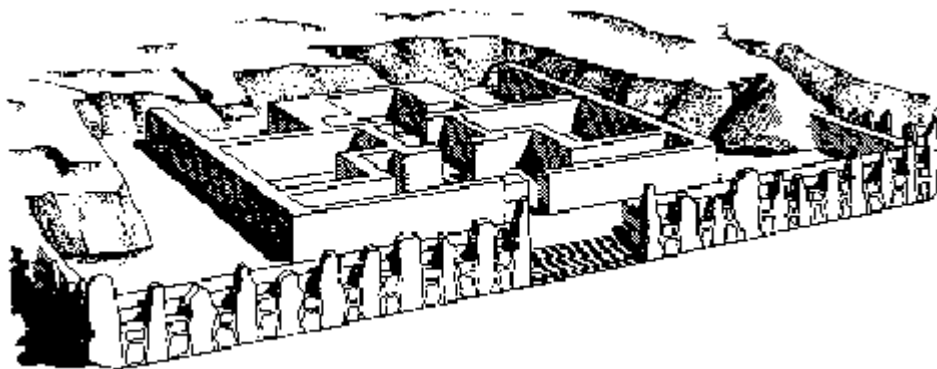


Society for American Archaeology 13(3)



June/July/August 1995 13(3)

"...we foresee a series of new developments to ensure different conditions for Peruvian archaeology than have predominated thus far



Click on image to go to article

...two conditions will be responsible for this: a new generation of archaeologists, Peruvians and foreign, and new social and cultural conditions in the country."

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Editor's Corner

We live in interesting times. As I write these words, there are major challenges to the integrity of our field from a number of fronts: social sciences at the National Science Foundation--including archaeology and anthropology--have been deemed to be of no value and have been labelled as "politically correct" by a now-powerful and influential congressman; the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation has been slated for elimination; and significant reductions in funding for historic preservation activities have been recommended for the National Park Service, Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, and other federal agencies. By the time you read this, many of these recommendations will have been resolved for good or ill, and I can only hope that you feel you have done everything in your power to influence your legislators to minimize the effects of these actions. I know SAA has long sought to educate elected representatives and the public about the value of archaeology and historic preservation. But given the portents from Washington, I feel much like Steve Lekson, who asks elsewhere in these pages why knowledge of our past has been so curiously diminished and undervalued by our fellow citizens and further speculates how we can rebuild for the public that sense of excitement and wonder that archaeology has for many of us. As archaeologists know perhaps better than anyone, while nothing lasts forever, there is yet intrinsic intellectual and cultural value in what we do. Perhaps one of the lessons to be learned from these times is that each of us must find our own place, our own niche, from which we can validate our service and scholarship to those who seek to cripple, through either ignorance or ideology, our ability to learn about the past.



We now have the SAA Bulletin on World Wide Web (WWW). While I would like to take credit for this, the hard work to get it online must be credited to John Kantner and Doug Kennett, graduate students in anthropology at UCSB, who got tired of my complaint that the Bulletin was not yet up on the Web and decided to remedy it. To read it, you must have true Internet access, a SLIP or PPP-type account, and a Web client like Mosaic or Netscape (for graphical-interface users) or Lynx (for text-based users). To access the SAA Bulletin with one of these Web clients, you must know its address (or url, universal resource locator):

<http://www.sscf.ucsb.edu/SAA Bulletin/>

Type it exactly as you see it. Once there, you may save the url as a bookmark, and return to the Bulletin with ease. The WWW version of the Bulletin doesn't quite match the printed version yet. We'll be experimenting over the next few issues with a number of products to produce an exact copy in electronic form. We will also continue to support the gopher version of the Bulletin for readers without access to the Web. As always, I appreciate your comments. Good reading!

Letters to the Editor



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- [Letter from Lynne Sebastian](#) on the Hopi Cultural Preservation Office (CPO)
 - [Letter from Peter Y. Bullock](#) on SAA Action Alert
 - [Letter from Joao Zilhao](#) on efforts to save the Paleolithic rock art in the Coa Valley, Portugal
-

A point of information concerning the otherwise excellent [article by Ferguson et al. about the Hopi Cultural Preservation Office \(CPO\) in the Working Together column](#) in the [spring edition of the SAA Bulletin](#).

Ferguson et al. note that the Hopi have concluded that all ancestral archaeological sites (which, in the Hopi view, comprises virtually all of the prehistoric sites in the Southwest) are traditional cultural properties of concern to the tribe. In their view this makes these sites eligible to the National Register of Historic Places under criterion a-- association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history--as well as criterion d--their potential to yield information important to our understanding of the prehistory of the region.

Ferguson et al. go on to note that regulatory agency archaeologists did not agree with this position but that

The CPO has been successful in convincing some parties to the consultation process that its definition of archaeological sites as traditional cultural properties is valid. This definition means, of course, that the Hopi now expect to be consulted about the mitigation plan for archaeological sites suffering adverse impacts.

As one of the regulatory agency archaeologists who did not agree with the Hopi position, I would like to point out two things. The first is that any archaeological site with specific ancestral links to the Hopi people--whether those links are established through Western scientific methods, e.g., the presence of protohistoric Hopi pottery or through Hopi oral tradition, e.g., sites that are named in Hopi songs or stories--are considered as eligible under criterion a because of their association with the history of the Hopi. But much more important, the Hopi already have the right, established in statute and regulation, to be consulted about mitigation plans for any archaeological sites that are of concern to them. It does not matter which criteria of eligibility to the National Register are found to apply; the Hopi are consulted whenever they wish to be.

Our decision not to accept the Hopi proposal that all archaeological sites be considered traditional cultural properties and therefore eligible to the National Register under criterion *a* was based on a number of factors--some of them philosophical, some owing to our training in Western scientific method, and some purely pragmatic. Among the pragmatic considerations is the structure of the Section 106 consultation process.

Under existing state and regional agreement documents in New Mexico and Arizona, most consultations concerning findings of effect and mitigation of any adverse effects to archaeological sites are resolved among the federal agencies, the state historic preservation officers, Native Americans, and other interested parties, and are not reviewed by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. If all archaeological sites were found to be eligible under criterion a, however, most cases where there would be effect to archaeological sites and all

archaeological mitigation plans *would* be reviewed by the Council, adding an absolute minimum of 45 additional days to the consultation process for each undertaking.

We should consider for a moment the coincidence that the column about this issue appears in the same issue of the *Bulletin* as the reprinted letter from three powerfully placed Congressional Representatives to the Executive Director of the Advisory Council concerning the undue regulatory burden posed by compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The authors of this Congressional letter note that "While it is a concept largely foreign to most federal regulatory agencies, time is money to the private sector."

Loathe as I am to disagree with members of Congress, the concept "Time is money" is *not* foreign to those of us who work in regulatory agencies. Indeed, it is one with which we are intimately familiar since it is propounded to us dozens of times a day by angry individuals from the private sector.

Given that accepting the premise that all archaeological sites are eligible under criterion *a* as well as criterion *d* would *not* provide any additional protection to those sites, would *not* confer upon the Hopi any consultation rights that they did not already have, and *would* add considerable time delays to large numbers of undertakings at a time when Section 106 is already coming under threat because it is perceived as an undue regulatory burden, we declined to accept the Hopi argument, even though many of us acknowledge that it has merit.

Such a pragmatic stance may seem repugnant to some who view themselves as advocates for the long-delayed rights of Indian people to assert control over their heritage. But to those of us on the front lines of efforts to preserve the prehistory and history of *all* the people of this country, using a process that is currently at considerable risk, pragmatism is an absolute necessity. Archaeologists and Native Americans are natural allies--we are the two groups in this whole country most passionately committed to preserving archaeological sites, and there aren't very many of us. We can't afford to waste time squabbling with each other over things that do not contribute appreciably to the preservation of our prehistoric heritage. The real enemy is out *there*; he is driving a bulldozer; and he has the ear of Congress.

Lynne Sebastian
New Mexico State Archaeologist
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

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The [SAA Action Alert](#) on possible changes in historic preservation laws ([SAA Bulletin, spring 1995](#)) was a needed, but misdirected call to arms. The possible threat is not to historic preservation law, but to historic preservation law *as we know it*. This is not the "all or nothing" crisis Snow et al. would have us believe.

Reevaluation and revision of the historic preservation laws was inevitable sooner or later. It also may not be such a bad thing. Many of our colleagues have become complacent in their dealings with local government, and arrogant in their dealings with the general public. Educational outreach remains limited, and its application spotty. The elitist approach frequently taken can do more harm than good.

It is important that we understand the actual issues involved. Obviously Snow et al. believe the issue is one of historical preservation. They miss the point. The issue for members of congress and the general public is not historic preservation, but agency accountability, high-handed regulatory enforcement, and civil liberties.

It is in our own interests to accept, and even embrace, the principle of change, becoming part of the process influencing and directing developments. Condemning it outright simply shuts us out of the system and denies us a place at the table.

Change can be beneficial. We can harness it to revitalize American archaeology, perhaps reinvent it (what, after all is CRM?). Rather than engaging in panic attacks, we should be asking ourselves: What is the role of

archaeology in American culture and society? Have we considered the effect our actions will have on ordinary Americans? Can we establish a meaningful dialogue with our critics? The SAA session "Finding Creative Solutions for Restructuring American Archaeology" (Cameron and Anyon) is a first step in the right direction.

Change will come. Whether it is good or bad is up to us.

Peter Y. Bullock
Office of Archaeological Studies
Museum of New Mexico

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Traditionally, Paleolithic rock art has been considered a phenomenon restricted to caves and, to some extent, rock shelters. Most of the finds made since the age of this art was properly recognized in 1879 by M. de Sautuola, upon his discovery of the Altamira ceiling, are located in France and Northern Spain, where some 300 sites are now known. However, since 1981 when the engraved horse of Mazuoco (Northern Portugal) was published, evidence has been accumulating that Upper Paleolithic art also exists in the open air. With the exception of a small schist outcrop in Southern France (the site of Fornois-Haut), all the relevant finds were made in the Iberian Peninsula, the most important of which, until now, being the site of Siega Verde (Ciudad Rodrigo, Spain) where research began six years ago and resulted in the identification of some 500 figures.

In November 1994, the Portuguese press publicized that a new cluster of open air Paleolithic rock art had been discovered in the Coa river valley, some 20 km. south of the above mentioned site of Mazuoco. This news was followed by the revelation that knowledge of such art had been acquired as early as 1992 by the IPPAR, the Portuguese government agency for the protection and management of cultural heritage. However, the discovery was kept secret for more than two years. In the meanwhile, the area witnessed the beginning of preliminary work for the construction of a large dam that, if continued, will flood the river and destroy the rock art.

Since the situation was exposed by the media (American readers can find more details in the December 27, 1994, issue of *The New York Times*, and the January 23, 1995, issue of *Time*, and in volume 21, no. 3, of *La Pintura*, the newsletter of the American Rock Art Research Association), Portuguese archaeologists have been campaigning for the construction of the dam to be halted, since the construction is still in a very initial stage and it is still possible to abandon it altogether. The suspension of the work would make it possible to undertake a thorough evaluation of the situation, including studies for alternative locations or configurations of the dam that would allow for the preservation of the site. This demand has received the support of the mission of experts sent by UNESCO, who were in the field in February 1995. Since then, it received also the support of the Portuguese President and of many influential political personalities. Opinion polls have also shown that such was the feeling of a large majority of the Portuguese public. However, both EDP, the electricity company that is building the dam, and the Portuguese government, have so far refused to halt the work, despite their previous commitment to comply with the recommendations of the UNESCO mission.

The campaign to save the site therefore continues. It is of the utmost importance that all possible pressure be exerted on the Portuguese government, because the Coa, given the extent of the site and the quality of the art, is not just one more in the string of sites discovered since 1981. Survey conducted since November 1994 has resulted in the recognition that the cluster found in 1992 at a place called Canada do Inferno is not isolated. Many others are already known. The site covers, at present, some 17 km. of the valley, and comprises, in a conservative estimate, thousands of motifs engraved in the numerous vertical schist surfaces made available by the local geology. These include mainly figures of animals (aurochs, horse, ibex, and deer), ca. 50-60 cm. long on average, but ranging in size from ca. 15 cm. to ca. 2.5 m. One large human portrait has also been identified. The majority of these engravings, executed with several different techniques, were made, according to the unanimous opinion of all Upper Paleolithic art experts that have already visited the site, during the Solutrean period, ca. 20,000 years ago. Some, however, may date from the Magdalenian, and examples of art from late Prehistoric times (engravings and paintings from the Chalcolithic and the Iron Age) are also known.

Our view of the environment in which Upper Paleolithic humans did their art is therefore changed forever. As most present hunter-gatherers, they must have done it mostly in the open, but it was mostly in the protected environment of caves that it survived well. The dry Mediterranean microclimate of the Coa valley is probably responsible for this miracle of preservation. As a result, we now have for the first time, the possibility of studying the relationship between Upper Paleolithic art and the natural landscape that humans inhabited and exploited, since the topography of the region from which the art comes has not changed significantly since 20,000 B.P.

This is a unique scientific opportunity, and simultaneously, a unique opportunity of economic development based on cultural resources for the impoverished part of Portugal where the site is located. Teachers and students of the local high school, the local wine producers, and many other local economic agents have realized this, and have played a vital role in the campaign to save this extraordinary part of the heritage of all humankind, which was recently described by archaeologist H. de Lumley, director of the French Museum of Natural History, in Paris, as far more important than, for instance, the well-known painted caves of Lascaux and Chauvet. Readers who agree with the campaign to save Coa site should write the Portuguese authorities and manifest their feelings, as have already done innumerable archaeologists from many countries. Statements should be addressed to the Portuguese authorities at the following addresses: Presidente da Republica, Palacio de Belem, 1300 Lisboa, and Primeiro-Ministro, Rua da Imprensa a Estrela, 8, 1200 Lisboa.

Joao Zilhao
University of Lisbon

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Post-Plenary Reflections

Stephen H. Lekson

I found the Plenary session, "Telling Archaeology: Parks, Museums, Print, and Video," disquieting, even disturbing. The panelists (Brian Fagan, University of California--Santa Barbara; Clara Sue Kidwell, National Museum of the American Indian; Kate Stevenson, National Park Service; David Hurst Thomas, American Museum of Natural History; Peter Young, *Archaeology*) were positive, articulate, and thoughtful observers of archaeology's role in American intellectual life. Young reported a growing audience for archaeology and *Archaeology* magazine and video; Stevenson addressed the realities of the new fiscal constraints and cultural resource programs in the parks; Kidwell placed the new Indian museum within its challenging context of contrasting constituencies; Thomas and Fagan brought us mixed news: high public interest disconcerted by a cloudy disciplinary message.

Although there were bright spots and good news, I heard a strong warning--even alarm--over the rapid marginalization of American archaeology. Archaeology played a role in early American intellectual life (see Roger Kennedy's *Hidden Cities*, Free Press) and continued through mid-century as a legitimate voice in the national identity. But in the 1990s, that position is eroding. We are losing our audience. I find that discouraging.

Flying home from Minneapolis after the meetings, I bought a Sunday *New York Times* for a brief escape from high-density archaeology. But the book reviews only deepened my depression. First, an article titled "The End of Anthropology" (reviewing Clifford Geertz's memoirs) concluded: "...the end of modern 'realist' anthropology has arrived: and promoted in its place applied and critical approaches." That's tame enough; we see worse in our journals--but our journals don't reach the readership of the Sunday *Times*.

A second review, of Alvin and Heidi Toffler's latest futurist treatise (*Creating a New Civilization*, Turner Publishing), announced: "all history is explained...In the Tofflers' theoretical framework, the engine of history is not class struggle but technological innovation," and, on that premise, they predict a bright shiny future. That seemed promising: surely the Tofflers would mix a little archaeology into a sweeping historical argument. While waiting for errant luggage in the bright shiny Denver Airport, I had plenty of time to peruse a bookstore copy of *Creating a New Civilization*.

The news was not good. The Tofflers blow away archaeology by compressing everything from 8000 B.C. to A.D. 1750 in one evolutionary stage. They don't burden themselves or their readers with footnotes or references, but, by conflating 100 centuries of prehistory and history, the Tofflers are saying that archaeology has nothing interesting to add to the conversation: all that stuff before 1750 was all the same. That seems wrong. Strange and wonderful things happened in those early days: transformations, revolutions, innovations, whole new ways of thinking post-dated the Mesolithic and pre-dated fossil fuels. Between 8000 B.C. and A.D. 1750, much was new under the sun. Things happened that had profound effects on the present and future. At least, that's how I read the record and that's why I got into archaeology.

It's hard to say who will read the Tofflers, but with a review in the *New York Times* and a foreword by Newt Gingrich, it seems safe to say that more people will read *Creating a New Civilization* than any (or perhaps all) of the new archaeology books displayed at Minneapolis. The Tofflers' view of prehistory will reach more people than will any view we offer. We appear to be losing our battle to present archaeology's message to the American people, to the American intellectual community, to American policymakers. Many of us never even realized we were in a battle.

The third trump, adding insult to injury, was a full-page ad for *Raptor Red*, a novel by noted paleontologist Robert T. Bakker. *Raptor Red* "takes you into the heart and mind of a female raptor dinosaur as you share in every incredible adventure of her struggle to survive." Perhaps this is how we can reach the reading public: the novel. It is a short hop from narrative to novella, from document to docu-drama. If "realist" archaeology is dead, perhaps we should embrace the richer fictional textures of prose and screen play. I find that difficult, but it's working for paleontology.

I doubt that I'll write novels or screen plays, but I am perplexed at how otherwise to place archaeology's material directly before the adult public without inevitable dilution of interpretation: museums, parks, video. Those institutions are our allies and I will continue to work with museums, parks, and video producers, if they ask me. The audience for archaeology is huge, but the Tofflers speak with as much authority as we do. We need to reposition our field on the intellectual high ground to re-establish both the validity and the authority of our field. We can do this by incorporation of other new voices and by integration with other human fields, but not by retreat from the hard-won ground of a century of science. I hear our death-knell every time a well-meaning archaeologist tells a popular audience: "Your guess is as good as mine." People like the Tofflers are guessing, and we encourage them, if only by our silence.

All this happened to me once before, when I sought refuge in the *New York Times Book Review* while flying back from a difficult business meeting. That time it was a review of Robert Heilbroner's *Visions of the Future* (Oxford)--another profoundly archaeological book with the thinnest of archaeological reference--which, thanks to its author's prominence and its short length, policymakers will read. An obvious solution for my doldrums, perhaps, is to quit reading the *New York Times*. But I don't want to disengage from that community; I want them to read archaeology--real archaeology--and understand that archaeology still has something to say in American intellectual life. We do, don't we?

Stephen H. Lekson is at Crow Canyon Archaeological Center and was responsible for the organization of the plenary session at the SAA 60th Annual Meeting.

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SAA, SHA, SOPA, AIA Discuss Register of Professional Archaeologists

Charles R. McGimsey III, Bill Lipe, and Donna Seifert

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Introduction

The executive boards of the Society for American Archaeology (SAA), Society of Professional Archeologists (SOPA), and the Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA), as well as the governing board of the Archaeological Institute of America (AIA) have agreed in principle to develop a proposal for cosponsoring a Register of Professional Archaeologists (ROPA). The proposed register would establish and maintain registration requirements, a code of ethics, standards of performance, and grievance procedures based on those established by SOPA. The register would have its own governing board, and SOPA would cease to exist as a professional society, although its basic functions would be continued by ROPA. Becoming a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) would be voluntary and would not be required for membership in any of the sponsoring societies, but these societies would strongly encourage their professional members to become registered. The executive boards of the four societies have agreed to form a joint Register Task Force to further study these concepts.

The events that led to establishing the Register Task Force began at a meeting of the SAA and SOPA ethics committees at Anaheim in April 1994. The members of the two committees jointly discussed their mutual concerns about professional ethics and recommended to their two boards that a joint task force be appointed to review and explore ways to cooperate in promoting principles of professional ethics, performance, and accountability. In setting up the task force, both boards also appointed appropriate members of the Society for Historical Archaeology to ensure SHA participation in the February 1995 discussions in St. Louis. The task force's report was presented to the SAA, SOPA, and SHA boards and was discussed at a joint meeting of these boards at the recent SAA meetings in Minneapolis. Several officers of the AIA also attended, and the AIA Governing Board has expressed interest in that society being a cosponsor of the register, and being represented on the Register Task Force.

The objective of the Register Task Force will be to explore and develop a formal proposal for a Register of Professional Archaeologists, which will be presented to the boards and members of the four societies for discussion and an eventual vote. The task force will consider ways in which the register could enable all four societies to work together to further the best interests of archaeology and the archaeological resource base, with

particular emphasis on professional qualifications, ethics, and standards. At the time of this writing, the members of the Register Task Force have not yet been appointed.

The discussion which follows is designed to dispel misinformation and inform the members of all four societies about the recommendations developed to date by the previous SAA-SOPA task force and the boards of the involved societies. No firm decisions have been made and no commitments will be undertaken without full opportunity for input by the memberships. There will be a vote by the membership of each society on the final proposal. Each member is encouraged to give the following discussion thoughtful consideration. The existing SOPA Code of Ethics, Standards of Research Performance, and Grievance Procedures are published below. Members with additional questions are encouraged to submit them to the SAA Office, 900 Second St., NE, Suite 12, Washington, D.C. 20002.

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Why is a Register of Professional Archaeologists Needed?

Over the past 40 years, archaeologists belonging to a number of organizations have devoted considerable attention to developing a higher degree of professionalism through promulgating generalized statements of ethical standards. The SAA Ethics Committee has recently published a volume (edited by Mark Lynott and Alison Wylie) in which a number of ethical issues are discussed at length. In December 1994 the AIA adopted a Code of Professional Standards. However, the leading archaeological organizations have not developed ways to enforce basic standards of professionalism. The most successful steps in this direction have been taken since 1976 by the Society of Professional Archeologists, with its codified ethics, standards of performance, and proven grievance procedures. SOPA's effectiveness has been limited, however, by the lack of direct support by the major archaeological organizations, and more importantly, by the failure of larger numbers of professional archaeologists to subscribe to its more rigorous ethics and standards; its current membership is approximately 750.

In the past 25 years, archaeology has grown from a relatively small academic discipline to one with a major daily impact on the public. As economic development programs of all types bring about increased land disturbance, archaeologists have increasingly become involved in public efforts to avoid or mitigate the adverse effects of this development on the archaeological resource base. With this greater public involvement has come an increasing need for a widely accepted code of archaeological ethics and standards of performance, as well as an effective method of sanctions when the code or the standards are transgressed. We all recognize that substandard archaeological work exists and that it causes problems for the archaeological profession and for the public that we serve. One essential remedy is for professional archaeologists to agree to be held accountable to basic professional ethics and standards.

Greater coordination among the primary archaeological organizations is imperative if we are to achieve a higher level of acceptance of adequate standards of professional performance within the archaeological community, gain greater public acceptance of archaeologists as professionals, and improve the overall quality of archaeological work. Only by achieving this will the archaeological profession become properly accountable to itself and to the public. By adapting this approach the profession will gain greater credibility and will be able to maximize its efforts in research, resource conservation, and public education.

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A Basis for Further Discussion

Below is a summary of some of the main proposals in the report of the SAA-SOPA task force that met in St. Louis in February 1995, as well as points that were made in the joint informational meeting of the SAA, SOPA, SHA, and AIA officers in Minneapolis in May 1995. The authors believe that these proposals can serve as the basis for discussion by the Register Task Force when it meets. We believe that the proposed register will be only a partial solution to current problems of ethics and standards, but that the concepts reviewed below are likely to make substantial contributions to resolving some of the problems we face.

Under the proposed transformation, SOPA would cease to be a professional society but remain an independent, not-for-profit organization under the name "Register of Professional Archaeologists" (ROPA). The register would continue to provide the same services as SOPA does at present, including maintaining a Register of Professional Archaeologists, a code of ethics, standards of research performance, grievance procedures, and requirements for registration. In the transition, all SOPA-certified archaeologists in good standing would become Registered Professional Archaeologists and all elected SOPA officers would continue to serve out their terms of office. The administrative relationship between the sponsoring organizations (SAA, SHA, and AIA) and ROPA would be set forth in memoranda of agreement, jointly approved by the participating societies (including SOPA) prior to their taking effect.

The sponsoring organizations would gain a unified code of ethics, a set of standards of research performance, a grievance procedure, and some form of representation on the ROPA Board of Directors. ROPA would gain the financial support of the sponsoring organizations, as well as their pledge to encourage their professional members to become registered. Sponsorship would also make possible a permanent central office for ROPA, something that SOPA does not now have. The entire discipline of archaeology would benefit from having a greatly increased number of archaeologists who have agreed to adhere to professional ethics and performance standards, and to be held accountable to these principles through participating in a grievance process.

ROPA would be administered by a Board of Directors. Each sponsoring society would be represented on the board, and additional at-large directors would be elected from the ranks of the RPAs. All board members, whether selected to represent the sponsoring societies or elected at-large, would be RPAs. The registered archaeologists would also elect officers, including a grievance officer and a registrar. ROPA would contract with either an independent agency or a sponsoring organization to provide administrative services and a central office. Necessary changes in the bylaws of SOPA would be made as part of its transformation into the Register; the sponsoring societies might wish to make bylaws changes to accommodate the new relationship, but it could also be set up on the basis of memoranda of agreement.

ROPA would be financed by (a) an annual allocation from each sponsoring organization; (b) application fees paid by archaeologists seeking to become registered; and (c) annual renewal fees from the RPAs. The bulk of SOPA's current financial reserves would be transferred to a ROPA grievance fund, using a minimal amount for transition costs. The grievance fund would be maintained by ROPA at an appropriate level.

An individual archaeologist would not have to be a member of any of the sponsoring organizations to become registered. An RPA who was not affiliated with any of the sponsoring organizations would not be required to become a member of one of these organizations. However, application and annual renewal fees would be substantially discounted for archaeologists who belonged to one of the sponsoring organizations. This reflects the financial and organizational support provided by the sponsoring organization in which the RPA is a member.

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Some Questions and Answers

Q: Why the name change from Society of Professional Archeologists (SOPA) to Register of Professional Archaeologists (ROPA)?

A: Generally, it is to indicate that the organization will not provide a full range of services to the discipline as a

whole, nor to amateur and professional members (as do SAA, SHA, and AIA), but rather that it will serve a narrowly defined group of professionals and the archaeological profession. It also is to clarify that the function of the organization is not to test (i.e., certify) its members but rather to list (i.e., register) those individuals who have obtained full professional status and who have agreed to be held publicly accountable to a Code of Ethics and to Standards of Performance with regard to their professional activities. Finally, registering rather than certifying members ensures that they become Registered Professional Archaeologists (RPAs) rather than Certified Professional Archaeologists. Perhaps the world already has enough CPAs!

Q: Would an RPA be required to joined the SAA, AIA, and/or SHA?

A: No, but application fees and annual registration fees would be higher for RPAs who were not members of any of the sponsoring organizations. It can be expected that the great majority of RPAs would be members of one or more of the sponsoring societies.

Q: Would a member of the SAA, AIA, or SHA with professional qualifications be required to join ROPA?

A: No. But she/he would be strongly encouraged to do so.

Q: How would this plan benefit archaeology as a discipline?

A: It would enhance archaeology's image as a true profession to the extent that ROPA's unified code and standards is accepted by a majority of professional practitioners. Professional credibility would also be enhanced because RPAs will have pledged to be held publicly accountable for any failure to comply with the code or standards.

Q: Why should an academic or a government archaeologist with institutional job security want to become an RPA?

A: They are equal partners with all other archaeologists in their responsibility to act as stewards of the resource base, conduct archaeological research in an ethical manner, and behave responsibly toward archaeology's several publics. If a majority of archaeologists accept and become accountable to principles of professional ethics and standards, it will be much easier for the profession to act against unacceptable behavior within its own ranks and to make a case to the public against destruction of the archaeological record and trafficking in looted antiquities.

Q: Would SOPA cease to exist?

A: SOPA would no longer exist as a professional society, but would be transformed into a different not-for-profit organization after bylaw changes entailing a new name (ROPA) and a somewhat different make-up of the board of directors. As ROPA, the new organization would continue offering the same basic services to the profession that SOPA does now.

Q: Would the sponsoring organizations (SAA, SHA, and AIA) control ROPA?

A: No. ROPA would have its own board, and none of the sponsoring societies would have a controlling voice in it. Because each sponsoring society would provide financial and moral support to ROPA, however, each would be represented on the ROPA board. Additional board members would be elected directly by the RPAs; the total size of the board and the means by which the sponsoring organizations would be represented remains to be discussed. All board members, whether elected at-large by the RPAs, or representing the sponsoring societies, would themselves have to be RPAs.

Q: Would SOPA's standards be reduced or compromised?

A: No. The ROPA board of directors would continue to have responsibility for the code, standards and grievance procedures. While it is anticipated that there would be future changes to reflect the concerns of a broader constituency (e.g., archaeologists working outside the U.S., archaeologists whose primary data source is collections rather than fieldwork), there is no reason to doubt that the integrity of the code, standards, and grievance procedures would be protected and retained.

Q: Would there be substantial risk to the sponsoring societies of financial liability resulting from ROPA-related lawsuits?

A: SOPA's legal counsel has expressed the opinion that it is unlikely that any lawsuit against a sponsoring organization would succeed, even though total immunity can never be guaranteed. Low-cost liability insurance,

like that now carried by SOPA, is available to cover any claims that might be assessed against a sponsoring organization. SOPA's nearly 20 years of experience without any such suit being brought attests to the fairness and the viability of its grievance procedures.

Q: Is there any guarantee that an RPA would always perform to the full satisfaction of employers, granting agencies, and professional colleagues?

A: Of course not--no more than that a fully qualified, experienced physician will always make an accurate diagnosis or that a licensed barber will always give a client a satisfactory haircut. However, should any member's performance violate the code and/or standards, a grievance may be filed against that individual by anyone, member or nonmember alike, and the RPA charged will voluntarily submit to the grievance process.

Q: What is to prevent the ROPA grievance process from being used to pursue trivial complaints or personal vendettas?

A: The grievance process would be a multistage one, starting with inquiries and fact-finding by the grievance officer. The process would be modeled on the one successfully developed and implemented by SOPA for nearly 20 years. SOPA's experience has been that only the most serious and well-founded complaints move beyond these initial stages of the process.

Q: Will ROPA actively seek out cases of possible misbehavior to investigate?

A: No. The grievance process is triggered only by a complaint, and as noted above, there would have to be clear evidence that a serious issue was involved before the challenged RPA would be asked to appear before a hearings board.

Q: How would this plan benefit individual archaeologists?

A: By public recognition of the individual's qualification to belong to an organization open only to professionals, the individual gains increased self-esteem and professional visibility, and this may also assist in employment and career advancement. For those in secure positions, there are both practical and philosophical benefits in identifying with a major effort to protect the archaeological resource base and to ensure professionalism in its use. As archaeologists, each of us is often both the first and the final "steward of the past." If each of us does not accept full public accountability for our professional actions, how can we expect others to act in a responsible manner?

Q: Have existing SOPA standards been effective outside that organization?

A: A number of public agencies have modeled their requirements for archaeological training and experience on SOPA's standards, and SOPA's code of ethics and standards of research performance have been widely cited as examples of basic principles for archaeological professionalism. With sponsorship by the major archaeological organizations and a greatly increased membership, it can be expected that ROPA will be even more effective in promoting a general understanding and acceptance of what it means to be a professional archaeologist.

Q: I know a certain archaeologist who is a member of SOPA, and in my opinion, this person is not a very good archaeologist. Why should I believe that the transformation of SOPA into ROPA will do anything to increase the level of professionalism in American archaeology?

A: Both SOPA and its proposed successor, ROPA, are designed to establish and enforce minimal basic requirements of archaeological qualifications, ethics, and performance, rather than to identify and reward excellence. ROPA standards will define what is minimally required for someone to be called a professional archaeologist. A core concept is that registered individuals have publicly declared that they will be held accountable through the grievance process should their qualifications, ethics, or research performance be challenged. This is what will give the Register its moral force for defining professionalism both within archaeology and to the general public.

Q: What schedule is anticipated for developing the Register of Professional Archaeologists?

A: May 1995: All four boards "support in principle" the proposal Summer/Fall 1995: Information and question-and-answer articles are published by all four societies

- Nov. 1995: Register Task Force drafts a detailed proposal

- Dec. 1995: AIA board and members discuss Task Force proposal at their annual meeting
- Jan. 1996: SHA board and members discuss task force proposal at their annual meeting
- April 1996: SOPA and SAA boards and members discuss task force proposal at their annual meeting
- May 1996: SOPA members vote on proposal
- June 1996: If proposal approved by SOPA, the members of AIA, SHA, SAA vote on proposal
- July 1996: If proposal approved, legal aspects of SOPA-ROPA changes are completed
- Aug.-Dec. 1996: Funds transferred, ROPA central office set up, marketing campaign for new members initiated, billing mechanisms established, etc.
- Jan. 1997: ROPA officially begins operating

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Current SOPA Principles and Requirements

Code of Ethics

Archaeology is a profession, and the privilege of professional practice requires professional morality and professional responsibility, as well as professional competence, on the part of each practitioner.

I. The Archaeologist's Responsibility to the Public

1.1 An archaeologist shall:

- Recognize a commitment to represent archaeology and its research results to the public in a responsible manner;
- Actively support conservation of the archaeological resource base;
- Be sensitive to, and respect the legitimate concerns of, groups whose culture histories are the subjects of archaeological investigations;
- Avoid and discourage exaggerated, misleading, or unwarranted statements about archaeological matters that might induce others to engage in unethical or illegal activity;
- Support and comply with the terms of the UNESCO Convention on the means of prohibiting and preventing the illicit import, export, and transfer of ownership of cultural property, as adopted by the General Conference, 14 November 1970, Paris.

1.2 An archaeologist shall not:

- Engage in any illegal or unethical conduct involving archaeological matters or knowingly permit the use of his/her name in support of any legal or unethical activity involving archaeological matters;
- Give a professional opinion, make a public report, or give legal testimony involving archaeological matters without being as thoroughly informed as might reasonably be expected;
- Engage in conduct involving dishonesty, fraud, deceit or misrepresentation about archaeological matters;
- Undertake any research that affects the archaeological resource base for which she/he is not qualified.

II. The Archaeologist's Responsibility to Colleagues, Employees, and Students

2.1 An archaeologist shall:

- Give appropriate credit for work done by others;
- Stay informed and knowledgeable about developments in her/his field or fields of specialization;
- Accurately, and without undue delay, prepare and properly disseminate a description of research done and its results;
- Communicate and cooperate with colleagues having common professional interests;
- Give due respect to colleagues' interests in, and rights to, information about sites, areas, collections, or data where there is a mutual active or potentially active research concern;
- Know and comply with all federal, state, and local laws, ordinances, and regulations applicable to her/his archaeological research and activities;
- Report knowledge of violations of the Code to the proper authorities;
- Honor and comply with the spirit and letter of SOPA's Disciplinary Procedures.

2.2. An archaeologist shall not:

- a) Falsely or maliciously attempt to injure the reputation of another archaeologist;
- b) Commit plagiarism in oral or written communication;
- c) Undertake research that affects the archaeological resource base unless reasonably prompt, appropriate analysis and reporting can be expected;
- d) Refuse a reasonable request from a qualified colleague for research data;
- e) Submit a false or misleading application for accreditation by or Membership in the Society of Professional Archeologists.

III. The Archaeologist's Responsibility to Employers and Clients

3.1 An Archaeologist shall:

- a) Respect the interests of her/his employer or client, so far as is consistent with the public welfare and this Code and Standards;
- b) Refuse to comply with any request or demand of an employer or client which conflicts with the Code and Standards;
- c) Recommend to employers or clients the employment of other archaeologists or expert consultants upon encountering archaeological problems beyond her/his own competence;
- d) Exercise reasonable care to prevent her/his employees, colleagues, associates and others whose services are utilized by her/him from revealing or using confidential information. Confidential information means information of a non-archaeological nature gained in the course of employment which the employer or client has requested be held inviolate, or the disclosure of which would be embarrassing or would be likely to be detrimental to the employer or client. Information ceases to be confidential when the employer or client so indicates or when such information becomes publicly known.

3.2 An archaeologist shall not:

- a) Reveal confidential information, unless required by law;
- b) Use confidential information to the disadvantage of the client or employer;
- c) Use confidential information for the advantage of herself/himself or a third person, unless the client consents after full disclosure;
- d) Accept compensation or anything of value for recommending the employment of another archaeologist or other person, unless such compensation or thing of value is fully disclosed to the potential employer or client;
- e) Recommend or participate in any research which does not comply with the requirements of the Standards of Research Performance.

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Standards of Research Performance

The research archaeologist has a responsibility to attempt to design and conduct projects that will add to our understanding of past cultures and/or that will develop better theories, methods, or techniques for interpreting the archaeological record, while causing minimal attrition of the archaeological resource base. In the conduct of a research project, the following minimum standards should be followed:

I. The archaeologist has a responsibility to prepare adequately for any research project, whether or not in the field.

The archaeologist must:

- 1.1 Assess the adequacy of her/his qualifications for the demands of the project, and minimize inadequacies by acquiring additional expertise, by bringing in associates with the needed qualifications, or by modifying the scope of the project;
- 1.2 Inform herself/himself of relevant previous research;
- 1.3 Develop a scientific plan of research which specifies the objectives of the project, takes into account previous relevant research, employs a suitable methodology, and provides for economical use of the resource base (whether such base consists of an excavation site or of specimens) consistent with the objectives of the project;

- 1.4 Ensure the availability of adequate and competent staff and support facilities to carry the project to completion, and of adequate curatorial facilities for specimens and records;
- 1.5 Comply with all legal requirements, including, without limitation, obtaining all necessary governmental permits and necessary permission from landowners or other persons;
- 1.6 Determine whether the project is likely to interfere with the program or projects of other scholars and, if there is such a likelihood, initiate negotiations to minimize such interference.

II. In conducting research, the archaeologist must follow her/his scientific plan of research, except to the extent that unforeseen circumstances warrant its modification.

III. Procedures for field survey or excavation must meet the following minimal standards:

- 3.1 If specimens are collected, a system for identifying and recording their proveniences must be maintained.
- 3.2 Uncollected entities such as environmental or cultural features, depositional strata, and the like, must be fully and accurately recorded by appropriate means, and their location recorded.
- 3.3 The methods employed in data collection must be fully and accurately described. Significant stratigraphic and/or associational relationships among artifacts, other specimens, and cultural and environmental features must also be fully and accurately recorded.
- 3.4 All records should be intelligible to other archaeologists. If terms lacking commonly held referents are used, they should be clearly defined.
- 3.5 Insofar as possible, the interests of other researchers should be considered. For example, upper levels of a site should be scientifically excavated and recorded whenever feasible, even if the focus of the project is on underlying levels.

IV. During accessioning, analysis, and storage of specimens and records in the laboratory, the archaeologist must take precautions to ensure that correlations between the specimens and the field records are maintained, so that provenience, contextual relationships and the like are not confused or obscured.

V. Specimens and research records resulting from a project must be deposited at an institution with permanent curatorial facilities, unless otherwise required by law.

VI. The archaeologist has responsibility for appropriate dissemination of the results of her/his research to the appropriate constituencies with reasonable dispatch.

- 6.1 Results reviewed as significant contributions to substantive knowledge of the past or to advancements in theory, method or technique should be disseminated to colleagues and other interested persons by appropriate means such as publications, reports at professional meetings, or letters to colleagues.
- 6.2 Requests from qualified colleagues for information on research results directly should be honored, if consistent with the researcher's prior rights to publication and with her/his other professional responsibilities.
- 6.3 Failure to complete a full scholarly report within 10 years after completion of a field project shall be considered as a waiver of an archaeologist's right of primacy with respect to analysis and publication of data. Upon expiration of such 10-year period, or at such earlier time as the archaeologist shall determine not to publish the results, such data should be made fully accessible to other archaeologists for analysis and publication.
- 6.4 While contractual obligations in reporting must be respected, archaeologists should not enter into a contract which prohibits the archaeologist from including her or his own interpretations or conclusions in the contractual reports, or from a continuing right to use the data after completion of the project.
- 6.5 Archaeologists have an obligation to accede to reasonable requests from information from the news media.

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Outline of Grievance Procedures

The guidelines for all SOPA grievance investigations and hearings are to be found in the document entitled *Disciplinary Procedures of the Society of Professional Archeologists*. A copy of the procedures may be found in the *Guide to the Society of Professional Archeologists* or obtained by writing to the Grievance Coordinator. The following is an abbreviated outline of the usual course of investigations:

1. Allegations of professional misconduct against SOPA-accredited archaeologists may be filed in writing with the Grievance Coordinator.
2. The Grievance Coordinator will consider allegations of professional misconduct against certified archaeologists which have occurred after the archaeologist applied for SOPA certification and if the archaeologist is listed in the current Directory of Certified Professional Archeologists.
3. Upon receipt of an allegation, the Grievance Coordinator makes a preliminary inquiry in order to determine if there is a reasonable cause to believe that the accused archaeologist has violated a provision of the SOPA Code of Ethics or Standards of Research Performance, which are published in the Directory. If it appears that a violation may have occurred, the Grievance Coordinator appoints two SOPA members who, along with the Grievance Coordinator, form a grievance investigating committee. The accused archaeologist is then informed of the impending investigation. This committee investigates possible violations of the Code and Standards and prepares a report which is a finding of fact as well as a recommendation to the Grievance Coordinator.
4. Upon recommendation of the committee, the Grievance Coordinator may ask the accused archaeologist to accept admonishment or censure. Up to this point in the process there is no public disclosure.
5. If the accused archaeologist refuses to accept admonishment or censure, or if the committee finds substantial violations of provisions of the Code or Standards, the committee will direct the Grievance Coordinator to prepare and to file a complaint of misconduct with the Standards Board; this complaint constitutes the formal grievance. The Standards Board will hear the complaint and opposing arguments, make a ruling and, where appropriate, institute penalties conforming with those set forth in the Disciplinary Procedures.

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Education and Experience Requirements

Advanced Degree(s): The applicant must have designed and executed an archaeological study as evidenced by a thesis or dissertation, and have been awarded an advanced degree, such as an M.A., M.S., Ph.D., or D.Sc., from an accredited institution in archaeology, anthropology, history, classics, or other germane discipline with a specialization in archaeology. If the thesis or dissertation is not primarily based on field research in archaeology, the applicant must have designed and executed an archaeological study or report(s) based on field research equivalent in scope and quality to an M.A. or M.S. thesis or Ph.D. dissertation. In some cases, an individual may have prepared several smaller reports that cumulatively are comparable to a thesis or dissertation. In such cases, abstracts and tables of contents with pagination or the reports themselves must be submitted. The report(s) must indicate substantive analysis by the applicant based on an explicit theoretical orientation. A purely descriptive report, however long, is not considered equivalent.

Fieldwork Requirements: The applicant must document a minimum of one year of field experience. Experience, both supervised and supervisory, must be acquired in time blocks of at least four weeks' duration. "Field experience" in this context includes survey, excavation, and laboratory processing/analysis. The applicant must specify a total of 24 weeks of excavation and survey experience under the supervision of a professional archaeologist (defined as an individual who is certified or meets the requirements for certification by SOPA), of which no more than 12 weeks can be survey.

Supervised laboratory experience: Eight weeks of laboratory experience must be documented, under the supervision of a professional archaeologist. Experience must be accumulated in 4-week time blocks.

Supervisory experience: Twenty weeks of "in the field" work must be in a supervisory capacity. Please indicate if the work is excavation, survey, or lab work. Also, indicate the institution and location of the supervisory

experience.

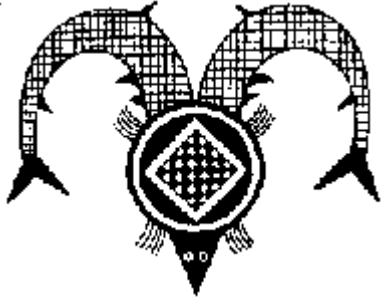
Report: Please identify a report written by the applicant based on the excavation, survey, and/or laboratory work being cited under "Fieldwork Requirements" above. If the report is different from the thesis/dissertation cited under "Advanced Degrees", please include the title page, table of contents, and abstract. If it is a co-authored report, the applicant must indicate the portions written by him/her.

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Note: This section on Education and Experience Requirements is adapted from SOPA's current instructions to applicants who are seeking to become SOPA-certified. Because of SOPA's concern for conservation and proper treatment of the archaeological record, these requirements are designed to ensure that all SOPA-certified professional archaeologists have the requisite training and experience to capably direct a field project that affects the archaeological record. With the prospect of co-sponsorship of the Register by several archaeological societies, the Register Task Force will undoubtedly be asked to consider ways that the Register could represent a greater diversity of professional interests, e.g., training and experiential requirements for archaeologists who direct only collections-based research projects.

Charles R. McGimsey III, Bill Lipe, and Donna Seifert are presidents of SOPA, SAA, and SHA, respectively.

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Working Together

Hopi Oral History and Archaeology

Part I: The Role of Archaeology

T. J. Ferguson, Kurt Dongoske, Mike Yeatts,

and Leigh Jenkins

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Introduction

Conventional archaeological culture history has focused on the Hopi's relations to archaeological sites on or near the Hopi Indian Reservation, although, as discussed previously, Hopi concerns for Hisatsinom archaeological sites extend over a much wider region. Hopi Cultural Preservation Office (CPO) staff archaeologists play an important role in identifying Hisatsinom archaeological sites.

On the Hopi Reservation, the professional CPO staff conducts archaeological inventories and prepares reports that meet cultural resource management standards. In a recent survey of 24.4 miles along State Highway 264, conducted for the Arizona Department of Transportation, 48 archaeological sites and 19 traditional cultural properties were located. Ethnographic interviews and archival research identified four additional cultural properties destroyed during prior road construction. Potential impacts to orchards and farming areas of cultural importance to the Hopi were also identified.

This survey exemplified the difficulty in classifying and managing archaeological sites and traditional cultural properties. These categories are not mutually exclusive and one site may exhibit characteristics that allow its classification in both categories, creating a management dilemma. Many "archaeological sites" also meet National Register of Historic Places eligibility criteria for traditional cultural properties. Similarly, many "traditional cultural properties" also have archaeological manifestations. This dual classification can be

problematical. For instance, the Hopi tribe simultaneously wants to enter archaeological site data into the archives maintained by the Arizona State Museum but not reveal the location of certain traditional cultural properties. The description and location of archaeological sites in site forms and technical reports may inadvertently reveal information about an associated traditional cultural property, even if specific information is withheld. Classification as only an archaeological site eligible for the National Register under criterion d may result in a determination of mitigation through data recovery. However, if this site is also a traditional cultural property, such as a shrine, there can be no mitigation, and its destruction may have a deleterious effect on Hopi culture. This illustrates the importance of accurately assessing site qualities, and is something the Hopi tribe still seeks to resolve.

For projects conducted by agencies outside the Hopi Reservation, CPO archaeologists review survey reports to collate and summarize data for review by the advisory team, composed of tribal elders. For instance, a recent National Park Service survey of 255 miles along the Colorado River through the Grand Canyon documented a total of 475 sites, of which 235 were deemed to be Hisatsinom sites. Surveys of the SRP Fence Lake Mine and Transportation Corridor Project identified about 600 sites, the majority of which are prehistoric pueblo sites deemed Hisatsinom. Professional archaeologists have been essential in sorting through the voluminous information presented in technical reports, helping the CPO avoid information overload.

Some archaeologists believe that Indians may be interested in preserving sites but that they are not interested in archaeology per se, i.e., the discipline that scientifically studies material culture. The Hopi, however, are interested in archaeology. Hopi elders want to know what types of data archaeologists collect and how these data are used to reach conclusions. Many compare archaeological findings to their own system of knowledge. Points of congruence between the two systems of knowledge are often explained in terms of Hopi ritual knowledge. For instance, Hopi prophecy forecasts a time when even the ashes left by the ancestors will be used to prove their claims. Hopi cultural advisors make the connection between this prophecy and flotation analyses of hearth contents for macrobotanical studies.

In general, archaeologists have inconsistently used Hopi knowledge in the interpretation of the archaeological record. Archaeologists have posed the questions of "what happened to the Anasazi?" "where did they go?" The Hopi know where the "Anasazi" went--to the Hopi mesas, among other places. Many archaeologists use the Hopi in an ethnographic analogy to interpret architectural function and to label archaeological features; the terms and concepts used by archaeologists derive from the Hopi lifeway, e.g., kiva and Katsina. Archaeology would benefit if theorists would consistently research and more rigorously use Hopi understanding of the prehistoric cultures of the Southwest.

When development threatens ancestral sites, the Hopi CPO always recommends preservation and protection. A Hopi would never recommend the destruction of an ancestral site. However, the Hopi tribe recognizes that consultation allows it a role in the decision-making process, though not in a final management decision. While the Hopi tribe does not condone the destruction of ancestral archaeological sites, it will recommend mitigation through scientific study for sites that others have decided to destroy. Many Hopi think a written record is better than no record at all, providing documentation of Hopi monuments, so that memory of them will not be entirely lost once their physical manifestation is gone.

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Osteology and Reburial of Human Remains

The remains of ancestors buried in archaeological sites are of special concern to the Hopi because of religious significance. From the Hopi perspective, the only proper disposition of disturbed or excavated ancestral human remains and their associated funerary objects is respect and reburial.

Implementation of NAGPRA necessitates consultation with Native American groups claiming cultural affinity to the buried human remains. NAGPRA regulatory procedures are still being developed, but clearly, the required

research and consultation substantially overlaps with that required for the National Historic Preservation Act since both federal laws often pertain to the same sites.

The issue of cultural affinity as defined in NAGPRA raises questions about how affinity is determined--it is one thing to claim cultural affinity and another to prove affinity objectively. Different levels of cultural affinity are of interest to the Hopi. At a general level, Hopi are concerned about all Hisatsinom human remains, which can often, but not always, be identified contextually by association with pueblo architecture or pottery types. No osteological analysis is required for this type of identification. More specifically, some Hopi are also interested in the genetic affinity among different southwestern tribes and what this means for prehistoric migrations. In addition, the age, sex, and pathologies of disinterred human remains are important, as well as associated funerary objects indicative of social status that would warrant a specific treatment. Nondestructive osteological analyses and study of artifacts are thus seen as appropriate.

Members of the advisory team want to make informed decisions on the appropriate techniques for studying human remains. In consultation on the Fence Lake Mine Project, SRP facilitated a meeting where a physical anthropologist, Charles Merbs (Arizona State University) reviewed the state of the art of osteological analyses and what can be learned using the various methods and techniques. This allowed the Hopi to develop recommendations for the appropriate osteological analysis, fully understanding research procedures and potentials for interpretation. For instance, some Hopi think tribal affinity and clan migration might be understood through genetic studies that entail destructive analysis of human remains, and they are willing to consider this as an analytical option. Others with a more conservative view think that such analyses, while interesting, would be culturally inappropriate. The important point here is that the Hopi cultural advisors are willing to consider professional research designs that address specific problems for specific sets of data, with mutual benefits to anthropologists and the Hopi, and then base their recommendations on presented information, as tempered by cultural values.

The Hopi realize they share a cultural affinity to many Hisatsinom archaeological sites with other pueblos and non-pueblo tribes, creating a need to consult with other tribes, especially with regard to the proper treatment of human remains and funerary objects. On the Fence Lake Mine Project, the Salt River Project (SRP) sponsored a series of meetings between the Acoma, Hopi, and Zuni tribes, allowing discussion among tribal elders, and resulting in a uniform set of recommendations for the proper disposition of human remains and grave goods under the provisions of NAGPRA. Knowledge that the Hopi tribe burial treatment recommendations to SRP did not conflict with other pueblos' recommendations allayed many anxieties. The intertribal pueblo meetings were in everyone's best interest.

Archaeologists conceptually can reduce human remains simply to classification as "artifacts," and make sampling decisions for a project area, allowing sites containing human graves to be destroyed without data recovery. Hopi, however, apply more humanistic criteria when consulted, and have recommended that every ancestral grave in the direct impact zone be relocated, reburied as closely as possible to its original location. For the Hopi, reinterment is the only acceptable mitigation for grave disturbance because of their concept of death. Death initiates two distinct but inseparable journeys: the physical journey of the body as it returns to a oneness with the earth, and the spiritual journey of the soul to a place where it finally resides. Disruption of the physical journey obstructs the spiritual journey, creating an imbalance within the spiritual world and, hence, the natural world.

The Hopi conduct a reburial ceremony when ancestral remains are reburied. Elders from the advisory team have traveled extensively to conduct the appropriate rituals.

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Role of Ethnohistory

The CPO uses ethnohistory in conjunction with archaeology for consultation. This research entails the collection and analysis of information from archival sources, published literature, and oral history interviews. Published Hopi literature is extensive, but the information itself is not always accurate from the Hopi perspective. Formal interviews with Hopi elders are useful to verify published information. The CPO prefers to tape record and transcribe interviews, building a body of archival documentation, and thus allowing the interviews to be referenced and cited in the same scholarly fashion as other written sources.

The interviews and ethnographic research are conducted on a "need to know" basis, where only that information needed for management purposes is made available. Basic questions pertaining to historic preservation include the antiquity of a traditional cultural property, the way in which it functions to retain or transmit cultural identity, and whether its integrity has been compromised through alteration of location, setting, design, or materials. Research generally does not require esoteric aspects of rituals to be divulged. A filtering process keeps esoteric information from being needlessly divulged to non-Indians, and also to safeguard it from other Hopi clans or villages. Many interviews are conducted entirely in Hopi, and only portions are transcribed or summarized in English.

This ethnohistorical research uses documentary sources to fill in gaps. During the SRP Fence Lake Mine Project, none of the Hopi elders knew the entire pilgrimage route from the Hopi Mesas to the Zuni Salt Lake in New Mexico. Even though the old trails are not precisely known, the shrines and offering places along some of the trails are still used in prayers and, conceptually, the trails have not lost their significance. For this reason, the advisory team thought it was important to locate the old trails and identify how the SRP project impacted them. Ethnohistorical research used oral history interviews, review of published literature, analysis of aerial photographs and remote sensing, and extensive fieldwork to locate them. This methodology successfully located one pilgrimage trail, and determined general locations of two others. Documentation of contemporary Hopi values and beliefs about sites is another important component of ethnohistorical research. This information provides the CPO with the documentation it needs to consult with regulatory agencies and help evaluate historic properties in terms of eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places.

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Cultural Preservation vs. Historic Preservation

The Hopi tribe approaches consultation from a cultural preservation perspective, yet the framework with which this research is conducted is one of historic preservation. While these two pursuits overlap substantially, there are also important differences that need to be considered for the design of appropriate research and the dissemination of results. For instance, while preservation of Hopi culture requires that esoteric religious information remain secret, the historic preservation compliance process requires documentation of Hopi values and beliefs in order to assess the historical character of properties--a potential source of conflict. This conflict was resolved effectively during the SRP project and the Glen Canyon Environmental Studies by allowing the tribe to collect the necessary data and decide what information could be released. By guaranteeing information confidentiality and by directly participating in the research, the CPO is able to successfully balance cultural preservation with historic preservation and help agencies satisfy their federal mandates.

Implementation of an intense CPO review process ensures confidentiality of esoteric information. Draft reports are read by the director and staff, and then submitted for review by the advisory team. This is a time-consuming process, and the internal review schedules do not always coincide with project schedules. The final review for the Fence Lake Mine Project, for instance, was initiated six months after the draft report was completed, at the same time the report was released for review by state and federal regulators.

The advisory team review entailed reading the entire report aloud in both English and Hopi. English words and cultural resources management concepts were defined and discussed when these were not readily understood, and there was detailed discussion of all information, recommendations, and conclusions. The primary concern was that the report be accurate, using the advisors' knowledge to verify anthropological data. Another concern

was whether use of the information should be restricted to the sponsor and regulators, or released to the public. Review took six full days, involving working groups from 12 to 22 people. Those who are quoted or cited in the report gave explicit permission to be identified. Similar permission from those unable to attend the meeting was obtained by reviewing the report with them privately. The intense scrutiny the SRP report was subjected to guarantees both that the advisory team fully understands the information contained in the report and that it contains no erroneous information.

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Accommodation of Academic and Hopi Values in Dissemination of Knowledge

After review of the SRP Fence Lake Project ethnohistory report, the advisory team recommended that the CPO only release this information to the project sponsor and the regulatory agencies. It did not feel comfortable with a public release which would make it available for scholarly research outside the auspices of the Hopi Tribe. The CPO released only a limited distribution of the final report with the caveat that it cannot be copied or used for scholarly purposes unrelated to project management without written tribal permission.

There is some irony in the restriction of ethnohistorical reports prepared by the CPO, given the fact that these reports draw upon past anthropological work that would not be available if it had been similarly restricted. Report restriction may result in the unavailability of that data for future use. Quite honestly, report restriction creates a tension between the professional ethics of the CPO anthropologists who are expected to disseminate the results of their work to other scholars, and the cultural ethics of Hopi tribal members to not divulge information. This tension is diffused by open discussion of the issue between the Hopi and their non-Indian employees and consultants, and by an ongoing evaluation of the respective cultural preservation and scholarly research goals. It is also mitigated by the approval of dissemination of some publications (see "Ethics of Field Research for the Hopi Tribe," *Anthropology Newsletter*, January 1994, p. 56).

Hopi people use archaeology and ethnohistory to verify their own beliefs and enrich their personal understanding of their place in the universe. Archaeologists have a less personal and more abstract interest in adding to the general store of knowledge and reaching scientific or historical conclusions. These two objectives are not mutually exclusive, but their joint accommodation is still being developed, which is not surprising given that the CPO is still a relatively new organization working in uncharted territory. Perhaps in time the Hopi will decide that cultural resource management projects provide an appropriate means for the Hopi tribe to advance scholarly knowledge, as well as their self-defined preservation goals.

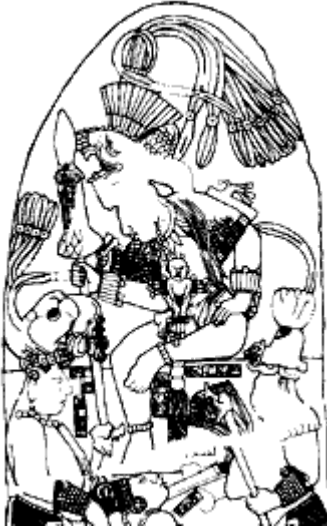
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Prospects for the Future

Archaeological research is of concern to the Hopi, particularly when their ancestors are the subject of research and their self-perception is affected. The destruction of archaeological sites, be it by construction projects, land development, or scientific excavation, is of great concern, because their ancestral record is obliterated. Hopi

Government Affairs Update

Donald Forsyth Craib



As of May 22, the Senate and House budget committees' plans for balancing the federal budget include major reductions in natural and cultural resources programs throughout the federal government. Among the cuts proposed by the Senate are eliminating the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and a 10% reduction in the operating budgets of the National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, Forest Service, and other important federal agencies. The House plan would have a similar impact on programs important to the nation's historic preservation system.

In addition, the House Budget Committee has recommended the complete elimination of National Science Foundation funding for the social sciences. SAA is preparing to launch a letter-writing campaign to selected members of the House Budget, Appropriations, and Science committees as well as issuing an action alert to SAA members asking them to contact their national representatives.

Although the Senate and House budget proposals--geared to eliminating the deficit by the year 2002--serve chiefly as guidelines for future spending, if implemented, they would have a direct and immediate effect on archaeological programs and projects.

While both houses are busy working on bills preparing for reductions over the next few years, a rescission bill, geared to reductions in this current fiscal year, is also being considered. The bill, which has passed the House and is expected to pass the Senate, includes a provision that would permit timber to be salvaged in national forests and suspend all environmental and other federal laws, thus eliminating the need for companies to undergo environmental and historical impact statements. The Clinton administration has expressed concern with this and other provisions, and the president has stated he will veto the bill when it reaches his desk. Even though it is still several months away before Congress formally begins to consider the reauthorization of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and other matters affecting archaeology, SAA has begun to develop its message, articulate position statements, and identify allies on the Hill in order to launch an effective proactive campaign to safeguard the nation's archaeological heritage.

Government Affairs Program Looking Ahead

The SAA government affairs program, working closely with the Government Affairs Committee, seeks to develop a stronger voice for archaeology in Congress and within the federal agencies. It encourages greater participation by members in legislative efforts, fosters a more proactive role at the federal level, and promotes better communication with and among SAA members. Reorganized this year to meet the new and pressing challenges facing archaeologists and the field in general, the Government Affairs Committee also has a new chair: Judith Bense (University of West Florida). Her term as chair will coincide with the two-year term of the current 104th Congress (January 1995--December 1996). In addition, the committee intends to select several members who will be responsible for prioritizing actions and issues, formulating policy recommendations, and charting an overall course for SAA's government affairs program. "Issue teams" within the committee will address specific topics, and a new communications network is planned, incorporating email and fax, to get the word out directly to members of the board and government affairs committee, state representatives for the Government Affairs Network, and members at large.

Capitol Contacts

One of the goals of the government affairs program is to significantly increase the presence of SAA on Capitol Hill, within federal agencies, and among our colleagues in the preservation community. In February Bill Lipe and Bruce Smith, SAA president-elect and president, and Donna Seifert, president of the Society for Historical Archaeology, met with Bonnie Cohen, assistant secretary for policy, budget, and administration, Department of the Interior, to discuss how federal restructuring will impact archaeology programs. Kate Stevenson, associate director for cultural resources, National Park Service, and Denise Meridith, deputy director, Bureau of Land Management, also were present. One result of the meeting was an opportunity for dialogue with BLM state directors when they gathered in Alexandria, Va., in April.

In April Bill Lipe also met with Bob Bush and John Fowler, executive director and deputy director of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, to discuss how archaeology can play a more active role with the council.

In addition to making these contacts, SAA has expanded its relationships with others in the preservation community. For example, Bill Lipe and Donna Seifert met with Dick Moe, president, National Trust for Historic Preservation, to explore ways that the organizations can work better together. Ralph Johnson, SAA executive director, addressed the recent board meeting of the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers.

This May, representatives from SAA and SHA spent three days in Washington meeting with members of Congress, committee staff, and colleagues from the preservation community to discuss legislation being considered by the current Congress and its impact on archaeological heritage. These meetings mark the continuing cooperation between SAA and SHA.

Your Voice Counts!

If SAA is to be effective and successful in its efforts to protect archaeological resources, SAA members must become involved in the government affairs program. Thanks to all who have sent completed Government Affairs Network (GAN) surveys; the information provided will benefit SAA's lobbying efforts in many ways. If you have not yet responded but would like to become involved, please contact me at SAA, 900 Second St., NE, #12, Washington, D.C. 20002-3557, (202) 789-8200, fax (202) 789-0284.

Donald Forsyth Craib is manager of government affairs and counsel of SAA.

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BRIEFINGS

by

Ralph Johnson



Magnificent Minneapolis--From a staff perspective, the Annual Meeting is an awesome event where broad intellectual, business, and social agendas converge. While organizing the meeting consumes untold hours of time from volunteers (such as Program Committee Chair Paul Minnis and Local Advisory Committee Chair Phyllis Messenger), that investment is rewarded when meeting registrants are energized and rejuvenated by the meeting-- and both personal observations and evaluation forms indicate this happened magnificently when 2,281 registrants came together in Minneapolis.

Nearly 1,200 individuals delivered presentations in a variety of session formats, and the New York Times and other newspapers have already published stories based on research results delivered at the meeting. General session topics ranged from finding creative solutions for restructuring American archaeology to "telling" archaeology to the public. Applications of technology in archaeology were demonstrated in the sold-out exhibit hall and in poster sessions that incorporated CD-ROM and total station. An expanded series of awards was presented to honorees with a standing-room-only audience. Hundreds of members were involved in meetings of SAA committees and task forces, which are developing recommendations for Executive Board consideration and carrying out action plans that seem to be growing exponentially in both breadth and depth.

The meeting generates a huge new work load, but this reflects the healthy position of a vibrant organization. An enthusiastic commitment to archaeology and to SAA was wonderfully evident in Minneapolis--and my staff associates and I were among those who were energized by it.

April in the Crescent City--Hold the dates of April 10-14, 1996 for SAA's 61st Annual Meeting in New Orleans, where the mighty Mississippi River has molded both the land and the culture. Plan now to participate in what is sure to be an educationally enriching and professionally productive gathering of archaeologists in a city renowned for its festive hospitality. The call for submissions was mailed to all members on May 19, but is also available via fax from SAA's FaxBack service [call (800) 375-5603 and request document 7222]; guidelines for organizers are also available through this service (request document number 7221).

Watson Honored--Patty Jo Watson (Washington University--St. Louis) was among five women scientists honored on March 9 at an afternoon briefing at the White House and an evening reception for Women in Science and Technology at the Kennedy Center. Recognized for her work in cave archaeology in the search for the origins of agriculture, she is one of six women scientists highlighted in *Discovering Women*, the six-part television series produced by WGBH Boston and sponsored by the Public Broadcasting System (broadcast in March and April).

The documentaries chronicle the lives of women whose work has enhanced our understanding of the world. To encourage young scientists, WGBH developed a national campaign titled S.O.S.: Seek Out Science to accompany the series. The project aims to spark the interest of middle school students in science, broaden their understanding of careers that incorporate science, and generate connections between young people and women scientists in their communities. For information about this project, call WGBH Educational Print and Outreach Department at (617) 492-2777 ext. 3848; for information on the series, contact Judy Mathews, WGBH Boston, ext. 3773.

Interest Group Guidelines Approved--At its meeting in Minneapolis, the Executive Board approved guidelines for the formation and operation of interest groups within SAA. If you have an idea for an interest group or questions about the guidelines, please call me. The guidelines are as follows:

- **Role**--The role of an interest group within the Society for American Archaeology (SAA) is to foster the creation of networks through which members who share interests in particular intellectual and/or professional issues can come together to exchange information and discuss common issues. An interest group is informal in that it exists only so long as sufficient interest is demonstrated in the topic, and may not issue public statements, or make unapproved commitments. As with any organizational unit of SAA, an interest group may propose position and/or policy statements for consideration by the Executive Board.
- **Formation**--To form within SAA, an interest group must prepare a proposal for Executive Board approval, containing a concise statement that articulates the following: the proposed group's unique area(s) of interest and concern, consistent with the mission of SAA; needs the interest group will address; services or activities the interest group will deliver and the resources required to do so; and a procedure for selecting (and rotating) a chairperson.

The statement of purpose will be used in SAA promotions, communications, and billings, as appropriate. In order to be included in the fall billing, the interest group proposal must be approved at the annual meeting. An interest group must maintain a minimum participation of 25 SAA members. A call for participation may be carried in the SAA Bulletin once interest group formation has been approved.

- **Activities**--An interest group may request space for one meeting at the SAA Annual Meeting, and may submit proposals for symposia, forums, workshops, or special events (e.g., a roundtable luncheon) that will be identified as being sponsored by the interest group.

SAA will publish newsletters for an interest group that provides copy and covers all costs (including overhead) and/or provide space periodically in the SAA Bulletin for reports on interest group activities. Interest groups may suggest special publications by submitting a proposal to the Publications Committee, which will forward a recommendation to the Executive Board. Newsletters and special publications will be produced in accordance with the society's editorial policies and production procedures.

- **Finance**--An interest group may not assess dues or accumulate a general fund. An interest group may assess a fee for a service, with the review of staff and approval of the Executive Board. Fees must be collected through the society's headquarters operation. A proposed budget, if any, for interest group services must be submitted by January 1 for the budgeted year beginning the following July 1. The proposed budget becomes effective only after review by the SAA Budget and Planning Committee, which will forward a recommendation to the Executive Board.
- **Organizational Support**--SAA will provide the following services to interest groups:
 - maintain rosters (using the same address the interest group member uses for his/her SAA membership)
 - collect and disperse any fees for a service
 - coordinate the printing and distribution of any newsletter or special publication
 - schedule one meeting, on a space-available basis, at the society's annual meeting
 - provide occasional space, as available, in the SAA Bulletin for information on interest group activities and services.

Ralph Johnson is executive director of SAA.

Exchanges -- Interamerican Dialogue

Peruvian Archaeology: Crisis or Development?

Luis Jaime Castillo Butters and Elias Mujica Barreda



As is well known, Peru is emerging from an inevitable and prolonged political, social, and economic crisis. Archaeology, much as other activities in the country, was affected by these circumstances, and was perceived to be in a severe crisis. But in spite of it all, we have seen a series of conditions develop and mature, suggesting that archaeology is at the threshold of an important transition. An analysis of how the national crisis affected archaeology and an evaluation of the consequences engendered by it are essential for an assessment of archaeology's destiny.

- [Doing Archaeology under Critical Conditions](#)
 - [Signs of Change and Transformation](#)
 - [Peruvian Archaeology, A New Agenda](#)
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Doing Archaeology under Critical Conditions

During the past 10 years, it became impossible to practice archaeology in much of Peru, especially in the highlands and in some coastal valleys. The economic and political instability, as well as the subversive violence and the insecurity that this created, were particularly instrumental in forcing the relocation of foreign projects to neighboring countries and the abandonment of the field by many national researchers. Because of strong Peruvian dependence on foreign projects for field training, the absence of these opportunities has been detrimental to the development of Andean studies, especially if we consider the theoretical and methodological advances of Mesoamerican archaeology and the scientific maturity of archaeology done in neighboring countries (see Nunez and Mena, SAA Bulletin 1994, 12[1]:6- 8).

The risks involved in conducting research in Peru, and the consequent impossibility of offering fieldwork opportunities, also meant that positions available in North American universities for Andean scholars were reduced. This, in turn, produced fewer students interested in working in the area, and ultimately, fewer funds were made available for Peruvian studies.

The development of the discipline during the last decade has been affected by economic, political, and other factors. The insensitivity and inefficiency of the state system, which is dedicated to the administration of the national cultural patrimony, the absence of coherence and pragmatism in the laws that regulate archaeological fieldwork, and the open corruption of public officials made the practice of archaeology a very difficult undertaking. A Peruvian archaeologist's perception is that under the unclear state-imposed regulations, it is easier for a looter to conduct excavations than a professional.

It would be so easy to attribute all problems to corruption and violence. If these were the factors that finally made the cup overflow, they were not the only factors. Perhaps the most serious problems of Peruvian archaeology have always been the lack of a national project, a scientific community, peer-reviewed periodical publications, and a forum for academic discussions, such as a national-level archaeological conference. The cause and effect of these deficiencies is the insufficient preparation of many Peruvian archaeologists, a result of the deficient university programs, lack of libraries and laboratories, and particularly, of even minimal state support for archaeological investigations and protection of archaeological monuments. Problems in the training of Peruvian archaeologists were augmented by the retirement of some of the more influential and prolific archaeologists in the country. As a result of this, the predominant paradigm in many archaeological schools is still an oversimplified version of materialism, added to an ignorance of the intellectual trends that are currently ubiquitous in the field.

But Peruvian archaeologists are not solely responsible for this state of affairs. It should also be noted that few foreign archaeologists have contributed to the improvement of the prevailing conditions in Peru, or to the training of Peruvian archaeologists. Foreign archaeologists don't generally commit more time in Peru than absolutely necessary for their own research, such that they don't contribute to the development of a scientific community. There are few foreign participants in the Peruvian conferences and seminars, few collaborations in national publications, and what few contributions are made are simply translated articles that have been previously published. Generally, the little collaboration that does exist between national and foreign archaeologists is at the level of technical training for students. Even more serious, on the part of the foreigner, is the frequent ignorance of the work and publications of their Peruvian colleagues.

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Signs of Change and Transformation

Under the precarious conditions described above, one would expect that the archaeology conducted by Peruvians would be absolutely stagnant, but the reality is quite different. In the last few years we have witnessed the development of a series of spectacular and technically sophisticated research projects conducted and financed by Peruvians. Projects such as Sipan, El Brujo, and Huaca de la Luna, on the northern coast, have reached an international level of importance. Others of more local importance include Koricancha in Cuzco, supported by the provincial municipality, or the valley of Chíncha, developed as a joint venture between the American Museum of Natural History of New York and the Instituto Andino de Estudios Arqueológicos (INDEA).

Currently, more than a dozen Peruvian students are doing their doctoral graduate work in foreign universities: many more than in the past. Additionally, archaeology programs in Lima, as well as in the provinces, continue to receive new generations of students, who are expected to renew and update the future of archaeology. The number of archaeological publications in Peru is increasing both in quantity and quality. The training a student can receive in Andean archaeology in a Peruvian university is often better than that in a foreign institution.

At the root of this new development is revitalization in the training of Peruvian archaeologists. For years the Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos was the hub of Peruvian archaeology, producing the first generation of professional archaeologists in the country and most of the archaeologists who currently work in Peru. However, the recent retirement of its most outstanding faculty members, such as Rosa Fung, Luis Lumbreras, and Ramiro Matos, has left a vacuum, forcing the institution to reexamine its objectives and goals. Simultaneously, archaeology programs in the universities of Cuzco, Trujillo, and Ayacucho experimented with a renaissance by hiring new instructors trained in other academic traditions. At the same time, the Universidad

Catolica de Lima opened its archaeology program, imparting a strong theoretical training within a stable curriculum and academic continuity. A new generation of archaeologists is emerging from these renovated institutions. Students are systematically trained in method and theory and demonstrate an inclination toward problem-oriented archaeology.

In a parallel development outside of the university setting, groups of archaeologists have appeared, such as INDEA, founded by Luis Lumbreras, who currently edits the most important archaeological journal in Peru, *La Gaceta Arqueologica Andina*. Other institutions, especially those in provinces such as Piura, Trujillo, Ayacucho, and Cuzco, are also investing in the publication of research results in both periodicals and books. Other private sponsorships (Backus and Johnston: Sipan) can be added to the traditional publications sponsored by the Banco de Credito (Lambayeque and Vicus). At an academic level, it is important to note the emphasis the Universidad Católica is giving to the publication of works by foreign archaeologists in Spanish (Shimada, Cook, Hoquenhem), similar to the effort made by INDEA (Rick, Hyslop), complementing the publications of its own members (Lumbreras, Canziani, Gonzalez Carre).

Another evidence of the new direction of Peruvian archaeology is that currently local archaeologists are conducting the most important research. On the northern coast, for example, the projects of greatest scope such as Sipan, Huaca de la Luna, Huaca el Brujo, San Jose de Moro, and Cerro Mayal, are being directed or codirected by Peruvian archaeologists. New strategies for collaboration have emerged in this area, not only between Peruvian and foreign archaeologists, but also between different national institutions such as universities and the Instituto Nacional de Cultura (INC), banks, and academic institutions.

These developments recently reached their critical point in 1993 at the Primer Coloquio de Arqueología Mochica. In this forum the recent advances of Mochica studies were reexamined, concluding, for example, with a division of the Mochica into two political entities: the northern and southern Mochica. Other important themes developed at this event that transcend the traditional problems, were special studies: production and distribution systems, ceramic and metallurgical technologies, social stratification, and funerary practices in relation to the development of ceremonial systems. Unlike other occasions, the results of this symposium have been published in an extensive and well-edited volume by the Universidad Nacional de Trujillo, sponsored by IFEA and FOMCIENCIAS.

A similar, although not as intense, development is occurring on the central coast, particularly in Lima, in the Ica-Nazca region, and the southern extreme of the country, both including the Titicaca basin and the Moquegua-Ilo area. In these areas both individual and large, ambitious research programs have been conducted, mainly by foreign archaeologists, but with strong involvement of local scholars. In the Ica-Nazca area the most important contribution has been the reconnaissance and survey of extensive areas, although excavations have been conducted at some key sites. In the extreme south, the most important presence recently and, perhaps, the most controversial has been the Contisuyo project, an interdisciplinary and omnibus endeavor that has studied multiple aspects of the region, including the conduct of extensive surveys. Due to the excellent preservation of some coastal sites, faunal, botanical, and bio-anthropological analyses have been key in these investigations.

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Peruvian Archaeology, A New Agenda

Much has changed in Peru during the past 10 years. After the country's political crisis, we foresee a series of new developments to ensure different conditions for Peruvian archaeology than have predominated thus far. In our opinion, two conditions will be responsible for this: a new generation of archaeologists, Peruvians and foreign, and new social and cultural conditions in the country. The new generation of archaeologists, better educated and trained in collaborative work, will be instrumental in this development. This new generation will consist of archaeologists with training in different types of archaeology that respond to the different needs in the country. Archaeologists dedicated to research, and archaeologists dedicated to salvage, documentation, or to analytical support, where ever they come from, should be capable of combining energies to answer fundamental

questions relating to Andean prehistory. Foreign archaeologists, capable of supporting and enriching the field, training under the peculiarities of our archaeology, and deeply involved in the Peruvian scientific community, would be welcome. Foreign projects then would reflect a new panorama and new conditions. It is imperative to make scientific codirection of Peruvian archaeological projects mandatory. The word scientific is emphasized because experience has shown that in many cases national archaeologists have simply functioned to transmit work permits for their foreign colleagues, having little or no input in the scientific aspects of the projects.

Numerous advantages can be seen in scientific codirectorships. Under this scheme, an active record of the data recovered by the investigation stays in the country. The need for supervision and inspection on behalf of the Instituto Nacional de Cultura is reduced, because the national archaeologist, backed by his institution, would become responsible for the quality of the project. The forced bonding between national and foreign archaeologists would contribute to a more active formation of a scientific Peruvian community.

In order for this to have the desired impact, it is necessary to internally consolidate our progress and overcome existing limitations. It is imperative to reformulate the rules that regulate archaeology, making them more efficient. Some urgent modifications are the extensions of permit durations, and a more strict control of the publication of research results. State-provided resources that allow for basic archaeological research are required, something which our neighboring countries already have and which demonstrates the high level of state commitment to their national patrimony. Resources are also necessary for the development of libraries, laboratories, and regional publications. The creation of some kind of a National Congress of Archaeology, of a strictly scientific nature, is a fundamental forum for the dissemination of research results, and for the organization of professionals. Publication of research results is indispensable for the progress of Peruvian archaeology.

The relationship of archaeology to development projects and the protection of the environment, and the development of tourist areas in archaeological sites have, thus far, been marginal tasks for the archaeologist. This has changed recently. A tremendous growth of foreign investment, especially in the field of mining, is creating for the first time in Peru the need to develop a form of contract archaeology.

The challenges that Peruvian archaeology faces today are tremendous. University programs are urged to offer the kind of training that new social and economical conditions impose. This will only be accomplished by the recruitment of well-trained faculty, aware of the advances in method and theory, and able to cooperate with foreign colleagues. A new body of legislation will have to be promulgated, this time considering the reality of both site preservation and the kind of work that archaeologists do. Museums should be converted into regional research centers, and not function as mere depositories of uncontextualized artifacts. Although these conditions will define the context under which archaeology should be conducted, it is in the development of a national project, in which the archaeological participation provides the historical and cultural basis, that its future will be decided.

Luis Jaime Castillo Butters is with the Direccion de Promocion y Desarrollo, Pontificia Universidad Catolica del Peru, in Lima, and Elias Mujica Barreda is at the Instituto de Estudios Arqueologicos, Lima.

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Background: Land Use History of North America

Thomas D. Sisk and Barry R. Noon

Efforts to intelligently manage the nation's biological resources are hampered by the lack of a historical perspective on conditions prior to European settlement and subsequent changes in the North American landscape. Much of the information needed to construct such a retrospective view has already been collected. Impressive regional efforts have been undertaken to synthesize the available information regarding land use change and its impact on ecological systems, but these projects have generally been limited to relatively small areas and short time lines. Large quantities of valuable biological and physical information remain unexplored, warehoused in different locations, and maintained by different organizations.

Consider the abundant information on prehistoric land cover and species distributions derived through the creative efforts of paleoecologists. Integration of coarse-resolution data such as these with information derived from original land surveys of the country (data curated by the Bureau of Land Management), and the U.S. Forest Service's data on the fire history of North America, for example, could make the characterization of historic landscape change quite tractable. When combined with more recent, remotely sensed data, from the earliest satellite deployments up to and including today's advanced technologies, it is possible to stitch together a continuous time line, from prehuman times to the present. This effort will focus, initially, on one or a few test sites, areas of modest size with relatively complete and readily accessible data. Once the idea is tested and refined, the project will expand to encompass larger areas, and eventually, much of the North American continent.

The sources of information on landscape change span the period of human habitation of North America. Much of the impact that humans have had on the environment can be viewed as a series of unplanned experiments, with particular perturbations generating measurable responses, in the form of contractions in the ranges of some species and expansions in the ranges of others. Within the context of these temporal dynamics, species extinctions and the spread of non-indigenous species may be seen as the extreme cases, where biological elements are lost or introduced. These experiments have been run and environmental scientists are beginning to assemble the data needed to assess the results. The first task is to develop a clearer understanding of the historic changes in plant and animal distributions and their relation to human-induced changes to the landscape. Given these understandings, land managers will be able to review the effects of past perturbations and apply this information in evaluating the likely outcomes of future land uses.

Launching the Project

This ambitious project will require the collaboration of different individuals and agencies, both within and outside government. The National Biological Service (NBS) proposes to serve as convener, organizer, and "home base" for the project, providing a forum for discussion and communication for developing the interdisciplinary relationships that the Land Use History of North America (LUHNA) project will require. Unable to fund or execute the project itself, NBS will approach other organizations for cooperation and funding support. The computational and statistical tools that will be necessary to combine data from different sources, and to extrapolate from a few points to larger geographic regions, are new and evolving. NBS will solicit statistical and computer science expertise to guide project development and insure a maximum benefit of the integration of data.

Your comments are invited. NBS headquarters in Washington has established an email account exclusively for the LUHNA project: luhna@ibis.mib.nbs.gov. Although no NBS staff has yet been assigned exclusively to this

project, several people will be tending to the messages as time allows. Once the project is firmly established, a bulletin board format will be used to permit an open exchange of ideas among all collaborators and interested parties.

NBS will assemble a directory of interested individuals in the LUHNA project, and a bibliography of publications related to the LUHNA concept. Your contributions, submitted in the following formats, would be appreciated.

Submissions to both documents will be compiled and distributed electronically to all respondents, unless you request otherwise. If you wish to be on the mailing list but not in the directory, please indicate that on the line immediately above your name.

We look forward to your comments and our continuing interaction on this ambitious project.

Thomas D. Sisk is special assistant to the director, and Barry R. Noon is acting chief scientist, both of the National Biological Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior in Washington D.C.

Submit your contributions using this form, or by e-mailing to luhna@ibis.mib.nbs.gov

Directory Entry:
Your name: <input type="text"/>
Your Organization: <input type="text"/>
Your Address: <input type="text"/>
Your City, State, Zip: <input type="text"/>
Your Tel; Fax: <input type="text"/>
Your email: <input type="text"/>
Bibliography Entry:
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INSIGHTS



THE MANY FACES OF CRM

The Care and Feeding of Archaeologists: A Plea for Pragmatic Training in the 21st Century

Joseph Schuldenrein

Over the years, the *SAA Bulletin* has been the premier forum for raising pragmatic issues concerning our profession. In this connection a recurrent theme is the perceived conflict between academic and CRM interests. The readership is especially concerned with the "care and feeding" of future archaeologists and the difficulties in training and financing practitioners in a university system plagued with ever-increasing budgetary limitations and cuts. I have contributed to the flow of correspondence on this matter on several occasions.

Despite increased outcries to put aside differences for the common good of archaeology, it is becoming clear that the dichotomy pitting the academic versus cultural resources (i.e., CRM) communities centers on the training of practitioners, their employment prospects, and, in a broader sense, a holistic vision of archaeology for the next millennium. As an archaeologist who has his feet firmly planted in both research and applied sectors, I feel compelled to underscore both the severity and significance of this gulf and to express my own concerns about the danger of the discipline's survival. I am stunned by what appears to be an imminent crisis, given the increasing popularity and opportunity in non-traditional archaeology and the potential for our profession to flourish to a degree hitherto unknown. At the core of my exasperation is the rigidity of an academic system that is quietly but forcefully disconnected from the vision of archaeology's future.

Simply put, it is patently absurd that the vast majority of departments continue to train archaeologists for traditional academic careers at a time when opportunities for secure tenure track lines are at the lowest ebb since the 1960s and costs for such training are absolutely prohibitive. I entered graduate school in 1973, at the tail end of a wave when major foundations were still competing to finance the education of students, from initial coursework through dissertation research. Between the mid-1970s and the 1980s these opportunities dried up quickly, but in stages. Eventually, foundation grants all but disappeared and departments of anthropology supported most of their graduate students through combinations of tuition waivers and teaching and research assistantships. By the mid-1980s assistantships became the next casualties of belt tightening, and students

counted themselves fortunate to retain tuition waivers. In the last decade these, too, have gone by the wayside. Most students currently have to pay their way, covering both skyrocketing tuition and expense costs. Debt burdens are little short of prohibitive. As a result, it is considerably more time consuming, expensive, and emotionally taxing for a student to obtain a Ph.D. in archaeology than ever before. The vicious cycle is completed by the glaring absence of the pot at the end of the rainbow, as any recent Ph.D. will sadly attest.

Last week I canvassed the hallways of the Annual Meeting in Minneapolis and walked away with a sampling of cases of career woe that would have been laughable if they were not so painfully portentous. Random (but by no means exceptional!) instances ranged from a brilliant, well-published, Old World archaeologist who worked in a retail store to a budding Marxist structuralist increasingly disenchanted with a department whose vision of her professional future offered little more than a staged schedule for repayment of a loan rapidly approaching \$100,000!

The paucity of traditional academic jobs reflects simple demographics. Faculties are largely comprised of archaeologists who secured positions during the resource-rich 1960s and early 1970s. These baby boomers are now at the peaks of their academic careers. The oldest of the present group are in their mid-fifties, and most are in their mid-forties. The first major wave of retirements is at least 15 years away. In the meantime, departments continue to downsize by attrition or maintain present levels through bitter intradepartmental struggles. One needs only to peruse the pages of *American Anthropologist* to survey the terrain. My academic colleagues report that there are scores, even hundreds, of applications for every tenure track job; dozens are lining up even for one-year replacement positions. Many of the tenure slots are wired and the possibilities of a less-than-perfectly connected graduate student obtaining a job are marginal to impossible. Moreover, even if a job is secured, the probability of achieving tenure is more limited than ever.

At the risk of painting an overly bleak picture, I would note that there are significant exceptions to the rule; in particular, opportunities for junior women are stronger. Tenacious, "student-oriented," and well-connected faculty often succeed in placing their proteges as well. Certain specializations will also pre-dispose a candidate for a competitive edge. However, the broad, overall picture for academic archaeology is quite discouraging for the next decade at least.

Lest we feel that this situation is confined to our own academic niche, I would cite results of a newly released survey of employment for recent physical science and engineering doctoral graduates by the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton (*New York Times*, April 1995). Only 31% of Ph.D.s graduated between 1983--1990 are currently employed in tenure track positions! This is in professions that are considered more economically feasible than the social sciences in general and anthropology in particular.

The Princeton study concluded that most Ph.D.s are finding better paying, more relevant, and, surprisingly, more secure employment in "applied sectors." It stressed the university's obligation to reorient graduate training to the needs of emerging growth fields in the private and public sectors. Archaeology's counterpart in the "emerging applied sector" is CRM. Despite ominous signs from Washington, over the long term opportunities should expand as the domains of compliance archaeology quietly extend from public to broad private sectors and abroad.

It is estimated that over 80% of all archaeology currently undertaken in North America is under the aegis of contract programs. The Finance Committee of SAA reports that between 60% and 70% of SAA membership belongs to the CRM sector. Yet our training programs rarely provide the broad range of skills required to implement even the most basic CRM projects. Academic archaeologists still inundate students with their brand of theoretical, often out-dated biases, evading the needs for applied methods and compliance courses and programs. Most professors are ill-equipped to furnish such training because they never had it themselves. There are only a handful of departments that offer comprehensive programs to serve the needs of fully 80% of the archaeology that is and will be undertaken in North America in the foreseeable future. While several such programs were introduced by universities in the mid-1980s, most of them fell by the wayside because of poor management or because old-line faculty appeared to either feel threatened or viewed such programs as detracting from departmental prestige. This is absolutely shameful, given the surplus of unemployed archaeologists currently confronting career crises!

No less shameful are the claims of university archaeologists who maintain that the requirements of contract work--business, accounting, public relations, proposal writing, public education--are beyond the domain of archaeology and somehow undermine the profession. Counter to their claims, it is no longer possible to simply "pick up such skills" over the course of project work. It has been my experience that numerous newly minted Ph.D.s cannot break into the senior CRM management positions they feel their academic achievements merit, because they are simply not familiar enough with the workaday world of contract archaeology. The tools required to perform CRM at high levels of proficiency are sufficiently complex as to require a steep learning curve. CRM companies can neither afford the luxury, nor can they be expected to support "on the job training" and bring on senior staff-- higher level M.A.s and Ph.D.s--insufficiently knowledgeable in compliance law and in the logistics of CRM archaeology. Students must be trained appropriately. It is clear that they cannot acquire such training in traditional anthropology-archaeology programs.

There remains the uncanny paradox of a surfeit of senior positions in CRM that go unfilled and a deficit of academic positions that will never exist because of the law of supply and demand; the archaeology world no longer requires an endless supply of researchers in esoteric domains increasingly irrelevant to the workaday world. The dual irony is that if we begin training students in applied archaeology, traditional programs will only benefit. For example, CRM is at the forefront of high-tech applications in archaeology (i.e., GIS, GPS, sampling theory), and an influx of students will solidify the financial base of departments and concomitantly furnish pure researchers with the technology to undertake surveys and excavations with state-of-the-art equipment.

On the plus side, there are several innovative departments that have adapted to the changing working world of archaeology and have begun to retool students to the nascent "applied marketplace." Foremost among these are hands-on CRM programs at the University of West Florida (Pensacola), the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, and Sonoma State University. These institutions, perhaps because they service urban, working-class student populations and address pragmatic concerns, are among the few that see the handwriting on the wall. Anthropology departments aligned with institutionally based CRM operations may be the best contexts for training students. However, even when universities support successful CRM programs, departments of anthropology have refused to formalize the program at the graduate level as a real course of study. In one such case, senior staff of an established, university- based CRM program developed a curriculum for a CRM track at the M.A. level, obtaining a commitment for outside funding, only to be turned down by the department three years in a row.

The message is simply to modernize departments of archaeology. Drastic measures may be warranted that would include overhauls of curricula to emphasize method and application, perhaps (perish the thought!) at the expense of theory. I would suggest further that universities adopt the "leaner and meaner" mentality that pervades corporate America, reducing payrolls and making training more affordable to students. Generic downsizing, early retirement, and reconsideration of the tenure system are steps that are being implemented everywhere else in the country. While the victim of such programmatic reorientations may be the stolid research positions that have been the backbone of a department's reputation in the past, it is clear that such positions can no longer be borne indefinitely. Accountability has to be the order of the day. Obsolescence and security are no longer affordable commodities.

I close by pointing out the chilling similarities between placement advertisements in the *Anthropology Newsletter* today and those of 20 years ago. Calls for the odd Mesoamericanist or Middle Eastern specialist or lithic expert still dominate the paltry few pages. The difference is that 20 years ago the same number of positions played within an exponentially reduced player pool. Yet opportunity continues to knock for individuals bearing skills acquired through applied archaeology and despite outmoded university training. When will we learn and take the necessary steps to secure the survival of this profession?

Joseph Schuldenrein is with Geoarchaeological Research Associates

Court Rulings Affirm Burial Site Protection is Not a "Taking"

William Green

Does designation and protection of a burial site constitute a government "taking?" Recent Iowa and U.S. Supreme Court actions and non-actions address the takings argument and uphold a state's ability to preserve burial sites on private land.

As many archaeologists know, Iowa has had a burial site protection and reburial law since 1976 [see D. Anderson, 1985, Reburial: Is It Reasonable? *Archaeology* 38(5):48--51]. The law prohibits disinterment of ancient human remains without the permission of the state archaeologist. In 1991 a burial mound was found on one lot within a 124-lot subdivision under development in the city of Ames. Through probing, Office of the State Archaeologist Burials Program Director Shirley Schermer and I confirmed the presence of human remains in the mound. [S. J. Schermer, 1991, Archaeological Investigations and Osteological Analyses at 13SR18 and 13SR19, Northridge Subdivision, Ames, Sory County, Iowa. *Research Papers* (16):2. Office of the State Archaeologist, University of Iowa, Iowa City.] I declined to give permission for disinterment, and it was not feasible to build a house on the lot while preserving the mound. The developers bought the lot back from its owner, and nothing was built there. The rest of the multimillion dollar project proceeded as planned.

The developers then sued the state, claiming a loss of \$50,000 because of their inability to develop the one site.

On November 6, 1992, a district court dismissed the suit, ruling "rights to real property do not include the right to disinter human remains." According to the court, my refusal to permit disinterment was not a "taking" of property rights, and the state is not required "to pay compensation for loss of a property right that never existed."

The developers appealed this ruling to the Iowa Supreme Court. On July 27, 1994, the court ruled 4 to 1 that the designation of a burial site does not require the state to compensate a landowner for any loss in value that may follow the designation. The court specifically stated such designation does not constitute a government taking. When the developers acquired the property, "there was no right to disinter and build in the area where the remains were located. For that reason, there was no taking when the state archaeologist made the significant find and took action denying permission to disinter the human remains" [519 N.W.2d 367 (Iowa 1994)]. (Iowa Supreme Court Rejects Takings Challenge to State Law Prohibiting Destruction of Ancient Burial Mounds. *Preservation Law Reporter* 13:1141-1145.)

With reported funding aid from the National Association of Home Builders, the developers appealed this decision to the U.S. Supreme Court. On March 6, 1995, the U.S. Supreme Court rejected the appeal and let stand the Iowa ruling. By refusing to hear the appeal, despite pressure around the country to ease the perceived burden of government "takings," the U.S. Supreme Court upheld at least one state's ability to protect burial sites on private land.

Lobbyists and radio talk-show hosts are clamoring for revisions in state law, so the story is by no means over. Fears that the ruling may encourage developers and landowners to destroy sites before they can be recorded are as yet unfounded, but the situation requires constant vigilance. For now, however, burial sites in Iowa retain a legal status that generally encourages preservation.

William Green is with the Office of the State Archaeologist, University of Iowa.

1996 Meeting in New Orleans

It is already time to think ahead to the 1996 annual meeting. Submissions are due September 15! More members than ever before participated in 1995, but the total only slightly exceeded the previous high in New Orleans in 1991. In the hopes of being able to accommodate the broadest participation possible, we want to point out the following advantages of posters: 1) desirable time slots; 2) an opportunity to meet colleagues, discuss, and distribute accompanying papers; and 3) extended exposure that minimizes scheduling conflicts with other presentations. Program guidelines now specify procedures for poster symposia and there is a competition recognizing poster excellence.

We also would like to call attention to a new kind of session. At the suggestion of the SAA Meetings Development task force, an interactive working group format will be explored in 1996. Up to six working groups will be accepted as intensive, closed sessions. Participants will prepare formal papers which will be pre-circulated among participants as a basis for short statements and extended discussion during the session. Organizers must submit a regular symposium package with an attached proposal of no more than five pages describing the topic and the relevance of each participant. These sessions will be awarded on a competitive basis, as evaluated by the SAA Program Committee. Organizers will be notified of acceptance by November 20 in order to facilitate timely preparation of papers, which will be due to the session organizers by March 15, 1996.

If you have questions about submissions or other aspects of the program, contact Paul Fish and Suzanne Fish, Program Chairs, Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721, (520) 621-2556, fax (520) 621-2976, email archaeo@ccit.arizona.edu.

Election Results

SAA is proud to announce the results of the recent elections for the Executive Board and Nominating Committee. **Robert L. Bettinger** (University of California--Davis) is now treasurer-elect, while **Margaret C. Nelson** (State University of New York--Buffalo) and **George Smith** (National Park Service) have been elected to the Executive Board. New members of the Nominating Committee include **Deborah Nichols** (Dartmouth) and **Kathleen Deegan** (University of Florida).

Ethics Committee Calls for Input on Principles

The Committee for Ethics in Archaeology invites your input on the draft Principles of Archaeological Ethics. These principles appear in the SAA Special Report, *Ethics in American Archaeology: Challenges for the 1990s*, which all SAA members should now have received. The committee will meet at the end of July to finalize these principles for proposal to the Executive Board. We need your recommendations by July 15, 1995. Please contact either Ethics Committee co-chairs, Mark J. Lynott, National Park Service, Midwest Archaeological Center, Federal Building, Room 474, 100 Centennial Mall North, Lincoln, NE 68508-3873, USA, or Alison Wylie, Department of Philosophy, University of Western Ontario, London, ON N6A 3K7, Canada.



NEWS AND NOTES

Biographical information, manuscripts, and photos are invited for a volume on women in southeastern U.S. archaeology before 1965, in field, lab or other context. Please contact Nancy White, Anthropology, University of South Florida, Tampa, FL 33620, (813) 974-0815, email nwhite@luna.cas.usf.edu, or Rochelle Marrinan, Anthropology, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL 32306, (904) 644-8149, email rmarrinan@garnet.acns.fsu.edu, or Hester Davis, Arkansas Archeological Survey, P.O. Box 1249, Fayetteville, AR 72702-1249, (501) 575-3556, email hadavis@comp.uark.edu, or Lynne Sullivan, New York State Museum, 3122 Cultural Education Center, Albany, NY 12230, (518) 474-5813, email lsulliva205@dos90.nysed.gov.

The United States and El Salvador signed a Memorandum of Understanding that restricts certain categories of Prehispanic archaeological material from being imported into the United States unless accompanied by an export permit issued by El Salvador. This is the first such cultural property agreement between the United States and another country as provided by the Convention on Cultural Property Implementation Act. The agreement advances the promotion of cultural values, one of the action items agreed upon at the 1994 Summit of the Americas, at which participants pledged to work with hemispheric governments to enhance appreciation of indigenous cultures and cultural artifacts through various means, including the implementation of cultural property protection agreements. The agreement is in response to a request from El Salvador seeking protection of its archaeological resources, which represent the Prehispanic cultures that thrived there from approximately 1700 B.C. to A.D. 1550. Chiefly because of demands created by the illicit market in antiquities, archaeological sites throughout El Salvador have been severely damaged by looting, resulting in the loss of irreplaceable scientific information. Both countries are parties to the US 1970 UNESCO Convention, an international framework of cooperation among countries to reduce pillage and the illicit movement of cultural property across international borders. The U.S. Customs Service will publish in the Federal Register a designated list of the categories of archaeological material restricted from import. In the Memorandum of Understanding, both countries pledge to use their best efforts in pursuing access to the protected material for educational, scientific, and cultural purposes. Registration of the material in accordance with El Salvador's law is encouraged, as is regional cooperation for the protection of cultural patrimony throughout Mesoamerica.

The Archaeological Geology Division of the Geological Society of America announces a \$500 travel grant for a student to attend the annual meeting of GSA in New Orleans, November 6-9, 1995. The grant is competitive and will be awarded based on the evaluation of an abstract and 1,500-2,000 word summary paper prepared by a student for presentation in the division's technical session at the GSA meeting. The summary paper may include one figure and must have one author only. Results of studies where geological and pedological methodologies have been used as aids to archaeological research are particularly requested. The summary and abstract must be received by the awards committee no later than June 24, 1995. Applications should be sent to Rolfe Mandel, Awards Committee Chair, 1730 S.W. High Ave., Topeka, KS 66604-3121.

The H. John Heinz III Charitable Trust announces its grant program for archaeological fieldwork in Latin America for 1996. This program will fund four to six scholars to conduct archaeological research in Latin America. Applications for dissertation research will not be considered. The maximum amount of the award is

\$8,000. The deadline for submission is November 15, 1995, and notification of the award will be made by March 1996. For complete information, write to Rose Gibson, H. John Heinz III Charitable Trust, 32 CNG Tower, 625 Liberty Ave., Pittsburgh, PA 15219. If you have any questions, please contact James B. Richardson III, Chairman, Division of Anthropology, Carnegie Museum of Natural History, Edward O'Neil Research Center, 5800 Baum Blvd., Pittsburgh, PA 15206-3706, (412) 665-2601, fax (412) 665-2751.

The Division of Archaeology at Harpers Ferry National Historical Park has recently published *Domestic Responses to Nineteenth-Century Industrialization: An Archaeology of Park Building 48, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park*, edited by Paul A. Shackel. In 1841 labor relations at the Harpers Ferry armory changed dramatically when the military enforced factory discipline in this traditionally craft-oriented facility. A comparison of pre- and post-1841 domestic assemblages indicates a dramatic shift in domestic relations as well. For instance, a vessel analysis documents that earlier deposits contain relatively higher quality ceramics, while the later occupations produced materials that would have been outdated by several decades. Home food production appears to have increased as pigs became increasingly important in the post-1841 diet. Home production of weapons is evident around the armory dwelling as tools and gun parts are abundant in the earlier assemblage, and they disappear in the post-1841 assemblage. While the earlier 1820s and 1830s landscape was made more formalized with grasses, the later 1840s and 1850s landscape is comparatively unkempt and contained an abundance of weeds. This volume consists of 10 chapters documenting the changing domestic responses to industrialization at an armory worker's domestic structure. Copies of the report are available free of charge, while supplies last. Write to Paul A. Shackel, Supervisory Archaeologist, P.O. Box 65, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, WV 25425.

The J. M. Kaplan Fund has established a Fund for New Technologies in Archaeology. A 1994 allocation of \$100,000 seeks to increase the productivity of archaeological research through the application of new technologies. While the subject matter of archaeology goes back thousands of years, the field itself is but a few hundred years old, and for a very long time the method of site exploration remained largely the same: trowel and pick. In recent years, however, the government has declassified hi-tech equipment, such as remotely operated deep-sea vehicles and robots, remote-sensing devices, satellite reconnaissance and visual enhancement equipment, many with former highly classified military uses. In addition, a general technological revolution in our society has produced highly sophisticated, often miniaturized research equipment at an affordable cost. These new tools can now be made available to archaeologists, providing them with an opportunity to unveil previously inaccessible historical periods and geographic sites. The Kaplan Fund wants to play a critical role in making these new tools available to archaeologists and sees the significance of some of this new technology on the same level as the development of carbon-14 dating techniques, engineered a generation ago when the Wenner-Grenn Foundation supported W. F. Libby's work. Most funding mechanisms today would not support the type of work the Kaplan Fund envisions. For instance, the major support for archaeology--government research grants--are geared toward specific geographical areas or historic periods of interest, while funding from the private sector, such as from National Geographic, is most often pegged to "spectacular finds." The Kaplan Fund sees its new program--Exploration and New Technologies--and the new fund as scholarly and philanthropic, with the potential to help expand the discipline, historical reach, geographical terrain, and the tools of archaeology. Start-up monies of \$50,000 have been given to the newly created Institute for Exploration, which will be the first public institution committed to high-technology deep-water archaeology, with an on-going program of exploration and public exhibits. The Kaplan Fund has also allocated \$50,000 to underwrite initial research gathered during exploration of the Black Sea using the NR-1 submarine, with its extraordinary mapping and tracking systems. In Latin America \$25,000 has been applied to new technologies and the discovery and protection of significant new sites. The Kaplan Fund has created a reserve of \$50,000 to be used for emergency conservation of new archaeological finds, and to safeguard sites that may be in danger of being plundered. For more information, contact The J.M. Kaplan Fund, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, Suite 4250, New York, New York, 10112-4298.

The Institute for Mesoamerican Studies solicits book manuscripts on all aspects of Mesoamerican studies, including archaeology, ethnology, ethnohistory, linguistics, epigraphy, art history, and historical anthropology. Books are published under two series: 1) IMS Monographs, large-format (8 1/2 x 11"), presenting new findings and research results that may be difficult to publish through traditional commercial or university presses. Two

IMS Monographs are currently in production: a reprinting (with new preface) of *Phoneticism in Maya Hieroglyphic Writing* (edited by John Justeson and Lyle Campbell) and *Hach Winik: The Lacandon Mayas of Southern Mexico*, an ethnography by Didier Boremanse. 2) *Studies in Culture and Society*, books offering a broader analytical, integrative, or interpretive focus. *Economies and Politics in the Aztec Realm* (edited by Mary Hodge and Michael Smith) was recently published in this series, and *On Discourse and Practice in the New World* is a current two-volume set edited by Gary Gossen. All IMS books are published in paperback editions and distributed by the University of Texas Press. For a style guide or more information, contact Editor, Institute for Mesoamerican Studies, Social Science 263, University at Albany (SUNY), Albany, NY 12222, (518) 442-4722, fax (518) 442-5710. Authors should submit a prospectus before sending a manuscript.

The Phytolith Research Society is pleased to announce the beginning of PHY-TALK, an Internet discussion group concerning phytoliths (microscopic mineral deposits in plants). The membership is open to anyone who is interested in phytoliths or who simply would like more information about the applications of this dataset, whether in archaeological or paleoenvironmental research. The atmosphere is informal and novices (and doubters) are welcome. To subscribe to the list, send the following message to the listserver (listserv@vm1.spcs.umn.edu), leaving the subject line blank: subscribe phy-talk [your real name], then send the message. For example, subscribe phy-talk Chris Archaeologist. If you are unfamiliar with how list- servers work or you would like some more information, please contact the moderator, Susan J. Pennington, Program for Interdisciplinary Archaeological Studies, 215 Ford Hall, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55403, (612) 625-1062, email penn0010@gold.tc.umn.edu.

The Texas Memorial Museum, in conjunction with International Academic Projects, London, will be offering the course, *Making High Quality Replicas of Museum Objects*, November 6--10, 1995. It will be taught by E. Benner Larsen, international expert on mold making and toolmarks on ancient objects. Participants in this highly developed practical laboratory course will learn the techniques of making high-quality resin replicas for research, exhibition, and conservation purposes. For more information, contact Course Coordinator, Materials Conservation Laboratory, Texas Memorial Museum, University of Texas at Austin, PRC #122, 10100 Burnet Rd., Austin, TX 78758, (512) 471-6090, fax (512) 471- 6092, email jsjohnson@mail.utexas.edu.

From Prehistory to the Present: Studies in Northeastern Archaeology in Honor of Bert Salwen, edited by Nan A. Rothschild and Diana diZerega Wall, is published as a special issue of *Northeastern Historical Archaeology* (Volumes 21-22). Bert Salwen's eclectic interests in archaeology encompassed the diversity of the field and many of the critical changes that occurred within it throughout his long professional career. This volume in his memory, with articles written by students and colleagues, reflects the diversity of his interests. It includes 15 articles that, together, cover the Prehistoric, Contact, and Historic periods in the Northeast, as well as such topics as cultural resource management and the role of archaeologists today in constructing the past. Order from Mary C. Beaudry, Editor, Department of Archaeology, Boston University, 675 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, MA 02215. Price: \$22 US or \$25 CDN (to cover the cost of the volume plus postage and handling).

An international directory of social scientists working in the Arctic is being compiled with a grant from the U.S. National Science Foundation, Office of Polar Programs. "Social science," for purposes of the directory, includes, but is not necessarily limited to, the following fields: archaeology, cultural anthropology, economics, environmental studies, geography, history, human ecology, linguistics, medical anthropology, political science, psychology, social anthropology, and sociology. The region encompassed by the term "Arctic" will be left to the individual judgments of people engaged in northern research; it will extend at least as far south as the northern part of regions that are usually considered subarctic (including Iceland). If you wish to be included in the directory, and/or if you know someone else (especially graduate students) who should be included, please send names and addresses to E. S. Burch, Jr., 3500 Market St., Suite 106, Camp Hill, PA 17011-4355, fax (717) 975-3592.

The Pueblo Grande Museum in Phoenix, Ariz. will offer children, ages 6- 12, the opportunity to learn about the ancient Hohokam people by participating in several hands-on workshops and tours of the museum and prehistoric ruin built by the Hohokam people during the summer. All workshops are based on actual crafts and techniques employed by the Hohokam and other native peoples in the Southwest. For example, all pottery vessels constructed during the workshop will be made from local clays, the paints from local minerals and the

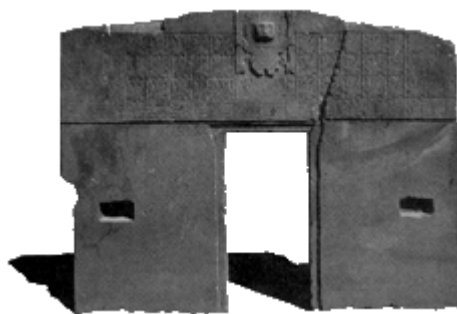
brushes from desert plants. Beginning June 12 and running through August 14, 1995, each 4- day session will run Monday through Thursday from 9 to 11 a.m. Cost for members of the Museum Auxiliary is \$25, to nonmembers \$30. Advanced registration is required. Call the museum for more details and to register (602) 495-0901.

The National Endowment for the Humanities supports archaeology projects that promise to enhance scholarly knowledge and understanding of the human experience. The new deadline for the 1996 competition is October 2, 1995. Some changes also have been made to the review process. Letters of reference are no longer necessary, but the proposals will be sent out for review by at least six specialists in the field. The guidelines for FY 1996 are now available by mail, email, or on the NEH WWW at <http://www.neh.fed.us>. For more information or to request a copy of the guidelines by mail, contact Bonnie Magness-Gardiner, Archaeology Program Officer, Division of Research Programs, Room 318, National Endowment for the Humanities, Washington, D.C. 20506, (202) 606-8276, email bmagness-gardiner@neh.fed.us.

As part of the XIII International Congress of the Union of Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences, which will take place in Forli, Italy, September 8-14, 1996, a workshop will be held entitled "Lithic Technology: From Raw Material Procurement to Tool Production." Considering the notable interest in the application of technological analyses and experimental observations to the study of human behavior in prehistory and protohistory, the workshop proposes to highlight the technical strategies adopted by human groups for the production of lithic artifacts and to evaluate the influence of various factors. Contributions will be welcomed regarding the following issues in lithic technology: studies regarding the procurement of raw material (outcrops, mines); the identification of flaking techniques, with the definition of the experimental methodologies used for their analysis; and the production of tools, understood not only in the sense of flaked artifacts but also ground and polished artifacts. An atelier will be set up where it will be possible to present demonstrations and experiences of flaking methods. All those interested in taking part should contact Sarah Milliken, c/o Segreteria XIII Congresso U.I.S.P.P., Via Marchesi, 1, 47100 Forli, Italy, fax 39.543.35805.

A new publication addresses artifacts, ecofacts, and historic resources. Archaeology answers questions not only about what lies below the ground, but provides valuable clues to what happened above ground as well. As a result, preservationists need to gain a basic understanding of the field of archaeology and what archaeological research can teach us about historic resources. A new publication in the National Trust for Historic Preservation's Information series covers basic archaeological techniques and explains how the study of what lies below the surface of the ground or water is an important ingredient in understanding historic buildings and sites. Written by Shereen Lerner, Archaeology and Historic Preservation, suggests ways in which archaeologists and preservationists can work together to protect sites both below and above the ground. This booklet also includes information on legislation, heritage tourism, and archaeological ordinances. Order from the Information Series, National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1785 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, (202) 673-4286.

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POSITIONS OPEN

A cultural resources group is hiring a Program Manager. 3D/Environmental, a multidisciplinary environmental consulting firm, is seeking candidates with a Ph.D. in Archaeology and demonstrated capabilities in program management and administration. Ability to work with existing clients, identify new business opportunities, write proposals, and budgeting are essential. Area of technical expertise is open. Salary and benefits competitive. Send application to Patricia Bruckner, 3D/Environmental, 781 Neeb Rd., Cincinnati, OH 45233, (513) 922-8199, fax (513) 922-9150.

A cultural resources group is hiring a Senior Principal Investigator. 3D/Environmental, a multidisciplinary environmental consulting firm, is seeking candidates with a Ph.D. in Historic and/or Prehistoric Archaeology. Candidates must demonstrate excellence in complex project management with a specialty other than lithic analysis preferred; and the ability to actively participate in business development through marketing and proposal writing, attracting new clients, and negotiating contracts. Salary and benefits competitive. Send application to Patricia Bruckner, 3D/Environmental, 781 Neeb Rd., Cincinnati, OH 45233, (513) 922-8199, fax (513) 922-9150.

The Zuni Cultural Resource Enterprise seeks applicants for the position of Project Director. M.A. in Anthropology/Archaeology plus two years demonstrated experience as a Project Director is required. Southwest experience is preferred. Applications will be reviewed until position is filled. Please submit cover letter, vitae, three references, and a sample of your writing to Susan Pacek, Projects Manager, ZCRE, P.O. Box 339, Zuni, NM 87327, (505) 782-4814.

Kent State University seeks an Archaeologist, Ph.D. completed. Theoretical interests in site formation processes, technological organization, and/or human ecology, with particular expertise in geoarchaeology, physio-chemical analysis, or GIS. Geographic area open, but preference for eastern North America or east Africa. Commitment to fundable research and student training required. Candidate must show broad teaching capabilities, and is expected to enhance a general M.A. program or Ph.D. in Biological Anthropology. Beginning January or August 1996, Assistant Professor tenure-track. Women and minorities are particularly encouraged to apply. Deadline is October 15, 1995. Send vita, letter of application, evidence of teaching excellence, and names of three references to Mark Seeman, Chair, Archaeology Search Committee, Department of Anthropology, P.O. Box 5190, KSU, Kent, OH 44240. EOE/AAE.

CALENDAR



July 24 - 29, 1995 THE 16TH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS FOR CARIBBEAN ARCHAEOLOGY will be held in Basse Terre, Guadeloupe, French West Indies. The biennial ICCA draws archaeologists and other interested persons from the West Indies, Europe, and North, Central, and South America. The congress covers prehistoric and historical archaeology and papers are accepted in Spanish, French, or English. For information, contact Gerard Richard, Program Chair, 16th ICCA, Mission Archeologie et Patrimoine, Conseil Regional de la Guadeloupe, Avenue Paul Lacave, 97100 Basse Terre, Guadeloupe, French West Indies, (590) 804079, fax (590) 807308.

August 3 - 10, 1995 THE XIV INTERNATIONAL UNION OF QUATERNARY RESEARCH will be held in Berlin, Germany. Anne Linn, USNC/INQUA-HA-460, National Academy of Sciences, 2101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20418, (202) 334-2744.

August 25 - 26, 1995 THE INAUGURATION OF THE FIRST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY CONFERENCE OF THE UPPER MIDWEST (and Upper Mississippi Valley) will be held at the Anderson Center for Interdisciplinary Studies in Red Wing, Minn. (see News and Notes). For information, contact Historical Archaeology of the Upper Midwest, c/o John P. McCarthy, Institute for Minnesota Archaeology, 3300 University Ave., S.E., Suite 202, Minneapolis, MN 55414.

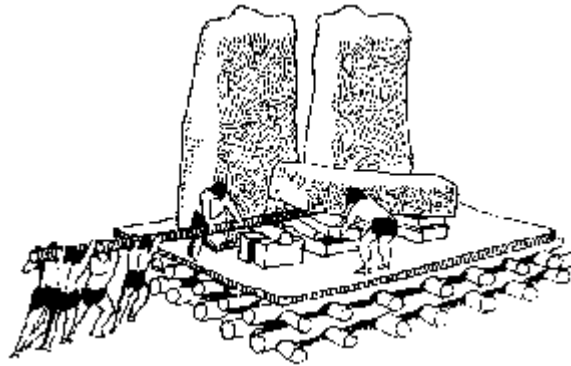
August 1995 THE RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES will hold an international symposium on Alternative Pathways to the Early State in Vladivostok. Symposium objectives include analyses of the transition from pre-state politics to the early state; the differences between various forms of proto-states; and why some transformations to state have occurred while others have not. Topics for discussion are: ecological, social, demographic, and 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. Contact Nikolay N. Kradin, Institute of History, Archaeology, and Ethnology, Far Eastern Division, Russian Academy of Sciences, 89 Pushkinskaya St., Vladivostok, 690600, Russia.

September 15 - 16, 1995 THE DURANGO CONFERENCE ON SOUTHWEST ARCHAEOLOGY will take place at Fort Lewis College in Durango, Colo., to explore a variety of theoretical frameworks for explaining the archaeological record. The emphasis will be on workshops and open discussion. To register, contact Randy McGuire, Department of Anthropology, SUNY, Binghamton, NY 13901, (607) 777-2737; to propose a workshop, contact David Phillips, SWCA Inc., 9100 Mountain Rd., N.E., # 109, Albuquerque, NM 87110, (602)

254-1115; for logistics questions, contact Phil Duke, Department of Anthropology, Fort Lewis College, Durango, CO 81301, (303) 247-7346.

September 27 - 30, 1995 THE 2ND BIENNIAL ROCKY MOUNTAIN ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONFERENCE will be held at the Steamboat Sheraton, Steamboat Springs, Colo. Papers relating to anthropological topics focusing on the Rocky Mountain region or on humans and their cultures in high-altitude situations are welcome. Symposium proposals were due by February 1, 1995. Abstracts should be submitted by May 1, 1995. Late abstracts will be accepted on a space available basis. For information, contact Calvin H. Jennings, Department of Anthropology, Colorado State University, Ft. Collins, CO 80523, (303) 491-7360, fax (303) 491-7597, email caljenn@lamar.colostate.edu.

September 29 - October 1, 1995 THE SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MIDWEST BIOARCHAEOLOGY AND FORENSIC ANTHROPOLOGY ASSOCIATION will be held at the Holmes Student Center on the campus of Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, Ill. Informal paper and poster presentations on current research, methodological advances, and case studies are invited. Abstract deadline: September 1, 1995. For information, please contact Maria O. Smith or Denise C. Hodges, Department of Anthropology, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, IL 60115, (815) 753-0246.



October 11 - 15, 1995 THE 49TH NATIONAL PRESERVATION CONFERENCE will be held in Fort Worth, Tex., with the theme Strategies and Partnerships for a New Era. For registration information, call (800) 944-6847.

October 18 - 22, 1995 THE 53RD ANNUAL PLAINS ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONFERENCE will be held in Laramie, Wyo. Symposium abstracts/topics are due to the organizers by August 15 and paper abstracts by September 8, 1995. For more information about the conference and for local arrangements, contact Sue Powell, Plains Conference, Conferences and Institutes, Box 3972, University Station, Laramie, WY 82071, (307) 766-2124, email plnconf@uwyo.edu. For more information about the program, contact Marcel Kornfeld or Charles A. Reher (307) 766-5136, email plnconf@uwyo.edu.

October 21 - 22, 1995 THE 14TH ANNUAL NORTHEAST CONFERENCE ON ANDEAN ARCHAEOLOGY AND ETHNOHISTORY will be hosted by the Rhode Island School of Design in Providence, R. I. Send titles for papers and abstracts to Elisabeth Bonnier and Edward Dwyer, Division of Liberal Arts, Rhode Island School of Design, 2 College St., Providence, RI 02903, (401) 454-6570, fax (401) 454-6586, email edwyer@risd.edu. Feel free to request a formal letter of invitation to solicit travel funds, if needed.

October 25 - 29, 1995 THE MIDWEST ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE will hold its annual meeting and celebration of the 100th anniversary of the Logan Museum of Anthropology. The deadline for titles and abstracts is September 1, 1995. Contact Robert J. Salzer, Department of Anthropology, Beloit College, 700 College, Beloit, WI 53511, (608) 363-2616, fax (608) 363-2718.

November 2 - 5, 1995 THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR ETHNOHISTORY will hold its annual meeting at the Radisson Plaza Hotel at Kalamazoo Center, Kalamazoo, Mich. Papers, organized sessions, special events,

and speakers that treat any world area are encouraged to submit abstracts of 500-1000 words on submission forms. Limited travel funds will be available on a competitive basis for students presenting papers. Write for submission forms and return to ASE 1995 Meeting Chair Donald L. Fixico, Department of History, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, MI 49008-5020, (616) 387-4629, fax (616) 387-3999.

November 8 - 11, 1995 THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE will be held at the Hilton Hotel in Knoxville, Tenn. Deadline for abstracts is August 1, 1995. For local arrangements, contact Jefferson Chapman, and for program arrangements, contact Gerald Schroedl, SEAC Conference, Department of Anthropology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN 37996-0720, (615) 974-4408, fax (615) 974-2686.

November 10 - 12, 1995 THE 1995 CHACMOOL CONFERENCE will be held at the University of Calgary. Its theme is Archaeology into the New Millennium: Public or Perish. Contact Department of Archaeology, c/o 1995 Conference Committee, 8th Floor, Earth Sciences, University of Calgary, 2500 University Dr. N.W., Calgary, Alberta T2N 1N4, fax (403) 282-9567, email 13042@ucdasvm1.admin.ucalgary.ca

November 17, 18, 1995 THE FOURTH OHIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL COUNCIL CONFERENCE will synthesize archaeological research on the Archaic stage in Ohio and surrounding areas, including the mid- and upper Ohio River Valley and the Lake Erie Basin at its meetings at Cleveland State University, Cleveland, Ohio. For information, contact Kent Vickery, OAC Conference Coordinator, Department of Anthropology, University of Cincinnati, P.O. Box 210380, Cincinnati, OH 45221, (513) 556-5787, fax (513) 556-2778.

January 2 - 7, 1996 THE 1996 SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY CONFERENCE ON HISTORICAL AND UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY will be held at the Omni Netherland Plaza, Cincinnati, Ohio. The themes are Bridging Distances: Recent Approaches to Immigration, Migration, and Ethnic Identity, and Forging Partnerships in Outreach and Education. Please contact Marcy Gray, Conference Chair, Gray and Pape, 1318 Main St., Cincinnati, OH 45210, (513) 665-6707, email 76554.3313@compuserve.com, or Kim A. McBride, Program Coordinator, Department of Anthropology, 211 Lafferty Hall, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40506-0024, (606) 257-1944, email kamcbr00@ukcc.uky.edu.

April 10 - 14, 1996 THE 61ST ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY will be held at the Marriott Hotel in New Orleans, LA.

May 20 - 24, 1996 THE INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON ARCHAEOOMETRY will be held at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. Contact Sarah Wisseman, ATAM Program, University of Illinois, 116 Observatory, 901 S. Mathews, Urbana IL 61801, (217) 333-6629, fax (217) 244-0466, email wisarc@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu.

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