

Society for American Archaeology 14(3)



May 1996

A Farewell to Ralph Johnson



Click on image to go to article

TABLE OF CONTENTS

[2. A Farewell to Ralph Johnson](#)

[3. Editor's Corner](#)

[4. Commentary from Our New Southern Cone Associate Editor](#)

[5. Letters to the Editor](#)

[6. Point-Counterpoint: Ecuador Revisited](#)

[7. Archaeopolitics](#)

[8. Theme of the 62nd Annual Meeting: Celebrating National Commitments to Archaeology](#)

[9. SAA Principles of Archaeological Ethics](#)

[10. 61st Annual Business Meeting](#)

[11. 1996 SAA Award Recipients](#)

[12. Introducing the New Executive Director for SAA](#)

[13. Report from the SAA Executive Board: Spring 1996](#)

[14. Commentary from our New Editors](#)

[15. Working Together--Archaeological Research and Community Participation](#)

[16. Insights--Determining the Need for Survey: The New York Experience](#)

[17. News and Notes](#)

[18. Positions Open](#)

[19. Calendar](#)

The *SAA Bulletin* (ISSN 0741-5672) is published five times a year (January, March, June, September, and November) and is edited by [Mark Aldenderfer](#), with editorial assistance from Karen Doehner and Dirk Brandts. Please send all materials to the the editor as follows: December 1 (January), February 1 (March), April 1 (May), August 1 (September), and October 1 (November); sent to *SAA Bulletin*, Dept. of Anthropology, UC-Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, CA 93106-3210. For further information, please call (805) 893-8604, (805) 893-8152, fax(805)893-8707, or email saanews@sscf.ucsb.edu. Contributors are strongly encouraged to submit manuscripts via email or by disk using any word processing software. Advertising and placement ads should be sent to SAA headquarters, 900 Second St. NE #12, Washington, D.C. 20002, (202) 789-8200. Associate Editor for the Insights column is [Kevin Pape](#), (513) 287-7700, and for the Working Together column, Kurt Dongoske, (602) 734-2441. Inquiries about these columns and submissions should be addressed directly to them. The *SAA Bulletin* is provided free to members and institutional subscribers to *American Antiquity* and *Latin American Antiquity* worldwide. *SAA Bulletin* can be found in [gopher at alishaw.ucsb.edu](#), and on WWW at <http://www.sscf.ucsb.edu/SAABulletin>. Items published reflect the views of the authors and publication does not imply SAA endorsement.

A Farewell to Ralph Johnson

Bill Lipe

Ralph, in honor of your outstanding contributions to SAA and to American archaeology, we have decided to bestow upon you the title of "honorary archaeologist" (abbreviated "ha!"). We've put a few things together to get you started. First, an official SAA fanny pack, equipped with a compass. Inside is an SAA baseball hat, and Indian Country map, an official SAA trowel, and a genuine Swiss Army knife; one with a corkscrew and bottle opener, to be sure. There is also a Payday candy bar for the munchies during those long mornings in the field. Since we know that you're preadapted to supervise people, you obviously need an excavation crew that you can always keep with you. For this purpose, we have supplied four badgers actually, four Zuni fetishes of badgers who will make up your symbolic crew of accomplished excavators. Like many a crew, you see a matched pair plus one that is different but part of the tradition, and finally a sort of postmodern one, just to keep you on your toes. Since we know that you'll be abandoning your business-like attire for more casual dress, we've gotten you a really cool bola tie--an attractive "sterling" silver scorpion inlaid with pieces of bright blue plastic turquoise. When we stop by to see you in Santa Fe, we'll expect you to be wearing it always.



Seriously now, you have done a tremendous job of serving and building SAA. The society has thrived during your term as executive director. Many of us who have worked more closely with you see your contributions not just from an institutional standpoint, but from a personal one. You have not only applied your talents, boundless energy, and great enthusiasm to the job, you have helped make service to SAA both personally enjoyable and productive. More than 50 archaeologists who have had the pleasure of working with you have contributed to two gifts that we hope you will enjoy and that can serve as reminders of your tenure with SAA.

First is a Soleri wind bell. This one-of-a-kind sand-cast bronze bell was individually designed and signed by Italian architect Paulo Soleri and is sold to support the realization of his vision for urban planning, in the form of a prototype that is under construction in the Arizona desert. The operative metaphors here are "one-of-a-kind" and "vision." Like many of the artifacts that we study, this bell is both long-lasting--and a unique--work of art. One of your long-lasting contributions to SAA has been guiding the society through the creation and toward the realization of a vision of the national and international roles of archaeology and the SAA.

Second, we present to you a Tohono O'odam (Papago) winnowing basket from southern Arizona, decorated with a classic Tohono O'odam design. After an extended but futile search for an appropriate basket, a Pima basket weaver guided us to an out-of-the-way trading post near Casa Grande Ruins National Monument. Finding this classic basket was a fortunate accident of time and place. The SAA, after an earlier, ill-fated search for an executive director, was incredibly fortunate to have found Ralph to direct us through this critical period in SAA's history. The final metaphor we'd like to exploit is one of weaving. Ralph is a weaver of sorts, skillfully combining the raw materials available to him, in this case not Devil's claw, yucca, and beargrass, but the diverse members and staff of the SAA, to achieve much more than we imagined we could.

Thank you, Ralph. We'll miss you, but you leave a valuable legacy.

Bill Lipe

[LAST PAGE](#)

[TABLE OF CONTENTS](#)

[NEXT PAGE](#)

Editor's Corner

As most of you who attended know, New Orleans was the biggest SAA Annual Meeting ever, with more than 2,900 registrants. It was a meeting filled with excitement and activities of all kinds. The town wasn't so bad either--food, jazz, and good times. I've got to report one thing--I couldn't relocate the House of the Rising Sun despite repeated efforts. It did exist, though, because my story was, except for a few details, corroborated by an old friend who shall remain nameless.



This issue of the *Bulletin* is devoted to reporting some of the highlights of the meeting, particularly the Annual Business Meeting and the winners of SAA awards. Of particular note is the Treasurer's Report by Fred Limp, which details very nicely the recent growth of SAA and provides some hard data on what your membership fees support. Due to the length of these reports and the volume of other important society business, we've delayed running some of our columns. However, they will reappear next issue.

This issue is the first in which our new Associate Editor for the Southern Cone, Jose Luis Lanata, begins to report on the archaeology of that region. While we've been making efforts to expand our coverage of Latin American activities since I became editor, I hope that we will broaden and deepen our reporting of this and other parts of the Americas.

Commentary from Our New Southern Cone Associate Editor

Jose Luis Lanata

I am an associate professor at the Anthropology Department, University of Buenos Aires. My main interests are hunter-gatherer evolution in Patagonia, maritime adaptations, faunal analysis, and site formation processes. I would like to promote academic links between Latin American archaeologists. Because of different historical backgrounds, archaeological relationships are often limited by the boundaries between countries. I think it is possible to transform this tendency and the *SAA Bulletin* is an appropriate forum for so doing. Today, in Latin America, archaeological field research is not just the domain of native scholars, but of North American, French, Swedish, Spanish, and English professionals as well. I believe it is necessary to increase the ways any archaeologist working in Latin America could stay up to date on the many academic events we have, and not leave it to chance or personal contact to stay informed.

Tengo el cargo de profesor asociado en el Departamento de Antropología de la Universidad de Buenos Aires. Mis enfoques principales son: la evolución de cazadores-recolectores en Patagonia, adaptaciones marítimas, análisis de fauna, y los procesos formativos del sitio arqueológico. Me interesa promover las relaciones académicas entre arqueólogos latinoamericanos. Por nuestros antecedentes históricos diferentes, las relaciones arqueológicas frecuentemente se limitan por las divisiones entre países. Creo que es posible cambiar esta tendencia y que el *SAA Bulletin* es el foro apropiado para hacerlo. En estos tiempos, el trabajo arqueológico en latinoamérica no solamente le pertenece al arqueólogo latinoamericano, sino a profesionales norteamericanos, franceses, suecos, españoles, e ingleses también. Pienso que es necesario para cualquier arqueólogo trabajando en latinoamérica mantenerse al día con respecto a los numerosos eventos académicos que tenemos, y no fiarse en el contacto personal o la casualidad para informarse.

Letters to the Editor



I am absolutely astounded that a letter assassinating the character of Anna Roosevelt appeared in the [SAA Bulletin, January/February 1996:5-5](#), without first having a thorough investigation made by the Ethics Committee to be sure that all the accusations made can be substantiated, that misinterpretations were not made, and that all the motivations for such a letter were clearly understood. I for one know that there are blatant errors made in the charges of this letter. In addition, some of the people who signed this letter are not above reproach. Dr. Roosevelt is highly esteemed by many of us and I think it is completely irresponsible to publish this letter. No matter how many protests there are, like this letter I am writing, the damage to the character of Dr. Roosevelt may not be completely repaired. On the other hand, the accusations are so outrageous that in the long run more damage may be done to the signers of the document than to Dr. Roosevelt.

Wesley R. Hurt
Indiana University

**POINT
COUNTERPOINT**

Archaeology in Ecuador

Editor's Note: The following represents a response to a recent column in Exchanges--Interamerican Dialogue. We present two letters authored by Paulina Ledergerber, Patricio Moncayo, and Jose Echeverría, and Hugo Benavides, Maria Auxiliadora Cordero, and Florencio Delgado, respectively, as Point, and Ernesto Salazar's rebuttal as Counterpoint.

[First Point](#)
[Second Point](#)
[Counterpoint](#)

FIRST POINT

We thank Ernesto Salazar for his update on some aspects of "Archaeology in Ecuador" ([SAA Bulletin 13:4](#)). However, he has omitted several important events and distorted others in every page of the article. We would refer only to three basic facts. For example, on pages 34-35 he says: "Until the 1970s, the country did not have an academic center for training archaeologists...Other research initiatives in the early 1980s include the Centro de Investigaciones Arqueológicas, no longer active after the death of its founder." The reality is that, since 1972, the Center for Archaeological Investigations at the Catholic University (PUCE), in Quito, has a "Licenciado" degree and offered courses that include method and theory, fieldwork, and laboratory analysis in coordination with other PUCE departments (mainly history and anthropology). Furthermore, by the mid-1970s José Echeverría already had finished his degree in archaeology, started teaching at the center, and published papers. He and Patricio Moncayo, current director of the center, and its staff continue activities until now, after the death of its founder, Pedro Porras G.

Salazar is right to say that "attempts to establish a Society of Ecuadorian Archaeology had failed." However, he does not acknowledge his own active opposition to attempts to form such a society. For example, in 1992, when other Ecuadorian colleagues attempted to schedule a meeting to organize a society, Salazar launched a campaign to boycott it. Due to the controversy he generated, the meeting was canceled. Thanks to persistent efforts by other archeologists, the Society of Ecuadorian Archaeology was established and the bylaws unanimously approved, during the "International Symposium of Archeological Investigations of the Northern Area of South America" organized by the National Institute of Cultural Patrimony and the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation, in Ibarra, in September 1995. Salazar chose not to attend it.

Salazar again tries to mislead the reader by saying: "Finally, the international symposium *Arqueología Sudamericana: una Reevaluación del Formativo*, sponsored by the National Geographic Society and the Smithsonian Institution, took place in Cuenca in 1992, inexplicably without the presence of Ecuadorian archaeologists." Since we coorganized this event, we wish to set the record straight. There were more than 30 Ecuadorian participants representing the institutions related to archaeology. He doesn't mention the two main sponsors, the Museums of Banco Central of Ecuador and the Organization of American States (see Dillehay's report, *SAA Bulletin* 11:3). Indeed, without the unconditional support of the primary sponsors and organizers, the Museums of the Banco Central, the meeting could not have taken place in Ecuador. The Management of the Banco Central and Mr. Rodrigo Pallares, the national director of the museums systems, granted special leave for

the entire week of Jan. 13-17, 1992, to its archaeology staff who wanted to attend the meeting. Salazar, at that time in the Museum of Banco Central in Quito, was one of the first archaeologists to be invited to attend; we personally did so on August 1990. Again, he chose not to go, even though his own institution had sponsored the meeting. The proceedings of the symposium including the complete list of participants, papers presented, guidelines for research and resolutions, and other details will go to press this year.

Even in the 1990s economic crisis, the perseverance on research by Ecuadorian archaeologists is contributing to an increase in knowledge of Ecuadorian archaeology, as evident in recent symposiums and publications. We all agree more needs to be done. As one of Ecuador's senior archaeologists, Salazar's expertise would be useful in the joint efforts to raise the level of professional competence and public support. We hope that we can count on his collaboration in the years to come.

Paulina Ledergerber, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Patricio Moncayo, Director, Centro de Investigaciones Arqueológicas, Pontificia Universidad Católica del Ecuador, Quito

Jose Echeverría A., Instituto Otavaleño de Antropología, Otavalo

[To Top of Page](#)

SECOND POINT

We would like to comment on Ernesto Salazar's "[Between Crisis and Hope: Archaeology in Ecuador.](#)" The article contains several misinterpretations, and we believe that these arise from the fact that he is writing about some issues from a very personal viewpoint.

An example of these misinterpretations is his remarks concerning the symposium "Arqueología Sudamericana: una Reevaluación del Formativo" and the attempts to organize a society of Ecuadorian archaeologists. These have been dealt with by other archaeologists more closely involved with these two events and therefore will not be explored here again.

Our main interest is in pointing to Salazar's bias in regards to the present relationship of Ecuadorian and North American archaeologists and his misinterpretations of other aspects of the archaeology in our country.

While it is true that the average citizen in Ecuador has a vague notion about archaeology, it is wrong to think that the past does not play an active role in the construction of an Ecuadorian nationhood and in the reinforcement of a national identity. What Salazar misses is the subtle ways in which the notions of the past are transmitted in everyday discourse and the fundamental role that the archaeologists play in this public dissemination of information.

We do not see a decrease in the manifestations of North American archaeological "imperialism." We strongly disagree with Salazar's assertion that *Latin American Antiquity* is an example of the present integration of North and Latin American professionals. For one, whatever the reasons for this, *LAA* publishes mostly articles by North American archaeologists and in English. It also has led to the fact that very few articles concerning Latin America get published in *American Antiquity*, which is still the most influential and read journal published by the SAA, leading to an unconscious discrimination against Latin American research.

Salazar's perception of the lack of specialized literature available in Ecuador is correct as is his attitude about foreign archaeologists who do not submit all of their research results back to our country. Most of the papers on Ecuadorian archaeology that circulate in meetings in the U.S., for example, never make it to Ecuador. Salazar is wrong, however, when he generalizes his case saying that "Some North American archaeologists constantly 'feed' us with books..." The average archaeologist in Ecuador, usually one recently graduated, or one not working in the couple of main major institutions that deal with archaeology, and with no "foreign contacts" are not "fed" that way. This kind of personal goodwill gifts will not solve the structural problems of national

archaeology and the uneven power relations that undermine the academic exchange between North American and Latin American archaeologists.

Finally, the last line of his article in regards to the lack of historical archaeology in Ecuador is simply not accurate. Two of the undersigned have participated in three different archaeological researches carried out in the context of excavation and restoration of historical monuments and those are not, by any means, the only projects that have existed.

Hugo Benavides, City University of New York
Maria Auxiliadora Cordero, University of Pittsburgh
Florencio Delgado, University of Pittsburgh

[To Top of Page](#)

COUNTERPOINT

In writing my column on Ecuadorian Archaeology ([SAA Bulletin 1995, 13\(4\)](#)), I deliberately chose to refer to certain facts and institutions in as general a way as possible, so that the international reader could have an overview of the subject. Unfortunately, and against my will, Ledergerber et al.'s letter forces me to disclose details to place their statements in a broader perspective. Recently, I was surprised to find that Paulina Ledergerber had sent copies of my article to several Ecuadorian institutions, along with a note suggesting that I had spoken ill of them. I don't understand her intention in doing this, as all my statements regarding Ecuadorian archaeology--objected to in Ledergerber et al.'s letter--had been read in a paper given at the Congreso de Historia, held in Quito in 1993, and published a year later in my article "La Arqueología Contemporánea del Ecuador, 1970-1993" (Procesos 1994, 5:6-27). Nobody--not even the colleagues signing the letter--complained either at the Congreso, nor after its publication. Ledergerber's grudge stems from my strong position regarding her lack of professional solidarity with Ecuadorian archaeologists at the time of the symposium *Arqueología Sudamericana: una Reevaluación del Formativo*, held at Cuenca, Ecuador, in 1992. At the time, many of us believed we were the *de facto* hosts of the event, since it was held in our country. Unfortunately, to our dismay, the invitations never came. Ecuadorian archaeologists generally lack international contacts; the symposium would have been the golden opportunity to meet international peers. If invited, no one would have missed it. Although Ledergerber claims to have invited me personally in 1990, I only remember her later telling me I had *not* been invited because I was not a Formative specialist. Curiously, after my protest to Ledergerber, the director of the Banco Central Museum granted us leave of absence to attend the meeting. Unfortunately this came too late: the meeting had already started, and the museum archaeologists chose not to go, particularly because none of us had prepared a paper. If Ledergerber can produce a list of 30 Ecuadorian participants from archaeological institutions to the symposium, it is all the better for everyone. But I wonder why our international colleagues kept requesting our presence and why there were only two papers given by native Ecuadorian archaeologists. In consolation, I may note that the most prestigious American Ecuadorianists who have worked on the Formative were either not invited or couldn't attend. As to the "unconditional support" from the Banco Central Museum, claimed by Lederberger, I would like to clarify that the museum did not support us financially.

Shortly after this unhappy event, Lederberger and two Ecuadorian anthropology students in the U.S. sent an unsigned letter announcing a meeting to be held under her direction at the Instituto Nacional de Patrimonio Cultural (INPC) (date, hour, and location explicitly announced), to establish the Society of Ecuadorian Archaeology. The INPC knew nothing about this matter. I informed her by letter, with a copy to my colleagues, that she was the least qualified person to initiate the formation of such society. Lederberger's handling of the Formative symposium was still fresh among Ecuadorian archaeologists; nobody attended the meeting. Here Ledergerber gives me more power than I really have: I cannot prevent my colleagues from forming a society if they wish to do so. Instead of accusing me of boycotting her, Lederberger should reflect on whether her self-imposed leadership is really welcome among Ecuadorian archaeologists. The formation of a society is a matter that concerns only those of us living in the country. Our attempt in the late 1980s failed for lack of common goals, but we succeeded in 1995 (a fact not mentioned in my column because it occurred after its publication in the *Bulletin*), which shows that we are growing professionally, in our way.

With regard to the Centro de Investigaciones Arqueológicas, her letter is consciously misleading. I can absolve Ledergerber on this matter because she doesn't live in this country, but I cannot excuse Moncayo and Echeverría, who have long been associated with this inefficient Centro. Since its foundation by Father Porrás, the Centro has been oddly annexed to the Education Department (Facultad de Pedagogía), which trains students as elementary and high school teachers. Both Moncayo and Echeverría received their degrees from the Education Department, because by law, the Centro cannot grant degrees, give courses, or enroll students. Porrás and Moncayo have taught Ecuadorian archaeology and the prehistory of America primarily in the Education and History departments, and the students who worked for Porrás came mostly from the Education Department. The 20 theses they boast of have been written by education and history students who never dreamed of becoming archaeologists, and--during my 15 years at the Universidad Católica--I have never seen "visiting professors from abroad" teaching courses at the Centro. Anthropological and archaeological theory and related courses are taught at the Department of Anthropology, which has recently started training archaeologists. After Porrás's death, the Centro was orphaned with no research program whatsoever. Moncayo has been in charge of the Centro, although officially he is not the director. Echeverría appears to belong to the Centro, and actually holds an office there, although he signs the letter as a member of the Instituto Otavaleño de Antropología, which he quit a couple of years ago. At any rate, the Centro now functions as a small museum, receiving students who study the Willbauer collection housed there. Curiously, neither Moncayo nor Echeverría has ever conducted even lab research on this pre-Columbian collection. They work privately as field guides, field workers, and lab assistants for foreign archaeologists, among them Paulina Ledergerber. Given this context, I can understand why Moncayo and Echeverría have sided with Ledergerber instead of with a faculty colleague and--supposedly--a friend. Recently the chairpersons from the History and Anthropology Departments and the dean of the Social Science Department, have decided to reorganize the Centro and convert it into a true research organization.

I have given proof of my commitment to the development of archaeology in Ecuador; and Ledergerber, Moncayo, and Echeverría can count on my determination to continue my efforts in the future. I hope they can come to terms with themselves and realize that petty quarrels do not benefit anybody; they only divide the small community of Ecuadorian archaeologists.

Benavides et al.'s letter is of a different kind, and I welcome the opportunity to discuss issues rather than personal complaints. The construction of our national identity must be rooted in the Ecuadorian assimilation of the heritage left by our pre-Columbian ancestors. However, I don't see our past playing any "active role" on this issue, not even in "subtle ways" as Benavides et al. claim. Archaeological notions simply do not permeate through "everyday discourse." I see pre-Columbian motifs on t-shirts, hotels and condominiums with "archaeological" names, but they are usually devoid of content because the average Ecuadorian--for lack of education--hasn't established the link between these words and a past he should be proud of. I agree that archaeologists should play a fundamental role in creating this identity, but we still haven't done enough.

The decline of North American archaeological "imperialism" can be seen in several instances. There is a growing number of Latin American and Ecuadorian students attending American schools through scholarships, often sponsored by American archaeologists and through *convenios* between universities. The Worldnet television program has broadcast several editions on archaeological subjects, with the participation of Latin American scholars. I know of several American archaeologists helping to prevent the traffic of antiquities from Latin America to U.S. private collections and museums. The effort that SAA has made to produce a journal devoted to Latin American archaeology cannot be overlooked. The fact that mostly American archaeologists publish in this journal does not mean that it is a forum closed to Latin Americans. One has only to look at the table of contents of published issues to realize that Mexicans, Chileans, Peruvians, and Venezuelans have taken advantage of it. As for Ecuadorians, we just have to write good papers and submit them to *Latin American Antiquity*. The *Bulletin* column--aptly named Exchanges-Interamerican Dialogue--with contributions explicitly written by native Latin American scholars, is an example of growing interest by American archaeologists to establish a thorough linking of the archaeological community of the Americas. Unless all these facts are part of an obscure plot of the empire to subtly exploit us by being nicer, I see them as a manifestation of a positive attitude not very common before the 1980s. I was not generalizing my case when I said that American colleagues feed us constantly with archaeological literature. The Smithsonian Institution sends books regularly to the Centro de Investigaciones Arqueológicas, and I know that Betty Meggers does so with a number of

institutions and colleagues throughout Latin America. And of course, other Ecuadorian colleagues do benefit from scholarly exchange, not only with the U.S. but from other countries as well. I remember being a student, when nobody sent me anything at all.

As for the absence of historical archaeology in Ecuador, I should point out that research in this field is carried out in the context of restoration of historical monuments. The INPC has regulated that all work on historical monuments must include an archaeological component to check for previous constructions. Unfortunately, the usual procedure is for the project architect to indicate to the archaeologist the area (usually adjacent to the walls of the building) to be excavated, and only a few test pits are excavated to comply with the regulation. I always decline to conduct this kind of study because to me, that is not archaeology. I know of at least two large-scale excavations of historical buildings in Quito, but so far only the convent of Santo Domingo has a published report. With data from test pits and excavations, we should know more of the recent past of the capital city. Unfortunately we haven't learned anything yet, and I can justify saying that we really don't have historical archaeology in Ecuador.

Ernesto Salazar, Universidad Católica del Ecuador, Quito

[To Top of Page](#)

[LAST PAGE](#)

[TABLE OF CONTENTS](#)

[NEXT PAGE](#)

Archaeopolitics

Donald Forsyth Craib



Contents:

- [House Holds Oversight Hearing on Historic Preservation](#)
- [Reauthorizing and Changing the Role of the Advisory Council](#)
- [Streamlining the Section 106 Review Process](#)
- [Listing Properties in the National Register of Historic Places](#)

House Holds Oversight Hearing on Historic Preservation--On March 20, 1996, the House Resources Committee's Subcommittee on National Parks, Forests, and Lands held an oversight hearing on historic preservation. The hearing also addressed two other issues: (1) the reauthorization of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and (2) proposed changes to requirements for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

Donna Seifert (immediate past president, SHA, and current SAA Executive Board member) presented testimony before the committee on behalf of SAA and the Society for Historical Archaeology. Chairman James Hansen (R-Utah) requested that the testimony address three specific aspects of historic preservation: reauthorizing the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and changing the role and function of the council; suggesting ways to streamline the Section 106 process; and addressing the process for listing properties in the National Register of Historic Places.

There were three panels of witnesses. The first panel included representatives from the Advisory Council, National Park Service, National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers, and two state historic preservation offices. The second panel was composed of a representative from the National Mining Association and a witness representing the Defenders of Property Rights. SAA and SHA were represented on the third panel along with individuals from the National Trust for Historic Preservation, Keepers of the Treasures, and the American Cultural Resources Association. Below are excerpts from the SAA/SHA statement.

SAA and SHA began by pointing out to the subcommittee that the "Congress and American people have consistently provided strong bipartisan support for protecting and interpreting significant archaeological sites as an essential part of the nation's heritage" and "that historic preservation is important to the American people; that there is broad public support for the overall goals and procedures established by the National Historic Preservation Act; and that this support extends to archaeological sites as well as to the historic buildings and other properties that provide the tangible record of our history."

[To Top of Page](#)

Reauthorizing and Changing the Role of the Advisory Council--SAA and SHA stressed their strong support for the reauthorization of the Advisory Council and noted that the "council plays an essential role by promulgating regulations for Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act." They stressed that "Section 106 is a key part of the NHPA and one that has kept federally funded, permitted, or assisted projects relatively free of litigation over their effects on historic properties." And they concluded this part of her testimony by suggesting that the Advisory Council:

- Work with SHPOs to develop programmatic agreements that allow agencies to comply with Section 106 on commonly encountered projects or property types without involving the Advisory Council;
- Develop guidance documents that will assist agencies in carrying out their Section 106 responsibilities more effectively and efficiently; and
- Conduct periodic reviews of agency activities carried out under programmatic agreements.

Streamlining the Section 106 review process--The two organizations noted that "the basic principles underlying the Section 106 process are sound, but we believe that the procedures for applying the process to archaeological resources need to be made more efficient and effective...Amendments to NHPA are not required; needed improvements can be made through changes in agency and SHPO practices and in regulations." Several of the recommendations made in the testimony were:

- To the extent feasible, make decisions regarding the treatment of archaeological properties on a programmatic rather than a project-by-project level;
- To avoid duplicative effort, take into account what has been learned from previous archaeological investigations when making decisions regarding survey, evaluation, and mitigations. Use advisory panels of experienced archaeologists to provide the background information and perspectives needed to improve management decision making;
- Agencies must proactively seek the views of Native Americans and other interested parties in the Section 106 process;
- Under Section 106 focus decisions regarding archaeological properties on desirable outcomes rather than just on process. Avoid simplistic approaches and exploit the flexibility available within the Section 106 regulations to achieve creative solutions to preservation problems; and
- Commit an increased proportion of the time and money spent on archaeology under Section 106 to disseminating the substantive results to the general public.

[To Top of Page](#)

Listing Properties in the National Register of Historic Places--A particular problem in archaeology is the difficulty of identifying sites eligible for National Register listing. They pointed out that "significant archaeological sites are often difficult to see because the artifacts, cultural features, dating evidence, and other materials they contain are buried or obscured by vegetation or later construction," further noting that "systematic survey and subsurface testing is usually required to locate archaeological sites before they can be evaluated for National Register eligibility." They stressed that "the National Register criteria are general and must be applied critically and intelligently to ensure that the properties determined eligible for the National Register are significant."

The following recommendations were made:

- The National Register and Advisory Council should work together to update and improve detailed guidance on applying National Register criteria to archaeological sites and districts. This guidance should be designed to help archaeologists and agency personnel make better informed and more discriminating judgments about the eligibility of archaeological properties;
- Archaeological sites often are evaluated only in relation to National Register criterion D (property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history); such sites should be more frequently evaluated against other National Register criteria, especially criterion A (property associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history); and

- Historic buildings are commonly evaluated with respect to National Register criteria A, B, and C, but not D, even though many of them have significant information potential embodied in associated archaeological remains and deposits: We recommend that historic buildings be evaluated for their archaeological information potential where appropriate.

Seifert concluded by stating that SAA and SHA "are committed to addressing the difficult issues involved in streamlining applications of our historic preservation laws while ensuring appropriate management of our archaeological resources for the benefit of all Americans."

If you would like a copy of the testimony, please write to me, or you can locate a copy on the government affairs page on SAAweb. You can reach me at SAA headquarters, 900 Second St., N.E. #12, Washington, D.C. 20002-3557, (202) 789-8200, fax (202) 789c0284, email donald_craib@saa.org.

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

LAST PAGE

TABLE OF CONTENTS

NEXT PAGE

Theme of the 62nd SAA Annual Meeting:

Celebrating National Commitments to Archaeology

David G. Anderson

At the 1997 Nashville annual meeting we propose to celebrate the triumphs and accomplishments of national archaeological programs in the Americas--that is, work conducted, sponsored, or mandated under national laws and policies. These programs reflect a national interest in and commitment to archaeology and historic preservation by citizens and governments, who in turn are increasingly interested in the results of archaeologists' explorations into the past. The various national programs that have emerged in recent decades have revitalized archaeology, and have changed our understanding of human achievement in many areas of the world, and over a wide range of time periods. By the 1997 meetings, for example, the National Historic Preservation Act will have been in place for 30 years in the United States, and it and complementary legislation have resulted in an unprecedented expansion in archaeological knowledge. There have been similar results in other countries, enriching our understanding of the past and of the importance of archaeology in revealing humanity's common heritage.

The program committee encourages the membership to think about this theme when submitting papers and sessions. Papers and symposia are encouraged that celebrate or critique the results of national commitments to archaeology, e.g., overviews of major field projects past and present; local, subregional, and regional syntheses of work accomplished; discussions of actual or potential problems resulting from political use of archaeological information; surveys of public involvement and public education; or explorations of ways in which various legally mandated programs and systems can be improved. The program committee would particularly like to see major synthetic statements about what we as a profession have accomplished as a result of national-level commitment and support, and how the work that has been done has advanced our understanding of major questions of concern to anthropology, such as settlement or culture change, agricultural origins, technological organization, gender roles, etc., using the full range of data that have been developed. Symposia are encouraged that bring together scholars from different countries and areas.

In advancing this theme for the Nashville meetings, the program committee of course does *not* intend to use the theme as a basis for reducing the diversity of topics presented and discussed at the annual meeting. The purpose of having a theme is not exclusionary--rather, it is to identify a topic of broad importance to the field of archaeology today, and to encourage members to consider submitting papers or developing sessions that relate in some way to the theme. This is consistent with the SAA's policy of making the annual meeting a free market of ideas. The annual meeting program arises from the diverse interests and accomplishments of the members, and the program in 1997 will continue to reflect such openness. In keeping with the trend of recent years, every effort will be made to incorporate the widest range and numbers of submissions; acceptance rates are expected to remain high.

Members are urged to contact the program chair, David G. Anderson (danderso@seac.fsu.edu), or members of the committee should they have any comments or questions. The program committee (as presently constituted) includes Jeffrey H. Altschul, Barbara Arroyo, Susan Terry Childs, John E. Clark, Laura Lee Junker, Allen McCartney, Mary Pohl, Kenneth E. Sassaman, James Savelle, Kevin E. Smith, Bonnie Whatley Styles, Joe Watkins, and Anne I. Woosley.

We look forward to seeing everyone in Nashville in 1997!

David G. Anderson is with the National Park Service.

[LAST PAGE](#)

[TABLE OF CONTENTS](#)

[NEXT PAGE](#)

SAA Principles of Archaeological Ethics

Keith W. Kintigh

At its April 10, 1996, meeting, the SAA Executive Board adopted the Principles of Archaeological Ethics, reproduced below, as proposed by the SAA Ethics in Archaeology Committee. The adoption of these principles represents the culmination of an effort begun in 1991 with the formation of the ad-hoc Ethics in Archaeology Committee. The committee was charged with considering the need for revising the society's existing statements on ethics. A 1993 workshop on ethics, held in Reno, resulted in draft principles that were presented at a public forum at the 1994 annual meeting in Anaheim. SAA published the draft principles with position papers from the forum and historical commentaries in a special report distributed to all members, *Ethics and Archaeology: Challenges for the 1990s*, edited by Mark J. Lynott and Alison Wylie (1995). Member comments were solicited in this special report, through a notice in *SAA Bulletin*, and at two sessions held at the SAA booth during the 1995 annual meeting in Minneapolis. The final principles presented here are revised from the original draft based on comments from members and the Executive Board.

The Executive Board strongly endorses these principles and urges their use by all archaeologists "in negotiating the complex responsibilities they have to archaeological resources, and to all who have an interest in these resources or are otherwise affected by archaeological practice" (Lynott and Wylie 1995:8). The board is grateful to those who have contributed to the development of these principles, especially the members of the Ethics in Archaeology Committee, chaired by Mark J. Lynott and Alison Wylie, for their skillful completion of this challenging and important task. The bylaws change just voted by the members has established a new standing committee, the Committee on Ethics, to carry on with these crucial efforts.

Principle No. 1: Stewardship

The archaeological record, that is, in situ archaeological material and sites, archaeological collections, records and reports, is irreplaceable. It is the responsibility of all archaeologists to work for the long-term conservation and protection of the archaeological record by practicing and promoting stewardship of the archaeological record. Stewards are both caretakers of and advocates for the archaeological record. In the interests of stewardship, archaeologists should use and advocate use of the archaeological record for the benefit of all people; as they investigate and interpret the record, they should use the specialized knowledge they gain to promote public understanding and support for its long-term preservation.

Principle No. 2: Accountability

Responsible archaeological research, including all levels of professional activity, requires an acknowledgment of public accountability and a commitment to make every reasonable effort, in good faith, to consult actively with affected group(s), with the goal of establishing a working relationship that can be beneficial to all parties involved.

Principle No. 3: Commercialization

The Society for American Archaeology has long recognized that the buying and selling of objects out of archaeological context is contributing to the destruction of the archaeological record on the American continents and around the world. The commercialization of archaeological objects--their use as commodities to be exploited for personal enjoyment or profit--results in the destruction of archaeological sites and of contextual information that is essential to understanding the archaeological record. Archaeologists should therefore carefully weigh the benefits to scholarship of a project against the costs of potentially enhancing the commercial value of archaeological objects. Wherever possible, they should discourage, and should themselves avoid,

activities that enhance the commercial value of archaeological objects, especially objects that are not curated in public institutions, or readily available for scientific study, public interpretation, and display.

Principle No. 4: Public Education and Outreach

Archaeologists should reach out to, and participate in, cooperative efforts with others interested in the archaeological record with the aim of improving the preservation, protection, and interpretation of the record. In particular, archaeologists should undertake to: 1) enlist public support for the stewardship of the archaeological record; 2) explain and promote the use of archaeological methods and techniques in understanding human behavior and culture; and 3) communicate archaeological interpretations of the past. Many publics exist for archaeology including students and teachers; Native Americans and other ethnic, religious, and cultural groups who find in the archaeological record important aspects of their cultural heritage; lawmakers and government officials; reporters, journalists, and others involved in the media; and the general public. Archaeologists who are unable to undertake public education and outreach directly should encourage and support the efforts of others in these activities.

Principle No. 5: Intellectual Property

Intellectual property, as contained in the knowledge and documents created through the study of archaeological resources, is part of the archaeological record. As such it should be treated in accord with the principles of stewardship rather than as a matter of personal possession. If there is a compelling reason, and no legal restrictions or strong countervailing interests, a researcher may have primary access to original materials and documents for a limited and reasonable time, after which these materials and documents must be made available to others.

Principle No. 6: Public Reporting and Publication

Within a reasonable time, the knowledge archaeologists gain from investigation of the archaeological record must be presented in accessible form (through publication or other means) to as wide a range of interested publics as possible. The documents and materials on which publication and other forms of public reporting are based should be deposited in a suitable place for permanent safekeeping. An interest in preserving and protecting in situ archaeological sites must be taken into account when publishing and distributing information about their nature and location.

Principle No. 7: Records and Preservation

Archaeologists should work actively for the preservation of, and long-term access to, archaeological collections, records, and reports. To this end, they should encourage colleagues, students, and others to make responsible use of collections, records, and reports in their research as one means of preserving the in situ archaeological record, and of increasing the care and attention given to that portion of the archaeological record which has been removed and incorporated into archaeological collections, records, and reports.

Principle No. 8: Training and Resources

Given the destructive nature of most archaeological investigations, archaeologists must ensure that they have adequate training, experience, facilities, and other support necessary to conduct any program of research they initiate in a manner consistent with the foregoing principles and contemporary standards of professional practice.

Keith W. Kintigh is at Arizona State University and is secretary of SAA.

[LAST PAGE](#)

[TABLE OF CONTENTS](#)

[NEXT PAGE](#)

Society for American Archaeology

61st Annual Business Meeting

Contents:

- [Minutes of the Meeting](#)
 - [Report of the President](#)
 - [Report of the Treasurer](#)
 - [Report of the Secretary](#)
 - [Report of the Executive Director](#)
 - [Report of the Editor, *SAA Bulletin*](#)
 - [Report of the Government Affairs Committee](#)
 - [Report of the Editor, *American Antiquity*](#)
 - [Report of the Editor, *Latin American Antiquity*](#)
 - [Report of the Ceremonial Resolutions Committee](#)
-

Minutes of the Meeting

President William Lipe called the 61st Annual Business Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology to order at 5:07 p.m. on April 12, 1996. The Secretary established that a quorum existed. The President sought approval of the minutes of the 60th Annual Business Meeting (1995) in Minneapolis, Minn., published in *SAA Bulletin* 13(4):44. It was so moved, seconded, and these minutes were approved.

President Lipe then delivered his report, noting that the society's membership has reached an all-time high and that this is the largest annual meeting ever, with nearly 3,000 registrants. He devoted substantial comments to government affairs, public education, and *American Antiquity*.

The president announced that SAA Executive Director Ralph Johnson is stepping down at the end of April to accept another position and thanked him for the superb job he has done for the society. All present rose for sustained applause in appreciation of Ralph's service. President Lipe described the search that had been undertaken and announced the hiring of a new executive director, Tobi Brimsek, whom he introduced. He noted the high level of SAA activity and suggested that the coming year be devoted to consolidation of extant programs and increased attention to SAA committees.

Treasurer W. Fred Limp then presented his report, including an illustrated overview of the society's \$1,023,000 budget. He noted that the society was likely to finish the year with a small surplus and that the society's reserves remain above the 30 percent limit of the annual operating budget set by board policy.

Secretary Keith Kintigh reported the results of the election. Elected were: President-elect Vincas Steponaitis, Secretary-elect Lynne Sebastian, board members Donna Seifert and Melvin Aikens, and 1997 nominating committee members Ruthann Knudson and Katherine Spielmann. The bylaws amendment establishing the Ethics Committee as a standing committee was overwhelmingly approved.

Executive Director Ralph C. Johnson expressed his appreciation for the opportunity to serve SAA. He indicated his great confidence in the society and conveyed his deepest thanks to the members, the committees, the leadership, and the staff of SAA.

SAA Bulletin Editor Mark Aldenderfer reported briefly on the status of the *Bulletin*. Outgoing *American Antiquity* Editor Michael Graves reviewed changes to the journal during his term as editor and expressed thanks for the help he has received. Outgoing *Latin American Antiquity* Editor David Pendergast briefly discussed the journal, commented on the transition to new coeditors Gary Feinman and Linda Manzanilla, and also thanked those who had provided assistance.

Government Affairs Committee chair Judith Bense then reviewed the Government Affairs Program activities coordinated by the committee and by Government Affairs Manager Donald Craib. She described the reorganization of the committee and the appointment of state representatives for the Government Affairs Network (GANSRs). Bense noted the success of the "Washington Politics" forum held at the meeting and reported on the development of an SAA Archaeology Lobbying Day each spring.

Following these reports, President Lipe thanked outgoing Executive Board members John Rick and Julie Stein, outgoing editors David Pendergast and Michael Graves, and outgoing committee chairs and members for their service. SAA awards were then presented by the president. Presidential Recognition Awards went to Antoinette Moore, Jonathan Lizee, Brian Fagan, George Stuart, Carol Shull, Suzanne Fish, and Paul Fish; the Book Award to Mary C. Stiner; the Ceramic Studies Award to Dean E. Arnold; the Crabtree Award to James H. Word; the Cultural Resource Management Award to William R. Hildebrandt; the Dissertation Award to Daniel R. Finamore with an honorable mention to Marcia-Ann Dobres; the Fryxell Award to Elizabeth S. Wing; the Lithic Studies Award to Jay K. Johnson; the Regular/Professional Poster Award to Stephen H. Lekson; the Student Poster Awards to Adam King and Clinton C. Hoffman; the Gene S. Stuart Award to Matt Crenson; the Public Service Award to the Honorable Bill Richardson, Representative of New Mexico; and the Distinguished Service Award to Robert McCormick Adams. While Lipe offered a special citation to Ralph Johnson for his service to SAA, Johnson was presented with gifts from members who had worked closely with him.

No new business was introduced. Ceremonial Resolutions were delivered by Chair Jon Muller who diligently prepared and presented the thank-you resolutions for the annual meeting. These included special thanks to this year's program cochairs Paul Fish and Suzanne Fish, outgoing executive board members, outgoing journal editors, outgoing SAA committee chairs and members and condolences for departed colleagues. A standing moment of silence was observed.

The 61st Annual Business Meeting was adjourned at 6:25 p.m. by President Lipe.

Keith W. Kintigh

[To Top of Page](#)

Report of the President

This has been a busy and exciting year--too exciting, in a few places--but overall, a year of continued growth and development for the SAA. We have nearly 6,000 members--an all-time peak, and this annual meeting in New Orleans is by far the largest we have ever had, with nearly 3,000 registrants. We are offering a greater variety of programs and services to our members and to the general public than ever before. I will just touch on a few of the notable events of the past year and say a few words about plans for the coming one.

In her report, Judy Bense will outline the work that has been done in government affairs. At this time last year, we were facing the possibility of devastating attacks on archaeology and historic preservation by some members of Congress. We fought hard to repel these attacks, usually in alliance with the Society for Historical Archaeology and other organizations devoted to archaeology, cultural resource management, and historic preservation. We were successful in preserving core laws and programs, but saw federal and state programs weakened by budget cuts, shutdowns, funding holdbacks, and shifting priorities. There is much work to be done to rebuild a strong national commitment to preserve, study, and interpret our archaeological heritage. Out of this

difficult year, however, came much stronger SAA programs in government affairs. In the Washington office, Donald Craib steadily built up the society's information-gathering and lobbying capability, while Judy Bense worked very hard to restructure the Government Affairs Committee and establish a grass-roots network of concerned members throughout the nation.

In response to calls from both inside and outside of our field to make federally mandated archaeology more efficient and effective, SAA and the Society of Professional Archaeologists sponsored a small working conference in February entitled "Renewing Our National Archaeological Program." The participants came from federal and state agencies, academia, the consulting field, and tribal archaeology programs. Recommendations were developed on five topics: (1) improving implementation of the National Historic Preservation Act with respect to archaeology, (2) increasing professional knowledge and expertise at all levels of archaeological resource management, (3) making better use of existing information in decision making about archaeological resources, (4) improving the dissemination of information to archaeologists and the public from publicly mandated archaeology, and (5) recognizing multiple interests in archaeology and in archaeological sites and materials. An *SAA Bulletin* article and a longer report are planned; it is hoped that these will stimulate further discussion within the society and that they will provide a basis for society positions on related public policy issues.

Public education continued to be a major focus of attention for the SAA, with the Public Education Committee serving as a continuing generator of energy and ideas. One of the notable accomplishments of the past year was launching a pilot project to promote state archaeological education programs. A grant competition was funded by several federal agencies; 19 proposals were submitted, and the grant was awarded to the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission to support coordination of archaeology education activities across the state. The leaders of the Public Education Committee also worked with SAA Executive Director Ralph Johnson to secure outside funds so the position of manager of public education could be filled for one year. This position is now in the capable hands of Dorothy Krass in the SAA Washington office.

Editing our flagship journal *American Antiquity* is an enormously demanding job, and Michael Graves is finishing his term as editor after having successfully made some major changes. The journal has been redesigned, and is visually much more appealing. The sometimes contentious questions surrounding publication of obituaries and Current Research have been resolved, and *American Antiquity* from now on will have a significantly higher number of pages devoted to articles and reports. Despite these successes, Michael will be the first to admit that the pressure of his many other professional obligations often caused decisions on manuscripts to be delayed, and that communication with authors was sometimes poor. With the aid of a three-person panel of senior editors, the Publications Committee has recommended changes in policy, procedure, and financial support that are needed to avoid such problems in the future. The SAA board is fully committed to supporting the changes needed to keep *American Antiquity* strong, and incoming editor Lynne Goldstein is working very hard to implement new procedures.

A substantial part of the success of SAA over the past three years has been due to the skilled and untiring work of our Executive Director, Ralph Johnson. People of his ability are always in demand, so it was not a great surprise when Ralph announced in January that he had accepted an unsolicited offer to become president of a publishing company in Santa Fe at a much higher salary than SAA could pay him. We have undertaken a search for Ralph's successor, receiving approximately 175 applications. Our top candidate, Tobi Brimsek from the Special Libraries Association, has now signed a contract with us. She has approximately 15 years experience in the association management field and, as Assistant Executive Director at SLA, was responsible for a staff and budget larger than SAA's. She is a classic example of a liberal arts major who made good; in addition to earning Phi Beta Kappa honors as an undergraduate, she has Master's degrees in Spanish Literature and Library Science, and also has earned Certified Association Executive status. She will join the staff on April 24. Welcome, Tobi.

I'm also honored to take this occasion to introduce a delegation from the International Union of Protohistoric and Prehistoric Sciences (UISPP). The Union is sponsoring a major congress next September in Forli, Italy. I'm pleased to welcome the General Secretary of the UISPP, Jacques Nenquin, and the leaders of the Forli Congress--Carlo Peretto, Carlo Giunchi, Silvia Costantini, and Lorene Rafiani. The UISPP has made a strong effort to

include American scholars in the Forli Congress, and on behalf of the SAA, I express my thanks for these efforts, and encourage SAA members to become involved in the work of the UISPP.

As for the coming year, I do not see us launching major new programs or initiatives. We have much to do in following through on programs and projects recently begun and in continuing to nurture those that have long been in place. In particular, I hope this can be the year of the committee--one in which we focus on providing better communication with and better service to those groups of volunteers who are so vital to the character and work of the society.

Bill Lipe

[To Top of Page](#)

Report of the Treasurer

The financial status of the society is sound. For FY 1996 (ending June 30, 1996) we are projecting revenues of \$1,000,668 and expenses of \$992,181 providing us with a modest surplus of \$8,487. Because much of the society's revenue and expenses are associated with the annual meeting, the final numbers may differ slightly from these projections. The projected surplus follows from a deficit in FY 95 of \$7,949 and has been achieved by reduction of all operating budgets to their absolute minimum. For a budget of one million dollars a surplus of this size is razor thin.

It has been an important goal of the Executive Board to increase the information provided to the membership about matters of importance to them and particularly about the society's finances. I hope that all members have reviewed the very detailed financial information provided in a recent *Bulletin* article. This detailed data is the result of an excellent automated accounting system now in place and careful attention to budgeting and billing by the central office staff, particularly David Whitlock, Director of Finance and Administration, and Leon Bathini, Manager of Accounting Services.

In keeping with the thrust to provide more information on the society's finances, I would like to review a number of multi-year trends. As shown in Figure 1, membership has grown substantially over the last five years.

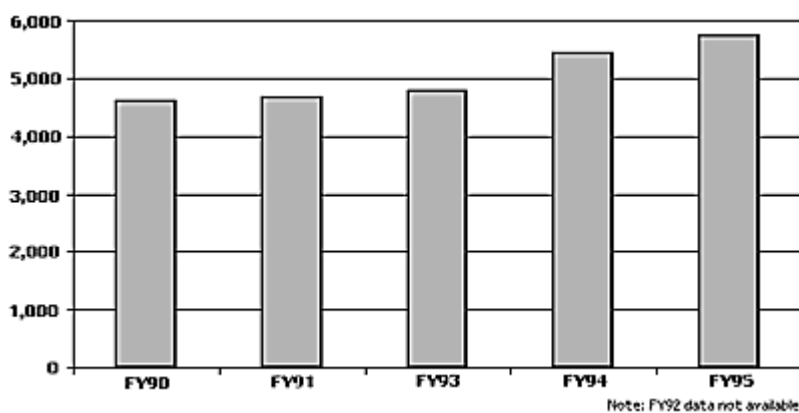


Figure 1: Membership

Membership in FY 90 was 4,606. For this year, membership is projected to exceed 6,000, a more than 30 percent increase. Meeting attendance has seen similar growth (Fig. 2). In Las Vegas our attendance was 1,736. In New Orleans there were 2,946 registered as of the business meeting. Our last meeting in New Orleans had 2,140 present, so we have seen a meeting attendance increase of more than 37 percent for the same venue.

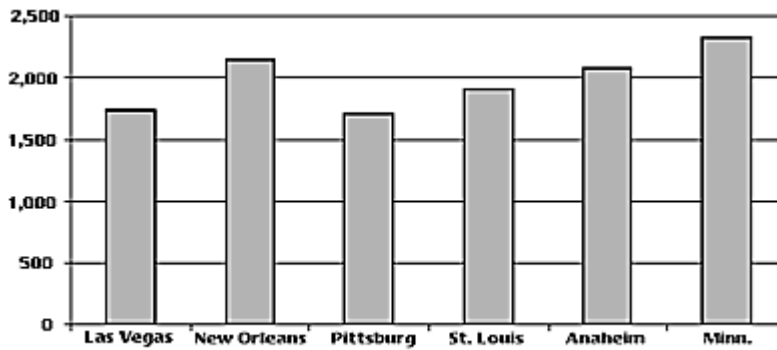


Figure 2: Meeting Attendance

Institutional subscriptions to *American Antiquity* and *Latin American Antiquity* have both grown over the last six years (Fig. 3). In 1990 we had 971 institutional subscribers to *American Antiquity* and 95 for *Latin American Antiquity*. In FY 95 there were 1,016 and 251 respectively. Given the declining budgets for libraries, the fact that these subscriptions have not only held their own but have grown is a very positive sign.

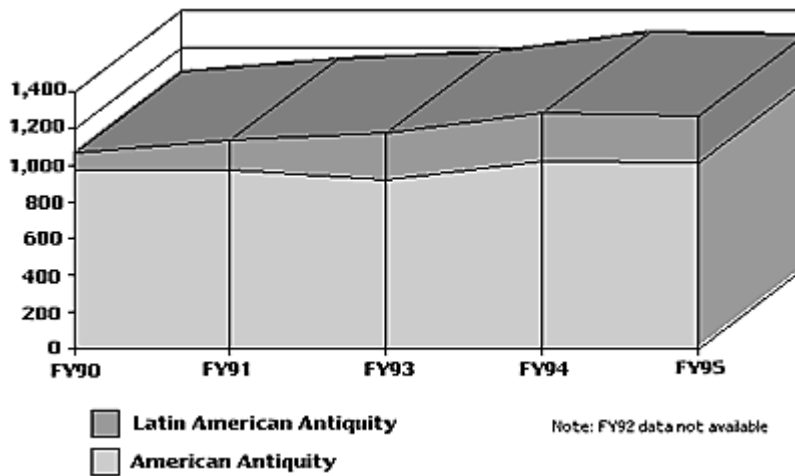


Figure 3: Institutional Subscriptions

The trends in the society's overall fiscal situation are shown in Figure 4. The society's income in FY 90 was \$518,377 and its expenses were \$498,640; by comparison, the expenses in FY 95 were \$984,067 and the revenue was \$976,118. In FY 90, 91, 92 and 93 the society had budget surpluses.

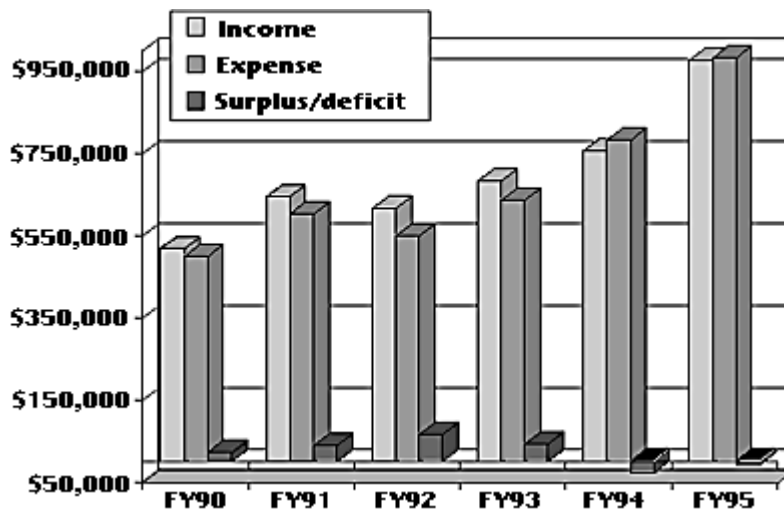


Figure 4: Income and Expenses

These surpluses were intentionally built while the society was managed by the Bostrom Corporation and did not have its own staff, programs, or offices. The surpluses were designed to provide for the many expenses associated with the development of a professional staff, creation of a central office, and development of many member programs. These developments resulted in a deficit of \$27,753 in FY 94 and one of \$7,949 in FY 95. Over this period, the society has not had to borrow money while making substantial--but essential--capital investments. As a result, the society's cash reserves, which were \$300,711 in FY 90, are now \$307,262 in FY 96 (Fig. 5). More significant, the society has increased its fixed assets from only \$4,873 in FY 90 to \$115,251 in FY 96. Even though the reserves are larger in dollar amount, they are currently a smaller fraction of the society's annual budget (32 percent) and have had their value reduced by inflation.

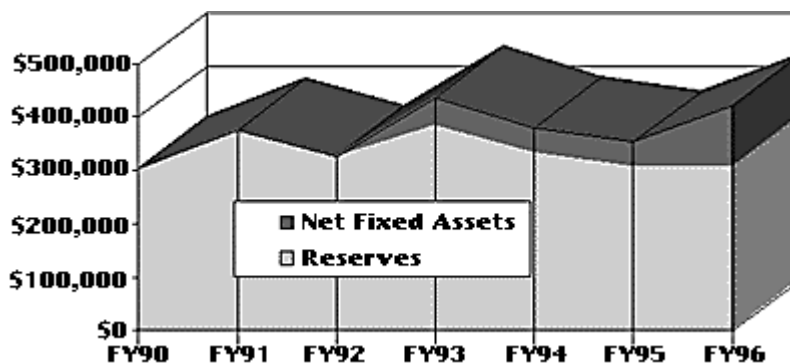


Figure 5: Reserves and Fixed Assets

An important factor in any organization is how it allocates its expenses and revenues (Fig. 6). Using the society's accounting system, it is possible to determine where various income and expense charges should be allocated. The central office staff keeps careful track of their efforts and staff time, and other costs are allocated to the appropriate budget category. Awards expenses are those associated with the purchase of awards, and the income is interest from accounts allocated to awards. Governance expenses are those associated with the president, officers, and board.

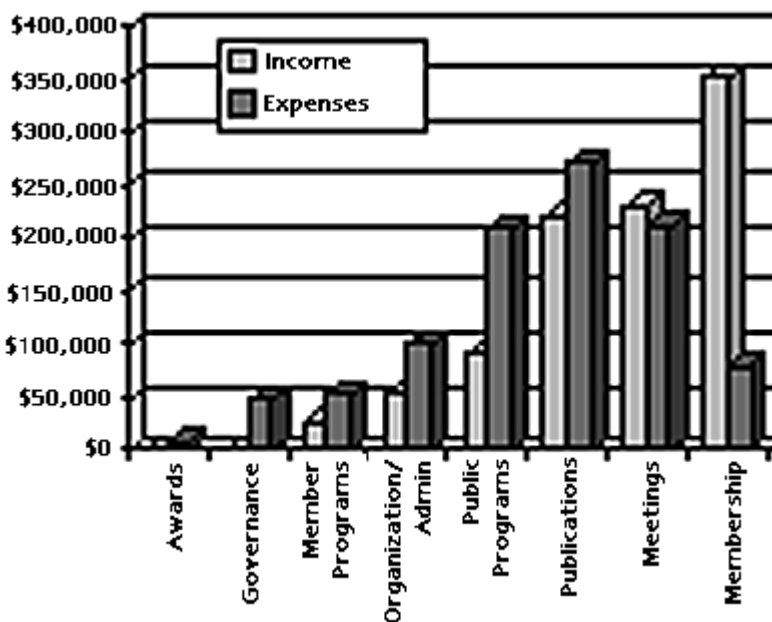


Figure 6: FY 95 Income and Expense Distributions

Member programs and services revenues include those from merchandise and workshops, and the expenses are those of the society's committees, task forces, and the on-line system. Organization and administration expenses are those of the central office that cannot be allocated to the specific categories and other expenses, such as rent. Income is interest on investments. Public programs income is grant income and the expenses include the public archaeology programs (including the newsletter) and the government affairs programs. Publications include the cost of production of the two journals and the *Bulletin*, editorial costs, and mailing. Income includes

advertisement and institutional subscriptions. Meeting expenses are all those associated with the annual meeting, and revenue includes registration fees and income from the rental of exhibitor booths. Finally, membership includes income from memberships, and expenses are those necessary to serve the memberships, such as for mailings and ballots. Clearly, the society's finances are membership driven. The great majority of net income is from membership dues though there is a modest net revenue from the meetings. As is the nature of any similar organization, all other society programs are supported by dues with public programs having the greatest difference between income and expenses, followed by organization and administration and governance. Viewed in a somewhat different way: one-third of the society's expenses go for publications, one-fourth each for annual meetings and public programs, and the rest (about one-eight) to organization, administration, member programs, and governance.

Fred Limp

[To Top of Page](#)

Report of the Secretary

As secretary, I have accomplished the normal secretarial duties specified in the bylaws. For this meeting, I'll restrict my comments to a report on the 1996 election. Having been duly nominated by the Nominating Committee and elected through a ballot mailed to all voting members of the society, the individuals taking office at this meeting are:

* as President-elect, Vincas Steponaitis

* as Secretary-elect, Lynne Sebastian

* to the at-large Executive Board Positions, Mel Aikens and Donna Seifert

* elected members of the 1997 Nominating Committee are Ruthann Knudson and Katherine Spielmann

On behalf of the society, I want to thank the other individuals who agreed to stand for election: Margaret Conkey, Patricia Gilman, Judy Bense, Tim Kohler, Sarah Schlanger, Barbara Voorhies, Linda Cordell, Tom Dillehay, Vergil Noble, Jr., and Thomas Patterson. For assembling such a fine slate of candidates, we commend the Nominating Committee chaired by Jeremy Sabloff with members Judy Brunson-Hadley, Kathleen Deagan, Michael Moratto, and Debora Nichols, with Barbara Stark serving *ex officio*.

The proposed amendment to the bylaws establishing the Ethics Committee as a standing committee was approved by an overwhelming vote. In the 1996 election, a total of 1,672 valid ballots was received by the deadline, representing 28 percent of the voting members of the society. It is a traditional secretarial courtesy not to state publicly the vote totals, but such information is a matter of record open to any member. I thank Ralph Johnson and the executive office staff for efficiently conducting the elections on behalf of the secretary.

Keith Kintigh

[To Top of Page](#)

Report of the Executive Director

Because this is my final appearance before a meeting of SAA members, the circumstance provides a special opportunity to tell you what I really think! I won't hold back; I'll say all the things that have been brewing for the

past three years. What I really want to tell you is how much I admire you. As individuals, you display keen intelligence, consistently good humor, an agility at collaboration, and a contagious passion for both the discipline and profession of archaeology. You energize me with your eagerness to inquire, your ability to synthesize, and your willingness to communicate the results of your research--not only to professional colleagues--but to nonprofessional audiences as well. Those among you who volunteer to serve the society through committees and task forces amaze me with seemingly boundless energy, a vast reservoir of ideas, and a sense of joy from professional service and accomplishment.

I've reserved just one word for the leadership of the society--Bravo! I respect your vision and your dedication. I commend your commitment to creating an organization that excels in serving its members, providing leadership to the profession, and advocating--emphatically and consistently--for public policy that encourages protection and interpretation of the archaeological record. Rather than "playing it safe," you have been receptive to new ideas and approaches, and willing to take risks while fostering a more robust and vigorous organization.

There is another collection of individuals who have been an inspiration to me as well--the staff at SAA headquarters. I cannot imagine working with a more committed, bright, innovative, energetic and--on most days--festive group of colleagues. I appreciate the thoughtful work you do and the constantly enlarging body of knowledge you are developing on the society, its objectives, and its programs.

Finally, I want to thank the society for providing a tremendously challenging and rewarding opportunity to me. It has been my pleasure to dream and plan and collaborate with you. My interaction with you has expanded my understanding and enriched me immensely. Thank you very much.

Ralph Johnson

[To Top of Page](#)

Report of the Editor, *SAA Bulletin*

Unlike last year, I'll forego a recapitulation of the promises I kept and those I failed to meet regarding the year's activities with the *Bulletin*. I'll simply list our accomplishments, and will allow you to decide whether or not we're meeting expectations. I will, though, make one or two new promises, and perhaps at next year's Annual Business Meeting, someone will remind me of how well, or poorly, I've done.

This has been a busy year for us, and I hope you've seen some of the changes we've made in both the content and design of the *Bulletin*. As most of you know, we now have a new obituary policy, and soon, all obituaries will be published in the *Bulletin*. I know this has been a difficult and divisive issue, one that has taken a good bit of soul-searching to decide. I will appoint a new editor for obituaries shortly, and I hope you'll be patient with the transition.

I'm pleased to inform you that I have kept the promise to appoint associate editors for Latin American affairs. Jose Luis Lanata of the Universidad de Buenos Aires has agreed to become editor for the Southern Cone, and will shortly assume his duties. He has some great ideas about how to disseminate information in both directions, and has been giving some thought to how SAA might expand its presence in Brazil. I've been less successful in finding a Mexican editor. My first candidate, Linda Manzanilla, has gone on to be coeditor of *Latin American Antiquity*. She has, however, suggested some new candidates and I hope one of these will elect to work with us.

We have had limited success in getting back issues of the *Bulletin* on line. We presently have every issue under my editorship [volumes 11(3) through 14(2)] in some electronic form, and I have accumulated a number of the issues of volumes 9 and 10. I hope to be able to get at least these volumes up over the summer, and we'll look into earlier volumes when and if we can locate copies of them.

One success has been the creation of a new column on technology and archaeology--Interfaces. I see this column as a means by which archaeologists can learn about emerging technologies in a timely manner. I want it to have a practical dimension as well--how new technologies can help you do a better job with your field or lab research. We've run columns on laser measuring devices and handheld computers, and I look forward to presenting other columns. If you have any suggestions, please let me know.

If you have access to the Internet, you probably have noticed the changes we have made in the electronic *Bulletin*. We've changed the design of the page, added a search engine so you can find out how many times your name has appeared in the *Bulletin* over the past three years, created a guestbook for the registration of complaints and kudos, and finally, you can sign up for automatic updates whenever we make changes or additions to the page. In many ways, the development of the electronic *Bulletin* has been the most exciting aspect of my editorship, and I honestly believe SAA, along with its new web page, is well ahead of the curve for a scholarly society in terms of its willingness to engage in the exploration of future-oriented technologies.

I see the coming year as one of consolidation. We'll continue to report on society business and initiatives, and I hope our columns will engage your interest and stimulate your imagination. Thanks for your continued support, and as always, I look forward to your comments and advice.

Mark Aldenderfer

[To Top of Page](#)

Report of the Government Affairs Committee

Government Affairs Committee chair Judith Bense reviewed the Government Affairs Program activities coordinated by the committee and by Government Affairs Manager Donald Craib. She described the reorganization of the committee and the establishment of the Government Affairs Network (GAN) and the Government Affairs Network of State Coordinators (GANSRs). Bense briefly described the successful "Washington Politics" Forum held at the meeting and noted a high number of attendees (60-100), most of whom were new faces to Government Affairs. She also reported the conceptual development of an SAA Archaeology Lobbying Day by members from each state in the spring.

Judy Bense

[To Top of Page](#)

Report of the Editor, *American Antiquity*

This is my final report to the Executive Board of the Society for American Archaeology. The transition of the editorial office from the University of Hawai'i to Lynne Goldstein at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee is virtually complete. My last issue of *American Antiquity* (April 1996) is being typeset and should appear in the relatively near future.

My editorship has witnessed and paralleled the substantial changes represented in the discipline and in our professional society. When I began receiving papers for review in early 1992 and I considered the state of the journal, I started thinking about the role *American Antiquity* should play as one of the society's flagship publications. Over the next three years and after consulting with the Executive Board, we have shifted some of the departments formerly represented in *American Antiquity* (e.g., Current Research, and soon, Obituaries) to other venues and I have consciously limited the number of editorials published in the journal. Publishing the backlog of Obituaries will be completed this year. The goal here was not only to place these departments where

their function made more sense, but also to increase the number of pages devoted to papers reporting on research in *American Antiquity*. Since 1992 and with roughly 800 pages devoted to each volume, the proportion of pages for research findings has increased from 70 to nearly 85 percent of the journal space. That is more than 100 pages per volume.

I have also encouraged the publication of papers covering regions outside of North America, and within North America, regions which might not have had as much exposure previously, including Canada, the Pacific Northwest, the Northeast and Atlantic regions. Nonetheless, *American Antiquity* remains an Americanist journal, primarily one devoted to North America. The percentage of papers published in *American Antiquity* pertaining to regions outside of North America constitute less than 20 percent of the total. The criteria used to publish these papers continues to emphasize their general method related or theoretical contributions to the discipline as a whole.

During my editorship I have also been sensitive to the issue of author representation in the journal. I have some data indicating that we have increased the diversity of authors published in *American Antiquity*. I have been especially successful in increasing the representation of authors affiliated with nonacademic positions (e.g., in contract archaeology or in governmental historic preservation programs) in *American Antiquity*. I felt this would to some extent ameliorate the effects of our decision to limit the publication of Current Research in the journal. By my estimation the percentage of non-academic authors has grown from 10 to 30 percent of all the authors listed in the research contributions. We have also witnessed an increase in the percentage of authors at academic institutions which do not offer doctoral degrees in anthropology. I remain concerned, however, by the leveling off of contributions authored by women in the past three years.

I would be remiss if I did not acknowledge the important role played by the Reviews and Book Notes Editors, Charlotte Beck and Tom Jones (Hamilton College). They have eliminated the backlog of reviews and have shortened the time between the publication of a book and its review in *American Antiquity*. I also need to thank Douglas Givens (St. Louis Community College) for serving as Assistant Editor for Obituaries and History. Again, we have eliminated the backlog of unpublished obituaries. Finally, Chris Carr (Arizona State University) and Hector Neff (University of Missouri) for serving as Assistant Editors for mathematics and statistics.

All of these changes and accomplishments have been achieved without any loss of quality in the papers published in *American Antiquity*. I would argue, in fact, that each issue of the journal is now more likely to include research on topics of interest to most members of the society and the discipline of archaeology.

In the last two years we have also changed the appearance of *American Antiquity* along with the other publications of the society. New cover art for each issue of the journal was professionally designed, along with new cover color combinations. We also altered the size of print and introduced double-wide columns. I have had only positive reaction to these changes, which have made *American Antiquity* more visually appealing and easier to read.

During my editorship we have also changed the location and position of managing editor. Janet Walker was hired and she coordinates the production of the journal out of the Washington D.C. office. Janet has been instrumental in streamlining some of the paperwork involved and in improving the production values and schedule for each issue of the journal. I have come to understand how important the position of managing editor is for running interference for the editor and for helping to maintain the timely review of papers. And it has been in these areas where my editorship has experienced the most difficulty. For those who have had decisions on their papers delayed, I offer my apologies.

As I pass the editorship on to Lynne Goldstein, I would like to take one final opportunity to thank the Executive Board and the staff of the Society for American Archaeology for the support that I have received during these last three to four tumultuous years at *American Antiquity*. To those who submitted papers to the journal and to those whose papers we published, I want to express my deep appreciation for your commitment to keeping *American Antiquity* at the forefront of archaeological method and theory while adding significantly to our substantive understanding of Americanist prehistory and history.

[To Top of Page](#)

Report of the Editor, *Latin American Antiquity*

If I am to adhere to our esteemed president's admonition to keep reports brief, I could just observe that the past three years have proved that time does indeed fly when you're having fun. I should, however, go beyond that observation to say that I believe that the three years have seen a marked improvement in our colleagues' perception of *LAA*. A good many North Americans, and a much greater number of Latin Americans, once saw *LAA* as distinctly second to *American Antiquity*, a sort of tiny dinghy towed behind the society's great flagship journal. Now that view is changed, and almost everyone sees the two publications as equals. The credit for this belongs to many people, but especially to the Executive Board of the society, whose support of *LAA* has been of crucial importance.

I want also to take this opportunity to express my thanks to my editorial assistant, Julia Murphy, who came to archaeology from social anthropology and has somehow managed to survive the experience. My thanks go as well to Janet Walker, whose tireless assistance has done so much to make the journal what it is today. My one regret is that the dates on issue covers do not yet reflect times of appearance. The fault for the lateness lies entirely with me, and I am convinced that it will be corrected very quickly by the new editors. If they see this statement as a very heavy stone hanging over their heads by a very thin thread, they are absolutely right.

Finally, I want to express my gratitude to Ralph Johnson, not only for his unflinching support, but also for the increase in jollity that he has brought to Executive Board meetings, and for his enrichment of the language through the introduction of the deathless phrase "mind-numbing time suck."

I work with the remains of an ancient society that was very focused on termination rituals, and it seems only appropriate--as I complete my cycle--that I do as the ancient Maya would have done and bring things to a proper end. Now, in the presence of this august body and under the ever-watchful eye of the Rabbit Scribe, I ceremonially break my editor's pencil.

David Pendergast

[To Top of Page](#)

Report of the Ceremonial Resolutions Committee

The Resolutions Committee offers the following resolutions:

Be it resolved that the appreciation and congratulations on a job well done be tendered retiring Officer Fred Limp, retiring Board Members John Rick and Julie Stein, retiring Editors and *ex officio* Board Members Michael Graves and David Pendergast, and last but not least, Executive Director Ralph Johnson, and others who have served the society on its committees and in other ways;

To the staff who planned the meeting, and especially Brigid Brady-de-Lambert who will soon be leaving the SAA executive office, and to all the volunteers who worked at registration and other tasks;

To the Program Committee, cochaired by Paul Fish and Suzanne Fish, and Assistant Program Chair, Arthur McWilliams, and members David Anderson, James Bayman, Stephen Kowalewski, Teresita Majewski, Emily

McClung de Tapia, Katharina Schreiber, Joseph Schuldenrein, Steven Shackley, Carla Sinopoli, and LuAnn Wandsnider.

To the Local Advisory Committee chaired by Jill-Karen Yakubik.

And be it further resolved that thanks again be given to those who inform us of the deaths of colleagues, and finally,

A resolution of sympathy to the families and friends of Enver Y. Bostanai, Ricardo Bueno Cano, Heidi Fogel, Franklin Folsom, Christoph von Fürer-Haimendorf, Jacquetta Hawkes, Clarissa Hunter-Tate, L. B. Jones, Henri Laville, H. Douglas Osborne, Arnold Pilling, William A. Ritchie, Harriot Topsey, Jacqueline Adams Turner, Terah Leroy Smiley, Jerome Voss, Mildred Mott Wedel, A. Helene Warren, J. Raymond Williams, Warren Wittry.

Jon Muller

[*To Top of Page*](#)

[LAST PAGE](#)

[TABLE OF CONTENTS](#)

[NEXT PAGE](#)

1996 SAA AWARD RECIPIENTS

The following awards, with one exception, were announced on April 12, 1996, at the society's annual business meeting in New Orleans. The Public Education Recognition Award was presented April 13 as part of the Public Education session.

List of Awards

- [Presidential Recognition Awards](#)
 - [Book Award](#)
 - [Award for Excellence in Ceramic Studies](#)
 - [Crabtree Award](#)
 - [Award for Excellence in Cultural Resource Management](#)
 - [Dissertation Award](#)
 - [Distinguished Service Award](#)
 - [Fryxell Award](#)
 - [Award for Excellence in Lithic Studies](#)
 - [Poster Awards](#)
 - [Public Education Recognition Award](#)
 - [Public Service Award](#)
 - [Gene S. Stuart Award](#)
 - [1996 Archaeology Week Poster Winners](#)
-

Presidential Recognition Awards



Brian Fagan--For introducing a generation of college students to archaeology through solidly researched and clearly written textbooks, and for indefatigably sharing with the public the joy and wonder of genuine archaeology, through books, articles, films, and now, the Internet.



Paul Fish and Suzanne K. Fish--For serving as Program Committee Cochairs and masterfully assembling the largest-ever scholarly program in SAA's 61-year history.



Jonathan Lizee--For bringing SAA into the information age by developing the society's new World Wide Web site, and for exceptional service on the Task Force on Information Technology.



Toni Moore--For dedicated and exceptionally skillful service as SAA's public information officer at annual meetings, thereby ensuring that the most current archaeological research becomes accessible to the general public through the print and visual media.

Carol Shull--For promoting a wider public appreciation of archaeology by encouraging the nomination of archaeological sites to the National Register of Historic

Places and by initiating the National Register's recent conference and forthcoming publication on the public benefits of archaeology.



George Stuart--For ensuring a strong voice for archaeology within one of America's premier research and educational institutions, the National Geographic Society, and for helping SAA reach tens of thousands of students by writing and producing the pamphlets "Your Career in Archeology" and "Archaeology and You."

[To Top of Page](#)



Book Award



Mary C. Stiner--For her outstanding book *Honor Among Thieves: A Zooarchaeological Study of Neandertal Ecology*, a powerful work promising to be widely influential.

This study lays out explicit methodological frameworks within which to examine all the categories of evidence relevant to interpretation of a number of archaeological and paleontological assemblages from Italy. The convergence of evidence leads Stiner to conclude that a major economic transformation occurred in the middle of the Mousterian period, challenging our traditional interpretation that it occurred at the end. This will certainly stimulate Mousterian discussion and research far into the future.

[To Top of Page](#)



Award for Excellence in Ceramic Studies



Dean E. Arnold--In recognition of his long-term contributions to ceramic ethnoarchaeology, ceramic ecology, and the ethnography of pottery-making communities. His active scholarship continues to contribute to the theoretical and substantive issues of the discipline.

Arnold designs his research around tight and well-specified theoretical concerns, grounding his investigations in specific geographical regions. He crafts his research meticulously: rationales and choices for collecting the evidence are clear at every turn. It is precisely the links that Arnold forges, joining theory to method to material culture, that signal the importance and relevance of his work for understanding ceramic technology specifically, and for other craft technologies as well. His fieldwork among contemporary Latin American potters has led to a better understanding of the impacts of technoeconomic and sociocultural change; his compelling oral presentations and thought-provoking writings have contributed significantly to archaeological literature; he is an extraordinary teacher and mentor; and he has made major contributions to ceramic ecology and ceramic theory, and the socioeconomics of pottery production, distribution, and exchange.

[To Top of Page](#)



Crabtree Award

James H. Word--In recognition of a long and illustrious career as an avocational archaeologist.



Word has worked tirelessly for more than three decades to further our understanding of the prehistory and early history of the southern High Plains as well as central and western Texas. In addition, he has published full technical reports on his three most significant projects: Baker Cave, Dunlap Complex, and Floydada Country Club site. He has served as a role model and educator of other amateur archaeologists, and as a long-time member of the Texas Archaeological Society, has provided guidance as an officer, regional director, and crew chief of the annual field school. Now retired, he continues his active role in archaeology, speaking about the importance of preservation of both sites and collections to numerous groups.

[To Top of Page](#)



Award for Excellence in Cultural Resource Management



William R. Hildebrandt--For exemplary career-long research in cultural resource management that has contributed greatly to an understanding of archaeology in California and the Great Basin.

While he is recognized as a leading authority on maritime economies and the evolution of coastal adaptations, Hildebrandt has also focused on California mid-Holocene lifeways, gender organization, obsidian quarry production, and faunal analysis. For the past 20 years, 10 as president of the Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Hildebrandt has conducted substantive archaeological research in the West, including writing an array of high-quality technical studies and reports, considered benchmarks for current academic and CRM research. Committed to reaching wider scholarly audiences, Hildebrandt has published many of the technical studies as monographs and much of his research in regional and national journals.

[To Top of Page](#)



Dissertation Award



Daniel R. Finamore--For his dissertation *Sailors and Slaves on the Wood-cutting Frontier: Archaeology of the British Bay Settlement, Belize* (Boston University, 1994; advisor, Patricia McAnany).

Finamore's work is an original and creative archaeological contribution to the study of social and economic frontier transformations in the modern world, and specifically, it provides an understanding of Belizian cultural heritage by centrally situating African ancestors of contemporary Belizians in their country's historical development. With careful attention to historical context, he skillfully integrates field survey data, forestry history, written texts, and excavated remains to trace the development of English timber extraction in 18th-century Belize. Through the study of 19 wood-cutting camps, he reveals the processes of change from an early, loosely integrated, egalitarian frontier society to a later stratified and formalized society. In his characterization of change, Finamore emphasizes labor systems, contrasting the early gangs of English ex-privateers and sailors to the later gangs composed of African slaves, a form of nonplantation slavery that is poorly studied either historically or archaeologically. He makes an important contribution to our understanding of slavery in the

Americas by revealing the material world of these African slave gangs and bringing the unwritten history of these first African American inhabitants to the foreground.

Dissertation Award (honorable mention)

Marcia Ann Dobres--For her dissertation *Gender in the Making: Late Magdalenian Social Relations of Production in the French Midi-Pyrenees*, (University of California, Berkeley, 1995; advisor, Margaret Conkey), which contributes a new conceptual framework for the study of the social relations of production involved in the technologies of past communal societies. Dobres argues for a gender-informed perspective that technologies are social undertakings, and addresses the analysis of the techniques and social relations of production of late Magdalenian bone and antler technology from this position. She creatively develops and builds a comprehensive theoretical framework and couples this with an innovative, empirically based methodological approach.

[To Top of Page](#)



Distinguished Service Award

Robert McCormick Adams--For his national leadership in the promotion of science and archaeology and, in particular, for his support of institutional and public policies regarding archaeology, encouraging us all to better appreciate the past.

During a long and extraordinary career, Adams has enriched, strengthened, and guided major institutions, always supporting the national goals of archaeology. Adams has held many leadership roles, including several at the University of Chicago and with the National Academy of Sciences. He has been a trustee to numerous other institutions of importance to national life such as Morehouse College, the Russell Sage Foundation, and the Santa Fe Institute. He has collaborated on many publications relevant to the larger view of scientific research. Perhaps his best-known role was as secretary of the Smithsonian from 1984 through 1994, a period of fiscal restraint during which Adams was instrumental in acquiring the Heye Foundation collection. This collection of Native American art and artifacts would form a major part of the National Museum of the American Indian, created by Congress with Adams's strong backing. During this period he also helped to implement legislation calling for the repatriation of Native American remains and religious artifacts (Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act), one of the most multifaceted and deeply felt issues confronted by archaeologists.

[To Top of Page](#)



Fryxell Award for Interdisciplinary Research



Elizabeth S. Wing--For her pioneering efforts in the study of human interaction with animal populations, her accomplishments in environmental archaeology, and her role in nurturing the careers of interdisciplinary archaeologists.

Wing has been a leading figure in the integration of the biological sciences with the study of the human past. Her work on the domestication of New World camelids, guinea pigs, and dogs was the first to investigate the role of these animals in the economic systems of pre-contact peoples in the Americas. Her landmark studies of island archaeofaunas have documented the role of human populations in shaping animal succession of island environments. Her book *Paleonutrition: Method and Theory in Prehistoric Foodways*, coauthored with Antoinette Brown in 1979, remains a landmark in the synthesis of cultural attitudes and approaches to

subsistence, human biology, and zooarchaeology. She has pioneered new methods that have become standard tools in zooarchaeology. She has long lobbied for, nurtured, and protected one of the finest programs in environmental archaeology in the United States at the Florida Museum of Natural History, where she now is curator of zooarchaeology, and has used this program as a training ground for a diverse array of students. As a wonderful role model, she has imbued in many researchers a dedication to interdisciplinary science in archaeology, and she is admired for her steely will, determination, and, above all, her grace and generosity.

[To Top of Page](#)



Award for Excellence in Lithic Studies



Jay K. Johnson--For his innovations in stone tool research, his extensive publishing in this area, and his expertise as a teacher of stone tool studies.

While beginning his research in lithics by working with obsidian artifacts from the Maya site Palenque, Johnson has focused over the past 20 years on the southeastern United States, where his studies have brought new approaches to lithics study. Significant research efforts have included studies of Archaic chert quarries, stone tool breakage pattern analysis, Poverty Point blade technologies, and prehistoric exchange systems, involving both Archaic and Mississippian cultures. His book coauthored with Carol Morrow, *The Organization of Core Technology*, represented the first concerted effort to deal with early stages in the lithic production system. He has also done obsidian research at the sites of Cuello and Nohmul in Belize and continues his involvement with Maya lithic studies.

[To Top of Page](#)



Poster Awards



Stephen H. Lekson--For his poster "Chaco and Casas Grandes" in the Professional category.



Adam King--For the poster "Political Change in the Etowah River Valley Chiefdoms" in the Student category.

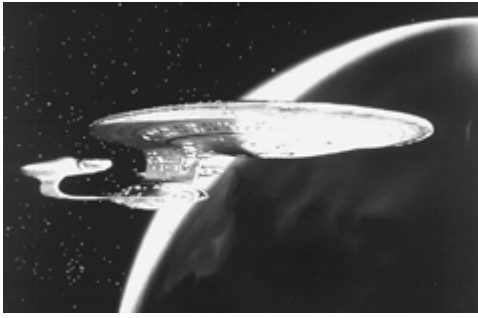


Clinton C. Hoffman--For the poster "Location, Location, Location: Early Holocene Prime Real Estate in the Great Basin" in the Student category.

[To Top of Page](#)



Public Education Recognition Award



Producers and Writers of the Paramount Network Television series StarTrek Voyager and StarTrek: The Next Generation--To recognize their outstanding contributions to improved public understanding and appreciation of anthropology and scientific archaeology.

These two StarTrek series have portrayed archaeology and cultural anthropology in positive ways that emphasize the importance of mutual cultural understanding through awareness of material remains and the excitement of scientific archaeology, and have countered the inappropriate perception of archaeology as treasure-seeking adventurism. As one of the most successful series on network television, programs reach a large and varied audience each week with a reminder of the StarTrek mission: exploration of other worlds is to be peaceful, the goal is to learn about other worlds, respect is to be accorded other cultures encountered, and interference with cultural and social development in other contacted societies is prohibited. In particular, four specific programs are cited: StarTrek Voyager's "Emanations" and StarTrek: The Next Generation's "The Chase," "Gambit (Parts 1 and 2)," and "Captain's Holiday." The personnel recognized are Executive Producers Rick Berman, Michael Piller, and Jeri Taylor; Supervising Producer Brannon Braga; and Writers Ira Steven Behr, Joe Menosky, Ronald D. Moore, and Naren Shankar.

[To Top of Page](#)



Public Service Award



Honorable Bill Richardson--To honor his efforts in sponsoring and passing the Chacoan Outliers Protection Act of 1995.

Without the commitment and perserverance of Rep. Richardson, D-N.M., over three Congresses, this important piece of legislation would not have become law. The act adds an additional 5,519 acres to the Chaco Culture Archaeological Protection Site System while protecting nine additional Chacoan sites in New Mexico. The archaeological record of the Chacoan culture is part of the cultural heritage of all Americans; as a result of his concern and dedication, these important sites will now receive the recognition and preservation that they deserve.

[To Top of Page](#)



Gene S. Stuart Award



Matt Crenson--For his article "A Climate for Growth," published in the Dallas Morning News April 3, 1995.

The piece, written in a clear, accessible style, helps to foster increased public understanding of, and appreciation for, the goals of archaeology. Using direct quotations from a series of papers by archaeologists and climatologists, Crenson allows these scientists to present and support their view that major climatic change may have stimulated the development of agriculture in four regions of the world at the same time. Crenson deserves special merit for creating an interesting narrative from a series of conference papers. The dialogue among supporters and opponents of the climate-change model brings to the lay reader an awareness of how archaeologists, working with other scientists, make use of archaeological, botanical, and climatological evidence. The article's layout and accompanying artwork add to the presentation's effectiveness.

[To Top of Page](#)



1996 Archaeology Week Poster Winners

The 61st Annual Meeting included a contest to determine the best Archaeology Week poster. The public and conference participants were invited to vote on their favorites. Here are the winning states:

1st place: New Mexico

2nd place: Texas

3rd place: Wyoming

An Archaeology Week poster contest will be held again at the 62nd Annual Meeting in Nashville.

[LAST PAGE](#)

[TABLE OF CONTENTS](#)

[NEXT PAGE](#)

Introducing the New Executive Director for SAA



Toby Brimsek joined the Society for American Archaeology as executive director April 24. She attended the 61st Annual Meeting in New Orleans where she received a warm welcome and was introduced to key areas of interest to the membership.

Noting that archaeology is figuring even more prominently in media coverage, archaeological issues are gaining attention on Capitol Hill, and the field generally faces some tough but exciting times, Brimsek said she looks forward to continuing to expand and enhance the stature and visibility of SAA throughout the Americas and beyond.

Brimsek brings to SAA 15 very productive years of association management experience. Most recently she was assistant executive director, information services, with the Special Libraries Association. Brimsek holds master's degrees in Spanish and library science.

Report from the SAA Executive Board: Spring 1996

Keith Kintigh

The SAA Executive Board met Wednesday and Saturday during the annual meeting in New Orleans. Completing their terms were board members John Rick and Julie Stein and editors David Pendergast and Michael Graves. Joining the board were President-elect Vincas Steponaitis, Secretary-elect Lynne Sebastian, board members Melvin Aikens and Donna Seifert, *American Antiquity* editor Lynne Goldstein, and *Latin American Antiquity* Coeditors Gary Feinman and Linda Manzanilla.

Ethics--The board approved revised Principles of Archaeological Ethics, as proposed by the Ethics in Archaeology Committee, and asked that they be published in the *SAA Bulletin*, *American Antiquity* and *Latin American Antiquity*, and that a copy be sent to new members when they join SAA. The principles also appear on SAAweb. The board thanks the committee for an important and difficult job well done. The bylaws change voted by the members transformed the Ethics in Archaeology Committee into a standing committee, the Committee on Ethics.

Register of Professional Archaeologists--The board approved the proposal for the Register of Professional Archaeologists submitted by the ROPA Task Force (composed of two members each from SAA, the Society for Historical Archaeology, the Society of Professional Archeologists, and the Archaeological Institute of America). Operating as a register, not a professional society, ROPA would assume many of the functions of SOPA and would be independent from but sponsored by SAA, SHA, and AIA. To be registered, an archaeologist would have to apply and agree to abide by and be held accountable to ROPA's code of ethics and standards of research performance. The proposal was distributed and discussed at an open forum on ROPA in New Orleans. Background on ROPA is provided in [SAA Bulletin 13\(3\): 6-9](#); more information will appear in future issues of the *Bulletin*.

The boards of SAA, SHA, and SOPA have now approved the proposal and it is soon to be considered by the AIA board. If the proposal is accepted by a vote of the SOPA membership this fall, votes of the SAA and SHA membership will follow. ROPA would be established *only* if there are positive votes of the memberships of all three organizations. With the incorporation of ROPA, SOPA members would become Registered Professional Archaeologists (RPAs), SOPA would become dormant, and ROPA would initiate a major campaign, supported by the sponsoring organizations, to encourage archaeologists to register. The board considers the establishment of ROPA an important step in enhancing ethics and professionalism in archaeology.

Government Affairs--The board heard a report from Government Affairs Committee chair, Judy Bense and Government Affairs Manager, Donald Craib. They described the issue-oriented teamwork approach they have developed for working on government affairs. This includes appointment of state representatives for the Government Affairs Network (GANSRs) that will enhance the network's effectiveness in transmitting information both from Washington out to the states and from the states to the Washington office.

The board had a lengthy meeting with Roger Kennedy, Director of the National Park Service. He exhorted archaeologists to work with NPS in the common enterprise of developing a public appreciation of what he called "the efficacy of place." He also encouraged archaeologists to capitalize on opportunities for publicity and to write more for the public.

Renewing our National Archaeology Program--The Task Force on Renewing our National Archaeology Program, co-chaired by Bill Lipe and Charles Redman, presented a draft report to the board outlining five major

objectives: 1) improve implementation of the National Historic Preservation Act; 2) increase professional knowledge and expertise at all levels of archaeological resource management; 3) make better use of existing information in decision-making about archaeological resources; 4) improve dissemination of information from publicly mandated archaeology; and 5) recognize multiple interests in archaeology and archaeological resources. The task force sponsored an open forum at the New Orleans meeting and invites further comments on the draft report, which is posted on SAAweb. Lipe reported that the task force will issue a longer report that can be used both to raise the consciousness of members and as a springboard for appropriate lobbying action.

Publications--The board accepted the report of the Advisory Group on Editorial Procedures that was formed to suggest guidelines for the operation of the editors' offices and on the process of transition between journal editors. This report, written by Christopher Chippindale, Prudence Rice, and Patty Jo Watson contained many thoughtful recommendations, a number of which have already been recommended by the Publications Committee and approved by the board. In particular, the FY 1997 budget includes *an additional* \$20,000 allocated to the publications program to assist the managing editor in getting both journals back on schedule and to fund additional pages for *American Antiquity* in order to reduce the backlog of accepted articles that have not been published.

The SAA Executive Office is now on the Internet and SAAweb, our World Wide Web site, is on-line at <http://www.saa.org>. A considerable amount of information, including *SAA Bulletin* is available and development of the site is ongoing. The board approved a proposal from Jonathan Lizee for an on-line publication, Archaeology on the Web, that would provide reviews of archaeology-related web sites and lists of relevant bookmarks. A number of issues regarding the missions of SAA publications, electronic publishing, SAAweb, and SAA data were referred jointly to the Publications Committee, the Task Force on Information Technology, and the Survey Project Oversight Subcommittee for further consideration.

Meetings--1996 Annual Meeting Program Co-chairs Paul Fish and Suzanne Fish made a number of recommendations to help deal with problems resulting from the growing size of the annual meeting. The Board considered adjusting the length of all presented papers to equal 15-minute lengths. This would substantially reduce the number of simultaneous and evening sessions needed to accommodate a program of a given size without increasing the overall length of the meeting. It was noted that AAA and AAPA already have implemented 15 minute papers without apparent problems.

The Executive Director was authorized to sign contracts for the 1999 annual meeting in Chicago and the 2000 annual meeting in Philadelphia. It was decided that annual meeting events (such as tours) without both a strong professional component and limited space should be open to member companions, at some surcharge. Discussion was also devoted to increasing the number of student-rate rooms at the meeting hotels.

Public Education--The Public Education Committee remains active in many areas. The board met with committee chair Ed Friedman and members Phyllis Messenger, Susan Bender, Margaret Heath, and Dorothy Krass. Board discussion focused on the committee's ongoing efforts to assess educator interest in *Archaeology and Public Education*, to refine the subscription database, and to develop additional sources of external funding.

Governance--The Task Force on Archaeological Law Enforcement was established and charged with developing an action plan based on the recommendations of the law enforcement workshops at the Taos and Breckenridge Save the Past for the Future conferences. The task force will be chaired by Martin McAllister. The board approved an application to establish the Rock Art Interest Group, which held an organizational meeting in New Orleans. This is the first SAA interest group to be established. Guidelines for SAA interest groups are provided in [*SAA Bulletin* 13\(3\): 17](#).

The board approved the FY 1997 budget with total revenues of \$1,073,736, total expenses of \$1,053,523, and a surplus to reserves of \$20,213. The committee appointments policy developed last year was revised so that awards committee chairs have a term of one rather than three years like other committee chairs. The survey oversight policy was also revised to enhance coverage of confidentiality issues.

Executive Director Search--President Lipe reported on the search for a successor for Executive Director Ralph Johnson, who has served the society so well for the last three years. About 175 applications were received and, from a short list of 33, the committee interviewed nine candidates. Through these interviews, Tobi Brimsek emerged as the unanimous top candidate and has accepted the position. The board was pleased that she was able to attend the annual meeting and contribute to the board meetings. The Search Committee was composed of Bill Lipe, Bob Bettinger, Lynne Goldstein, Keith Kintigh, Dan Roberts, Bruce Smith, and Barbara Stark. Ralph Johnson acted as an advisor to the committee throughout the search.

Keith W. Kintigh is at Arizona State University and is secretary of SAA.

[LAST PAGE](#)

[TABLE OF CONTENTS](#)

[NEXT PAGE](#)

Commentary from Our New Editors

Lynne Goldstein

The transition of the editorial office of *American Antiquity* from the University of Hawaii to the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee is now complete. All manuscripts for *American Antiquity* should now be sent to: Lynne Goldstein, Editor, *American Antiquity*, Department of Anthropology, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Milwaukee, WI 53201, (414) 229-4175, fax (414) 229-5848, email aaq@csd.uwm.edu.

In an attempt to make the journal more timely, I promise that every manuscript submitted to *American Antiquity* will be processed within 60-90 days of receipt. This means that authors will receive reviews and a decision on their manuscripts within that time frame.

Although there is a backlog for the journal, we have made considerable progress in working our way through that backlog, and I encourage new manuscripts. Further, in order to maintain our review schedule, I would also like to encourage new reviewers in all areas. If you are willing to review manuscripts for the journal (in a timely fashion), please drop me a note with your name, addresses, phone numbers, and specific areas of interest.

Lynne Goldstein is at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee and is editor of American Antiquity

Gary Feinman and Linda Manzanilla

It is our great pleasure to accept the opportunity and challenge of coediting *Latin American Antiquity*. In 1990 when then-SAA President Jeremy Sabloff (Volume 1:2) introduced the publication, he expressed the Executive Board's intent to establish a "first-class journal" that reaches out to scholars across political and linguistic borders. We pledge to build on the tireless efforts and important successes of the two previous editors, Prudence Rice and David Pendergast, toward those foundational goals for a truly international journal of the highest quality.

Toward this end, we have expanded Latin American representation on the journal's editorial committees, and for the first time, we now have native speakers of English, Spanish, and Portuguese on the journal's board of editors. We have also proposed to produce a Spanish style guide, which hopefully will be published in a forthcoming issue of the journal.

It is now time to get down to the two basic questions that we rightfully and repeatedly are asked: what are you doing to shorten the time between the dates of manuscript submission and the time of its publication, and when will the journal's date of publication match the month and year on the cover? Let us say that the answers to these questions should be really good news and pretty good news, respectively.

From the time we received our first paper in fall 1995, we have reviewed every manuscript that has been submitted to us in less than 90 days. One paper submitted December 1995 is already in the manuscript queue to be published next December (and that follows an episode of review and revision). With summer coming, we cannot always promise to keep to the current schedule, but we do pledge to review all submitted manuscripts in 4-6 months.

To maintain this timetable in the face of shrinking budgets, telephone tag, and postal delays, we ask your help in two significant ways. First, especially during the academic year, the editorial office conducts an ever-increasing amount of journal business through electronic mail. So if you submit a manuscript to the journal, please include in your cover letter your email address, as well as a fax number where you can be reached. In addition, if you are interested in reviewing manuscripts for *Latin American Antiquity*, please send us a brief email message with your email address and the kinds of topics/areas that you would be willing to review.

Second, as editors, we are doing everything that we can to keep papers out of the "black hole" of perpetual review. Timely movement through the review cycle (and out of editorial limbo) entails that we be fairly explicit with our suggestions and recommendations to authors so that they can rapidly and successfully move their manuscripts through to publication. We beg your indulgence for what may sometimes appear to be detailed and lengthy comments, and we wish to recall the words of our journal's first editor, Prudence Rice (1991, Volume 2:196): "A request for revisions is not a rejection, but rather a well-intentioned effort to structure a contribution so that its significance will be appreciated by as broad a Latin Americanist audience as possible."

Concerning the sticky issue of the journal's timeliness, David Pendergast, Janet Walker (of the society's Washington office), Linda Manzanilla, and I developed a plan at last year's Minneapolis meeting to get the journal on schedule. The plan was for Linda and I to pick up our editorial pens an issue early, with copy for June 1996. In the fall, we began work on manuscripts that David Pendergast had earmarked for our issue. In that way, two editorial teams were working simultaneously to get things back on schedule.

We are pleased to report that things almost worked as intended. We sent copy into Washington for the June and September 1996 issues well in advance of schedule. Yet because of other delays, schedule conflicts, and backlogs, it does not look like the June issue, our first, will actually appear in June. However, the first issue under the new editorial mantle will emerge during its appropriate calendar quarter, and we can almost guarantee that *Latin American Antiquity's* cover date will match the publication date by the end of this calendar year.

Now that we have taken important steps to get back on schedule and speed manuscript processing, we, along with our editorial boards, issue a call for new manuscripts. Because we wish to emphasize the international nature of the journal, we are especially, but not solely, interested in pieces that are broad in scope, comparative, and relevant to a diverse multinational audience. We welcome papers in Spanish, Portuguese, as well as English. We encourage papers covering those geographic areas, like Central America, the Amazon, West Mexico, the Intermediate Area, and the Caribbean, that have been traditionally underrepresented in the journal.

We are also open to special sections composed of three to four papers as an alternative to convincing increasingly resistant publishers to do edited books. As we begin our term, there will never be a better time to approach any of us with suggestions for your manuscripts, for special sections, even for papers ideas that you would like to see someone else write!

As we embark on this challenge, we must acknowledge the help we received from the many people who have assisted us in this transitional year. We are grateful for our editorial boards for cheerfully taking on extra work, and our reviewers, who consistently do a magnificent and unheralded job. We also thank our research assistants, Susan Kepecs and Linda Nicholas, who work long and hard with thought and diligence to keep things in order and keep us ahead of deadlines. Finally, we appreciate the help, thoughtful advice, and the manuscripts that we received from David Pendergast. He has certainly eased what could have been a far more difficult transition.

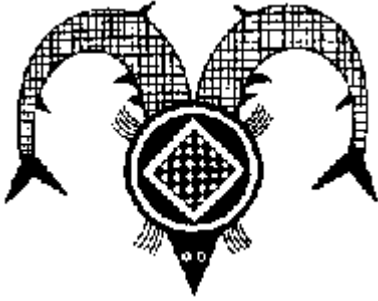
Gary Feinman is at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, and Linda Manzanilla is at UNAM in Mexico City.

[LAST PAGE](#)

[TABLE OF CONTENTS](#)

[NEXT PAGE](#)

Working Together



Archaeological Research and Community Participation

Charles Stanish and Chapurukha M. Kusimba

In a recent edition of *Current Anthropology*, two social anthropologists debated a central question in anthropology: to what degree, if any, should an anthropologist act as an advocate for the community that he or she studies? On one side, Roy D'Andrade argues that the anthropologist should be as objective as possible (D'Andrade, R., 1995 Moral Models in Anthropology. *Current Anthropology* 36:399-408). In contrast, Nancy Scheper-Hughes (1995 The Primacy of the Ethical. *Current Anthropology* 35:409-420) argues that, since objectivity is impossible, we should conduct "a politically committed and morally engaged anthropology."

The two articles by D'Andrade and Scheper-Hughes, plus the 10 comments and two responses, raised a number of epistemological, theoretical, and practical issues. One of the core issues of this debate is epistemological: to what degree do the activities and values of an anthropologist affect and/or compromise the data under study. The postmodernist position is that all data are inherently biased and objectivity is impossible. Therefore, according to Scheper-Hughes, the anthropologist should take an advocacy stand, based on an "explicit ethical orientation to 'the other'" (1995:418). The empiricist or neopositivist position, in contrast, is that while individual observers are biased, the scientist should maintain the most objective position as possible and then construct falsifiable models that can be tested by other scientists. Any factor that biases the observer should be avoided. The anthropologist should dispassionately follow a replicable methodology and record the relevant data. From this position, taking a moral position, as suggested by Scheper-Hughes, would represent an inappropriate bias in the methodology.

Archaeology was mentioned only once in this debate, and merely as an aside to the main arguments. However, as we read these articles and focused on the debate of anthropologist as objective observer versus active moral participant, we were struck by one of the great ironies of contemporary anthropology. The subdiscipline of anthropology historically most associated with cultural imperialism--archaeology (e.g., going to foreign lands, pillaging the cultural heritage, and then locking that heritage up in dusty natural history museums)--was now in the best position to act as an advocate for those whom it studied while at the same time maintaining the scientific integrity of the data. A number of historical factors that have occurred over the past few decades both within and outside the discipline make this possible. These factors include the rise of processual archaeology in the 1960s and 1970s that shifted the archaeologist's interest away from objects to information, the dramatic rise in society's awareness of environmental and ecological issues, the increasing importance of cultural and biological assessments in development projects around the world, and the rise in the number of indigenous archaeologists in many nonwestern nations.

In a word, archaeologists who work in developing nations can, in many instances, act as advocates for the politically and economically powerless without compromising their database. Even the most adamant postprocessualist would not argue that an object in the ground is somehow altered by the culturally bound and subjective values held by an archaeologist, be they submerged, hegemonic values or truly saintly impulses. Of course, the collection and interpretation of those objects is conditioned by those values, and they represent an

important biasing factor to be controlled by explicit methodologies and sophisticated model building and testing. The point is that wherever one falls on the postprocessualist/neopositivist debate in contemporary archaeology, it is certain that cultural values will affect the interpretation and collection of data. However they will not alter the archaeological database itself, as the artifacts in the ground and the sites on the surface are a priori to any existing culturally constructed world of meaning. It is only the interaction of the archaeologist with those data that the epistemological problem of the effect of cultural values and structure (or "production") of the empirical world becomes problematic. In this one sense, archaeology is profoundly distinct from ethnography in that the actions and values of the observer are irrelevant to the nature of the database. A morally based ethnography changes the cultural context and actions of the subject(s) and therefore remains problematic from a neopositivist, scientific perspective, but an archaeology that seeks to achieve moral goals alongside scientific ones only biases the collection and interpretation process, but not the data themselves.

We offer two cases in which we, as archaeologists, have taken an advocacy role in the area of our research expertise. The first case is the Island of the Sun in Lake Titicaca, Bolivia. The second involves a legal land dispute in Kenya.

The Island of the Sun is divided into three Aymara communities, the dominant indigenous ethnic group in Bolivia. During the course of two seasons of settlement survey and excavations, Stanish negotiated with one of the communities to build a complex on community land that is to serve as an educational, recreational, political, cultural, and tourist center. The community center is completely owned and run by the local residents in common. Stanish, the archaeologist, provided the funds (through private donations) to purchase nonlocal materials (cement, paint, wood, etc.) while the community provided the local materials (adobe brick, sand, rocks) and provided the labor and expertise to construct the complex. A democratically elected committee ran the entire process and continues to maintain the buildings. They will continue their work and finish the community center complex when additional funds are available.

The construction of this center has several important implications for the community. First, it disabuses negative stereotypes of rural peoples by Bolivia's urban elite, particularly in regard to work ethics and their abilities to self-organize. Second, the center will serve as a museum, at the insistence of the community, to present their culture to the outside in terms that they themselves decide. Third, the center will serve as a powerful physical symbol of community unity replacing earlier buildings associated with the hacienda complex and a little-used church. Fourth, the center will permit the community to control tourism on the island: tourists will have a safe place to sleep and interact with the community on the latter's own terms, and community members will be able to present their culture in a manner that elicits pride and dignity as they define it. Fifth, the center will serve as a negotiating tool with large tour companies who can develop contractual relationships with the community for future tourist-community relationships. Finally, as tourism continues to increase, the community should be able to maintain some control over the process. The degree to which the community directly benefits from tourism is the degree to which the community will protect the cultural and natural resources that attract those tourists.

The second case concerns a legal land dispute on the Island of Wasini in Kenya. The Island of Wasini is located several hundred meters off the southern Kenyan coast in Kwale district. It is inhabited by two communities: the Wavumba of Wasini village and the Wachifundi of Mukwiro village. Both communities belong to the large community of Swahili peoples of the East African coast. Archaeological data collected from the island suggest that the island has been inhabited since the 13th century A.D. Oral tradition collected by Kusimba suggests that present peoples migrated to the island in the 18th century from Vumba Kuu on the mainland following an epidemic and constant attacks by mainland communities.

Kusimba's primary research has been to understand the development of complex Swahili polities of the East African Coast between A.D. 700 and 1750. This research has involved the integration of historical, anthropological, ethnoarchaeological, and archaeometallurgical approaches to understand the role of indigenous economic and technological production in the development of urban polities in the region. While collecting oral traditions Kusimba became aware that many Swahili peoples were angry at the way in which the anthropologists and historians had presented their cultural history. Many of them bitterly complained, arguing that their falsified culture and identity had negatively influenced government policy against Swahili, especially Muslim Swahili. They argued that current destruction of Swahili sites and monuments and systematic appropriation of Swahili

lands, underinvestment in human power, and ethnic and religious discrimination of the Swahili in Kenya could only be understood in those terms. These problems created a dilemma at several levels. Kusimba wrote a critique of the manner in which anthropologists and historians had written the history of the Swahili peoples arguing that the falsified history of the Swahilis, presenting them as descendants of Asian colonists, had caused irreversible damage to the community's perception of itself in relation to other Kenyans. More importantly, such a history, which questions the legitimacy of Swahilis as true Africans, had provided the political tools for the Kenya government to appropriate the Swahilis most important means of subsistence and survival: their land (Kusimba C. M., 1996 Kenya's Destruction of Swahili Cultural Heritage. In *Plundering Africa's Past*, R. MacIntosh, and P. Schmidt, editors, Indiana University Press: Bloomington). The paper that Kusimba published focused on several cases of appropriation of Swahili lands by government officials. Central to this was the land case that was pending in the High Court of Kenya involving Abdulrahman Saggaf Alwy and others versus the attorney general and others. Abdulrahman and other legitimate heirs of Wasini Island had been removed from the island in 1965 when the government instituted a land adjudication program. They had sued the government in 1969 and their case had not been heard by 1992 when Kusimba first met the plaintiff. As expected, many colleagues both in Kenya and abroad criticized Kusimba for being to "pro-Swahili." A draft of this paper with its detailed documentation on the question to the Wasini Island case was given to the plaintiff who made the copy available to the judicial authorities through his lawyer. In July this year, a verdict favorable to the plaintiffs was made by the High Court in Mombasa based in part on the information provided to the justices by the paper.

These two cases illustrate that when archaeologists engage in community action they can both empower local communities and at the same time reverse processes that lead to the erosion of local identity and its past. In one case, the position of the archaeologist as intermediary between a community and an urban elite permitted the development of a cultural institution that strengthened the community's standing in the country as a whole. In the other case, the archaeological and historical data were used directly by an individual to obtain a just legal judgment against more powerful adversaries.

In both instances, the advocacy activity of the archaeologist was parallel to the scientific research. The database was not compromised, and if anything, the collection and interpretation of those data were strengthened by the active participation by the archaeologists in the lives of the community in which they worked.

Charles Stanish is associate curator and chair of the Department of Anthropology at the Field Museum of Natural History, in Chicago, Illinois. Chapurukha M. Kusimba is assistant curator of African Prehistory at the Department of Anthropology of the Field Museum.

[LAST PAGE](#)

[TABLE OF CONTENTS](#)

[NEXT PAGE](#)

INSIGHTS



THE MANY FACES OF CRM

Determining the Need for Survey: The New York Experience

Robert D. Kuhn

A principal responsibility of all federal agencies and state historic preservation offices (SHPOs) is to determine an appropriate level of effort for the identification of historic properties that may be affected by federal undertakings. This responsibility is defined in Section 80.4 of the implementing regulations for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. As indicated in the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Identification (48 CFR 44716), this process includes determining the need to complete an archaeological survey, defining an appropriate survey methodology, and establishing an appropriate sampling procedure for the survey. These archaeological surveys are commonly referred to as Phase 1 or Stage 1 surveys, or as reconnaissance level surveys. Their principal goal is to establish the presence or absence of archaeological sites within an "Area of Potential Effect" for a federal undertaking. In New York, Stage 1 surveys are also conducted for state agency undertakings in accordance with the New York State Historic Preservation Act of 1980 and for many local projects in accordance with the State Environmental Quality Review Act.

A variety of approaches are employed by federal agencies and SHPOs for determining the need for an archaeological survey. Many SHPOs rely on the professional judgment of staff archaeologists. Many employ a "short-list" of defined criteria based on the environmental characteristics of a project area and/or other relevant factors. A few have begun to develop predictive models that use a larger set of environmental characteristics shown to be reliable indicators of site sensitivity.

For many years, the New York SHPO has relied on the presence or absence of known archaeological sites in proximity to a project area as the sole criterion for determining the need for survey. If the Area of Potential Effect for a federal, state, or local undertaking falls within one-half mile of a known archaeological site on the

New York SHPO's inventory map, the SHPO will recommend that a Stage 1 survey be conducted. This is based on the premise that the project area is in an environmental zone that may contain archaeological sites, given its proximity to other known sites. The SHPO relies on its own statewide inventory, which includes over 11,000 archaeological sites, and the inventory of the New York State Museum, which contains over 9,000 sites, to make survey determinations.

This "inventory map" system was developed at the time that the New York State Historic Preservation Act of 1980 was being promulgated. During the 1970s, the only archaeological surveys that were being undertaken in New York State (with rare exceptions) were surveys for Department of Transportation (DOT) and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) projects--the two agencies identified as the principal "land-disturbing" agencies in New York. Through the efforts of the archaeological community and the SHPO, agreements were reached with these agencies, and archaeological surveys became a routine component of DOT and EPA projects. However, the SHPO was not successful in its efforts to get other federal or state agencies to conduct archaeological surveys unless there was a known archaeological site within the Area of Potential Effect.

With the passage of the state historic preservation act, the SHPO proposed the use of environmental criteria as a way to determine the need for archaeological surveys. This approach was opposed by the development community, however, and did not survive the political climate of that era. The inventory map system was subsequently developed as a more politically palatable method to encourage archaeological survey activity in New York State.

In the intervening years since the adoption of this system, the inventory map approach has supported a considerable amount of survey activity in New York. The wide distribution of known sites, mapped with one-half mile buffers, creates a "blanket" of sensitivity zones over most of the major drainages of the state, and approximately 50 percent of the projects reviewed by the SHPO fall within one of these archaeologically sensitive areas. These zones are continually expanding as new sites are reported and added to the statewide inventory. The results have been impressive. Currently, the New York SHPO's library of archaeological surveys includes over 4,000 reports. Each year since 1989, for example, we have been adding between 250 and 400 new survey reports to the library, and between 150 and 500 archaeological sites to the statewide inventory, most discovered as a result of Stage 1 surveys (Fig. 1). During the same seven-year period from 1989 through 1995, these surveys covered an average 12,057 acres of New York State each year.

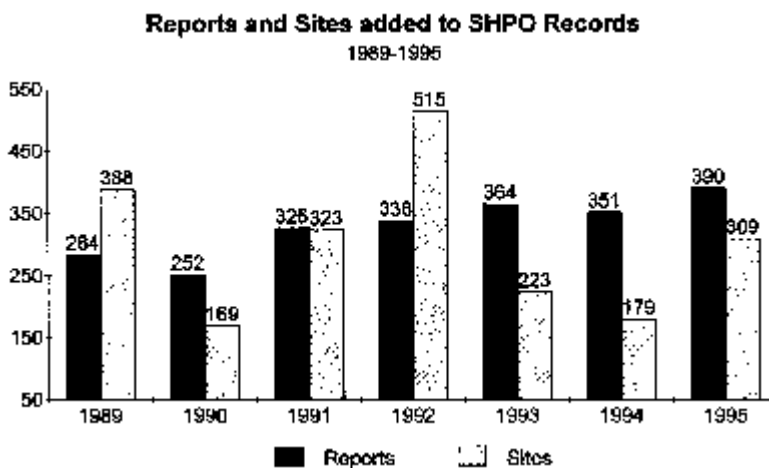


Figure 1

Nevertheless, using an inventory map as the basis for determining the need for archaeological surveys has inherent limitations. The statewide inventory of known sites in New York represents a biased record of archaeological activities that cannot be said to reflect a scientifically meaningful distribution of sites across the state. There are whole towns and major portions of some counties where there are no sites reported, probably because there has been so little archaeological activity there over the years. Relying on the site inventory to

determine the need for survey guarantees that there will be little in the future as well, since these areas fall outside the sensitivity zones.

The inventory map reflects only locational information on archaeological sites, and as such is not truly a predictive tool. It cannot and does not attempt to use known site locations, and the behavioral and environmental factors that they embody, to predict the locations of sites where they are not known. For example, despite the fact that many of the sites in the inventory are floodplain sites, all floodplain locales in the state are not identified as sensitive. Only those floodplain locales that are within one-half mile of a known archaeological site fall within a sensitivity zone. While this criterion draws in most of the major floodplains across the state, it also excludes some which are undoubtedly highly sensitive for sites.

These limitations have been emphasized by numerous archaeologists and professional archaeological organizations over the years, especially the New York Archaeological Council (NYAC). Indeed, the community of professional archaeologists in New York almost universally rejects the approach currently employed by the SHPO to trigger surveys. The SHPO's State Board for Historic Preservation appointed a committee to study the issue and the 1990 report of that committee recommended replacement of the inventory map approach with a predictive model. That same year NYAC also passed a resolution denouncing the use of the inventory map approach and supporting the implementation of the committee's recommendations. In addition, NYAC recommended that the SHPO discontinue using the inventory map approach in lieu of professional evaluation and judgment, until an appropriate predictive model could be developed. In 1991 the SHPO acknowledged the need to develop a better approach for determining survey and began to consider means by which a predictive model could be created.

There is a consensus among archaeologists that predictive modeling is one of the most effective techniques for determining archaeological sensitivity. Sophisticated models are quantitative, observation-based predictive frameworks, the results of which are scientifically reproducible, verifiable, and directly applicable to the decision-making process. In application, most complex models have been shown to be accurate predictors of site sensitivity. Therefore, they are extremely valuable tools for determining the need for an archaeological survey.

Unfortunately, an informal survey conducted by the New York SHPO indicated that most federal agencies and SHPOs were not widely using predictive models. Most have not had the time or the resources to develop, apply, or test appropriate models. Even where predictive models are available for use, their application typically involves the time-consuming quantification of a large number of environmental characteristics for a project area and entering these attributes into a computer format suitable to run a model. Undertaking this level of effort is often impossible with the existing staff limitations and project time frames that hamper most state and federal offices.

While this discovery was discouraging, the rapid development of Geographic Information System (GIS) software suggested an obvious solution. The development of a standardized, broadly applicable, GIS-based predictive model would ensure that application of the model on a project-by-project basis would not be a time-consuming or labor intensive task. Geographic Information Systems such as ArcInfo can automatically calculate the environmental measurements necessary for the modeling process and, equipped with an appropriate predictive algorithm, can compute site sensitivity from the data gathered. Furthermore, GIS output can be produced cartographically, allowing the results to be interpreted and disseminated quickly and easily in map form. The easy application of a GIS-based model could make it practical for SHPO functions, which often require evaluation of hundreds of projects within a short time frame.

The potential development of a GIS-based predictive model for New York began to come into focus during 1992. The SHPO, which is a part of the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP), established a relationship with OPRHP's State Parks Research Institute in that year. The Research Institute maintained state-of-the-art GIS technology and expertise, and since 1989 had been assisting the SHPO to create a GIS database of state- and National Register-listed properties in New York. Although the institute was largely supported by external grants and income-producing projects, it pledged its support of the predictive model project, as time allowed.

That same year the SHPO entered into a cooperative relationship with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) to create a GIS database from the SHPO's statewide inventory of archaeological sites. The SHPO database of known archaeological site locations, combined with GIS overlays for floodplain, surface hydrology, soils, and other environmental overlays available from the DEC, could then be used to develop a predictive model to be used in the state. Over the subsequent year-and-a-half, the statewide inventory of over 11,000 known archaeological sites was methodically entered into GIS by a single DEC staff person. Since then, SHPO staff have been verifying every single entry, as well as adding the 150-500 new sites that are reported to our office each year. This effort is ongoing.

While progressing steadily, the SHPO also began exploring other options, knowing that the development of a modeling tool would take time. In 1994 the SHPO began relying on professional staff evaluations (rather than the inventory map) on a trial basis for all state parks (OPRHP) projects. Taking advantage of the close relationship between the SHPO and the OPRHP, this approach is currently being employed for all projects on the quarter-million acres of park lands owned by New York State. Nevertheless, the experience suggests that decisions based solely on professional judgment, without the use of well-defined and objective decision-making tools, are often difficult to defend. More recently, the SHPO has been working closely with the DEC on the possibility of developing a checklist approach that would incorporate environmental factors into the archaeological sensitivity assessment and place decisions within the context of project planning and environmental review.

As the DEC data-entry portion of the GIS database project neared completion in 1994 the SHPO began to explore the additional needs of the predictive model project, including the construction of appropriate attribute fields for the GIS inventory of sites; acquisition of GIS overlays not currently available for critical environmental factors; and researching existing predictive models that might be appropriately applied. A number of predictive models developed in New York, including one of statewide application, were identified which could likely contribute to the SHPO effort. In addition, on a more national basis a number of planning, environmental, and cultural resource management firms have developed GIS-predictive models that may be adaptable to New York. With the assistance of the state's DOT, the SHPO has begun to evaluate models recently developed by other sources within the industry.

Unfortunately, the reductions in resources and staffing that all state and federal agencies have suffered in recent years have conspired to slow the New York SHPO's progress. After suffering a staff reduction in 1994, the State Parks Research Institute was eliminated in 1995. Although the SHPO obtained some of the GIS hardware and software maintained by the institute, additional major purchases had to be made, and the loss of much of the Institute's technical expertise has not yet been replaced. At the same time, our own SHPO staff has continued to suffer a series of reductions. Staffing levels have been reduced by 35 percent since 1990. Whereas the SHPO once had eight archaeologists on staff, we now have three (Fig. 2). Only one of those three is dedicated to archaeology full-time. In an effort to speed the pace of the project the SHPO applied for a National Center for Preservation Technology and Training grant in 1995, but was unsuccessful.



Figure 2

Despite these setbacks, the New York SHPO is optimistic that the goal of developing a GIS-based predictive model is attainable. The most encouraging factor in this regard is the fact that many other institutions both within New York State and nationally are developing GIS for similar purposes. We are not in this endeavor alone, and the advances that others are making will in many instances be adaptable to our needs and likely to the needs of other SHPOs as well. Despite the reduction in staffing, the development of a GIS-based predictive model that can be used to replace existing tools remains a priority within the office, and staff continue to pursue the effort, as time permits. While the effort has been progressing slowly, we are much closer to the end than to the beginning.

The New York SHPO is very interested in benefiting from the work of others in both academia and the cultural resources management field who are developing GIS-based predictive modeling tools. Undoubtedly, the expertise in this area would be of tremendous benefit to our efforts. The New York SHPO contact person for this project is Robert D. Kuhn, Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, Peebles Island, P.O. Box 189, Waterford, N.Y. 12188, (518) 237-8643 ext. 255, fax (518) 233-9049, email rdkdelmar@aol.com.

Robert D. Kuhn is historic preservation program coordinator for the New York SHPO

LAST PAGE

TABLE OF CONTENTS

NEXT PAGE



NEWS AND NOTES

Geophysical Exploration for Archaeology is a 729-page introduction to geophysical survey for archaeologists and cultural resource managers. It also has a tutorial on survey procedures and includes suggestions about how excavations can be done after a geophysical survey. The instruments discussed are ground-penetrating radars, magnetometers, and conductivity and resistivity meters. The publication illustrates the results of a geophysical survey done at the U.S. Civil War battlefield at Petersburg, Va. It is available at no cost as a microfiche from the author, Bruce Bevan, Geosight, P.O. Box 135, Pitman, NJ 08071.

The Texas Historical Commission conducted an underwater archaeology project under the direction of Barto Arnold, state marine archaeologist, during the summer of 1995 and discovered the wreck of the *Belle*. The 65-ton *barque longue* was lost in 1686 in Matagorda Bay, Texas, as the French explorer La Salle unsuccessfully attempted to found a colony on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico. Test excavations revealed well-preserved hull remains, other organic artifacts, as well as the more durable artifacts typically found on shipwreck sites. In January 1996 the Texas Historical Commission returned to test the site in order to fully delineate the extent of the hull remains. This information was necessary in order to plan exactly where and how large a coffer dam to build. The coffer dam will enable marine archaeologists to pump out the interior and excavate without the hindrance of near zero visibility. Additional information about this project can be obtained from the La Salle Shipwreck Project's WEB site at <http://129.109.57.188/index.html>

The Society of Professional Archeologists (SOPA) this year honored several persons who have been instrumental in advancing the profession of archaeology and in preserving America's archaeological heritage. Awards were presented at SOPA's annual business meeting on April 11, 1996, held in conjunction with the SAA meetings at New Orleans. The John F. Seibeling Award, SOPA's highest honor, was bestowed on **Loretta Neumann**, president of the legislative consulting firm CEHP, Inc. The Seiberling Award, named for the former U.S. Representative and strong supporter of archaeological interests, recognizes outstanding leadership at the national level in the conservation of threatened cultural resources. Neumann was instrumental in shaping some of America's most important historic preservation statutes and has provided timely counsel to several major archaeological societies. SOPA's 1996 Distinguished Service Award was presented to **Brian M. Fagan**, University of California-Santa Barbara. An innovative teacher, prolific author, and captivating public speaker, Fagan was cited for his devotion to informing students and the public at large about the methods and results of archaeology. He was also recognized for having played a substantial role in defining meaningful issues for the profession to consider. **Peter A. Young** of *Archaeology* magazine was named the recipient of SOPA's Special Achievement Award for 1996. As editor-in-chief of that popular periodical, he has broadened the magazine's topical content and expanded its readership. Young was commended for his role in acquainting readers with the full range of archeological research in today's world. Finally, SOPA conferred Emeritus Status and Life Membership on two of its most distinguished senior members: **John L. Cotter** and **Charles R. McGimsey III**. The citation noted Cotter's contribution to the development of historical archaeology as a discipline and his

influence on cultural resources management in the National Park Service. McGimsey was lauded for his early and continuing advocacy of public archaeology, as well as his part in founding SOPA.

The H. John Heinz III Charitable Trust Grants for Archaeological Field Work in Latin America announces its grant program for 1997. 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, 1996, and notification of the award will be made by March 1997. 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, (412) 665-2601, fax (412) 665-2751.

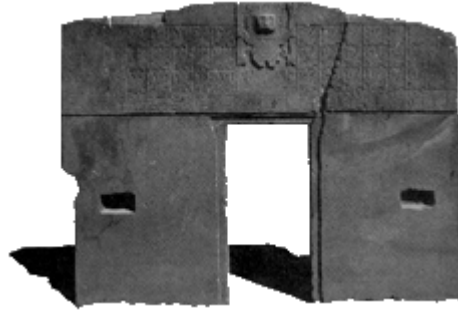
Announcing Time Traveler, a Web site that caters to the widest possible archaeological audience with a common interest in prehistory. This site provides a forum for professional and avocational archaeologist alike to share and explore the prehistoric world with the general public. Part magazine, part newsletter, and part forum, this Web site will be eclectic in its coverage and will evolve with the interests and demands of its audience. Submit feature-length articles with graphics (no more than 800 words) to timetraveler@id-archserve.ucsb.edu. The WWW address is <http://id-archserve.ucsb.edu/timetraveler/main.html>

Shipwrecks of the Great Lakes is a conference sponsored by the Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office in cooperation with the Gales of November Conference, October 10-12, 1996, at the Radisson Hotel, Duluth, Minn. The conference is aimed at a wide audience of archaeologists, historians, sport divers, and the interested public. Shipwreck investigations in the Great Lakes will be the focus of the conference, but other aspects of underwater archaeology and the history of water transportation in the midcontinent will also be featured. A principal goal of the conference is to explore methods of shipwreck preservation and interpretation. Those interested in presenting papers should contact Scott Anfinson; those interested in registration information should contact Michele Decker. Both are at the Minnesota SHPO (612) 296-5434.

[LAST PAGE](#)

[TABLE OF CONTENTS](#)

[NEXT PAGE](#)



POSITIONS OPEN

The Department of Anthropology at Colorado State University is seeking an archaeologist for a one-year temporary teaching position (with the possibility of a second year) at the assistant professor level. The appointment will begin in the fall of 1996. Preference will be given to those applicants with their PhD in hand, with teaching experience, and with research interests in Colorado or the surrounding area. In terms of topical specialty, we would be particularly interested in someone involved in some analytical area like taphonomy, lithics, or ceramics. Responsibilities include teaching three courses per semester and advising students on their academic program. CSU is an EEO/AA employer and encourages applications that will enhance the diversity of the department. Application deadline is June 28, 1996. Send letter specifying qualifications and experience, curriculum vita, and names/addresses/phone numbers of three referees to Chair, Department of Anthropology, CSU, Ft. Collins, CO 80523.

Eastern Washington University seeks a dynamic individual to direct a large and diverse grant and contract funded program. With current staff of 25 and three offices in the state of Washington, AHS conducts cultural resources management (CRM) projects and grant-funded research within a five-state region of the Pacific Northwest. Candidates must have a PhD in Anthropology or Public History. Candidates must have strong organizational skills, demonstrated knowledge of CRM requirements, the ability to manage project records and artifact collections, and the direction of projects in archaeology and history. Research interest in the prehistory or history of the Pacific Northwest preferred; specialization in North America is required. This is a non-tenure track contract funded position; salary negotiable. This position, during the course of university employment, will be responsible for the receipt of, or accountability for, university funds or other items of value. Successful candidate must pass a background check. Review of applications will begin June 21, 1996. Submit letter of application, vitae, examples of publications or research reports, and the names, addresses, and phone numbers of three references to Selection Committee, Division of Human Resources, MS 114, Eastern Washington University, 526 5th St., Cheney, WA 9904-2431. Eastern Washington University is an AA/EOE and applications from members of historically underrepresented groups are especially encouraged to apply.

The Alabama Historical Commission is seeking applicants for State Archaeologist to fill a full-time, permanent position, with a full state benefits package. Application review begins immediately and will close upon filling the position. The minimum requirement is a PhD in Anthropology/Archaeology with a specialty in archaeology and a background in southeastern archaeology. Applicants must have four years of upper-level professional experience including cultural resource management, fieldwork, laboratory work, and publishing. Preferred background will include experience/knowledge of major archaeological disciplines (prehistoric, historic, marine, industrial, etc.), experience in grant development and proposals, and in the development of educational programs. Responsibilities shall include, but not be limited to, developing and coordinating the

Archaeological Programs of the Alabama Historical Commission (AHC) and directing the operations of the commission's Archaeological Services Division: (1) coordinate the development and implementation of AHC archaeological policy, (2) serve as senior archaeological adviser to the Alabama SHPO, (3) coordinate AHC archaeological activities, (4) coordinate AHC efforts with governmental agencies, officials, universities, industry, and the private sector to develop and implement programs to protect, manage, and develop archaeological resources. Annual salary is \$40,000, negotiable. Applicants should forward résumés or vitae to F. Lawrence Oaks, Executive Director, or Greg Rhinehart, Chief of Archaeological Services, Alabama Historical Commission, 468 S. Perry St., Montgomery, AL 36130-0900, (334) 242-3184, fax (334) 240-3477, email lawereoaks@aol.com

Full-time principal investigators and field directors needed to fill several positions, due to expanded workload at GAI Consultants, Inc. Positions entail supervision of field and laboratory work, data analysis, and report writing with primary emphasis on prehistoric archaeology. Physical labor is required. Must be willing to relocate to the Pittsburgh area and to travel throughout the eastern U.S. Principal Investigator position requires an MA or PhD in archaeology/anthropology with at least two years CRM experience. Applicants for either position must be able to demonstrate their (1) ability to work independently, (2) ability to meet project scheduling and budgetary requirements, and (3) field experience on prehistoric sites in eastern North America. Applicants for the position of Field Director must demonstrate their ability to efficiently and effectively manage and supervise field crews of varying size. Principal Investigator applicants must additionally demonstrate high quality writing, analytical, and interpretive skills for archaeological proposal and report preparation. Submit résumé with references to GAI Consultants, Inc., Human Resource Department, Attention Ad #445, 570 Beatty Rd., Monroeville, PA 15146.

The Getty Conservation Institute, an operating program of the J. Paul Getty Trust, invites applications for the position of Senior Coordinator in the Training Program to work with the Institute's international program of professional education aimed at promoting, developing, and enhancing the practice and knowledge of conservation of cultural property. The Program includes courses, workshops, seminars, and conferences for conservators and other professionals. Responsibilities include (1) assessing educational and training needs, developing proposals for activities according to the Institute's policies and priorities, and implementing proposals in consultation with the Program Director; (2) identifying lecturers and specialists, establishing and coordinating content and overseeing the creation of supporting materials; (3) supervising support staff and performing administrative duties within the Program. Graduate degree in conservation, art history, archaeology, or anthropology; experience in management of projects, preferably on an international level; and a minimum of five years experience in archaeological conservation or related field are required. Successful candidate must be skilled in interpersonal relationships in order to work effectively with staff and outside professionals. Excellent written and verbal skills necessary. Position also requires frequent travel to meetings and course sites throughout the world. Salary range \$46,300-\$54,800. Please send cover letters and résumés to Yvonne Bradshaw, Human Resources, J. Paul Getty Trust, 401 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 900, Santa Monica, CA 90401, (310) 395-0388.

P-III Associates, Inc., is seeking a research archaeologist for a full-time staff position to develop, implement, and execute research projects in the western United States. MA or PhD in anthropology/archaeology or closely related field required, with demonstrated ability to design, conduct, and complete archaeological research as evidenced by written reports, articles, or publications. Background knowledge or experience in Great Basin or southwestern U.S. prehistory is desired. Special preference will be given to individuals with demonstrated abilities to design, execute, and write up problem-oriented research. Salary is competitive and commensurate with experience. The position includes a full range of benefits including health insurance, disability insurance, holidays, sick leave, vacation, and pension plan. Send letter of interest, résumé, and names of references to Alan R. Schroedl, P-III Associates, Inc., 2759 South 300 West, Salt Lake City, UT 84115-2932, (801) 467-5446, fax (801) 467-9978, email aschroedl@P-III.com

LAST PAGE

TABLE OF CONTENTS

NEXT PAGE

CALENDAR



*May 15, 1996
is 1,865,934 days since
the Maya zero date*

June 5 - 7, 1996

THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND THE PHOEBE A. HEARST MUSEUM OF ANTHROPOLOGY, UC-BERKELEY, are sponsoring a conference for nonfederal and federal participants to address major issues related to the long-term management of federally associated collections. The goals of the conference are to foster communication and cooperation, build new strategies of action, create new and revive old partnerships, and improve technical expertise related to managing federally associated collections. For more information, please send your name, address, institutional affiliation, phone number, fax number, and email address to Fritz Stern, University of California-Berkeley, Phoebe A. Hearst Museum of Anthropology, 103 Kroeber Hall #3712, Berkeley, CA 94720-3712, fax (510) 642-6271, email fstern@uclink3.berkeley.edu.

June 12 - 15, 1996

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR CONSERVATION OF HISTORIC AND ARTISTIC WORKS will address the topic of "Collaboration in the Visual Arts" in its general session. For information, contact Jay Krueger, AIC vice-president and program chair, National Gallery of Art, DCL, 6th St. and Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005, (202) 452-9545, fax (202) 452-9545.

June 29 - 30, 1996

THE 17TH MEETING OF THE MID-SOUTH ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE will be held at Ellis Auditorium, University of Memphis. The program organizers and sponsors are: Charles McNutt, Department of Anthropology, University of Memphis, Memphis, TN 38152, (901) 678-2618, email mcnuttch@cc.memphis.edu; Mitchell Childress, Garrow and Associates, 510 S. Main, Memphis, TN 38103, (901) 526-8008; and Rick Walling, Panamerican Consultants, 15 S. Idlewild, Memphis, TN 38104, (901) 274-4244, email panamrcn@south.icerve.net. Its theme is "Results of Recent Investigations in the Greater Mid-South." For further information, contact any of the above sponsors.

July 1 - 6, 1996

THE 37TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY FOR ECONOMIC BOTANY will be held at the Imperial College, London. Its theme is "Plants for Food and Medicine." The society is meeting jointly with the International Society for Ethnopharmacology, and with the sponsorship of several other British societies. For information, contact either Lucille N. Kaplan, Department of Anthropology, University of Massachusetts-Boston, 100 Morrissey Blvd., Boston, MA 02125-3393, (617) 287-6850, fax (617) 287-6650, or The Linnean Society of London, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London W1V 0LQ, (+44)(0) 171-434-4479, fax (+44)(0) 171-287-9364, email marquita@linnean.demon.co.uk.

August 3 - 9, 1996

THE CULTURAL ASPECTS OF ASTRONOMY: AN INTERSECTION OF DISCIPLINES, an international meeting to study the importance of astronomical phenomena in human culture, will be held at St. John's College in Santa Fe, N.M. This will be the fifth in a series of triennial Oxford Conferences in Archaeoastronomy. Oxford V will serve as a meetingplace for those working in a number of disciplines who share a common interest in the reaction of traditional societies of the past and present to these phenomena. For further information, email <http://www.phys.unm.edu/~zeilik/oxfordV>, or contact Rolf Sinclair, Program Director for Special Programs, Division of Physics, National Science Foundation, 4201 Wilson Blvd., Arlington, VA 22230, (703) 306-1809, fax (703) 306-0566, email rsinclair@nsf.gov.

August 4 - 11, 1996

THE XXIV MEETING OF THE MEXICAN SOCIETY OF ANTHROPOLOGY will be held in Tepic, Nayarit, Mexico. The theme will be "Anthropology and History of Western Mexico." For further information, please contact Linda Manzanilla, Instituto de Investigaciones Antropológicas, UNAM-Ciudad Universitaria, 04510 Mexico D.F., fax (525) 622-9651, email lmanza@servidor.unam.mx.

August 15 - 18, 1996

THE 69TH ANNIVERSARY PECOS CONFERENCE will be held in Flagstaff, Ariz. For more information, contact David R. Wilcox, Museum of Northern Arizona, Route 4, Box 720, 3001 Fort Valley Rd., Flagstaff, AZ 86001, (520) 774-5213. If you plan to give a presentation, send your abstract to Wilcox, and after coordinating with him, send a copy of your informal presentation, your formal abstract, or your paper to <http://seamonkey.ed.asu.edu/swa/pecos.html>; for free Internet publication prior to, or after, the conference.

September 8 - 14, 1996

THE XIII INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF THE UNION OF PREHISTORIC AND PROTOHISTORIC SCIENCES will take place in Forli, Italy. For more information, contact Sarah Milliken, c/o Segreteria XIII Congresso U.I.S.P.P., Via Marchesi, 1, 47100 Forli, Italy, fax 39-543-35805.

September 24 - 27, 1996

ANNOUNCING THE IV CONGRESO DE LA ASOCIACION LATINOAMERICANA DE ANTROPOLOGIA BIOLOGICA AND II JORNADAS NACIONALES DE ANTROPOLOGIA BIOLOGICA which will be held at the Centro de Estudios Avanzados (CEA), University of Buenos Aires. For general information, contact Raul Carnese, Sección de Antropología Biológica, Instituto de Ciencias Antropológicas, Facultad de Filo y Letras, UBA, Puán 480, 1406 Buenos Aires, Argentina, (541) 432-0606/0218/0334/2487, fax (541) 432-0121, email antbiol@filo.uba.ar. Abstracts are due on June 30, 1996, and should be sent to Maria Antonia Luis, Departamento Científico de Antropología, Museo de La Plata, Paseo del Bosque S/N, 1900 La Plata, Buenos Aires, Argentina, (542) 121-8217/906, 3-9125, ext 39, fax (542) 125-7527.

October 10 - 12, 1996

SHIPWRECKS OF THE GREAT LAKES, a conference sponsored by the Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office in cooperation with the Gales of November Conference, will be held at the Radisson Hotel, Duluth, MN. Those interested in presenting papers should contact Scott Anfinson; those interested in registration information should contact Michele Decker. Both are at the Minnesota SHPO (612) 296-5434.

October 18 - 19, 1996

GENDER AND ARCHAEOLOGY: DIVERSE APPROACHES will be held at Michigan State University. For more information, or to discuss potential topics, contact Alison Rautman, Department of Anthropology, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824, (517) 351-4913, email rauk@pilot.msu.edu.



October 30 - November 2, 1996

THE 54TH ANNUAL PLAINS ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONFERENCE will be sponsored by the Office of the State Archaeologist, University of Iowa, and held in Iowa City. Submission deadlines are August 15 for symposia and September 9 for contributed papers. For program information, contact Joseph Tiffany, Program Chair, Department of Anthropology, 319 Curtiss Hall, Iowa State University, Ames, IA 50010-1050, email jtiffany@iastate.edu; for general information, contact William Green, Office of the State Archaeologist, Eastlawn, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA

52242-1411, fax (319) 335-2776, email bill-green@uiowa.edu, web <http://www.uiowa.edu/~osa/events>.

November 7 - 10, 1996

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR ETHNOHISTORY will hold the 1996 annual meeting in Portland, Ore. For information, contact Jacqueline Peterson, ASE 1996 Meeting Chair, Department of History, Washington State University, 1812 E. McLoughlin Blvd., Vancouver, WA 98663, (360) 737-2179.

November 14 - 17, 1996

THE 29TH ANNUAL CHACMOOL CONFERENCE has chosen as its theme "The Archaeology of Innovation and Science," hoping to reveal how archaeologists identify techniques, technologies, and sciences used by past cultures. Suggested topics include communications systems, numerical systems and calendrics, public works, health and healing, domestication, warfare, hydrology, transportation, and pyrotechnology. Send suggestions, session abstracts, or paper abstracts to 1996 Conference Committee, Department of Archaeology, University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2N 1N4, (403) 220-5227, fax (403) 282-9567, email 13042@ucdasvml.admin.ucalgary.ca.

December 2 - 6, 1996

THE 5TH SYMPOSIUM ON MATERIALS ISSUES IN ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY will be held in Boston, MA as part of the fall meeting of the Materials Research Society. Abstract deadline is June 21, 1996. Send to MRS Headquarters, Attention: Fall Meeting Abstract Enclosed, 9800 McKnight Rd., Pittsburgh, PA 15237-6006, fax (412) 367-4373, email fall96@abstracts.mrs.org, or for information, info@mrs.org. Content questions should be addressed to Pamela Vandiver, CAL, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20560, (301) 238-3700 x162, fax (301) 238-3709, email pbv@cal.si.edu.

April 2 - 6, 1997

THE 62ND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY will be held at the Opryland Hotel, Nashville, Tenn.

June 4 - 7, 1997

A SYMPOSIUM ON BISON ECOLOGY AND MANAGEMENT IN NORTH AMERICA will be held at the Holiday Inn in Bozeman, Mont., to provide a forum for information and discussion on utilizing various disciplines to understand and manage bison in North America. Sessions will provide insight into how disease, genetics, ecology, management, prehistory, and tribal concerns can affect bison. For information, contact Bison Symposium, Montana State University, 235 Linfield Hall, Bozeman, MT 59717, (406) 994-3414.

September 18 - 21, 1997

THE 3RD BIENNIAL ROCKY MOUNTAIN ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONFERENCE will be held at the Holiday Inn in Bozeman, Mont. Deadline for symposium or forum proposals is March 15, 1997. For additional information, contact Ken Cannon, NPS, Midwest Archaeological Center, Federal Bldg., Room 474, 100 Centennial Mall N., Lincoln, NE 68508-3873, (402) 437-5392 ext. 139, fax (402) 437-5098, email

ken_cannon@nps.gov, or Jack Fisher, Department of Sociology, Montana State University, Bozeman, MT 59717-0238, (406) 994-6879, email isjif@msu.oscs.montana.edu.

February 10 - 13, 1997

6TH AUSTRALASIAN ARCHAEOOMETRY CONFERENCE will be held at the Australian Museum in Sydney, Australia. The Organizing Committee invites contributions in the form of major reviews of dating methods and other archaeometric techniques, papers summarizing recent advances in the development and application of archaeometric techniques and analysis, and papers addressing specific case studies and themes in which archaeometry has played a vital role. For information, contact Robin Torrence (02) 339-8238, email robint@amsg.austmus.oz.au.

[LAST PAGE](#)

[TABLE OF CONTENTS](#)
