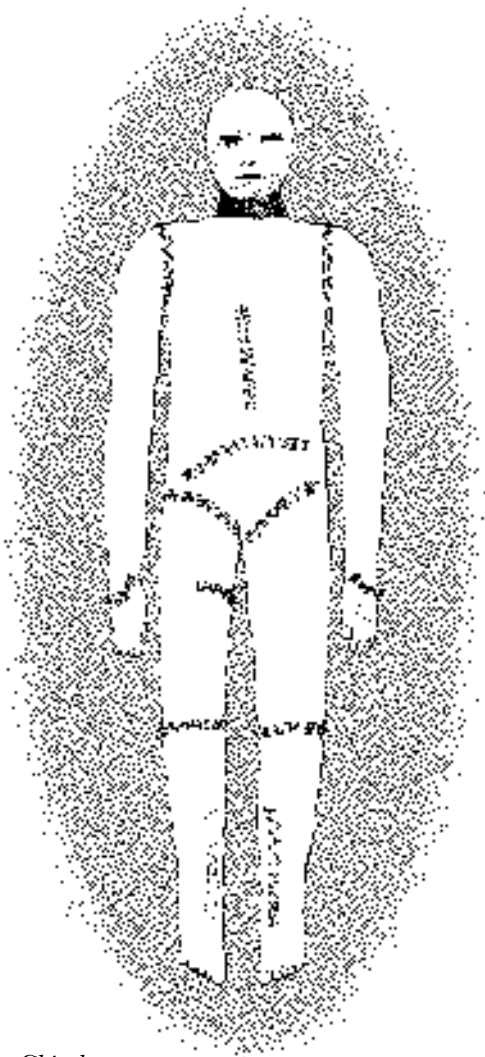


SAA BULLETIN

VOLUME 12

JANUARY/FEBRUARY 1994

NO. 1



// Gradually, some of the traditional maladies of Chilean 'pioneer' archaeology – naive descriptive archaeology, excessive and massive digs at cemeteries, uncontextualized museum exhibits – have faded away. //

*Cultura Chinchorro  
ca. 6500BP*

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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 and Dirk Brandts. 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](mailto: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

Last month I asked you to respond to a series of questions about the electronic future of the society. I thank those who have already sent them, but I hope that many more of you will take the time to do so.

Related to this, I've been appointed by the Executive Board to chair a new Task Force on information technology. Its goal is to assess the information technologies the society should adopt in the near future, and to provide new services to our members. In this new, expanded context, your responses to my questions take on added significance. So please take the time to write, call, fax or email me.

This month we are initiating a new column -- Exchanges: Interamerican Dialogue. With it I hope that archaeologists of North, Central, and South America will gain a deeper appreciation of their mutual problems and concerns. Its logo, the crossed hands, is from the temple at Kotosh, and is said to symbolize duality and mutual interdependence.



### *A Synopsis of the SAA's 19 and 20 November 1993 Executive Board Meeting*

The Board met in regular Fall Executive session in Washington D.C. with the full attendance of the Executive Board: President Bruce Smith presiding, Secretary Bruce Rippeteau, Treasurer Vincas Steponaitis, Treasurer-Elect Fred Limp, and Board Members Katharina Schreiber, Roger Anyon, Diane Gifford-Gonzalez, John Rick, Julie Stein, and William Marquardt. *American Antiquity* Editor Mike Graves, and Executive Director Ralph Johnson also attended, as did Chairpersons Dean Snow and Dan Roberts, and several invited guests.

We covered a now standard agenda of some 120 items, arranged in some 50 Agenda Items as follows: Reports of the Officers and Ex-Officio Executive Board Members, Reports of the Committees (the different types being: Standing, Subcommittees of the Board, Advisory Task Forces, *Ad Hoc*, Additional, and Related), and then Old Business, and New Business.

The big picture of the Board Meeting included:

1) The new SAA Home Office is in downtown Washington, immediately adjacent to the Capitol and Mall. Our new Executive Director Ralph Johnson has fully assumed, and is well executing, his duties with enthusiasm.

2) Plans for the 1994 Annual Meeting in Anaheim, led by Program Chair Dan Rogers and Local Arrangements Chair Glenn Russell, are in good order with some 99 symposia currently on tap. Several Committees such as Public Education (Ed Friedman Chairperson) and subsets of Local Arrangements have proposed special offerings.

3) The Society is significantly upgrading its professional image, and attention was given to a future logo, the creation of directories, and to other member services.

4) The Board reviewed progress of our 1993-94 budget and approved several small adjustments. Our budget this year is balanced with expenses at \$652,405 and revenues of \$652,550.

5) Editor Mike Graves reported that *American Antiquity* is now gaining on its announced publication dates for the issues, after a long time of running late, and that he expects the April 1994 issue to be on time.

6) There is controversy on Mike's proposal to drop (actually, possibly relocate) "Current Research" from *American Antiquity*. However, something

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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR



I would like to commend you on publishing the very interesting and timely article by Roger Echo-Hawk. Mr. Echo-Hawk raises many issues that we professional archaeologists can no longer afford to ignore. I agree with him there is great, largely unrealized potential for oral traditions and oral histories to provide important new insights into the ancient histories of Native Americans. Just one year ago, at the annual meeting of the American Anthropological Association, I attended an excellent session on oral traditions and archaeology organized by Randall McGuire and Larry Zimmerman. Unfortunately, the size of the audience in the cavernous conference room was not much bigger than the number of presenters on stage. This experience struck me as one more in a long series of “Indian - Archaeologist” sessions where the participants were “preaching to the choir”, i.e. those who chose to attend the symposium were probably individuals already involved in genuine efforts at collaboration with Native American communities. Certainly, those in attendance benefited from the session, but in the profession of archaeology at large, there is considerable resistance, and sometimes downright antagonism, toward involvement with Native Americans in archaeological research.

Believe me, I am not one of those “bleeding heart liberals” who naively thinks that cooperation with Native Americans is easy. I know from first-hand and sometimes painful experience that working with and in Indian communities can be exceedingly frustrating, complicated and time-consuming. Nevertheless, I think archaeologists should face the political realities of the situation and realize that we no longer have a choice not to work with Native Americans. NAGPRA and the amendments to the Archaeological Resource Protection Act legally require consultation with Native Americans. And archaeologists have yet to fully appreciate the extent to which Native American intellectual traditions can re-invigorate our discipline. We will need to be more inventive and open-minded in how we think about our data but I would argue that it will be well worth our collective efforts.

Madonna Moss  
University of Oregon



The new column, “Working Together” is a good forum and an excellent opportunity for increased discussion between Native Americans and archaeologists. I applaud your decision to go forward with this endeavor, but would like to make two remarks about the first column. Echo-Hawk [*Bulletin* 11(4): 5-6] highlighted why communications between the two groups have failed in the past. It appears that Native Americans and archaeologists have been talking past each other because

archaeologists have failed to describe what archaeology attempts to study and what methods were used to reach conclusions.

Echo-Hawk’s belief that his article entitled “Ancient Worlds” would have been objectionable to archaeologists because of the use of oral history is incorrect. Most archaeologists recognize the need to integrate oral history, written documents, and archaeological materials within a single research project. However, the subjective nature of oral histories is normally incompatible with the specific, quantitative analyses conducted in most prehistoric research. Additionally, prehistorians generally do not have training in folklore and fail to see ways in which oral history could be incorporated into research strategies.

Attempts in the past to use specific oral histories as a guide to archaeological investigations resulted in the historical particularist approach and direct historical methods, paradigms that have fallen into disuse for legitimate reasons. Therefore, it is critical that archaeologists communicate to the general public and to Native Americans what archaeology can examine: broad cultural patterns through time and space.

When Echo-Hawk describes “Ancient Worlds” as an integrative approach to archaeology and oral history, he fails to recognize how science is conducted. “Ancient Worlds” is an attempt to rectify oral history with archaeological data without consideration of testable hypotheses, alternative theories, or the implication of archaeological data and oral histories from specific sites/regions. Although the question of how archaeologists come to conclusions about the past may bore audiences to tears, it behooves the archaeologist to stress the steps that go into the development of a final synthesis.

Explaining how current ideas about the past came into vogue must include a description of rejected ideas and the way in which alternatives were formulated. Whether an archaeologist addresses an audience of Native Americans or the general public, equal emphasis should be placed on what we know about the past and how these ideas were developed. If archaeologists simply tout their own version of “truth” without adequate background information or supporting evidence, the way is left open for armchair speculators to provide an alternative, just-so story that will be given equal credence by the uninformed listener.

Mark Hackbarth  
Northland Research, Inc.



The dramatic and emotional article on Poverty Point by Gibson and Saunders was a perfect example of the patronizing arrogance archaeologists have to avoid if we’re ever going to cultivate a supportive public. The article raises several important questions about our field.

We’re told that the local population did not appreciate the importance of the site. Who’s fault is that? How were the people living adjacent to Poverty Point supposed to learn of the site’s importance, through osmosis? Is there a public

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outreach program targeted to the local community? How many land owners or local schools has Gibson visited? What effort has Saunders made to involve the local citizens with his field school at Poverty Point? Did he have a field school open house, or local volunteers?

This relates to the second question. If we all know how important Poverty Point is, why was a major portion of it still under private ownership? Was the archaeology community of Louisiana so naive as to believe it was safe, even after the destruction of so many other sites in the same area over decades? Was any effort made at all to lobby the Louisiana legislature? And where was the State Historic Preservation Officer (I'm assuming Louisiana has one) during all this?

Those of us involved in CRM work know that nothing destroys local cooperation faster than advocating the seizure of private land, or limiting ownership rights. Our work would be set back decades if Gibson and Saunders' article was published in any local newspaper. This kind of archaeological arrogance helped cause the defeat of the proposed Mimbres National Monument in southwestern New Mexico.

The reality of the United States is that if a site is worth

protecting, it's worth acquiring. Ownership by a level of government (whether local, state, or federal), validates a site's importance. A lack of money can usually be overcome. Many of us live in states much poorer than Louisiana and we manage to save sites through land swaps.

It's easy to call, as Gibson and Saunders do, for a government solution. It's a lot more work to give talks at public schools, organize an archaeology fair, lobby state legislatures, or visit farmers. What happened at Poverty Point was sad, but Gibson and Saunders would do more for the field, the State of Louisiana, and themselves, if instead of whining about the damage and assigning blame, they used this disaster as a catalyst for developing a state-wide educational outreach plan. For if the archaeologists of Louisiana are unable to articulate the importance of a site such as Poverty Point to the citizens of their state, there's little hope for any archaeology located there. ❏

Peter Bullock  
Office of Archaeological Studies  
Museum of New Mexico



## COSWA Corner

*Barbara L. Stark*

The SAA Committee on the Status of Women (COSWA) periodically will disseminate information through this column. One goal of COSWA is to improve communications among women professionals, who may share problems and concerns. First, COSWA (through the efforts of Margaret Nelson and Catherine Cameron) is organizing a Roundtable Luncheon, "Issues for Women as Professionals in Archaeology", for the 1994 meetings in Anaheim. Second, the Women's Network Reception will be held again this year at the Anaheim meetings (through the efforts of Elizabeth Brumfiel and Mary Van Buren), also sponsored by COSWA and the SAA. Third, regional contexts for interaction are part of this effort, and Katherine Spielmann is hosting a Women's Reception at the Southwest Symposium in Tempe, Arizona, early in 1994. Participants in other regional meetings interested in improving communications among women are welcome to contact COSWA members for information about sponsoring such receptions.

**Child care.** Because of the associated insurance costs, the SAA does not sponsor child care at the national meetings. However, COSWA (through Paula Bienenfeld and Brenda Shears) investigated how one can obtain a list of local, licensed and bonded, child care providers. The Disneyland Hotel in Anaheim will supply a list of private local agencies through certain procedures. To receive the list, call the hotel and give them your reservation number. (To reach the hotel, telephone (714) 778-6600 or fax (714) 956-6777.) The hotel will then have you sign a waiver of release after which they will provide the list. Neither the hotel nor the SAA are responsible for the child care providers on this list.

**Conference.** "Reclaiming Women's History through Historic Preservation" will be held at Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, from June 17-19, 1994. The 16 interdisciplinary panels include: The Role of the National Parks Service in Reclaiming Women's History; Strategies for Saving Sites; and Women Creating Landscapes. The conference will examine issues pertaining to the identification, acquisition, and interpretation of historic sites, structures, and landscapes. For information contact: Gayle Samuels, Director, Reclaiming Women's History through Historic Preservation, Women's Way, P.O. Box 53454, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19105-3454, or telephone (215) 527-4470.

**Contacts.** COSWA welcomes suggestions and discussions with SAA members. Current COSWA members include Paula Bienenfeld (Greenhorne & O'Mara, Inc.); Catherine Cameron (Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Colorado); Joan Gero (U. of S. Carolina); Diane Gifford Gonzalez (U. of California, Santa Cruz); Julia Hendon and Rosemary Joyce (both Harvard U.); Margaret Nelson (SUNY Buffalo); Brenda Shears, Katherine Spielmann, and Barbara Stark (Chair of COSWA) (all Arizona State U.), and Miriam Stark (U. of Arizona). The committee thanks Margaret Nelson for her excellent leadership chairing our efforts during 1992-93. ❏

*Barbara L. Stark is Professor of Anthropology at Arizona State University.*

## Census of American Archaeology

Melinda A. Zeder

- What proportion of practicing archaeologists in the Americas today are engaged in contract work?
- What are the fastest growing research areas among graduate students in archaeology today?
- What are the primary sources of funding of archaeological work?
- Are there quantifiable gender-related imbalances between salary and qualification in the archaeological community?

The SAA wants to know the answers to these questions, and in January you will be receiving the SAA Census that will help us address these and other key questions about the status of archaeology in the Americas today. We urge you to take the time, 20 - 40 minutes or so, to fill in this form and return by April 1, 1994.

Other surveys conducted by the Society for Historical Archaeology and the Society for Professional Archaeology (as well one circulated to a sample of the SAA membership in 1987) have proven extremely useful in drawing a profile of these society's memberships. We hope to build on these earlier efforts and through the SAA Census gain a broad overview of the demography, training, employment, research interests, publication and presentation record, and funding history of archaeologists from all the different groups that make up the archaeological community in the Americas today.

The Membership Committee charged with the task of formulating and implementing this survey project has been carefully chosen to make sure that the concerns of major constituent groups are represented. The committee includes the president of a major contract firm (Joseph Schuldenrein), a federal archaeologist active in the Society for Professional Archaeologists as well as the SAA (Mark Lynott), a member of COSWA, the Committee for the Status of Women in Archaeology (Rosemary Joyce), a student member (Elizabeth Moore), and a university and a museum based archaeologist (Jeffery Hantman and Melinda Zeder). In addition to this core team, drafts of the census were reviewed by the Executive Board, groups of contract and federal archaeologists, COSWA, and a number of archaeologists in the Washington area who agreed to serve as a test market for the survey.

We are sending this census to all 4,800 current SAA Members as well as a sample of non-members. In this way we can broaden the scope of the project from a census of a single group of archaeologists into a more complete, more robust picture of today's archaeologist.

Next year you will receive a survey that will solicit your opinion on how well the SAA currently serves your needs, and where you think the Society should focus its energies in the future. This second survey is now in draft form, and we invite your input into the development of this survey instrument. The last page of the census form you will receive this month has a space for suggestions about what you would like to see addressed in the next survey. The results of this census and the following survey will be presented in several forums to the membership at-large, and will be made available to the Executive Board and to relevant SAA steering committees.

We urge you to complete this census form as completely and candidly as you can and return it to us by April 1, 1994. We have a unique opportunity to create an informed, well balanced picture of our profession. But this goal can only be realized if we hear from a broad sample of all the diverse constituencies that comprise the archaeological community in the Americas. We need your help. ☒

*Melinda Zeder is the Chair of the SAA Membership Committee and is at the Smithsonian Institution.*

## Gerber Conviction Upheld - ARPA Strengthened

A Federal appeals court has upheld the conviction of Indiana resident Arthur Gerber for violating the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA). The section of the act under which he was convicted prohibits the interstate trafficking in archaeological resources [See *Bulletin* 11(3):3-4].

In 1992, during his original trial, Gerber pled guilty to misdemeanor violations of ARPA. He was sentenced to one year in prison on five ARPA counts. Gerber reserved his right to appeal, however, on the ground that ARPA did not apply to his offense.

The 7th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals held that ARPA is not limited to objects removed from Federal and Indian lands. Instead, the ruling has interpreted ARPA as a catch-all provision designed to back up state and local laws protecting archaeological resources. As such, it resembles other Federal statutes that affix Federal criminal penalties to state crimes when they are committed in interstate commerce.

The Appellate Court opinion, written by Judge Richard Posner, concluded by commending Assistant United States Attorney Larry Mackey for his exceptional brief and argument. ☒

## Exchanges - Interamerican Dialogue



### CHILEAN ARCHAEOLOGY TODAY: AN EVALUATION

*Lautaro Nuñez and Francisco Mena*

Last October, the Sociedad Chilena de Arqueología celebrated its 30th anniversary with a general meeting at a small town on the Pacific coast, near Santiago. This was a special occasion to evaluate the meaning of the last three decades for archaeology in Chile.

This has been a period of sustained growth of Chilean archaeology, both as a profession and as a scientific enterprise. Gradually, some of the traditional maladies of Chilean “pioneer” archaeology — naive descriptive archaeology, excessive and massive digs at cemeteries, uncontextualized museum exhibits — have faded away.

Despite the many problems faced by our discipline during the seventeen years of military rule (1973 - 1990) — including the closure of University Departments or the prosecution and exile of many distinguished archaeologists — the Sociedad Chilena de Arqueología has kept alive the interest for archaeological research and publishing, through the periodical “*Congresos de Arqueología Chilena*” organized by this institution. Perhaps these circumstances explain in part the fact that all 90 professional archaeologists are now associated with this scientific society, a rather unique situation in Latin American countries. Most of these researchers had professional training at university centers established in the late 60’s at the Northern (Antofagasta), Central (Santiago) and South-central (Concepción, Valdivia) regions of Chile. This same period witnessed the emergence of several regional journals (e.g. *Chungará*, *Estudios Atacameños*, *Anales del Instituto de la Patagonia*), at the time that national meetings (celebrated every three years, thirteen to date) promoted widespread discussion and integration of ideas and techniques.

Archaeological research centers and museums at Arica, Antofagasta, San Pedro de Atacama, La Serena, Viña del Mar, Valparaiso, Santiago, Talca, Temuco, Punta Arenas and Easter Island, have sustained several lines of research.

Unique conditions for the preservation of organic remains have defined the dry regions of northern Chile as a true natural laboratory for the application of novel bioanthropological approaches and techniques to several issues, some as interesting as the world’s earliest artificial mummification (Chinchorro or Camarones complex). The rich ethnohistorical records and cultural continuity, has also made possible the critical application of complementarity models (i.e. transhumance, verticality, caravan traffic) probing into the issue of the origins, continuity and change of complementarity patterns.

This area has been somewhat marginal to the discussion about the original peopling of southern South America and the Paleoindian stage, while the semiarid region immediately to the south has yielded new data from the site of Quereo, contributing to the polemics on Paleoindian subsistence patterns (hunting and scavenging) and the date of human entry to these territories. Several other Paleoindian sites have been rigorously studied in Chile in the last decade — not only Monte Verde, but also Cueva del Medio, Tres Arroyos and a few others in Patagonia — while Tagua Tagua has been re-excavated. This research has been characterized by its multidisciplinary character, integrating Chilean scientists from many different centers. While the hypothesis of a Pleistocene occupation (ca. 30,000 B.P.) still needs extensive scrutiny, it seems fair to consider these studies in Chile as an important contribution to the current knowledge of the South American Paleoindian, especially as they represent a large latitudinal and environmental gradient.

This, in fact, is a unique feature of present-day Chile that has not yet been exploited enough. The northern regions continue to be the scene of most archaeological research, due both to extraordinary preservation and an archaeological record related to complex societies and to traditional problems of Andean archaeology. However, the last years have seen the vigorous development of several regional projects, that are opening for archaeological research some areas that had laid aside the main focus of the discipline (i.e. Maipo and Maule valleys, semi-arid north coastal strip). Most of these projects have a sound multidisciplinary background and have contributed to the development of several analytical approaches (i.e. fish allometry, obsidian sourcing, paste analyses), although they necessarily remain at a preliminary, descriptive level, due to the lack of fundamental research on these regions.

Most of these projects are being conducted by a young generation of professional archaeologists, thanks to the support of government grants administered by CONICYT. It must be said that this funding has revolutionized archaeological practice since its inception in the 1980’s, when most of the resources formerly allocated to university-based research organizations were redirected to CONICYT as a single fund open to competition for one - to - three-year grants by any national scientist, with or without institutional affiliation. One of the problems of this system, however, is the weakening of research centers and the emergence of many independent researchers that rely on permanent renewal of their CONICYT grants. At present, the Universidad de Chile at Santiago is the only training and education center for professional archaeologists, and there is an urgent need for more and more active regional research centers that could hire young archaeologists and reorient research along continuous and coherent institutional lines, beyond the vagaries of grant competition.



It has been particularly difficult to integrate the Chilean archaeological community with research at Easter Island. The island is the scene of many disparate projects of different national origins that, despite their high scientific standards, lack much coordination. Besides, professional training and practice in Chile is rooted in American, and more specifically Andean, research traditions, where the Easter Island problem does not have a place.

From its “marginal monitoring perspective” Chilean archaeology has forged an original and creative (if not truly coherent) synthesis of European, North American and Andean anthropological schools. On the other hand, the recent Chilean history, with its rapid swing of political and economic systems, has aided the adoption of post-modern and relativistic paradigms. There is in fact, a growing discomfort with all-embracing paradigms (i.e. verticality and other Andean ethnohistorical models), and an emphasis on local adaptations and knowledge systems.

Not only political circumstances but also economic ones must necessarily be considered in any evaluation of Chilean archaeology. Besides the problems of competitively oriented research promoted by the centralization of funding at CONICYT, there is also a need for laboratories with an adequate infrastructure to accommodate a growing interest in technical specialties (i.e. faunal analyses, microwear studies, obsidian hydration, radiocarbon dating, isotope analyses).

The need for adequate laboratories, the lack of university (either at the Master’s or Doctoral level) exchange systems are some of the challenges we face with respect to our discipline.

These problems are somewhat associated with the need for a more formal, institutional way of archaeological research. In the study of the Paleolithic and the Inka, fluent communication between neighboring countries is essential. Although some bilateral projects are the result of personal interests and friendships, several universities (i.e. Católica del Norte at San Pedro de Atacama) have begun to offer pan-Andean graduate programs in archaeology.

Chilean archaeology has traditionally been somewhat “marginal” to the interests of the international scientific community. Perhaps the remoteness of these territories “in the shadow” of the Central Andes at the eyes of North American or European scholars. Perhaps geographic isolation and relative isolation have also played a role in promoting the development of local research strategies, following the pioneer work of Max Uhle or Junius Bird. Be it as it may, it didn’t embrace any single international thought or trend. This history may partially explain certain “reluctance” of Chilean archaeologists to publish in the main international journals. On the other hand, few foreign researchers have even come to Chile (the French CNRS campaigns in Patagonia or the German paleoclimatological work stand up as exceptions) and some researchers have even found it difficult to make Chilean archaeology and prehistory available and accessible to the international community. The development of well-equipped national research and training centers must also be in tandem with more fluent programs of study abroad and visiting by foreign instructors. Foreign research projects should also be stimulated in the framework of co-direction with local institutions, thus fostering mutual respect and avoiding the kind of “scientific imperialism”, that has not necessarily contributed much to the development of archaeology in other Latin American nations.

Any strengthening of international relationships must necessarily be coupled with a more active commitment to some of the needs and interests of the national society at large. In this respect, it is impossible not to mention the dramatic gap between archaeological research and Chilean culture and education. While scientific archaeology has made significant strides in the last decades, Chilean school texts and official study programs keep repeating versions of the 1930’s or 1940’s, including concepts such as “lower, middle and higher cultures”, or the possible arrival of first Americans through Antarctica... This situation — certainly associated with a traditional national philosophy of ethnic homogeneity and European ancestry — is in flagrant contradiction with the growing concern for native rights and cultural patrimony in the new democratic times as expressed, for instance in the recently endorsed *Ley Indígena*.

The distorted teaching of Chilean prehistory at the school level is associated with the near absence of any coverage on these issues on the press or other media (i.e. TV documentaries). It is also associated with severe deficiencies with respect to cultural resource management. The Honorable *Consejo de Monumentos Nacionales* — a centralized ad-honorem committee that meets monthly at Santiago — is entitled by law to issue excavation permits and to protect the national archaeological heritage. However, it lacks any resources or personnel to implement survey or rescue programs, and the legislation is more often than not blatantly



of graduate programs in archaeology at any Chilean level) and outdated library collections with poor being faced today by the Chilean university system

The joint work of Chilean and Argentinean specialists at either side of the Andes, provide close collaboration with archaeologists at national projects are now under way, they are aside from any systematic institutional poli- Universidad de Chile at Santiago, Universidad are studying at present the implementation of

ogy. been somewhat “marginal” to the interests of haps the absence of monumental records left the Andes at the eyes of North American or tances and relative isolation have also played a research strategies, following the pioneer con- Max Uhle or Junius Bird. Be it as it may, it didn’t embrace any single international thought tain “reluctance” of Chilean archaeologists to ited number of publications in the main interna- institutions have active research projects in Chile German paleoclimatological work stand up as plained about the lack of collaboration and sympa- studies in Chile. An effort must be made to make interest to the international community. The develop- centers must also be in tandem with more fluent pro- grams of study abroad and visiting by foreign instructors. Foreign research projects should also be stimulated in the framework of co-direction with local institutions, thus fostering mutual respect and avoiding the kind of “scientific imperialism”, that has not necessarily contributed much to the development of archaeology in other Latin American nations.

*Continued from page 7*

ignored even by those supposed to enforce it at the local level (i.e. *Carabineros de Chile, Gobernaciones Provinciales*).

Faced with a generally ignorant and insensitive public, the scientific community has opted for a kind of “closure”, highly critical of any effort to “move beyond the protected walls of academia”, either to work with avocational archaeologists, to implement the tourist use of archaeological resources or to collaborate with popular journalists or TV producers. A seldom considered factor that contributes to the relative isolation of scientific archaeology is the Chilean tradition of publishing in a few high-standard journals or—more often—on the proceedings volume of the *Congresos Nacionales de Arqueología*. This practice contrasts markedly with other archaeological communities (i.e. Argentina, to name a close neighbor) that have many modest publications, ranging from undergraduate magazines or monographs issued by local government institutions for a general educated readership to the “high” scientific journals, allowing a multi-layered outlet for archaeological thinking and practice and thus promoting more “experimental” or “applied” approaches.

Overall, Chilean archaeology seems to be experiencing a moment of exceptional vigor. On the academic side, the challenges faced refer mainly to the development of a more critical atmosphere, and the strengthening of regional research centers and graduate university programs (i.e. modern libraries and laboratories). On the other hand, the recently issued “*Ley Indígena*” and a growing consciousness about environmental impact, pose interesting problems to a more integrated Chilean archaeology, one that should not only address the need to know more about the past, but also the demands of the national education system, the native communities, and the active protection and promotion of Chilean archaeological resources. ☞

*Dr. Lautaro Nuñez is currently with Universidad del Norte in San Pedro de Atacama, and Dr. Francisco Mena is with the Museo Chileno de Arte Precolombino in Santiago.*

***Are you/have you been an SAA Officer, Board Member or Committee Chair? If so, read on!***

Please be sure to forward to the Secretary of the Society any official paperwork (files, letters, including related tapes, disks, etc.) attendant on your service.

This is not only professionalism, but also pursuant to the SAA agreement with the National Anthropological Archives. This forwarding is an honor situation, and you should review and organize the files prior to forwarding.

The long term purpose of all this is to benefit the future historical studies of the Society, and in the near term to have documentation of events at the Home Office. And because so much of the Society’s work is done by committees, the Chairperson’s records are just as important as those of the officers, board or staff.

Please forward your material to: Secretary Bruce Rippeteau, Society for American Archaeology, 900 Second St., NE, Suite 12, Washington D.C. 20002. Please label on the outside as Archival Material, with the committee name and dates.

Thank you very much!  
Bruce Rippeteau  
Secretary

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## SAA Delivers Good Will and Back Issues

The Society sent out 99 sets of back issues of *American Antiquity* as of November, 1993. Stipulations for eligibility included that the back issues be made available to organizations and institutions with legitimate interest in the information, and that they be carefully housed. The offer of back issues was made to American Indian, Native Alaskan, Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander organizations and archaeological organization and entities in Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe, Latin America, and the Middle East.

According to Bruce Smith, president of the Society, the journals were donated “to make available to a wider audience information regarding the past, and the advances in archaeological theory, methods, techniques and issues that have been reported in *American Antiquity*.”

The response from archaeological scholars here and abroad was overwhelmingly positive. The Society received dramatic stories about the tremendous difficulties facing archaeologists in developing countries, reinforcing the need for access to the journal.

Selections were coordinated by Patty Jo Watson (chair of the Publications Committee) and Bruce Smith (Smithsonian Institution). The Publications Committee wishes to thank Wendy March, in particular, for her role at the Society’s Executive office in consolidating inventory from three locations and preparing the boxed sets. Recipients of the sets include 27 American Indian organizations, 55 universities, 14 museums, and 3 libraries, 32 of which were in the U.S. and Canada, 47 in Central and South America, 6 in Africa, 11 in Europe, 1 in the Middle East, and 2 in the Pacific Islands. ☞

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## Working Together --



# INVOLVING THE CADDO TRIBE DURING ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SCHOOLS IN TEXAS: A CROSS-CULTURAL SHARING

*James E. Bruseth, James E. Corbin, Cecile E. Carter, and Bonnie McKee*

Each year the Texas Archaeological Society (TAS) conducts a week-long field school in the State as an opportunity for Society members to gain hands-on experience with archaeological field and laboratory work. In 1991 and 1992 the senior author served as the project archaeologist for field schools along the Red River of northeastern Texas. This portion of the state was once part of the homeland of the Caddo people, and as part of the 1991 and 1992 field schools several sites relating to their cultural heritage were investigated. Most attention was devoted to the Arnold Roitsch site, a prehistoric and early historic civic-ceremonial center with two earthen mounds (one of which had washed away in a flood in 1991). This site was targeted for most of the field school activity since erosion was actively destroying portions of the site, and because looting of Caddoan cemeteries at the site had been rampant. The field school was an attempt to gain important archaeological information before the site was totally destroyed, and to salvage human remains that had been vandalized by looters.

Prior to the 1991 season, the TAS leadership and the senior author agreed on the need to contact the Caddo Tribe, present the field school plans, and seek their advice. Consultation with the Tribe was especially important since human remains would be encountered during the field school. Although all field work was conducted on private land and statutory requirements for tribal notification were not applicable, we felt it was nonetheless imperative to obtain the views of the Caddo Tribe on how human remains should be treated.

We visited the Caddo in the winter of 1990-91, and gave a presentation to the elders. Our reception was extremely cordial, and a good exchange of ideas and comments occurred. The elders were very interested in the project, and asked to visit the field school. They indicated that human remains, obviously, must be treated with respect for the deceased, but could be examined by a specialist before *reinterment*. Although earlier contacts have occurred between Texas archaeologists and the Caddo Tribe, in retrospect our interaction about the field school was the beginning of a new, and hopefully long-lasting, relationship between Texas archaeologists and the Caddo people. We should add that building of this relationship was long overdue since archaeologists have been conducting investigations in the Caddoan archaeological area for nearly a century.

During both field schools, 25 to 35 members of the Caddo Tribe visited the excavations. They attended evening presentations, dined with the archaeologists, and visited the

field work. Special tours were given at each of the sites, and the Caddo were shown how we use archaeology to learn about the past. Quite understandably, a few elders had difficulty visiting some areas — especially those near human interments. We deferred to their judgment on what and how much archaeology to show them. Nonetheless, the experience was extremely rewarding, both to the TAS members and to the Caddo people. Some members of the Tribe even participated in the excavations, and in fact one member of the Tribe, who is also a co-author of this article (Carter), worked with us during the duration of both field schools.

Several particularly memorable events occurred as part of our interaction with the Caddo Tribe. During both field schools, the Caddo performed dances for the archaeologists. Some dances were performed entirely by the tribal members, and the field school participants were invited to join others. At one point during the 1991 field school, nearly a third of the TAS members were dancing with the Caddo. This was quite remarkable when one considers that the 1991 field season had over 500 participants.

During the 1992 field school, a grant was secured from the Texas Committee for the Humanities by one of the authors (McKee), offsetting the expenses of the Caddo Tribe to visit the field school. The grant also enabled the development of special activities to make their visit more rewarding. Particularly noteworthy was a ceramics manufacturing workshop. Prehistorically, the Caddo made some of the finest pottery in the Southeastern U.S., but today they have lost all knowledge of their once great ceramic tradition. The workshop began with a breakfast and introductory session by one of the authors (Corbin) on ceramics manufacturing techniques, clays, and firing. After breakfast Corbin and several Caddo toured the Museum of the Red River. Here the group was allowed to peruse the Caddoan ceramics in the museum's collection. The Caddo were fascinated by the sophisticated vessel forms and the variety of decorative techniques and design elements. Traditional Caddoan pottery is coiled, yet many vessels exhibit a regularity of form that belie this hand-forming technique. There was much discussion about the obvious skill of many ancient Caddoan potters, not only in terms of vessel production, but also in design layout and execution. Engraving and incising were the primary techniques used by these potters to execute a number of design elements. The seminar participants expressed obvious pride in the artistic skill of their ancestors, particularly in the execution of various scroll designs using delicate, fine line engraving

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techniques.

After the museum tour, the group proceeded to the field school campground to observe an open firing demonstration and to participate in a hands-on pottery making workshop. Unfortunately, a tremendous surprise thunderstorm the night before had thoroughly soaked the fuel supply and the ground. While the group was visiting the museum, the TAS had located a supply of resin-rich lathes from a nearby wood-drying kiln. We had fuel, but the wet ground and the gusty wind made conditions anything but ideal. We explained to the seminar participants that the ethnohistoric records generally indicate that traditional open firing of pottery was an early morning affair (when there was little or no wind) and that most potters insisted on absolutely dry ground before firing. Nevertheless, we built a roaring fire in an attempt to dry the ground somewhat and constructed a makeshift wind break. After preheating several Caddoan style vessels which had been provided by the seminar instructor, the vessels were placed in the coals and the fire rebuilt. The pitch-soaked fuel and the wind conspired to provide a very fast and very hot fire. During the firing, dull explosions from within indicated that this activity was not to be a complete success.

While the fire and pots were cooling, the hands-on pottery making session was begun. Everyone — women, men, and children — enthusiastically joined in the wedging of the clay to prepare it for pot making. It has been the instructor's experience that the wedging, coiling, and shaping of clay into pottery vessels is a relaxing experience. As the work in the seminar proceeded, the group, composed of Caddo Tribal members of all ages and gender, some TAS members, and the instructor, became voluble as the pounding and shaping of the clay removed any remaining doubts and inhibitions. Clearly, pot-making could be a social affair. In this case, it became a means for two cultures and different ideologies to see that there was a common goal for the Caddo and archaeologists.

Although the resulting pots — instructor's included — were hardly comparable to the prehistoric Caddoan works of art, the level of understanding and camaraderie achieved by this remarkable event was significant. Even if that was all that was achieved, then the seminar was a success. We also hope that further sessions in the future may kindle a resurgence of interest in ceramic manufacture so that the Caddo may reclaim another part of their long and rich history.

Overall, our interaction with the Caddo Tribe during the archaeological field schools turned out to be one of our most rewarding accomplishments. Although much important archaeological information was obtained and will appear in print during coming years, both field schools were greatly enhanced by the involvement of the Caddo people. New friendships were established and new

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lines of communication were opened. Both will undoubtedly help us as we address future and potentially difficult issues such as working with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act. We have also learned that the Caddo are very interested in the results of our archaeological efforts, but that we need to develop more effective ways to share our results with them. Our standard technical reports, copies of which have been provided to them in the past, are not an effective means of communication. Many members of the Tribe have been attending the Caddo Conference, an annual meeting of archaeologists working on Caddoan archaeology. These meetings are a step in the right direction, but we believe our efforts with the Caddo people during the field schools show that personal interaction is the best method of sharing ideas and information. ❏

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### ***Distinguished Service Award Nominations***

The Distinguished Service Award Committee of the Society for American Archaeology (P.A. Gilman, D.K. Grayson, M.J. Moratto, N.A. Rothschild, F. Wendorf) is soliciting nominations for the 1995 Distinguished Service Award. Nominations must include a letter detailing the service contributions the nominee has made to the Society and to the discipline; a copy of the nominee's vita would be helpful. Nominations should be sent to D.K. Grayson, Chair, Distinguished Service Award Committee, Burke Museum, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington 98195. Nominations are due by September 15, 1994; nominations that reach the Committee after that date are welcome, and will be included in the nominee pool for future awards.

# COLLABORATIVE APPROACHES TO UNDERSTANDING THE PAST 1993 AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION PLENARY SESSION

*Catherine M. Cameron*

The United Nations designated 1993 “The Year of the World’s Indigenous People” and in recognition of this theme, the plenary session at the Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association focused on the new era of cooperation that is developing between anthropologists (especially archaeologists, physical, and museum anthropologists) and the Native American community. Entitled “Collaborative Approaches to Understanding the Past,” the session’s five speakers described projects in which Native Americans and anthropologists have worked together to investigate the past and to establish appropriate methods of treating of Native American cultural material held by non-Indians. The session was one of several at the AAA Meetings that highlighted cooperation with indigenous peoples, but the prominent place of “Collaborative Approaches” on the meeting schedule signaled a turning point in the efforts of both communities to reach common ground.

The plenary session was organized by Debra Martin of Hampshire College and myself. The editor of the *SAABulletin* has offered the plenary session participants a place in the “Working Together” column to describe the results of the session. Future issues will present a selection of the papers in full.

The “Collaborative Approaches” session was organized in part because the past is important to all of us. As individuals, as groups, and as cultures, we use the past to define ourselves, to place ourselves in context with reference to other people in the world. We use the past to create a shared sense of identity and a common purpose. Just as the past defines what we are, it also guides what we will become. Our modern world is splitting into a myriad of nations and ethnic groups—each one is defining itself through reaffirmation and sometimes manipulation of its past. Studying the past is not a trivial or esoteric pursuit. It is an undeniable element of what we are, as a world, and where we are going. While the past is the common heritage of all humanity, every group, every culture needs a measure of control over its own past.

Native Americans have been remarkably successful in maintaining vital cultures in the face of extraordinary adversity. American anthropology developed around the study of Native Americans, yet Native Americans were excluded from the reconstruction of their own past, being merely onlookers or “subjects” in the anthropological process. Many archaeologists used ethnographic or ethnohistoric accounts in their studies of the past, but very few actually went out to talk to the descendants of the people they were studying. And virtually no one invited those



archaeologists used ethnographic or ethnohistoric accounts out to talk to the descendants of the people they descendants into the process itself.

That situation is now changing. Archaeologists are now beginning to recognize that Native American cultures of the present contain much that can help us understand the past, and—especially important—the future. Native Americans have passed their culture and their world view from generation to generation through religion, oral history, and traditional teachings. Both archaeologists and the Native American community know that cultures change, but the Native American community has long recognized how much still remains. The papers in the plenary session show how far we can go toward understanding the past and charting our future by working closely with Native Americans and other indigenous people.

As an archaeologist, I am fully committed to a scientific investigation of the past as a means of understanding the present and the future. Yet I also recognize that there are other ways of knowing the past. Like history, prehistory is not only a set of facts, it is an interpretation. Until recently, Native Americans had little involvement in how their past was investigated and how it was presented to the public. Only within the past few decades have Native American concerns over their exclusion from this role been acknowledged. Scientific and traditional approaches are different ways of knowing the past but if we recognize the validity of each approach in each context we will have a far better understanding both of particular pasts and of worldwide culture process.

It must be a two-way street. Traditional knowledge gained from Native Americans must not be just another source of information, like pottery or chipped stone, for scientific investigations of prehistory. Anthropologists and Native Americans must work together in the process of investigating the past so that Native cultures, too, will benefit and be enriched by the process. Archaeologists throughout the country must work closely with local Native American groups both in education and in presenting the past to the public. This process is already occurring in some parts of the country and the result will be greatly enhanced opportunities for the appreciation of Native American culture by all people.

The speakers for the plenary session presented examples of collaborative efforts between Native Americans and anthropologists and suggested avenues where more productive cooperation is needed and possible. They are at the forefront of the anthropology of the 21st century—the equal involvement of Native Americans and other indigenous peoples in the investigation and interpretation of their own past.

Richard West, director of the Smithsonian Institution’s new National Museum of the American Indian, served as chair and discussant for the session. West, a southern Cheyenne and a member of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma, oversees a unique institution that interprets Native American culture through the eyes and voices of the Native peoples themselves. It

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is one of the largest collaborative efforts ever undertaken between Native Americans, anthropologists, and the museum world, and Mr. West's insights into the collaborative process were invaluable.

Debra Martin, a biological anthropologist, opened the session with a brief consideration of collaboration in the study of human remains. She noted that the passage of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) has allowed biological anthropologists to reassess research directions and work toward projects that will benefit both the Native American and scientific communities.


Roger Echo-Hawk, a citizen of the Pawnee Tribe of Oklahoma, observed that in the past 5 years, significant progress has been made in relations between anthropologists and Native Americans, in large part because of new laws like NAGPRA. Echo-Hawk advocates the development of "cooperative archaeology" which includes Indians as partners in the study of ancient Native America. Studies by Echo-Hawk and others have shown significant connections between Native American oral tradition and the archaeological record. The partnership of Native American intellectual traditions and the academy will lead to a new field of study which Echo-Hawk has called "ancient Indian history," a discipline that will introduce significant new perspectives to investigations of the past.

Leigh Jenkins, Cultural Preservation Officer for the Hopi Tribe, described the activities of the Hopi Cultural Resources Advisory Task Team, which includes representatives from Hopi villages as well as clans, priesthoods, and religious societies. This group, with its unique knowledge of Hopi culture, has served as advisors on undertakings such as the Bureau of Reclamation's Glen Canyon Environmental Studies Project, insuring that Hopi interests and Hopi knowledge are appropriately incorporated into the planning for the operation of the Glen Canyon Dam. Jenkins noted that archaeological research is important to Hopis, but urged that Hopi people be treated as peers in the archaeological process and actively involved in decisions about appropriate research directions. Edmund Ladd of Zuni Pueblo, an ethnologist at the Museum of New Mexico, reported on efforts of the Zuni Tribe to repatriate Zuni religious objects. Ladd emphasized that Zuni religious and ceremonial objects are intended by their makers to disintegrate naturally and not be preserved—a challenge to the conservation ethic of museums. The Zuni Cultural Advisory Group, consisting of religious leaders and tribal council members, established five classes of objects that are subject to different treatment, with Zuni War Gods the only class for which repatriation is invariably requested. Materials in other classes are evaluated, and recommendations may be made for proper care and respectful treatment for those objects that remain in non-Zuni curatorial facilities. The Zuni Advisory Group classification is an important tool for museums, like the Museum of New Mexico, that work with Native American groups to determine the appropriate treatment or return of objects within their holdings.

Vernon Lujan, of Taos Pueblo, also with the Museum of New Mexico, provided a history of Taos, focusing on collaboration between Indian people and the archaeological and historic preservation community. Taos, a village of unique

multi-storied architecture, was made a National Historic Landmark in 1975 and in 1992 was listed as a World Heritage Site by the United Nations. The structures that comprise the village are a key part of the cultural identity of the people of Taos and the care and preservation of the structures is of utmost importance. The Pueblo's leaders have worked with State of New Mexico and other government entities to obtain funds for the protection of these buildings. Taos has developed its own "Historic Preservation Standards," a codification of traditional building methods, designed to also meet state and Federal regulations for the care of such historic properties.

Janet Spector of the University of Minnesota described collaborative archaeological research at the 19th century Wahpeton Dakota summer planting village called "Inyan Ceyaka Atonwan." Her research was greatly enriched through close cooperation with modern Dakota people whose relatives had lived and worked at the village almost 150 years earlier. Spector noted that the archaeological discipline in which she was trained created barriers to productive archaeological collaborations between Indian and non-Indian people, partly as a result of a EuroAmerican male dominated perspective. Although many obstacles remain, Spector believes that the active participation of Indian people in archaeology will transform and enrich the discipline.

Richard West concluded the session with commentary on the papers that were presented. Although Native Americans and anthropologists may have different ideas of "cultural truth" and even "reality," West emphasized that collaboration between Indians and archaeologists can result in significant benefits to "scientific" truth. Native Americans and anthropologists should not always expect to agree on every issue, but both groups have much to learn from one another. 

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### *New Awards Established by SAA*

Committees have been formed to select recipients for three new awards established by the SAA: a Cultural Resource Management Award, an Award for Excellence in Ceramic Studies, and an Award for Excellence in Lithic Studies. Each of these is a special recognition of excellence by an archaeologist whose innovative research, or repeated and enduring contributions in his/her field have contributed significantly to archaeology.

The Awards for Excellence will consist of a certificate, an award citation read by the SAA President during the annual business meeting, and announcements published in *American Antiquity* and the *SAA Bulletin*.

# A Poster Primer: A Few Tips for Planning Your Poster Session

*Fraser D. Neiman*

Last year's SAA Annual Meeting in St. Louis featured roughly 1200 papers given in up to 11 concurrent sessions, running from 7:30 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. over the course of four days. The sheer number of presentations has far outstripped the ability of the traditional slide-talk format to meet the needs of both presenters and their audiences. The large number of concurrent sessions, combined with the inevitable difficulties in keeping papers to their scheduled times, makes hearing the papers that interest you a Herculean task, with large opportunity costs for even the most energetic and calculating session hopper. Nor is the lot of paper giver a happy one. Multiple concurrent sessions and early morning and evening venues help insure that you read your paper to a small clique of close friends and colleagues who are already familiar with your work. As a result, giving a paper is unlikely to widen the circle of colleagues who might benefit from hearing what you have to say, and you are unlikely to get any novel, helpful feedback simply because there are so few people there to give it.

Under these circumstances, it is no surprise that many SAA members are opting to forgo the paper chase and present their work in an alternative format: the poster session. Doing a poster offers you precisely the benefits that papers do not: the opportunity to reach a large number of people and benefit from their reactions to your work. You are likely to have interesting conversations from which you can learn, make new friends, and perhaps even establish fruitful collaborations.

A poster is a vigorous hybrid of scholarly paper and museum exhibit. Like a paper, a poster is built around an argument. Like an exhibit, a poster is primarily a visual experience. The key to building a successful poster is to present a good argument in primarily visual terms. Since archaeologists know how to argue, my offering here is limited to raising some of the issues to consider when translating an argument into a visually effective poster.

## *Layering Information*

Plan your poster by recognizing your audience has different levels of interest. You can maximize the number of people you reach by taking advantage of a principle well known in the world of museum exhibits: organize your presentation so that it simultaneously makes sense when read at multiple levels of detail. Your audience can be divided into three groups and the components of your presentation should be layered accordingly. Most of the people strolling past your poster will have little or no prior knowledge in your area of expertise. By glancing at the poster title and main section headings, they should be able to get a good idea of what it is about and whether they want to learn more. At the next level are individuals who have some prior interest with the subject matter of your poster. Your title and section heads will alert these people that yours is a poster of more than passing interest. They will probably spend some time with your graphics, scanning not only their titles, but the explanatory captions as well. It should be possible to glean most of the argument from these components of your presentation. Finally, there are the dedicated few who are actively engaged in research on your topic. A few of them — this would have been your audience had you given a talk — can be counted on to peruse not only your graphics and their captions, but also the text that provides the transitions between them. Obviously, you want to construct your poster so that people who start as members of the first group become members of the second and those in the second move onto the third. You can raise the transition probabilities by making your poster as viewer-friendly as you can.

## *Getting Started*

Rely on graphics as much as possible to tell your story. If you offer your audience a poster that is mostly text, most of it will quickly stray elsewhere. One way to maximize graphical content is to begin planning your poster as list of graphs, drawings, and photos and draft captions for them. Experiment to see how much of your argument can be conveyed in graphics and captions alone. Then group the graphics into sections and write the section headings that highlight their content. Finally, fill any missing transitions with extra text.

Once you have an initial draft of the text, you should print it using the fonts and page format that you have chosen for your poster. Create a mockup on a convenient floor or wall by arranging the text and sketches of the graphics you are considering as they will appear on your poster. On the first try, you will probably discover that you have over twice the amount of text that will physically fit in the allotted space (usually 4 by 8 feet). Do not succumb to the temptation to use a smaller font size. Edit with no mercy. You can expect to spend considerable time in front of your rough mockup, refining ideas for graphics and pairing text down to size. To avoid wasted effort, it is important that you begin working on your mockup as early in the design process as possible.

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## Graphics

Given the importance of the graphical element, you will want to take special care that your graphics are both easy to interpret and data-rich. Edward Tufte's two volumes, *The Visual Display of Quantitative Information* (Graphics Press, 1983) and *Envisioning Information* (Graphics Press, 1990) offer valuable guidance on this topic. Among Tufte's most important contributions to graphic excellence is the notion of data-ink ratio. The data-ink ratio is the proportion of non-redundant ink in a graphic that is devoted to the portrayal of variation in the numbers represented. Excellent graphics have high data-ink ratios. While the increasingly powerful graphical capabilities of a variety of software packages make the preparation of slick graphics easy, their default output often minimizes the data-ink ratio by adding superfluous three-dimensional effects, shading, gridded backgrounds, and vibrating fill patterns. Similar principles should guide the use of color in graphics: avoid color variation that does not help convey information. All these effects, while superficially flashy, merely make it more difficult for the viewer to extract the information you want to convey in your poster.

Excellent graphics are data-rich. Your graphics should portray as much of the detail in the underlying data matrix as clarity allows. For example, if you want to compare sherd thickness in a suite of ceramic assemblages, give some thought to how you might portray not just a summary measure like means and standard deviations, but shapes of frequency distribution or perhaps even individual data values. Data richness lends credibility to graphics. It also offers openings for your audience to respond to your presentation. Data poverty not only provides very little basis for dialogue, but may leave the viewer wondering about the quality and quantity of your data.

## Organizational Cues

Because you are presenting an argument, you need to offer your viewer clear visual cues about where to begin and how to proceed. A simple way to indicate order is to number the section headings. Organizing the text so that it reads from top to bottom in columns, with the columns ordered from left to right, fits the a priori expectations of most viewers. It also means that people can read your poster in a single pass from left to right, without backtracking and bumping into one another.

Judicious use of different font sizes and styles, keyed to the layers of your presentation, can also help your audience along. The title of your poster should be legible from 30-40 feet. This requires a 140-280 point font. Your name and affiliation should also be prominently displayed. Section heads should be printed no smaller than 36 points to make them easily legible from 10 or 15 feet. Bold or italic styles can help set off main section heads and graphics titles. The body of your poster's text, the captions and transitions, should be printed no smaller than 18 points in a serif type face so they can be read from 3-4 feet. Serif

faces (e.g. Times, Palatino, Century School Book) are much easier to read than sans-serif faces (Helvetica).

Color can also be used to help enhance the viewer's experience. Print text and graphics on plain or lightly tinted paper. Cut the paper into paragraph-sized blocks and arrange them on a contrasting, colored background. This breaks up your presentation into pieces that will appear less intimidating and more accessible to your audience. The spatial arrangement of the text and graphics blocks should parallel the structure of your argument. For example, you might try spacing text and graphics blocks more closely within sections. In a similar vein, using contrastingly tinted paper for graphics and their explanatory captions on the one hand and ancillary text on the other suggests to the viewer which parts of your story should be taken in together. Choose an unobtrusive background color on which to mount the graphics and text blocks (e.g. a low-value blue, gray, or green). A bright (e.g. yellow) background is painful to look at, especially for viewers who were up late the night before, and distracts the eye from the content of your presentation.

## Assembly

There are two approaches to assembling the final product. You can do it at the meeting by covering the bulletin board with a paper background and then pinning your text and graphics blocks to it. An alternative, which can result in a more polished presentation and quicker on-site setup, is to assemble the poster at home and transport it to the meeting in pieces. The key to this approach is to use matte board, available in a wide variety of colors at any art supply store, as your background material. Glue graphics and text blocks to the matte board with artist's spray adhesive. If you go this route make sure to print graphics and text on a heavy-weight paper so that the glue does not spot through. Using a utility knife and a strait edge, cut the matte board into transportable pieces. By taping adjacent pairs together and then folding them along the taped joint, you can reduce the number of pieces you have to transport and then assemble at the meeting. Matte board makes possible a more durable poster that is less likely to be damaged in transit and can easily be displayed again.

Creating a poster is a challenging experience. The level of time and effort required to produce a good poster far exceeds that required to compose a 20-minute talk and make the accompanying slides. However, the payoff is worth it. In opting to present a poster instead of a traditional paper, you are joining a rapidly growing group of archaeologists who are frustrated with reading a paper to a dark, unresponsive room and attracted by the prospect of having a real conversation with their colleagues. These twin factors have already made posters the primary presentation format in the biological and physical sciences. They guarantee that posters will very soon enjoy the same popularity in archaeology. 📄

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# Legislative Flurry Ensues as Congress Wraps up First Session - Agencies Move on Preservation Initiatives

*Loretta Neumann*

Health care, gun control, and NAFTA topped the Congressional agenda as members rushed to adjourn. But archaeological resources legislation held its own as the first session of the 103rd Congress ended November 24. Legislation introduced but not enacted remains in play. When the second session convenes in January there may be action on some of these bills. With the exception of appropriations bills, legislation has two years in which to be enacted. Appropriations legislation is signed into law every year. The following is a summary of some of the major legislative and agency activities relating to archaeology and historic preservation.

## LEGISLATION ENACTED

### Appropriations

Appropriations topped the list of bills passed and signed into law. The fiscal 1994 appropriations for the National Science Foundation included \$3.5 million for archaeology, the same amount as last year. The Department of Defense got \$50 million for the Legacy Resource Management Program, the same amount as last year. Language that SAA sought to clarify DoD's use of cooperative agreements under Legacy is included in the law.

The USDA Forest Service cultural resources program received \$29.563 million and the Bureau of Land Management's \$11.801 million. Both are slight increases over last year. Various National Park Service technical assistance programs also received increases such as the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act grants program funded at \$2.3 million; no funds were available last year. The Historic Preservation Fund received \$40 million with \$2 million of that for tribal grants; this is up from last year's level of \$36 million. The National Center for Preservation Technology and Training received \$4.35 million for its first year. NPS law enforcement got \$650,000, a decrease from last year's level. The National Endowment for the Humanities Division of Research Programs received \$17.886 million. The challenge Grant program received \$14.2 million and the Public Programs Division received \$10 million. These programs remained at the Administration's requested level.

### Religious Freedom

The Religious Freedom Restoration Act by Rep. Charles Schumer (D-NY) was signed into law November 16. It will reverse a 1990 Supreme Court decision and make it harder for government bodies to infringe on individual religious practices. Restrictive laws must serve a "compelling" government

interest and pose the lightest possible burden on religious freedom. The National Trust for Historic Preservation added an amendment to the language that required religious institutions to prove that a proposed government action constituted a "substantial" burden to religious practices before halting or prohibiting that action.

### Snake River

The Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area bill was signed into law in August. Sponsored by Rep. Larry LaRocco (D-ID), it will establish a conservation area in Idaho to protect the diverse biological and cultural resources of the area.

## PENDING LEGISLATION

Dozens of bills are still pending in the House and Senate. Many of these will see action in the second session.

### Heritage Areas and Historic Preservation

Heritage Areas issues are growing in importance. Bills would create heritage areas in the Quinebaug and Shetucket River Valley in Connecticut, and the Lake Champlain Valley. Two bills by Rep. Bruce Vento (D-MN) and Maurice Hinchey (D-NY) have been introduced to create a national system of heritage areas. Sen. Dale Bumpers (D-AR) introduced S. 991, the Lower Mississippi Delta Initiatives Act which includes provisions for a heritage study and a survey of historic and prehistoric structures and sites. It passed the Senate November 20 but no House action has taken place.

### Mining

Mining reform remains one of the most contentious Congressional issues. Rep. Nick Joe Rahall (D-WV) introduced the Mineral Exploration and Development Act to amend the Mining Law of 1872. Under this legislation, a program to clean up pressing environmental problems associated with abandoned hardrock mining sites would be created. It also imposes an 8% royalty on companies mining on public lands. The bill passed the House on November 18. The Senate had previously passed a different bill by Sen. Larry Craig (R-ID), the Hardrock Mineral Mining Reform Act, on May 25. This requires mining companies to pay a 2% royalty to the federal government. Sen. Craig's bill does not include the necessary mine restoration program. The House and Senate will conference on mining reform after January.

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### **Native American Issues**

The second session may see action on one or more of Native American bills pending. SAA is tracking Sen. Daniel Inouye's (D-HI) Native American Free Exercise of Religion Act. This would enact substantial protection for Native American religious sites and practices and create a consultation process similar to section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. A Senate Indian Affairs Committee hearing was held September 10. In addition, two House and two Senate oversight hearings were held on the American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA) but no amendments have been introduced. The Senate Indian Affairs Committee also held an oversight hearing on the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA).

### **AGENCIES**

SAA continues to be active in commenting on agency regulations and assisting in program implementation. Two issues of specific interest to SAA are highlighted below.

#### **National Park Collections**

Stimulated by the Inspector General's report on Department of Interior museum property and reports by the SAA and SHA, NPS continues to look at the status of museum collections and curation. A NPS collections task force is pursuing a "Survey of Federally-Associated Collections Housed in Non-Federal Institutions." Over 12,000 non-federal museums and

institutions which curate federal collections will receive the questionnaire. Information requested includes the agency, type and estimated number of objects, date acquired, and percentage catalogued. Collection condition and ownership are not addressed. The survey will be mailed in January with responses due in May and a report is anticipated by the end of 1994. NPS hopes the survey will locate missing federal collections and increase baseline information for improved resource management. Federal agencies may contact the institution directly for more detailed information.

#### **Forest Service Research Division**

The USDA Forest Service is implementing a Cultural Heritage Research Work Unit. The unit, authorized in the 1991 appropriation bill, will focus on sustainable uses of forests, grasslands, and deserts; ethnic conflicts in land and resource management; management and development of heritage resources. Seven research projects are underway including establishing an archaeomagnetic dating laboratory in New Mexico, hosting a conference on resource stress in the Southwest, launching cooperative agreements to study the effects of fire on archaeological sites and to refine the chronology of various cultures in New Mexico, sponsoring two conferences on multicultural values of wilderness, developing a textbook on cultural heritage research and publishing a conference report on Chimney Rock (CO) archaeological site. ☒

*Loretta Neumann works for CEHP, Inc. and represents the SAA in Washington.*

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*Continued from page 2*

has to be done about the entire spectrum of SAA data production for members, and the Board created a new Task Force on Technology to get a handle on and more recommendations about electronic media for information distribution while maintaining more traditional methods.

7) Perhaps the most invigorating issue of this meeting was the work of the Ethics in Archaeology Ad Hoc Committee and the Board heard from Mark Lynott about these new directions. Briefly, the SAA intends over the next year to formalize a wide range of ethical expectations based upon workshops and representation of the members, and the experience of other professional societies.

8) After some discussion concerning the need to recognize SAA archaeologists as persons, President Bruce Smith created three new meritorious Awards for Excellence in Ceramics, in Lithics, and in Cultural Resource Management.

All of the above took nearly two full days without significant breaks, was diligently performed by the Board donating their meeting and travel time, was based upon considerable preparation including 1-20 page reports from almost all 43 Committee Chairs, and it directly generated at least a 1,000 hours of follow-up and continuing work. ☒

Bruce Rippeteau  
Secretary

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## SAA Public Education Committee

# Archaeologists and America Outdoors Explore Cooperative Educational Venture

*Teresa Hoffman*

The Special Interest Groups Subcommittee of the Public Education Committee, chaired by Larry Desmond, has been making progress in establishing contacts with nonarchaeological organizations whose purposes overlap the interests and goals of archaeology professionals, managers and educators. A model has been developed for working with such groups to produce an education and awareness strategy for their members that includes training programs, special activities, technical assistance and resource information.

The Subcommittee recently approached America Outdoors (AO), a national organization representing more than 350 outfitting companies and guides, regarding an educational venture. At the AO annual meeting in Ft. Myers, Florida, in early December, KC Smith presented a proposal for training and cooperation based on mutually beneficial objectives. Because AO activities take guides and clients to areas where archaeological sites are known to exist or may be encountered, the Subcommittee hopes that awareness and education will serve to afford protection to these resources. Alternatively, if outfitters and guides understand the nature and significance of archaeological resources along their routes, they can use them as means of enhancing the programs they provide for clients.

The Subcommittee proposal, developed by Margie Connolly, Jeannie Moe and Joelle Clark, offered a multi-level training program beginning with a day-long session at the 1994 AO annual meeting, focusing on such topics as trip enhancement through archaeology, laws and ethics, multiculturalism, Native American perspectives, and highlights of North American archaeology. This would be followed by regional Guide Trainer Workshops, with the idea that selected AO members then could serve as trainers of individual guides. The workshops would be supported by a network of resources and information on which trainers and guides could draw. During the coming months, Subcommittee members will work with the outdoor organization to bring plans for the cooperative venture to fruition.

For more information on the SAA Public Education Committee, contact Chairman Edward Friedman, Bureau of Reclamation, Denver Federal Center, P.O. Box 25007, Denver, Colorado - 80225-0007, Attn: D-5650, tel. (303) 236-1061, ext. 239. ☐

## NEWS AND NOTES



**Dr. Robert C. Euler** was presented the Emil W. Haury Award from the Southwest Parks and Monuments Association for "his work that promoted greater understanding of the rich natural and cultural heritage preserved in the national parks". Euler is a consulting anthropologist living in Prescott, Arizona. He was formerly employed by the National Park Service and was the President of Prescott College.

**Federal agencies seek information on collections:** a survey will be distributed in early 1994 asking repositories to provide information on property in their institutions that is associated with Federal lands or projects. Repositories will be asked to respond by May 1994. The survey focuses on cultural (art, history, archaeology, ethnology, and documentation) and vertebrate paleontology collections, although information on other collections will also be accepted. Typical examples of Federally-associated collections include archaeology collections and WPA art generated with Federal funding. The survey is being conducted by National Park Service staff for the Interior Museum Property Program in cooperation with the 28-agency Federal Collections Working Group. It seeks to gather baseline resource information needed by Federal managers, to identify collections for which Federal agencies may be legally accountable, and to increase access to these collections. Survey results will be totaled nationally and shared with each Federal agency identified. Questions may be directed to National Park Service Staff Curator, Ron Wilson at (202) 523-0268. His address is NPS, Cultural Services Division, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, D.C. 20013.

**The 1993 Awards Committees of the American Society for Ethnohistory** are pleased to announce the recipients of the Society's Erminie Wheeler-Voegelin and Robert F. Heizer Awards. For the best book-length work in ethnohistory, the Erminie Wheeler-Voegelin Prize was awarded to James Lockhart, Department of History, UCLA for his book *The Nahuas After the Conquest: A Social and Cultural History of the Indians of Central Mexico, Sixteenth through Eighteenth Centuries*, published by Stanford University Press in 1992. Members of the 1993 Selection Committee were Kathleen Bragdon, Chair, College of William and Mary; Michael D. Green, University of Kentucky; and Jennifer S.H. Brown, University of Winnipeg.

For the best article in the field of ethnohistory, the Robert F. Heizer Prize was awarded to John Steckley, Native American Studies, University of Sudbury, for his

article, "The warrior and the lineage: Jesuit use of Iroquoian images to communicate Christianity", published in *Ethnohistory* 39(4):478-509 (Fall 1992). Members of the 1993 Selection Committee were Mary Druke Becker, Chair, Newberry Library; Robert M Hill II, University of Texas, San Antonio; and John F.S. Phinney, Southern Methodist University. For additional information, please contact William O. Autry, Secretary/Treasurer, American Society for Ethnohistory, P.O. Box 917, Goshen Indiana 46527-0917, voice mail (219) 875-7237, email WOAUTRY@MCIMAIL.COM (Internet).

**Hidden Dimensions Conference**, an international conference on the cultural significance of wetland archaeology will take place in Vancouver, British Columbia, tentatively in late April or early May, 1995. The conference will integrate management, interpretation, and research of wetland archaeology with First Nations concerns and objectives; discuss current international issues in wetland archaeology; publicize the precarious state of wetlands and their cultural resources; promote wetland management, site preservation, and object conservation; and advance the development of partnerships between indigenous peoples, archaeologists, and management agencies. The program will feature scientific sessions, public forum sessions, and workshops, as well as social events and tours. For further information, contact Kathryn Bernick (program organizer) or Ann Stevenson (conference coordinator), UBC Museum of Anthropology, 6393 NW Marine Dr., Vancouver, B.C. Canada V6T 1Z2, tel. (604) 822-6530, fax (604) 822-2974, email stevenso@unix.ubc.ca.

**North American archaeologists do a significant amount of computing.** Yet, with the demise of *Advances in Computer Archaeology* several years ago, we have had no ready outlet to share computer news, algorithms, short papers, reviews, and the like. This situation is now changed. The *Archaeological Computing Newsletter*, almost exclusively British in view and readership for the past decade, has gone international. Kenneth L. Kvamme (Department of Archaeology & Center for Remote Sensing, Boston University) is editor for North America and wishes to solicit from the SAA membership items of computing interest for the newsletter. Topics include new applications and old, pieces of code, software and book reviews, computing conferences, current debates that are shaping this Information Age, and much more. *ACN* is the perfect vehicle for publishing short computer tidbits and specialized applications that are difficult to place in traditional journals. Student papers are welcome. Contributions may be sent by email, on disk, or as typescript to: *Archaeological Computing Newsletter*, The Institute of Archaeology, University of Oxford, 36 Beaumont Street, Oxford OX1 2PG, United Kingdom, tel. 0865-278252, fax 0865-278254, email glock@vax.ox.ac.uk. Illustrations should be no larger than A4 and capable of reduction to A5. For prior review, comments, and inquiries materials may be sent to: Kenneth L. Kvamme (*ACN*), Department of Archaeology, 675 Commonwealth Ave., Boston University, Boston, Massa-

chusetts 02215, tel. (617) 353-6800, fax (617) 353-6800, email: kvamme@crsa.bu.edu. *ACN* is published quarterly by the Institute of Archaeology at Oxford, Annual subscriptions are \$14 (U.S.) and should be sent to the first address.

**As the historic preservation movement has grown and matured** since the National Historic Preservation Act was passed in 1966, States and local communities have increased their interest in strategies that can be used to protect the nation's archaeological heritage. Private landowners and local communities and local communities are becoming more aware of their own archaeological heritage and are looking for ways to protect it. More and more, pressures on archaeological sites originate not from Federally assisted projects, but from State, local, and privately funded development and from site looting. A wide variety of regulatory and non-regulatory techniques are available that can provide some measure of archaeological protection from these pressures. Unfortunately, information on these techniques is not readily available. Until now — the National Park Service has recently published *Protecting Archaeological Sites on Private Lands* to provide information on a range of strategies for protecting archaeological sites that can be used in local communities where there is no Federal involvement in a project. This 133-page book is packed with useful information on archaeological site protection and the law, land ownership and site acquisition, land-use compatibility, stand-alone historic preservation ordinances, laws specific to archaeology, tax benefits for site protection, stewardship programs, site protection through management, and community archaeology programs. Extensive bibliographies and appendices on the archaeological assessment process, working with developers, and sources of financial assistance provide additional sources of information for the reader. To request a free copy write to Susan L. Henry, Preservation Planning Branch, Interagency Resources Division, Suite 250, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, D.C. 20013-7127. ☐

### *Call for Notification: SAA Ceremonial Resolutions Committee*

Jon Muller, of the Ceremonial Resolutions Committee of the SAA, requests information of all deceased colleagues from the society membership. Please report the deaths of our colleagues to him at: Jon Muller, Ceremonial Resolutions Committee, Department of Anthropology, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Illinois 62901, fax (618) 453-3253, e-mail (Internet) GA0048@siucvmb.siu.edu.

## 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.*

**BioSystems Analysis, Inc.**, an environmental consulting firm specializing in cultural and natural resources, seeks highly motivated cultural resources management staff at all levels of expertise. Our projects are distributed over a broad geographical area throughout North America and the Pacific. The Cultural Resources Division has several career track positions available in the California, Hawaii and Montana offices. The positions include 1) Project Manager, 2) Principal Investigator, 3) Project Supervisor, 4) Lithic Specialist, 5) Field Director, and 6) Field Crew. Skills and knowledge related to historic preservation law, lithic terminology, historical archaeology, prehistoric archaeology, computer data processing, and historic properties interpretation are sought. Demonstrated writing skills are a must. Ph.D. or M.A. degree in anthropology or related field is required for positions 1 through 3. Competitive salary and benefits package are offered commensurate with experience. Submit vitae, cover letter and three references with phone numbers to Human Resources, Cultural Resource Division, BioSystems Analysis, Inc., 3125 Paradise Drive, Tiburon, California 94920, fax (415) 435-0893. BioSystems is an EEO employer.



**Washington State University at Vancouver**, Department of Anthropology invites applications for a full time tenure track assistant professor position in archaeology for Fall 1994. WSU Vancouver is a new branch of Washington State University located on the lower Columbia River opposite Portland, Oregon. Ph.D. in anthropology required. Demonstrated excellence in the classroom and evidence of scholarly productivity are desired. Geographical area open. Knowledge of Northwest archaeology and culture is desirable. Send letter of application and names and addresses of three references to Richard Hansis, WSU Vancouver, 1812 E. McLoughlin Blvd., Vancouver, Washington 98663-3597. The closing date for applications is February 15, 1994. Washington State University is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action employer. Members of ethnic minorities, women, Vietnam-era or disabled veterans, persons of disability, and/or persons between the ages of 40 and 70 are encouraged to apply.



**The Department of Historic Preservation at Mary Washington College**, a state-supported liberal arts college located in Fredericksburg, Virginia, seeks candidates for a tenure-track faculty position at the rank of assistant professor in historical archaeology. Candidates must possess the Ph.D.,

must have attained a recognized position of prominence in the field of historical archaeology, and must have achieved a record of publication and scholarship. In addition to courses in archaeological method and theory, the successful candidate will teach courses in material culture and historic preservation. The successful candidate will also have responsibilities with the Center for Historic Preservation, an important research and public service arm of the college which is responsible for administering two historic sites, sponsoring research projects, and supporting public programs. Send letter of application, curriculum vitae, and three references to Chair, Search Committee, Department of Historic Preservation, Mary Washington College, Box 615, Fredericksburg, Virginia 22401-5358. Closing date for receipt of applications is January 31, 1994. Mary Washington College is deeply committed to affirmative action and encourages minorities and women to apply.



**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 Mid-Western, Eastern, and/or Northeastern U.S. prehistoric or historic archaeology preferred. Competitive salary and benefits package is 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, Centre Hall, Pennsylvania 16828; tel. (814) 364-2135. EOE.



**Environmental engineering and consulting firm** seeks Senior Archaeologist in the Bethesda, Maryland office. Project management, cultural resources management, field work, proposal writing, and cost estimating. M.A./Ph.D in Archaeology, Historic Preservation or related discipline, plus two years applicable experience, and outstanding written and verbal communication skills. Some travel required. Send resume to Dames & Moore, Dept. SS/JF, 7101 Wisconsin Ave., Suite 700, Bethesda, Maryland 20814-4870, fax (301) 656-8059. EOE Women and minorities are encouraged to apply.



**The Kentucky Transportation Cabinet, Division of Environmental Analysis** has a permanent, full-time opening for an Archaeologist Coordinator. Minimum requirements: graduate of a college or university with a M.A. in anthropology,



archaeology or cultural resource management (applied anthropology) or closely related field supplemented by one year of archaeology or anthropology experience concentrated in the United States; or Ph.D. in anthropology with an emphasis in archaeology, United States prehistory or cultural resource management (applied anthropology). Apply by sending an introductory letter and resume or vita to Mr. D. W. Lambert, Director, Division of Environmental Analysis, 419 Ann Street, Frankfort, Kentucky 40622-1994. All information received will be held in strict confidence. M/F/H. An EOE.



**East Carolina University** seeks an archaeologist, associate professor level, tenure-track position starting August 22, 1994. Preference is for those with expertise in U.S. Colonial and Antebellum periods and experience administering an active archaeology lab, and teaching field school, and undergraduate and M.S. level courses. Send vita and names of three references to Linda D. Wolfe, Dept. of Anthropology, ECU, Greenville, North Carolina 27858. Screening to begin January 30, 1994. An Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action University. Applicants must comply with provisions of the Immigration Reform and Control Act.



**The San Bernardino County Museum Association** has an immediate opening for a Principal Investigator to establish and manage archaeological CRM projects. Responsibilities include coordination with clients and agencies, supervision of field work, analysis, interpretation of data, and preparation of technical reports. Applicants must have an M.A. in anthropology/archaeology, be SOPA qualified, have knowledge of California history and prehistory, and be familiar with applicable local, state, and federal laws. A demonstrated ability to supervise field work and write reports is required. Salary commensurate with experience. Applications accepted through February 28, 1994. Please submit vitae and references to: Dr. Allan Griesemer, Executive Director, San Bernardino County Museum Association, 2024 Orange Tree Lane, Redlands, California 92374, tel. (909) 798-8570, fax (909) 798-8585. ☒

ADVERTISEMENT! #3 -  
POSITION AVAILABLE

### *Plan now to attend the SAA's 59th Annual Meeting*

The Society's 59th Annual Meeting will be held April 20-24, 1994 in Anaheim, California at the Disneyland Hotel. The hotel's campus-like setting and superb facilities provide an ideal meeting venue. In addition to the presentation of symposia, contributed papers, and posters, the meeting will offer an array of workshops, tours, social events, public sessions, and allied organization meetings. An exclusive length-of-stay passport available to members (and their families) for discounted admission to Disneyland will be announced in the Preliminary Program, which will reach all members in late January. Mark your calendar!

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*Continued from page 24*

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.

May 22-24, 1994

CONFERENCE, "THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF ISRAEL: CONSTRUCTING THE PAST/INTERPRETING THE PRESENT", Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. The conference will bring together scholars in various disciplines to discuss issues, theoretical and substantive, in the field of biblical archaeology. For more information or to obtain registration materials, contact Shirley Ratushny, Administrative Associate, Philip and Muriel Berman Center for Jewish Studies, 9 W. Packer Ave., Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania 19015-3082, tel. (610) 758-3352, fax (610) 758-4858, SARØ@LEHIGH.EDU.

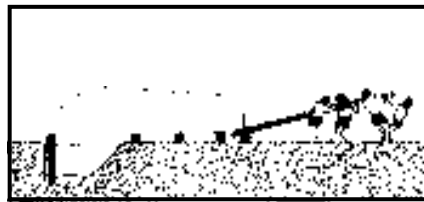
May 30 - June 3, 1994

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. 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.



October 11-15, 1994

THE ICOMOS INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT is preparing for its next international conference in Montréal, Québec. The theme is *Archaeological Remains: In Situ Preservation*. The conference is organized to foster exchanges between all those who are involved in the research and management of archaeological heritage or in the conception and development of projects which enhance archaeological remains. Presentation proposals should be sent to the organizing committee before January 1, 1994, to ICAHM Montréal 1994, a/s Madame Rita Rachele Dandavino, SHDU - Ville de Montréal, 303 rue Notre-Dame est, 5e etage, Montréal (Québec), Canada H3Y 3Y8.

November 10-13, 1994

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR ETHNOHISTORY will have its Annual Meeting at the Radisson Tempe Mission Palms Hotel in Tempe, Arizona. Papers, organized sessions, special events, and speakers that treat any world area are encouraged. Abstracts of 50 - 100 words on appropriate submission forms and pre registration fees of \$45 (Non-Members), \$35 (Members), \$15 (Students/Retired) are due by June 1, 1994. Write for submission forms and return to ASE 1994 Program Chair, Dr. Peter Iverson, Department of History, Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona 85287-2501. Tel. (602) 965-5778, fax (602) 965-0310. Limited travel funds will be available on a competitive basis for students presenting papers. More detailed abstracts will be required. Write to the Program Chair for application forms and further details.

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 Filosofía 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 Geología de Costas y del Cuaternario - UNMP, Casilla de Correo 722 - Correo Central, 7600 Mar del Plata, Argentina.

January 4-8, 1995

THE SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY'S annual Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology, J.W. Marriott Hotel, Washington, D.C. Deadline for submission of abstracts is 1 June 1994. For more information or to submit abstracts contact: Henry M. Miller, Historic St. Mary's City, P.O. Box 39, St. Mary's City, Maryland 20686, tel. (301) 862-0974, fax (301) 862-0968. ☐

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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 easy 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.



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 -7568, fax (812) 855-7574, e-mail KASCHICK@INDIANA.EDU.

May 4-8, 1994

THE 27TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CANADIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION will take place at the Hilton International, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. Symposia sessions will address a wide range of subjects, and include a plenary session on challenges in the relationship between First Nations and archaeology, as well as symposia for post-processual perspectives on prehistoric economies, traditional knowledge in archaeology, and regional contributions. A field trip to archaeological sites in central and southern Alberta and to the Royal Tyrrell Museum of Paleontology departs after the conference. Paper abstracts are due February 15, 1994. The annual meetings of the Archaeological Society of Alberta will be held jointly, May 6-8. Contact Jack Ives, Provincial Museum of Alberta, 12845 - 102 Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T5N 0M6, tel. (403) 453-9149, fax (403) 454-6629.

May 16-20, 1994

MATERIALS ISSUES IN ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY IV, Cancun, Mexico. This symposium will provide a multidisciplinary forum on scientific and

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