

Society for American Archaeology 15(3)



May 1997

The Winner -- 1997 Archaeology Week Poster Contest



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Tennessee Archaeology Awareness Week

Recent archaeological work at The Hermitage has focused on the everyday life of the Jacksons and their slaves.

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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.

Editor's Corner

Having survived the rigors of BioDome II (a.k.a. Opryland), with its Knossos-like corridors and stale air reminiscent of King Tut's tomb when first cracked, I find myself looking forward to the damp splendors of Seattle, the site of our next annual meeting, which will be held in less than a year's time. Please take the time to read Jon Driver's piece on next year's program, and don't forget that because of the early date, the entire timeline for the meeting has been moved forward. Since papers will be shortened next year to 15 minutes, give a poster some consideration.



ROPA matters take on added importance since you will be asked to vote on the proposal this coming fall. To help you make your decision, we're publishing a series of interviews, views, and the proposal itself. Ethics are serious business, so take your responsibilities seriously.

For those who were unable to attend the meeting, we've reproduced as best we can the pomp and circumstance of the business meeting with special attention to the awardees and their accomplishments. Maybe next year we'll try to give you the business meeting in QuickTime video and Real Audio in one of our electronic versions!

For those hoping to read the conclusion of the SAA census article, please bear with us patiently and look for it in the September issue instead.

Finally, I'm pleased to report that I will be continuing as editor of *SAA Bulletin* through May 2001. I have still more plans for improving the *Bulletin*, and frankly, the notion of being on board at the true change of the millenium is very exciting. If I could find a monolith or an australopithecine, my editorial tenure would be complete. For the moment, I'll settle for having successfully convinced Emily McClung de Tapia of INAH to become our associate editor for Mexico and Central America. Welcome, Emily!

Seattle Meeting: The Early Bird...

Jonathan Driver

Be prepared for a very early annual meeting next year. The 63rd Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology will be held in Seattle, Washington, from March 25-29, 1998. The earlier date for the meeting forces us to set earlier deadlines for submission of abstracts and of proposals for various types of sessions. Although detailed information is given in the Call for Submissions, mailed to each SAA member in April, I would like to draw your attention to the deadlines and to some important changes that may affect your participation at the meetings.

The deadline for submission of materials is Wednesday, September 3, 1997. Submissions must be made on the relevant SAA forms and must include registration fees. A one-week grace period allows you to delay your submission to the very last minute (September 10), but, remember, this will cost you a late fee. Anyone wishing to organize a symposium, workshop, forum, or working group should contact potential participants very soon.

It's been a while since SAA met in the Northwest, and we anticipate a large number of participants. Past experience shows that almost everyone leaves submission of materials to the last minute, and this creates a considerable workload for the SAA office and program staff. To help reduce the load, to cut costs, and to speed up the review process for abstracts, we are asking that, if possible, participants also email their abstracts directly to the program chair. This involves a little extra work, because the abstract must also be sent as hard copy in the registration package that goes to the SAA office. However, emailed abstracts don't have to be scanned (thus saving time and money), and can be transferred directly to a database (saving time). This will allow more rapid assembly of packages of abstracts to be sent out electronically to various members of the program committee for review. Details of what to send and where to send it are in the Call for Submissions. Please use the program committee's email address (seattle@sfa.ca) for submission of abstracts, and don't forget to tick the box on Form B to let the SAA office know that your hard copy abstract won't have to be scanned.

Another important change this year is the standardization in length of all oral presentations to 15 minutes (a decision made by the SAA Executive Board). This will allow more people to make presentations, but it may also encourage more people to consider posters. Although these require a significant investment of time, they are very effective in attracting interested colleagues. If your paper involves lots of graphics or quantitative data, you may wish to consider this option.

Finally, participants should note that the audio taping of presentations for the Nashville meeting was canceled, because only about half of the registrants authorized SAA to make tape recordings. For various reasons many people are unable to attend SAA meetings, or are interested in conflicting sessions, and the tapes provide a chance to hear what was said. Please note that a session can only be taped if all speakers in the session agree to the taping, so it is important to check the appropriate box on the registration form.

I'm looking forward to seeing your abstract--perhaps before September 3rd?

Jonathan Driver is program chair of the 63rd Annual Meeting. He is at Simon Fraser University.

Letters to the Editor



David Fleming's recent letter [[SAA Bulletin 15\(2\):3](#)] regarding the absence of French abstracts in *American Antiquity* and *Latin American Antiquity* strikes close to home for Caribbeanists. There are interesting parallels in the Caribbean as well as international circumstances unique to that region.

The Caribbean islands' "official" languages--French, Dutch, Spanish, and English--as well as its many creoles and dialects result from imperialistic expansion and rivalry in this archipelago during its tumultuous colonial era. The present linguistic diversity is especially evident in the northern Lesser Antilles, where islands are separated by quite narrow passages, and it is epitomized by the binational (French/Dutch) island of St. Martin/St. Maarten with its neighboring English-language island (Anguilla) being only 10 km away. In the Greater Antilles, Jamaica (English) is 150 km from Cuba (Spanish) and 200 km from Haiti (French). In northeast South America linguistic diversity truly reigns supreme, for adjacent to one another are five countries whose inhabitants speak Spanish (Venezuela), English (Guyana), Dutch (Suriname), French (Guyane Française), and Portuguese (Brazil), as well as Amerindian and Maroon languages.

However, unlike the situation Fleming discusses, whereby the French speakers are Canadian citizens, in the Caribbean the French speakers of Martinique, Guadeloupe (which includes St. Martin), and Guyane Française are citizens of France (of its Départments Outre-Mer or Overseas Departments, which have a similar relationship to France as does Hawaii to the U.S.). It would appear that under the current policy for *American Antiquity* and more pointedly for *Latin American Antiquity*, an article dealing with the archaeology of these French Overseas Departments would have to be submitted in English or Spanish and include abstracts in both languages, but not even an abstract in French is acceptable. This situation seems ludicrous, and it appears even more so in light of the policy of the *Journal de la Société des Américanistes*, the major French journal dealing with western hemisphere archaeology, which publishes *articles* in English!

Caribbean archaeologists have been faced with the "language problem" for a long time. From its inception, the International Association for Caribbean Archaeology (IACA) included translation of talks at its Congresses. IACA was started by archaeologists working in the Lesser Antilles and thus translation initially was limited to French and English; Spanish was added when archaeologists from the Greater Antilles and Venezuela began to participate. Beginning in 1993 with its 15th Congress, IACA requested that authors provide abstracts in Spanish, French, and English for manuscripts submitted to the Congress Proceedings; the paper itself is published only in the original language. Currently there is no Congress translation or Proceedings abstract in Dutch, the fourth Caribbean language, since Dutch archaeologists present their research in English and sometimes French. There are no countries using Portuguese among the Caribbean islands.

There has been a tendency in the past for an archaeologist to conduct research on an island where his or her own language is the norm. Thus, French-speaking archaeologists worked in the French West Indies; Dutch-speakers in the Netherlands Antilles; Spanish-speakers in Cuba, Dominican Republic, and Puerto Rico; and English-speakers mainly in the British West Indies and U.S. Virgin Islands. Note that it is the language ability of the archaeologist, rather than nationality, that is the key here. Hence, a Canadian citizen fluent in French could do research on a French island. However, even when they were bilingual, few Dutch archaeologists worked on Spanish islands, few French on Dutch islands, few Spanish-speakers on British islands, and so forth.

Recent years have witnessed a move toward international cooperation and collaboration by Caribbean archaeologists, with a combined Dutch-French team working on Guadeloupe; a multinational (Aruban-Dutch-French-American-Cuban) project on Aruba; British and Dutch students doing research in Puerto Rico; Canadian students at field schools on Antigua run by an Antiguan who is a graduate student at a Canadian university; Cubans and Americans jointly studying Cuba's prehistory; and Americans, French, and West Indians working on the British island of Montserrat.

Yet even more important in the long run is the accelerating trend toward professional, graduate-level training in archaeology and museology for West Indians at universities in North America and Europe. What unfortunately remains largely absent at universities within the Caribbean are undergraduate courses in archaeology and anthropology. To a large extent, the Caribbean organizations that initially created and continue to foster local interest in archaeology are the historical societies, museums, national trusts, and similar associations concerned with heritage preservation.

David R. Watters
Carnegie Museum of Natural History



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Introducing Our New Associate Editor for Central America

Emily McClung de Tapia, our new associate editor for Central America, received her BA (1971), MA (1974), and PhD (1979) in anthropology from Brandeis University, specializing in paleoethnobotany. Living in Mexico since 1974, she entered the Instituto de Investigaciones Antropológicas, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM) in 1975 as a research assistant in archaeology. She became a researcher in 1981 and is now a principal investigator. She teaches in the anthropology master's program at the Facultad de Filosofía y Letras, UNAM, and is a thesis director and advisor in the doctoral program. She initiated the Laboratorio de Paleoetnobotánica y Paleoambiente in 1977 and directs it. Her research interests include paleoethnobotany, human ecology, paleoenvironmental reconstruction, and the origins of agriculture. She has worked mainly in the Central Highlands of Mexico, including Teotihuacan, Otumba, Xaltocan, Terremote-Tlaltenco, Ayotzingo, Cuicuilco, and has coordinated analysis of botanical materials from the ex-convento de Santo Domingo, Oaxaca, Yautepec, Morelos, and Xochicalco, Morelos. She teaches GIS and is interested in statistical applications of spatial data at the regional and site levels. Her current research consists of paleoenvironmental reconstruction in the Teotihuacan region, based on edaphological, geomorphological, and botanical data, and a new project that involves the spatial analysis of artifacts and botanical evidence from post-Teotihuacan caves east of the Pyramid of the Sun, excavated by Linda Manzanilla.

Archaeopolitics

Donald Forsyth Craib

Sen. Daniel Inouye (D-Hawaii) and Rep. Neil Abercrombie (D-Hawaii) have introduced bills (S 110, HR 749) that would amend the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act. S110 and HR 749 are similar to bills that both members introduced during last year's session of the 104th Congress.

Both pieces of legislation would add an additional requirement in instances where Native American human remains are intentionally excavated or removed for purposes of study by requiring written consent from lineal descendants, if known or readily ascertainable, or each appropriate Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization. The amendments also require timely notification of Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations when human remains are inadvertently discovered on federal land.

Two additional sections have been added to S 110 and HR 749 that were not included in last year's bills. One extends the responsibilities of the NAGPRA Review Committee to make recommendations concerning the disposition of associated funerary objects that are culturally unidentifiable; given that the Department of the Interior would likely construe this clause as authorization to regulate the disposition of such funerary objects (a view contested by SAA and many museums), this seemingly innocuous change could have major implications. The other new section authorizes the secretary of the Interior to use NAGPRA fines in furthering the law's enforcement.

Below is the text of SAA's letter to Rep. Abercrombie expressing some concerns about the proposed legislation.

April 21, 1997

The Honorable Neil Abercrombie
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Representative Abercrombie:

The Society for American Archaeology (SAA) wishes to take this opportunity to comment on a bill that was introduced by you. This bill is HR 749--proposed amendments to the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (25 U.S.C. 3001) (NAGPRA). With over 6,000 lay and professional members, SAA is the largest organization devoted to the study of the archaeology of the Americas. SAA supports Native American and Native Hawaiian rights with respect to affiliated ancestral human remains and cultural items, and has worked closely with Native American groups and members of Congress to obtain passage of the current version of NAGPRA.

SAA agrees that clarification of certain components of NAGPRA is desirable. SAA believes, however, that HR 749 as currently written is much more than a clarification, and that the four individual changes proposed by HR 749 need to be considered separately. We have detailed our arguments in an attachment to this letter; a brief summary appears below.

The first change-- HR 749 Section 1(a)--requires written consent by lineal descendants or appropriate tribes before the excavation of human remains on federal land. Although we recognize that some federal agencies have not followed the letter or the spirit of the law, particularly with regard to consultation, the proposed change will create many more problems than it solves. As currently worded, this amendment will transform NAGPRA into a "project stopper"--a law that, simply by virtue of the practical difficulty of gaining written consent from all concerned individuals and groups, will stop many kinds of economic development and management activities on federal land. In order to understand why this is so, one must



recognize that virtually all archaeological excavation of Native American graves on federal land is done in the context of construction or land-management activities that will destroy or damage the graves. These archaeological excavations are a direct consequence of the way in which the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470) is applied when archaeological sites are impacted by federal agency activities or by economic development projects done under federal permit. We believe that such a change would not be good public policy and that the backlash resulting from project stoppage would harm the broader interests of native peoples and of historic preservation. SAA recommends withdrawing this proposed change.

The second change-- 1(b)--requires that when there are inadvertent discoveries of human remains or cultural items on federal land that appropriate tribes are notified in a timely way. It also makes clear that, once made, inadvertent discoveries are to be treated in the same manner as intentional excavations, with respect to ownership, removal, and consultation with tribes. SAA strongly supports the proposed changes (with minor rewording) as appropriate clarifications of NAGPRA's intent.

The third change-- 1(c)--extends the responsibilities of the NAGPRA Review Committee by asking it to compile an inventory of funerary objects associated with culturally unidentifiable human remains and by asking it to include these funerary objects in their recommendations concerning the disposition of culturally unidentifiable remains. SAA believes this is a significant extension of the NAGPRA through a paragraph in the law whose interpretation is already contested. SAA believes that the Review Committee already has before it a tremendous amount of important work and recommends a substitute amendment that would eliminate the amended paragraph [Section 8(c)(5)] from NAGPRA.

The fourth change-- 1(d)--directs the Secretary of the Interior to use NAGPRA penalties for further enforcement of NAGPRA, permits payment of rewards for information relating to NAGPRA enforcement, and allows payment of restitution to aggrieved parties rather than the collection of penalties. SAA strongly supports the proposed changes in order to enhance the enforcement of NAGPRA, but suggests a minor rewording of one paragraph.

SAA believes HR 749 has important implications that need to be further understood before it is considered by the House. We therefore recommend the changes outlined here and suggest that the House Resources Committee convene a hearing to take testimony from federal agencies, state historic preservation officers, private businesses operating on public lands, archaeological organizations, and Native American and Native Hawaiian groups. SAA would be pleased to consult with you on draft language that would avoid the problems it sees with the present version. SAA thanks you for your attention and looks forward to your response.

Sincerely,
Vin Steponaitis, PhD
President

Hearings have not yet been scheduled and meetings between SAA and Hill staff are currently underway. If you would like a section-by-section analysis of the bills, please contact me at SAA headquarters. The complete text of the S 110 amendments along with a detailed, section-by-section analysis can be found at SAA's web site (www.saa.org).

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

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In Brief...

Tobi Brimsek



It was the second largest in SAA's history...What else but the 62nd Annual Meeting at the Opryland Hotel in Nashville could claim that place in our record book? The Nashville meeting attendance settled at just under 2,500 attendees. Watch out Seattle! Back in our offices, recovering from our Nashville meeting, staff can't help but think of Seattle in 1998. We will use the Washington State Convention and Trade Center along with our headquarters hotel, the Seattle Sheraton. The 1998 Call for Submissions mailed the third week of April. If you didn't receive a copy, call the office (202) 789-8200, fax (202) 789-0284, or email us at meetings@saa.org.

Why so soon...The 63rd Annual Meeting will be held March 25-29, 1998. Submissions are due by September 3, 1997. There are some new features in the submissions process including emailing abstracts (not the whole submission) and a seven-day grace period with a late fee attached. Please check out the call for this new information.

What next...In the fall, you will also receive a "sneak preview" brochure about the meeting and the available hotel accommodations. We will be mailing this sometime in September to provide more information about the meeting earlier. The preliminary program will mail near the end of the year, but since the meeting is in March, you'll want to think about registering a little bit sooner.

Planning for Seattle...I know that some of our Nashville attendees were disappointed not to be able to take one of the tours planned for that meeting. Unlike New Orleans, the Nashville meeting attendees did not preregister for tours and the special event in as large numbers. As a result, some tours and the special event were canceled. If too few attendees sign up for tours through the preliminary program, we cannot hold them open until arrival at the meeting. We must reach the minimum number of participants through preregistration; otherwise, SAA must cancel the tour. As you review the Seattle preliminary program, please keep this in mind.

And for the future...For those of you who want to plan for the next few years of SAA meetings, we have posted the meeting locations and dates through 2001 on the web site. Here they are as well: 1998 Seattle, March 25-29; 1999 Chicago, March 24-28; 2000 Philadelphia, April 26-30; 2001 New Orleans, April 18-22. In 2002, we will be in the West. The Executive Board will be considering sites this fall. Hope to see you every year!

Tobi Brimsek is executive director of the Society for American Archaeology.

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Maps to Assist Native American Consultation Available on the Web

Two map sets and supporting information designed to facilitate consultation efforts between the Department of Defense and Native American tribes are now available to users of the World Wide Web. With funding from the Department of Defense Legacy Resource Management Program and the Center For Cultural Site Preservation Technology (CCSPT) the U. S. Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station (WES) has put the two map sets on the web. The map sets were created as GIS databases, but are placed on the web in final map layer format with hypertext data. A map entitled "Indian Lands Judicially Established" was originally published by the U. S. Department of Interior in 1978. The map has recently been reprinted and is now available in hard copy from the USGS. The World Wide Web version developed at WES allows the user to click on a region of the contiguous 48 states and view areas where specific tribes have land claims recognized by specific court actions. As a part of the project, a database was prepared that summarizes information about the specific tribe, the size of the area, the court docket number, date and legal citation for the particular court action. A second map set allows web users to click on a region of the 50 states to locate 480 Department of Defense Installations. Each installation is coded to a database with information on size, branch of service, closest city, zip code, point of contact and telephone number, and status with respect to base closure and realignment. The purpose of the project is to increase the ease of access to essential but difficult to acquire information and facilitate the consultation process between Department of Defense Installations and Native American tribes, Native Hawaiian and Native Alaskan groups. Principal investigator is Frederick L. Briuer (e-mail briuerf@ex1.wes.army.mil). URL locations for the two map sets and databases are http://www.wes.army.mil/el/ccspt/natamap/usa_pg.html and http://www.wes.army.mil/el/ccspt/dodmap/us_akhi.html.

ROPA Membership Moves Toward Membership Vote in the Fall

Bill Lipe and Keith Kintigh

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The proposal to establish a Register of Professional Archaeologists (ROPA) is moving toward a vote this fall by the memberships of both the Society for American Archaeology (SAA) and the Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA). The Archaeological Institute of America (AIA) is scheduled to consider the proposal in December. ROPA is based on the existing structure of the Society of Professional Archeologists (SOPA) but would come into being as a new organization under the sponsorship of SAA and the other major archaeological organizations. The proposal has been endorsed by the SAA board as a way to promote professionalism in archaeology and to respond to growing concerns within the field about ethics, professional standards, and public accountability (cf. Lynott and Wylie 1995; Lipe and McGimsey 1995; McGimsey et al. 1995; Lipe 1996; Lipe and Redman 1996; Lipe and Kintigh 1997).

The ROPA concept was initiated at a joint meeting of the SAA and SOPA ethics committees in 1994, and the present proposal was developed by an SAA-SHA-AIA task force (see below). SAA sponsored an open forum to discuss the formation of ROPA at the 1996 Annual Meeting in New Orleans, and the boards of SAA, SHA, and SOPA subsequently agreed to put it to a vote of their members. SOPA voted in favor of the proposal this past fall (Lipe and Kintigh 1997). If the members of both SAA and SHA approve it in the coming balloting, ROPA will be established and SOPA will become inactive.

Becoming a registered professional archaeologist (RPA) would be voluntary, but if ROPA is established, the sponsoring societies will encourage their professional members to join. To become an RPA, an archaeologist will have to meet basic standards of training and experience and will agree to abide by ROPA's explicit code of ethics and standards of research performance. Registered archaeologists will also agree to participate in a peer-administered grievance process should their professional work or behavior receive a credible challenge. This is a central feature of ROPA--having a mechanism for the enforcement of standards and ethics. The major archaeological societies currently have ethical codes, but no mechanisms for enforcing them. Initially, the ROPA code of ethics, standards, and grievance procedures would be those currently maintained by SOPA.

In American society, numerous occupations have developed ways of publicly documenting their members' rights to be called professionals and of holding those members to account for a professional level of ethical behavior and job performance. Examples include not only medicine, law, engineering, and accounting, but numerous research and managerial specialties, as well as a number of trades. In general, public certification of professionalism develops in fields where there needs to be public confidence in the practitioner's ability to perform independently, with a high level of skill, and without taking unfair advantage of the public trust. Mechanisms for ensuring public confidence include in some cases rigorous qualifying exams and quasijudicial

grievance procedures. As archaeology has increasingly come to serve legally mandated public policies, and as public interest in archaeology has grown, an increasing need has been recognized for the field of archaeology to develop and promote professional standards and measures to ensure public accountability.

The SOPA approach, which will become the starting point for ROPA, has been developed to fit the field of archaeology. It does not assume a rigid, one-size-fits-all type of training, and does not require an examination for registration. Rather, it is designed to recognize those archaeologists who have crossed a basic threshold of training and experience, and who have publicly declared themselves accountable to basic standards of ethics and research performance. It is a system designed to build a solid foundation for archaeological professionalism. If a sufficient number of archaeologists become registered, they can be extremely effective in promoting ethical use of the archaeological record and in increasing public confidence that archaeology is a professional field with high standards. By jointly sponsoring ROPA, the major archaeological societies can take a major step to establish and enforce basic expectations for ethical and professional performance in the field. Each of these societies serves a number of interests and has a broad base of membership including nonprofessionals and students, as well as professionals; hence their missions extend well beyond issues of professionalism. Sponsorship of ROPA will enable these societies to focus and implement those aspects of their missions that deal specifically with ethics, standards, and professional accountability. The alternative would be to create differing certification programs within each society.

Additional background information on the development of the ROPA proposal is provided in the citations below. The article by McGimsey et al. (1995) also includes a copy of the current SOPA Code of Ethics, Standards of Research Performance, and Outline of Grievance Procedures. This information can also be found on the SAA web site (http://www.saa.org/News/ropa_proposal.html). The SOPA web site (<http://www.smu.edu/~anthrop/sopa.html>) presents additional information about SOPA and also includes the Code of Ethics and Standards of Research Performance. Questions about the ROPA proposal can be directed by email to Bill Lipe at lipe@wsu.edu or to Keith Kintigh at kintigh@asu.edu.

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Some Questions and Answers

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

Answer: ROPA will be a new organization that will not provide a full range of services to a broadly defined membership (as do SAA, SHA, and AIA) but will serve an explicitly defined group of professionals and the profession of archaeology. The name makes it clear that the organization will not test (i.e., certify) its members but will list (i.e., register) those individuals who have obtained full professional status and who have agreed to be held publicly accountable to a code of ethics and to standards of performance with regard to their professional activities. Finally, registering rather than certifying its members ensures that they become Registered Professional Archaeologists (RPAs) rather than Certified Professional Archaeologists. Perhaps the world already has enough CPAs!

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

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

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

Answer: No, but she/he would be strongly encouraged to do so by the leadership of those societies.

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

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

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

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

Question: Would SOPA cease to exist?

Answer: In order to enhance the effectiveness of ROPA, SOPA would become dormant (see Section D, "Transition" in the proposal). ROPA would be created as a separate not-for-profit organization with a structure similar to SOPA but with a somewhat different make-up of the board of directors. ROPA would serve the profession in much the same way that SOPA does now--by evaluating the qualifications of applicants, promulgating a code of ethics and standards of research performance, and conducting grievance proceedings.

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

Answer: No. ROPA would have its own board, and none of the sponsoring societies would have a controlling voice in it. Because each sponsoring society would provide financial and moral support to ROPA, however, each would be represented on the ROPA board. The three officers of ROPA would be elected directly by the RPAs. All board members, whether elected at-large by the RPAs or representing the sponsoring societies, would themselves have to be RPAs.

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

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

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

Answer: ROPA will be a separate organization and will be set up in such a way that a "firewall" will be maintained between it and SAA. SAA's existing bylaws authorize the development of formal relationships with other organizations, and the Council of Affiliated Societies has operated for some years under a type of SAA sponsorship. Legal counsel has expressed the opinion that there is little chance that a lawsuit against a sponsoring organization that stemmed from ROPA actions would succeed, even though total immunity can never be guaranteed. Low-cost liability insurance, like that now carried by SOPA, is available to cover claims that might be assessed against a sponsoring organization. SOPA's 20 years of experience without any such suit being brought attests to the fairness and viability of its grievance procedures.

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

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

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

Answer: The grievance process would be a multistage one, which would start with inquiries and fact-finding by a grievance officer, who would have the authority not to proceed with a grievance, should the officer determine the grievance was groundless based on private, initial inquiries (usually by telephone). SOPA's experience is that this outcome is not uncommon and seems to be effective in eliminating frivolous grievances without a substantial impact on the accused party. The grievance process would continue to be modeled on the one successfully developed and implemented by SOPA over a period of more than 20 years. SOPA's experience has been that only the most serious and well-founded complaints move through the full process.

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

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

Question: How would this benefit individual archaeologists?

Answer: Individuals will be publicly identified as professionals by virtue of having met ROPA standards of training and experience and of having agreed to abide by a code of professional ethics and standards of performance. Such public identification as a professional may assist in employment and career advancement. For all archaeologists, including those in secure positions, there are both practical and philosophical benefits in identifying with a major effort to ensure professionalism in the use of the archaeological resource base. As archaeologists, each of us is often both the first and the final "steward of the past." If each of us does not accept full public accountability for our actions with respect to the archaeological record, how can we expect others to act in a responsible manner?

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

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

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

Answer: The existence of a grievance procedure will give archaeologists a chance to actually *do* something

about violations of basic ethical and professional standards, instead of just complaining to each other. In fact, if you believed a Registered Professional Archaeologist had seriously violated basic standards, it would be your responsibility to bring it to the attention of the grievance officer, whether you are an RPA or not. You must keep in mind, however, that both SOPA and its proposed successor, ROPA, are designed to establish and enforce *minimal basic requirements* of archaeological qualifications, ethics, and performance. The process is not primarily designed to identify and reward excellence, as desirable as that might be; it is designed to define what is minimally required for someone to be called a professional archaeologist. A core concept is that individuals who become registered have publicly declared that they will *be held accountable through the grievance process* should their qualifications, ethics, or research performance be challenged. This is what will give the register its moral force for defining professionalism both within archaeology and to the general public. All archaeologists have a stake in establishing and maintaining these standards of ethical and professional behavior.

Question: How will ROPA impact CRM firms?

Answer: Registration will be the responsibility of the individual archaeologist. RPAs in consulting firms will be responsible for the quality of the field and laboratory work conducted under their supervision.

Question: Can we expect future modifications in the code of ethics and performance standards?

Answer: Undoubtedly. With the inclusion of more archaeologists and diverse interests, the ROPA board will certainly wish to consider promulgating new standards to better address various levels of field experience, work in foreign lands, and issues not addressed in the initial proposal.

Question: What will happen if ROPA is not formed?

Answer: SOPA will continue to exist. If SAA wishes to promulgate an enforceable code of ethics and performance standards without ROPA, it could do this independently but with a reduced scope and larger startup and operating costs (because SHA and AIA would not be cosponsors). By developing different sets of ethical codes and standards (and the organizations involved could go in this direction), we create confusion for government officials, the public, and, potentially, ourselves.

Question: Will the formation of ROPA lead to the development of state licensing of archaeologists?

Answer: Interest in licensing has been expressed in some states and by some segments of the archaeological profession. Licensing is common in many professions and trades that serve the public. Moves toward state licensing would have to originate at the state level, and such licensing would be controlled by state governments or state commissions appointed by state government. If ROPA is formed, it will be positioned to have input into state licensing and to provide a national model for the types of training and performance standards that should be required by states that choose to pursue the development of licensing programs for archaeologists.

Question: Will ROPA become a drain on the SAA budget and hence affect SAA's ability to carry out other programs of benefit to its members?

Answer: Sponsorship of ROPA will require an initial allocation of \$7,500 by SAA to help fund start-up costs, and an annual contribution to ROPA of \$5,000. The annual contribution cannot be raised without the consent of the SAA board. To the extent that ROPA sponsorship could result in increased membership in SAA, some of these costs will be offset. The annual contribution to ROPA will represent only half of one percent of SAA's total operating budget and is sustainable within that budget. The SAA board supports ROPA sponsorship because it will help further basic SAA goals in a timely, cost-efficient manner.

Question: I finished my degree years ago and hear that it is very difficult to put together the information needed to become SOPA member. Will this remain a problem in applying for RPA status.

Answer: Over the past several years, SOPA has simplified its application process, and the ROPA board can be expected to continue to make the process as user friendly as possible. On the other hand, it will remain essential that basic levels of training and experience be credibly documented (see section 2, "Application and Registration") in the proposal.

Question: Why do both SAA and SHA need to approve ROPA for it to proceed?

Answer: Having multiple sponsors is necessary to make the organization economically viable and to support an

initial drive for new applications. It also makes sense for both SAA and SHA to be sponsors, given that a significant number of professionals belong to only SAA or SHA. ROPA must be broad based to succeed.

Question: I am all for archaeological ethics and would be willing to support ROPA financially to enhance ethical behavior in the profession. However, I cannot see exposing myself to a large financial and legal liability over a frivolous grievance.

Answer: As noted above, every effort is made to screen out grievances that do not appear to have a solid basis. ROPA would not levy fines as a penalty. It depends on moral force as a sanction; the worst outcome of a grievance case would be that an individual's registration would be publicly revoked. As in many other professions, the grievance process is conducted by peers rather than lawyers. The grievance process operates within rules that ensure fair treatment and orderly consideration of evidence.

Question: Can ROPA really make a difference?

Answer: Yes, if a sufficient number of archaeologists participate, so that registration becomes an expectation both for current members of the profession and for the students who are studying to enter the profession. If a "critical mass" of archaeologists becomes registered, it will be much easier for the profession to police itself. Furthermore, archaeologists will have much more credibility when they tell the public that responsible use of the archaeological record requires a basic level of training and adherence to appropriate standards.

Bill Lipe is the retiring president of SAA and Keith Kintigh is the retiring secretary of SAA.

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Proposal for the Establishment of the Register of Professional Archaeologists

Presented by the ROPA Task Force: AIA: Claire Lyons, Nancy Wilkie; SAA: William D. Lipe, Keith Kintigh; SHA: Henry Miller, Donna Seifert; SOPA: C. R. McGimsey III, Charles Cleland

March 18, 1996

Preamble

Over the past 40 years, archaeologists within a number of organizations have devoted considerable attention to developing a higher degree of professionalism through promulgating general statements of ethical standards. However, professional organizations including the Society for American Archaeology (SAA), the Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA), and the Archaeological Institute of America (AIA) have not developed effective ways to enforce basic professional standards.

The most successful steps in this direction have been taken since 1976 by the Society of Professional Archeologists (SOPA), with its codified ethics, standards of performance, and proven grievance procedures. SOPA's effectiveness within the discipline of archaeology has been limited, however, by the lack of direct support from the major archaeological organizations and, more importantly, by the failure of larger numbers of archaeologists to subscribe to the more rigorous code of ethics and standards proffered by SOPA. The current SOPA membership is approximately 700.

In the past 25 years, archaeology has grown from a relatively small academic discipline to one that is having a daily impact on the public. Because of the extensive land disturbance associated with modern economic development programs, archaeologists have increasingly become involved in public efforts to avoid or mitigate the adverse effects on archaeological resources. Academically employed archaeologists affect the resource base in the conduct of their research and are responsible for training students to be professionals. Archaeologists, whether engaged in consulting, government, or academically based work, need to be accountable to the public, which supports archaeology through state and federal agency programs, museums, educational and research institutions, and laws that mandate the consideration of archaeological resource values in planning and development.

With this greater public involvement has come an increasing need for a widely accepted code of archaeological ethics and standards of performance, as well as effective sanctions when they are transgressed. Archaeologists all recognize that substandard archaeological work represents an ongoing problem for the profession and for the public that we serve and that it damages the archaeological resource base. One essential remedy is for professional archaeologists to agree to be held accountable to basic professional ethics and standards, as is the case for many other professions that provide services to the public. Only if this is achieved can archaeologists improve the overall quality of archaeological work, gain greater public acceptance as professionals, and become properly accountable.

The major archaeological organizations have recognized that a united effort may be the best approach to achieve the increasingly urgent need for professional accountability. This task force, representing the AIA, SAA, SHA, and SOPA, proposes a coordinated approach in which SOPA is transformed into the Register of Professional Archaeologists (ROPA). ROPA would be independent of, but sponsored and supported by, the AIA, SAA, and SHA. These sponsoring organizations would all strive to induce their qualified members to voluntarily register,

thereby enhancing the profession's ability to effectively meet a necessary and appropriate level of public and professional responsibility.

The philosophy underlying ROPA is that by registering, archaeologists publicly endorse and agree to be held accountable to a basic set of eligibility requirements, a code of ethical principles, and standards of professional performance. The eligibility requirements are not designed to identify and reward excellence, as desirable as that might be; rather, they define a basic threshold of qualifications for who can be called a professional archaeologist. Beyond that, the code of ethics obligates registered archaeologists to be reasonably prepared, by education and experience, for the professional work they undertake. Most importantly, registered archaeologists agree to submit themselves to a grievance procedure should anyone challenge their conformance with the requirements, ethics, or standards established by ROPA. The function of the register is not to test (i.e., certify) its members but rather to list those individuals who have obtained full professional status and who have agreed to be held accountable to professional requirements, principles, and standards. This is what gives moral force to the register for defining professionalism both within archaeology and to the general public.

By endorsing this proposal for the Register of Professional Archaeologists, the profession will enhance its ethics and research standards, thereby increasing its credibility and accountability and making more effective our efforts in conservation, communication, and public education.

Recommendations

A. Standards and Procedures

1. Role of ROPA. The functions of ROPA would be

- (a) to promulgate a code of ethics and standards of performance for professional archaeologists;
- (b) to determine the requirements for ROPA eligibility;
- (c) to register professional archaeologists;
- (d) to publish annually a directory of Registered Professional Archaeologists (RPAs);
- (e) to administer grievance procedures for complaints filed against RPAs; and
- (f) to represent the professional practitioners of the discipline of archaeology with regard to issues of professionalism, such as promoting incorporation of standards in regulation or law.

2. Application and Registration. To become a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA), an archaeologist would be required (1) to submit evidence of training and experience required for ROPA eligibility; (2) to subscribe to the ROPA Code of Ethics and Standards of Research Performance; and (3) to agree to submit to ROPA's grievance process and to cooperate fully in the investigation of any complaint.

(a) These requirements define who is eligible for ROPA registration:

1. Education. One must hold an advanced degree (such as an MA, MS, PhD, or DSc) from an accredited institution in archaeology, anthropology, art history, classics, history, or another germane discipline with a specialization in archaeology. The educational requirement is documented by a copy of a diploma or a transcript indicating award of the degree.
2. Execution of an Archaeological Study. One must have designed and executed an archaeological study and have reported on that research in the form of a thesis, dissertation, or report (or several smaller reports that together are) equivalent in scope

and quality to a master's thesis or PhD dissertation. A purely descriptive report, however long, is not considered equivalent. The thesis, dissertation, or report must show a substantive data analysis by the applicant directed toward an explicit archaeological research problem. This requirement is documented by title page, abstract, and table of contents of the thesis, dissertation, or report.

3. Field and Laboratory Experience. The applicant must document a total of at least one year (52 weeks) of field and laboratory experience, gained in blocks of at least four weeks duration, distributed as follows:

(a) Supervised field experience. The individual must document 16 weeks of supervised excavation/testing and survey experience, of which no more than eight weeks can be surface survey. The experience must have been under the supervision of a Registered Professional Archaeologist or an archaeologist who meets the requirements to be registered by ROPA.

(b) Laboratory experience. The individual must document 16 weeks of supervised laboratory experience. The experience must have been under the supervision of a Registered Professional Archaeologist or an archaeologist who meets the requirements to be registered by ROPA. Laboratory experience is defined as processing, conserving, analyzing, and curating archaeological collections; analyzing archaeological field records (e.g., of architecture, features, stratigraphy, or settlement patterns); or archival research on primary historical documents related to an archaeological project (which is not equivalent to ordinary library research).

(c) Supervisory Research Experience. One must document 20 weeks of experience in supervising the conduct of excavation/testing, survey, or laboratory work. One can gain both supervisory and supervised experience at the same time (e.g., as a crew chief working under the supervision of a field director), but such experience counted under (c) cannot also be counted under (a) or (b).

4. Documentation of Field and Laboratory Experience

(a) The field and laboratory experience requirements are ordinarily documented by a list of the relevant episodes of experience including the project name and location, the supervisor (except for supervisory experience), the approximate dates, and the duration of each block of experience.

(b) In some instances, it may be difficult for archaeologists to fully reconstruct their field and laboratory experience. In such cases, and in others in which career-related experience may have provided comparable preparation, the applicant may list and briefly describe projects that together provide at least one year of experience in survey, excavation, and laboratory processing/analysis. This must include the minimum of 16 weeks of work in the field (of which at least eight are in excavation), 16 in the laboratory, and 20 weeks in a responsible supervisory capacity. Survey projects which involved testing or the oversight of major projects requiring research design and responsibility for quality control are examples of experience that would satisfy the field requirement. For each project, indicate the duration and nature of one's involvement, name the project director or supervisor, and cite any relevant publications.

(b) ROPA's Code of Ethics and Standards of Research Performance, at the inception of ROPA, will be the current SOPA Code of Ethics and Standards of Research Performance. However, from time to time the code and standards, as well as the eligibility requirements, will be reviewed and revised (in accord with the bylaws) to take into account the evolving needs of the profession.

(c) The ROPA Grievance Process, at the inception of ROPA, will be defined by SOPA's Disciplinary Procedures modified to substitute "ROPA" for "SOPA" and "Registered Professional Archaeologist" for "certified member." Disciplinary measures range from admonishment to expulsion from the register. In the event that a grievance results in a disciplinary action, the ROPA board may publish or otherwise distribute the results of disciplinary proceedings to individuals, corporations, government agencies, or the media and will publish a notice of the action in the newsletters of the sponsoring organizations and in the Directory of Registered Professional Archaeologists.

3. Sponsoring Organizations. Sponsorship by a professional archaeological organization obligates the organization to continuing financial support and entitles it to a position on the ROPA governing board.

(a) Initially, the AIA, SAA, and SHA would have the option to become sponsors of ROPA.

(b) ROPA sponsorship or any subsequent withdrawal of sponsorship may not simply be an action of the sponsoring organization's executive board. Rather, for SAA or SHA it must be an action of the organization's membership and for AIA, an action of the Council of the Governing Board.

(c) While sponsoring organizations can withdraw from ROPA, sponsorship is intended to represent an enduring commitment by each organization to the establishment and maintenance of professional ethics and standards in archaeology.

(d) Each organization will fill its board position with an RPA and will carry a column, "ROPA News," in its newsletter.

(e) The ROPA board will establish criteria under which the sponsorship by additional organizations would be accepted or under which ROPA could disassociate itself from an existing sponsor.

B. Governance

1. Legal Incorporation. ROPA would be a legally incorporated, not-for-profit organization, operating under approved bylaws. ROPA would be legally independent from, but sponsored by, national archaeological organizations.

2. Governing Board. ROPA would be administered by a governing board consisting of three officers, who would represent and be elected by the RPAs, and board members, with one representing each sponsoring organization. If one of the organizational representatives should be elected to an office by the RPAs, the sponsoring organization would select a new representative as its board member.

3. Voting. Decisions shall be made by a majority vote of the governing board. In the event of a tie, the vote of the president shall prevail.

4. Officers. The officers would be president, president-elect, and secretary-treasurer. Officers serve two-year terms. The president-elect would automatically succeed to the presidency. Election of the president-elect and secretary-treasurer would be in alternate years.

5. Sponsoring Organization Board Positions. Each sponsoring organization would elect or appoint (at the discretion of the organization) a Registered Professional Archaeologist to its ROPA board position for a three-year term. In either case, the sponsoring organization will develop a

mechanism that ensures effective communication of the representative with the board of the sponsoring organization. Terms of office for all representatives of the different organizations would be staggered with initial terms chosen by lottery.

6. Registrar, Grievance Officer, and Standards Board Members. ROPA's registrar, grievance officer, and standards board members¹ would be elected to two-year terms by the Registered Professional Archaeologists. ROPA bylaws would allow much of the registrar's function to be performed by staff but responsibility would remain with the registrar.

7. Ex-officio Members. The ROPA registrar, grievance officer, and a staff liaison would serve as ex-officio, nonvoting members of the ROPA governing board.

C. Finance and Administration

1. Budget and Expenses. The ROPA board would establish (a) an annual budget covering operating expenses and (b) an annual allocation to the grievance fund designed to maintain its reserves at the desired level. Expenditures of ROPA funds would be controlled by the board. The grievance fund covers the costs of investigation and prosecution of grievances, which may be variable.

2. Income. ROPA would be financially supported by (a) application fees paid by archaeologists seeking to become registered; (b) annual registration fees from the RPAs; and (c) an annual allocation from each sponsoring organization.

(a) The ROPA application fee will be set at \$35 (with a first-year rate of \$30 for new applicants) and subsequently will be set by the ROPA board.

(b) The annual registration fee initially will be set at \$45 (with a \$25 first-year rate for new registrants) for an individual who is a member of one or more of the sponsoring organizations and \$125 for other individuals. Subsequently, these rates will be set by the ROPA board. Current SOPA members who are not members of a sponsoring organization will have a year's grace period before the higher annual fee is imposed.

(c) Each sponsoring organization would commit to pay a \$5,000 annual allocation, half at the beginning of the ROPA fiscal year and half midway through that year. In addition, each sponsoring organization would contribute a one-time start-up allocation of \$5,000, except for SAA which (in recognition of its larger professional membership) would contribute \$7,500. The annual allocation may not be raised by the ROPA board without the expressed consent of the boards of all sponsoring organizations. Any organization that becomes a sponsor subsequent to ROPA's establishment will contribute a start-up allocation of \$5,000 and the annual allocation then current.

3. Administration. Through its operating budget, ROPA would fund administrative activities in a central office. A central office with a permanent address and telephone number is necessary for ROPA to develop and to operate on the scale that is anticipated.

(a) The services provided by the central office would include

- (1) proposing and implementing board-approved marketing of ROPA as a part of a broad effort to substantially increase the number of RPAs;
- (2) assisting the registrar in processing applications;
- (3) maintaining the registrant database;
- (4) coordinating elections;

- (5) publishing and distributing annually the Directory of Registered Professional Archaeologists;
- (6) maintaining a financial infrastructure, including billing for annual renewals and maintaining the financial records of ROPA;
- (7) providing administrative support for the governing board and maintaining the administrative records of ROPA;
- (8) filing of necessary documents to initiate and maintain legal incorporation as a not-for-profit organization;
- (9) answering mail and telephone inquiries; and
- (10) providing space, furniture, and access to computer systems and office equipment necessary for these services.

(b) Administrative services would be provided by a central office, under a contract to ROPA, with an initial term of no more than four years. The central office, which could be within one of the sponsoring organizations, provided by a management firm, or in some other institution, will be determined by the ROPA board upon the creation of ROPA.

D. Transition

1. SOPA Vote. Once the SAA, SHA, and SOPA boards vote to accept the ROPA proposal in principle and to submit it to their memberships, the SOPA membership would vote on whether to establish ROPA as a replacement for SOPA. If the SOPA vote is negative, there is no further action and SOPA would continue.

2. Vote by Sponsoring Organizations. If the SOPA membership vote favors establishment of ROPA, the voting memberships of SAA and SHA and the Council of the Governing Board of the AIA would decide whether their organizations should sponsor ROPA as proposed herein. As a part of this vote, each organization must change its bylaws specifically accepting ROPA sponsorship and specifying an effective communication mechanism between the organization's board and the organization's representative on the ROPA board. If the memberships of either SAA or SHA fail to endorse the proposal, there is no further action and SOPA would continue.

3. SOPA Ceases to Exist. If both the SAA and SHA memberships vote to sponsor ROPA, SOPA would become dormant but maintain its legal status as an organization. From SOPA's current assets, all but \$1,000 would be transferred to ROPA, with \$10,000 assigned to help fund the start-up and the remainder transferred to the ROPA grievance fund.² Based on an annual review (at the beginning of each ROPA fiscal year), once the target number of RPAs has been reached (1,100 RPAs if three organizations sponsor ROPA or 1,300 if two become sponsors)³, SOPA would cease to exist and any remaining assets would be transferred to the ROPA grievance fund. If, at the time of the review, the target number of RPAs has not been met, the ROPA board must either propose a financial plan acceptable to the boards of all sponsoring organizations or dissolve ROPA and revitalize SOPA as an independent organization. SOPA would remain in dormant status either until the target is met or until the ROPA board, with the concurrence of all sponsoring organization boards, elects to dissolve ROPA legally. If ROPA is dissolved during the period that SOPA is dormant, all ROPA assets would be transferred to SOPA.

4. The SOPA Newsletter Is Discontinued. With the establishment of ROPA, the SOPA Newsletter would be discontinued; a column, "RPA News," would be carried in the newsletter of each sponsoring organization. Individuals who are not members of any sponsoring organization could

elect to receive the newsletter of any sponsoring organization (the cost of which would be reimbursed to the organization by ROPA).

5. ROPA Incorporation and Bylaws. ROPA would be legally incorporated as a not-for-profit organization. The transitional officers and board members would meet and establish the initial ROPA bylaws consistent with the proposal voted on by the sponsoring organizations.

6. SOPA Members Become RPAs. With the dissolution of SOPA and creation of ROPA, all members of SOPA in good standing would automatically become Registered Professional Archaeologists under ROPA. No new application to become an RPA would be required for archaeologists already registered by SOPA.

7. Transition Officers and Board Members. To provide for continuity and institutional memory, SOPA's president would become the initial ROPA president and the SOPA treasurer would become the ROPA secretary-treasurer. SOPA's certification chair (secretary) would become the initial ROPA registrar. The executive board of each sponsoring organization would appoint the organization's initial member on the ROPA board. SOPA's grievance coordinator and standards board members would initially continue in these same positions for ROPA. The transitional individual filling each of these positions would serve until the end of the regular term established by the ROPA bylaws for that position. The initial board would be without a president-elect until a regular election is held.

8. Sponsoring Organizations Encourage Registration. The sponsoring organizations would actively encourage all eligible members to become Registered Professional Archaeologists. Upon the establishment of ROPA, the sponsoring organizations will strongly support ROPA registration editorially, and in other ways, and foster an expectation that its qualified members will register.

Footnotes

1 The Standards Board is distinct from the Governing Board. It will consist of three members and three alternates elected by the RPAs, and will hear grievance cases brought before it by the grievance officer after investigation; it will also hear appeals regarding decisions about registration.

2 The amount to be transferred from SOPA to ROPA is expected to be about \$50,000.

3 The targets are the estimated number of RPAs needed for ROPA, in the form envisioned, to continue on a financially sound basis.

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Certification and Professionalism

Mark J. Lynott

Archaeology has changed a lot during the last 25 years. In addition to phenomenal growth in the number of jobs available, we have witnessed a diversification in the types of jobs in which people trained in archaeology are employed. As part of this diversification, we have seen a shift from a largely academic and scholarly discipline to a rapidly growing profession. While we certainly applaud the growth in the archaeological job market, we must recognize that we have not planned or prepared ourselves for the responsibilities that now fall on the profession.

Twenty-five years ago, archaeology was mostly an academic discipline. Employment was largely limited to universities, colleges, and museums, where archaeologists were engaged in teaching and research. Training at that time was appropriately focused on method and theory, and most graduate students aspired to a university-based career. When cultural resource management came rushing into the picture in the 1970s, we were all pleased at the influx of funds, jobs, and research opportunities. However, very few anthropology/archaeology programs offered formal training for careers outside of academia. A wide range of ethical and practical challenges were suddenly thrust upon a new generation of archaeologists, who were forced to cope with new situations without any formal training or guidelines.

Anticipating the need for guidelines and standards in the rapidly developing field of archaeology, an SAA committee formed the Society of Professional Archeologists in 1976. Although only a relatively small number of eligible archaeologists chose to join SOPA, the SOPA Code of Ethics and Standards of Research Performance have been adopted or used by many state and local government agencies in implementing archaeological programs. SOPA remains the only organization in North America that provides criteria to certify individuals as professional archaeologists. While the concept of professional certification was new and radical in 1976, it has been generally accepted by participants in the cultural resource management field.

Between 1991 and 1996, I had the opportunity to serve as cochair on the SAA Ethics in Archaeology Task Force. We were originally asked to consider the ethical issues associated with using data from looted contexts in research and publication. However, it became apparent that our real task was to provide an updated ethics policy for SAA. The culmination of this effort was the development of eight Principles of Archaeological Ethics. These principles are intended to be guidelines, which differ greatly from standards of minimum levels of professional conduct, such as the SOPA Code of Ethics and Standards of Research Performance.

SOPA was organized at a time when there was a growing need for professional certification, but archaeologists as a group were unwilling to recognize the need for certification and professional standards. At that time, archaeology was developing into a profession, and archaeologists were learning that a professional is more than someone who earns a living in a particular field. During the development of the Principles of Archaeological

Ethics, it was apparent that few people have been trained in ethics and professional conduct. It was also apparent that there is no consensus of what is appropriate professional behavior in the wide range of activities in which archaeologists are now engaged.

Mature professions all develop certification criteria, and most maintain self-policing programs. The proposed Registry of Professional Archaeologists offers archaeology the opportunity to establish a solid foundation for professionalism in the next century. Combined with the increasing attention being paid to ethics by SAA, AIA, and other archaeological societies, ROPA can be one of the factors that encourages consolidation of archaeological practitioners. There has been a lot of discussion about the fragmentation of archaeology since the advent of CRM. I maintain that the fragmentation can be neutralized if we recognize that archaeology is a profession, and we have an obligation to define professionalism, and live up to the standards of our profession however we may be employed. ROPA represents an important step in the maturation of our discipline into a profession.

Mark J. Lynott is with the Midwest Archeological Center at the National Park Service in Lincoln, Nebr.

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A Vote for ROPA is a Commitment to Increased Professionalism

Charles M. Niquette

To be quite honest, I was extremely skeptical when the idea of ROPA was first brought to my attention. As I recall, this occurred at a time when it appeared that SAA was attempting to be all things to all practitioners of our discipline. For example, we were told by Ralph Johnson (SAA's previous executive director) and Bruce Smith (SAA past president) at a seminal meeting held in Lexington, Ky., that there was no need to create what later became the American Cultural Resources Association (ACRA); SAA was perfectly capable of meeting the needs of its CRM constituency. Similarly, there were rumblings (real or simply perceived) about bringing Teresa Kintz's newsletter for archaeological technicians, "The Underground," into the fold. Through a newly created ROPA, SAA could fulfill the needs of those in SOPA. For the first time, we learned that a field technician's union had been formed and many of us initially learned that, indeed, SAA's dues were climbing, its operating budget soared, and it appeared that something was amiss. In retrospect, much of my apprehension can be attributed to growing pains for the society, perhaps to fear that SAA would be successful in warding off the creation of ACRA (an effort to which I was deeply committed), and to changing workplace conditions and what appeared to be threats to our livelihoods. Change is something that is constant in our lives. For some, the prospect of change is invigorating; whereas for others, fear of the unknown reigns. As one who wears or has worn hats in multiple organizations--SAA, SHA, SOPA, ACRA, to name a few--in my view ROPA was simply one more source of unnecessary change. Nevertheless, my position on ROPA has shifted 180 degrees.

I believe that ROPA has the potential to accomplish that which SOPA set out to do over 20 years ago, but which the organization has never achieved. This is to inject a major degree of professionalism into our discipline. If the majority of the members in each of the sister organizations join together in the effort to create ROPA, SOPA's standards of research performance and code of ethics will become the standard by which individual professionalism may be judged. In a nutshell, we will add that which has been lacking to date: accountability. Every qualified archaeologist in SAA should vote in favor of this initiative and should support the Register. To do otherwise maintains the status quo and fails to foster a commitment to professionalism within the discipline. ROPA does not negate the ideals espoused by SOPA; it enhances them for the professional growth and improvement of all of us. My biggest concern at this time is that perhaps we are not going far enough toward fostering a national system of continued education requirements, certification, and licensing for those who engage in archaeology in this country.

Charles M. Niquette is with Cultural Resource Analysis in Lexington, Ky.

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SOPA/ROPA: Important Both at Home and Abroad

Richard E. W. Adams

I believe that all qualified members of SAA should join the Society of Professional Archeologists (SOPA), which is likely to become the Register of Professional Archaeologists (ROPA) in the near future. The board of SAA and the board and members of SOPA have recently voted to make the conversion. The Archaeological Institute of America and the Society for Historical Archaeology both are supporting the conversion. In any case, the major activities of SOPA will continue. These are to credential archaeologists, affirm professional standards, and to establish, promote, and enforce professional ethics. These are matters that, strictly speaking, are outside the purview of SAA, although an SAA statement of ethics has recently been developed. Therefore, SOPA in either its present form or a converted form performs functions that are of vital interest to all professional archaeologists whether academic or CRM and whether working in this country or outside it. It should also be an indispensable part of all graduate student documents, and one should urge one's students to join as soon as they qualify.

Those of us who work in foreign countries have an equal stake in promotion of ethical and professional standards, as well as in certification of ourselves and colleagues. In Latin America, to take a case in point, government officials are often at a loss in judging the credentials of a foreigner. They have had some very bad experiences but have no objective measure of performance with which to judge. Credentials from SOPA or ROPA would be of considerable use to all concerned if they are backed by the major archaeological societies of the United States.

The matter of all qualified individuals becoming active participants in either SOPA or ROPA, in my opinion, is a matter of urgent and vital concern to all members of the profession.

Richard E. W. Adams is at the University of Texas, San Antonio.

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INSIGHTS



THE MANY FACES OF CRM

Hard Hat Archaeology

Charles M. Niquette

There is no question that maintenance of worker safety in both the office and the field is a good business practice. Despite this, many practitioners in the field of cultural resource management have little concept of Current Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) requirements and standards or the implications for failure to comply. OSHA regulations affect all members of the cultural resources contracting community through enforcement actions by federal or state OSHA officials, by contract specifications, client and/or insurance company requirements, and/or in labor relation agreements. Failure to comply with OSHA regulations can be an expensive proposition and could result in the closure of your business. The purpose of this article is to provide a case example of my company's brush with OSHA. In so doing, I hope to educate the reader and to encourage others to take the steps necessary to achieve voluntary compliance. The alternative can be devastating both through employee-related catastrophes and by financial penalties.

In October 1995, my field crew was subject to an Indiana Department of Labor's Occupational Safety and Health Administration (IOSHA) inspection while working on the floodplain of the Ohio River near the state boundary between Ohio and Indiana. The probable catalyst for this inspection appears to have been a call from an adjacent landowner who was unhappy with my client for a variety of reasons. As a result of this inspection, my firm was levied \$11,500 in fines for five violations that were termed "serious." The inspector identified the following violations:

- (1) 29 CFR 1926.100(a): Employees were not protected by protective helmets while working in areas where there was a possible danger of head injury from impact from falling or flying objects, or from electrical shocks and burns. The Safety Order was specific that employees were working in a backhoe trench that was 150 ft long and 7 ft 4 in deep.

(2) 29 CFR 1926.651(2): A stairway, ladder, or other safe means of egress was not located in trench excavations that were 4 ft (1.2 m) or more in depth so as to require no more than 25 ft (7.62 m) of lateral travel for employees. The inspector was quite specific about the nature of this violation. He indicated that a second trench measuring 250 ft long, 7 ft 4 in deep, 12 ft wide at the top, and 4 ft wide at the bottom, did not include a ladder. Employees were required to climb the sides of the trench or to travel approximately 45 ft from the work area for egress.

(3) 29 CFR 1926.651(j)(2): Protection was not provided by placing and keeping excavated or other materials or equipment at least 2 ft (.61 m) from the edge of the excavations, or by use of retaining devices that were sufficient to prevent materials or equipment from falling or rolling into excavations, or by a combination of both if necessary. This violation referred to the fact that the excavated spoil from the trench was piled up to the edge of the trench.

(4) 29 CFR 1926.652(a)(1): Each employee in an excavation was not protected from cave-ins by an adequate protective system designed in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.652(c). The employer had not complied with provisions of 29 CFR 1926.652(b)(1)(I) in that the excavation was sloped at an angle steeper than one and one-half horizontal to one vertical (34[[ring]] measured from the horizontal).

(5) 29 CFR 1926.652(f): Employees were permitted to work on the faces of sloped or benched excavations at levels above other employees when employees at the lower levels were not adequately protected from the hazard of falling, rolling, or sliding material or equipment. Despite the fact that our trench was stepped with 4 ft horizontal faces for each 4 ft of vertical depth, one employee was digging a hand excavated unit in the bottom of the trench, while another employee screened the fill from this unit on the next higher bench in the trench. The man in the bottom trench was not wearing a hard hat.

For those who have been educated on OSHA's standards, these violations will make sense. For us, however, the standards seemed overly cautious and certainly more involved than we realized. My firm, like many others, had been working with safety officials from the Corps of Engineers and various departments of transportation for years. While we were not certain regarding OSHA requirements, we simply assumed that we were working within compliance (e.g., stepping our trenches). Obviously, we had a lot to learn and no convincing defense could be constructed to dissuade the inspector from doing his duty.

Violations that were termed "non-serious," but for which financial penalties were imposed, included the following:

(1) 610 IAC 4-4-2: A copy of the log and summary of occupational injuries and illnesses (OSHA Form No. 200 or equivalent) was not available and current to within 45 calendar days at the establishment.

(2) 29 CFR 1926.59(e)(1): The employer did not develop, implement, and maintain at the workplace a written hazard communication program that described how the criteria specified in 29 CFR 1926.59(f), (g), and (h) would be met.

(3) 29 CFR 1926.59 (g)(1): The employer did not have a Material Safety Data (MSD) sheet for each hazardous chemical that they used.

(4) 29 CFR 1926.59(h): Employees were not provided information and training as specified in 29 CFR 1926.59(h)(1) and (2) on hazardous chemicals in the work area at the time of their initial assignment and whenever a new hazard was introduced into the work area.

This second group of violations reflects the inspector's attempt to impress on us the serious need to comply with OSHA standards for employee training and written compliance programs.

The inspector went over each of the violations with my field supervisor and said that the home office would receive a certified letter containing the Safety Order and Notification of Penalty in the near future. He also strongly recommended that we call his office and request an informal conference when we received this notification. Two months later the certified letter arrived.

The Safety Order stated that inspection of our job site revealed conditions that IOSHA believed did not comply with the provisions of the Indiana Occupational Safety and Health Act (Indiana Code Chapter 22-8-1). Again, the letter advised that an informal conference was possible to "settle any potential dispute without initiating the more elaborate proceedings brought on by a petition for review." I was given 15 days to request the conference. When I did so, the IOSHA representative advised me that payment of the fines at the informal conference might prove to be less expensive in time and money than trying to fight the citation in court.

Accepting IOSHA's offer of an informal conference, the project field supervisor and I traveled to IOSHA's offices in Indianapolis. During the course of the conference, we were sternly lectured about an employer's responsibilities, the importance of OSHA compliance, and the need to provide a safe and healthy working environment for our employees. After much fruitless discussion about the nature of archaeological fieldwork, the inapplicability of holding us to construction standards, pleading of innocence, and promises to bring the company into compliance, the fines were reduced to only \$500--which I paid with great relief. None of the violations was waived. Because of this experience, I was warned that "you are now in our computers as having been found guilty of these violations. If you are cited again you should not expect leniency."

Since this incident, my company has undergone what can best be described as a corporate lifestyle change. I contracted with a private firm that specializes in health and safety training to provide the training required by OSHA as it applies to our discipline. This firm also drafted written programs required for compliance. In addition, we contacted OSHA's education and training outreach department and have since participated in numerous voluntary training sessions. This effort has led to a heightened corporate awareness of safety in the workplace and the need for continuing education for all company personnel. A short list of such training includes first aid/CPR, hazard communication, respiratory protection, blood-borne pathogens/biological hazards, personal protective equipment, lockout/tagout, electrical hazards, fall protection, confined spaces, excavation, and trenching. At all of our job sites where National Register evaluations or mitigation excavations are the focus, weekly safety meetings and daily boot, hard hat, and competent person inspections are not only the norm, but are documented. Remember, if it is not in writing it doesn't exist for most OSHA inspectors. While some of this (such as the hard hats) is not required in every situation, it is easier to do more than is required, as company policy, than it is to rely on the individual judgment of a field supervisor. We have also requested voluntary inspections of our job site by IOSHA. These inspections have served to emphasize safety concerns for all our employees, provide me, as the employer/owner, with some level of comfort that we are in compliance, and demonstrate a good-faith corporate effort to comply with the appropriate OSHA officials.

Chemical, physical, and biological hazards are not limited to fieldwork where trenching and confined spaces present obvious hazards; they also occur in the office. One of the first things we did was to inventory all of the chemicals we had on hand and to decide which of these were needed and which were not. Arrangements were made with a certified subcontractor to properly dispose of those that were not needed, and MSD sheets were collected for those that were retained.

It is not an inexpensive proposition to bring an average CRM firm into compliance. Basic training of employees and preparation of written programs are perhaps the least expensive items, but even this easily costs in excess of \$10,000. If you add salaries and wages, overhead, and the loss of hourly time during which employees could otherwise be working on projects for which clients could be invoiced, the numbers begin to soar. Add in those training sessions that require more than a day away from regular job-description tasks and you are talking about a serious financial commitment. Nevertheless, it is the cost of doing business.

Not long after my encounter with OSHA, I posted a description of what had happened on the listserv of the American Cultural Resources Association (ACRA-L). The discussion that ensued was most enlightening but was certainly not limited to representatives of ACRA member firms. It provided a number of personal stories, comments, and observations from archaeologists and other practitioners within the greater discipline of cultural

resource management. Many readers provided examples of common infractions encountered throughout the discipline: several people referenced photographs of field crew members at the bottom of deep "telephone booth" excavations, while others noted that it is not uncommon to see slides at any conference of crews working in very deep trenches and pits without adequate shoring, let alone hard hats. A faculty member from a well-known university told me privately that the anthropology faculty and staff warn anyone who must be in the vicinity of a chemical storage area against staying too long, and to leave if their skin turns bright red and burns, or if they get a bad headache and are sick to their stomach. The symptoms dissipate with time and in fresh air, but they come on more quickly with repeated, prolonged exposure. Yet another pointed a finger at university field schools where students were sent to work in deep excavations or other potentially dangerous situations.

There are other examples of situations in which OSHA had issued citations. One commentator described how his personnel had been through all of the required training, had hard hats, ladders in place, etc., but that the field supervisor had decided that hard hats were uncomfortable and weren't necessary--on the very day the inspector arrived. This particular company was cited for several of the same violations as my company, and, although the fines were abated, the final cost was still more than I was required to pay. Someone else explained how they had been cited for failing to provide hygienic, disposable drinking containers.

Perhaps the most interesting comment came from an ACRA-L participant who had taken the time to write OSHA to explain that compliance with portions of the construction standard would actually damage the very resources they were hired to study. A year later, she received a response saying that her letter had been forwarded to Washington for consideration. Nothing more was heard from OSHA.

OSHA compliance is an ongoing process that requires the attention of all employees and constant review by management personnel. In retrospect, and with the crystal-clear vision of looking back on my experience with OSHA, I feel that I was extremely lucky. Have you ever considered what might be the nature of the fluid in the whole bottle recovered from an excavation? Pause for a moment and think about the acids and corrosive chemicals conservators use in different laboratories around the country. How many conservation labs really are in compliance with the appropriate safety standards? How does one excavate a massive storage pit, perhaps a kiva, or another similar large, deep, prehistoric feature, and do it in a way that complies with OSHA standards? Can it be done? In some cases, I do not think that it is possible, particularly when an excavation is deeper than 4 ft, cannot be shored according to the standards, must remain open for more than 24 hours, and the walls begin to check, split, exhibit fissures, and reveal the normal signs of soil drying.

OSHA regulations are intended to ensure that workers are provided with a safe and healthy working environment and, with a few exceptions, are not difficult for CRM firms to implement. If FEMA can take archaeology into consideration after the recent great flooding along the Mississippi, it seems to me that we ought to be able to work with OSHA and resolve those few problem areas that remain. To this end, the SAA, ACRA, SHA and other organizations, perhaps in cooperation with the Corps of Engineers, the National Park Service, and the Forest Service, should attempt to enter into a dialogue with OSHA. If realistic archaeological workplace safety standards could be developed and presented to OSHA, I am certain that we would all profit from the effort. Most importantly, we could pursue the investigations for which we have been hired in a manner that reduces or eliminates risks to all employees.

Charles M. Niquette is the owner of Cultural Resource Analysts in Lexington, Ky.

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Current Research is Returning... On the Web

Teresita Majewski

The Society for American Archaeology Executive Board has approved moving Current Research (CR) to SAA's web site. The editor of *American Antiquity* suspended publication of CR in 1994, pending discussion on its disposition. Just before the New Orleans annual meeting in 1996, samples of how CR would appear on the internet were placed on SAA's web site. Plans now call for making it fully available on the SAAweb by the end of July of this year.

While there have been delays in moving Current Research to its new "home," the new electronic version offers several benefits. An on-line version can be published more frequently than the print version; it is relatively inexpensive to publish; and contributors can potentially include photographs and illustrations. Perhaps the most important reason for mounting CR on the web is that timely archaeological information will now be available to a much wider readership than was ever possible in the journal.

Putting Current Research on the web is a multiphase project. We must first publish all material that has accumulated since publication of CR was suspended. And we must begin to collect new information immediately and to publish this new information as soon as possible after July. All of the previous assistant editors have been asked to stay on, and while I have not heard from everyone, many have agreed to continue to represent their respective regions. Some are concerned that the new format could increase demands on their time.

Initially, web material will be updated four times per year. I will continue to act as CR coordinator. Assistant editors (who may be renamed assistant coordinators) should submit information from the regions to me by the end of the second month of each quarter (i.e., at the end of February, May, August, and November). Contributors should prepare and submit their information to the assistant editor for their region well in advance of that deadline. Some assistant editors have already compiled email mailing lists for sending reminders and deadline information to potential contributors.

Information about Current Research will continue to be published in *American Antiquity*. Up-to-date information on assistant editors, addresses, and deadlines will also be posted on the relevant web page at <http://www.saa.org/Publications/publications.html>.

The success of CR in its new format depends on all of us. The SAA staff and leadership, together with many members, are enthusiastic and supportive of its return. For many who have been doing archaeology long before the widespread use of personal computers, the transformation of the written word into the electronic has been a somewhat threatening and daunting experience. But the benefits of the new Current Research promise to far outweigh the perceived disadvantages. I urge each of you to contribute to it.

Unresolved issues, including how to archive material once web information is updated, remain, of course, and will be discussed along the way. We welcome your comments and suggestions as we move into this electronic phase.

My thanks to Jonathan M. Lizée, who spent time early on developing an on-line version of CR (with Ralph Johnson's encouragement), SAA Executive Director Tobi A. Brimsek, the SAA Executive Board, the assistant editors who have agreed to stay on, and those who have continued to contribute materials in spite of the delays.

Current Research Coordinator Teresita Majewski is director of the Historic Division and a principal investigator at Statistical Research. She can be reached at P.O. Box 31865, Tucson, AZ 85751, (520) 721-4309, fax (520) 298-7044, email sriarc@aol.com.

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Seattle: A Model Environment for the 1998 Meeting

Sarah Campbell

Availability of water. Even an undergraduate can guess this answer to a question about what is a significant variable in determining human settlement patterns. Later, students recognize the benefits of having marine and terrestrial environments in close proximity and resources varying with elevation in a mountainous region.

But did you know that these factors are also good predictors for a uniquely enjoyable annual meeting of the Society for American Archaeology? I encourage everyone--students, aficionados, and working professionals--to test that hypothesis when the 63rd Annual Meeting is held in Seattle next spring.

As a long-time conference attendee, I am always interested in getting away from the generic built environment we meet in to see what is distinctive about each city. When I mentally review various locales where I have attended meetings, I am challenged to think of a venue that has a better natural landscape than Seattle.



Seattle is a coastal town, and you learn this when you fly in over a complex maze of lakes, bays, sound, islands, peninsulas, and mainland. And the downtown district is a relatively long, narrow strip on the hillside rising above the waterfront on Elliot Bay. You get the fresh feel and smell of saltwater, hear ships' horns, and catch glimpses of the ship traffic out on the bay. Looking out across the water you can see islands and, on some days, the Olympic Mountain range on the Olympic Peninsula. Nothing short of "majestic" describes Mt. Rainier to the south. And if you venture out of downtown, you find yourself crossing bridges to see the "inner shorelines" of Lake Union, the Ship Canal, and Lake Washington, while glimpsing the Cascade Mountains to the east.

Okay. So it has one of the most distinctive natural landscapes of a major American city. But is Seattle a city in the cultural sense? That question was bandied about when I first moved to Seattle in 1972, when recovery from the big Boeing cutbacks was just beginning. Locals said "No, it's just an overgrown town." It's true that at that time the downtown shut down at night. Since then, Seattle has grown to meet anyone's definition of "urban," whether measured by multiplicity of function, cultural sophistication, or diversity of population. In fact, Seattle has developed so many cultural amenities that they are being aggressively exported out of state. I am thinking, of course, of REI, Eddie Bauer, Nordstrom, Starbucks Coffee, and microbrews. Some of you may have run into these in other areas (and if we include Microsoft, few of you haven't), but they are best experienced in their natural habitat as part of an integrated system. Coffee, presented by Starbucks and its many, not to be underestimated, competitors, is the most integrated, at least in the sense of ubiquity. You can't shake a stick downtown without hitting an espresso stand or coffee shop. Seattleites take for granted that coffee, *good* coffee, will be available at nearly every possible place imaginable.

Despite being a real city, getting around Seattle is not a problem. You can walk (or ride the Metro buses for free in the downtown zone) to Pioneer Square, Pike Place Market, Gold Rush National Park, Seattle Aquarium, Seattle Art Museum, Belltown art galleries, restaurants, and bookstores. You can catch a ride on the Monorail to the Seattle Center, original site of the 1960 World Expo. You can even walk down to the ferry terminal and ride a Washington State ferry to Bainbridge Island for a modest fee. Other sites of interest--world-class Woodland Park

Zoo, the Museum of Flight, Fisherman's Terminal, and the Ballard Locks--are farther away but very accessible via the excellent city bus system.

Maybe I am not the best person to write this; I am biased toward Seattle, having lived there many years. But I don't think I am jaded, and I believe I can think like a visitor. After all, I was a graduate student most of the time, with limited time and money. The places and activities I have described are all "touristy" in one sense, but they are also the things that we liked to do whenever we had the time or out-of-town visitors. I never got quite enough of it, so I look forward to returning to Seattle and sharing it with you next year.

Sarah Campbell is the cochair of the Local Advisory Committee for the SAA 63rd Annual Meeting. She is with the Department of Anthropology, Western Washington University, Bellingham, Wash.

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Posters Please!

Jon Driver

At the Nashville meetings I helped judge the diverse array of posters and managed to see almost every one of these interesting visual displays of research. In New Orleans in 1996 I presented my research in a poster format. I am convinced that all conference participants benefit from this medium, and I have outlined the advantages below.

When presented as a poster, your research will receive four hours of exposure and discussion, and a well-crafted visual image will remain with visitors to your site for a long time. You can discuss your research with people who are most interested in what you are doing, and you will almost certainly meet new people with common interests. If you wish, you can hand out copies of your paper, set up your computer database, or collect addresses of people who want to maintain links with you.

At a meeting where up to 1,500 presentations are made and it is impossible to listen to everyone's research, posters are a very efficient medium. Most participants at SAA meetings have experienced the frustration of having to decide which of two simultaneously presented papers they should attend. Because posters are displayed for four hours, anyone who wishes to see your research can more easily schedule a visit to your site. Posters also help overcome the other frustration of conference participants--sitting through an oral presentation, only to discover that the topic isn't as interesting as it seemed to be. Many people attend poster sessions to scan a wide range of displays and then select a few for more detailed study.

Poster sessions indirectly benefit all participants at a conference because they use space more efficiently. A room that can accommodate 24 posters can be used during the course of one day for the presentation of 48 research topics. Even at maximum capacity (16 oral presentations per symposium), the same room would allow only 32 spoken presentations. If we can use our conference space more efficiently, we will be able to reduce the number of evening sessions--a time when most people would rather be socializing and networking.

A poster is not the best medium for all types of research, but if your paper is likely to be oriented toward data or other information that can be displayed graphically, please consider presenting your research as a poster in Seattle. We will be issuing helpful hints and guidelines to anyone who identifies the poster as their preferred mode of presentation.

Jon Driver is the program chair for the 63rd Annual Meeting. For additional information, contact him at Department of Archaeology, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, British Columbia, V5A 1S6, Canada, (604) 291-4182, fax (604) 291-5666, email driver@sfu.ca.

Report from the SAA Executive Board

Lynne Sebastian

The SAA Executive Board met on Wednesday and Saturday during the annual meeting in Nashville. President Bill Lipe and Board Members Cathy Cameron and Barbara Stark completed their terms; Jeff Altschul joined the board as treasurer-elect, and Deborah Pearsall and Bonnie Whatley Styles began their terms as new board members.

Budget--The board approved a budget for 1998 that will return a minimum of \$70,000 to our depleted reserve funds. Executive Director Tobi Brimsek and her staff are to be commended for developing a budget that meets the board goal of replenishing the reserves while maintaining a high level of member services. The main change that members are likely to notice as a result of the budget-cutting effort is a shift to every-other-year publication of the SAA member directory, with a periodically updated version of the directory being available on SAAweb.

Fund Raising--The board decided to establish a fund-raising committee to provide oversight for SAA committees wishing to raise funds and to carry out general fund-raising efforts on behalf of the society. The board also authorized the executive director to develop a planned-giving program to be promoted among members of the society in the next year.

Register of Professional Archaeologists--The board strongly endorsed a resolution that the society become a sponsor of ROPA, a proposal that will be put to a vote of the membership this fall. The Society for Historical Archaeology will be voting on this proposal at the same time; the SOPA membership has already approved the formation of ROPA.

Task Forces--The Board approved the reports of three important task forces: Archaeological Law Enforcement, Consulting Archaeology, and Renewing Our National Archaeology Program. The board asked the Law Enforcement and Renewing task forces and the new Consulting Archaeology advisory committee to take the steps necessary to implement many of their recommendations and to continue developing action plans to implement other recommendations.

Government Affairs--Government Affairs Manager Donald Craib and Committee Chair Judy Bense gave the board a report on last year's legislative efforts and outlined issues that they will be watching in the next year. These include amendments to NAGPRA and issues having to do with unaffiliated remains and with establishing affiliation for the purposes of repatriation, reauthorization of ISTEPA and of deposits to the Historic Preservation Fund, and possible oversight hearings on Section 106. The board authorized partial funding to permit the society to be represented at meetings of the NAGPRA Review Committee.

Publications--The board complimented the editors of *American Antiquity* and *Latin American Antiquity* and Publications Manager Janet Walker for the return of the journals to timely publication schedules. The board approved a transition policy for editors, and reappointed Mark Aldenderfer to a second term as editor of the *SAA Bulletin* and Lynne Goldstein to a second, shorter than normal term as editor of *American Antiquity*. Editors of the three major society publications will now have staggered terms so that the Publications Committee will need to carry out a search for only one editor or editorial team each year. The board is looking at placing *Archaeology and Public Education* on the SAAweb as a means of making it accessible to an even wider spectrum of teachers.

Committees--The board met with the chairs of many of the SAA committees, explained to them what the Executive Board's procedures are, and thanked them for the extraordinary amount of work and dedication represented in the efforts of the society's many committees. The board approved formal charges and membership parameters for all the committees, and Executive Director Brimsek distributed copies of our new handbook for board and committee members.

Native American Scholarships--The board established a program of Native American scholarships to support training in archaeological methods for enrolled students or tribal cultural preservation specialists. The board recommended that a second scholarship program to support graduate training be established as soon as sufficient funds are available. The Native American Scholarships Committee is developing a fund-raising plan. The board suggested that this program be named the Arthur C. Parker Scholarships in honor of the first president of the society, who was a Native American.

Bylaw Changes--The board approved a series of proposed changes to the bylaws of the society, and these proposals will be submitted to a vote of the membership this fall. Many of the changes are minor housekeeping matters, but a few are more substantial. These include:

- the addition of a 10th objective to the objectives of the society: "to promote discussion and education about the ethical practice of archaeology."
- elimination of the requirement that the president-elect be a past board member, officer, or editor of *American Antiquity*--although board experience is extremely helpful, this requirement has been viewed as unduly restrictive by recent nominating committees.
- elimination of the requirement that the editor of *American Antiquity* serve ex-officio on the Executive Board--the board feels that this requirement has become unwieldy as the number of editors of society publications has increased and as the length of board meetings and the amount of business that must be transacted by the board has increased, and with the shift to appointed rather than elected editors. The board feels that other means of ensuring communication with and input from the editors are equally effective and less time-consuming and mind-numbing for the editors.
- elimination of Articles XIV and XV--these articles essentially embody a procedure for the establishment of the Council of Affiliated Societies, but these provisions are redundant with Article III.

Lynne Sebastian is the New Mexico state historic preservation officer and secretary of the SAA.

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Our New Executive Board Members



**President--
Vin Steponaitis**



**Jeff Altschul--
Treasurer Elect**



**Deborah Pearsall--
Executive Board
Member**



**Bonnie Whatley Styles--
Executive Board
Member**

Minutes of the Meeting

President William Lipe called the Society for American Archaeology's 62nd Annual Business Meeting to order at 5:03 p.m. on April 4, 1997. The Secretary established that a quorum was present. The president sought approval of the minutes of the 61st Annual Business Meeting (1996) in New Orleans, Louisiana, that were published in [SAA Bulletin 14\(3\): 6](#). It was so moved, seconded, and these minutes were approved.

President Lipe then delivered his report, commenting on the growth and vitality of the society and the success and size of the annual meeting. He briefly reported on our government affairs activities, the proposed Register of Professional Archaeologists, positive developments in Native American relations, and the return of SAA journals to timely publication.

Treasurer Robert Bettinger's report included a discussion of the unexpected large budget deficit for the 1995-1996 fiscal year and the steps being taken to rebuild SAA's financial reserves. He noted that a small surplus is anticipated this year and a large surplus (to be directed to the reserves) for the 1997-1998 fiscal year.

Secretary Keith Kintigh delivered a report announcing the results of the election. Elected were: as Treasurer-elect, Jeffrey Altschul; as at-large Executive Board members, Deborah Pearsall and Bonnie Styles; and as members of the 1998 Nominating Committee, Peter Pilles, Jr., and H. Edwin Jackson.

Executive Director Tobi Brimsek provided further discussion of the strong steps being carried out by the professional staff to improve the financial situation of the society without diminishing member benefits or the quality of member services. She briefly commented on executive office reorganization and recognized the accomplishments of her excellent staff.

SAA Bulletin Editor Mark Aldenderfer reviewed the status of the *Bulletin* and announced new features to be introduced. *American Antiquity* Editor Lynne Goldstein reported that the journal is on schedule and that manuscripts are being processed rapidly. She particularly thanked the reviewers for their essential service. The report of *Latin American Antiquity* Coeditors Gary Feinman and Linda Manzanilla was delivered by Gary Feinman who indicated that *Latin American Antiquity* is also on schedule and remarked on the encouraging increase in manuscript submissions to the journal. Both Goldstein and Feinman encouraged submission of manuscripts for consideration by the journals.

Following these reports, President Lipe thanked the Annual Meeting Program Committee and its chair and assistant chair David Anderson and Virginia Horak, the Local Advisory Committee chaired by Kevin Smith; and the members of the Nominating Committee chaired by Fred Limp. He reiterated Kintigh's thanks to those who agreed to stand for office. President Lipe expressed his deep appreciation for Tobi Brimsek's outstanding performance as SAA's executive director. He expressed his gratitude to outgoing Secretary Keith Kintigh, outgoing Executive Board members Catherine Cameron and Barbara Stark, and outgoing committee chairs and members for their service.

SAA awards were then presented by the president. Presidential Recognition Awards went to Keith Kintigh, Donna Seifert, Florence Lister, T. J. Ferguson, Roger Anyon, Joe Watkins, Mark Aldenderfer, and David Anderson. Book Awards were presented to Carmel Schrire and Bruce D. Smith; Awards for Excellence in Ceramic Studies to Ronald L. Bishop and James N. Hill; the Crabtree Award to the late Sidney Merrick Wheeler and to Georgia Nancy Wheeler Felts; the Award for Excellence in Cultural Resource Management to James J. Miller; the Outstanding Dissertation Award to Alvaro Higuera, with honorable mentions to Gary Dunham, Anne Henshaw, and David Zianah; the Fryxell Award for Interdisciplinary Research to Vorsila L. Bohrer; the Regular Member/Professional Poster Award to Judith Habicht-Mauche, A. Russell Flegal, Stephen Glenn, and Homer Milford; the Student Poster Award to Anastasia Steffen, Rita Moots Skinner, and Ann F. Ramenofsky; the Excellence in Public Education Award to Brian Fagan; the Public Service Award to the Honorable Philip S. English, representative of Pennsylvania; and the Distinguished Service Award to Dena Dincauze.

Under new business, Richard Waldbauer of the National Park Service publicly recognized David Brose's outstanding contributions to the National Historic Landmarks program.

Ceremonial Resolutions were delivered by Chair Jon Muller who diligently prepared and offered a resolution of thanks to the retiring officers and board members, to those who have served the society on its committees and in other ways, to Executive Director Tobi Brimsek, the SAA staff, and the volunteers who worked at the annual meeting. Special thanks were offered to this year's Annual Meeting Program and Local Arrangements committees for making the meeting such a success. Muller read a list of departed colleagues who were then honored by a standing moment of silence.

The transfer of presidential authority was materialized through President Lipe's transfer of SAA's ceremonial gavel to President Steponaitis. Steponaitis briefly addressed the business meeting, reiterating the board's commitment to rebuild reserves while maintaining the high level of member services with particular attention to preserving or advancing strong SAA programs in publications, the annual meeting, government affairs, and public education. His testimony of thanks on behalf of the society to outgoing President Lipe was met with a standing ovation and sustained applause.

The 62nd Annual Business Meeting was adjourned at 6:15 p.m. by President Steponaitis.

Keith W. Kintigh

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Report of the President

Overall, the past year was a good one for SAA. Our membership continued its steady growth, ending 1996 at an all-time high of approximately 6,825. Although we always seem to set annual meeting attendance records in New Orleans, this meeting in Nashville promises to be the second-largest ever, with nearly 2,500 registrants. In my comments here, I'll just touch on a few of the many challenges and opportunities that confront the society today.

The theme of this year's meeting is "Celebrating National Commitments to Archaeology," so it seems appropriate to start with government affairs. Judy Bense and the Government Affairs Committee, and Donald Craib, our government affairs manager in Washington, have had their hands more than full, but we ended the year in a stronger position than we started, and with a better capacity to meet new challenges. Those of you who attended the excellent forum that Judy and Donald chaired this morning will understand how much we have accomplished, as well as how much is at stake, and how much there is to do. We do seem to have weathered attempts by a few members of Congress to tear down national commitments to archaeology and historic preservation. We dodged that particular bullet, with the help of a certain congressman whose contributions I'll return to later in the program. However, in a time of ever-tightening budgets, our national archaeological program risks serious damage because many in Congress simply do not understand what we do and how much public support there is for archaeology. We are indeed effective at telling our story "inside the beltway," but we remain a tiny organization in a capital city populated by giants. Don't think that just because your dues help pay Donald Craib's salary, you've done your part and it's all Donald's problem now. In the long run, the most important part of educating Congress depends on you, our members. It is outside the beltway that we can most effectively show members of Congress and their home staffs the value and public appeal of archaeology. And it is as constituents that we can most effectively let them know how draconian budget cuts and ill-considered changes in federal law and policy will affect archaeology in their home area. So I urge you to get involved. Make contact with the home offices of your representatives and senators. Invite your members of Congress or their staffs to visit major projects or public archaeological events. Inform them about how much archaeology has contributed to understanding the history of the area they represent. That is essential to building the congressional support we need.

The other side of ensuring a strong national archaeological program is supporting increased efficiency and cost effectiveness in federally mandated archaeology. We must work smarter, not only because increases in federal cultural resource programs are unlikely, but because it is the responsible thing to do. And we must work harder to ensure that what we learn from federally mandated studies is disseminated both to other archaeologists and to the general public. It is essential that we find better ways to make truly public the important results of publicly supported archaeology. Through its Task Force on Renewing the National Archaeological Program and its Public Education Committee, SAA continues to work to promote needed improvements and reforms.

Demonstrating public accountability also depends on maintaining a high level of professional ethics and responsibility. The development of the Register of Professional Archaeologists (ROPA), under the sponsorship of SAA, SHA, and AIA, is one path to achieving this goal. Using the approach developed by the Society of Professional Archeologists, ROPA will provide archaeologists with an opportunity to voluntarily declare their adherence to a detailed code of professional ethics and standards of research performance, and to state their willingness to submit to a grievance process run by peers should their professional behavior or work receive a credible challenge. The SAA board has given sponsorship of ROPA its strong endorsement, and SAA members will vote on this in the fall. The ROPA proposal will be printed in full in the May *SAA Bulletin*.

The opening session at these meetings dealt with relationships between archaeologists and Native Americans, as did three featured symposia at the New Orleans meeting. Last year's symposium papers have now been published by Altamira Press in cooperation with SAA, and the book is entitled *Native Americans and Archaeologists: Stepping Stones to Common Ground*. All royalties will go to the Native American Scholarship Fund. I congratulate the editors and contributing authors of this book for their remarkable achievement. No issue in American archaeology is both more potentially volatile and more important than the relationship between

Native Americans and archaeologists. This book and the sessions held this year and last represent significant advances in the search for that common ground.

In my report last year, you heard of certain problems with *American Antiquity* and board action to remedy them. I am glad to report that *American Antiquity* is on track and on schedule under new editor Lynne Goldstein's capable direction. *Latin American Antiquity* is also on schedule, and I commend Gary Feinman and Linda Manzanilla for their fine work, as I do Mark Aldenderfer, editor of *SAA Bulletin*. The board is committed to ensuring both timeliness and excellence in our publications, which remain the most important way in which we serve our members and fulfill our mission.

In the reports that follow, you will hear of a significant reverse in SAA's financial fortunes through a thoroughly unexpected and quite large operating deficit for fiscal year 1996. SAA has grown rapidly in recent years, increasing its involvement with the larger society by building public education and government affairs programs, while at the same time establishing its own office and adding new benefits for members. Archaeologists have responded by joining SAA--our membership has increased more than 50 percent in the last six years. Although our revenues have increased, our expenses have climbed even more rapidly. Executive Director Tobi Brimsek and the board have responded by instituting a new budgeting process, placing stiff controls on expenditures, and reducing the Washington office staff. The board and staff are committed to turning the financial ship around through strict cost control, while seeking new sources of funds outside the dues structure, in order to consistently generate operating surpluses in future years.

I would like to welcome the newly elected members of the board and to thank the candidates who were not elected. As the society has grown and has taken on more activities, holding an office has come to require ever greater commitments of time and energy. Without the willingness of members to stand for election, these vital posts could not be filled. I also thank the Nominating Committee, which gave us such a superb set of candidates. In addition, I want to thank Program Committee Chair David Anderson, vice-chair Virginia Horak, all the members of the Program Committee, and Local Advisory Committee Chair Kevin Smith for giving us such a successful annual meeting.

The board members who will be "returning to private life" after this meeting are Secretary Keith Kintigh and board members Cathy Cameron and Barbara Stark. All three have contributed greatly to the success of this very hard-working, enthusiastic, and compatible board. I also wish to thank the many individuals who are concluding their service as chairs or members of SAA committees and task forces this year, as well as those who continue to serve. You are the heart and soul of SAA, and the thousands of hours you contribute every year are what enable SAA to do so much to serve the field of archaeology and the needs of our members.

I also want to recognize the exceptional and significant contributions of Executive Director Tobi Brimsek in her first year with the SAA. She has met every challenge and seized every opportunity, and we are truly fortunate to have the benefit of her intelligence, energy, and professional experience. Tobi's skills have been multiplied by an extremely capable and dedicated staff in Washington. Together, they ensure that SAA will continue to have an extremely efficient and high-achieving executive office in the coming years.

In conclusion, it has indeed been a pleasure and privilege to serve SAA as president and to work with such a capable and dedicated staff and board, as well as with the many other members who give so much to the society and make it what it is. This experience has truly been the high point of my professional life, and I shall treasure the memories always. However, it is entirely without reluctance that I will surrender the gavel to my very capable successor, Vin Steponaitis.

Bill Lipe

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I am pleased to report that the Society for American Archaeology is financially sound. I cannot, unfortunately, report that our financial situation is rosy. As reported in the [*SAA Bulletin* 14\(5\)](#), we ended fiscal year 1996 with a budget deficit of \$85,229.79, even though we had at the 61st Annual Business Meeting (April 6, 1996) projected a budget surplus of \$8,487. This follows a budget deficit of \$7,949 in fiscal year 1995. This is obviously of great concern. The 1996 deficit was offset from our reserves, which as a result now totals only around \$80,000. This amount is well below the level (currently about \$240,000) to be maintained in our reserves as set forth in Executive Board policy. The board, its treasurer, and executive director have taken important measures to correct this situation. Executive Director Brimsek has fundamentally restructured our budget process in a way that more clearly delineates the flow of money and allows for more informed decisions in the budget-making process. Further, the executive director and the board have taken strong measures to curb spending without compromising the essential member benefits and services. In particular, we adopted a policy requiring that all proposals sent to the Executive Board contain an explicit statement of financial impact. We are planning additional measures whose effects will begin to be felt only two or three years from now. For the moment, and for the foreseeable future, our chief fiscal goal is to replenish our reserves, to bring them to the levels mandated by board policy. We will not be able to do this immediately. At the moment, we are projecting that we will essentially break even for 1997 fiscal year. This was done by substantially revising the 1997 budget, reducing it by approximately \$80,000, which was partly accomplished by downsizing the Washington office staff. Moreover, the board has before it a budget for fiscal year 1998 that projects a surplus of about \$70,000, all of which is targeted for return to our reserves. The members of the society should be assured that its board and executive director have labored long and hard to cut the budget and to put the society on more sound financial grounds. The society may rest assured, too, that this treasurer, who is known far and wide as the stingiest archaeologist who ever lived, will do everything in his power to see that the bottom line of our end-of-the-year financial statements are printed in black not red.

Robert L. Bettinger

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Report of the Secretary

As secretary, I have accomplished the normal secretarial duties specified in the bylaws. For this meeting, I restrict my comments to a report on the 1997 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 treasurer-elect, Jeffrey Altschul; as at-large Executive Board members, Deborah Pearsall and Bonnie Styles; and as elected members of the 1998 Nominating Committee: Peter Pilles, Jr., and H. Edwin Jackson. At this time, I ask that these five individuals stand to be recognized.

On behalf of the society, I want to thank the other individuals who agreed to stand for election: Daniel Roberts, John Clark, Robert Kelly, Susan Terry Childs, and Richard Lesure. For assembling such a fine slate of candidates, we commend the Nominating Committee chaired by Fred Limp with members Michael Blake, Robert Elston, Ruthann Knudson, and Katherine Spielmann.

In the 1997 election, a total of 6,603 ballots were mailed and 1,446 valid ballots were received by the deadline, representing a 22% return. 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 Tobi Brimsek and the executive office staff for efficiently conducting the elections on behalf of the secretary.

Keith Kintigh

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Report of the Executive Director

Good evening. I'll celebrate my first anniversary with SAA in a few weeks and what a year this has been!

I'd like to reflect on the challenges and opportunities and how the society and its staff have risen to meet them. It hasn't been an easy year for any of us, but the result, I believe, is a stronger society firmly focused on the future.

One year ago the society had a substantial deficit. We're not there yet, but we're on the road to recovery. We had to make some very difficult decisions and downsize the staff. The director, finance and administration, position was eliminated. All of the society's staff stepped up to the challenges and pulled together from the start. They welcomed becoming fully responsible and accountable for their programs and budgets and quickly learned how each element of the society's budget--including revenues--affects the society's overall well-being. Austerity and budget justifications have become watchwords for us all. We look for cost savings and new sources of revenue under every leaf. For example, we're fortunate to now have pro bono legal services from attorneys with strong interests in archaeology from the preeminent Washington law firm of Covington and Burling.

I am pleased to report that your society's staff enthusiastically embraced the opportunity to become full partners in the budgeting process. Staff took on this added responsibility without skipping a beat on their other duties. I'd like to share some of our other accomplishments during the past year.

The society is most visible to its members through its programs. We were pleased to be able to provide grants to two archaeology education coordinators in two states this year. Our public education manager, Dorothy Krass, has been involved in a number of initiatives and is in constant pursuit of improved resources for educating the public about archaeology. Donald Craib, our government affairs manager, continues to maintain and increase his contacts with members of Congress and their staffs. Our grassroots network, so important to the success of our program, continues to evolve into an effective lobbying tool.

The financial area has undergone a complete restructuring. Our manager of accounting, Leon Bathini, has taken on more than ever, and has adapted to a myriad of changes in financial reporting and analysis.

As a staff we are constantly reaching forward. Jim Young, our manager, information services, is continuously improving our computer processing. SAAweb is vigorous and informative and has tripled the amount of usage from this time last year. Jim has brought training and knowledge to all staff with regard to HTML coding--a handy skill we can all put to use as we bring our programs to the web.

Our publications area is busier than ever. Janet Walker, our manager, publications, has worked closely with the editors to keep our publications on track and on time. She has sought new and more effective terms with our printers to ensure that we are maximizing our production dollars.

Our growing membership and subscribership provides a steady stream of work for our administrative coordinators, Scott Brotemarkle and Rick Peterson. They are always busy processing, generating, and researching information that feeds into all of our programs.

We experienced another transition recently. Carol Hawk, our manager, membership and marketing, went off to pursue a meeting planning career. We wish her well. Coming on board on April 14 is Larry Hoffer, an experienced association manager. Change is certainly in the air.

What is constant is this--our commitment to you. The staff work hard to ensure that each SAA member is kept informed about what is happening in the society, that each member is guaranteed the most accurate information when they call the executive office and that the administrative responsibilities, leadership roles, and programs that we are responsible for are representative of what you, our members, seek from SAA. I am proud to be SAA's executive director. I value and respect this society and its goals and initiatives. I value and respect the commitment and energy of each member of our staff team. I encourage you to meet all of the staff if you haven't done so already. We are all in Nashville. I hope that this meeting is an enjoyable experience for you. We enjoyed our role in making it happen.

As Nashville winds to a close, we can only look forward to Seattle--the call for submissions is being mailed the week we get back from Nashville. You actually can pick one up here at the SAA booth in the exhibit hall. The past truly is prologue. We'll see you again in Seattle! Thank you.

Tobi Brimsek

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Report of the Editor *SAA Bulletin*

I usually begin my reports to the membership at the Annual Business Meeting with a review of the promises made at the last business meeting followed by a discussion of how I've met them over the course of the year. I'm pleased to say that I've forgotten, at least for the moment, those promises and, therefore, won't have to be held accountable for them at this public forum. This has been a busy year for the *SAA Bulletin*, and I'd like to briefly review our accomplishments and give you a sense of the plans we have for the future.

We began publishing obituaries toward the end of 1996 and will be publishing one for Frank Fenenga in the May issue. This transition from publishing obituaries in *American Antiquity* to the *Bulletin* has long been overdue, and while I do not look forward to publishing more of them, for obvious reasons, I strongly believe the *Bulletin* is the best venue for them.

I'm pleased to announce that Emily McClung de Tapia of UNAM has agreed to serve as associate editor for Mexico and Central America. Now this is one promise I do remember making! Her appointment will help SAA to develop stronger relationships with Latin American scholars, and I look forward to working with her. Look for her first materials in the May issue.

I have assigned permanent space to the Committee for the Americas as yet another effort to broaden our contact with our Latin American colleagues. Their efforts are not meant to replace those of our editors or our standing column "Exchanges--Interamerican Dialogues," but will instead complement them.

Among the new features we are pursuing for future issues is a book list, modeled on that published by *Science*. It will contain all books reviewed, and many of those received, by our journals over the course of the past two years. We hope to publish this list as a regular feature.

I'm also in the process of developing a new column, one devoted specifically to the concerns of those archaeologists working in academic settings. Topics I would like to explore is the "gypsy scholar" problem in our field, the implications of ever-increasing teaching demands placed upon many of us, how archaeologists are dealing with the academic tensions generated by post-modern studies within many departments of anthropology, the role archaeology has within the university setting as a forum for teaching critical thinking, and more. I think this will be a valuable resource since a still significant number of SAA members labor in academia. If you have ideas for columns, or would like to write one, please don't hesitate to let me know.

Finally, I want to remind you that the electronic versions of the *Bulletin* are still there and will be for the foreseeable future. While the most current issue will not be made available until after the subsequent issue mails, all of the issues of the *Bulletin* are there, archived, and ready for consultation. As always, remember that I am very much interested in your comments and feedback, and if you have questions, complaints, or even praise--especially that--don't hesitate to get in touch with me. Thank you.

Mark Aldenderfer

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Report of the Editor *American Antiquity*

This is my first report to the membership as editor of *American Antiquity*. Although I began receiving and reviewing manuscripts in September 1995, the first issue produced under my direction was the July 1996 issue (61:3). On behalf of the journal, I can say that this has been a good year: We have reviewed approximately 150 manuscripts in the last year; issues 61:3, 61:4, and 62:1 have been received by the membership, 62:2 should be arriving in your mailboxes any day, 62:3 is in production, and 62:4 is taking shape. The journal is now on time, the backlog of manuscripts is gone, and, with very few exceptions, all manuscripts are reviewed and processed within 60-90 days. The time between acceptance of a manuscript and its publication is less than one year. As I hope the first issues produced under my direction demonstrate, we are prepared to publish a wide range of manuscripts on a variety of different and differing theoretical and topical subjects.

This turnaround has been accomplished by the hard work of many people. In particular, I would like to thank my assistant Peter Cunningham, Managing Editor Janet Walker, and Book Review Editor Carla Sinopoli. However, I must also note that none of this work would have been possible without the generous assistance of the over 300 reviewers (not counting the book review authors) who have given up some of their valuable time to review manuscripts in a careful and timely fashion. I continue to be impressed with the level of professionalism in those reviews and with the dedication of the reviewers. On behalf of *American Antiquity*, I would like to publicly thank each of you for your time and your timely responses. Our response rate on the cold reviews we send out is almost 90 percent. That is, almost 90 percent of the individuals we ask to review a manuscript complete and return their reviews in a timely manner, with a minimal amount of prodding from us.

Being editor of *American Antiquity* is a time-consuming task. If one counts all of the phone calls, email, and letters we either receive or send, the number averages over 200 items each month. We try to acknowledge or answer every piece of correspondence within a few days of receipt, but we occasionally get a bit behind; we trust members will be patient and know that any delay is very temporary.

Finally, I encourage you to submit manuscripts to *American Antiquity*. We are always looking for good contributions. Now that we have eliminated the backlog, your contributions will receive timely evaluation, and once accepted, relatively speedy publication.

Lynne Goldstein

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Report of the Editors *Latin American Antiquity*

We are now just completing our first year as editors, and this is an appropriate time to take stock and report to you, our readers. We are pleased to be able to deliver good news. With the help of the society's Executive Board, and especially Janet Walker, we have successfully met the challenge to get *Latin American Antiquity* on schedule again. In addition, manuscript submissions are rising, for which I would like to thank the members of the Editorial Board and Editorial Advisory Committee. We also appreciate the job that Marc Bermann has done as book review editor.

Subscriptions to the journal also are increasing. We thank you for this increase, which places the journal on a firm foundation. Nevertheless, if you are at an institution that does not take *Latin American Antiquity*, please encourage your librarians to subscribe.

We have greatly speeded up the turnaround time to review manuscripts. Most manuscripts submitted to *Latin American Antiquity* now are reviewed in 90 days, and all papers have been returned to the authors within four months. Here, we wish to acknowledge each of you who has served as a reviewer for *Latin American Antiquity*. The conscientious and thoughtful attention that routinely is given to manuscripts by external reviewers has been a very rewarding aspect of this position.

In June 1997 we are publishing a Spanish style guide for *Latin American Antiquity*, which hopefully will lead to more Spanish-language manuscript submissions and publications by making it more straightforward for scholars to publish in that language. In regard to the completion of the style guide, we would be remiss if we did not gratefully acknowledge the efforts of María Nieves Zedeño, who did the initial translation, as well as Cristóbal Gnecco, Erika Wagner, Silvia Salgado, and our editorial assistants, Susan Kepecs and Linda Nicholas, who checked and rechecked the document. Tim Kohler, the outgoing chair of the SAA Publications Committee, also was instrumental in getting this project off the ground.

We appeal to those of you who have prepared manuscripts with either significant new data or theoretically important conclusions regarding areas of Latin America to send your work to *Latin American Antiquity*. We also request that those of you who have not yet been asked to review manuscripts to send us a message via email (latamaq@macc.wisc.edu), letting us know that you are willing and what your specialties and interests are. Finally, we offer an invitation to those of you who have never looked at the journal to take a fresh look at our issues over the next year or so. We think that you will be interested and pleased by what you see.

Gary M. Feinman
Linda Manzanilla

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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 to retiring officers, William D. Lipe, president, and Keith W. Kintigh, secretary, retiring board members, Catherine Cameron and Barbara Stark, and others who have served the society on its committees and in other ways;

To the SAA staff, especially Tobi A. Brimsek, the executive director, who planned the meeting, and to all the volunteers who worked at registration and other important tasks;

To the Program Committee, chaired by David Anderson with Virginia Horak, assistant program chair, and members Jeffrey H. Altschul, Barbara Arroyo, S. Terry Childs, John E. Clark, J. W. Joseph, Laura Lee Junker, Allen McCartney, Mary Pohl, Kenneth E. Sassaman, James Savelle, Kevin E. Smith, Bonnie Whatley Styles, Joe Watkins, and Anne I. Woosley;

To the Local Advisory Committee chaired by Kevin E. Smith.

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 Sir Grahame Clark, Mary R. Haas, Jane Hinson, Mary Hodge, Wilma Kaemlein, Madeline Kneberg Lewis, Mary Leakey, Jerry Miller, Alfonso Ortiz, Stuart Piggot, David Rindos, William Hulse Sears, Elman R. Service, and Waldo Wedel.

The members rose for a moment of silence in honor of our departed colleagues.

Jon Muller

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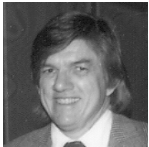
1997 SAA AWARD RECIPIENTS

The following awards were presented on April 4, 1997 by Bill Lipe, outgoing president, at the society's annual business meeting, Opryland Hotel, Nashville, Tennessee.

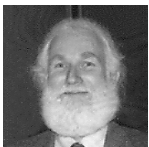
List of Awards

- [Presidential Recognition Awards](#)
 - [Book Award](#)
 - [Award for Excellence in Ceramic Studies](#)
 - [Crabtree Award](#)
 - [Award for Excellence in Cultural Resource Management](#)
 - [Dissertation Award](#)
 - [Fryxell Award for Interdisciplinary Research](#)
 - [Poster Awards](#)
 - [Excellence in Public Education Award](#)
 - [Public Service Award](#)
 - [Distinguished Service Award](#)
-

Presidential Recognition Awards



Keith Kintigh-- As SAA secretary, Keith Kintigh has not only left an extraordinarily full and precise record of board activities, but has taken the lead in streamlining board operations to enable us to manage the great workload increase brought on by SAA's recent growth in size and complexity. This includes helping develop the executive committee of the board as an effective planning group, creating ways to prioritize the board agenda, and developing processes for systematizing the appointment of committee chairs and members. In addition, as a member of the ROPA task force, he patiently took all members' views into account in crafting the proposal that SOPA recently approved and that SAA members will vote on this fall. He also has worked closely with the government affairs program and the repatriation committee to prepare responses to proposed amendments to NAGPRA.



T. J. Ferguson and Roger Anyon-- For too long, American archaeologists neglected to develop a dialog with the present-day descendants of the peoples whose ancestors they study. That situation is now changing, in good part because of the long-term efforts of T. J. Ferguson and Roger Anyon. Over the years, they have worked both independently and together to communicate to archaeologists the importance of understanding Native American views about archaeology and the American past. Furthermore, they have consistently sought to inform Native American communities about archaeology, and to find ways to make archaeology more directly useful and relevant to the interests and concerns of those communities. And they have both provided valuable assistance to tribes in developing their own cultural resource management programs.



Donna Seifert-- SAA Board Member Donna Seifert has made exceptional contributions to the government affairs program by repeatedly giving congressional testimony on behalf of archaeology and otherwise serving as SAA's unofficial "board member on the Hill." Over several years she has devoted her time and made creative



and practical contributions to two task forces: the task force charged with developing a proposal for a Register of Professional Archaeologists and the task force on "Renewing the National Archaeological Program." Finally, as a past president of the Society for Historical Archaeology, she has worked effectively to strengthen the bonds between SAA and SHA.



Joe Watkins-- SAA's Committee on Native American Relations addresses SAA's goals in this vital area. Joe Watkins is stepping down as chair of this committee, and I wish to recognize his dedicated and exceptional service. He has guided the development of this committee from the task force stage, and has energized it through his quiet but effective leadership. He and the committee also contributed to last year's symposia on archaeology and Native Americans and to the exciting new book that has come from that effort. With the Committee on Native American Relations now firmly established, Joe has agreed to become the new chair of the Native American Scholarship Committee, to help that committee continue to build on its good work. The board has authorized a significant expansion of this committee's membership, and we anticipate that the first scholarship can be awarded by the annual meeting next year. My thanks to Joe for his exemplary past service and his willingness to take on new challenges.



Florence Lister-- Publishing three books in one year-as Florence Lister is doing in 1997-would be enough to earn very special recognition. But Florence's exceptional contributions to archaeology span a long career. She and the late Robert Lister were a remarkable team, producing a series of books that made southwestern archaeology accessible to the interested public, and that furthered the history of archaeology as a field of scholarship. Their book, *Those Who Came Before*, represents both traditions and has had tens of thousands of readers over its nearly 15 years in print. Since Bob's untimely death in 1990, Florence has revised and expanded that book and has published several new ones on southwestern archaeology and the history of archaeological research. She is perhaps best known among archaeologists for her ceramic studies, and especially for her many publications on Spanish majolica pottery in both the New and Old Worlds. Her nearly lifelong interest in ceramics and archaeology is beautifully chronicled in a set of personal essays, just published by the University of New Mexico Press under the apt title, *Potluck*.



Mark Aldenderfer-- Over the past several years, the Information Technology Task Force has provided much of the expertise that has enabled SAA to steadily upgrade its computer and electronic communications capacities. This is most visible through SAAweb and the pervasiveness of email, but it extends throughout SAA's support infrastructure. I wish to recognize Mark Aldenderfer's exceptional service to the society as the chair of this task force and his significant contributions to making it so effective. And I also wish to commend Mark for his work in expanding, diversifying, and upgrading the *SAA Bulletin* as its editor. We have all come to expect the level of timeliness and excellence that the represents, but achieving and maintaining that level has required an enormous expenditure of Mark's time and expertise. We are fortunate indeed that Mark has just agreed to continue for another term as *Bulletin* editor.



David Anderson-- SAA's annual meeting plays an essential and increasing role in promoting scholarship, training, fellowship, and just plain fun for SAA members. As our meetings have become larger and more complex, the work of putting them on has multiplied, putting ever-greater burdens on the Program Committee. David Anderson, this year's Program Committee chair, has shown great energy and skill in addressing these challenges. David took the lead in developing and implementing the program theme, and saw to it that an excellent program was completed on time. His innovative use of electronic technology, and the guidelines and records the committee has produced, will help future program committees make their meetings even bigger and better.

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Book Award

The Society for American Archaeology Book Award is given each year to the author of a recent book that has had or is expected to have a major impact on archaeological research or that represents an outstanding contribution to the public understanding of archaeology. The 1997 Book Awards recognize two outstanding examples in this latter category.



Bruce Smith-- Bruce Smith's book, *The Emergence of Agriculture*, presents an overview of what we know about the beginnings of farming and animal husbandry throughout the world. This well-written and illustrated book permits an exploration, not only of the current state of our understanding of plant and animal domestication, but also of the ways in which contemporary archaeology approaches the subject. It undoubtedly will inspire an appreciation for how archaeology contributes to the understanding of the world around us.

Carmel Schrire-- Carmel Schrire's book, *Digging Through Darkness: Chronicles of an Archaeologist*, is an unusual mix of biographic narrative, family history, the story of a dig, and the history of South Africa. The underlying theme of the book turns on the tensions created by contact between peoples of different backgrounds, classes, and ethnicities. It successfully shows that archaeology cannot fail to be historically situated and contextualized. A second story line explores the status of women in the field, especially in the male-dominated context of African archaeology in the 1960s.

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Award for Excellence in Ceramic Studies

This year we recognize two scholars, Ronald Bishop and James Hill, because each has made significant contributions to ceramic studies, but in different ways.



Ronald Bishop-- Bishop's contribution is firmly grounded in a methodology and a technique of analysis that he, along with a few others, pioneered in the field. Among archaeologists, his work is the best known and most influential for establishing appropriate research design and analysis of neutron activation ceramic studies. His work is the standard against which all other provenience studies are measured.

James Hill-- Jim Hill's work may be characterized as theoretical and seminal in advancing the study of material culture as a reflection of aspects of social organization. It is doubtful whether there is another empirical study of ceramics in American archaeology that has stimulated more productive research than Hill's Broken K Pueblo. Research on formation processes, ceramic ethnoarchaeology, and the use of multivariate statistics in archaeology are among the innovations stemming from Hill's work.

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Crabtree Award

The Late Sidney Merrick Wheeler and Georgia Nancy Wheeler Felts -- SAA is honored to recognize the



achievements of a remarkable couple, Sidney and Georgia Wheeler. They were instrumental in advancing the archaeology of the Desert West, especially by developing and implementing methods of excavation and recording. From 1933 through 1956, they excavated at a number of important sites in the Great Basin, including Etna Cave, Lehman Cave, Spirit Cave, Little Lake, Borax Lake, and Tule Spring. The Wheelers developed and introduced a grid coordinate system to Great Basin archaeology and published it in *American Antiquity* (4:48-51). This was one of the earliest uses of a coordinate grid anywhere in North America. As a tribute to his contributions, Sidney Wheeler was recommended by M. R. Harrington for a position in the Nevada State Parks Commission and was eventually named as curator of the Nevada State Museum. Despite attaining professional positions, Sidney Wheeler was at heart an avocational archaeologist. He was accompanied in all his work by his wife Georgia, who also coauthored several articles in *Masterkey* and elsewhere. Georgia's contributions are especially recognized as representing the diligence, perseverance, and important results of several generations of avocational women archaeologists whose work has too often gone unappreciated.

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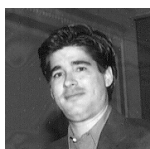
Award for Excellence in Cultural Resource Management



James J. Miller-- James Miller is an indefatigable champion of archaeological site preservation, protection, and stewardship, whose innovative programs in Florida serve as national models. As state archaeologist of Florida and the chief of Florida's Bureau of Archaeological Research, he has implemented many programs directly related to site preservation and protection, site interpretation, public education, state park service and law enforcement training, and public outreach through publication. An outstanding example was the establishment, in 1989, of the Conservation and Recreational Lands Archaeological Survey to identify and acquire properties of known importance, such as Mission San Luis, the DeSoto site, and the Crystal River mounds. In addition, more than 20,000 acres of state land have been surveyed, nearly 600 previously unidentified sites have been recorded, and many sites have been protected. James Miller worked closely with the state legislature to achieve passage of Florida's Unmarked Human Burial Law, and has assisted the prosecution in numerous cases of looting and site destruction. Through the Underwater Archaeological Preserve Program-an innovative approach to site protection, stewardship, and ecotourism-he has promoted the stewardship of Florida's rich underwater heritage. At Mission San Luis, he has been actively involved in developing a living history program. Miller has also established cooperative training programs with state agencies in site recognition, management, protection, and law enforcement. His public outreach programs include a monograph series, numerous brochures and pamphlets, and a superb web site.

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Dissertation Award



Alvaro Higuera-Hare-- SAA recognizes Alvaro Higuera-Hare for his 1996 dissertation at the University of Pittsburgh, entitled *Prehispanic Settlement and Land Use in Cochabamba, Bolivia*. His advisor was Marc Bermann. Higuera's dissertation was selected from the largest field of nominations to date. It is an outstanding example of a regional approach to a significant research problem, with an appropriate and focused methodological design, a crisp presentation of research results, and an impressively persuasive resolution to the questions posed. Higuera investigates the nature and impact of the Tiwanaku empire in one of its outlying regions, the Cochabamba Valley in Bolivia, to evaluate the relationship between periphery and core. He is able to forcefully reject the widely held view that Tiwanaku colonized Cochabamba in order to take advantage of its rich agricultural soils, replacing this plausible ecological

explanation of imperial imposition with a refined and complex model of socioeconomic emulation by local polities, coupled with new internal social and economic dynamics.

Dissertation Award (honorable mention)

The committee also acknowledges three additional dissertations as outstanding contributions to archaeological research:

Gary Dunham (Virginia, 1994)

Common Ground, Contesting Visions: The Emergence of Burial Ground Ritual in Late Prehistoric Central Virginia

Anne Henshaw (Harvard, 1995)

Central Inuit Household Economies: Zooarchaeological, Environmental, and Historical Evidence from Outer Frobisher Bay, Baffin Island, Canada

David Zeanah (Utah, 1996)

Prehistoric Residential Site Location for Hunter-Gatherers in the Carson Desert (Western Nevada)

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Fryxell Award for Interdisciplinary Research



Vorsila L. Bohrer-- Vorsila Bohrer had an interest in the interdisciplinary study of plant-human relations well before she received her botany PhD at the University of Arizona in 1968 with a double major and MA in botany and anthropology. Always displaying high standards of data collection, she has completed pioneering ethnobotanical work on a range of projects, environmental settings, and time periods throughout the American Southwest, including landmark studies at Snaketown and Salmon Ruin. She has made contributions not only to paleoethnobotany but also has published substantial work on paleoecology, including using archaeobotanical remains to investigate plant taxa extinctions, seasonality, and issues of wild food sustainability. She has a special gift to step back, even to the global level, and creatively address issues of plant use and their ecological and cultural meanings. Such work includes publications on the use of wood, corn and its accompanying traditions, and impacts of harvesting methods on dietary changes. Interest in plant domestication has resulted in detailed phenotypic work on maize, little barley, and cotton. She has pioneered the use of multiple botanical data sets to understand past plant use, regularly studying pollen and macroremains on the same site by integrating botanical sampling during excavation and ethnography in interpretation. While making these substantive and methodological advances, she has trained and continues to influence several generations of paleoethnobotanists throughout the New World. Active and generous with her vast ecological knowledge, she stresses precision, sound reasoning, and scientific objectivity with warmth and enthusiasm.

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Poster Awards

Professional Member Category

Judith A. Habicht-Mauche, A. Russell Flegal, Stephen Glenn, and Homer Milford.

For their poster, "Tracing Prehistoric Rio Grande Glaze Paint Production Using Lead Isotope Analysis"

Student Member Category

Anastasia Steffen, Rita Moots Skinner, and Ann F. Ramenofsky.

For their poster, "Effects of the Dome Fire on Jemez Obsidian"

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Excellence in Public Education Award



Brian Fagan-- The first SAA Excellence in Public Education Award is presented to Brian Fagan, whose efforts since 1967 in writing, teaching, and consulting have had an unparalleled impact on the public's exposure to archaeology. Perhaps best known among archaeologists for his popular textbooks, Fagan has also written over 30 books for the general public covering a variety of archaeological topics and areas. Many of these have been translated into multiple languages; National Geographic Society's *The Adventure of Archaeology* has sold over 750,000 copies. Fagan's writing has also appeared in numerous special popular magazines, and he has been a regular contributor and special editorial consultant to *Archaeology* magazine. As an educator, Fagan has taught introductory courses in archaeology for 30 years with almost legendary innovation and energy. He has appeared in over half a dozen public television programs on archaeology and has served as a consultant, developer, or writer for other television and radio programs including Time/Life Television's Emmy Award-winning series "Lost Civilizations." Unlike most of us, Fagan can count his audience in the millions, and consequently, we have all benefited from his indefatigable efforts.

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Public Service Award



Rep. Phil English-- SAA is honored to present its 1997 SAA Public Service Award to the Honorable Phil English, representative of the 21st Congressional District in Pennsylvania. Rep. English is recognized for his consistent support for archaeology and historic preservation during many years in public life. This support was never more effective than during the summer of 1995, when the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation was under attack in Congress. Its funding, and hence its survival, was in great jeopardy. During the debate on the council, Rep. English took the House floor and, with one other freshman Republican, spoke in support of an amendment to increase funding for the council. The amendment passed and the Advisory Council was saved. This vote marked a turning point in the treatment of archaeology and historic preservation in the 104th Congress. Rep. English has also been a supporter of archaeology at the state level. In 1995, a bill before the Pennsylvania House of Representatives would have removed the requirement for any compliance-related archaeological work on state-permitted projects. At the request of Pennsylvania archaeologists, Rep. English used his influence with key state legislators to ensure passage of a much-altered bill. When the legislature refused to appropriate sufficient funds to implement the new law, Rep. English again contacted key members of the Pennsylvania government, and funds were appropriated. Without his involvement, it is certain that the legislature's actions would have been much more detrimental to archaeology.



Distinguished Service Award



Dena Dincauze-- Dena Dincauze has provided many years of distinguished service to the profession of archaeology and to the SAA. While SAA president, she served as corporate memory during our reorganization, strove to include more women in SAA administration, increased outreach to avocational archaeologists, established and named *Latin American Antiquity*, and sought new members in Latin America. Dena was an early and effective proponent for cultural resource management and historic preservation. The newsletter she started for the SAA Committee on Public Archaeology kept members informed in a period of fast-moving legislative initiatives. In 1983, this newsletter was transformed into the *SAA Bulletin*. In the mid-1980s, Dincauze was president of the Society of Professional Archeologists. She played a major role in winning wider recognition of CRM archaeology as a profession, and she helped SAA and SOPA officers understand the seriousness of Native American demands for reburial. She was also instrumental in having SAA hire a Washington lobbyist. Dena Dincauze has served the profession in countless other ways-as a member of the SAA Executive Board, as chair and member of many committees, and as editor of *American Antiquity* and contributing editor to other journals. Her tireless dedication to archaeology and to the society goes far beyond her formal professional and academic responsibilities. For these reasons, the SAA presents her its Distinguished Service Award.

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Archaeology Week Poster Contest

Some 30 states sponsor an archaeology week or month each year, and of those states, 25 exhibited posters at the Second Annual Archaeology Week Poster Contest in Nashville as part of the SAA 62nd Annual Meeting. This year the contest was sponsored by the Council of Affiliated Societies, the Network of State Archaeology Education Coordinators, and the Public Education Committee. The three winning posters can be seen on the home page of the Archeology and Ethnography Program of the National Park Service at <http://www.nps.gov/aad/statearc.htm>.

First Prize

Tennessee Archaeology Awareness Week
All images from this poster
September 14-22, 1996

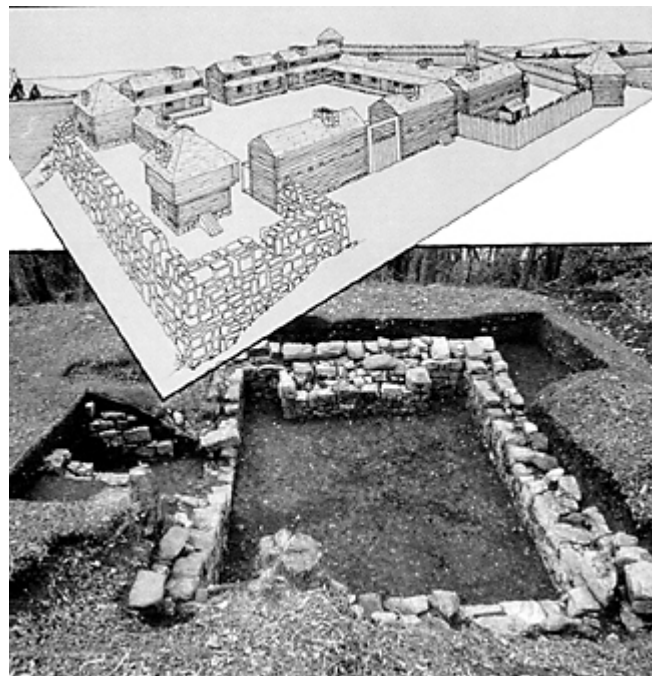
Second Prize

Colorado Archaeology and Historic
Preservation Week

May 10-18, 1997

Third Prize

Louisiana Archaeology Week
September 29-October 5, 1996



Interface--



ProbeCorder: Pen-based Computing for Sediment Profile Recording

James A. Zeidler

Archaeology and Technology

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Introduction

Systematic subsurface testing procedures are an increasingly necessary solution to the problem of discovering archaeological sites that are either deeply buried or obscured by dense vegetation. They are also commonly used in comprehensive significance assessments of archaeological sites in which extensive and rapid testing of site boundaries, site depth, stratigraphic integrity, and feature content is desirable. Soil scientists and geomorphologists must also rely on them for the study of site-specific sedimentary sequences and regional landscape evolution. Such procedures are extremely labor intensive since they often involve repeated, closely spaced probing by means of shovel-testing, postholing, bucket augering, deep coring, or back-hoe trenching. They also generate enormous amounts of standardized paper forms that require additional steps of postfield data integration and digital transformation before final reports can be prepared. These data usually include a variety of formats including: gridded sketch maps of probe locations within a survey unit or site; lengthy verbal descriptions of sediment profiles; rapidly executed drawings of sediment profiles; artifact provenience lists; sediment sample lists; and comprehensive archaeological site records. Much of this data is never utilized to its full potential due to the high cost and labor intensity involved in the manual conversion of paper-based field data of variable legibility into a suitable electronic database format. The sheer volume of archaeological and pedological information normally recovered during intensive subsurface testing programs has created a need for maximizing efficiency both in field data recording and in post-field data processing and integration.

In order to reduce these costs, field data collection procedures (including probe data recording, site recording, sketch mapping, and field specimen management) should be as efficient as possible, preferably involving the

automated recording of field data as it is being collected. A number of solutions to this problem have appeared in recent years, including the development of software programs for use with small, handheld data collectors for routine electronic recording and logging of archaeological field data (see, for example, F. Schneiderman-Fox, and A. M. Pappalardo, 1996, A Paperless Approach toward Field Data Collection: An Example from the Bronx. [*SAA Bulletin* 14\(1\): 1, 18-20](#)). Handheld data collectors have been in use for years in a range of professions involving outdoor fieldwork and allow simple data logs to be recorded for subsequent downloading to a relational database system running on a desktop PC. While extremely useful in certain contexts, however, they tend to suffer from limited storage space and display capabilities. A rather unexplored area of automated field data collection in archaeology, and one that is increasingly being pursued in other professions, is the application of portable, pen-based computer hardware and "mobile GIS/GPS" software. As we shall see, this platform is particularly well suited to sediment profile recording for archaeological and pedological purposes.

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A Primer on Pen-based Computing and Mobile GIS/GPS

Pen computers (also known as PC tablet computers) function as handheld, battery-powered "electronic clipboards" for maximum portability and rugged outdoor use. They operate much like a laptop or notebook computer with the extra advantage of an electromagnetic digitizer and pen stylus for sketching and single-handed data entry directly on the computer's screen. Like any notebook computer, they run Microsoft Windows 3.1tm or Windows 95tm operating system and compatible software packages. In addition they also run the Microsoft Windows-for-Pentm pen extensions. These are the electronic pen drivers installed by the manufacturer that permit pen gestures, inking, and handwriting recognition in any Windows-compatible Microsoft software program. There are several pen computers currently on the market and they vary somewhat in their degree of ruggedness and user friendliness. In general terms, the more rugged and portable the platform, the less user friendly it will be (e.g., no keyboard, no internal floppy drive, smaller screen size, etc.). However, many of these computers make up for their internal limitations through add-on peripheral devices that can be attached when the machine is not in portable field mode and permit operation as a fully functional desktop PC.

Common brand names and models for the rugged varieties include the Huskytm FC-486, the Telxontm PTC-1184E, the Kalidorttm K2500, the Badgertm GT-486N, and the Teklogixtm TKX-3000. (The latter two are actually rugged notebook computers with pressure-sensitive touch screens and an optional pen interface.) Less rugged but still fieldworthy brands

and models for outdoor work include the TelePadtm 3 and the Fujitsutm Stylistic series. All of these models currently operate on a 80486 microprocessor, but clock speeds range from 33 to 100 MHz. Eight MB of RAM is now standard and is usually upgradable to 24 or 36 MB. Internal hard drive capacity ranges from 170 to 525 MB as standard features but most systems are upgradable. Hard drive capacity is also expandable through standard PCMCIA technology (flash disks), and all of these systems have internal PCMCIA slots offering different combinations of slot types. Internal GPS capability is also added on in this fashion (e.g., the Trimble Gold Cardtm). Pricing on these pen computers ranges from \$2,000 to \$6,000 depending on brand name, and power, speed, and hard drive configuration. As with PC hardware generally, available configurations are constantly changing and new features are frequently added.



Several commercial off-the-shelf (COTS) software packages exist for the pen-based hardware platform, most of which are aimed at GPS data collection and map display. Some packages offer separate software development kits, which permit the end-user to design customized electronic forms for standardized field data recording,

including digital photographs and inked sketch maps or drawings (e.g., Geofirma's Mobilet[™] and Designer[™] software). One of the most powerful of these pen-based programs is PenMetrics' FieldNotes[™] mobile GIS/GPS software (currently in version 4.0). This program brings much of the functionality of Geographic Information Systems to the pen-based computing platform by allowing the user to store, analyze, and query spatially referenced attribute data in the same environment. Maps (both raster and vector) and imagery can be imported from a variety of formats, and drawing overlays can be created and saved in CAD format. An integrated Global Positioning Systems module is available for GPS data logging and mapping. The FieldNotes program combines efficient field data recording with powerful graphic display and storage capabilities that effectively integrate GIS, GPS, and CAD functions. A software development module (FieldForms[™]) allows the creation of customized field recording forms such that detailed attribute data can be recorded, plotted, and georeferenced in a previously defined map coordinate system. Pen-based mobile GIS computing provides substantial benefits for field data collection. By automating the recording and data storage process, considerable gains can be made in efficiency and accuracy when compared to traditional methods of field recording with paper forms and penciled sketch maps. Routine field data collection and validation, inventory management, and field mapping can all be carried out quickly, easily, and accurately for subsequent conversion to a desktop GIS, CAD, and/or RDBM system. Table 1 outlines some of the chief advantages of pen-based mobile GIS computing.

Table 1. Benefits of Pen-Based Mobile GIS Computing

- Increased data integrity ensuring error-free, standardized data recording in a paperless electronic format;
- Immediate data integration in a variety of compatible relational database formats;
- Decrease in human error associated with redundant and time-consuming database entry after completion of fieldwork;
- Elimination of tedious manual digitizing required to transform plan maps and profile sketches into digital format for CAD output;
- Immediate linkage of descriptive attribute information to graphical objects (geocoding);
- Immediate georeferencing through integrated GIS/GPS capability;
- Simultaneous photographic recording with digital camera;
- Improved communications to and from the field through internal modem.

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ProbeCorder: A Cost-Effective Solution for Sediment Profile Recording

As a means of partially mitigating the high cost of subsurface testing in archaeological field investigations, the Tri-Services Cultural Resources Research Center of the U.S. Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratories (Champaign, Ill.) began developing an automated pen-based computer program, entitled ProbeCorder, for more efficient field collection, integration, and storage of subsurface probe data. The project was initiated with funding from the Legacy Resource Management Program in support of the army's broader goal of establishing cost-effective, standardized methodologies for the collection, storage, and retrieval of cultural resource information on Department of Defense landholdings. The project is currently sponsored by the U.S. Army Environmental Center (Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.) which is providing technology transfer oversight and technical support within the Department of the Army.

ProbeCorder is a pen-based software tool designed to maximize the logistical efficiency of subsurface testing by automating the routine collection, integration, and storage of probe data in the field. The program is written in Microsoft's Visual Basic[™] programming language and provides a user-friendly Windows environment for the complete field recording of subsurface testing data. It consists of a series of Windows dialog boxes, which record administrative and locational references, sediment profile descriptions, and artifact/feature content for each probe within a user-defined survey unit and sampling geometry. The system permits a small sketch of each sediment profile to be drawn and saved as a bitmap file. Each sedimentary unit identified in the profile can then be fully described in terms of its maximum depth, texture, horizon, structure, boundary, and Munsell soil color. All field data are then stored in an internal relational database, which uses Microsoft's FoxPro[™] database format

with full querying and report-generation capabilities. On-line help is available through a series of context-sensitive Help screens located on all of the principal dialog boxes. The system has now been successfully tested on five different pen computers including the TelePad SL, the TelePad 3, the Telxon PTC-1184E, the Husky FC-486, and the Kalidor K2500.

ProbeCorder has been developed to run in two modes. It can function as a stand-alone program accessed directly from the Windows Program Manager, or it can function as an application module within the mobile GIS software environment of Penmetrics' FieldNotes (versions 3.1 and 4.0). Subsurface probe recording can be carried out either for site discovery purposes within a predetermined survey unit or transect, or for site assessment purposes within a known archaeological site. The arbitrary "survey unit" and/or the culturally defined "site" then become the basic administrative and spatial contexts within which individual probes are recorded (Figure 1). In either case, a user-defined sampling geometry can be established within the FieldNotes environment, and an annotated sketch map of the tested area can be created in the same way that gridded sketch maps are utilized when recording in a paper format. With FieldNotes, however, the resulting electronic sketch maps can be directly exported to CAD format for subsequent modification and enhancement on a desktop CAD system. By creating drawing overlays of all survey unit, site, and probe locations on a background map of the larger study area, all of the associated ProbeCorder databases are automatically georeferenced and ready for export to a desktop GIS.

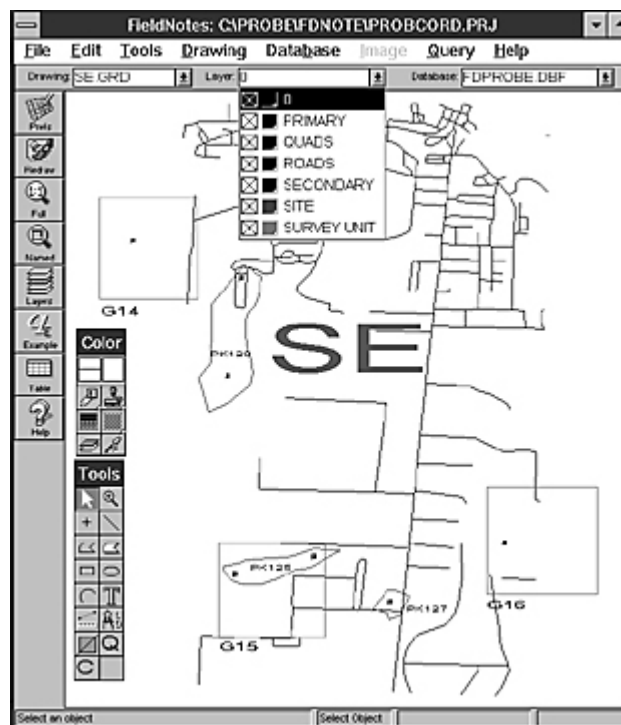


Figure 1

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Recording Sediment Profiles

Module 1: Survey Unit Record. The Survey Unit Record screen allows recording of subsurface probes within an arbitrary spatial unit or quadrant for site discovery purposes. It provides basic administrative and locational information about the survey unit such as Survey Unit number, size, UTM coordinates of center or SW corner, and user-defined sampling geometry. Probe type can also be identified and a running summary is maintained on the number of positive probes, negative probes, and total probes executed. If a site is eventually identified within the Survey Unit, the corresponding site number can also be recorded and stored in the Survey Unit data table. Figure 2 illustrates a blank Survey Unit record dialogue box. The UTM coordinates can be obtained either from a stand-alone GPS unit or from GPS software and hardware embedded in the pen computer. In either case, however, the UTM coordinates must be entered on the screen manually with the pen stylus or keyboard.

Survey Unit Record	
SU	g15
Size	1ha
Site?	PK125
UTM Coordinates	
Zone	16
Easting	453987
Northing	2977659
Sampling Geometry	
HA36/SQR	
Probe Type	
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Shovel <input type="radio"/> Posthole <input type="radio"/> Core/Auger	
Probe Summary	
Total Excavated	2
Negative Probes	0
Positive Probes	2
<input type="button" value="Save"/> <input type="button" value="Cancel"/> <input type="button" value="Exit"/> <input type="button" value="Help"/>	

Figure 2

Module 2: Site Record. The Site Record screen allows recording of subsurface probes within a known archaeological locality for site assessment purposes. It provides the same information as Module 1 except that Survey Unit number and size fields are replaced with Site Type and Cultural Affiliation fields.

Module 3: Probe Information. The Probe Information screen permits recording of administrative details on each probe, including its corresponding survey unit or site, probe number, recorder, date, and provenience number if field specimens are recovered. Once the probe has been completed, the probe outcome (positive or negative) can be selected in the Results box. The Probe Information screen is the entry point and exit point for conducting the sediment profile description. The probe description procedure is initiated by clicking on the Profile and/or Content buttons in the lower right corner of the screen. By selecting "shallow profile," a sedimentary column up to 1 m deep can be described. For deeper probes carried out by augering or coring, the "deep profile" option can be selected to permit sketching and full recording of sedimentary columns up to 20 m in depth. Figure 3 partially illustrates the Probe Information screen, which is superimposed by the cascaded Profile and Deposit Entry screens (see descriptions below).

Profile Screen. The Profile screen (Figure 3) allows the recorder to create a sketch of the sediment column with the pen stylus and save it. Editing functions are also included to clear the entire sketch pad or undo the last pen stroke. The profile sketches from each probe are saved as bitmaps and stored in the Windows directory. File names can be created for these drawing files that directly tag the survey unit or site so that subsequent integration with associated probe data is readily facilitated. Each sedimentary unit or deposit identified in the sketch is numbered in descending order and described in detail by selecting the appropriate number from the Deposit Entry pick list in the upper right corner of the screen. Maximum number of sedimentary units is currently set at 30, although this figure can be augmented if necessary. By clicking on the OK button after a deposit number has been selected, the Deposit Entry screen appears.

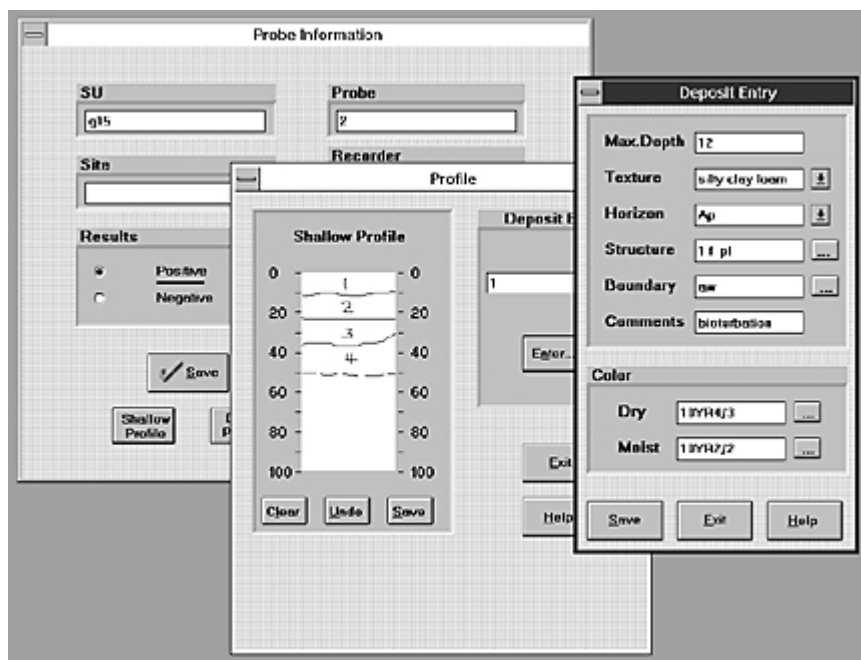


Figure 3

Deposit Entry Screen. The Deposit Entry screen (Figure 3) allows the recorder to describe in a standardized manner the basic physical characteristics of each sedimentary unit identified in a given probe. Data categories include maximum depth, texture, horizon, sediment structure, unit boundary, other comments, and Munsell soil color in dry and moist state. Standardized coding procedures are employed for these categories, but manual data entry via pen or keyboard input is also possible.

- **Maximum Depth** of the sedimentary unit is entered manually with the penstylus.
- **Texture and Horizon** are defined using "pop-down" pick lists. These options follow the conventions of the U. S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) (Soil Survey Staff, 1993, Soil Survey Manual, 3rd ed. U. S. Department of Agriculture, Handbook No. 18. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.), but can also be customized to suit the user's particular needs (see below).
- **Sediment Structure, Unit Boundary, and Munsell Color** are defined through additional dialog boxes that allow the user to select the component parts of the description from a series of pick lists. Sediment Structure and Unit Boundary follow the coding procedures suggested by the USDA Soil Survey Staff (1993). Sediment color is coded using the well-known tripartite Munsell soil color system (hue, value, and chroma) for dry and moist conditions.
- **Other Comments** allow the user to manually enter additional notes in a string of up to 50 characters.

Probe Content Screen. The Probe Content screen is used to record artifact and/or feature categories recovered in a given probe using the Artifacts Present and Features Present pick lists. These pick lists can be customized for use within a given region or according to user preferences. For example, the Artifacts Present pick list could reflect only the most basic of artifact categories, or it could enumerate complex ceramic or lithic typologies. The screen permits the user to record these categories by depth if desired. In addition, the number of specimens recovered can also be associated with a given artifact category. For example, one piece of historic glass and three prehistoric potsherds recovered in the 0-20 cm level of a shovel probe can be recorded as "0-20cm - (h) glass - (3)" and "0-20cm - (p) sherd - (3)." An Archaic projectile point located at 47 cm below surface could be recorded as "47cm - (p) proj. pt., Ar - (1)." The customization capability of the Features Present pick list can also be put to use by soil geomorphologists and pedologists for recording geomorphological features by depth or depth range. This is especially useful for pedological features not accommodated on the Deposit Entry screen such as inclusions, clay films, concretions, pores, etc. Some examples would be: "50-85cm - (g) clay films; 175cm - (g) T.C. paleosol; 223-260cm - (g) CaCO₃ blebs; 630-675cm - (g) rounded pebbles." Note that in all of these examples, a prefix is used to distinguish the general category of item being described; e.g., (p) = prehistoric, (g) =

geological. There are length limitations on these entries, so coding should be standardized and as abbreviated as possible.

Module 4: Querying and Generating Reports. The system has separate graphic user interfaces (GUI's), which support full SQL querying and report-generation capabilities within the FieldNotes software environment (Figure 4). These interfaces were also created with Microsoft's Visual Basic™ programming language. The querying capability has been developed to accommodate "predefined querying" with the pen stylus, as well as standard querying with SQL (Structured Query Language) expressions with keyboard or pen input. In both cases the user can sort and group the probe data according to a number of different data fields, as well as integrate the bitmap drawings directly into the same output. In Predefined Querying, sorting and report generation can be carried out for administrative information, deposit information, artifact information, and/or feature information. However, the SQL expressions provide even greater flexibility in querying. Both of these querying modes are partially illustrated in the Query dialog box in Figure 4. A Query Report with hypothetical probe data is superimposed over it. The Query dialog box also provides a "quick reference" button for information on the database structure that can be consulted prior to querying. The queried tables can be displayed on the screen (as shown in Figure 4), printed to a printer, or saved in Microsoft EXCEL™ format (.xls files) for further manipulation and data display in that spreadsheet program.

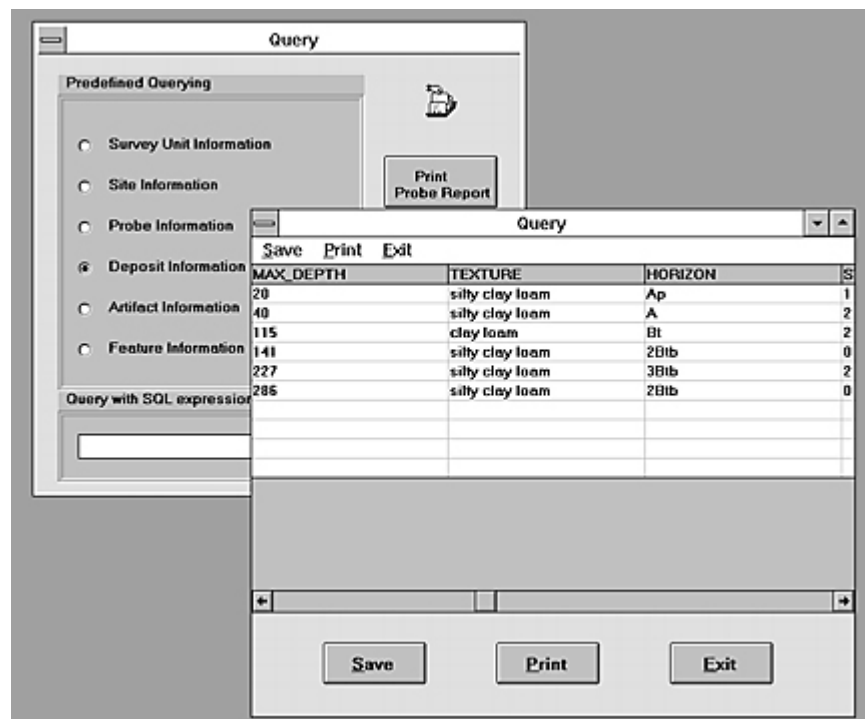


Figure 4

The Probe Report provides basic administrative information together with a complete database record for each deposit or sedimentary unit identified and described within that probe. It can be displayed on the screen in electronic format (Figure 5), or it can be sent to a printer for hard copy output. The top of the output contains the pertinent administrative information on the probe, and below that is the entire record of the Deposit Entry. Any artifact or feature categories found in the probe are listed separately by depth in two columns on the lower left side of the output underneath the deposit information. The profile sketch appears on the lower right side of the output. All of this probe information also can be accessed, viewed, and printed from within the FieldNotes environment by clicking on the ProbeCorder Query function ("Q") in the FieldNotes tool palette (see Figure 1).

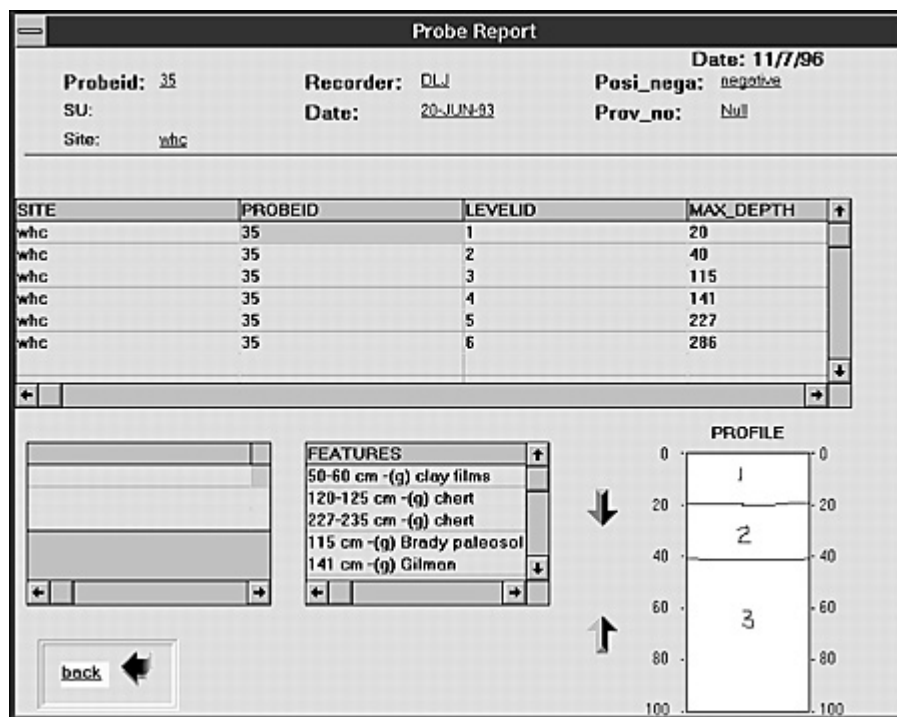


Figure 5

Module 5: Customization. ProbeCorder also allows the user to customize certain pick lists where user-defined categories are desirable. There are six customizable pick lists embedded on four of the screens described previously. These are Sampling Geometry (on the Survey Unit Record and Site Record screens), Texture and Horizon (on the Deposit Entry screen), and Number of Artifacts, Artifacts Present, and Features Present (on the Probe Content screen). This feature is easily accessed from the ProbeCorder Main Menu (or a FieldNotes tool palette icon) and provides a standard Windows Text Editor screen with the default descriptive categories provided with the software. These lists can be modified repeatedly to suit the user's recording needs. This capability is especially important to accommodate personal preferences in use of soil texture designations and soil horizon nomenclature, as well as regional and/or local differences in archaeological artifact and feature categories. The Features Present list can also be customized to include a range of ancillary pedological features that are not amenable to recording on the Deposit Entry screen, (e.g., pores, roots, clay films, pebble layers, concretions, known paleosols). The customization function can also be implemented from within the FieldNotes environment by clicking on the "C" icon in the FieldNotes tool palette.

Conclusion

Systematic subsurface testing over an extensive landscape, whether it is carried out for archaeological or strictly pedological purposes, is an extremely expensive, labor-intensive endeavor. While there is little that can be done to lower the high costs associated with the manpower and equipment requirements of the probing itself, considerable savings can be realized in field recording, data integration, and data analysis through the automation of field data collection. ProbeCorder has been developed with these considerations in mind. The cost-effectiveness of the system is achieved by elimination of tedious and error-prone database entry and digitizing required by the use of paper field forms and sketch maps. The ProbeCorder system provides substantial benefits to archaeologists, geomorphologists, and pedologists by effectively reducing the cost of subsurface surveys and by significantly enhancing data integrity and information retrieval capabilities through fully automated field recording. The system will be especially useful as a cost-effective data capture tool for projects involving three-dimensional GIS representations of stratigraphy for soil/landscape analysis [e.g., J. Raper, (ed.), 1989, *Three Dimensional Applications in Geographic Information Systems*. Taylor and Francis, London; S. J. Ventura, B. J. Irvin, B. K. Slater, and K. McSweeney, 1996, *Data Structures for Representation of Soil Stratigraphy*. In *GIS and Environmental Modeling: Progress and Research Issues*. M. Goodchild, L. Steyaert, B. Parks, C. Johnston, D. Maidment, M. Crane, and S. Glendinning, (eds.) pp.63-68. GIS World Books, Ft. Collins, Colo.].

The ProbeCorder software (Version 1.0) is currently undergoing beta-testing for technology transfer within the Department of Defense. The program is contained on four 3.5" 1.44MB HD diskettes and is ready for installation in PenMetric's FieldNotes or as a stand-alone system loaded directly into the Windows-for-Pentm operating system. It can also be installed in a desktop PC running the Windows 3.1tm operating system, in which case the mouse can be utilized as a pen substitute. It has also been successfully installed on the Windows 95tm operating system, but full testing has not been undertaken since so few pen computers are capable of running Windows 95. Complete user documentation is also available (J. A. Zeidler, Y. Dong, and W. Song, 1997, User's Manual for ProbeCorder (Version 1.0) Data Collection Software. U.S. Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratories (USACERL), ADP Report 97/24. To be published and distributed by the U. S. Army Environmental Center, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.). Potential commercialization of the ProbeCorder module is currently being explored through a cooperative research agreement with major developers of pen-based software. For additional technical information on the ProbeCorder data collection software, the author may be contacted by email at j-zeidler@cecer.army.mil.

Note: Any discussion of specific products or any views or opinions expressed herein are solely those of the author and do not represent either the views or policies of any agency of the federal government, including the U. S. Army or the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Construction Engineering Research Laboratories.

James A. Zeidler is a principal investigator in the Tri-Services Cultural Resources Research Center of the U. S. Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratories (Champaign, Ill.) and a research associate of the Department of Anthropology, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

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Rehue: Cultural, Dinamico, y Noticioso

Mario A. Rivera

Navegue por Rehue, las páginas Web de la Facultad de Ciencias Sociales de la Universidad de Chile, y súmese a los miles de visitantes diarios que ya se han transformado en asiduos visitantes, sorprendidos por su prolífera oferta cultural. En las páginas que les invitamos a navegar encontrará información actualizada sobre la labor docente, de extensión e investigación de nuestra facultad, y hasta seis revistas virtuales de la más alta calidad universitaria.

El lector se sorprenderá con los libros, monografías, artículos, fotografías, y dibujos difíciles de encontrar tanto en bibliotecas o librerías nacionales o extranjeras, que se encuentran en el espacio "Documenta Ethnologica et Archaeologica Chilensia." La serie incluye también textos provenientes de siglos pasados que muestran como se inauguraron los primeros estudios de arqueología y etnología de Chile.

Al mismo tiempo, los navegantes de Rehue pueden descubrir conocimiento de diversas e interesantes materias, como por ejemplo el dedicado a las culturas y lenguas de Chile. Aquí no sólo se admirarán con las imágenes y fotografías de las diferentes etnias, mapas de la zona, y abundante información sobre sus modos de vida, sino que además podrán oír voces, canciones de cuna y de amor en lengua kawásqar, hoy prácticamente desaparecido y desconocida para la gran población.

Semanalmente se incorpora a la sección "El autor de la semana" a grandes representantes de las letras, con notas biográficas, fotografías, y muestras de sus obras, que se pueden apreciar en español. Los versos de la poetisa polaca Wislawa Szymborska, distinguida este año con el Premio Nobel de Literatura, pueden ser disfrutados en español.

Para los amantes de la fotografía la exposición "Los Nómadas del Mar" por la artista Paz Errázuriz que se expuso hace poco en el Museo de Bellas Artes se

Navigate through Rehue, the web site maintained by the Social Science Department at the University of Chile, and count yourself among the thousands of daily visitors who have already been transformed into regular visitors, surprised by its prolific cultural offerings. In the pages you navigate, you will learn about our staff's work, our faculty's research, and read up to six virtual journals of the highest academic standards.

The reader will be surprised by the books, monographs, articles, photographs, and illustrations--which are so hard to find in either national or foreign libraries or bookstores--that are found on the "Documenta Ethnologica et Archaeologica Chilensia" location on the web site. The series also includes texts from past centuries that reveal how some of the first Chilean archaeological and ethnological studies were initiated.

At the same time, navigators of Rehue can discover diverse and interesting subjects, such as one dedicated to the cultures and dialects of Chile. Not only will you admire the images and photographs of the different ethnic groups, maps of the area, and the wealth of information on lifestyles, but you will also listen to the voices, lullabys, and love songs in *kawasqar*, a dialect that has practically disappeared and is unknown by most.

"Author of the Week" features biographical notes, photographs, and samples of great works by great writers. Currently, the poetry of Wislawa Szymborska, distinguished this year by winning the Nobel Prize for Literature, can be appreciated in Spanish.

For art lovers, the photographic exposition of "The Nomads of the Sea" by Paz Errázuriz, recently shown at the Museum of Fine Arts in

puede disfrutar. Una novedosa muestra de arte computacional está en preparación próxima.

Entre los proyectos más inmediatos se destaca una serie de libros electrónicos, inéditos o próximos a publicarse en papel, que cubrirán las áreas temáticas cultivadas en nuestra Facultad de Ciencias Sociales, ampliando el espectro de modo de contribuir en forma más contundente a la difusión del conocimiento y la cultura.

Muy pronto se concretará también la creación de una "intranet" para la comunidad académica de la Facultad, donde tanto los profesores como los estudiantes de pregrado y postgrado podrán acceder a todo tipo de información y conocimiento, resaltando los títulos de trabajo de investigación y extensión, así como apuntes de clases para las distintas carreras, cursos, y programas que se dictan.

El equipo responsable del programa de informática y de Rehue trabaja bajo la coordinación del Vicedecano Edison Otero, y está integrado por los profesores Oscar Aguilera, Eugenio Aspillaga, Julián Rodríguez, y el ayudante Luciano Ojeda.

Nuestra dirección electrónica es <http://rehue.csociales.uchile.cl>.

Mexico City, can be viewed. An innovative sample of computer-generated art is in preparation for future display.

Among the more notable projects is a series of electronic books--as yet unpublished on paper--to cover the thematic areas developed in our Department of Social Sciences, thereby broadening the spectrum by which knowledge and culture are diffused.

The creation of an "intranet" for the academic community of the department will soon be completed. This will give the faculty and pre- and postgraduate students access to all kinds of information, highlighting titles of research projects, as well as class notes for the different careers, programs, and courses.

The crew responsible for the information network and Rehue works under the coordination of Vice-dean Edison Otero and is integrated by professors Oscar Aguilera, Eugenio Aspillaga, Julián Rodríguez, and their assistant Luciano Ojeda. The electronic address for Rehue is <http://rehue.csociales.uchile.cl>.

Mario Rivera is based in Appleton, Wisc.

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The World Wide Web: It's Not Just for Surfing Anymore

Gordon F. M. Rakita

Until quite recently, web surfing by students was a technique for avoiding the completion of homework, the ever-increasing piles of assistantship tasks, or studying for impending comprehensive exams. Now, however, the web is more than a source of entertainment or procrastination; it has become a repository for valuable archaeological resources. These resources include on-line texts, databases, and other information files, as well as software and services.

In archaeology, the phrase "publish or perish" has quickly come to apply not only to full-time professionals but to students as well. We are frequently reminded that our future employment possibilities (academic or not) are determined in part by our publication record. However, few of us have either large data sets or the time to acquire them through laboratory studies. How are we to publish meaningful analytical works without data? The answer lies in the growing number of databases maintained on-line. Excellent examples include: the site data from the American Southwest originally published in Michael Adler's *The Prehistoric Pueblo World, A.D. 1150-1350* [<http://csaws.brynmawr.edu:443/web1/prepw.html>] and the miscellaneous paleoclimatological data available from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration [<http://www.ngdc.oaa.govpaleo/paleo.html>] including prehistoric tree-ring records and deep-sea sediment cores. For those who are more bioarchaeologically minded Internet resources include the *Human Genome Database* [<http://www.hgmp.mrc.ac.uk/Public/human-gen-db.html>] and W. W. Howell's assembled craniometric data [<http://utkux.utk.edu/pub/anthro/>].

Alternatively, general information on a variety of topics lies within a few mouse-clicks. Most geographic or cultural regions have extensive web files. The ones organized for the Southwest are particularly comprehensive [<http://seamonkey.ed.asu.edu:80/swa/>]. Radiocarbon dating is another well-documented subject with multiple sites [http://info.ox.ac.uk/departments/rlaha/leaf_arc.html is an exceptional place to start]. For those who are undergoing the trials of comprehensive exams, the University of Washington's list of exam questions offers a very useful study aid [<http://weber.u.washington.edu/~anthro/departementinfo/compslist.html>]. Even those who are just now beginning their education or beginning to educate others will find something of interest in the Introduction to Archaeology syllabus of John Hoopes of the University of Kansas [<http://www.cc.ukans.edu/~hoopes/syllabus.html>].

Many national organizations have web pages with a variety of useful offerings. The U.S. Geological Survey operates a web site with maps from across the country [<http://www.usgs.gov/>]. The National Academy of Sciences maintains pages relating to the activities of their Committee on Women in Science and Engineering [<http://www2.nas.edu/cswe/>]. For those who are planning on submitting proposals to the National Science Foundation, application forms are available from their site (in Microsoft Word format) and may even be submitted electronically [<http://www.nsf.gov/>]. Archaeologically related software applications are also available on-line. For example the Quaternary Isotope Laboratory's Radiocarbon calibration program CALIB is available from its pages [<http://weber.u.washington.edu/~qil/>]. Finally, don't forget SAA's own pages [<http://www.saa.org/>] for information on the association's publications, committees, and annual meeting.

In short, the web is no longer a place to waste time. As more and more truly useful resources become available, the web is quickly becoming an indispensable tool for archaeologists. While virtual reality will never supersede getting your hands dirty (be it in a two-by-two or with a pair of calipers), it will contribute significantly to future research in the discipline.

As for Student Affairs...

Our call for campus representatives has been quite successful so far, but many states and universities are still underrepresented. We need input from all SAA student members! To that end, we are still looking for graduate and undergraduate students to serve as campus representatives. Information on the "position" is available in the September 1996 issue of the *SAA Bulletin* [14(4): 22].

Thank you for making our workshops at the 1997 SAA Annual Meeting in Nashville a great success!! If you have a specific workshop topic you are interested in for 1998 or are interested in the work of the committee, please feel free to contact any of the members or contact the committee chair.

Gordon F. M. Rakita is at the University of New Mexico and works for the Student Affairs Committee

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Working Together



Time, Trust, and the Measure of Success: The Nevada Test Site Cultural Resources Program

Colleen Beck, M. Nieves Zedeño, and Robert Furlow

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The Nevada Test Site Cultural Resources Program, under the direction of the Department of Energy, Nevada Operations Office, is broad in scope, encompassing the agency's work, archaeological and historical research, and ethnographic studies and consultation with American Indians. The integration of goals and views of the Department of Energy, American Indians, ethnographers, and archaeologists is an ongoing process with its roots extending to the 1970s. Each journey along this road demonstrates the complexity of multicultural relationships and the rewards of concerted effort. The following overview of past, present, and future developments of the Nevada Test Site Cultural Resources Program shows what can be accomplished by working together.

A Historical Retrospective

In the 1970s the program began, as most have, as a basic Section 106 compliance endeavor. The Nevada Test Site's mission was to test nuclear weapons during the Cold War. In the early days archaeology was viewed as counterproductive, costing time and money, and interfering with national security projects. Mythical stories, such as archaeologists demanding that projects be moved around discarded toilet bowls, had spread across the country. At the same time, archaeologists were struggling with the fundamentals of the Section 106 process, trying to set up frameworks that validated statements of archaeological significance in a national climate of general unease with the process.

The Department of Energy, like other agencies, had to meet its mission, the needs of the users, the cultural resources' requirements, and in addition, go through external review of its compliance by way of consultations with the Nevada State Historic Preservation Office (NSHPO) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP). Understandably, the formalization of cultural resource programs for implementing the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 was a slow process that took almost 20 years to develop and laid the foundation of ongoing government-to-government consultation between American Indians and this federal agency.

The American Indian Consultation Program

Throughout the Cold War years, American Indian tribes were forthright about their claims to the land under the jurisdiction of the Department of Energy and critical of the Nevada Test Site's mission. This area had originally been withdrawn in 1940 for a practice bombing range and in 1950 was transferred to the Atomic Energy Commission. Therefore, only a few decades had passed since the tribes could have access to the region; elders still remembered coming to this area to hunt or gather native plants. The passage of the American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA) in 1978 gave all Indian people hope of gaining access rights to their ancestral lands in the near future. However, cultural resources still were viewed as archaeological sites, not as places and natural resources of traditional significance to these Americans.



Paiute elders respond to the ethnobotany questionnaire during a field trip to Pahute Mesa, Nevada Test Site

By the late 1980s the Department of Energy began to plan its American Indian Consultation Program at the Nevada Test Site and was one of the country's leaders in developing a comprehensive consultation process. This program emerged from the establishment of a 10-year archaeological study, the *Long-Range Study Plan for Negating Potential Adverse Effects on the Archaeological Resources on Pahute and Rainier Mesas, Nevada Test Site, Nye County, Nevada*, directed by Lonnie Pippin of the Desert Research Institute. Pahute and Rainier mesas contain the densest archaeological remains found on the Nevada Test Site, and the mesas were an area critical for the underground testing of nuclear weapons. In a programmatic agreement between the Department of Energy, the NSHPO, and the ACHP, the Department of Energy agreed to conduct consultations with American Indians regarding resources of importance to them on the mesas.

The first consultation program begun by the Department of Energy did not occur at the Nevada Test Site, however, but at Yucca Mountain, the site of a planned nuclear waste repository that would occupy a small portion of the southwest corner of the Nevada Test Site and extend onto adjacent lands outside this facility. The consultation occurred in compliance with AIRFA. Richard Stoffle and his ethnographic team determined that 17 tribal groups representing three ethnic groups--Western Shoshone, the Southern Paiute and the Owens Valley Paiute, and the Las Vegas Indian Center, representing all Indian people in the Las Vegas Valley--had ancestral ties to the region, and were those whom the Department of Energy should invite to the consultation table.



An American Indian monitor participates in the Rock Art archaeological survey in upper Fortymile Canyon, Nevada Test Site

Participating in consultation with a federal agency can be a difficult decision for a tribe and its members. Uncertainty revolves around numerous concerns, such as whether participation could negatively affect ongoing land claims, and questioning whether the consultations would be fulfilling events or only be compliance procedures without the opportunity for substantive tribal input to the Department of Energy. In the end, all but one group agreed to participate in the consultations. The first meeting between the Department of Energy, the Desert Research Institute's archaeologists, the ethnographic team from the University of Arizona, and the Indian groups was memorable in that 34 official tribal representatives, federal agents, archaeologists, and ethnographers set aside differences and uncertainties to plant the seeds of a successful long-term program. At this crucial meeting, representatives of 17 tribes and three pantribal organizations decided that they could be most effective by working as a group rather than as separate entities. They established the Consolidated Group of Tribes and Organizations, elected a chair, and, as in all subsequent meetings, were given time to meet privately for discussing and making decisions about resource preservation issues and for formulating recommendations to the Department of Energy. All decisions and recommendations were then submitted for review and approval by the tribal councils.

Thereafter, the consultation program proceeded systematically and entailed semi-annual meetings held at the Nevada Test Site and visits to locations of interest to the Consolidated Group. Through the meetings and trips, long-term friendships developed among all participants. Over time this group of people learned to work through their differences toward a common goal, practiced compromise, and adapted to the limitations of conducting such work at the Nevada Test Site. In turn, the Department of Energy responded by examining all and following most of the Consolidated Group's recommendations and by granting additional support for research and consultation. All of the research and consultation activities are funded and organized through the Department of Energy's Nevada Operations Office.

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Beyond Section 106: An Integrated Approach to American Indian Cultural Resource Preservation

A key to the success of the Nevada Test Site Cultural Resources Program has been its emphasis on a "broad-spectrum" approach to American Indian resource preservation and its responsiveness to concerns and recommendations expressed by American Indian elders and official representatives. At the recommendation of the Consolidated Group, the Department of Energy implemented a tribal archaeological monitoring program to keep the tribal councils informed of archaeological activities and assist archaeologists if excavations uncovered

human remains or other sensitive materials. Monitors were trained before the field season and had to write a field report for the tribes.

From the initial stages of consultation, the Consolidated Group emphasized the importance of field-based consultation with full participation of Indian elders. Thus, the first large-scale ethnographic project at the Nevada Test Site under AIRFA, the Native American Cultural Resources on Pahute and Rainier Mesas, Nevada Test Site (1994), directed by Richard Stoffle, entailed a systematic ethnobotanical and ethnoarchaeological inventory. Three tribal elders from each of the 17 tribes came to the site for a three-day field visit, were interviewed individually by an ethnographer, and responded to a detailed standardized questionnaire. A mail survey of every adult member of each tribe produced an additional 1,233 (22.7%) responses. Such a systematic approach to consultation was viewed by the Consolidated Group as the only means toward establishing productive relationships between the agency and the tribes.

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The Formation of Task Groups

Following the success of this project, the Department of Energy entered into consultation on the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). This consultation proceeded as systematically as the previous one, with the Consolidated Group representing the culturally affiliated tribes and organizations. The NAGPRA process, however, introduced a new consultation procedure that met with enormous success: the formation of task groups or "subgroups." The Consolidated Group designated a subgroup of six representatives, two from each of the ethnic groups, and entrusted it with the task of viewing the archaeological collections under consultation. The NAGPRA subgroup, with assistance from the ethnographic team and the archaeologists, reviewed the archaeological sites, site reports, and collection in the Department of Energy curation facility. At the end of this process, they chose the items to be viewed by the tribal elders and other knowledgeable representatives.

Through the series of individual interviews with tribal elders and representatives, the archaeologists learned the validity of the Indian people's perspective on the artifacts. The Shoshone and Paiute Indians were semipermanent hunting-gathering societies with cultural items that frequently served multiple purposes, including in ceremonies, a context rarely identified by archaeologists in the Great Basin. While archaeologists easily see the significance of archaeological sites and artifacts in terms of potential data, the cultural experts could see the significance of artifacts in terms of their sacredness because of the context.

The tribal elders and representatives identified 267 NAGPRA items and recommended that these be reburied at the Nevada Test Site. The Consolidated Group reviewed these determinations and forwarded this recommendation to the Department of Energy, while also asking to rebury human remains and associated artifacts from the Nevada Test Site that were curated at the Nevada State Museum. The Department of Energy agreed with the recommendations and facilitated the repatriation and reburial procedures both financially and organizationally. A number of items left in the Department of Energy curation facility now belong to the member tribes of the Consolidated Group, and the agency cares for them on their behalf.

The integration of the Consolidated Group into the Department of Energy's programs and the performance of the task groups have been so successful that the group was asked to participate in the development of the Nevada Test Site Environmental Impact Statement (NTS-EIS) in 1995. The ethnographic team assisted the American Indian writers subgroup in the preparation of its own section for the NTS-EIS, an unprecedented development in the country. By involving the Consolidated Group in this planning document, the tribes were kept well informed of Department of Energy's plans for the uses of the Nevada Test Site. The NTS-EIS presents American Indian views and concerns on Department of Energy's plans at the earliest stage possible for consideration by the department, a situation benefiting all parties involved.

After completing the NAGPRA consultation and the NTS-EIS, the Department of Energy agreed to fund a second large-scale ethnographic and archaeological study, which integrates a systematic archaeological

recording of over 3,000 petroglyphs and an ethnographic inventory of these and other rock art sites in the Nevada Test Site. Tribal monitors participated in the archaeological fieldwork and produced a field report to familiarize the tribes with the 1997 ethnographic field season. The Nevada Test Site Rock Art Study, coordinated by Colleen Beck, Richard Stoffle, M. Nieves Zedeño, and the rock art subgroup, has the potential to strengthen the working relationships among the ethnographers, the archaeologists, and the tribes, while expanding everyone's knowledge of these resources.

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Expanding Consultation: The Future of the Program

The fact that the American Indian Consultation Program can look into the future is a reflection of its past. Thus far, the Consolidated Group has included tribes with cultural ties to the Nevada Test Site; cultural resource assessments have been conducted within the boundaries of this facility. However, consultation is expanding to include other tribes and off-site resources. A direct outcome of the NTS-EIS is the Department of Energy's Nevada Operation Office decision to fund the ongoing American Indian Low Level Radioactive Waste Transportation Study, codirected by Diane Austin and Richard Stoffle, in which the Consolidated Group, through the transportation subgroups, is helping contact other tribes whose lands are located along transportation routes. Similarly, the American Indian writers subgroup is involved in the evaluation of cultural resources in the Central Nevada Test Area and other off-site locations. Also in the future of the Nevada Test Site American Indian Consultation Program is the study of Traditional Cultural Properties, as defined by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

The success of the American Indian Consultation Program has been due to several factors. The Department of Energy has continually funded and facilitated the program for almost a decade, creating consistency in the participation of involved tribes and organizations and a sense of commitment and mutual trust. The Department of Energy, Nevada Operations Office Environmental Protection Division, has been the program coordinator since its onset in 1990. The Desert Research Institute has been working on the Nevada Test Site Cultural Resources Program for almost 20 years, has taken responsibility for curating the Nevada Test Site collection, and has subcontracted to the University of Arizona's ethnographic team for seven years. The members of the Consolidated Group have varied slightly through time, as have personnel at the Desert Research Institute and the University of Arizona. However, by far the majority of people have remained the same, facilitating the development of a program that has not had to backtrack to accommodate new organizations or people. Most of all, the success of these endeavors reflects the commitment of the participants to working together.

Perhaps the greatest measure of this success is the current movement of other federally managed facilities, such as Nellis Air Force Base, toward implementing other American Indian consultation programs that include the participation of the Consolidated Group and are modeled after the Nevada Test Site Cultural Resources Program.

Original research reports are available from the National Technical Information Service, the Desert Research Institute, and the Bureau of Applied Research in Anthropology, University of Arizona.

Colleen Beck is at the Desert Research Institute in Las Vegas, Nev. M. Nieves Zedeño is at the Bureau of Applied Research in Anthropology, University of Arizona, Tucson. Robert Furlow is at U.S. Department of Energy, Nevada Operations Office, Las Vegas.

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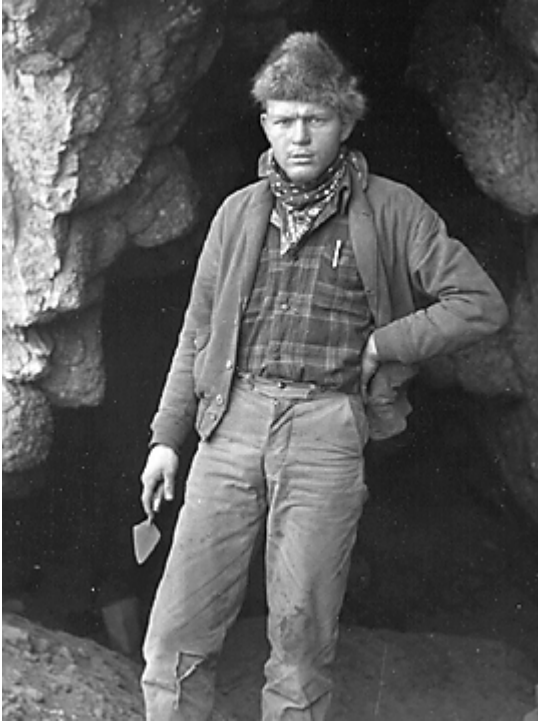
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Franklin Fenenga

1917 - 1994



Noted California archaeologist Franklin Fenenga died of lung cancer on April 7, 1994, at the age of 76, in Long Beach, Calif. He is survived by his third wife, Barbara Baker Fenenga, five adult children, and three adult stepchildren. Two previous wives, Barbara Wagner Fenenga and Emelyn Bennett Fenenga, preceded him in death.

Frank was born July 20, 1917, in Aberdeen, S. D. His interest in archaeology began when he moved to St. Louis, Mo., as a child, visiting archaeological sites and mound systems, including Cahokia. Frank gained broad anthropological experiences through his father's involvement in the operation of boys' camps. As a high school senior he was invited to study at the University of Chicago by Fay Cooper-Cole. With a scholarship, Frank was able to begin his schooling, but it was clear his family could not afford to finance his education there. With the end of the scholarship, he accepted an offer from J. B. Lillard, president of Sacramento Junior College, to run an archaeological field class.

This job enabled him to attend college during the height of the Great Depression. Frank became one of a small group to constitute the first professional archaeological community of the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta area of central California. With *Bulletin 2* (Lillard, et al. 1939), a local chronology was established, and the first descriptions of central California artifact typologies and a culture classification system were proposed. Site surveys of central California enabled Frank to establish a recording system for all state archaeological sites (Fenenga 1949), which was adopted by the Smithsonian Institution and has become widely used across the nation. From data derived almost exclusively from the delta, Frank was first to suggest that the bow and arrow were recent introductions to the New World, preceded by spear-throwers and darts used throughout the hemisphere, a view now accepted by all scholars.

Frank graduated with an AA degree from Sacramento in 1940 and received a BA in anthropology from the University of California, Berkeley, in 1943. After WWII army service and working in essential wartime industry, Frank returned to Berkeley. His 1946 and 1947 summers were spent working for the Smithsonian Institution's River Basin Surveys throughout the western states. In 1948 he became an archaeologist for the University of California Archaeological Survey, holding this position until 1950, when he became a research associate at the University of Nebraska and an archaeologist for the Missouri River Basin Survey. During that period he was editor of *The Plains Anthropologist*. In 1960 he became director of museums for the Georgia Historical Commission, and in 1965 he was recruited as associate professor in anthropology at California State University, Long Beach. He retired from the university in 1987.

While at Long Beach, Frank accepted numerous contracts to do what was then called "salvage archaeology." These projects became a training ground for his students, sometimes numbering as many as 70 on a single project. His efforts for the National Park Service at Hidden Reservoir, along the Fresno River, constituted Frank's most intensive California fieldwork. From 1969 to 1975, major villages, cemeteries, and resource

procurement areas were excavated prior to inundation by a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' reservoir. Stratified deposits revealed a long prehistoric sequence, extending to the gold-rush era. James Savage's trading post (1851) and the short-lived Fresno River Reservation (1850-1860) had left a complex archaeological amalgam of cultures and traditions on the landscape. Franklin Fenenga thrived on this confusion and directed his large crews in its analysis.

Frank's interaction with students, whether in class or in the field, was perhaps his most significant role in archaeology--he was an inspirational teacher. His teaching was oriented to the process and function of cultural systems. He loved student companionship and conversation. His home and office were always open, with coffee or beer available for the student who needed to talk; he was always accessible, glad to see you, and was never judgmental.

From 1965 until his death Frank served as peer reviewer for manuscripts submitted to the *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* and *American Antiquity*. He served on several advisory boards for large resource management firms, archaeological societies, and museums.

In 1942 Frank was elected an associate of Sigma Xi and in 1946 a member. He was a research fellow of the Social Science Research Council from 1947 to 1948 and received the Lifetime Achievement Award from the Society for California Archaeology in 1985. Also in 1985, he received the Outstanding Contributions to American Archaeology Award from the Society for American Archaeology. He was recognized for his contributions to the preservation of archaeological values in 1985 by the American Committee for the Preservation of Archaeological Collections.

His death leaves a void in the hearts of Frank Fenenga's family, friends, and students, which will not be easily filled. We miss you "Finnegan!"

Francis Riddell is president of the California Institute for Peruvian Studies. Barbara Baker Fenenga provided biographical data. Gerrit Fenenga, William Wallace, Clement Meighan, and John Foster offered constructive suggestions and filled in information gaps. Photograph courtesy of the Phoebe Hearst Museum of Anthropology. A bibliography will be mounted on the SAAweb.

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Publicly Relating: Notes from the Public Relations Committee

Anntoinette Moore



Journalists are much like archaeologists, wielding pens, tape recorders, and video cameras rather than trowels, brushes, and transits. Like archaeologists, journalists are used to digging to get the data that they need to find the "real story." They are curious, enjoy research, and can be very persistent. Journalists work on a much shorter time scale than archaeologists. They don't get months or years to write up their reports.

They may get an assignment from their editor--"Somebody dug up an old Indian site and we need a story on it for tomorrow's paper"--and have just two or three hours--or less--to research the story, interview two or three people, and write it up.

Journalists usually aren't writing, recording, or videotaping for the ages but for the moment. That doesn't, however, mean that what they publish or broadcast is not important. Newspaper articles and radio and television reports can have a tremendous immediate impact.

Because people are curious about their past and because archaeological research often unearths controversy along with artifacts, archaeology is news. The question for archaeologists is no longer "Do I want news coverage?" or "How do I avoid news coverage?" Instead, it's "What kind of coverage am I going to get and how can I exercise the most control over the coverage so that the scientific story is told?"

Following are several suggestions for working with journalists to help tell that story most effectively.

If you don't tell your story, somebody else will. Sometimes it may be appropriate not to comment about a particular site or archaeological issue. However, remember that if the issue is controversial or generates a lot of local interest, the journalist who contacted you will continue to contact other people until she gets some information. She may be more intrigued precisely because you declined to comment.

What's the news? What's the point? Think about how your archaeological research could affect people today. Think about its context, the big picture. Does it offer insight into how individual and family relationships functioned in the past? Does it provide information about land-use patterns that are relevant to land-use issues today? Why are you doing this research, anyway? What excites you about it?

Be prepared. Don't let yourself be ambushed. If a journalist calls you unexpectedly, and you're not prepared for off-the-cuff comments, ask if you can return the call in a few minutes. This usually isn't a problem for the journalist, even if the story is due that day. Think about what you want to say, and talk in plain language. Use as little jargon as possible and don't assume that the journalist knows archaeological terms. Use dates sparingly, because the more dates you use the higher the probability that they can be misunderstood or turned around.

Know the ground rules. Be astute. Once a journalist has identified himself or herself as a reporter, anything you say is "on the record" unless other ground rules have been set before the interview begins. It is perfectly ethical

for a journalist to quote anything you say once the interview has begun.

In general, it's not a good idea to ask the journalist if you can look over the story before it's published or broadcast. If you do this, you are essentially telling the journalist "I don't trust you to get the story straight." In addition, you are probably asking the journalist to violate the policies of his news organization. Most newspapers, for example, do not allow the subjects of stories to look over these stories before they are published. The newspaper, not the person being interviewed, has the editorial control over the content of the stories.

The role of journalists and editors is to talk to several people who may have different opinions, or expertise, to get to the crux of the story, and to present all sides of the story as fairly as possible. In a way, they are like cultural anthropologists, observing how people act within a particular culture and then exercising their judgment as to what is important.

Humanize the data. People like to read or hear about other people. Too often, archaeologists talk as if the artifacts and sites, rather than the people who made them, are ends in themselves.

Understand the inherent limitations of the specific media used, whether it is print, radio, or television.

Deadlines are crucial--and different--for all media. If you initiate a call and a journalist tells you he can't talk to you now because he's on deadline, believe him. If you deal with the same journalist or news organization repeatedly, find out what their deadlines are. It's also a good idea to know when slow news days occur, because journalists are likely to be more receptive to story ideas then.

Television needs pictures to tell the news and usually a story must be told between 30 seconds and two to three minutes; newspapers and magazines may be better at telling a more complex version of the story. Radio talk shows can offer archaeologists a way to present their ideas to a large audience and respond to questions from that audience.

Develop productive relationships with local journalists. The best way to a journalist's heart is to be a reliable resource. If a journalist calls you with a question that you can't answer, refer her to someone else who can answer it. Be willing to explain archaeological concepts or talk about archaeological issues, even if the discussions don't result in a story. If you do this, she will be more likely to listen to you the next time you have a story idea to pitch to her. Decline to comment if you must, but never mislead or lie to journalists.

Let journalists know what you think about their stories. Most journalists welcome feedback but resent attack. If there are gross errors of fact in a story or you don't think it's fair, please let the journalist know that. Don't be abusive or launch personal attacks. Be specific in your criticism.

Most newspapers now routinely publish corrections. If you think a correction to a story is warranted, tell the journalist that. If he doesn't agree that a correction is needed, ask to speak to the editor or managing editor. Usually editors decide whether a correction is warranted. If you think a story was done well, let the journalist know that, too.

Respect journalists and what they do. Just as it takes more than someone armed with a trowel to be an archaeologist, it takes more than someone with a pen or tape recorder to be a journalist. Every day, journalists have to sort through contradictory information and compose a story that makes sense, usually in a very short period of time. If they make mistakes, those mistakes are out there for thousands of people to see, hear, or read.

Anntoinette "Toni" Moore covers medicine and science for the Longview News-Journal in Longview, Tex. She has served as the press officer at the Society for American Archaeology's annual meetings since 1993.

Public Education Committee

Teresa L. Hoffman and Jon Czaplicki

Native American Educators Are Focus of Pilot Workshop

To achieve the multiple goals of its strategic plan, the SAA Public Education Committee (PEC) reaches out to diverse audiences through its various subcommittees. Among those is the Subcommittee on Native American Education, which conceived and developed the workshop "Archaeology for Native American Educators: Building Curriculum, Building Bridges." This workshop initiative, designed specifically for Native American educators, is a direct outgrowth of SAA's commitment to public education. A five-day pilot workshop is scheduled for August 4-8, 1997, at Haskell Indian Nations University in Lawrence, Kans., designed to provide Native American educators with materials and strategies for developing various curricula based on the scientific methods and findings of archaeology. Curricula developed by workshop participants will be used to teach science, math, writing, fine art, and other skills to Native American children in grades K-12. Besides showing how archaeology can be used to help teach multiple subjects, the workshop will give educators the opportunity to evaluate the usefulness of existing archaeology education materials and adapt them for their own instructional needs.

The PEC envisions the pilot workshop as the first of an annual series of workshops. The goal is to hold two or more workshops each at accessible geographic locations in the United States, in states or regions with large Native American populations, and, if requested, on specific reservations. The workshop is limited to 30 participants; travel stipends of \$150 will be available to all registered participants. Applications are due by June 1, 1997. For more information, call Jon Czaplicki (602) 395-5693, Rebecca Hawkins (513) 861-3313, Margo Price (919) 962-6574, or Anne Rogers (704) 227-7268.

PEC Anticipates Leadership Change in 1998

In further developments, PEC Chair Ed Friedman announced last fall that he will be stepping down in 1998, following a long and successful term as the leader for one of the most active SAA committees. Earlier this year, in keeping with SAA policy on committee leadership, the names of potential replacements for Friedman were forwarded to the SAA Executive Board. Three capable individuals with an interest in serving were identified by the PEC ad hoc nominating subcommittee and recommended to the SAA board: Shereen Lerner, Carol Ellick, and Robert Brunswig. Lerner was selected by the board and became the chair-designee beginning with the 1997 meetings in Nashville.

For more information on SAA PEC activities, contact Edward Friedman, Bureau of Reclamation, P. O. Box 25007, D-5300, Denver, CO 80225, (303) 236-1061, ext. 239, email efriedman@do.usbr.gov.

Teresa L. Hoffman is with Archaeological Consulting Services, Tempe, Ariz., and Jon Czaplicki is with the Bureau of Reclamation.

Books Received

Editor's Note: Periodically we will publish books received for review by our two journals, American Antiquity and Latin American Antiquity

The Aim of Laboratory Analyses of Ceramics in Archaeology. A. Lindahl and O. Stilborg, editors. Kungl. Vitterhets Historie och Antikvitets Akademien. Konferenser 34. Almqvist and Wiksell International, Stockholm, 1995. 144.00 (SEK) (paper).

American Beginnings: The Prehistory and Palaeoecology of Beringia. F. Hadleigh West, editor. University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1996. xxi + 576 pp., 289 illustrations, 47 tables, 2 indexes. \$75.00 (cloth).

Análisis de Cerámica Ceremonial Prehispánica. S. Alconini Mujica. Editorial Acción, La Paz, 1995. xiv + 248 pp., 89 figures, 13 tables, bibliography. \$15.00 (paper).

An Analysis of Variability and Condition of Cavate Structures in Bandelier National Monument. H. Wolcott Toll. Intermountain Cultural Resources Center Professional Paper No. 53. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Santa Fe, N. M., 1995. xvi + 300 pp., figures, tables, pull-out maps, appendixes, references, index.

The Ancient Near East c. 3000-330 B.C. A. Kuhrt. Routledge, New York, 1996. Volume 1: xxviii + 381 pp., figures, maps, tables; Volume 2: xix + 398 pp., figures, tables, bibliography, index. \$150.00 (cloth).

Andean Art at Dumbarton Oaks (Volumes 1 and 2). E. Hill Boone, editor. Dumbarton Oaks, Washington, D.C., 1996. xix + 497 pages, 168 figures, 133 color plates, glossary, bibliography, index. \$150.00 (cloth).

Anthropology, Space, and Geographic Information Systems. M. Aldenderfer and H. D. G. Maschner, editors. Oxford University Press, New York, 1996. xi + 294 pp., 90 figures, 27 tables, references, index. \$49.95 (cloth).

Archaeological Chemistry. A. M. Pollard and C. Heron. Royal Society of Chemistry, Cambridge, 1996. xv + 375 pp., tables, figures, references, appendixes. \$39.00 (paper).

Archaeological Curatorship. S. M. Pearce. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C., 1996. \$19.95 (paper).

Archaeological Ethics. K. D. Vitelli, editor. Altamira Press, Walnut Creek, Calif., 1996. 272 pp., appendixes. \$40.00 (cloth); \$18.95 (paper).

Archaeological Laboratory Methods: An Introduction. M. Q. Sutton and B. S. Arkush. Kendall/Hunt Publishing, Dubuque, Iowa, 1996. xvi + 346 pp., figures, tables, references, appendixes, glossary. \$37.95 (paper).

Archaeological Pottery of Colorado: Ceramic Clues to the Prehistoric and Protohistoric Lives of the State's Native Peoples. R. H. Brunswig, Jr., B. Bradley, and S. M. Chandler. CCPA Occasional Papers No. 2. Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists, Denver, 1995. viii + 207 pp., tables, figures, references, bibliographies, appendixes.

Archaeological Site File Management: A Southeastern Perspective. D. G. Anderson and V. Horak, editors. Readings in Archeological Protection Series No. 3. Interagency Archeological Services Division, National Park Service, Atlanta, Ga., 1995. 140 pp., figures, tables, appendixes, references. (paper).

The Archaeology of Ancient Arizona. J. Reid and S. Whittlesey. University of Arizona Press, Tucson, 1997. xii + 297 pp., 51 illustrations, glossary, selected readings, index. \$40.00 (cloth), \$17.95 (paper).

The Archaeology of Early Historic South Asia: The Emergence of Cities and States. F. R. Allchin. Cambridge University Press, New York, 1995. xvii + 371 pp., figures, bibliography, index. \$74.95 (cloth), \$29.95 (paper).



Archaeology of the Mid-Holocene Southeast. K. E. Sassaman and D. G. Anderson, editors. University Press of Florida, Gainesville, 1996. xx + 387 pp., 89 figures, 15 tables, references cited, index. \$60.00 (cloth).

Archaeology of the Mississippian Culture: A Research Guide. P. N. Peregrine. Research Guides to Ancient Civilizations No. 6. Garland Publishing, New York, 1995. xliii + 192 pp., figures, table, indexes. \$35.00 (cloth).

The Archaeology of Navajo Origins. R. H. Towner, editor. University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City, 1996. xii + 321 pp., 48 figures, 10 tables, references, index. \$45.00 (cloth).

The Archaeology of Spanish and Mexican Colonialism in the American Southwest. J. E. Ayres, compiler. Guides to the Archaeological Literature of the Immigrant Experience in America No. 3. Society for Historical Archaeology, Tucson, 1995. 133 pp., tables, bibliographies, references cited. \$15.00 (paper).

The Archaeology of the African Diaspora in the Americas. T. A. Singleton and M. D. Bograd. Guides to the Archaeological Literature of the Immigrant Experience in America No. 3. Society for Historical Archaeology, Tucson, 1995. 81 pp., figures, references cited, bibliography. \$10.00 (paper).

The Archaeology of V. Gordon Childe. D. R. Harris, editor. University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1994. xii + 148 pp., bibliography, index. \$42.00 (cloth).

The Archaeology of Wealth: Consumer Behavior in English America. J. G. Gibb. Plenum Press, New York, 1996. xvi + 283 pp., figures, tables, references, index. \$49.50 (cloth).

Archaeology: A Very Short Introduction. P. Bahn. Oxford University Press, New York, 1997. ix + 102 pp., 11 illustrations, further reading, index. \$7.95 (paper).

Architecture and Power in the Ancient Andes: The Archaeology of Public Buildings. J. D. Moore. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1996. xiii + 256 pp., 96 figures, 28 tables, bibliography, index. \$59.95 (cloth).

Armas y Herramientas de Metal Prehispánicas en Bolivia. E. F. Mayer. Materialien zur Allgemeinen und Vergleichenden Archäologie Band 53. Kommission für Allgemeine und Vergleichende Archäologie des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts. Verlag Philipp von Zabern, Mainz, 1994. 80 pp., 53 plates, notes, bibliography, index. DM58.00 (cloth).

Art of the Andes from Chavín to Inca. R. Stone-Miller. Thames and Hudson, London, 1995. 224 pp., 183 illustrations, selected bibliography. \$14.95 (paper).

Astronomy and Empire in the Ancient Andes. B. S. Bauer and D. S. P. Dearborn. University of Texas Press, Austin, 1995. xv + 220 pp., 46 illustrations, appendix, notes, glossary, bibliography, index. \$14.95 (paper).

At the Edge of the World: Caves and Late Classic Maya World View. K. Bassie-Sweet. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, 1996. 272 pp., 70 illustrations, appendix, notes, bibliography, index. \$38.95 (cloth).

Aztec Imperial Strategies. F. F. Berdan, R. Blanton, E. Hill Boone, M. G. Hodge, M. E. Smith, E. Umberger. Dumbarton Oaks, Washington D.C., 1996. viii + 392 pp., figures, appendixes, bibliography, index. \$60.00 (cloth).

The Aztecs. M. E. Smith. Blackwell Publishers, Oxford, 1996. xviii + 361 pp., 102 figures, 9 tables, notes, bibliography, index. \$25.95 (cloth).

Bandelier: The Life and Times of Adolf Bandelier. C. H. Lange and C. L. Riley. University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City, 1996. xiii + 263 pp., maps, photos, illustrations, appendix, sources, index. \$34.95 (cloth).

Before Farming: Hunter-Gatherer Society and Subsistence. D. V. Campana, editor. MASCA Research Papers, Supplement No.12, University Museum Publications, Philadelphia, 1995. v + 117 pp., 34 figures, 16 tables, references. \$25.00 (cloth).

Beyond Death: The Chinchorro Mummies of Ancient Chile. B. T. Arriaza. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C., 1995. xv + 176 pp., 54 figures, 21 color plates, 6 tables, index, bibliography. \$39.95 (cloth).

Bioarchaeology of the Stillwater Marsh: Prehistoric Human Adaptation in the Western Great Basin. C. S. Larsen and R. L. Kelly. Anthropological Paper No. 77, American Museum of Natural History, New York, 1995. 170 pp. 42 figures, 47 tables, 2 appendixes, references. \$20.50 (paper).

- The Bronze Age of Southeast Asia*. C. Higham. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1996. xiv + 381 pp., 149 figures, references, index. \$ 59.95 (cloth).
- Brutality and Benevolence: Human Ethology, Culture, and the Birth of Mexico*. A. A. Alves. Greenwood Press, Westport, Conn., 1996. x + 259 pp., bibliographical essay, index. \$59.95 (cloth).
- The Cambridge History of the Native Peoples of the Americas*. Vol 1. Parts 1 and 2. B. G. Trigger and W. E. Washburn, editors. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1996. Part 1: xix + 564 pp., 59 figures, index; Part 2: xix + 500 pp., 25 figures, bibliography essay, index. \$ 99.95 (cloth).
- The Cambridge Illustrated History of Archaeology*. P. G. Bahn, editor. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1996. xiii + 386 pp., 105 color plates, 118 black and white illustrations, further reading, index. \$39.95 (cloth).
- Canals and Communities: Small-Scale Irrigation Systems*. J. B. Mabry, editor. Arizona Studies in Human Ecology, University of Arizona Press, Tucson, 1996. ix + 273 pp., 31 figures, 18 tables, references cited, index. \$47.50 (cloth).
- Case Studies in Environmental Archaeology*. E. J. Reitz, L. A. Newsom, and S. J. Scudder, editors. Plenum Press, New York, 1996. xxi + 399 pp., 59 figures, 39 tables, bibliography, index. \$69.50 (cloth).
- Case Studies in Human Ecology*. D. G. Bates and S. H. Lees, editors. Plenum Press, New York, 1996. \$69.50 (cloth).
- Cave Bears and Modern Human Origins: The Spatial Taphonomy Pod Hradem Cave, Czech Republic*. R. H. Gargett. University Press of America, Lanham, Md., 1996. xx + 265 pp., 42 figures, 40 tables, 2 appendixes, references cited, index. \$49.00 (cloth).
- Celtic Chieftdom, Celtic State*. B. Arnold and D. B. Gibson, editors. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1995. xii + 159 pp., figures, tables, bibliography, index. \$49.95 (cloth).
- Central California Coastal Prehistory: A View from Little Pico Creek*. T. L. Jones and G. Waugh. Perspectives in California Archaeology Vol. 3, Institute of Archaeology, University of California, Los Angeles, 1995. vi + 186 pp., figures, tables, appendixes, bibliography, index. (paper).
- Ceramics and Artifacts from Excavations in the Copan Residential Zone*. G. Willey, R. M. Levanthal, A. Demarest, and W. L. Fash, Jr. Papers of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Vol. 80. Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., 1994. 496 pp., 362 halftones, 495 figures, 7 maps, 42 tables, appendixes, bibliography. \$59.95 (paper).
- Chavín de Huantar: Excavaciones en la Galería de las Ofrendas*. L. G. Lumbreras. Materialien zur Allgemeinen und Vergleichenden Archäologie Band 51. Kommission für Allgemeine und Vergleichende Archäologie des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts. Verlag Philipp von Zabern, Mainz, 1993. 461 pp., 98 plates, 4 color plates, appendixes, bibliography. DM198.00 (cloth).
- Choctaw Genesis 1500-1700*. P. Galloway. University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln, 1995. xvii + 411 pp., illustrations, tables, appendix, bibliography, index. \$65.00 (cloth).
- Civilizations and World Systems: Studying World-Historical Change*. S. K. Sanderson, editor. Altamira Press, Walnut Creek, Calif., 1995. 324 pp., figures, tables, notes, references, index. \$46.00 (cloth); \$24.95 (paper).
- Codex Azcatitlan*. R. Barlow. 1995. Bibliotheque Nationale de France/Société des Américanistes, Paris. 159 pp., color facsimile, bibliography. 330 FF (paper).
- Codex Telleriano-Remensis. Ritual, Divination, and History in a Pictorial Aztec Manuscript*. E. Quinones Keber. University of Texas Press, Austin, 1995. xiv + 365 pp., 199 figures, 102 colour plates, appendixes, notes, bibliography, index. \$75.00 (cloth).
- A Concordance to the Inscriptions of Palenque, Chiapas, Mexico*. W. M. Ringle and T. C. Smith-Stark. Middle American Research Institute Publication No. 62. Tulane University, New Orleans, 1996. X + 361 pp., and CD-ROM. Figures, appendixes, bibliography.
- Contemporary Archaeology in Theory: A Reader*. R. W. Preucel and I. Hodder, editors. Blackwell Publishers, Cambridge, Mass., 1996. xiv + 678 pp., 104 figures, 16 tables, references. \$ 24.95 (paper).
- Continuity & Change: 8,500 Years of Lacustrine Adaptation on the Shores of Lake Elsinore*. D. R. Grenda. Prepared for the US Army Corp of Engineers, Los Angeles District. Technical Series No. 59, Statistical Research, Tucson, 1997. xix + 324 pp., 109 figures, 73 tables, references cited.

Craft Specialization and Social Evolution: In Memory of V. Gordon Childe. B. Wailes, editor. University Museum Monograph No. 93, University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, 1996. xii + 241 pp., 35 figures, 2 tables, references cited. \$40.00 (cloth).

Creations of the Rainbow Serpent. M. Helms. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque, 1995. viii + 136 pp., 100 figures, 8 color plates, index, bibliography. \$42.50 (cloth).

The Culture and Technology of African Iron Production. P. R. Schmidt, editor. University Press of Florida, Gainesville, 1996. xx + 338 pp., figures, maps, tables, references, glossary, index. \$49.95 (cloth).

Cultural Diversity among Twentieth Century Foragers: An African Perspective. S. Kent, editor. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1991. xiv + 344 pp., 40 figures, references, index. \$59.95 (cloth).

Culture Change and the New Technology: An Archaeology of the Early American Industrial Era. P. A. Shackel. Plenum Press, New York, 1996. \$37.50 (cloth).

The Cummins Site Complex and Paleoindian Occupations in the Northwestern Lake Superior Region. P. J. Julig. Ontario Archaeological Reports No. 2. Ontario Heritage Foundation, Toronto, 1992. xiii + 236 pp., figures, tables, bibliography. \$20.00 Canadian (paper).

Daily Life in Maya Civilization. R. J. Sharer. Greenwood Press, Westport, Conn. xiii + 237 pp., bibliography, figures, index. \$45.00 (cloth).

Daily Life in the Inca Empire. M. A. Malpass. Greenwood Press, Westport, Conn., 1996. xxix + 164 pp., figures, glossary, bibliography, index. \$45.00 (cloth).

Darwinian Archaeologies. H. D. G. Maschner. Plenum Press, New York, 1996. xxi + 261 pp., 11 figures, references, index. \$ 42.50 (cloth).

Digging for Dollars: American Archaeology and the New Deal. P. Fagette. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque, 1996. xxvii + 228 pp., 17 figures, bibliography, index. \$40.00 (cloth).

The Domain of the Calusa: Archaeology and Adventure in the Discovery of South Florida's Past. Florida Museum of Natural History, Gainesville. VHS Video, 30 minutes. \$19.95.

Domination and Resistance. D. Miller, M. Rowlands, and C. Tilley, editors. Routledge, New York, 1996. \$25.00 (paper).

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NEWS AND NOTES

The 1996 Awards Committees of the American Society for Ethnohistory are pleased to announce the recipients of the society's Erminie Wheeler-Voegelin and Robert F. Heizer awards. For the best book-length work in ethnohistory, **the 1996 Erminie Wheeler-Voegelin Prize** was awarded to Patricia Galloway (Mississippi Department of Archives and History) for her book, *Choctaw Genesis 1500-1700*, published by the University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln, in 1995. Ellen B. Basso's *The Last Cannibals: A South American Oral History* (University of Texas Press) received an honorable mention. Members of the 1996 Selection Committee were Kevin Gosner, University of Arizona, Chair; Frederic W. Gleach, Cornell University; and Rayna D. Green, Smithsonian Institution. For the best article in the field of ethnohistory, **the 1996 Robert F. Heizer Prize** was awarded to Janet Carsten (University of Edinburgh) for her article, "The Politics of Forgetting: Migration, Kinship, and Memory on the Periphery of the Southeast Asian State," published in the *Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute* n.s. 1:317-335 (1995). Members of the 1996 Selection Committee were John D. Monaghan, Vanderbilt University, chair; Kenneth M. Morrison, Arizona State University; and Pauline Turner Strong, University of Texas. For additional information, please contact Frederic W. Gleach, Secretary/Treasurer, American Society for Ethnohistory, Dept. of Anthropology, 265 McGraw Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853, (607) 277-0109, email fwg1@cornell.edu.

The charity association Kineon has organized the second edition of the International Archaeology Film Festival in Brussels, November 14-16, 1997. This festival will take place in the form of a competition, with six awards given at the conclusion. The goals of this festival are to present a selection of high quality archaeological films before a wide audience; to attract film directors and educators to the genre of archaeological documentary film for use in schools and universities; to underline the importance of such documentaries in research; to allow a public critique of cinematic progress in the approach to problems specific to archaeology in various countries; and to arouse the curiosity of the public for archaeology. Recent filmed documents (post-1992) are welcome. For information, contact Didier Dehon, President, ASBL Kineon, Chaussée de la Hulpe, 579, B-1170 Brussels, Belgium, (322) 675-9029.

The Archaeological and Historical Preservation Technology program, a new associate degree program unique to the North Carolina Community College System, the state of North Carolina, and the Southeast, was approved to begin at Randolph Community College (RCC) in fall 1997. The new program grew out of archaeological technician training classes that have been offered periodically in the continuing education division of RCC since 1988. The success of the continuing education programs has established RCC as a major figure in technical training in archaeology and historic preservation in North Carolina. The curriculum will provide courses related to the documentation and preservation of cultural and historical resources, emphasizing technical training in archaeological methods and building preservation/restoration. The program's 70-72 semester hours which can be completed in two years, will qualify students to assist archaeologists and historic

preservationists in the identification, management, and restoration of historically significant sites. The usual admission requirements for any associate degree program at RCC will be used to admit students to the program. For more information on this program or to apply, contact the RCC Student Development office at (910) 633-0224.

The Society of Professional Archeologists (SOPA) has announced the recipients of its 1997 awards.

Outgoing President Fred Wendorf (Southern Methodist University) presented the citations and plaques on April 3 at SOPA's annual meeting held concurrently with the Society for American Archaeology conference in Nashville. **Robert M. Thorne** (Mississippi) received a Special Achievement Award in recognition of his influential role in promoting archaeological site stabilization. SOPA bestowed this year's Distinguished Service Award on **Richard D. Daugherty** (Washington State University) for the profound impact he has had on the profession in the course of a long and varied career. The 1997 John F. Seiberling Award--SOPA's highest honor--was granted to the **Advisory Council on Historic Preservation** for its 30 years' commitment to the conservation of America's cultural resources.

The H. John Heinz III Fund of the Heinz Family Foundation announces its grant program for archaeological fieldwork in Latin America for 1998.

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 awards will be \$8,000 each. The deadline for submission is November 15, 1997, and notification of the awards will be made by March 1998. To request guidelines or information, please contact James B. Richardson III, Chairman, Division of Anthropology, Carnegie Museum of Natural History, (412) 665-2601, fax (412) 665-2751, email jbr3+@pitt.edu.

The Southeastern Archaeological Conferences (SEAC) announces a program of small grants to finance public outreach projects

and invites applications for 1997. Projects proposed for grant funding should promote public awareness of archaeology in the Southeast. Most grants will be for activities held in conjunction with the SEAC annual meeting. Grants for teacher workshops, public symposia, field trips for the public to archaeological sites, printed material for public consumption, or Native American outreach programs are encouraged. Grants cannot be used for receptions, food, or entertainment, and must not exceed \$1,000 per year. It is not necessary to be a SEAC member to qualify for funding. Proposals should consist of a short (three-page maximum) statement of purpose, a list of potential supplementary funding sources, and a budget specifying how funds will be spent. The submission deadline is July 1, 1997; awards will be announced August 1, 1997. For more information, contact Dick Jefferies, Department of Anthropology, 211 Lafferty Hall, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40506, fax (606) 323-1959.

The Lister Fellowship has been established at the Crow Canyon Center to commemorate the life and work of the late Robert H. Lister, a noted southwestern researcher, educator, and project leader. The fellowship is designed to support outstanding graduate students working in southwestern archaeology. It will be offered in alternate years. Eligibility criteria may vary somewhat from one offering to the next. This year's award has very general eligibility requirements. However, some future offerings will be designed to support students working closely with Crow Canyon Archaeological Center on problems of Four Corner- area archaeology. The 1997-1998 Lister Fellowship will provide a stipend of \$5,000 to assist a PhD student whose dissertation project shows promise of making a significant advance in archaeological knowledge of Native American cultures in the American Southwest. Projects based on historic as well as prehistoric archaeology are eligible, as are ethnoarchaeological or paleoenvironmental studies. Applicants must have been admitted to a PhD program at a recognized university in North America and be engaged in dissertation research or writing in academic year 1997-1998. Presentation of a colloquium at the Crow Canyon Center is required during the fellowship year. The award is not renewable. Fellowship tenure is from September 1, 1997, through August 31, 1998. Applications are due by June 14, 1997, and the award will be announced on or about August 1, 1997. For further information and instructions for application, contact Lister Fellowship, Crow Canyon Archaeological Center, 23390 County Rd. K, Cortez, CO 81321, (970) 565-8975, fax (970) 565-4859.

For students and faculty headed to the Congress of Americanists meeting to be held in July 1997 in Quito, Ecuador, Aeroperu and MILA Perutours announce special fares to Quito and Lima and/or Cuzco from major U.S. cities. For reservations, please call (800) 367-7378 and identify your itinerary and schedule. Tickets will be

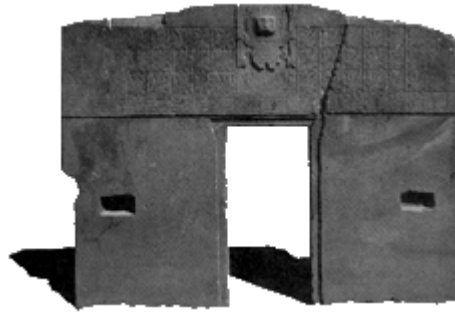
issued with a 15% discount! And if you travel with ten other people, the 11th ticket is absolutely free on Aeroperu. The offer is good for one year. Traveling with students? Call us now. For the members of the archaeological community, other discounts apply to Mexico and Central and South American destinations. Need to travel for 60 days or more? You can also call us and we will try to waive restrictions with selected airlines. Email perutours@aol.com; milalatin@aol.com.

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POSITIONS OPEN

University of Wisconsin-La Crosse seeks applicants for a part-time (5/8) position to teach courses in Archaeological Methods and Theory and History of Archaeology as part of the curriculum of the university's undergraduate Archaeological Studies major. The position will also include Introductory Archaeology courses for non-majors. Applicants must have PhD or be at least ABD and have the potential to exceed in undergraduate education. Plans call for this part-time position to be replaced by a full-time tenure-track position in one or two years. For additional information on the position and application requirements, please contact Jim Theler, UW-L, Department of Sociology and Archaeology, (608) 782-2356, email theler@mail.uwlax.edu. Application deadline is May 30, 1997. Applications from women and minorities are especially encouraged.

3D/International, Inc. Environmental Group (3D/E) is hiring motivated archaeologists for Senior Principal Investigator and Field Director staff positions. Requirements are a PhD for Senior Principal Investigator applicants and an MA for Field Director applicants. Applicants must submit a Letter of Intent, an updated résumé, three references, and a short writing sample. The hiring process is to start immediately and will continue until the final candidates are selected for employment. Please submit applications to Bridget Benz, 3D/Environmental, Environmental Group, 781 Need Rd., Cincinnati, OH 45233, (513) 922-8199.

CALENDAR



*May 15, 1997
is 1,866,299 days since
the Maya zero date*

Symposium on Bison Ecology and Management in North America will be held at the Holiday Inn in Bozeman, Mont., to provide a forum on utilizing various disciplines to understand and manage bison in North America. Sessions explore how disease, genetics, ecology, management, prehistory, and tribal concerns affect bison. For information, contact Bison Symposium, Montana State University, 235 Linfield Hall, Bozeman, MT 59717, (406) 994-3414.

June 7-8, 1997

The 18th Mid-South Archaeological Conference will meet at the Arkansas State University Museum in Jonesboro. Topics are "Native American Reaction to Archaeology," "History of Archaeology," and "Current Research in the Mid-South." For information, contact Dan or Phyllis Morse, email dmorse@osage.astate.edu.

July 11-13, 1997

Natural Catastrophes during Bronze Age Civilizations: Archaeological, Geological, Astronomical and Cultural Perspectives will be held at Fitzwilliam College, Cambridge University, England. Organized by the Society for Interdisciplinary Studies, historians, archaeologists, climatologists, and astronomers will discuss whether the astronomical evidence of neo-catastrophist astronomers can be substantiated by the archaeological and climatological record. For information, please contact Benny J. Peiser, Liverpool John Moores University, School of Human Sciences, Byrom St., Liverpool L3 3AF, England, (0151) 231-2490, fax (0151) 298-1261, web <http://www.knowledge.co.uk/xxx/cat/sis/>.

June 16-20, 1997

IX Congreso Nacional de Arqueología Uruguay, sponsored by the Uruguayan Archaeological Society, will be held at Colonia del Sacramento. For more information, contact Comision Organizadora, General Flores 174, Colonia, Uruguay, phone or fax (598+522) 3768, email spintos@adinet.com.uy.

July 21-25, 1997

XI Simposio de Investigaciones Arqueológicas en Guatemala will meet at the Museo Nacional de Arqueología y Etnología. For additional information, please contact Dora de González, Museo Nacional de Arqueología y Etnología, Edificio 5, La Aurora Zona 13, Guatemala City, Guatemala.



July 21-25, 1997

The 17th International Congress of the International Association of Caribbean Archaeologists will be held at the Bahamian Field Station, San Salvador Island, Bahamas. For information, contact John Winter, Program Chair, Molloy College, 1000 Hempstead Ave., Rockville Centre, NY 11570, (516) 678-5000, fax (516) 678-7295, email winjo01@molloy.edu.

July 28-August 1, 1997

A War without End: Crossing the Threshold of the Millennium, sponsored by the College of Anthropology of Yucatán, Mexico, will commemorate the 150th anniversary of the Guerra de Castas de Yucatán. Symposia and paper topics are invited. For information, contact Luis A. Varguez Pasos, Calle 16 No. 439, Col. Petcanche, C.P. 97145, Mérida, Yucatán, Mexico, fax (91 99) 28-5115, email vpasos@tunku.uady.mx.

August 5-9, 1997

South Seas Symposium: Easter Island in Pacific Context, a conference on Easter Island and the Pacific region, will be cosponsored by the Easter Island Foundation and the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, University of New Mexico. Papers on Polynesian social organization, linguistics, paleoenvironments, prehistoric adaptation, and the archaeology of stone architecture are encouraged. For additional information, please contact Christopher Stevenson, ASC Group, 4620 Indianola Ave., Columbus, OH 43214, (614) 268-2514, fax (614) 268-7881, email obsidlab@aol.com.

August 21-23, 1997

The Conservation of Outdoor and Indoor Sculpture and Monuments, a workshop at Brookgreen Gardens, Murrell's Inlet, S.C., is sponsored by the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training, Brookgreen Gardens, SOS! (Save Outdoor Sculpture!), Southeastern Museums Conference, the North Carolina Museums Council, and the South Carolina Federation of Museums. Current issues and research in sculpture conservation--including assessment, treatment and maintenance, and strategies for conservation--will be explored in this practical, hands-on conference led by professional conservators surrounded by an outstanding collection of sculpture. To request registration materials or any additional information, please contact Sarah Luster, NCPTT, NSU Box 5682, Natchitoches, LA 71497, (318) 357-6464, fax (318) 357-6421, email lusters@alpha.nsula.edu.

September 18-21, 1997

The 3rd Biennial Rocky Mountain Anthropological Conference will be held in Bozeman, Mont. Participation of researchers from all areas of study pertaining to the Rocky Mountains is encouraged. Participants are encouraged to organize forums as an alternative to symposia. For more information, please contact Ken Cannon, National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center, Federal Bldg., Room 474, 100 Centennial Mall North, 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) 994-5250, fax (406) 994-6879, email isijf@msu.oscs.montana.edu, www <http://www.montana.edu/wwwrmac/>.

September 22-26, 1997

XII Congreso Nacional de Arqueología Argentina will be held at the Facultad de Ciencias Naturales, Universidad de La Plata, Paseo del Bosque S/N, 1900 La Plata, Buenos Aires, Argentina. For additional information, please call (+54 21) 25-6134, fax (+54 21) 25-7527, or email museo@isis.unlp.edu.ar.

September 22-26, 1997

X Reuniao da Sociedade de Arqueologia Brasileira will be held in Rio de Janeiro. For more information, contact Maria Cristina Tenerio or Sheila M.F. Mendonca de Souza, Departamento de Antropologia, Museu Nacional, Quinta da Boa Vista sn. Sao Cristo, Rio de Janeiro, Brasil. CEP 20 940 040, (55 21) 590-3789 ext. 2154, or 222-6390, fax (55 21) 280-8194 or 262-6139, sferraz@manguinhos.ensp.fiocruz.br, maducris@ax.ibase.org.br, or <http://www.painet.com.br/~tfranco>.

October 2-5, 1997

The Society for Industrial Archaeology will hold its 1997 Fall Tour in Alexandria, La. An extant turn-of-the-century sawmill, complete with railroad equipment, is the piece de resistance. Other sites include plywood and paper mills, other process industries, and locks and dams. The event is hosted by the Louisiana Forestry Association and sponsored by the Rapides Parish Cooperative Extension Service and the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training. For additional information, please contact Lauren B. Sickels-Taves, P. O. Box 597, Natchitoches, LA 71458, (318) 352-5747, fax (318) 352-6619, email taves@cp-tel.net. For a copy of the registration, fax-on-demand will be available as of July 1, 1997, at (318) 357-3214.

October 4-5, 1997

The 16th Annual Northeast Conference on Andean Archaeology and Ethnohistory will be held at the University of Maine, Orono. For information, contact Dan Sandweiss, Department of Anthropology, S. Stevens Hall, University of Maine, Orono, ME 04469-5773, email dan_sandweiss@voyager.umeres.maine.edu.

October 13-18, 1997

XIV Congreso Nacional de Arqueología Chilena will be held at the Dirección de Bibliotecas y Archivos, Universidad de Chile, Copiapó. For more information contact Miguel Cervellino, Casilla de Correo 134, Copiapó, Chile, phone/fax (+56 52) 21-2313.

October 15-18, 1997

The Museum Computer Network Annual Conference will be at the Union Station Hyatt Regency, St. Louis, Mo. The conference will address issues relating to successful communication and how it is fundamental to fulfill the educational mission of cultural heritage institutions: to interpret and exhibit. For information, contact Michele Devine, Museum Computer Network, 8720 Georgia Ave., Suite 501, Silver Spring, MD 20910, (301) 585-4413, email mcn@mcn.edu.

November 5-8, 1997

The 54th Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference will be held at the Radisson Hotel, Baton Rouge, La. For more information, contact David Kelley, Coastal Environments, 1260 Main St., Baton Rouge, LA 70802, email cei@premier.net.

November 13-16, 1997

The 30th Annual Chacmool Conference will be held on the theme, "The Entangled Past: Integrating History and Archaeology." Suggested topics include colonialism and culture contact, oral history, museums and the presentation of history, photography as a historical resource, perceptions of time, multivocality in history, and critical analysis of historical sources. For information, contact Nancy Saxberg, Chair, 1997 Conference Committee, Department of Archaeology, University of Calgary, 2500 University Dr. NW, Calgary, Alberta, T2N1N4, Canada, (403) 220-5227, fax (403) 282-9567, email 13042@ucdasvm1.admin.ucalgary.ca.

October 24-26, 1997

Taming the Taxonomy: Toward a New Understanding of Great Lakes Archaeology is the theme of the 1997 Joint Symposium of the Ontario Archaeological Society and the Midwest Archaeological Conference, to be held at the Novotel Hotel, North York, Ontario, Canada. There is currently an imponderable number of traditions, contradictions, horizons, phases and "cultures" in use in the archaeological literature of the Great Lakes region. The goal is to identify new directions for a taxonomy that would enhance rather than obscure communication among researchers in neighboring regions. A full-day plenary session will feature invited speakers and panelists addressing such topics as the evolution of sociopolitical structures, and material culture change through time, but without any reference to existing taxonomic systems. Topically related 20-minute papers are now being solicited

for the moderated open sessions. For information, please contact Ronald F. Williamson, Archaeological Services, 528 Bathurst St., Toronto, Ontario, M5S 2P9, Canada, (416) 966-1069, fax (416) 966-9723, email archaeology@sympatico.ca.

November 13-16, 1997

The American Society for Ethnohistory will hold its annual meeting at the National Museum of Anthropology, Mexico City. Papers, organized sessions, special events, and speakers that treat any world area are encouraged. Abstracts of 50-100 words on appropriate submission forms and preregistration fees of U.S. \$40 (regular participants), U.S. \$20 (student or retired participants), or N \$40 (Mexican participants) are due by June 6, 1997. Write for submission forms and return to either William O. Autry, 1997 ASE Program Cochair, P.O. Box 917, Goshen, IN 46527-0917, (219) 535-7402, fax (219) 535-7660, email billoa@goshen.edu, or Jesús Monjarás, Director de Etnohistoria, INAH, Paseo de la Reforma y Calzada Gandhi, Colonia Polanco, CP 11560, Mexico City, Mexico. Limited travel funds will be available for students who are presenting papers. More detailed abstracts will be required.

November 19-23, 1998

The American Anthropological Association 96th Annual Meeting will be held in Washington, D.C. Archaeologists are encouraged to reassert their presence in the association. For additional information, please contact Elizabeth Brumfiel, Archaeology Division program chair, Department of Anthropology and Sociology, Albion, MI 49224, (517) 629-0432, email ebumfiel@alpha.albion.edu. Be sure to consult the AAA web site at <http://www.ameranthassn.org> for the call for papers and meeting forms.

January 7-11, 1998

The Society for Historical Archaeology annual meeting will be held in Atlanta, Ga. To obtain additional information, please consult the web page at <http://www.mindspring.com/~garrowga/sha1998/index.html>.

March 25-29, 1998

The 63rd Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology will be held in Seattle at the Washington State Convention and Trade Center and the Sheraton. The deadline for submissions is September 3, 1997. For additional information, please contact Jonathan Driver, Program Chair, Department of Archaeology, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, British Columbia, V5A 1S6, Canada, (604) 291-4182, fax (604) 291-5666, email driver@sfu.ca.

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