforcement personnel, prosecutors and State legislators to revise wording of the Arizona Antiquities Act. Our goal will be to rewrite the criminal provisions of the Act, making it more enforceable and prosecutable. Nine percent of the panel members are Native American, eleven percent are women. The panel also contains a large percentage of Mormons; through innuendo, this group often is accused of much of the archaeological vandalism in the Southwest. We plan to make significant,

appropriate changes to the criminal provisions of our State Act. Only by working together will we accomplish our goal.

When we are successful, our next step will be to educate and involve Arizona judges.

Brian W. Kenny  
Phoenix, Arizona



Roger Echo-Hawk's article in the *SAA Bulletin*, 11:4 is weakened by sweeping generalizations ("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." Three colleagues come immediately to my mind as researchers who have made extensive use of Indian oral literature and, in fact, Echo-Hawk contradicts himself ten lines previously.) and by the reckless claims made for Indian oral literature in his piece "Ancient Worlds".

But he is right to point out that North American Indian oral literature is a valuable and badly underused source of data for both historic and prehistoric research. Scholars on this continent, Indian and white, might well consider the analyses of European oral literature, particularly those involved in the ongoing debate about the historicity of Homer.

'Conservative' opinion (e.g. *Early Greece* by Oswyn Murray, 1980) holds that the Homeric poems, set down in writing between 750 and 700 B.C., describe, for the most part, a society only about two centuries older; 'liberal' opinion (e.g. *Homer and the Heroic Age* by John Luce, 1975) maintains that they contain valid information about the distinctly older Late Bronze Age Aegean culture of ca. 1400 - 1200 B.C.

The European debate, unlike, as far as I know, that in North America, has focused on the mechanics of oral literature...how and for whom are stories composed?...how much change is allowed in a retelling?...how are changes incorporated into existing stories? Such questions have informed several ethnographic studies of oral literature, notably those of Milman Parry (*The Making of Homeric Verse*, 1971) on Serbo-Croat practices in the 1930's.

As a source of data about the past oral literature, like written documents and the archaeological record, must be used critically if it is to be of any help. Skepticism is appropriate in the face of claims that Indian oral literature has preserved unchanged descriptions of the Late Pleistocene across 450 human generations. Likewise the dismissal of oral literature out of hand is inappropriate, whether it be that of the Early Iron Age Greeks or modern North American Indians.

The assembly of an evaluation of Indian oral literature has begun here and there in Canada and the United States. Echo-Hawk is surely right to argue that it should stand at the head of the agenda of 21st-century research, in which, hopefully, Indians and whites will co-operate as colleagues.

Peter Reid  
University of Windsor, Ontario



Roger Echo-Hawk's (*SAA Bulletin* 11[4]:5-6) interesting essays raised some compelling issues that we archaeologists must look squarely in the face. There can be no disputing that American archaeology is rooted in European colonialism, nor that elements of racism survive as its legacy. Outright rejection of native oral traditions, when oral histories are valued components of research into Euro-American sites, clearly is one example of the prevailing disparate treatment. Further, our failure to recruit archaeology students among Native Americans — or any other visible minority, for that matter — is both a symptom and a cause of our incapacity to

appreciate the benefits of cultural diversity. I believe, however, that the separation between Indians and archaeologists is not so much a product of racism as it is the result of differences in cultural perspectives and, in some respects, conflicts between science and religion.

As I read Echo-Hawk's first essay, I could not help but think of the parallels between this dispute and that between creationists and paleontologists over the subject of evolution. Even his effort to reconcile current archaeological interpretations with native origin "myths" was reminiscent of the many attempts to make modern science square with the Bible. Discord may be accentuated in the present case, of course, by an ignorant view of non-western beliefs and, perhaps, the arrogant and fallacious assumption that Indian challenges to the ruling scientific convention are nothing more than political maneuvers.

Much of what Western forensic science considers legitimate

inquiry is also in conflict with non-western concepts of propriety. Even the devout of our own culture find many common investigative practices repugnant. We perform autopsies to find cause of death; we keep cadavers on hand to teach medical students; we exhume bodies when we suspect foul play or atrocities of war. We do such things to ourselves, as though they are perfectly natural, without thinking how they might be viewed by others not of our company.

It is ironic that almost all American archaeologists should be trained in anthropology, yet so many seem to lack a sensitivity to issues of race and culture. Further, it is unlikely that we will be able to raise our own consciousness without the counsel of others. It is heartening, therefore, that the SAA *Bulletin* has taken the lead with its "Working Together" series. ■

Vergil E. Noble  
Lincoln, Nebraska



## Government Relations — More than Congress

*Kathleen Schamel*

One thing we do often in Washington is attend meetings. For two days in October, SAA Governmental Affairs Committee Chairman Dean Snow got to experience this first hand. The first day, he and SAA President Bruce Smith and Executive Director Ralph Johnson met with members of the broad-based National Preservation Coordinating Council and National Park Service Director Roger Kennedy. They urged Director Kennedy to take the lead role in supporting the entire national preservation program and not just focus on national parks. Director Kennedy pledged to appoint a special liaison to link the preservation community with him. At the close of the meeting, Kennedy assured the SAA of the Park Service's support for the SAA's anti-looting and public education efforts.

The second day proved to be as successful and exhausting. Director of the Bureau of Land Management Jim Baca was our first stop, where we discussed the BLM budget and support for archaeological personnel, improving career tracks, and cultural resources law enforcement, and range reform. BLM is planning a reorganization along "ecosystem management" lines. We urged that cultural resources be given special attention and not merely be subsumed under environmental management, where it too often gets short changed in agency budgets and priorities. Director Baca expressed his concern for getting as many resources to the field level as possible. He asked for the SAA's continued help on the appropriations for the agency as well as for the BLM's reauthorization. The SAA is the only preservation organization which continually works on behalf of the BLM's cultural resources budgets and programs.

Our next stop was to meet with Bob Marriott of the National Park Service Ranger Division who expressed his appreciation to the SAA for its long support of increased law enforcement funding. The SAA has managed to secure between \$500,000 - \$800,000 extra each year for the last four years. This funding has gone directly to the field for surveillance, sting operations, special agents, equipment and training. NPS has established special task forces to investigate cultural resources crimes and works closely with the Forest Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, US Customs Service, FBI and BLM. In the Southeast United States, Native American groups are becoming involved in the investigations.

At lunch, we attended the Conservation Roundtable where the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for Natural Resources and Environment, Jim Lyons spoke. He offered support for programs which would increase partnerships, public education, and stewardship — all integral parts of cultural resources programs at the Forest Service and Soil Conservation Service, two agencies under his jurisdiction. Afterwards, Dean had the chance to talk to him about gaining support in Agriculture for cultural resources programs. Lyons stated he would make this a priority for his managers.

It was then back to the Department of Interior to meet with Assistant Secretary of Interior for Policy, Management and Budget, Bonnie Cohen. Ms. Cohen has responsibility for all DOI agencies including NPS, BLM, Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Reclamation, and Minerals Management Service, all of which the SAA has worked closely with in the past. Discussion focused on funding for cultural resources programs, improving cultural resources statute implementation and elevating archaeology as a priority at Interior agencies.

The final stop was the National Trust for Historic Preservation to meet with President Richard Moe. This meeting centered on building bridges between constituency groups with similar missions. The National Trust is establishing an archaeology task force to examine whether the Trust should become more involved in archaeological issues. Moe said he would like to create ongoing linkages between the National Trust and the SAA.

Government relations involves more than working with Congress. Getting laws enacted is one step in the continuing process of federal cultural resource protection. SAA has been successful because it works closely with the federal agencies to implement the laws. The SAA has developed valuable alliances with federal archaeologists and preservationists, national organizations, and program managers enabling the Society to be an effective voice in Washington. ■

*Kathleen Schamel works for CEHP Inc., and handles lobby efforts on behalf of the SAA.*

## Working Together --



## CONTINUING COOPERATION BETWEEN ARCHAEOLOGISTS AND NATIVE AMERICANS IN MONTANA

*Dave Schwab*

Much has been said about the clash between American Indians and archaeologists. Some archaeologists even contend that the increasing involvement of Native Americans will mark the end of archaeology as we know it. I believe that much of the controversy is stirred by individuals in both camps who seek to focus on problems and differences without offering much in the way of workable solutions. While bitter debates and differences of opinion tend to steal headlines, in many places archaeologists and Native Americans are quietly working together to bridge the gap of cultural differences and misunderstanding.

The Montana Historical Society Preservation Office, for example, has been working for eight years to bring archaeologists and Native Americans together to discuss cultural resource protection and preservation issues. We began our program in 1985 by traveling to Montana's reservation communities to meet with tribal cultural and political leaders to learn from them first hand about issues of primary concern.

We then interviewed archaeologists in Montana about their past interaction with American Indians and we heard their thoughts about greater involvement of Indian tribes in archaeological projects. We followed up with an anonymous questionnaire that was mailed to all members of the state's professional organization. Our outreach effort demonstrated a need for increased communication and interaction between archaeologists and Native Americans.

In response we organized our first statewide conference between Native Americans and archaeologists which we called the Camp Maiden Conference (see Schwab, 1991: *NPS CRM Magazine* V14#5:25-27) in 1986. We met in a rustic, outdoor setting and asked everyone attending the conference to leave their egos, stereotypes and weapons at the door. Over the course of the discussion, many of the differences between the two groups which seemed so glaring at the outset began to fade. Indian representatives and archaeologists began to listen to one another and broaden their mutual understanding. Both groups recognize the need to preserve and learn from the prehistoric record of the past. The inherent differences lie in the values which we identify with archaeological resources and the ways that we put those values into practice.

Since that first meeting, the gathering (renamed the "Cultural Bridge Conference" in 1988) has become a biennial event in Montana. Over the years the conference has been hosted by tribes, federal agencies, and academic institutions. These meetings provide a continuing opportunity for discussion of important issues and current problems. Interaction between archaeologists and tribal representatives has increased at the local level and tribes have become more actively involved in archaeological activities in the state. Tribal cul-

tural programs have been enhanced to deal with issues of cultural resource protection. Some tribes have seen the value of working with archaeologists to heighten their understanding of their cultural past. Archaeologists have benefited from increased cooperation and information sharing with tribes which contributes directly to their studies.

We have by no means solved all of the problems or bridged all the differences which confront us, but we have developed an atmosphere conducive to communication and mutual respect. In so doing we have been fortunate to avoid the bitter legal and political clashes between archaeologists and Native Americans that have been experienced in other parts of the country. As we have come to know and work with one another on a regular basis, it has also opened the door to new opportunities for cooperation and increased understanding. One such opportunity presented itself in 1992.

That year, the Montana Historical Society implemented a regional archaeological study of the 130,000 acre Flying D Ranch under the direction of myself and Mark P. Bamler. Funded by the Turner Foundation, the goal of the study was to understand the adaptation of prehistoric Montanans to the foothills/mountain environment between the Madison and Gallatin rivers of southwestern Montana. In considering this research project, we seized the opportunity to develop a close partnership with tribal representatives in planning and executing a major archaeological study.

Working closely with cultural representatives from the Salish, Crow, and Blackfoot tribes, we developed a research design which addresses our objectives with minimal impact to the archaeological resources in the area. In our first two years, we isolated our excavation activities to existing cutbanks and limited our surface collection activities. When surface collections were made, we followed tribal recommendations by leaving small offerings of tobacco at the sites. We are negotiating with the landowner to return much of the collected surface materials to the exact locations where they were recovered after analysis, and making the remaining materials available for educational purposes.

The Turner Foundation and the National Park Service funded the active participation of tribal cultural representatives in all facets of the archaeological field work. Through the Salish-Kootenai Tribal college, we also hired two Indian student interns to work with us, providing them their first opportunity to participate in archaeology. During the course of our study we hosted regular visits from tribal representatives, including elders, showing them the project area and sites so as to help them better understand the methods and reasoning behind archaeological research.

One of the most informative and rewarding aspects of

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the Flying D Archaeological Project was the ethnobotanical study which we coordinated with Indian plant specialists. Working with the project paleoethnobotanist, Steve Aaberg, we brought tribal plant specialists to the study area for a series of seasonal visits. Through this effort we identified almost 300 plants used traditionally by local tribes for food, medicine and ritual. This effort provides important comparative data for future paleoenvironmental and paleoethnobotanical research.

The ethnobotany study provided an opportunity for traditional Indian representatives to get involved in the study in a way that was interesting and enjoyable for them. Tribal experts provided information on seasonality and oral history useful for developing models of prehistoric use in the area. As a sidelight, several tribal representatives were able to locate and harvest food, medicinal and ritual plants known in their tribal lore but unavailable in their modern plant gathering areas. By reestablishing their relationship with an area of historic use they received contemporary benefits and unanticipated opportunities for the future.

The Flying D Archaeological Project is only in its infancy but we have already learned some valuable lessons. We discovered that archaeological research can be conducted in a way that is sensitive to the needs and concerns of both scientific investigators and Native Americans. We recognized that both groups have different ways of understanding and approaching the study of the past, based on distinct traditions, but these approaches are not entirely incompatible if people are committed to bridging differences and finding common ground.

Over the years I have come to realize that many of the tribes' ethical concerns about archaeology are very consistent with the conservation philosophy deeply embedded in our discipline. In many ways Native American concerns and values offer much needed checks and balances for archaeological study. At the risk of generalizing Native American perspectives too broadly, I would relate some recurring requests made by tribal representatives.

Native Americans ask that we work with equal vigor in the arena of site preservation and protection as we do in the domain of high impact research. They ask that we be more prudent about disturbing sites and that we be more accountable for completing research reports, and managing and curating archaeological collections. They ask that archaeological research projects and reports be more comprehensible and accessible to them and the non-professional public rather than the closed domain of academics and professionals. They suggest that we spend more time working with existing collections rather than initiating new excavations. Finally, they ask that we attempt to understand their feelings of identification with archaeological sites and respect their relationship with their ancestral past that these places represent.

To me, these are not unreasonable requests. Archaeological sites contain a range of values. Clearly their scientific value is important for our understanding of the prehistoric past. But they also hold cultural and spiritual values to certain Native American groups, as well as educational, emotional and even monetary values for a diverse public. In my opinion, the future trend in archaeology will be to consider a wider range of values when considering the treatment of archaeological resources. Some may wish to fight this trend, but it surely cannot be ignored. Therefore it is our responsibility as professionals to create opportunities for communication, sharing and compromise with those who have different perspectives about the archaeological record.

So is the active involvement of Native Americans in archaeology the "end of archaeology as we know it"? Perhaps it is. But it may also be the beginning of a new responsibility and ethic in archaeology that ultimately improves our ability to manage, understand and interpret our common past. ❧

*Dave Schwab was the State Archaeologist in Montana until October of this year. He is currently a private consulting archaeologist residing in Helena, Montana.*

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## Software Review: HRAF on CD-ROM

*Alex Barker*

The Cross-Cultural CD, from Silver Platter International, contains a subset of the Human Relations Area Files (HRAF) dealing with eight broad topics: 1) human sexuality; 2) marriage; 3) family; 4) crime and social problems; 5) old age; 6) death and dying; 7) childhood and adolescence; and 8) socialization and education. All eight databases are combined on four CDs.

At the outset, it might be well to dispel a common misconception regarding HRAF data. HRAF does not provide codes for various organizational or social traits. Instead, it provides an index to passages in the original ethnography containing information regarding these traits, then reprints the passages themselves. A given passage may reappear several times, as it may contain pertinent information on a number of different topics. In essence, the Cross-Cultural CD provides eight topical indexes to the 500 or so ethnographies of the 60 societies in the sample.

Each record in a database contains standard fields for the bibliographic particulars for an entry, as well as temporal, spatial and social identifiers and a unique control number for each record. Also included are the Outline of Cultural Materials (OCM) index numbers, which were used in the paper and microfiche HRAF so that indexes could be recorded in the margins of the original pages, and the descriptor terms to which these numbers refer. A full text version of the original ethnographic passage forms the bulk of each record.

Users may search for a given topic by specifying specific values or strings in any field of the database, using logical and

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## THE DEATH OF THE SOUTH SIXTH RIDGE AT POVERTY POINT: WHAT CAN WE DO?



*Jon L. Gibson and Joe Saunders*

The big diesel motors roared to life, and the land-levelers headed straight for the south sixth ridge (S6) of the Poverty Point earthen enclosure, the one that ran outside the state commemorative area fence onto private property. Relentlessly, ominously, the machines advanced, belching plumes of black smoke into the azure of the midday sky. They scraped up the dark anthropic soil into their insatiable guts, swallowing clay cooking balls like whales feeding on krill. The earth seemed to scream in agony, its anguish rising as dust before falling back to the ground and spreading a thin incredibly sad film over everything nearby.

The death cry of S6 was a faint echo when Dennis LaBatt, Carl Kuttruff, John Calhoun, and Jon Gibson arrived to inspect the destruction. We stood in shock. Waves of disbelief, anger, and helplessness swept over us, before finally giving way to intense sadness—absolute, abject, abhorrent sadness. Clay balls littered the scalped ground. Here and there were black stains, the remains of old cooking pits and other features. Across the fence, the protected ridges on the state commemorative area were green under their grassy blanket — green and intact. Looking back at S6, the unthinkable had happened. S6 was gone.

But the land-levelers were not through. There were heading back toward the stub of S6. The drivers of the monster machines seemed to have no countenances. They did not know what they were doing. Or didn't care.

We sprang into action, running from stain to stain, frantically scraping, digging, pitching whole clay balls toward the fence and out of harm's way, occasionally checking to see if the beasts were going to run over us on their next go-around. The sun beat down, our bodies were tired; we wanted to go far away from this place.

### *Chronology*

On May 19th, at 2:27 P.M., Kent Milton of the USDA Soil Conservation (SCS) Service in Alexandria, Louisiana, called Regional Archaeologist, Joe Saunders. The SCS had received a request to assist a landowner to design cotton pads on his property near Poverty Point. During an initial inspection of the property by the SCS, a dense scatter of artifacts was identified. The field crew contacted Milton about a possibly significant site, and in turn Milton asked Saunders to meet with the SCS crew and landowner at the site on Monday, May 24, 1993. The purpose of the meeting was to 1) determine if the site was significant, and 2) if so, to see if an alternative plan could be devised so that the site area would not be impacted by the construction of the cotton pads. The SCS had been informed that leveling of the property would not begin before Monday. Friday afternoon, Saunders sent a note to Poverty Point, asking Dennis LaBatt, manager of the Poverty Point State Commemorative Area, and Jon Gibson, who was running his university field school at Poverty Point, to participate in the meeting on Monday if the property in question was the strip along the south side of Poverty Point, where Gibson had recently conducted a cultural resources survey.

Saturday morning, May 22nd, LaBatt noticed leveling equipment parked along the paved road adjacent to the property, which contained the southern end of Ridge 6 (S6). He visited with Don Raley, the landowner, to see what he was planning to do. After finding out that land leveling was to occur, he returned to his office, called Northeast Louisiana University and left a message for Saunders. Gibson called Kathleen Byrd, State Archaeologist, but she was not at home.

LaBatt and Carl Kuttruff, who was working with Gibson, returned to the area of S6 and watched as the land-levelers began removing S6. As masses of baked clay balls and suspected post holes began to show up, LaBatt asked for Raley's permission to follow behind the tractors to salvage what information they could. They were granted permission as long as their activities did not stop the work in progress. At lunch time, LaBatt and Kuttruff reported the leveling scene to Gibson, who was digging on the opposite end of the site. They rushed back to S6 and frantically began to salvage and record exposed features. Leveling continued that day for approximately six hours.

Raley gave Gibson and his crew permission to record the exposed features after work and on the next day, May 23rd, which was Sunday and an off-day for the land-levelers. Gibson's crew identified 27 features, including fire pits, post molds, other pits, and various stains. Numerous charcoal and matrix samples were collected, and the features were mapped, profiled, described, and photographed.

Monday morning, May 24th, at ca. 8:00 A.M. Saunders met Milton and the SCS field crew at the SCS office in Monroe. It was at this time that Saunders learned that the property in question was along the southern edge of Poverty Point. Possible alternative designs to prevent the continued destruction of S6 were discussed.

When Saunders and the SCS contingent arrived at the site, they were shocked to find that S6 had already been destroyed. Saunders met with landowner Raley, who related that Gibson had examined the area over the weekend and had concluded that

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“nothing significant” existed in the area. Raley had apparently misconstrued Gibson’s disappointment at not being able to recognize house patterns among the exposed features as indicating that the area was “not significant” and therefore would not be harmed by continued leveling.

After the meeting with Raley, Saunders visited Gibson and LaBatt at the commemorative area and was informed about the weekend’s developments. Saunders returned to Monroe and called Byrd to inform her about what had taken place. She in turn made a number of telephone calls, including one to Raley, State Representative Francis Thompson, and others. Later, she returned a call to Saunders telling him that Raley had agreed to meet with Saunders and Gibson on Tuesday morning. Milton also was asked to participate.

Saunders, Gibson, and Milton met with Raley on Tuesday morning, May 25th. Initially he said he would be willing to work out a compromise as long as it did not prevent him from completing the work. However, as the significance of the site to him was explained to him, he offered to remove the portion of property that he had contained S6 from further work. He also agreed to cover the impacted area with dirt to prevent further damage to the exposed features. Finally, he agreed to alter the land leveling plans near the remnants of a Poverty Point mound on the west end of his

That afternoon Gibson flagged the area around the Poverty Point mound. degree of impact was reduced. Over the course of the work and additional features were noted, Raley had the impacted area of features. It was during this operation that Louisiana office of State Parks. With Raley, to be donated, approximately 2.7 acres. Later

Raley later told us that it was when he was told the Great Pyramid,” that he realized just how important Poverty Point was and that a mistake had been made. Raley’s admission is significant on two accounts: first, a businessman who gins cotton for a living recognized that a few cotton pads were not worth the destruction of something deemed so important to humankind; and second, just because a person happens to live adjacent to a world-class site does not automatically ensure that he/she will appreciate the importance of the site. Raley was raised and today lives within sight of Poverty Point, only a half mile away. As a child, he collected artifacts from the very spot that was leveled. When even the people who live right beside a site like Poverty Point do not appreciate its importance, how can we protect it? We can’t, unless...



area where S6 once stood., as well as the Leveling continued near each area, but the next five days (May 25-30) Saunders monitored in the exposed areas. At the end of S6 covered with fill to protect the exposed Raley offered to donate the area of S6 to the Gibson and Saunders marked the area that was Raley expanded the area to an even three acres.

that the leveling was “...like knocking the corner off

## *Protection*

Poverty Point is a national monument, a national historical landmark, and a state commemorative area. The State of Louisiana owns some 400 acres of the site, and most of the central ridged enclosure and five of the six or more earthen mounds built by Poverty Point’s ancient inhabitants fall in this protected property. S6 did not.

Neither did the Neal mounds, located immediately south of the leveled property, when they too were leveled back in the early 1960s. Neither did the west half of Poverty Point mound on the southwest side of Poverty Point, when it too was destroyed in the late 1960s. Neither did the Lower Jackson Mound one mile south of Poverty Point, when some of its fill was removed to fill low spots in a cotton field. Neither does the large Motley Mound, a 55 foot high “bird” mound, located north of the central ridged enclosure. As with S6, Motley is on property that is up for sale. It sits there, unprotected and vulnerable. It has been impacted too, some of its fill has been removed for highway construction. Will it too meet the same fate as S6? Must it become yet another victim of twentieth century progress? Can we afford the sacrifice? What will we get in return? A few more rows of cotton?

This exchange is not equitable. In the swap, we lose forever another ancient monument, another segment of our history, another part of our humanity. Our children will not be able to share the image formed by ancient thoughts or touch the pulse of ancient laborers. There will be no conduit for them to experience firsthand the tangible and spiritual presence of those who preceded them. The price will be a future world without a real link to the past world. As Chief Seattle foretold, “It will be the end of living, and the beginning of survival.”

Archaeologists nationwide acknowledge their stewardship of prehistoric remains. Federal and state agencies generally look after sites on public lands, and conservancies routinely acquire threatened sites on private properties. However, this is just not enough. Even if we could guarantee funding stability for the protecting agencies, which we can’t in this “cut spending and no more taxes” atmosphere, most sites are still on private property. Even if every landowner with a site on his/her property would guarantee that no harm would come to that site, the guarantee would die with that landowner.

We suggest that just because sites happen to be on private property should not make them privately owned. We also maintain that archaeologists must challenge one of Americans’ most precious rights—the right to do as you please to your own land—if we are going to have any chance of preserving our diminishing heritage.

We offer some suggestions as to how we might effect such a preservation program:

*Continued on page 9*



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First, we must press for legislation that places an archaeological lien on private property with significant archaeological sites. Existing legislation recognizes mineral rights as being separate from rights of surface ownership. Current legislation protects wetlands via the 404 permitting arrangement. Future legislation surely can protect cultural resources in a similar manner.

Second, archaeologists must be the ones to choose which sites are to be protected. We can not entrust this selection to a governmental board or a legislated process, which would give landowners the final word on whether a site will be protected. This means that National Register status can not be the selection criterion, since inclusion on the Register requires the consent of the landowner. This obligates selective in choosing sites for tional national and world re-

Third, properties bear-must have a certificate ap-the archaeological lien will erty changes hands. Raley has could be handled in the Par-Office. This would ensure and their consent to protect

It is beyond the means of private and public institutions to buy and protect all significant cultural resources; nor can we expect new landowners to be aware of and appreciate these significant cultural resources. Archaeologists must be more than just stewards of the past. They must serve as the public conscience. They must act on society's behalf even when society is insensitive or objects. They must actively protect as well as guard. They must ensure that the past, present, and future remain unbroken. ❧

*Jon L. Gibson is a professor of Anthropology at the University of Southwestern Louisiana. Joe Saunders is with the Regional Archaeology Program at Northeast Louisiana University.*

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***We suggest that just because sites happen to be on private property should not make them privately owned.***

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archaeologists to be highly listing. Only sites of excep-known should be included. ing these exceptional sites pended to the deed so that be in place when the prop-suggested that this operation ish/County Clerk of Courts buyers' awareness of the site the site.

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## The Second International Ancient DNA Conference

*Karen Wise*

The 2nd International Ancient DNA conference was held at the Smithsonian Institution October 7 - 9, 1993. In spite of recent popularization of the topic, this small conference, with its limited attendance, was quiet and productive. Presentations of what were often preliminary results were complemented by scheduled discussions of issues and problems in ancient DNA studies, as well as a few reports of successful extraction of DNA from very old samples, such as insects preserved in amber. Topics tended toward evolutionary studies of animals and plants, and included some exciting studies of considerable interest to archaeologists, including research on genetic distance among human populations and studies of human migration including the peopling of the New World and of Polynesia.

Much of the work being done is still in preliminary stages. Considerable advances are being made in methodology, and testing to determine the best source of samples is ongoing (teeth seem to be the current favorite, with bone a close second, and preserved soft tissue proving to be very difficult to work with). The tone of the conference was set by the first morning session., which raised the specter of contamination and other problems working with ancient DNA. Work on human samples is especially subject to worries of contamination by modern DNA, and there were several calls for

changes in archaeological excavation techniques. In spite of this, many promising results are beginning to emerge from research projects on a variety of topics.

Of particular interest to archaeologists is the work that has been done extracting, sequencing, and analyzing material that comes from archaeological contexts. This includes work that is being done on human, floral, and faunal remains from archaeological sites. While there is still relatively little of this type of work being done, several ongoing projects are fulfilling the promise of DNA based methods to expand the kinds of research which can be conducted on organic materials from archaeological sites.

The field of ancient DNA studies is dominated by biologists who use molecular techniques to study evolution, systematics, and population dynamics of animals and plants. There is also a group of population geneticists interested in Native Americans, including the peopling of the New World. Of the 160 registrants at the conference, only a handful were archaeologists, most of whom are collaborators with geneticists and molecular biologists in research projects, but a few of whom have actually been trained in molecular techniques and are doing the work themselves.

Source materials for the research presented at the conference include many sources that archaeologists would not

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consider ancient, such as DNA sequences from museum collections. The methods being developed are used to deal with damaged DNA from a variety of sources, including archaeological contexts.

Research on archaeological questions is in progress by several individuals and teams. Keri Brown and Terry Brown, (University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology) who have coined the term Biomolecular Archaeology, are addressing a number of questions including mortuary studies and the origins of agriculture using molecular techniques. Sloan Williams, (University of Pennsylvania) is testing whether one of several populations she studied represented a Tiwanaku colony by comparing genetic variation within and between archaeological sites in southern Peru. William Hluswirth (Florida) examines the question of whether skeletons represented at the Windover site in Florida represent a single population. Prehistoric migrations and group affiliations are being studied in a variety of regions of the world by Rebecca Cann (Hawaii), Erika Hagelberg (Cambridge), Frederika Kaestle and Joseph Lorenz (UC Davis), Ryan Parr and Shawn Carlyle (Utah). Scott Woodward and Ray Matheny (BYU) presented a sequence obtained from an Early Archaic period skeleton from northern Chile.

One of the most interesting events, at least to an archaeologist at the conference, was a discussion group on issues in the study of Native Americans. Much of the work being done addresses the so-called Four Founding Lineages hypothesis (see Wallace and Turoni, *American Indian Prehistory as written in MtDNA: a review. Human Biology* 64(3):403-416 1992). The discussion supplemented papers presented by Connie Kolman (Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute) and Andy Merriwether (Pittsburgh) who had each reported on their work on samples from modern populations, much of which is informed by this hypothesis. Both of them are also analyzing samples from prehistoric populations, although this work is in its preliminary stages. Anne Stone's (Pennsylvania State) work with samples from an Oneota cemetery follows these lines as well. The discussion group included about 30 people, a number of whom have begun or are about to begin to work with archaeological samples. This is an area in which collaboration between archaeologists and molecular geneticists could be particularly productive, especially as new methods and techniques are being developed.

Several papers were given by biologists using samples from archaeological contexts to examine questions of plant and animal evolution and even domestication. Research on plants and animals from archaeological contexts was presented by Terry Brown (University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology), Monique Monnerot (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique), and James Purdue (Illinois State Museum), among others. This is an area with tremendous potential for research of interest both to evolutionary and population biologists and to archaeologists.

It is clear that archaeology is an important source of materials of interest to molecular biologists. To date it appears, however, that we have simply provided samples for analysis without informing ourselves about techniques, or pushing for development of methods which will produce the kinds of data we need to address important archaeological

research questions (e.g. information on kinship from human remains, or genetic approaches to domestication). Archaeologists need to learn more about ancient DNA, including the best way to collect samples to avoid contamination. In several cases it was evident that those who study ancient DNA could benefit from learning more about the archaeological context of their samples as well.

The analysis of DNA from archaeological samples has the potential to address a wealth of archaeological problems and to open up new realms of research in archaeology. Unless we find some magic source of funding, however, this potential will remain essentially untapped, except in the few cases where heads of biological and medical labs can be interested in archaeological questions. The British government has recently funded the "Ancient Biomolecules Initiative" which is jointly administered by the Science and Engineering Research Council and the Natural Environment Research Council. It is hoped that this initiative will lead to funding of increasing numbers of innovative projects falling under the heading of "biomolecular archaeology". In this country, we will probably need to continue to try to integrate archaeology and ancient DNA studies by making more of an attempt to communicate with molecular biologists on the wealth of material available and questions that can be addressed through collaborative research between archaeologists and ancient DNA specialists. It was evident from this conference that closer collaboration among archaeologists and DNA specialists can lead to a richer field of Ancient DNA studies, as well as opening up whole new areas of research in archaeology. ☛

*Karen Wise is assistant curator of anthropology at the Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History.*

### *New Staff at the Executive Offices*

Recently hired as Manager of Membership Services for the SAA, **Brigid Brady-de Lambert** is always on hand to handle members' requests and inquiries. She is a native Californian who studied literature in college and has a strong background in arts administration. She was Coordinator of Membership Services for The Music Center of Los Angeles County, then spent a year in Bologna, Italy, studying Italian and art history and consuming quantities of good food and wine. She is currently pleased to be living in Washington, D.C. and happily working with the wonderful staff and members of SAA.

**Sarah Canadine Bayne**, the new Administrative Assistant, graduated from Davidson College in North Carolina in 1990 with a degree in Literature. She is currently working on the final stages of a thesis on Toni Morrison which will complete her master's degree in Literature. Although she has never studied archaeology, she knows people who have; she is looking forward to working with the SAA and getting to know more archaeologists.

## NEWS AND NOTES

### Hudson Museum Exhibit Schedule 1993-1994 -

The following exhibits are scheduled for 1993-1994 at the Hudson Museum, University of Maine, Orono, Maine. *Inuit Images: Their Life Through Their Art*, an exhibit of contemporary Inuit prints and carvings, provides a look at the changes in traditional life and the political, social and economic issues which face Inuit people today; Tuesday, October 19, 1993 through Sunday, March 13, 1994. *Realms of Blood and Jade: Pre Hispanic Mesoamerica*, an exhibit of pre-Columbian artifacts from the museum's collection; ongoing.

**The British Council**, in conjunction with a number of Northern Ireland institutions including the Queen's University of Belfast, University of Ulster, Ulster Museum, Ulster Folk and Transport Museum, and the Ulster American Folk Park, is offering a series of six to twelve month Fellowships for professional research in Northern Ireland. Applications for research at other Northern Ireland institutions will also be considered. All applicants must be post doctoral level. Inquiries to Ms. Carmel McGill, Northern Ireland Cultural Exchanges Officer, The British Council, 3100 Massachusetts Avenue N.W., Washington D.C. 20008, tel. (202) 898-4277, fax (202) 898-4612.

**The Eleventh Annual Visiting Scholar's Conference**, Integrating Archaeological Demography: Multidisciplinary Approaches to Prehistoric Population, sponsored by the Center for Archaeological Investigations, Southern Illinois University, will be held April 8-9, 1994, in Carbondale, Illinois. Conference participants will explore relationships between population, resources, and culture change, and examine the explanatory potential of multidisciplinary approaches to prehistoric demography. Two full-day paper sessions with time for both formal commentaries and open discussion between speakers and conference attendees will be featured. The conference format will provide a forum for settlement archaeologists, biological anthropologists, and demographic anthropologists to consider the status of population studies as a tool in anthropological explanation and to investigate and debate challenges inherent to the data, methods, and theoretical models of prehistoric demography. Mark N. Cohen will deliver the keynote paper on changing views of the role of population in culture change. Jane E. Buikstra, Mark N. Cohen, and William T. Sanders will serve as discussants. Abstracts for contributed papers are needed by December 10, 1993. Abstracts will be peer reviewed and authors will be notified of acceptance by early February. A volume of selected conference papers will be published. For further information please contact Richard R. Paine, Visiting Scholar, Center for Archaeological Investigations, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Illinois 62901, (618) 453-5031, e-mail: rpaine@siucvmb.siu.edu.

**Animas District, New Mexico Cave Project** seeks to validate early dates previously recorded from research at Pendejo Cave near Orogrande, New Mexico. We are turning our search to the Animas District of Southwest New Mexico where there is a high likelihood of locating a suitable cave around the ancient lake beds of the Playas Valley. Anyone wishing to assist for a two-week period and join us at our base camp at the historic Alamo-Hucco Ranch may do so by contacting T.G. Futch, American Studies Foundation, P.O.B. 489, Alcalde, New Mexico 87511, or phone/fax (505) 852-2691. As we have limited space available, we encourage your immediate response. Placement for students needing field techniques and lab methods credit is still available for two additional students.

**The Materials Research Society** will hold a symposium in Cancun, Mexico in May 1994, which will provide a multidisciplinary forum on scientific and technological issues in art, archaeology, and conservation. Important archaeological excavations and conservation sites located close to Cancun will be visited. A work session will take place at Palenque, where the archaeological, architectural, art, conservation, and environmental materials-related problems of this Maya site will be discussed. Abstracts should be typed a standard abstract form by November 1, 1993 and sent to both Mr. James R. Druzik, The Getty Conservation Institute, 4503 Glencoe Avenue, Marina del Rey, California 90292-7913, USA, tel (310) 822-2299, fax (310) 821-9409 and Dr. Jose Luis Galvan Madrid, Escuela Nacional de Conservación, Restauración y Museografía (ENCRM), Exconvento de Churubusco, Xicotencatl y General Anaya, Col. San Diego Churubusco, C.P. 04120, Mexico D.F., tel (905) 604-5188, fax (905) 688-4519.

**The Pueblo Grande Museum** is proud to announce the publication of the first volume of its new publication series. The *Pueblo Grande Museum Anthropological Papers* No. 1 is a comprehensive study of the history of the archaeology of the site of Pueblo Grande. Volume 1 of the series, *Archaeology of the Pueblo Grande Platform Mound and Surrounding Features*, deals with the exciting and dynamic history of what noted archaeological historian Dr. David Wilcox has called the first scientifically excavated site in the Southwest. The history of archaeological research at Pueblo Grande begins in 1883 when the legendary archaeological explorer Adolph Bandelier visited the site as part of a survey of major ruins of the Greater Southwest. The publication documents the more than one hundred year history of research at the site from Adolph Bandelier to the present. The volume is available for purchase for \$25 by mail from the museum. The volume contains eight chapters, 319 pages, 7 appendices, 60 photographs, 50 illustrations and 12 tables. Limited review copies are available by contacting Roger Lidman, Pueblo Grande Museum, 4619 East Washington Street, Phoenix, Arizona 85034-1909, tel. (602) 495-0901, fax (602) 496-5645. ☐

## 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.

**Assistant Curator of Archaeology:** A northern Michigan Museum system seeks an experienced colonial and early American historical archaeologist for on-site supervision of field excavation and laboratory processing, material culture analysis, statistical analysis, the writing of professional papers and reports, and a willingness to participate in long-range planning for archaeological and museum programs. MA required, Ph.D. preferred in historical archaeology, with a minimum of three seasons experience at the supervisory level on 18th and early 19th century French and British colonial and early American sites in the Eastern United States. A successful candidate will have computer skills. Experience conducting archaeology in a museum setting and the ability to communicate with the public are required. Salary in the high 20's plus benefits. This is an annual contract position. EOE. Write or telephone Dr. Donald P. Heldman, Curator of Archaeology, MSHP, Office of Archaeology, Mackinaw City, Michigan 49701, tel. (616) 436-5115.



**Northwestern University,** Department of Anthropology announces a tenure-track position for an asst. professor in the archaeology of complex societies, beginning fall 1994. Geographical area and methodological focus are open, although some preference will be given to candidates with active research programs in Mesoamerica, Andean South America, or other areas which complement existing faculty specializations. Ph.D. required. Send letter of application, vita, and names of three referees to Chair, Archaeology Search Committee, Anthropology Dept., Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois 60208-1310. Application deadline is December 1. Early submissions encouraged. Women and minorities are especially encouraged to apply. EOE/AEE. Hiring contingent upon eligibility to work in the United States.



**Murray State University** seeks Ph.D. or MA 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 ex-

perience. 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.



**Geo-Marine, Inc.** is seeking qualified historic and pre-historic archaeologists to serve at the levels of Project Archaeologist and Principal Investigator. The current market area includes the southeast, southwest, midwest, and mid-atlantic regions and may expand to other areas. Requirements include an M.A., or Ph.D. in anthropology, history, or related field; strong communication and writing skills; a background in cultural resource management; and a demonstrated ability to conduct such studies to completion. Duties include the design and execution of cultural resources studies ranging from background research to data recovery operations. Geo-Marine, Inc. is committed to high, professional standards of accuracy, clarity, efficiency, and integrity. The firm offers several advanced computer technologies for cultural resources studies including GPS, and a Unix-based GIS equipped with ERDAS, GRASS, AUTOCAD, and INTERGRAPH software. Geo-Marine, Inc. offers a cooperative and challenging working atmosphere where input is encouraged and salaries, benefits, and the retirement plan are competitive. Qualified applicants should send a current resume or vitae with cover letter and references to: Mr. Duane E. Peter, Senior Archaeologist, Geo-Marine, Inc., 550 East Fifteenth Street, Plano, Texas 75074. Geo-Marine, Inc. is an Equal Opportunity Employer.



**Heritage Research Center, Ltd.,** is accepting applications for Program Manager for Cultural Resources. Heritage Research Center offers consulting services in cultural resources, historical research, and information management and has offices in Missoula, Montana; Denver, Colorado; Washington, D.C.; and Seattle, Washington. Position involves possible affiliation with the University of Montana Department of Anthropology. Applicants must have a Ph.D. in Anthropology/Archaeology with a strong emphasis in historical archaeology, and previous supervisory experience in cultural resource management. Applicants also must have experience with major cultural resource projects involving prehistoric and historic resources, good writing skills, and facility with the application of state-of-the-art site detection and mapping techniques. Experience in the Intermountain West, Pacific Northwest, Southwest preferred. Heritage Research Center, Ltd., is an Equal Opportunity Employer. Please send letter of interest and resume to: Gary D. Williams, President, Heritage Research Center, Ltd., P.O. Box 9316, Missoula, Montana 59807-9316.



**The Louisiana Division of Archaeology** seeks an archaeologist to serve as State Archaeologist and Director of the Division of Archaeology. Responsibilities: direct statewide program of archaeological resource identification, documentation, and education; develop plans and policies; manage personnel including division staff and archaeologists at regional offices; review, comment, and develop agreements related to Section 106 reviews; advise university, State, and Federal archaeologists on laws, regulations, and policies governing archaeological investigations; and expand the archaeological outreach and education programs. Qualifications: Ph.D. in anthropology plus four years of professional level experience in New World archaeological research, administration or management. Applications can be obtained by contacting Mr. Eddy Martin, Office of Cultural Development, P.O. Box 44247, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804, tel. (504) 342-8200. Letters of intent, resumes, and requests for applications are due by December 15, 1993.



**Oregon State University, Department of Anthropology** invites applications for a full time tenure-track assistant professor position in archaeology starting September 16, 1994 pending funding. Qualifications required: Ph.D. in archaeology or anthropology and teaching experience; ability to teach a broad range of undergraduate courses in New World and Old World Prehistory, archaeological method and theory; ability to work with M.A. level graduate students; commitment/demonstrated ability to work with Native Americans. Teaching includes a field school every other summer. Other qualifications desirable, for example: experience in Northwest U.S. Prehistory; one or more areas of the world outside North America; ability to teach an area cultural anthropology and/or physical anthropology course. Women and people of color are strongly encouraged to apply. Send vita, statement of interest outlining present and future research projects and names and phone numbers of three references by Dec. 15, 1993 to John A. Young, Search Committee, Department of Anthropology, OSU, Corvallis, Oregon 97331-6403. OSU is an AA/EOE employer and is responsive to dual-career needs.



**The Zuni Cultural Resource Enterprise** seeks applicants for the positions of:

**PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:** M.A. in Anthropology/Archaeology required, Ph.D. strongly preferred. Minimally 2 years experience in a Principal Investigator position, or 4 years demonstrated experience as a Project Director on large data recovery projects, is required. Southwest experience preferred. Experience coordinating multiple concurrent projects is desirable. Ability to work effectively with clients, agencies, and a multicultural staff is required. Knowledge of historic preservation laws and regulations is also required.

**PROJECTS MANAGER:** M.A. in Anthropology/Archaeology, management/administration, or related field is preferred. A minimum of 5 years demonstrated experience in a supervisory capacity managing multiple concurrent projects

is required, as are excellent communication skills and extraordinary organizational skills. Work experience in a CRM environment is strongly preferred. An interest in anthropology/archaeology and in Native American cultural preservation is a prerequisite for this position.

**BUSINESS MANAGER:** BBA with concentration in finance, organizational development or marketing preferred; MBA strongly preferred. Two years experience in the service sector, information business, or environmental consulting required. Five years experience preferred. Experience must be in a supervisory capacity. Ability to work effectively with clients, agencies, and a multicultural staff is required. Interest in archaeology/anthropology and in Native American cultural preservation is a prerequisite for this position.

Native Americans, other minorities, and women are encouraged to apply. ACRE is an EOE. Native American preference will apply. Please send a cover letter, vita, and names of 3 references to ZCRE Hiring Committee, P.O. Box 339, Zuni, New Mexico 87327.



**The University of Florida, Department of Anthropology** invites applications for a full-time tenure-track position in archaeology to start August 1994. The rank is open. Applicants must have the Ph.D. and teaching/research experience in 1) Old World, 2) Latin American, or 3) African-American archaeology. Responsibilities include teaching undergraduate and graduate courses, mentoring graduate students, conducting a program of fundable research, and participating in university and departmental governance. Salary is commensurate with rank and experience. Minority and women candidates are encouraged to apply. Applicants with requests for special accommodations should contact the Search Committee Chair at (904) 392-4628. Please submit your vita, names of three or more references and any supporting materials to Michael Moseley, Chair, Search Committee, Department of Anthropology, 1350 TUR, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida 32611. Application deadline is January 1, 1994. Members of the Department will be available at the AAA Meeting. EOE/AAE.



**University of Utah, Utah Museum of Natural History and Department of Anthropology** invite applications for a joint, tenure track position as Curator of North American Archaeology and Assistant or Associate Professor of Anthropology beginning July 1994. Review of applicants will begin December 15, 1993 and continue until the position is filled. Ph.D. required. Preference given to candidates with strong records of research and publication in Great Basin/Colorado Plateau prehistory, active field programs, and curatorial experience. Duties will include maintaining a strong, ongoing field program, curation and expansion of the Museum's systematic archaeological collections, and participation in exhibit design and public outreach programs. The appointee will also teach one formal course per year in the Department of Anthropology, and provide field and laboratory training for undergradu-

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ate and graduate students. The position is a twelve month appointment at competitive salary level. Applicants should submit a letter of interest, vita, and names of three references to: Archaeology Search Committee Chair, Utah Museum of Natural History, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah 84112. Applications from women and minorities are strongly encouraged. The University of Utah is an equal opportunity, affirmative action employer and provides reasonable accommodation to the known disabilities of applicants and employees.



**National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution.** Repatriation Office, invites applications to fill up to 2 Anthropologist, GS-11/12 4 year TERM positions to conduct documentation of biological and archaeological specimens held by the Department of Anthropology as part of Federally mandated program in repatriation. Applicants must have demonstrated skill and experience in North American archaeology and/or ethnohistory and experience in the conduct of documentary research (preferably with publications) using either archival materials, object collections, or library material. Ph.D. desired. Salary: \$33,623.00/\$40,298.00. Send vita, SF171, letter of application and three references to SI, Office of Human Resources, Branch 1, P.O. Box 23762, Washington, D.C. 20026-3762. For further information please call (202) 287-3102 (our 24-Hour/Touchtone Activated/Automated Request Center), press 9, and request vacancy Announcement No. 93-114211 and a full application package. Applications must be received by December 15, 1993. The Smithsonian Institution is an equal opportunity employer.



**Battelle's, Pacific Northwest Laboratory,** a national leader in research and development, has an immediate opening for a senior research scientist to serve as Program Manager of the Hanford Cultural Resources Laboratory. Ph.D. is required, plus demonstrated managerial experience, a substantive research background, and recognized CRM experience. Specialization in North American prehistory or historic sites archaeology is required. If you are interested in joining the diverse Battelle team, please forward your resume to: Battelle, Pacific Northwest Laboratories, Dept. LMCK, P.O. Box 999, Mail Stop K6-21, Richland, Washington 99352. fax (509) 376-9099. We are an equal opportunity employer. Legal right to work in the U.S. required. Women, minorities and disabled persons are encouraged to apply.



**The State of Maryland, Office of Archaeology,** is seeking applicants for the position of State Underwater Archaeologist. Duties include direction of state underwater archaeological survey and excavation research activities, public education and training programs, CRM regulatory review, oversight of underwater archaeology research grant program, collaborative programs with academic institutions, development and implementation of professional performance stan-

dards, budget and personnel administration. Requirements include: Graduate degree in anthropology, history or closely related field (BA acceptable with significant compensating experience), maritime emphasis preferred; minimum 5 years professional archaeology experience that includes 3 years supervisory field experience, 1 year field supervisory in underwater archaeology, and 1 year as Principal Investigator/Project Director; thorough knowledge of historical period material culture and ship technology, demonstrated ability to administer complex programs; thorough knowledge of CRM law/reggs.; highly experienced certified diver. Salary range \$35,113 - \$46,124, depending on experience. Permanent position, full state benefits package. By December 31, 1993, submit a letter of application, vitae, names of three references to Richard Hughes, Chief-Office of Archaeology, Maryland Historical Trust 100 Community Place, Crownsville, Maryland 21032-2023; tel (410) 514-7660. EOE.



**Louisiana State University (LSU) Museum of Natural Sciences** anticipates a tenure-track opening for an Assistant Curator (Curator of Anthropology). Position will also hold title of Adjunct Assistant Professor. Applicants must have a Ph.D. in anthropology or archaeology (with a specialization in prehistoric North American archaeology, Southeast preferred) plus experience in an archaeological/ethnological collection. Duties include research, curation of the large LSU Collection of Anthropology (world-wide in scope but especially strong in material from the Southeast), teaching archaeology courses in the Department of Geography and Anthropology, and graduate training. The fiscal-year appointment is expected to begin 1 July 1994. Applicants should submit curriculum vitae, a statement of research and curatorial interests, and names of at least three references to: Dr. Douglas A. Rossman, Museum of Natural Science, 119 Foster Hall, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803-4105. Review of applications will begin 1 February 1994 and continue until a suitable candidate is found. An Equal Opportunity-Affirmative Action Employer. ♀

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Boolean operators. It is also possible to capture terms or phrases from one search and use them as input for another. Fairly fine control over searches is possible. For instance, a user can specify the a series of terms must appear somewhere in a record ("and"), within the same field of the database ("with"), within the same sentence ("near"), or within a specified number of words of one another ("near3") in a single sentence. Wildcard characters (?) and wildcard truncations (\*) are supported. Users may also exclude records in several different ways, ranging from "not" statements excluding terms, strings or even specific records (using the record control number) to logical operators excluding records published before a certain date or referring to fieldwork after a given decade. A separate search window records the terms used and number of "hits" for each search, with each numbered sequentially. These numbers can be used in constructing complex, nested searches. Results of any search can be

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tagged and either printed or copied to disk as an ASCII file. Users can toggle between various levels of brevity in the field labels, but the individual text passages are tagged, printed and downloaded as units.

For many fields, the Cross-Cultural CD will accept alternate forms of the same command, such as "OCM=622" or "622 in OCM." Within searches certain stopwords such as "a", "an" and "the" are ignored, but may be included in searches. In practice the program simply ignores them if present.

Each database is separate, but searches can be performed across databases using the Xchange command. The search window retains the results of previous searches, and complex searches can be extended across multiple databases or CDs. Switching between databases or CDs is simple, but at one point my system hung while switching between databases on a single CD during a complex search. I was unable to recreate the problem in later searches.

The Cross-Cultural CD comes with extensive documentation of SPIRS access software, although the information sometimes refers to products other than the Cross-Cultural CD. There is a 21 page cross-refer-

ence of commonly used terms and their OCM subject equivalents, but otherwise the printed documentation is generic and refers to all Silver Platter CD products. The online help, however, is quite adequate and specific, and includes both descriptions and examples of search strategies.

The main weakness of the package for archaeology involves conception, not execution. While archaeologists may be interested in the full range of human behavior, the topics covered by the Cross-Cultural CD are probably not those of greatest utility to many archaeologists. Databases focusing on subsistence, settlement, political organization, etc., are not currently in the works, although might be added later. These topics can be searched in the Cross-Cultural CD, and the flexibility of search strategies makes it possible to pursue almost any topic within any database, but the databases are not specifically geared to the kinds of questions many archaeologists might pose. Long passages dealing exclusively with cropping strategies, etc., might not be included in any of the current databases.

Installation of the package was simple and straightforward. The default installation is clearly aimed at

libraries, and single users would probably with so use custom options for greater flexibility in printing and downloading.

Minimal hardware consists of a PC-compatible computer (a Mac version is also available) with 640 k RAM (500k free conventional memory), a hard disk with 650k free for the access software and 2.5 mB free for temporary storage of search results, MS-DOS 3.1 or later, MS-DOS CD-ROM extensions 2.0 or later, and an ISO-9660 compatible CD-ROM. Silver Platter recommends a 386 or better with 4MB RAM, expanded memory emulator, and DOS 5.0 or later. Running on a 486DX-66 with 16mB RAM, even complex searches took less than a second.

The price of the Cross-Cultural CD places it beyond the means of most individuals, but as a research and teaching tool for the small institution or library unable to afford full HRAF membership, it is well worth the price.

Cross-Cultural CD  
Silver Platter International  
1-800-343-0064  
100 River Ridge Drive  
Norwood, MA - 02062-5026  
Price: \$1271 each volume, \$5083 full set. Purchase orders accepted ☒.

*Alex Barker is a doctoral candidate at the University of Michigan Museum of Anthropology.*

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May 30 - June 3, 1994

THE 1994 INTERNATIONAL ROCK ART CONGRESS will be held in Flagstaff, Arizona. The Congress will be an opportunity to bring together people interested in all aspects of rock art research, education, preservation, and conservation. The meetings will be held on the campus of Northern Arizona University in the Dubois Conference Center. There will be five days of academic sessions, covering a wide range of relevant topics. The Congress Program Committee will consider submissions for symposia, papers, and posters. A variety of commercial tours and ARARA-led one day field trips are also planned, visiting a number of rock art sites, prehistoric ruins, and historic places.

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. Dead-



line 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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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 minute 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 7-9, 1994

THE 2ND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON PEDO-ARCHAEOLOGY will meet at the Ramada-Townhouse Hotel in Columbia, South Carolina. This event is hosted by the S.C. Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina. A wide variety of paper topics are sought including soils-stratigraphy, role of bioturbation, soils and agriculture, anthrosols, landscape reconstruction, Pleistocene-Holocene boundary, trace element analysis and others as proposed. The three-day conference includes a field trip to varied geoarchaeological sites. Title, abstract and \$75 registration fee must be received before March 1, 1994. Contact A.C. Goodyear, SCIAA-USC, 1321 Pendleton street, Columbia, South Carolina 29208, tel. (803) 777-8172, fax (803) 254-1338.

April 8-9, 1994

INTEGRATING ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEMOGRAPHY: MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACHES TO PREHISTORIC POPULATION,

11th 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 are needed by December 10. Contact Richard R. Paine, Center for Archaeological Investigations, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Illinois 62901, tel. (618) 549-4009, fax (618) 453-5037, e-mail RPAINE@SIUCVMB. BITNET



April 20-24, 1994

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

April 28 - May 1, 1994

SOCIETY OF AFRICANIST ARCHAEOLOGISTS, 12th Biennial Conference, at Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana, on all aspects of archaeological research in

Africa. Abstract deadlines are January 7, 1994 for symposia, and January 21, 1994 for papers and poster sessions. Contact: Kathy Schick or Nicholas Toth, SAfA 1994, Anthropology Dept., Student Bldg. 130, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana 47405, tel. (812) 855-7536 or 855-7568, fax (812) 855-7574, e-mail KASCHICK@INDIANA.EDU.

May 16-20, 1994

MATERIALS ISSUES IN ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY IV, Cancun, Mexico. This symposium will provide a multidisciplinary forum on scientific and technological issues in art, archaeology, and conservation. Of particular interest will be papers which explore the interface and overlap between traditional materials science, the history of technology, and the archaeological and conservation sciences. Special, but not exclusive attention, will be given to common concerns in North America — Mexico, Canada, and the United States.

May 17-21, 1994

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

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