

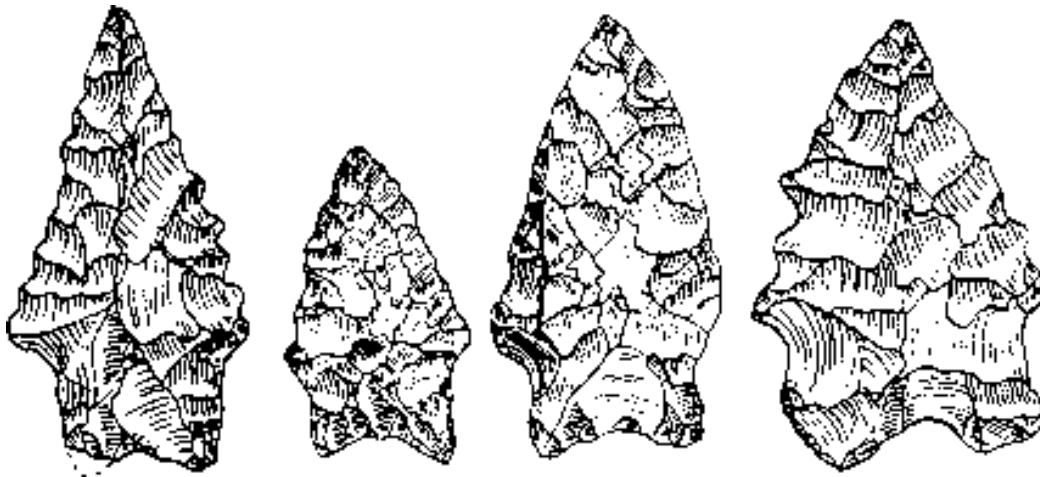
SAA

# BULLETIN

VOLUME 12

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NO. 3



// Would a randomly selected person on the street have any notion of what a Stanly point is or what 'seasonal round' means? Would they understand or care about our deliberations in defining ceramic taxonomies? //

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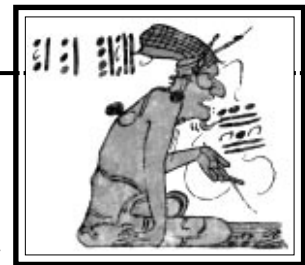
*Calendar*

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## Editor's Corner

At the Annual Meeting in April, I made what seemed to be a relatively simple claim at the time regarding the availability of the *Bulletin* in an electronic format starting with the September/October 1994 issue (12:4). Unfortunately, while technically not a problem, I simply have not had the time to devote to getting the gopher set up on our host. Sadly, I must postpone the appearance of a virtual *Bulletin* until the November/December 1994 issue (12:5). I hope this will cause no undue consternation. Look in this space for the gophering instructions in the September/October issue.

To get a sense of what one electronic future might be, try the University of Connecticut Mosaic server called Archnet. While this space doesn't allow for a detailed description for the non-Internet user, those of you who have access to it can get there if you have a Mosaic client on your host by accessing the following server: <http://spirit.lib.uconn.edu/HTML/archnet.html>. Have fun exploring, and think about the future coming to you soon!



## Shades of Blue and Green

Ralph Johnson

As members began calling the SAA office with reports of delayed mail delivery of ballot materials and census forms, I started feeling blue. The members who called were understandably disappointed and frustrated by receiving their materials just before or, often, after the response deadline. Months of hard work by committee members and staff and high hopes for solid response rates might be compromised, I feared.

What had gone wrong? Although the census forms and ballots were scheduled for mailing in early February (plenty of time for a mid-March deadline under ordinary circumstances), I did not anticipate two problems—the weather and the U.S. Postal Service (USPS). Business closings, due to extreme weather conditions in the Washington, D.C. area, created delays at both the bindery plant and mailing house. As a result, both mailings were delivered to the USPS on February 18, 1994.

In most delivery areas, third-class mail moved efficiently and census and ballot returns began reaching the SAA office early in March—ahead of deadlines. (By the deadline dates, a response rate of nearly 25% had materialized for the census, and the ballot response rate was nearly identical to the previous year.) As time went on, however, we learned that delivery to some postal pockets in the U.S. was taking four weeks or more.

We decided to extend the census deadline, publish a notice in the March/April issue of the *Bulletin*, and include a flier in the registration packet at the Annual Meeting. While these mechanisms didn't allow us to communicate the deadline extension with speed, they were the only options open to us. I will also be reporting the late-delivery areas to the postmaster. Thanks for responding and voting, informing us about the delivery problem, and understanding that uncontrollable factors affected our best efforts.

The SAA is striving to "go green" in all ways possible. All of the letterhead products—from official stationery to business reply envelopes—are now printed on recycled paper stock. When feasible, we print or photocopy on both sides of paper. At the Annual Meeting, registration packets were printed on recycled stock and we used sign boards that will last for several years. Within the office, we separate all recyclable materials as a small way of affirming the Society's commitment to stewardship and resource protection. If you can think of additional ways to conserve, please let me know. 🌱 *Ralph Johnson is Executive director of the SAA*

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR



I would like to comment briefly upon some aspects of the article "Chilean Archaeology Today: An Evaluation," by Lautaro Nuñez and Francisco Mena [*Bulletin* 12(1):6], which I found very interesting and provocative.

1. While the *Bulletin* publishes articles like this one, apparently as part of a series on Exchanges — Interamerican Dialogues, none of the Chileans, and in general, Latin American subscribers, is receiving copies of the *Bulletin* due to the SAA policy to restrict its circulation only to North Americans, unless this policy has changed in the last few weeks. It is easy to understand, then, that the dialogue is only a one-sided voice, or in other words, a monologue. It is therefore difficult to ascertain what the purpose of publishing such an article is.

2. For those who have access to the *Bulletin*, I address the following comments. The state of the Chilean museums, with the exception of the privately owned Museo Chileno de Arte Precolombino, is deplorable. The National Museum of Natural History, supposedly to be the leading museum in the country, does not have the budget necessary to maintain its collections. As a result, staff members are limited in developing research and conservation, and cannot even curate adequately.

University museums, on the other hand, with the exception of Universidad de Tarapacá's Azapa Museum in Arica, and possibly San Pedro de Atacama, are also in a weak position. A case in point is the situation in Antofagasta, where the regional universities closed down both museums there. The same occurred with the Iquique and Calama museums.

3. As for archaeological programs developed by institutions, as it is stated in the article, the military dictatorship interrupted the development that had been achieved by the 70s. Moreover, at present, the Universidad de Chile is the only institution granting degrees in anthropology at the undergraduate level. The program of museum studies, that had been very successful, no longer exists. What is hopeless, though, is that well into democracy, an effort was expected to overcome this situation. There are several well-trained Chilean archaeologists and anthropologists spread throughout the world, whose interest, undoubtedly, is to go back and make their contribution to Chile. A graduate program, for instance, is a feasible project that could make the difference. This is an urgent task that should be among the priorities if we want to create a healthy image of Chile's archaeology abroad.

4. The allocation of research funds is probably the most outstanding feature of this new development. But again, this is merely the outcome of market economy where numbers and profit look excellent at a high social cost. Not only are there greater social differences and more poverty than in the past, but also less knowledge about the actual social conditions that Chileans are facing today.

While many projects are being financed by the National Research Commission (CONICYT), unfortunately this policy only contributes to enhancing individual initiatives, but not allowing full institutional participation. In other words, research funds do not help to create stronger institutions capable of developing additional programs, but instead, funds serve the minimum requirements of a specific project, not even providing resources to develop infrastructure, equip-

ment, or better installations. In fact, this whole situation reveals a type of under-development.

5. With new legislation on the environment, native peoples, and monuments, one can still observe a tremendous gap between theory and action where there is no institutional support to assist such wonderful initiatives. Without institutional development, how will the new policies be enforced, or what will be the future of the new legislation? Are research and academic programs providing what is needed in order to implement these new policies? It is said that development must go on in all spheres, but unfortunately this requirement is not always fulfilled.

The purpose of my comments is to provide a different view about Chilean archaeology, one that emphasizes that in fact it is much more complex and bitter, and not just the sweetest pie the authors want to picture.

Mario A. Rivera, Ph.D.  
Oak Creek, Wisconsin

*Editor's note: SAA is exploring ways to fulfill its desire of distributing the Bulletin to all members. Presently, the cost (of envelopes, insertion labor, and air mail postage) preclude its distribution to international members, who thus receive a \$15 discount on dues.*



The cover of the January/February 1994 issue of the SAA *Bulletin* and the companion illustration inside the newsletter should set off alarms within the archaeological community. They should tell us that archaeologists are fully capable of creating uncontextualized displays, that archaeologists are comfortable with gratuitous illustrations of human remains and mortuary treatments, and that archaeologists see no contradiction between the juxtaposition of a Cultura Chinchorro burial and the quote opposite: "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."

Why aren't alarms going off? A clearer or more chilling illustration of the gap between archaeological preaching and archaeological practice would be hard to find. Are there different rules for archaeologists and the interested public?

Evidently, we can preach context and display burial imagery with no explanation. We can preach conservation ethics and involve tens of thousands of people in "dig for a day" programs and superficial field experiences in which research goals, analysis, and reporting take second place to finding artifacts. We can preach collaboration on the inside of the SAA *Bulletin* and print offensive imagery on the cover. When we begin to practice what we preach, perhaps people will begin to listen to what we have to say. Until then, they'll probably continue to do as we do.

Sarah H. Schlanger  
Museum of New Mexico



In response to Peter Bullock's letter [*Bulletin* 12(1)], we agree that the destruction of the South Sixth Ridge (S6) at Poverty Point should serve as a catalyst for developing new strategies to protect important

*Continued on page 4*

*Continued from page 3*

archaeological sites. That was the purpose of our letter to the editor. However, we also feel that Bullock's letter misses the point badly. We could almost dismiss his naiveté about Louisiana's public archaeology effort if he hadn't been so disparaging of the efforts by some mighty fine people — local citizens, including landowners, archaeologists, and state officials — who have worked long and hard to bring public and official recognition to Poverty Point. If Louisiana had been lax in its public and private educational efforts and if its people had not cared enough to act, Poverty Point might still be a cotton field by now, a completely-leveled cotton field. As it is, over 95 percent of the earthworks is in a state-owned commemorative area. The land was purchased by an enlightened state agency from willing and educated landowners. It supports one of the finest interpretive, research, and public educational facilities in the country. A few phone calls would have provided Bullock with this information. In addition, he would have learned that Gibson (not Saunders) has conducted many field schools and public tours at Poverty Point over the past 11 years; and, that Saunders (not Gibson) has worked with local landowners and the public over the past four years. That is one reason that the leveling of S6 was so distressing.

We won't respond to Bullock's letter point by point in public forum. However, we seize the opportunity to clarify three issues, including two points in our article that may have been subject to misinterpretation.

1) We never blamed anyone for the leveling of S6.

2) We did not advocate seizure of private property. Land ownership is an inalienable American right, and no one with a paid off mortgage is going to surrender that right without a fight. What we recommend is attaching a certificate of protection to deeds of properties bearing sites like Poverty Point. Originally, we used the word "lien," but this does connote rights of seizure, and that is not what we intended. What we are proposing is the attachment of a document to a deed that informs a prospective land-buyer when for-sale property has a world-class site on it, and that purchase of the property requires signing off on an agreement to protect that site. Such an agreement would not diminish the right of land ownership nor would they curtail it, because a new owner would have to agree to the terms on the document before purchasing the land.

3) We conceive of only a handful of archaeological and historical properties ever being deemed of sufficient importance to require a certificate of protection. These would be places and buildings of national and world significance, those so crucial to telling the story of America's past that to destroy them would diminish our history: Poverty Point, Crenshaw Mounds, the Denton Site. These places serve to convey the level of importance we feel is necessary before a deed of protection should be placed on the property. You can see this is over and beyond mere listing on the National Register. It would be something akin to places on the World Heritage List, but without the need of landowner concurrence.

It is important that archaeologists, historians, and architectural historians compile the list, not landowners or politicians. If this is viewed as archaeological arrogance, then so be it. As professionals we are the most qualified to select the sites which warrant protection. Bullock accuses us of whining about the damage to Poverty Point. After three decades of work to establish Poverty Point as a state commemorative area, we prefer to think of it as growling.

Jon Gibson  
Joe Saunders



Peter Bullock's letter about Poverty Point in the January/February issue shows an unfortunate lack of knowledge of Louisiana as a state and of the archaeological community in it.

Dr. Gibson's and Dr. Saunders' dynamic efforts to bring Poverty Point to the attention of the public are well known to those of us who live here. We know from personal experience that Dr. Saunders, since becoming regional archaeologist for northeast Louisiana several years ago, has been tireless in his efforts to bring archaeology to the public. Dr. Gibson has been equally energetic in his attempts to investigate, preserve and publicize Poverty Point and other sites. In short, to most of the questions Bullock asks (e.g., "What effort has Saunders made to involve the local citizens...?") there is a definite positive answer.

As to the question as to why a portion of Poverty Point was still under private ownership, the answer is that (as Dr. Bullock recognizes) there is no law compelling private owners to sell land. Even if there were, government funds for such purchases are extremely limited. To that end, the Louisiana Archaeological Conservancy, Inc. (LAC), a private non-profit corporation not associated with the national Archaeological Conservancy, was founded in 1988 to try to protect threatened sites. We have enjoyed some successes, but even we could not raise the thousands of dollars necessary to buy the now destroyed portion of Poverty Point. While it is easy for Bullock to write that "A lack of money can usually be overcome", we have not found it to be so easy in Louisiana. We suspect that other archaeologists in other states have had similar difficulties raising funds to protect endangered sites.

In order to salvage something from the disaster at Poverty Point, Dr. Gibson applied to LAC for funding to obtain radiocarbon dates for several of the features exposed by the land clearing process. Our organization has awarded him these funds and we are looking forward to the results. Unfortunately, the size of our treasury is such that we are restricted to relatively small grants, but perhaps this destruction at Poverty Point will generate enough concern among interested citizens to increase our membership and thus our resources. Dr. Bullock and anyone else interested in preserving the unique prehistory of Louisiana are invited to join.

Malcolm K. Shuman, President  
George Shannon, Vice President  
Dennis C. Jones, Secretary  
Joan Exnicios, Treasurer  
Louisiana Archaeological Conservancy, Inc.



We read with interest the comments of Peter Bullock in the January/February issue of the *Bulletin* relating to Gibson and Saunders' article about a private landowner's destruction of a small portion of the Poverty Point site in northeastern Louisiana. Bullock suggested that public outreach is the way Louisiana archaeologists could have prevented such a tragic outcome. The frustration and despair expressed in Gibson and Saunders' article partially result from their recognition that public outreach is not always enough to prevent destruction by private landowners. We deeply regret that Peter Bullock did not find out more about the outreach program in Louisiana and about Dr. Gibson's and Dr. Saunderson's roles in these activities before he wrote his letter.

Eighty-five percent of Louisiana's land is privately owned (compared to 46% in Bullock's state of New Mexico). Parts of almost all of Louisiana's most important archaeological sites are privately owned, usually by more than one landowner. Efforts to acquire these properties by public or non-profit organizations are actively undertaken, but private landowners have the right *not* to sell or donate these properties. This means that protection of sites is largely the responsibility of landowners, and it means that reaching out to this large number of owners is a difficult job.

Recognizing this, the state archaeologist in Louisiana began an outreach program in 1981, and initiated one of the first organized, statewide efforts anywhere in the nation to provide the general public with information about the findings of archaeology, about archaeological principles, and about site protection.

Through the years, this program has grown to include production and distribution of 1) non-technical, free booklets (including one about Poverty Point), 2) exhibits and slide/tape shows (including ones about Poverty Point), 3) classroom kits (including one about Poverty Point), 4) classroom lesson plans, as well as coordination of 5) teacher in-service training, 6) Archaeology Week (two full days at the Poverty Point Site), and 7) a regional archaeology program.

Jon Gibson has participated in Louisiana outreach activities throughout his career, including writing a non-technical booklet about Poverty Point, conducting public tours during his annual summer excavations at the Poverty Point site, giving countless public talks, and being interviewed by various media. When Louisiana Archaeology Week was initiated in 1988, Gibson was immediately the most requested speaker, known for his ability to communicate to the public his enthusiasm for archaeology and for conveying to audiences the importance of their role in preserving archaeological sites.

The state archaeologist's office recognized that general statewide outreach to the public was not adequate to reach specific landowners with important sites, so it began a regional archaeology program in 1989. Regional archaeologists record and investigate sites in their areas, work with landowners to protect important sites, give talks to clubs, schools, and other groups, and they assist, and request assistance from, avocational archaeologists. The northeastern part of Louisiana was the area determined to have the greatest need for a regional archaeologist, so the first regional archaeologist, Joe Saunders, was hired to work in this area. His contributions in public education, site preservation, and research have far surpassed the expectations we had when establishing the program.

For example, in the eight weeks just prior to the Poverty Point tragedy, Saunders 1) recorded sites with avocational archaeologists and with collectors, 2) conducted lab sessions with the local chapter of the Louisiana Archaeological Society, 3) worked with a newspaper to produce an insert in the Sunday paper about an archaeological site protected from destruction during construction of a golf course/subdivision, 4) assisted a small museum with its display of prehistoric artifacts, 5) sent a popular summary of recent archaeological work to all who had helped make it possible, 6) worked with a mayor's office in a community that wants to reconstruct a historic fort, 7) made a presentation about work on private property at the landowner's family reunion, 8) gave a talk to an engineers' organization, 9) scheduled television coverage of a field project, and 10) received calls about a mound scheduled for leveling and talked to the landowner, who assured him it would be protected.

In addition to these efforts, the Poverty Point State Commemorative Area, under the direction of the Office of State Parks, is known

for its successful and well received public programs. Its excellent museum, tours, and demonstrations of artifact use draw enthusiastic visitors year-round. During Archaeology Week, the park, located in a rural area, regularly has up to 300 visitors a day.

The effect of interpretive programming at the Poverty Point State Commemorative Area and in the region generally was seen in the results of the SAA's first student essay contest in 1991. The contest was open to 8th and 9th grade students in Louisiana, in conjunction with the New Orleans SAA meeting. Half of the top 10 essays were submitted by students from a small town near Poverty Point. These students expressed tremendous understanding of the importance of site protection, which was the essay topic.

A tragedy like the loss of part of a site makes Saunders, Gibson, and all of us who are involved in outreach and site preservation wonder if there is more we could have done. We strongly support outreach as a site preservation strategy, and it has directly resulted in landowner protection of numerous sites within the state. Clearly, however, it is naive to conclude, as Bullock suggests, that public outreach in the local community, contacts with landowners, school talks, field school open houses, working with local volunteers, or articulating "the importance of a site such as Poverty Point" could have prevented the loss that occurred. Everything Bullock listed had been done.

Additionally, proposed federal assistance within a year prior to destruction had triggered involvement of the SHPO and communication with a previous landowner. Even with all these measures, the loss was not prevented, and it could not have been predicted. Some tragedies occur in spite of implementing preventive strategies and in spite of vigilance. This is one of those instances.

The proposal by Gibson and Saunders is controversial; it is an outgrowth of the frustration that comes when all efforts cannot prevent one's worst fears from being realized. We, in Louisiana, will continue to explore additional avenues of site protection for sites on private property. We welcome constructive and open dialogue on this issue.

Nancy Hawkins  
Outreach Coordinator  
Division of Archaeology

Gerri Hobdy  
State Historic Preservation Officer



This summer, *American Antiquity* and *Latin American Antiquity* will cease to be produced in the office of the managing editor at the University of Arizona. The Society's new publications manager, Janet Walker, will then be responsible for production of the journals in the Society's Washington, D.C., office. Her first issue of *American Antiquity* will be January 1995 (Vol. 60, No. 1), and of *Latin American Antiquity*, December 1994 (Vol. 5, No. 4).

In early May I spent a week with Janet in Washington working on the transition. She worked for many years at the National Trust for Historic Preservation and brings to the Society considerable editorial skill and enthusiasm. I know that editors and authors alike will find her enjoyable to work with.

I began work with *American Antiquity* in 1986 as assistant editor under then-editor W. Raymond Wood at the University of Missouri, and our first issue came out in July 1987. We were fortunate that previous editor Patty Jo Watson and her staff made the transition from

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her office seem almost effortless. Later, in 1989, I was fortunate to be able to work closely with Prudence M. Rice to begin production of the first issue of *Latin American Antiquity*, which was released in 1990. Also in 1989, I became managing editor of both journals, a title that will now be replaced by publications manager. These changes in title are subtle, but reflect the emphasis on centralization of our independent Washington office.

In 1990, then-editor J. Jefferson Reid engineered my move to the University of Arizona. When Jeff completed his term as editor in 1993, William A. Longacre, head of the Department of Anthropology at the University of Arizona, invited me to remain in the department to continue as managing editor for current editors Michael W. Graves and David M. Pendergast, until the move to Washington was accomplished.

By the time the transition is complete, I will have been responsible for the production of 30 issues of *American Antiquity* and 19 issues of *Latin American Antiquity*. The deadlines and other job-related stresses are quickly forgotten when I consider the wonderful people with whom I have been so fortunate to work. I would encourage the reader to peruse the inside front covers of both journals to become acquainted with your colleagues in the discipline who contribute so much of their talent and time toward the success of the Society's journals, and who work very hard to sustain the level of excellence expected of our publications.

I would like to extend my sincere thanks to the following individuals (some who might otherwise remain unsung in a traditional acknowledgment of this sort) who over the past eight years have had varying roles in getting the Society's journals onto your shelves: the editors, associate editors, and assistant editors (forgive me for not naming everyone individually); the department and division heads and support personnel at the universities of Missouri and Arizona who made it possible to exist and work on a day-to-day basis; the consummate professionals who work at Allen Press, Inc., where the journals are published (in particular Sharon Kindall and Phil Collison); the various hardworking (and patient) individuals who have served as my assistants (Christopher B. Pulliam, Marjorie Anne Bennett, Barbara Klie Montgomery, and Arthur F. DeFazio); and Linda Manzanilla and María Nieves Zedeño, who have reviewed materials written in Spanish for *Latin American Antiquity* and *American Antiquity*, respectively, to ensure that they are accurate. In addition to the above persons, countless colleagues from all over the world gave freely of their time, libraries, and expertise to me when I was baffled by something in a manuscript that needed to be clarified yesterday. Finally, my family and friends should be commended for their perseverance during these years; I was not the only one who felt the pressure of the almost-constant deadlines.

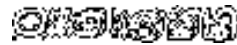
I have found my time with the journals to be immensely rewarding, both professionally and personally. Highlights include helping to bring *Latin American Antiquity* into existence, design and implementation (together with Allen Press) of the successful system we now use for electronic manuscript submission, and working on the updated "Editorial Policy, Information for Authors, and Style Guide..." for the journals, which appeared in 1992. I consider the major disappointment that occurred on my "watch" to be the ongoing unresolved situation concerning the fate of the Current Research section of *American Antiquity*.

At the recent annual meeting in Anaheim, Society President Bruce Smith presented me with a Presidential Recognition Award. I am deeply honored to be the recipient of this award and am grateful for

the opportunity to have served the Society. The most salient reward of this job, however, was getting to know the wonderful authors from all over the world who published in each of those 49 issues. When I decided not to "throw my hat into the ring" for the job in Washington, it became clear to me that I will miss these once and future authors most of all.

I look forward to life as a historical archaeologist here in Tucson. Let's stay in touch! 📧

Teresita Majewski  
Managing Editor  
*American Antiquity* and *Latin American Antiquity*  
University of Arizona, Tucson



## Legislative Update

*Loretta Neumann and Kathleen M. Schamel*

The second session of the 103rd Congress began January 25th and as in previous years, the second session will prove to be even busier than the first. Members of Congress are human; they procrastinate like the rest of us. With an election approaching, efforts intensify to get bills passed and to look good to the voters. Archaeological bills tend to do well at the end of a session. For example, four major bills all had action at the end of a Congress—the National Historic Preservation Act amendments of 1992 were completed at the end of the 102nd; NAGPRA was enacted at the close of the 101st; and shipwrecks and ARPA amendments came through at the end of the 100th Congress. Following is an update on bills that have seen action recently and could impact archaeology and other cultural resources.

### Appropriations

The Administration's fiscal 1995 budget contained modest increases for cultural resources programs in most federal land managing agencies. The BLM requested \$11.98 million, an increase of \$181,000. The Forest Service asked for an increase of \$952,000 to \$2.92 million. The National Park Service grants under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act would get the same level as this year, \$2.3 million. The Historic Preservation Fund is up by \$2 million to \$42 million, with the increase slated for historically black colleges and universities. The hearing schedule for both authorization and appropriations are fast-tracked this season. The House Interior Appropriations Subcommittee hosted outside witnesses for the Interior Department and related issues. SAA Government Affairs Committee Chairman Dean Snow presented SAA's testimony. House and Senate hearings should conclude in mid-June; action on the legislation may begin shortly thereafter.

### Wilderness

**March 15**—The House Natural Resources Subcommittee on National Parks, Forests and Public Lands conducted a hearing on H.R. 3732, the Idaho Wilderness, Sustainable Forests and Communities Act, by Rep. Larry LaRocco (D-

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## SAA Endorses Group Insurance Program for Members

The Society for American Archaeology, in its continued effort to provide services which enhance the value of membership, sponsors a Group Insurance Program designed specifically for archaeologists. The benefits associated with the insurance plans in the program are not offered to the general public but can be acquired through SAA membership.

### Are Your Finances Secure?

The SAA Group Insurance Program should be considered, whether you're just starting to build your insurance portfolio or already have insurance through another source. Just ask yourself the following questions:

Is my employer-provided health insurance sufficient to pay the costs of six-figure treatments for cancer, heart disease and other serious illnesses?

If something unexpected happens and I'm unable to work, will I be able to pay medical bills and normal household expenses?

Will my family be able to meet its financial obligations such as tuition, car or mortgage payments if I should die?

If you've answered "no" to any of the above questions, you may need the protection provided by the SAA Group Insurance Program.

### Better Rates for Better Coverage

By participating in a Trust with similar organizations, SAA has increased its purchasing power and is able to provide extensive insurance coverage at competitive prices. The SAA offers five different insurance plans under the program for individuals and families.

### Term Life Insurance Plan

#### Membership Coverage up to \$300,000

Your family depends upon you and your income. If something happened to you, would they be able to meet their financial obligations? Many SAA members participate in the Term Life Plan to protect their family's financial future, and to provide for family expenses in the event of death.

### Comprehensive Health Care Plan

#### Up to \$100,000 in Benefits

This plan assists you and your family by helping you pay hospital, doctor and other eligible medical expenses. This flexible plan enables you to select the physician of your choice,

and choose from three deductible amounts (\$500, \$1,000, or \$2,000).

### In-Hospital Plan

#### Up to \$200 per Day Paid Directly to You

Most medical insurance policies cover only a percentage of hospitalization costs. This In-Hospital Plan helps bridge the gap between your medical coverage payments and your actual hospital costs. Daily benefits may be used to help meet the costs not covered by most hospital and medical care plans. Or, benefits can help pay the "extra" expenses associated with a hospital stay such as parking costs, meals out for your family and baby-sitter fees. One great advantage of this plan is that the benefit is paid directly to you.

### Disability Income Plan

#### Benefit Options up to \$5,000 per Month

A serious accident or injury could mean not being able to work for months, possibly years. That's why it's important to have a disability plan that can help pay the bills when you can't. The SAA Disability Income Plan stands out above the rest because it pays benefits when you can't. The SAA Disability Income Plan stands out above the rest because it pays benefits when you are unable to work in your chosen field. This plan can serve as your primary protection or can be used to coordinate benefits with an employer-provided plan.

### Medicare Supplement Insurance Plan

#### Valuable Coverage for Members and Spouses

This plan helps pay the medical expenses that Medicare does not cover and those you would otherwise have to pay out of your own pocket. There are ten plans to choose from, each varying in the extent of coverage. All ten plans cover Medicare co-payments for hospital and medical care, plus, some of the plans offer additional benefits for prescription drugs, blood, in-hospital private-duty nursing and worldwide coverage.

The SAA has reviewed and endorsed this program, and stands behind its coverage, costs and service. If you'd like more information about the SAA Insurance Program, write to the Administrator, SAA Group Insurance Program, 1255 23rd Street, Suite 300, Washington, D.C. 20037, or telephone toll-free 1(800) 424-9883; in the Washington, D.C. area call (202) 457-6820. ☐

## SAA Announces Life Insurance Plan Credit

Members insured in the SAA Life Insurance Plan as of September 30, 1993 will receive a credit of 35 percent of their semiannual premium due on the April 1, 1994 renewal and a second credit of 15 percent of the semiannual premium due on October 1, 1994. This marks the 30th consecutive year in which premium credits have been granted due to the strong financial condition of the plan, thus further reducing the cost of this valuable protection for insured members and their families.

The SAA Life Insurance Plan offers coverage up to \$300,000 for members. Protection for spouses and dependent children is also available. For more information contact the Administrator, SAA Group Insurance Program, 1255 23rd Street, Suite 300, Washington, D.C. 20037, or telephone toll-free 1(800) 424-9883; in the Washington D.C. area, call (202) 457-6820.

## Working Together --



## Collaboration at **Inyan Ceyaka Atonwan** (Village at the Rapids)

*Janet D. Spector*

In my 30-year career as an archaeologist, the first occasion I ever had to work with Indian people was in fieldwork at Little Rapids, a 19th-century Wahpeton Dakota summer planting village located in south-central Minnesota. Our collaborations began somewhat late in the project, in 1986, the fourth and final year of fieldwork. The effects were nonetheless dramatic, transforming the character of our field program and my perception of the 19th-century Wahpeton community.

Why did it take so long to become involved in a collaborative project? Nothing in my disciplinary training at the University of Wisconsin (1960s–1970s) predisposed or prepared me to work collaboratively. On reflection, I see that there were many disincentives for doing so — few of them deliberate but powerful nonetheless. My training was fairly conventional for a specialty in the history and culture of Indian people in the Upper Midwestern U.S. — in my case, during the period of colonial expansion. This apprenticeship discouraged me from even imagining productive collaborations between Indian and non-Indian people in archaeology. These are some of the messages I absorbed:

Message 1– I learned that Indian people did not participate in archaeology as teachers, authors, or excavators. I had no models — positive or negative — of non-Indian archaeologists working with Indian educators, spiritual or community leaders.

Message 2– There is very little connection between contemporary Indian people in our region and the people we study archaeologically even in fairly recent time periods. “Contact” with Europeans quickly led to acculturation, dislocation, cultural disintegration, and a breakdown of cultural distinctiveness and vitality. Our training implied that modern Indian people had little knowledge about the past. Too much time had elapsed; too much had been lost.

These presumed ruptures between past and present are reinforced in the ways our discipline is sub-divided, our majors are organized and courses taught, and our research designed. Anthropology fragments our knowledge about Indian histories and cultures by breaking the field into cultural anthropology and archaeology. The former conventionally studied “traditional Indian cultures” in the timeless, “ethnographic present”; while the latter studied groups known primarily through the archaeological record, and neither showed much interest in contemporary people, or, until recently, the period of colonization. Archaeological “cultures” are very distinct from those known ethnographically. We define cultures taxonomically, on the basis of characteristic material objects and we name groups after geographic or time periods (Mississippian, Woodland, Archaic, and Oneota) rather than ancient Winnebago, Dakota, or Anishinabe, in our area, as if these groups had no relationship to one another.

Message 3– Indian people today are interested in archaeological sites artifacts for “political” reasons, not because of cultural or historical interests. This cynical view is reinforced by the general absence of courses about local colonial history and the lingering legacies of those distressing times, particularly from the Indian perspective. In our region, transcripts of 19th-century treaty negotiations document a 150-year history of Indian concerns about the desecration of burial and other sacred sites. These protests predate by just a few decades the extensive archaeological surveys and later excavations of mounds and other earthworks which laid the foundation for regional archaeology — projects done without Indian participation or consent. Archaeology students would be well served by knowing about this history of relations between Indians and archaeologists.

These are just some of the messages I received during my enculturation into archaeology and they created real barriers against imagining active, mutually respectful relationships with Indian people. These barriers began to diminish for me only after becoming involved in feminist anthropology and archaeology. Over the last two decades feminist, third world, African-American, Chicano, and American Indian scholars, activists, and their allies have seriously challenged many academic disciplines including anthropology and archaeology. What are the ramifications of the fact that until fairly recently academic knowledge has been produced almost exclusively by white, middle-class men of European descent, socialized in cultures that discriminate on the basis of race, sex, and class? How has this domination by a rather narrow segment of the population determined the curriculum and the content of courses we teach? our research priorities? the projects that get funded? the manuscripts that get published?

Across the disciplines we have exposed pervasive androcentric and eurocentric (less delicately put sexist, racist, heterosexist, and classist) portrayals of human life, past and present. We have shown that who we are — our gender, cultural background, social and economic position, and personal histories — shapes the character of our work in significant ways. And we have called for more responsible academic work, acknowledging that those of us who produce public knowledge about other people hold a powerful and privileged position.

As my own criticisms of archaeology became increasingly pointed with respect to the treatment of women as subjects of study, I also became acutely aware of the exclusion



of Indian people from the creation of archaeological knowledge about their histories and cultures. For some time, the dissonance between my critique of archaeology and its exclusions, and my lack of contact with Dakota people on the Little Rapids project became almost unbearable. At that point I became more active in pursuing a collaboration.

## Collaborations at Little Rapids

Initiated in 1979, the goal of the Little Rapids project was to learn about the Wahpeton community life during a turbulent and poorly known period—a time of rapidly accelerating Euroamerican settlement and escalating tensions between cultures as U.S. government officials and Protestant missionaries pressured Dakota people to give up their lands and ways of life. I was particularly interested in understanding more about how these pressures affected men and women and how gender roles, relations, and beliefs shaped the character of encounters between Dakota people and Euroamerican colonists.

Though I was unsure of how to begin, I was committed to making contact with Indian people. In the process of securing permission to excavate at Little Rapids from the landowners and the State Archaeologist, I sent my project proposal to the (now) Minnesota Indian Affairs Council. Within a few weeks, the Council's Executive Director Donald Gurnoe sent me a copy of his letter to Norman Crooks, then chairman of the Prior Lake Sioux Community, the Dakota community geographically closest to Little Rapids. "Many times in the past," Gurnoe wrote,

"the scientific community has run afoul of Indian people through failure to communicate and their insensitive approach to the concerns of the community. This, apparently, is not the case in respect to this project, as Professor Spector has made every effort to enlist the support of Indian people through our offices" (Gurnoe to Crooks, April 7, 1980)

This response encouraged me to pursue direct contacts with Dakota people. Dr. Chris Cavender, now Professor of American Indian Studies at SW State University in Marshall, Minnesota, was referred to me as a well known Dakota educator. He was not available at that time and I began the project without further Indian participation.

We excavated at Little Rapids from 1980 to 1982 through the University of Minnesota's archaeological field school program, then suspended excavations to complete the analysis of those materials. In 1984–1985, while on sabbatical, I felt I could no longer, in good conscience, continue doing Dakota archaeology without their involvement.

I tried again, this time successfully, to reach Dr. Cavender. Our initial conversation was awkward. It seemed late to be consulting him about a project designed several years earlier

without any Dakota input. Chris had never heard of Little Rapids, and although he was cordial, he was distant, and I suspected, suspicious. Candid about his views of "anthros" as he calls us, Chris was quite open in his cynicism about the motives of academics, including me.

In our initial conversation I mentioned that 19th century written records consistently named Mazomani as a prominent leader at Little Rapids. Chris said nothing about this at the time, but later he asked if we could visit the site together. Mazomani, it turned out, was related to him through his mother, Elsie Cavender, who was raised by her grandmother, daughter of Mazomani and Blueberry Woman. Over the next few months Chris and I made a number of trips to Little Rapids, often bringing other family members along. We had long conversations about the tensions between archaeologists

and Indian people. I learned a good deal about Chris's family history. His mother was a well known oral historian, particularly knowledgeable about the 1862 conflict between some Dakota people and some of the newly arrived American settlers and U.S. soldiers that ultimately led to the

forced exile of Dakota people from Minnesota.

Being at the site with people having a direct kinship link to it was a profoundly moving experience. We shared a deep respect for the place that, unlike many Indian sites in our area, had been shielded from plowing, construction and other modern destructions. The only major disturbances there had been done by decades of amateur archaeologists drawn to Little Rapids by the burial mounds at the southern end of the site, their activities permanently etched into the landscape. Though Indian visitors knew we were not digging in or near the cemetery, it was excruciating to walk near the scarred, sacred mounds with them.

As the 1985–86 school year began, Chris and I planned to teach together at Little Rapids. We secured university funding and recruited other instructors for the field program: Carolynn Schommer, a Dakota language instructor at the University of Minnesota and also a descendant of Mazomani, introduced crew members to the Dakota language, tailoring her lessons to our specific work. Ed Cushing, a university ecologist, led students on environmental field trips teaching them about the natural history of the area. He, Chris, and Carolynn compared Dakota and non-Dakota names for and ideas about the local plants that were—and still are—important to Dakota people. Sara Evans, a history professor, helped us critically evaluate 19th-century written records, and Chris shared what he knew from Dakota sources about the people and events described in those documents.

Finally, a project felt right to me. We worked as an interdisciplinary, multicultural team. Every day Chris and Carrie talked about Dakota family, community, and spiritual life; about Dakota philosophy, place names, and the Dakota council fires; and we talked about the Conflict of 1862 and its

*Continued on page 10*

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tragic aftermath. We also talked about racism — 19th century and contemporary — including incidents that erupted during the field season.

Before we began to dig, Chris spoke briefly in Dakota, expressing our collective respect for the spirit of the place and our hopes to be guided by wisdom and sensitivity in our treatment of the people who once lived there. A pipe ceremony was conducted by Amos Owen, a Dakota elder and spiritual leader who communicated in words that had been spoken at Little Rapids for centuries before the voices were silenced there in the 1850s.

Those of us with previous field experience appreciated the 1986 season even more than the novice crew members who had no basis for program comparisons. We found it extraordinary to work with people who had direct family ties to the place and history we were studying; extraordinary to hear Dakota spoken there after the silences of more than a century and a half; extraordinary to share the pipe with a Dakota spiritual leader. The student apprentices could not imagine archaeology being done any other way.

It was hard to resist romanticizing our Dakota colleagues. Just as we sometimes fantasized about finding an ideal archive or a key artifact that would reveal elusive aspects of the past, most of us also hoped that Chris and Carrie would have special insights about the site or the recovered artifacts. Though they connected us to the past in very tangible ways each day, neither was particularly interested in the archaeology or the materials we unearthed. This was true of most of the Indian visitors to the site. Given the long history of tensions between Indians and archaeologists, I was grateful that Chris and Carrie had agreed to participate in the project at all. I know it was not without considerable ambivalence.

## Writing About Little Rapids

In 1987 I began to write my book *What this Awl Means: Feminist Archaeology at a Wahpeton Dakota Village* (Minnesota Historical Society Press, 1993). I wanted to produce an accessible, human scale portrayal of the community; a rendering that would give readers an empathetic sense of the times as well as a feeling of the connections between that past and the present. I wanted to claim my own voice and authorship while simultaneously introducing other voices, visions, and perspectives. But each time I began to write I found myself tethered by the conventions of archaeological writing — the dull, lifeless, distanced, detached, and taxonomic rhetoric of our field — a rhetoric that subordinates the people we study.

I turned my attention to an artifact we had discovered in 1980 in a garbage dump, a 3" antler awl handle, delicately inscribed with a series of dots and lines. The handle would have held a short, pointed, iron tip for perforating leather hides to be made into tipi covers, clothing, bags and other accessories.

In response to this evocative find, after discovering the meaning of the inscriptions — they were tallies women kept marking their hide-working accomplishments — I wrote a short interpretive narrative encapsulating a good deal about what we had learned about the Little Rapids community. This story sets the scene and the tone environmentally, culturally, and historically; it introduces some of the people associated

with the site; it reveals what the awl might have meant to the woman who used it and to her community; and it suggests how the awl handle might have been discarded. The rest of the book unravels the narrative, layer by layer exposing what we learned through excavations, documents, and Dakota sources. I discuss how awls are traditionally treated by archaeologists (typologically if at all) and describe the history of relationships between Dakota and non-Dakota people including fur traders, military men, missionaries, and archaeologists. Mazomani's 19th-century family and their contemporary descendants are prominently featured throughout the book. The book is partly a critique of archaeology, partly a professional memoir and story of the dig, and partly a community study, all presented with as little archaeological jargon as possible.

The collaborative relations continued throughout the writing and publication process. I presented early versions of the interpretive narrative to Chris and his family members and to Indian studies classes on numerous occasions. These were important facets of revising the manuscript. Editors at the Minnesota Historical Society Press continued consultations with Indian people. The manuscript was sent to both archaeologists and Indian educators for review. The Indian readers urged me to write more about the damages done by amateur archaeologists at Little Rapids, more about Indian criticisms of archaeology and about repatriation issues and laws, and to say more about the ethics of digging one part of the site that might have been a Medicine Dance area.

## Conclusion

The collaborative work on the Little Rapids project was an entirely rewarding experience. My relationships with members of Mazomani's family have broadened and deepened since I first worked with Chris and Carrie, enriching my work and life. Regretfully, there are still major barriers against collaborative work in archaeology in our area and in a university setting: it is very costly to support team-taught field programs; few Indian faculty resources or students are at the University and potential colleagues are more likely found outside of the academy and often without the credentials required for staff appointments; and many archaeologists are still resistant to sharing the power and privilege of setting archaeological priorities and standards involved in serious collaborative work. Nonetheless, I can't imagine doing the archaeology of Indian people without their active and vital participation. An inclusive archaeology will entail more than simply adding the voices of so-called "others." It will transform the ways we practice archaeology and the way we view and portray the past, enriching our discipline. Our future depends on it. ❧

*Janet D. Spector is an Associate Professor of Anthropology at the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.*



## Archaeology Awards Presented in Tucson

Five individuals who have helped to promote the archaeology of the Americas and the Southwest — David A. Breternitz, Nathalie F. S. Woodbury, Richard B. Woodbury, E. Charles Adams, and Peter J. Pilles, Jr. — were honored recently with two of Arizona's top archaeology awards. The Byron S. Cummings Award and the Victor R. Stoner Award, which are sponsored by the Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society, were bestowed in a ceremony held on March 21, 1994, at the University of Arizona in Tucson.

The Byron S. Cummings Award is presented for outstanding research and contributions to knowledge in archaeology, anthropology, ethnology, or history. The recent Cummings Award recipients were Dr. David A. Breternitz of Colorado, and Dr. Nathalie F. S. Woodbury and Dr. Richard B. Woodbury of Massachusetts.

David A. Breternitz is Professor Emeritus of Anthropology at the University of Colorado - Boulder, Director of the Mesa Verde Regional Research Center, and a consultant to a number of other well known archaeological research organizations. His University of Arizona Master's thesis, *An Appraisal of the Tree-Ring Dated Pottery in the Southwest*, dated virtually every type of prehistoric Southwestern pottery that had been named when he wrote it. He is also highly acclaimed for his work on the Amerind Foundation's Casas Grandes archaeological project in Mexico and the University of Colorado's Dolores archaeological project of the 1970s and 1980s, the largest archaeological project ever undertaken in the U.S. at the time.

Nathalie Ferris Sampson Woodbury has played a key role in the development of American archaeology and anthropology. Besides research and teaching she has contributed to the well-being of many anthropological societies, helped promote the place of women in archaeology, and promoted the value of historical studies in anthropology through her efforts to record necrology and her seminal essays on oft-neglected historical topics.

Richard Benjamin Woodbury has made significant contributions to both Southwestern and Mesoamerican archaeology, to the study of the history of archaeology and anthropology, and to the development and administration of anthropological institutions. Educated at Harvard and Columbia, he taught at Kentucky, Columbia, Arizona, and Massachusetts at Amherst where he was founding chair, and he played a critical role in the development of the anthropology program at the U.S. National Museum. He has served many professional organizations and was editor of both *American Antiquity* and the *American Anthropologist*.

The Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society's Victor R. Stoner Award recognizes outstanding volunteer contributions to historic awareness programs and efforts to bring archaeology, anthropology, ethnology, and history to the public. The Stoner Award was shared by Dr. E. Charles Adams of Tucson and by Peter J. Pilles, Jr., of Flagstaff, Arizona.

Dr. E. Charles Adams, Curator of Archaeology and Director of the Homol'ovi Research Program at the Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, is probably the foremost Anglo authority on the early history of the Hopi people. He has participated in archaeological projects throughout the Southwest and beyond, and has taught at the universities of Colorado and Arizona. He is perhaps

## Pillsbury Dough Boy and Powder Milk Biscuits to Meet Mickey and Friends

The 1995 Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology will be held in Minneapolis, Minnesota, Wednesday, May 3 through Sunday, May 7. While we will, needless to say, miss Mickey and his friends, who helped make the 1994 meeting in Disneyland such a success, we are planning an excellent annual meeting at the Minneapolis Hilton and Towers.

Detailed directions for the submission of contributions are available in the April 1994 issue of *American Antiquity*, and submission forms were mailed to all Society members. Additional copies can be obtained from the SAA Office, 900 Second Street NE Suite #12, Washington, D.C. 20002. Guidelines for the 1995 meeting remain similar to previous years. Please note one major change made since the April guidelines were published; the Society now accepts and welcomes abstracts and presentations in the four major languages of the Western Hemisphere: English, Spanish, Portuguese, and French.

The Program Committee believes that its primary role is to help coordinate the many active voices of the Society's membership. Therefore, we welcome your suggestions and invite you to contact members of the 1995 Program Committee: Suzanne Fish (Arizona State Museum), John Ives (Provincial Museum of Alberta), Adria LaViolette (University of Virginia), Robert Mainfort (Tennessee Division of Archaeology), Linda Manzanilla (Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico), Paul Minnis (Committee Chair, University of Oklahoma), Ben Nelson (SUNY-Buffalo), Paul Nickens (Batelle Pacific Northwest Laboratory), Timothy Pauketat (Assistant Program Chair, University of Oklahoma), and Lynne Sullivan (New York State Museum).

See you in Minneapolis where, to paraphrase a famous Minnesota philosopher, all archaeologists are strong, good looking, and above average.

best known for his work at Walpi Pueblo on the Hopi Reservation, and in ancestral Hopi pueblos of the Little Colorado River area. The Stoner Award honored his work at involving the lay public in archaeological research through the programs of Colorado's Crow Canyon Archaeological Center and the Arizona State Museum.

Peter J. Pilles, Jr., the Forest Archaeologist for northern Arizona's Coconino National Forest, received the Stoner Award for his extensive and widely varied public service to Southwestern archaeology. Pilles was instrumental in developing a nationally recognized public archaeological education program at the Elden Pueblo ruins near Flagstaff, has been heavily involved in local and national efforts to curb archaeological site vandalism, and is constantly in demand as a speaker on archaeology. He also was among the first professional archaeologists to effectively bring Indian tribes and archaeologists together by getting bureaucracies and archaeologists to pay attention to Native American concerns for places the tribes consider sacred. ☐

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Idaho). The bill would designate 1.3 million acres in Idaho as wilderness, including many areas with significant archaeological resources. While the bill references preserving historical and cultural values, SAA submitted testimony for the hearing record supporting increased protection for the archaeological sites in the area.

**March 23** – The House Committee on Natural Resources ordered reported as amended H.R. 2473, the Montana Wilderness Act by Rep. Pat Williams (D-Montana). The bill does not specifically reference archaeological resources although the areas slated for wilderness designation are known to have numerous prehistoric and historic sites. The subcommittee also held a hearing on April 12, on H.R. 2638, the Northern Rockies Ecosystem Protection Act, by Rep. Carolyn Maloney (D-New York). This bill would designate 16.5 million acres of wilderness in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming. Hundreds of archaeological sites are known in the proposed area.

**April 11** – The Senate began floor consideration of S. 21, the California Desert Protection Act by Sen. Dianne Feinstein (D-California). A new 1.2 million acre Mojave National Park would be created in California and several million acres set aside as wilderness. Significant historic, paleontological, and archaeological sites would be protected. The House companion bill, H.R. 518, by Rep. Richard Lehman (D-California), has not seen action since a hearing held June 15, 1993.

**April 21** – The House Natural Resources Subcommittee on National Parks, Forests and Public Lands marked up H.R. 3050 by Rep. James Bilbray (D-Nevada) to expand the boundaries of the Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area. This area contains several major archaeological sites; it served as the location of BLM's Public Service Announcements with Jean Auel in 1990.

## Heritage Areas

**March 22** – The House Natural Resources Subcommittee on National Parks, Forests and Public Lands held a hearing on Heritage Areas legislation, H.R. 3707 and H.R. 2416 by Rep. Bruce Vento (D-Minnesota) and Rep. Maurice Hinchey (D-New York), respectively. The bills would establish a national system of heritage areas which are regions with a distinctive sense of place unified by large-scale resources: rivers, lakes, or streams, canal systems, historic roads or trails, and railroads. The National Park Service and the National Coalition for Heritage Areas have drafted alternative legislation. These bills would provide early action grants to encourage local support for heritage area planning.

## Native American Religious Freedom

**March 23** – The Senate Indian Affairs Committee conducted a hearing assessing the constitutionality of S. 1021, the Native American Free Exercise of Religion Act by Sen. Daniel Inouye (D-Hawaii). In the House, Rep. Bill Richardson (D-New Mexico) introduced H.R. 4155, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act Amendments of 1994. Both bills

would require federal landmanaging agencies to oversee lands in a way that did not restrict or interfere with Native American religions and practices.

Information on these or other bills may be obtained by calling the House Office of Legislation at (202) 225-1772. They will take up to six inquiries per call. Any office of the U.S. Congress may be reached through the U.S. Capitol Switchboard at (202) 224-3121. Copies of bills, reports, and public laws may be obtained from the House and Senate document rooms. Requests are limited to one copy each of up to six items every two hours. The Senate will not take phone requests. Write to:

House Document Room  
Room B-18, Annex #2  
Washington, D.C. 20515  
(202) 225-3456

Senate Document Room  
SH B-04 Hart Senate Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515  
(202) 224-7860

*Loretta Neumann and Kathleen M. Schamel are with CEHP Incorporated.*

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**SAA Ad here**

# Synopsis of the 59th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Disneyland Hotel, Anaheim, California

*Bruce Rippeteau*

The 59th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology was held 20-24 April 1994 at the Disneyland Hotel in Anaheim, CA. This proved to be an excellent, very large, and well maintained, first-class conference facility. Some 2100 members and admirers registered, a near record.

The scheduled program had 106 symposia and sessions, nearly 100 workshops and meetings, a plenary session, and the Annual Business Meeting. And of course, beaucoup receptions, parties, and renewals. Busy indeed.

The 1994 Annual Business Meeting was held at just after 5 p.m., Friday, 22 April 1994, at the hotel, President Bruce Smith presiding. In a nice touch, the committee chairs were seated, in a tiered area with the entire Executive Board.

The usual reports were given and will be published in the January 1995 issue of *American Antiquity*. Briefly, the Society is in good health, having experienced a stable membership base of 5,000, a balanced budget well attended by Treasurer Vincas Steponaitis and the diligence of the Board, and considerable solidification of the Home Office by our Executive Director Ralph Johnson.

Hester Davis was stunned to note her colleagues' esteem. Besides our Society for American Archaeology Cultural Resource Management Excellence Award, she also received the SOPA Sieberling Award and our SAA Distinguished Service Award.

The SAA Executive Board met all day on Wednesday 20 April and again on Saturday 23 April, this combined effort (treated for the record as a single number) having a single Agenda. All Board members attended.

In addition to President Bruce Smith, Treasurer Vin Steponaitis (who went off at the end of the Annual Business Meeting on the 22nd), Fred Limp as incoming treasurer, myself as Secretary, and Executive Director Ralph Johnson (ex-officio), there were attending: Roger Anyon, Diane Gifford-Gonzalez, John Ricks, Julie Stein, with both Bill Marquardt and Katharina Schreiber going off the Board after the Annual Business Meeting on the 22nd, and President-elect Bill Lipe and Secretary-elect Keith Kintigh, and new board members Catherine Cameron and Barbara Stark, these latter four coming on the Board after the Business Meeting but attending (except Cameron) on the 20th also.

Mike Graves, editor of *American Antiquity*, Dave Pendergast for *Latin American Antiquity*, and Mark Aldenderfer for the *Bulletin*, all attended ex-officio. Several Committee Chairs and others attended some or most of the Board Meetings, these notably including Dan Roberts, Dean Snow,

and Ed Friedman, and our Washington representatives Loretta Neumann and Kathleen Schamel, among several. Again, I'd note that any SAA member can attend our Board Meetings.

Great effort was expended on planning our new 1994-95 Budget which in the end is balanced (a net gain of \$718) with revenues of \$758,011 and expenses of \$757,293. We are ending our balanced 1994-95 Budget in good order, as reported earlier.

In addition to housekeeping actions and considering the diligent reports of nearly 40 committees, I would note Linda Cordell's Strategic Planning report, Melinda Zeder's initial findings of her recent census, thinking about new functions for our SAA home office including possible political representation, and Kac Slick's briefing on the National Trust for Historic Preservation's archaeological initiatives (we responded by President Smith appointing Cathy Cameron as a provisional Representative to the Trust within the Professional Relations Committee).

Mike Graves told us that *American Antiquity's* publishing schedule has essentially been caught up in one year, and that the backlog of unreviewed manuscripts is essentially back to a normal size. We moved COPA to the Government Affairs Committee, and we reviewed the early draft of the new SAA "Archaeology And You" brochure.

The poster displays and student member activities both seemed well represented at this meeting, as was our Latin American participation. In this latter connection, the Board voted to make our official languages include (with English) Spanish, Portuguese, and French.

We can note our future meeting sites: 1) 1995: 3-7 May, in Minneapolis at the Hilton; 2) 1996: 10-14 April, in New Orleans at the Marriott immediately adjacent to the French Quarter; and 3) 1997: 2-6 April, in Nashville at Opryland.

Concluding this synopsis, we must thank Program Chair Dan Rogers and his great Committee, and Glenn Russell for Local Arrangements, and Ralph Johnson and our great SAA office for quite an Annual Meeting. And we must think of our departed colleagues, as reported to us by Jon Muller, and to whom we gave a moment of silence and reflection.

I think SAA is doing some great stuff and exploring yet more. SAA has, to use an uplifting metaphor, climbed upwards off the runway. Stay tuned. Good summers to everyone. ☞

*Bruce Rippeteau is Secretary of the Society for American Archaeology.*



## A Look Back at the 1994 Annual Meeting

*J. Daniel Rogers*

With the 1994 annual meeting behind us we can now reflect on some of the things that made these meetings both similar to and different from those of previous years. To do this I have tabulated a few statistics, drawing heavily on information accumulated by former program chairs, especially Timothy A. Kohler (1991) and Gary M. Feinman (1992).

While the Anaheim meeting will not be as large as last year's, it was similar in size to several previous years (Table 1). All of the 856 submissions for the Anaheim meeting were accepted for inclusion on the program. This was accommodated by running 13 concurrent sessions for most time blocks. Because this many rooms were available, it was not necessary to request conversion of any oral presentations to posters nor to reject any presentations on grounds of inadequate space. In fact, no proposed presentation that went through the formal review process was rejected.

The basis for the zero rejection rate derives from two factors. First, through the recommendation of the Executive Committee, the program chair took the philosophy that the meeting should constitute an open forum and that no presentation proposal should be rejected on the grounds of inadequate space. Expanding the space to accommodate everyone is usually beyond the power of the program chair but, fortunately, additional space was available in Anaheim to accommodate the number of presentations. Second, only proposals of inferior quality should be rejected. In no case did the Program Committee reviewers unanimously recommend rejection of a presentation proposal. The program chair considered this as adequate justification for accepting all presentations.

Since 1980 the rejection rate has fluctuated from 0% in 1980, 1983, 1984, and 1994 to a high of 36% for the New Orleans meeting in 1986 (Table 1). The rejection rate for the 1993 St. Louis meetings is estimated at 22%, although exact figures are not available.

Year	Location	Proposed	Accepted	Rejected%
1980	Philadelphia	519	519	0.0
1981	San Diego	755	555	26.5
1982	Minneapolis	490	450	8.2
1983	Pittsburgh	530	530	0.0
1984	Portland	427	427	0.0
1985	Denver	715	623	12.9
1986	New Orleans	993	634	36.2
1987	Toronto	N/A	N/A	N/A
1988	Phoenix	849	668	21.3
1989	Atlanta	N/A	589	N/A
1990	Las Vegas	848	696	17.9
1991	New Orleans	1108	1071	3.3
1992	Pittsburgh	878	852	3.0
1993	St. Louis	1200 <sup>1</sup>	937 <sup>2</sup>	22.0 <sup>3</sup>
1994	Anaheim	856	856	0.0

Table 1. Number of Submissions and Rejection Rates

<sup>1</sup>Based on a statement in the 1993 Preliminary Program.

<sup>2</sup>Tabulated from published meeting program, therefore does not reflect late withdrawals.

<sup>3</sup>Estimated. Actual number of rejections was probably somewhat higher.

### Summary of Submissions and Presentations

A total of 856 submissions were received, for a total of 1086 individuals, including all authors (senior and junior) and discussants, but not including organizers or chairs. As is usual, the bulk of the presentations were in the form of organized symposia, comprising 547 presentations or 64% of the total (Table 2). General Sessions, composed of contributed papers and research reports accounted for 222 presentations or 26% of the total. Posters numbered 68 or 8% of the total. A unique idea among poster presentations in recent years was a poster symposium, The Archaeology of West Point, Seattle, Washington: 4,500 Years of Land Use in Southern Puget Sound, organized by Dennis E. Lewarch and Laura S. Phillips. This is a good way to expand on and diversify the usefulness of posters. Hopefully, preparing poster symposia will become a routine part of the meeting.

Paper Type	Sub. <sup>1</sup>	Pres.(%) <sup>2</sup>	Rej.	Withdr.(%) <sup>2</sup>
Symposia <sup>3</sup>	74	73	0	1
Symp. Papers	555	547(63.9)	0	8(0.9)
Contributed	188	179(20.9)	0	9(1.0)
Research	44	43(5.0)	0	1(0.1)
Poster	69	68(7.9)	0	1(0.1)
<b>Total</b>	<b>856</b>	<b>837(97.7)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>19(2.2)</b>

Table 2. Total Submissions, Presentations, Rejections, and Withdrawals.

<sup>1</sup>Discussants are not included among any paper types.

<sup>2</sup>Percent of total submissions.

<sup>3</sup>Includes forums, invited and sponsored symposia, plenary session, and workshops sponsored by the SAA, but not workshops, luncheons, or other meetings, either not open for general attendance or those sponsored by affiliated organizations.

### Presentations by Geographical, Temporal, and Topical Foci

In comparing the geographical foci of presentations at Anaheim with those for 1991 (New Orleans) and 1992 (Pittsburgh) the percent of Old World, Mesoamerican, and South

American presentations is about the same. The real difference lies in the shift from Eastern N. America (10%) to Western N. America (33%). Presumably this is due to the west coast location for the 1994 meeting. The 1992 meeting in Pittsburgh had a much higher percentage of Eastern N. America presentations, although Western N. America is always well represented, largely by the Southwest.

Of those submissions that identified a temporal focus, 43% noted the last 1000 years as their primary concern. At the 1992 Pittsburgh meeting almost 50% said their focus was the last 1000 years. By contrast, at the Pittsburgh meeting in 1983 only 25% identified the last 1000 years as their focus. The 1992 Pittsburgh meeting was probably influenced by the flurry of contact period studies associated with the Columbian Quincentenary, although there seems to be a sustained shift towards archaeology of the last 1000 years. The period of 1000 to 3000 years ago accounted for 26%. Twenty-eight percent were distributed across the period from 3000 back to 35,000 years ago. The remaining 3% identified the periods before 35,000 years ago as their temporal focus.

Summarizing the topical foci of the many presentations is somewhat more complicated than identifying the geographic or temporal foci. Within the three broad categories used to code the information (Culture-Historical and Descriptive; Developing Methods; and Developing Theory)

there is much potential for conceptual overlap. Such as it is, the Culture-Historical and Descriptive category accounted for 70% of those who supplied topical focus information. Developing Methods accounted for 26% and Developing Theory recorded 4%. Within all topical subcategories Settlement and Regional Systems was the most popular (17%), followed by Social and Political Organization (11%), Production, Use, and Distribution of Materials (9%), and Subsistence Systems and Nutrition (6%). The relative popularity of these topics is a mirror of the 1992 meeting as reported by the Program Chair that year, Gary Feinman.

## Gender of Participants

A comparison of the 1983, 1992, and 1994 Annual Meetings indicates increasing participation by women, both as presenters (first authors) and symposium discussants. In 1983 only 24% of the presenters were women, compared to 32% in 1992, and 36% in 1994. The role of women as discussants has also increased, from 8% in 1983 to 22% in 1992 and 23% in 1994.

Out of the total of 1086 individuals, including all authors (senior and junior) and discussants, but not including organizers or chairs, there were 706 males (65%) and 346 females (32%). These percentages are similar to those in Table 3 for male and female presenters (first authors).

### Unique Software Makes 3D Models from Photographs

PhotoModeler produces 3D computer models from photos. Any object that can be photographed can be modeled, and the models are dimensionally-accurate and detailed.

With PhotoModeler, several overlapping photos are taken of a scene or an object. The photos are digitized and displayed on the computer screen and the operator traces over features of interest with the mouse. When the photos have been marked, the operator tells the program to \*Solve\* and a 3D model is produced from the marked photos. After a model has been built, accurate dimensions can be taken from it and models can be exported to AutoCAD, 3D Studio, and most other 3D graphics programs.

PhotoModeler can be used to make 3D models of excavations, terrains, buildings, artifacts, fossils, bones or anything that can be photographed. The company claims the accuracy of the measurements is comparable to the accuracy achievable with surveying techniques.

PhotoModeler runs under Windows 3.1 and accepts digitized photos from a variety of sources, including film cameras, electronic still cameras and video cameras. PhotoModeler is available direct from Eos Systems Inc. It costs \$895 (U.S.) and is shipping now.

For information about PhotoModeler, please contact Eos Systems Inc. at: 2040 West 12th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C., Canada, V6J 2G2, tel. (604) 732-6658, fax (604) 732-4716, email info@eosvcr.wimsey.com.

Year	Male Pres.	Male Dis.	Female Pres.	Female Dis.
1983	447(75%)	46(92%)	147(25%)	4(8%)
1992	573(68%)	60(78%)	269(32%)	17(22%)
1994	522(64%)	62(77%)	294(36%)	19(23%)

Table 3. Gender of Presenters and Discussants.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>These tabulations are based on interpretation of the gender implied by a participant's name. In 1994 there were 38 (3%) individuals for which we did not feel confident in assigning a gender (usually non-English names).

Putting the program together for the annual meeting has proven to be everything I was told, and more. Yet, in my humble opinion, things have gone well in spite of hard disk crashes and software mishaps. While many people deserving a resounding thank you for helping put the 1994 Program together I want to offer a special thanks to all the participants. The most enjoyable part of being Program Chair was the many constructive conversations I had with meeting participants. Thanks for your understanding and cooperation. ☺

*Dan Rogers was the 1994 Annual Meeting Program Chair, and is at the Smithsonian Institution.*

## The Importance of Public Outreach Programs in Archaeology

John H. Jameson, Jr.

### Introduction

It has been nearly 30 years since the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act, the key legislation that began a tide of federally mandated investigations, the magnitude of which could not have been anticipated. Since passage of the act in 1966, hundreds of thousands of reports have recorded millions of archaeological and historical sites containing hundreds of millions of cultural objects — and nearly everywhere, we have *just begun* to sample and record the evidences of the rich archaeological and historical heritage left behind by our cultural forebears.

Despite some serious setbacks and mistakes, the continuing flow of information and the evolution of field methodologies and recording standards have sharpened our ability to focus on the important aspects and attributes of this heritage. In fact, we often cite these success stories as the principal arguments and justification for continually building and adding to this vast resource base.

But has the average person benefited appreciably from all of this? Would a randomly selected person on the street have any notion of what a Stanly point is or what “seasonal round” means? Would they understand or care about our deliberations in defining ceramic taxonomies?

### A Glance at Our Legal Mandates

In our enthusiasm to enforce our laws and protection mandates, we too often lose sight of the ultimate purpose and *raison d'être* of the compliance process, which is to provide public enjoyment and appreciation for the rich diversity of past human experiences. I believe that we need to reevaluate how we carry out the letter *and spirit* of these laws. Let's take a brief look at the major pieces of legislation that, together with their related legislative and executive mandates, form the main thrust of today's compliance and resource protection process.

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended) and Executive Order 11593 of 1971 together form the central impetus for establishing the so-called “Section 106 compliance process” as outlined in the 36 CFR 800 “Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties” regulations.

The provisions of 36 CFR 800 focus on sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act and call for federal managers to take into account the effects of projects and to take steps to ensure that significant (i.e. those determined to be National Register eligible) properties are not inadvertently and adversely impacted. The language of the regulation is familiar to most of us and, despite some inconsistencies in interpretation and application, has been valuable in accomplishing these objectives. What I would suggest the regulation language lacks, however, is a strong statement about the importance of public interpretation and education and other outreach efforts to ensure that these protected resources are appreciated and enjoyed by the general public.

This is due, I believe, to too little attention given in 36

CFR 800 to enforcing Section 1 of the National Historic Preservation Act, which states in the first four paragraphs that: “the spirit and direction of the nation are founded upon and reflected in its historic heritage”; that these should be “preserved as a *living part of our community life* [emphasis mine]...in order to give a sense of orientation to the American people”; and that “[the nation's] vital legacy of cultural, educational, aesthetic, inspirational...benefits will be maintained and enriched for future generations...”

With the 1971 signing by President Richard Nixon of Executive Order 11593, *Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment*, federal agencies were required to take the lead in establishing programs for the protection of significant historic resources “*for the inspiration and benefit of the people...*” Thus, the spirit of this landmark directive, a central force in the development and ultimate success of federally-mandated cultural resource management programs, requires us to ensure that archaeological information is provided to the public in an informative manner.

The Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, or ARPA, is well known for its provisions for protection of archaeological resources located on public lands and Indian lands and for establishing stiff civil and criminal penalties for

### The Society for American Archaeology 1995 Doctoral Dissertation Award

The Society for American Archaeology announces the competition for its 1995 Doctoral Dissertation Award. The prize is lifetime membership in the SAA and is awarded to an individual whose dissertation is judged outstanding. Nominees must have defended their dissertations and received their Ph.D. degrees within three years prior to September 7, 1994. It is not necessary that a nominee already be a member of the SAA.

Members (other than student members) of the SAA are encouraged to nominate a student whose dissertation they consider to be an original and well-written contribution and truly outstanding. Nomination letters should include a description of the special contributions of the dissertation and the current address of the nominee. Nominees are to be informed at the time of nomination. Based on the Dissertation Award Committee's evaluation of the nomination letter, the committee will then request the nominee submit three copies of the dissertation for evaluation (they will be returned).

All letters of nomination must be received by September 21, 1994. Letters of nomination and any inquiries should be addressed to: Professor Sara Nelson, SAA Dissertation Award Committee, Department of Anthropology, University of Denver, 2130 South Race Street, Denver, Colorado, 80208-0174, (303) 871-2406



violation of the act. It is significant, however, that the 1988 amendments to the act include provisions to establish programs that “increase public awareness of the significance of archaeological resources...and the need to protect such resources.”

The textbook approach to cultural resource management is similar to the field of natural resource management in that there are four basic components: 1) inventory/survey; 2) assessment/evaluation; 3) planning; and 4) action. Action often takes the form of monitoring, research, maintenance, or “mitigation” measures. Mitigation can consist of preservation in place, data retrieval or salvage, and/or restoration and rehabilitation measures.

An expanded, and I believe more appropriate, definition of mitigation would include interpretation/education/outreach activities as the last stage or culmination of the compliance process. We should not be content with measures such as physical avoidance or data retrieval, for example, as the sole results or products of compliance. This would be in line with the letter and spirit of legislative and executive mandates.

### An Ethical Imperative

There is an even more compelling reason to promote public education and outreach, and this comes from the standpoint of professional responsibility and ethics in the practice of archaeology.

Medical science as a discipline is distinguished from the *practice* of medicine. The family practitioner or internist rarely practices science, but rather applies the knowledge and skills gained in formal training, in subsequent study, and job experience. Similarly, archaeology as a discipline is distinguished from the practice of archaeology, a point not always understood or appreciated in academically oriented archaeology training programs. Unless one is lucky enough to be *totally* preoccupied with field and laboratory research, the practice of archaeology, as in medicine, involves the application of knowledge and skills gained in formal training, subsequent study, and job experience. It incorporates all the constituents of what we have come to call “cultural resource management.”

While most people do not have the necessary knowledge or training to evaluate the results of archaeological research directly, they can and should be given this information in an accurate, “de-jargonized,” and entertaining manner. When research is not adequately made meaningful to the non-specialist, it is ultimately an empty endeavor. Archaeologists need to communicate effectively among themselves, but unless they also communicate effectively with the general public, all else is wasted effort. Public interpretation is therefore an integral part of the practice of archaeology.

We also need to foster dialogue with the public that distinguishes between the goals and objectives of public interpretation and outreach and those of pure research. Just as archaeological methodology is guided by well-defined research goals, public interpretation must be guided by an understanding of what it is one wants to teach and to whom one will be teaching it. The ultimate relevance of public interpretation and outreach lies in the ethical responsibility among professional archaeologists to make the past accessible and to empower people to participate in a critical evaluation of the pasts that are presented to them. We achieve success when we recognize and practice this ethical imperative. Successful programs provide an understanding of the process of

historical interpretation and establish why the past is relevant to the present.

### Conclusion

Why are public interpretation and outreach programs important?

It is because we are socially responsible not only for recording and preserving the past but for making that past accessible physically, intellectually, and socially.

Public interpretation of archaeological research is essential if we are to provide increased access and input about the past. Opening archaeological research to public view and critique adds multiple voices to archaeological interpretation. Effectively executed public interpretation initiates a variety of dialogues informing simultaneously about the present as well as the past. This dialogue can help make archaeological research a more democratic process. While only a relatively small percentage of practicing archaeologists is involved in researching the past, there is no reason why the public cannot participate in this process through a critical evaluation of the interpretations that are presented to it. To do this we must provide the public with opportunities to participate as well as to develop evaluation skills.

### Our Challenge

Many of us have observed archaeological programs and exhibits that have met some level of success in effectively dealing with the issues of public information and access, yet have fallen short in the realm of education and communication. In the 1990s and beyond, we must summon ourselves to reach out to the people and involve them in the diversity of their national and ethnic experience. The challenge is to bring the fascinating subject of archaeology into focus. To do that, we must learn and instruct ourselves in the most effective public interpretation and outreach methods.

I would suggest that the following professional developments are urgently needed:

1. The promotion of an ethical imperative in the practice of archaeology that make public interpretation and outreach routine professional obligations and ensures that the information generated by archaeological investigations reaches the public in a form that they can readily understand;

2. A redefinition by the Government of acceptable standards for compliance and mitigation so that, consistent with the letter and spirit of the law, public education and outreach are understood to be required end products of the compliance process; and

3. Action by the Society of Professional Archaeologists (SOPA) and others to include public interpretation/outreach in an expanded (or redefined) code of ethics and standards of performance.

Let us recharge the energies that have brought us this far in the practice of archaeology and move beyond recording, theorizing, and artifact storage to the realization and implementation of our legal and moral mandates, through programs of public interpretation and outreach, to provide archaeological information “*for the inspiration and benefit of the people...*” ❏

*John H. Jameson, Jr. is an Archaeologist at the Interagency Archaeological Services Division.*

## NEWS AND NOTES



**The Southern Anthropological Society** is pleased to announce that the 1993 James Mooney Award for the best presentation of anthropological scholarship on the South or Southerners in 1991 or 1992 goes to Dr. Leland Ferguson of the University of South Carolina and Smithsonian Institution Press, for *Uncommon Ground: Archaeology and Early African America, 1650 - 1800*. The Award of \$500 will be presented to Dr. Ferguson at the Society's annual meeting in April 1994 in Atlanta.

**The Center for Field Research at Earthwatch** has issued a call for proposals in archaeology. The Center wishes to bring its resources to bear on prehistory, classical archaeology, historical and post-medieval archaeology, technical and methodological issues, and the preservation and conservation of cultural heritage worldwide. Archaeologists are encouraged to apply as individuals or as teams. Project Managers or Principal Investigators must oversee all field work culminating in the production of project reports, policy recommendations, and published reports, summaries, or interpretations of field data. Museums, professional and learned societies, and research institutions may also participate. There are no geographical limitations. Professionals from all nations are encouraged to apply. Priority will be given to field-based research projects concerning the investigation of the human past through archaeological methods. Interdisciplinary projects designed for multi-national participation are encouraged. Topics of particular interest to The Center would include, but would not be limited to, the following examples. All prospective applicants are encouraged to contact The Center to discuss specific projects.

- Human adaptation to natural or anthropogenic environmental change
- The role of humankind in altering local environments and landscapes
- Studies of the initial and longer-term historical effects of colonialism on native populations
- Major developments in cultural evolution, e.g. origins of agriculture and urbanism
- The archaeological documentation or stabilization of threatened or otherwise disappearing cultural resources
- Field or experimental implementation of new or developing methods of analysis, e.g. remote sensing, GIS, etc.
- Underwater and nautical archaeology
- Archaeological studies of cultures on the peripheries of ancient empires or post-industrial nation states
- Public awareness programs on the intellectual value and fragility of cultural resources

Grants will range from \$10,000 to \$100,000 depending on length of time in the field and number of volunteer participants involved. A typical project would employ 5 to 10 volunteers on each of 3 to 6 sequential teams over several months. Each team normally spends

1 to 3 weeks in the field as most participants are on leave from their normal occupations. A preliminary proposal should be submitted no later than one year prior to the projected start of fieldwork. Full proposals for peer review are invited by the Center.

The Center for Field Research (CFR) is a private, non-profit institution established in 1973 to encourage private enterprise in global research and problem-solving and to independently oversee program development for Earthwatch. Earthwatch is an international non-profit organization dedicated to research and public education in the sciences and humanities, currently sponsoring projects in 60 countries. Inquiries may be directed to: James A. Chiarelli, Program Director for Social Sciences, The Center for Field Research, 680 Mount Auburn Street, P.O. Box 403, Watertown, Massachusetts 02272, tel. (617) 926-8200, fax (617) 926-8532, telex (510) 600-6452, email [jchiarelli@athena.earthwatch.org](mailto:jchiarelli@athena.earthwatch.org).

***Canals and American Cities*** edited by Ronald C. Carlisle and published by the Canal History and Technology Press, explores the recent contributions of archaeology, history, historic architecture, and the history of technology to the study of waterpower and transportation canals in six North American cities. The volume also examines the significant roles that canals played in the economic and social development of these cities. The authors discuss methodologies used in the excavation, research, and interpretation of canals and also touch on the problems of canal conservation and preservation. In addition, the volume investigates ways in which urban canals can be adapted to promote historical tourism and an improved understanding of urban history. These papers were originally presented in a symposium at the 1991 Society for Historical Archaeology meeting in Richmond, Virginia, and have been expanded, edited, and illustrated with many useful maps and photos for the published volume. The volume editor, Ronald C. Carlisle, is the Senior Historian in the Cultural Resources Section of Michael Baker Jr., Inc., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The book can be ordered from the Canal Museum Store, High Moore Historical Park & Museums, 200 South Delaware Drive, P.O. Box 877, Easton, Pennsylvania 18044-0877. The cost is \$15.00 plus \$4.50 for postage and handling (Pennsylvania residents, please add 6% sales tax). Make check payable to: "HMHP&M Stores."

**Work has begun on *The Encyclopedia of Prehistoric Archaeology***, edited by Robert Wenke, Wilma Wetterstrom, and Rita Wright and published by Garland Publishing, Inc., of New York City. Scheduled to appear in 1997, the book will consist of alphabetically arranged entries focusing on cultural and social evolution of anatomically modern humans in both the Old and New Worlds. It will provide an introduction to theoretical issues, methodological problems, scientific techniques, archaeological concepts, and specific culture areas and sites that form the basis for current interpretation of the archaeological record. Inquiries should be addressed to Dr. Wilma Wetterstrom, Botanical Museum of Harvard University, 26 Oxford Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138; Professor Robert Wenke, Department of Anthropology, DH-05, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington 98195; or Professor Rita Wright, Department of Anthropology, New York University, 25 Waverly Place, New York, New York 10003.

**Since 1989 Harpers Ferry National Historical Park** has em-

barked upon one of the largest construction and archaeology projects in the National Park Service. While the archaeology program serves Section 106 compliance needs, a dedicated staff of archaeologists, cultural landscape architects, and historians have made significant contributions studying the material and cultural consequences of this enterprising community within the context of larger social, economic, and political issues of 19th-century industrial life. The archaeology staff is working on a draft report for the Virginus Island archaeology project, which should be available by the end of 1994. The National Park Service has recently printed a volume detailing some of the lower town work entitled *Interdisciplinary Investigations of Domestic Life in Government Block B: Perspectives on Harpers Ferry's Armory and Commercial District*. Several copies remain and are available upon request. Write to: Paul A. Shackel, Supervisory Archaeologist, P.O. Box 65, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia 25425.

**The 1st International Conference for Marquesan Studies** is sponsored by the Pa'evi'i Center for Marquesan Studies and is scheduled for July 14-18, 1995 in Taiohae, Marquesas. This interdisciplinary conference is planned in conjunction with activities commemorating the 400th anniversary of the arrival of Mendaña and Quiros in the Marquesas. The four days of meetings are to be followed by an optional 5 day program of festivities throughout the archipelago. The official language of the conference will be French with translation into English and Marquesan. Contributions from Anglophone researchers are welcome and encouraged. The preliminary schedule includes sessions on archaeology and history; arts and language; medicine and religion; geophysics, geology, and pedology; botany, zoology, environmental science, and agriculture; oceanography, hydrology, meteorology, and astronomy; human geography, sociology, economy, and political science; and a session on how Marquesans themselves see the future of the archipelago. If interested please contact us immediately. Facilities are limited in the Marquesas and we would like to accommodate everyone, so do not delay. However, abstracts and text of presentations will not be required until December 1, 1994. Francophone researchers interested in participating or wishing more information may contact: Colloque International Pa'evi'i, B.P. 294, Taiohae, Nuku Hiva, îles Marquises, Polynésie Française, tel. (689) 92 03 01, fax (689) 92 03 90. Anglophone researchers interested in participating or wishing more information may contact: David Addison, Department of Anthropology, University of Hawai'i, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822, USA, tel. (808) 956-8305, fax (808) 956-4893, email daddison@uhunix.uhcc.hawaii.edu.

**The University of Nevada, Reno, Cultural Resource Management Program**, administered through the Division of Continuing Education, has announced the courses scheduled for 1994. Courses and workshops are being offered in a number of cities throughout the country. The program is a cooperative undertaking with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the Bureau of Land Management, the National Park Service, and the U.S. Forest Service. For further information on the courses or to receive a brochure, please contact CRM, Division of Continuing Education/048, University of Nevada, Reno, Nevada 89557, tel. (702) 784-4046.

**The National Park Service** announced the availability of a new

publication — *Federal Archaeological Programs and Activities: The Secretary of the Interior's Report to Congress*. The report covers the wide-ranging work of archaeologists across federal agencies, from conducting excavations to preserving valuable sites for the public, while laying out government-wide objectives for the upcoming years. The volume links its more comprehensive reporting and other accomplishments to the "National Strategy for Federal Archaeology," crafted from the 1989 report's recommendations. The strategy led to key legislation to safeguard the nation's archaeological heritage, strengthening prohibitions against looting sites and making it easier to convict thieves. Additionally, the law now directs agencies to educate the public about American archaeological sites and the importance of their protection. The report found improved communication among federal archaeologists, benefiting projects in far flung locales from Maine to the Marshall Islands. The growing National Archaeological Database now provides access to information on thousands of public archaeology projects, fostering a global network of professionals communicating their findings and advances. The report also discusses the armed forces' evolving role in protecting sites and the importance of dealing with the curation of millions of archaeological artifacts being unearthed under federal sponsorship. *Federal Archaeological Programs and Activities* is the most thorough source of information for federal agencies to compare their efforts and share ideas for improving government archaeology. As such, it is key to the national strategy's goal to encourage interagency partnerships and information exchange. Everyone interested in the federal archaeology program should find this publication useful. The 112-page publication is available free of charge from the National Park Service, Archaeological Assistance Division, P.O. Box 37127, Washington D.C. 20013-7127, tel. (202) 343-4101, fax (202) 523-1547.

**The Annual Meetings of the Society for Economic Anthropology** will be held in April 1995. One-page abstracts on the theme "Rethinking Commodities" are sought from potential participants on a range of empirical issues, theoretical approaches, and commodities. Objects could range from luxury goods to everyday "things," from new markets for new crops (the high-value "designer" vegetables grown for Northern markets) to new markets for old goods (Indian relics at tourist shops), to goods that circulate between black-markets and legal markets (currencies, drugs), from the World Bank and its focus on "non-traditional" export commodities to the commodification of bridewealth and ritual goods in local communities, to early trade goods and the meanings they assumed in precolonial social formations. Possible cross-cutting themes include the contested nature of certain commodities and the tensions that these can create between nation-states and within communities and households (e.g., between males and females, elders and juniors); the multiple dimensions (symbolic, economic, and political) of particular commodities; the globalization of certain commodity groups and the hegemonic influence of international capital in determining what are "valued commodities"; and the histories of commodity groups. We would hope that all authors would consider the role of exchange and consumption in the life of their particular commodity or commodity complex, but would not constrain submissions to this position. Submissions should be sent before October 1, 1994 to Dr. Priscilla Stone, Social Science Research Council, 605 Third Avenue, New York, New York 10150.

*Continued on page 20*

*Continued from page 19*

**Crow Canyon Archaeological Center has awarded ten scholarships** to 10 students, eight to Native American and two to inner-city Chicago students, for its summer 1994 High School Field School. A total of 40 students from across the U.S. will attend the month-long, hands-on archaeology school, which consists of field excavation and lab work, field trips, hiking and camping, study and discussion, and making new friends while learning about different cultures. Students will become actual partners in the research team, and during their month will make a very real contribution to the ongoing research. The two Chicago students are funded by the Seabury Foundation, and the other eight scholarships are funded by Crow Canyon's Native American Scholarship Fund. Activities are fully supervised by the Crow Canyon staff, and counselors are on duty at night. Transferable high school credit is available upon successful completion of the program. For more information or to apply for the 1995 High School Field School or the scholarship program, contact L.T. Baca at (800) 422-8975, extension 130.

**The Archaeological Geology Division of the Geological Society of America** will award a \$500 travel grant for a student to attend the annual meeting of the society in Seattle (October 24-27, 1994). The grant is competitive and will be awarded based on the evaluations of a 1,500-2,000 word summary paper prepared by a student for presentation at the meeting. The summary may include one figure. Results of studies where geological and pedological methodologies have been used as aids to archaeological research are particularly requested. The summaries should be submitted to the awards committee no later than June 24, 1993. Contact: W.C. Johnson, Awards Committee Chair, Department of Geography, U. of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas 66045 or fax (913) 864-5276.

**The 7th Congress of the International Council for Archaeozoology (ICAZ)** will meet September 26 - October 2, 1994 at Constance, Germany. In conjunction with ICAZ, the Working Group No. 1: Bone Expediency Tools/Taphonomy (Industrie Osseuse Peu Elaboree) of the Commission de Nomenclature de l'Industrie de l'Os will meet in a one-day workshop session. For information on the Working Group and program at ICAZ, please contact: Dr. Marylene Patou-Mathis, Institut de Paleontologie Humaine, 1, rue Rene Panhard, 75013 Paris, France. For registration and program information, please contact: Dr. M. Kokabi, Landesdenkmalamt Baden-Wuerttemberg, Fischersteig 9, 78343 Gaienhofen-Hemmenhofen, Germany; or Susanne J. Miller, Idaho National Engineering Laboratory, P.O. Box 1625, MS 2091, Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402, USA, tel. (208) 525-0062, fax (208) 525-0071.

**Reinventing the Commons** is the theme for the Fifth Annual Common Property Conference, May 24-28, 1995. Common property regimes undergo both evolution and devolution as a result of conflict both internal to those involved in the management and from external sources who maintain that they are variously negatively effected by their exclusion or constrained participation in either the resource use or management decisions regarding those utilization/preservation of the resources. This session will examine particular cases of such conflicts and confrontations, the varied issues — water land use, specific resources (including, the organizer hopefully anticipates, such unusual common properties as communal labor, machinery and other technologies, cultural heritage properties such as religious or national historic shrines, national identity and honor, participatory rights in planning for the future, local/national/inter-

national competing claims regarding overlapping common property). Abstracts are due no later than July 1, 1994, to M. Estelle Smith, Department of Anthropology/Sociology, SUNY-Oswego, Oswego, New York 13126, fax (315) 341-5423, email esmith@oswego.oswego.edu.

**1994 Chacmool Conference** calls for papers for its November 10-13 meeting. This conference will focus on human travelers and examine the cultural context (social, cosmological, political) within which they traveled, the "where," "why," and "how" they traveled, and, of course, what traveled with them (ideas, technologies, diseases, artifacts, etc.). A reorientation of interest among archaeologists in the people who were traveling as opposed to the artifacts that went with them, has emerged in "post-processual" literature with its recognition of the symbolic and ideological nature of material culture. It is hoped that the broad nature of this topic will encourage the participation of scholars from related fields as well as archaeologists. Suggested topics for sessions are: the ideology of exploration, long-distance knowledge as power, transportation corridors, the ideological aspects of boats and water travel, identifying long-distance travel through genetics, disease as traveler, historic travel in North America, cultural views of distance and space, pilgrimage, migration, Pacific voyages, trade, cosmologies and travel, individual travelers, historic journeys. While it is hoped that most sessions will deal with similar theoretical issues across a wide geographical base, we anticipate that some sessions will fall naturally into regional areas. Please contact the 1994 Conference Committee, Department of Archaeology, University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta T2N 1N4, tel. (403) 220-5227, fax (403) 282-9567, email lesley.nicholls<13042@ucdasmv.

**Reference Materials Awards: The National Endowment for the Humanities Reference Materials Program** supports projects to prepare reference works that will improve access to information and resources. Support is available for the creation of dictionaries, historical or linguistic atlases, encyclopedias, concordances, reference grammars, databases, textbases, and other projects that will provide essential scholarly tools for the advancement of research or for general reference purposes. Grants also may support projects that will assist scholars and researchers to locate information about humanities documentation. Such projects result in scholarly guides that allow researchers to determine the usefulness or relevance of specific materials for their work. Eligible for support are such projects as bibliographies, bibliographic databases, catalogues raisonnés, other descriptive catalogues, indexes, union lists, and other guides to materials in the humanities. In both areas, support is also available for projects that address important issues related to the design or accessibility of reference works. The application deadline is September 15, 1994 for projects beginning after July 1, 1995. For more information write to: Reference Materials, Room 318, NEH, Washington, D.C. 20506.

**Archaeology for Managers** is a comprehensive introduction to archaeological program management that emphasizes improved decision-making skills. Held in collaboration with the University of Nevada-Reno, the course will be presented in cooperation with the Lake Champlain Maritime Museum at Basin Harbor, Vermont, July 11-15, 1994. Participants will learn from the diverse archaeological and educational programs offered by federal and state organizations preserving cultural history in Vermont and New York. The sessions devoted to practical exercises and field visits are complemented by a

wide range of instructors who have extensive experience with regulatory, development, and land-managing agencies. The course is open to federal, state, tribal, and local program managers who have little or no background in archaeology, but must deal with archaeological resources as part of their jobs. Applications due May 27.

**Issues in the Public Interpretation of Archaeological Sites and Materials** is a course sponsored by the National Park Service and is part of the Public Interpretation Initiative developed by the Southeast Regional Office. It will be held at Colonial National Historical Park, Yorktown and Jamestown, Virginia, October 24-28, 1994. The training emphasizes case studies and interaction among archaeologists and interpreters on mutually effective ways to improve communication with the public. These training courses are made possible, in part, with special funding by the National Park Service through its Cultural Resources Training Initiative. This course is open to federal, state, tribal, and local cultural resources program managers and specialists who are responsible for the public interpretation of cultural sites. Non-NPS applications for this course should be sent to Chuck Anibal, Stephen T. Mather, Employee Development Center, P.O. Box 77, Harper's Ferry, West Virginia 25425, tel. (304) 535-6401. NPS applications should be submitted on the standard 1-page nomination form through the appropriate Regional Office. Applications must be submitted by August 26, 1994. Notifications of participant selections will be made after that date. For further information about the Public Interpretation Initiative and its other components, contact John H. Jameson, Interagency Archaeological Services Division, Southeast Regional Office, National Park Service, Atlanta, Georgia 30303, tel. (404) 331-2630, fax (404) 331-2654.

**The Ohio Archaeological Council** announces the publication of *The First Discovery of America: Archaeological Evidence of the Early Inhabitants of the Ohio Area*, edited by Professor William Dancey of Ohio State University. It includes contributions by 12 different authors, and its publication is planned for June 15, 1994 at a price of \$24.95. Until that date, a pre-publication discounted price of \$22.00 (shipping and handling included) is being offered for pre-paid orders. To subscribe send a check or money order to Don Bier, Treasurer, Ohio Archaeological Council, P.O. Box 02012, Columbus, Ohio 43202.

**The program for grants for bead research offered annually by the Bead Society of Greater Washington** is now in its third year. Last year the Society awarded four grants, totaling \$3,690. The recipients and their projects were: Jamey D. Allen, for photographic prints to further work on a history of star beads; the Bead Museum (Gabrielle Liese), for photo documentation of the museum's collection; the Center for the Study of Beadwork (Alice Scherer), for software to compile bibliographies of the Center's library holdings and other materials in print on beadwork; and Diane Fitzgerald, for seed money to seek funding for a traveling exhibition of turn-of-the-century Czech bead cards. The Grants Committee looks forward to reviewing proposals for the next funding cycle. Modest cash awards are made to stimulate the scholarly study of beads and may be used for work in progress or for new projects. The program is open to members of any bead society. For an application and proposal guidelines, please write to the Grants Committee of the Bead Society of Greater Washington, P.O. Box 70036, Chevy Chase, Maryland 20813-0036. The deadline for return of completed applications is September 30, 1994. Grants will be awarded in January 1995. ☐

## Positions Open

**The Department of Archaeology and History of Art at Bilkent University, Ankara, Turkey**, has been authorized to offer a position for an ethnoarchaeologist/cultural ecologist, beginning September 1994. The department presently consists of 13 faculty, from Turkey, Europe, and the U.S., with research interests in various aspects of Old World archaeology ranging from prehistoric to Byzantine and Islamic periods. The candidate must be qualified to teach courses in English at the undergraduate and graduate (M.A.) levels. Preference will be given to applicants who are also able to offer courses in at least one of the following areas: introduction to world prehistory; physical anthropology; conservation, preservation and management of cultural heritage; museology. An active interest in collaborating with existing field projects in Anatolia or in developing new ones would be an advantage. Ph.D. and some previous teaching experience required. Send letter of application, CV, names and addresses of 3 referees to: Ilknur Ozgen, Chair, Department of Archaeology and History of Art, Faculty of Humanities and Letters, Bilkent University, Bilkent 06533, Ankara, Turkey, tel. (90) (312) 266 44 09, fax (90) (312) 266 49 34.



**Consulting Environmental Engineering/Planning** firm seeks an experienced archaeologist with a graduate degree in archaeology or anthropology, a minimum 8 years experience, and previous supervisory experience in cultural resource management. Must have demonstrated ability to successfully implement Archaeological Reconnaissance Surveys and prepare Technical Reports which meet state and federal guidelines. Experience with, but not necessarily specialization in southeastern archaeology preferred. The individual must also have formal training and considerable experience in archaeological theory, methodology, analysis, interpretation, report writing and marketing/proposal writing. This is a new position and candidate will be responsible for building archaeological department. Submit detailed resume including an outline of present and past projects, references, and salary expectations to: CHESTER IDE Associates, Inc., 5556 Franklin Road, Suite 100, Nashville, Tennessee 37220. EOE.



**Lead Archaeologist** is sought by GAI Consultants, Inc. Position entails proposal writing the design, implementation and supervision of field and laboratory work; data analysis; and report writing with primary emphasis on eastern North American prehistoric archaeology. Must be willing to relocate to the Pittsburgh area. Limited travel throughout eastern United States. M.A. or Ph.D. in Archaeology/Anthropology with 3 years experience as principal investigator with a cultural resource management firm and SOPA certification in prehistoric archaeology. Must be able to demonstrate: ability to work independently, high quality writing and research skills, effectively manage and supervise field crews, ability to maintain good client relationship, experience in prehistoric lithic or ceramic analysis, knowledge and experience with MacIntosh and MSDOS word processing, spreadsheet and data base programs, GIS and statistical background preferred. Submit resume to GAI Consultants, Inc.,

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Human Resource Department, Attn: AD# 335, 570 Beatty Road, Monroeville, Pennsylvania 15146. EOE M/F/V/H.



**INFOTEC Research, Inc. (IRI)** anticipates numerous openings, beginning early in 1994, for both temporary and regular full-time positions in historical and prehistoric archaeology. We are seeking qualified project directors, field supervisors, lab and field technicians, geoarchaeologists, lithics analysts, historical material culture specialists, zooarchaeologists, and other specialists. IRI is an archaeological consulting firm specializing in history, archaeology, paleoenvironmental studies, Native American consultation, and cultural resources management. From its offices in California, Oregon, and Washington, IRI administers long-term projects throughout the western U.S. We discriminate in favor of competent, hard-working, quality-focused individuals, without regard to age, sex, ethnicity, etc. Please send current c.v., one-page letter of interest, and names of three personal references to Mr. Eric Johansen, Director of Administrative Services, IRI Headquarters, 5088 N. Fruit Ave., Fresno, California 93711. No fax messages or telephone calls, please!



**Project Archivist is sought for the Pueblo Grande Museum** Eighteen month grant-funded position begins 1 September 1994. Duties: appraisal, arrangement and description (APPM) of archaeological museum archives; creation of database; train, supervise intern, volunteer participants. Assist in developing policies, procedures. Requires: M.A. in Archival Science, Library Science, anthropology, or history, 12 hours graduate coursework in archives, or equivalent education and experience; proficiency in automation, MARC-AMC format. Desires: experience with archaeological project records, oversized documents. Excellent communication, supervisory, and organizational skills necessary. Competitive salary, benefits. Send letter of interest, resume by 15 July: Holly Young, Pueblo Grande Museum, 4619 East Washington Street, Phoenix, Arizona 85034.



**Tierra Right of Way Services, Ltd.** seeks a Principal Investigator/Project Director to run its archaeology division. We seek a self-motivated archaeologist with field and laboratory experience, good supervisory skills, and experience writing proposals and contract reports. M.A. required; Ph.D. preferred. Experience in Southwest archaeology is necessary. Position will begin August 1, 1994. Please send vitae and list of three references to Randy Rabb, Tierra Right of Way Services, Ltd., 700 West Prince Road, Suite 100, Tucson, Arizona 85705.



**Michael Baker Jr., Inc.** is accepting resumes for Archaeological Field Supervisors throughout the eastern United States. Qualifications: M.A., Anthropology with emphasis in prehistoric/historic archaeology of eastern and/or southeastern United States and/or Cultural Resources Management; minimum two years' experience successfully supervising cultural resources project field crews at Phase I or higher level; proposal and budget preparation experience; excellent report writing, interpersonal and verbal skills; and knowledge of historic preservation laws and practice. Some travel required. Reply by resume to Michael Baker Jr., Inc., P.O. Box 12259, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15231, Attn: AFM-SAA. Baker is an EEO employer.

**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 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., 3152 Paradise Drive, Tiburon, California 94920, fax (415) 435-0893. BioSystems is an EEO employer.



**Department of Anthropology, University of Notre Dame** invites applications for entry level, tenure track position in North American archaeology. Must have Ph.D. in anthropology completed; regional specialization – Great Lakes/Eastern Woodland. Position begins September 1995 pending budgetary approval. Candidate expected to teach general introductory anthropology courses, North American archaeology, archaeological method and theory, and other specialty courses as developed and assume responsibility for summer field school. Teaching load - 2 courses per semester. Commitment to excellence in teaching and research. Preference given to candidates whose research complements the department's program in bioarchaeology. Experience in application of analytical models emphasizing site distribution studies and the use of remote sensing equipment will be advantageous. Equal opportunity/affirmative action employer. Send letter, c.v., names of references by October 31, 1994 to: Chair, Search Committee, Department of Anthropology, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Indiana 46556.



**Lithic Analysts**, a small archaeological consulting firm, is accepting applications to fill three positions. Positions include one Projects Director and two Staff Archaeologists. The Projects Director position is a full time, permanent position, requiring an M.A. in anthropology with CRM experience in archaeology. Duties include participation in preparing bid packages, directing field projects, analyses, and report writing. The Staff Archaeologist positions are full time, temporary positions requiring a B.A./B.S. in anthropology with CRM experience in archaeology. Duties include participation in field projects, analyses, and report writing. Demonstrated skills in writing are a must for all positions. Skills and knowledge related to one or more areas involving computer data processing (WordPerfect and ABstat), historic archaeology, sediment analysis, and lithic analysis are sought. Salaries are commensurate with experience. Lithic Analysts is located in eastern Washington near Washington State University and the University of Idaho. Submit vita, cover letter, and three references with phone numbers to J. Jeffrey Flenniken, Lithic Analysts, P.O. Box 684, Pullman, Washington 99163, fax (509) 334-9781. Lithic Analysts is an EEO employer. ☐

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in the Southeast and Midwest to exchange information and ideas. Local arrangements chair is Mary Lucas Powell; program co-chairs for SEAC are John Scarry and Margaret Scarry; program chair for MAC is Richard Jefferies. Deadline for abstracts is August 1, 1994. Contact SEAC/MAC Committee, 101 American Bldg., University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky 40506-0100, tel (606) 257-1944, fax (606) 323-1968.

November 10-13 1994

THE 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.

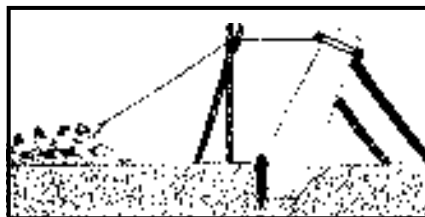
November 18, 19, 1994

THE THIRD ANNUAL OHIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL COUNCIL (OAC) CONFERENCE has as its objective the synthesis of archaeological research on Late Prehistoric period (500-1,000 B.P.) cultures of the Ohio area. Papers are invited on all aspects of archaeological research. A Plenary Session will focus on synthesizing Ohio's Late Prehistory. A panel discussion and audience participation with Plenary Session participants will follow. Papers addressing more specific topics will be included in a Contributed Paper Session. A Poster Session also will be included. Submissions should be sent to Robert Genheimer, OAC Confer-

ence Coordinator, Cincinnati Museum of Natural History, 1720 Gilbert Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202, tel. (513) 345-8503, fax (513) 345-8501.

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.

May 3-7, 1995

THE SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY will hold its Annual Meetings at the Hilton Hotel in Minneapolis.

May 24-28, 1995

THE FIFTH ANNUAL COMMON PROPERTY CONFERENCE will center around the theme Reinventing the Commons. Participants are urged to contribute papers that view common property from "all aspects of common property rights regimes". Abstracts are due by July 1, 1994, referred to M. Estellie Smith, Department of Anthropology/Sociology, SUNY-Oswego, Oswego, New York 13126, fax (315) 341-5423, email: esmith@oswego.oswego.edu.

July 14-18, 1995

THE MARQUESAS: FROM THE PAST INTO THE FUTURE is the theme of the 1st International Conference for Marquesan Studies, sponsored by the Pa'evi'i Center for Marquesan Studies. This interdisciplinary conference is planned in conjunction with activities commemorating the 400th anniversary of the arrival of Mendaña and Quiros in the Marquesas.

August 1995

THE RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES will hold an international symposium on "Alternative Pathways to the Early State" in Vladivostok. Symposium objectives include analyses of: the transition from pre-state politics to the early state, the differences between various forms of proto-states, and why some transformations to state have occurred while others have not. Topics for discussion are as follows: ecological, social, demographic, ideological processes before the emergence of the state; spatial and temporal variants of proto-state societies; archaeological models of social stratification and structures of power in pre-state societies. Application deadline is December 31, 1994, addressed to Dr. Nikolay N. Kradin, Institute of History, Archaeology and Ethnology, Far Eastern Division, Russian Academy of Sciences, 89 Pushkinskaya St., Vladivostok, 690600, Russia. ☐

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August 30 - September 8, 1994  
SYMPOSIUM 1A OF THE 1995 INTERNATIONAL ROCK ART CONGRESS will be held in Pinerolo-Torino, Italy. The symposium is entitled "Rock Art Studies: New Approaches," and will focus on innovative analytical techniques. Papers from Africa, the Americas, Asia and Australia can be submitted to Robert G. Bednarik, Australian Rock Art Research Association, P.O. Box 216, Caulfield South, Vic 3162, Australia; papers from Europe, including Russia, can be submitted to Francesco d'Errico, Department of Archaeology, Downing Street, CB2 3 DZ, Cambridge, U.K.

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.

September 24-25, 1994  
THE 3RD ARCHAEOLOGY AND GENDER CONFERENCE will be held at Appalachian State University in Boone, North Carolina. The theme is Prehistory of the Americas. Abstracts for 20 minute papers are due July 22, to Cheryl Claassen (email [claassencp@appstate](mailto:claassencp@appstate), or Anthropology, ASU, Boone, 28608). There is some free

housing for presenters. Papers are due at the conference as a Microsoft Word or Word Perfect file. Participants are encouraged to fly to Hickory, North Carolina via U.S. Air. Van transportation from airport to Boone can be arranged with organizer for \$20 round trip. Boone is 6 hours driving time from Nashville, Atlanta, or Lexington. The Quality Inn is within walking distance to campus.



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.

November 4-5, 1994  
THE 2ND UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN ARCTIC ARCHAEOLOGY CONFERENCE will be held at the J.F. Friedrich Center on the University of Wisconsin campus. Papers covering the archaeology of the North Pacific, Bering Sea, Arctic, Sub-Arctic, and North Atlantic are welcome. Abstracts will be expected in September. For information contact Herbert D. Maschner, Department of Anthropology, 5240 Social Science, 1180 Observatory Drive, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin 53706, tel. (608) 262-5818, email [maschner@macc.wisc.edu](mailto:maschner@macc.wisc.edu).

November 4-6, 1994  
EASTERN STATES ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEDERATION will hold its 61st Annual Meeting at the Best Western Airport Inn, Colonie (Albany vicinity), New York. Topics on Early Archaic, Adena/Hopewell, Iroquois and/or Algonquin are encouraged, as well as historic archaeology. Titles/abstracts are due by Sept. 1 to Dean Snow, SUNY at Albany, Department of Anthropology, Social Science 262, Albany, New York 12222, tel. (518) 442-4700. Local Arrangements: Sandra L. Arnold, 147 Scotch Church Road, Pattersonville, New York 12137.

November 9-12, 1994  
THE SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE AND MIDWEST ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCES will be held jointly at the Radisson Plaza Hotel in Lexington, Kentucky. A keynote address will be given by Dr. Alison Wiley. This joint meeting is an exciting opportunity for archaeologists working

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