



September 1997

Ordeal in Chiapas



Click on the image to go to the article

We have all seen the movie. The world-famous archaeologist, accompanied by a crew of local assistants, makes his way into a tropical jungle to retrieve an ancient relic. Something goes wrong, local villagers find out a sacred artifact is being removed, and they attack with machetes in a frenzied mob. The archaeologist is forced to beat a hasty retreat to the river, barely escaping with his life. **Dah dah dadah, da dah!**

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Editor's Corner

As you have undoubtedly learned by attending our annual meetings, SAA and the discipline have grown substantially over the past few years. Two articles in this issue give us some insight into not only our size, but our composition as well. Mindy Zeder concludes her summary of the SAA census, and I think you'll find a number of important insights in her work as well as some surprises. Barbara Stark and her colleagues provide us with a different perspective on our field--gender bias in editorial board composition. Although as a discipline we have included women in ever greater numbers in many academic, field, government, and management settings--as our census has shown--it seems that much of this growth has yet to include editorial boards of major and minor journals. I hope the publication of these papers will act as an incentive to reform these boards when possible.



Seattle Program in the Works

Jon Driver

By the time you read this, the abstract deadline will have passed, and the program committee will be in the midst of reviewing abstracts and developing a schedule of symposia for the 63rd Annual Meeting in Seattle. We hope to mail letters of acceptance shortly before Christmas. In September you can expect a "sneak preview" brochure on the meeting, however, including housing information. We must produce a preliminary program for the printers by the end of October, and this will be mailed to members after Christmas. The preliminary program will include a list of symposia, forums, workshops, and roundtable lunches, in addition to all the information needed to register for the conference and to book hotels. At the time of writing (early July) we have a structure for the opening and plenary sessions, to be held on Wednesday and Friday evenings, respectively. Both sessions reflect aspects of life and archaeology in the Northwest.

As in most parts of North America, much of the archaeology now being undertaken in the Northwest is conducted by consulting archaeologists, and the opening session has been organized by two archaeologists from the private sector--Lynn Larson and Dennis Lewarch. They have tackled the difficult task of finding a representative sample of archaeological research. While we expect the archaeology of the Seattle area and Washington state to dominate, both Oregon and British Columbia also will be represented. Plan to attend and discover the contrasts of doing archaeology in coastal rain forests and interior sagebrush.

As I write this in July, British Columbian forests seem to contain more Greenpeace demonstrators than grizzly bears, and there is a fine dispute in progress between Canada and the United States over fishing rights to salmon. Environmental issues have a direct impact on the lives of many people in the Northwest, and this is reflected in the theme of the plenary session organized by Joseph Tainter. Speakers from different parts of the world will look at the role of archaeology in tackling contemporary environmental problems. This session will be useful for anyone who has been asked to justify the practical value of archaeological research and will perhaps open our eyes to the potential importance of the research we undertake.

We are trying something different in Seattle with the roundtable lunches. Attendance at these events has suffered because of the cost of the food. We have decided to seek sponsorship for lunches from university departments and consulting companies. A donation of \$100 per table would reduce the price of the food considerably, thus encouraging more students to attend the informal discussions. If your company or university department has received a letter from the program committee about this, please consider making this small donation for the purpose of stimulating a lively discussion. We will also be looking for individuals to lead these discussions, so you may be hearing from us about that, too.

We anticipate a lively meeting in Seattle, and hope to see you there in March.

Jon Driver is chair of the Program Committee for the 1998 SAA Annual Meeting.

From the President...

Dear Colleagues:

The purpose of this letter is to ask for your help.

In October we will be mailing SAA membership renewal invoices for 1998. As you know, all SAA memberships are annual (except life and honorary) and expire on December 31. Some members renew immediately while many wait for a variety of reasons until the second or third notice. I suspect that many of us put aside the renewal notice with the intention of handling it soon, only to find that several months pass before we get around to returning it. In the meantime, SAA has to keep mailing reminders...

Most members don't realize how much money we spend each year simply reminding people to pay their dues. Processing and mailing a dues notice costs about \$1.60. Given that SAA now has more than 6,000 members, and that each nonrenewed member can receive up to five notices, the cost of mailing multiple reminders quickly adds up to a significant sum. If all members were to renew after receiving the first notice, the savings to SAA could be as much as \$15,000 per year!

We'd much rather be investing your dues dollars in programs and new initiatives than in administrative costs.

Members are currently sent several notices as well as a reminder postcard. For the first time this year, we added an email reminder to those individuals who had not yet renewed for 1997. Because we could only send these reminders to individuals for whom SAA had email addresses, the society has started a new "Get Connected" campaign (please see the related article in this issue of the *Bulletin*). We would like to know the email addresses of all SAA members who are "on line." This will make all our communications--including renewal reminders--easier and much less expensive to send.

In sum, here's what you can do to help SAA reduce the costs of the renewal process:

- (1) Please renew your membership as soon as possible after receiving the first notice, which is always sent in October.
- (2) If you can't renew immediately, don't discard your renewal notice. Save it and return it to SAA when you do renew. This will reduce the need to send out duplicate invoices. By returning the scannable renewal form to SAA, you enable us to process your dues payment more economically and efficiently.
- (3) Get connected! If you have an email address, please share it with SAA headquarters. You can either send it by email to membership@saa.org, fax it to (202) 789-0284, or call the Membership Department at (202) 789-8200.

By following these steps, you can help SAA to better serve the cause of archaeology. The less we spend on needless mailings, the more dollars are left for programs that really matter.

Thanks for your help and your continuing commitment to SAA!

Sincerely,



Vin Steponaitis

P.S. As mentioned above, all annual memberships expire on December 31. If your membership is not renewed within 60 days of that date, the delivery of your journal and newsletter subscriptions will be interrupted. If your subscriptions are interrupted, we will mail you the issues you missed at the end of the quarter in which your membership is renewed.

P.P.S. We're pleased to have you as an SAA member, and would like to remind you that your membership card is located in the bottom right of your renewal invoice. Please detach the card for your files, because it contains your membership identification number. As we develop the "members-only" portion of SAAweb, you will need this number as part of the secure access process. Having your member number handy will make communicating with SAA headquarters even easier.

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Archaeopolitics

Donald Forsyth Craib

Mid-Year Report: 1st Session of the 105th Congress

Deficit reduction, taxes, budget reconciliation, and appropriations have dominated Congress's attention during the first few months of the leading session of the 105th Congress. Before the July 4 recess, Congress passed two budget reconciliation packages and stepped up work on fiscal 1998 spending bills. Additional work remains on reconciliation, taxes, and appropriations when Congress returns after the recess.



The past several months have also seen activity on several pieces of legislation that will affect the way that archaeological resources are preserved and conserved in this country. Although the current congressional environment is not as threatening to archaeology as it was two years ago in the 104th Congress, several of these bills, if enacted, will have a detrimental impact on our nation's archaeological record. Several legislative proposals that SAA is currently lobbying are presented below.

Fiscal Year 1998 Appropriations

The House Appropriation Committee has approved \$13 billion for fiscal 1998 for Department of the Interior and related agencies' spending, which is \$132 million below President Clinton's \$13.1 billion budget request. SAA testified before the House Appropriations Committee Subcommittee on the Interior back in March in support of the president's requests. Many of the federal programs important to archaeology are funded in this spending bill, including the National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, National Endowment for the Humanities, and the Historic Preservation Fund. Several of these programs received a modest funding increase from fiscal 1997 levels. The House of Representatives will debate and vote on the Interior and related agencies' appropriation bill after its return from the July 4 recess. As soon as the House passes legislation, the Senate will begin the markup process.

Amendments to the Antiquities Act

Shortly before the July recess, the House Resources Committee approved legislation (HR 1127) that would sharply curtail the president's authority to designate national monuments under the Antiquities Act of 1906. The bill is in response to President Clinton's 1996 action to set aside 1.7 million acres in Utah as the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument, over the opposition of many local officials and without the backing of Congress.

HR 1127 restricts the president's authority under the Antiquities Act to designate national monuments to areas of fewer than 50,000 acres. Congressional consent and consultation with state officials would be required before a larger monument could be created. SAA opposes the legislation and has been working with the Antiquities Act Coalition to secure defeat of the bill. Coalition members include the National Parks and Conservation Association, Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance, National Trust for Historic Preservation, and Native American Rights Fund. President Clinton has already promised to veto the legislation if it reaches his desk.

United Nations World Heritage Sites

The same day that the House Resources Committee marked up HR 1127, it also approved a measure that would restrict the way that United Nations World Heritage sites are designated in the United States. The American Land Sovereignty Protection Act (HR 901) amends the National Historic Preservation Act by prohibiting the secretary of the Interior Department from nominating any federal lands to the World Heritage List unless the nomination is specifically approved by Congress. Currently there are 20 World Heritage sites in the U.S.

Supporters of the bill argue that the designations usurp Congress's authority under the Constitution to manage the nation's public lands. Opponents, including the Clinton administration, contend that the legislation would severely erode U.S. efforts to protect sensitive cultural sites in other parts of the world. SAA opposes the bill and is working with several other concerned groups in an effort to defeat it.

Petroglyph National Monument

Sen. Pete Domenici (R-N.M.) and Rep. Steve Schiff (R-N.M.) have introduced legislation (S 633, HR 1424) that would remove 8.5 acres from the Petroglyph National Monument in New Mexico in order to construct a highway through the monument. The legislation is necessary to circumvent opposition to the road by the Department of the Interior.

The monument was created in 1990 and protects thousands of petroglyphs, many of which would be destroyed if the road is allowed to go through.

Opposing the legislation is a coalition made up of environmental and historic preservation groups, including SAA, Keepers of the Treasures, Friends of the Albuquerque Petroglyphs, National Parks and Conservation Association, and the National Trust for Historic Preservation. Hearings have not yet been scheduled and the legislation's future is uncertain at this time.

Space does not allow me to fully expound on the above bills. If you would like further information on any of them, please contact me at SAA headquarters, donald_craib@saa.org, or telephone (202) 789-8200.

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

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In Brief...



Tobi Brimsek



We have heard from many of you concerning the Nashville meeting, and as we gear up for the 63rd Annual Meeting in Seattle, it occurred to me that now is a good time to answer questions about SAA meetings that are of interest to all. So, for the first time, I would like to present my column in a question-and-answer format focused on *The Things You Wanted to Know about SAA's Annual Meeting but Never Asked* . . .

How far ahead is a site selected?--SAA signs contracts for its meetings five years in advance. The site selection process begins around six years ahead of the scheduled meeting. This is a moderate approach. Many associations, particularly larger ones, plan meetings as far out as 10 years.

What determines the dates?--Historically, all meetings have been scheduled for late March or April. SAA does not schedule meetings over Easter or Passover. Potential dates are then selected from the available weeks in this time frame and matched with the availability of possible sites. Conflicts with other organizations whose dates are already scheduled are also avoided as part of the process.

How are sites selected?--SAA follows a meeting site rotation schedule: western, central, then eastern. Seattle is our western venue in 1998, followed by a central location in 1999 (Chicago), eastern venue in 2000 (Philadelphia), central in 2001 (New Orleans), western in 2002 (to be determined), and so on. The first criterion is that the rotation schedule be met. Then we need to determine which cities in a given region have hotels and/or convention centers that can accommodate a meeting of our size and are affordable. Once the appropriateness and affordability of a few sites are established, negotiations begin. In addition to our evaluating suitability, hotels also will look at our meeting to determine whether the business we bring will meet their needs. Hotels will consider many factors, including the number of sleeping rooms in relationship to the meeting space requested and the amount of expenditures on food and beverage functions. The Executive Board then selects among the eligible choices and packages--usually two or three possible sites are presented. After the board has chosen a site for a given year, the executive director negotiates a contract with that site.

Why can't we go back to some of our favorite meeting sites?--When a site is a successful one, SAA does consider a return visit at the appropriate rotation. Factors that prevent SAA from returning include unavailability of dates or that we have outgrown a particular facility. SAA's meetings have been growing. For example, between 1987 and 1997, the meeting grew in attendance by 85%! The 1996 New Orleans meeting was 38% larger than the 1992 New Orleans meeting. We will return to New Orleans in 2001 and have signed contracts with the Marriott and Le Meridien to accommodate our meeting space needs.

Another frequently asked question relating to sites is "With another organization, we went to XYZ city. The rates were terrific. Why can't SAA go there?" In addition to the factors already mentioned, another critical one is timing. For example, a meeting in San Francisco the week after Thanksgiving might be a terrific deal. It depends on the convention traffic in that city and the type of business the hotel needs at that time. SAA holds its meeting in the spring--peak season in some cities--and the hotel room rates will reflect this.

Does SAA pay for meeting space?--Traditionally a hotel will provide meeting space for free, assuming the society fills the sleeping room block for which it has contracted. If we do not fill our sleeping room block, charges for meeting space typically come into play. Because of the huge amount of meeting space we require, it

is very important to use our sleeping rooms at the host hotel. Our ability to do that impacts on meeting registration fees.

Why don't we have SAA-sponsored coffee breaks?--The simple answer is cost. For a coffee break at average hotel prices, the cost for the current attendeeship at an SAA meeting would run around \$8,000 per coffee break--and that covers only coffee, decaffeinated coffee, and tea.

Why can't I just buy tour and special event tickets on site?--Tours and special events must have a minimum number of people or are canceled. If minimums are not reached through the preregistration process, SAA must cancel the tour/special event or pay for the empty seats. The society is not able financially to underwrite the tour and special events programs; therefore, we need to cancel tours or events that do not reach their minimums to avoid penalty fees for late cancellation or to avoid paying for unsold seats. If we reach the minimum through preregistration, we would be able to continue to sell on site any spaces that were available (up to the maximum number allowed).

Prices for the roundtable lunches are quite high. What can the society do about this?--The roundtable lunches are a pass-through cost. SAA arranges them but makes no money on them. The costs reflect the prices of hotel food. Staff negotiate the best possible deals. One of the possible solutions being explored for the Seattle meeting is table sponsorship. If an organization were to sponsor a table for, say, \$100, then the cost of the lunches (we are considering box lunches also to lower the costs) could probably be cut by almost half. The 1998 Program Committee, headed by Jon Driver, is currently exploring sponsorship possibilities. If your organization is willing to sponsor a table, please contact Jon (driver@sfu.ca).

Why were there no audio tapes at the Nashville meeting?--Audio taping of sessions was a new activity in New Orleans in 1996. Tapes give meeting attendees a chance to hear sessions that were either too crowded or conflicted with other sessions. Tapes also make the sessions available to those SAA members who were not able to attend the meeting. Tapes are made on site, and sessions are taped continuously without editing. If one presenter asks not be taped, then that presenter's session cannot be taped at all. In Nashville, about 23% of presenters did not permit taping, thus eliminating a large number of sessions. As a result, the contract with the audio taping firm was cancelled. We would like to offer audio taping in Seattle, but this will depend on presenters' responses to the question regarding audio taping on their submissions.

I hope that this information provides some insights into SAA's meeting planning process. Meeting attendees can always provide feedback on a meeting through the meeting evaluation form in every registration packet. We would like to hear from you!

We know that you are going to really enjoy Seattle. A "sneak preview" brochure with housing information will be mailed in September. Check the web site as well for more on Seattle. See you in the Emerald City March 25-29, 1998!

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

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The Gender Effect on Editorial Boards and in Academia

Barbara L. Stark, Katherine A. Spielmann, Brenda Shears, and Michael Ohnersorgen

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Because publication is so crucial to promotion and tenure decisions in academic jobs, we were interested in determining whether women are well represented in the editorial positions that contribute to decisions about publication. We studied the gender composition of archaeological editorial boards. For the purpose of comparison, we also examined the representation of women archaeologists on college and university faculties. A further step led us to look at the gender proportions among recent PhD recipients in archaeology. The research was conducted by a subcommittee of the SAA's Committee on the Status of Women in Archaeology (COSWA). The research reflects one of COSWA's central missions, which is to collect data relevant to the status of women in the archaeological profession.

This synchronic survey assesses the gender composition of editorial positions in 1993 for anglophone journals that primarily serve the archaeological profession. The journals and book series analyzed are not a complete inventory; they reflect sources accessible in our library. We do not address diachronic patterns of editorial gender composition.

Many factors condition appointments to editorial positions. Editorial boards involve "recognition" appointments that normally do not entail home institution commitments. In contrast, some editorships require institutional support. Chief editor and editorial board appointments generally reflect a degree of seniority in the profession and recognition of the individual as a respected authority in an aspect of the discipline. Geographic and topical diversity are often built into editorial boards to improve the breadth of expertise. If editorial positions are viewed as very public they are likely to give a good appearance of representativeness. But if they are seen apart from the mainstream of affirmative action, they may be susceptible to gender bias. Our interest is in aggregate patterns that might reveal gender imbalances.

Underrepresentation of women in editorial positions could indicate gender bias or, alternatively, an overrepresentation could reflect compensatory efforts to diversify editorial boards and promote more representation of women. Assessment of editorial gender composition is dependent on a "yardstick" or reference population that establishes an expected composition. As with many seemingly simple questions, ours concerning editorial gender representation raised many complex issues when we attempted to examine reference pools.

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Editorial Gender Composition

Both domestic and foreign anglophone journals exist. Because appropriate reference populations cannot be assessed equally, we have compiled the information about foreign and domestic journals separately. An additional reason is that legal and other conditions affecting the profession differ among countries. In our statistics, we included the editor and any members of an advisory board, but not production or managing editors or other related assistants. Specialty editors were counted, such as for book reviews or current research. The last issue available for 1993 was used as the index of editorial participation. Gender (male or female) was assigned on the basis of names or acquaintance, or as "unknown" when uncertain.

Domestic series are grouped as having (1) a national or international scope or (2) a more regionally oriented focus. We would expect the broader-scope series to be widely regarded as more prestigious because of the greater (not exclusive) role of these journals in showcasing research of broad relevance. We separately identified the gender composition of the chief editors because of the greater role that they play for the journal. Our comparisons focus on domestic series and U.S. institutions.

Table 1 shows a difference in the percentage of women (and conversely men) in domestic broad-scope vs. regionally focused journals. Women occupy 14% of the broad-scope positions and 22% of the regional scope positions. The percentage of women in editorial positions for foreign anglophone series lies between these two values--18%. Broad-scope national series have a lower percentage of women as chief editor, 10%, while regional scope series have relatively more women in this position, 38%. Foreign series have the lowest representation of women as chief editor, 9%. Are these values representative of a reference pool of women in the profession?

JOURNAL OR SERIES	TOT. EDS.	NO. MALE	NO. FEM.	% TOTAL EDS. FEM.	CHIEF ED(S). MALE	CHIEF ED(S). FEM.	% CHIEF ED(S) FEM.
U.S. BASED JOURNALS/SERIES							
Broad Scope							
Ancient Mesoamerica 4:2 (1993)	34	29	5	15	2	0	
J. of Field Archaeology 20:4 (1993)	20	16	4	20	1	0	
J. of World Prehistory	34	28	6	17.6	0	1	
J. of Anthropological Archaeology 12:4 (1993)	9	8	1	11	1	0	
J. of Archaeological Research 1:3 (1993)	10	8	2	20	2	0	
Latin American Antiquity 4:3 (1993)	26	20	6	23	1	0	
Review of Archaeology 14:1 (1993)	44	39	5	11	1	0	
American Antiquity 58:4 (1993)	6	5	1	16.6	1	0	
SUBTOTAL	183	157	26	14.2	9	1	10
More Regional Scope							
Mississippi Archaeology 28:2 (1993)	6	4	2	33	0	1	
Michigan Archaeologist 39:1 (1993)	1	0	1	100	0	1	
Archaeology in Montana 33:2 (1993)	1	1	0	0	1	0	
The Wyoming Archaeologist 37:1-2 (1993)	3	2	1	33	0	1	
Southwestern Lore 59:3 (1993)	3	2	1	33	0	1	
Awanyu Newsletter and Papers of the ASNM (1993)	4	2	2	50	1	1	
Quarterly Bull. of the Arch. Soc. of Virginia 48:3 (1993)	2	2	0	0	1	0	
Texas Archaeology 38:1 (1993)	2	1	1	50	1	0	
The Florida Anthropologist 46:4 (1993)	6	6	0	0	1	0	
Midcontinental Journal of Archaeology 18:2 (1993)	8	8	0	0	1	0	
Pennsylvania Archaeology 63:2 (1993)	11	9	2	18	0	1	
Southeastern Archaeology 12:1 (1993)	4	4	0	0	1	0	
Plains Anthropologist 38:145 (1993)	2	2	0	0	1	0	
Kiva 59:1 (1993)	8	4	4	50	0	1	
Bulletin, Maine Archaeological Society 33:2 (1993)	3	3	0	0	1	0	
Central States Archaeological Journal 40:4 (1993)	1	1	0	0	1	0	
Missouri Archaeological Society Quarterly 10:4 (1993)	1	1	0	0	1	0	
Ohio Archaeologist 40:4 (1993)	1	1	0	0	1	0	
Arch Notes (Ontario Arch. Soc.) 93:6 (1993)	1	1	0	0	1	0	
Field Notes (Arkansas Arch. Soc.)	1	0	1	100	0	1	
SUBTOTAL	69	54	15	21.7	13	8	38
GRAND TOTAL	252	211	41	16.3	22	9	29
Foreign Anglophone Journals/Series							
J. of Archaeological Science 20:5 (1993)	33	25	8	24	4	0	
Cambridge Archaeological J. 3:2 (1993)	13	12	1	7.6	1	0	
World Archaeology 25:2 (1993)	29	26	3	10.3	1	0	
Antiquity 67:256 (1993)	24	20	4	16.6	1	0	
Oxford Journal of Archaeology 14:3 (1993)	3	3	0	0	1	0	
Geoarchaeology 8:3 (1993)	26	23	3	8.7	1	0	
Israel Exploration J. 43:2-3 (1993)	15	10	5	33	1	0	
International J. of Nautical Archaeology 22:2 (1993)	13	9	4	31	0	1	
TOTAL	156	128	28	17.9	10	1	9

Table 1

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Comparison to Reference Populations

To evaluate gender representation in editorial positions, we need to know how many men and women are in the potential pool that could be appointed. Many different ways of assessing the potential pool exist, but not all are easy to calculate. Our approach to the potential pool relies on the *AAA Guide 1992-1993* (1993, American Anthropological Association, Washington, D.C.) (hereafter *Guide*) to determine the gender composition of archaeologists in three categories of academic institutions, grouped according to whether the highest degree granted in anthropology was a BA, MA, or PhD. Note that archaeologists in nonacademic settings are not included in this approach. Academic institutions within the U.S. share a common set of ranks, allowing us to further distinguish tenured (assumed to be associate or full professor) and untenured (assumed to be assistant professor) ranks. Nonacademic settings lack common ranks and would require use of different measures than we employed.

In order to better standardize comparisons, we considered only regular, full-time faculty. Excluded are adjunct, visiting, and emeritus faculty (and any other positions that are not regular teaching faculty). Joint appointments

are included if the individual appears to be primarily an archaeologist. For purposes of reference, we include comparable information about the composition of the entire anthropology faculty as well. Some foreign institutions are included in the *Guide*. Data for foreign institutions (mainly Canadian) are presented separately because distinct factors may shape faculty composition; also, ranks are not identical in all cases and therefore were treated as missing data for some foreign institutions.

We compiled information on academic institutions with at least one archaeologist listed as faculty (Table 2). When it was unclear whether a faculty member should be counted as an archaeologist--as some individuals have cross-subdisciplinary or multi-subdisciplinary topics listed--we applied our own judgment.

	Tot Fac	Total Ten Fac	Total Fem %	Total Fem %	Total Ten Fem	% Fem of Tot Ten Faculty	Total Male	% Male	Total Ten Male	% Male of Tot Ten Faculty	Tot Unk	% Unk	Tot Ten Unk	% Unk of Tot Ten Faculty
DOMESTIC INSTITUTIONS														
Archaeology Faculty														
PhD (78/2)*	320	255	64	20%	39	15%	263	82%	222	87%	0	0%	0	0%
MA (56/9)	130	98	24	18%	15	15%	104	80%	83	85%	2	2%	0	0%
BA (122/66)	181	144.5	42.5	23%	34.5	24%	137.5	76%	109	75%	1	1%	1	1%
TOTAL	631	497.5	130.5	21%	88.5	18%	504.5	80%	414	83%	3	0%	1	0%
Total Anthropology Faculty (including archaeology)														
PhD (78/2)	1295	1024	364	28%	248	24.1	909	70%	764	75%	22	2%	12	1%
MA (56/9)	453	357	130	29%	91	25.5	316	70%	261	73%	7	2%	5	1%
BA (122/66)	621	467.5	207.5	33%	142.5	30.5	397.5	64%	315	67%	16	3%	10	2%
TOTAL	2369	1849	701.5	30%	481.5	26	1622.5	68%	1340	72%	45	2%	27	1%
DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN INSTITUTIONS														
Archaeology Faculty														
PhD (89/3)	412	N/A**	83	20%	N/A	N/A	329	80%	N/A	N/A	0	0%	N/A	N/A
MA (63/10)	146	N/A	27	18%	N/A	N/A	117	80%	N/A	N/A	2	1%	N/A	N/A
BA (129/69)	190	N/A	43.5	23%	N/A	N/A	145.5	77%	N/A	N/A	1	1%	N/A	N/A
TOTAL	748	N/A	153.5	21%	N/A	N/A	591.5	79%	N/A	N/A	3	0%	N/A	N/A
Total Anthropology Faculty (including archaeology)														
PhD (89/3)	1529	N/A	416	27%	N/A	N/A	1076	70%	N/A	N/A	37	2%	N/A	N/A
MA (63/10)	533	N/A	152	29%	N/A	N/A	370	69%	N/A	N/A	11	2%	N/A	N/A
BA (129/69)	655	N/A	217.5	33%	N/A	N/A	418.5	64%	N/A	N/A	19	3%	N/A	N/A
TOTAL	2717	N/A	785.5	29%	N/A	N/A	1864.5	69%	N/A	N/A	67	2%	N/A	N/A
FOREIGN INSTITUTIONS														
Archaeology Faculty														
PhD (11/1)	92	N/A	19	21%	N/A	N/A	73	79%	N/A	N/A	0	0%	N/A	N/A
MA (7/1)	16	N/A	3	19%	N/A	N/A	13	81%	N/A	N/A	0	0%	N/A	N/A
BA (7/3)	9	N/A	1	11%	N/A	N/A	8	89%	N/A	N/A	0	0%	N/A	N/A
TOTAL	117	N/A	23	20%	N/A	N/A	94	80%	N/A	N/A	0	0%	N/A	N/A
Total Anthropology Faculty (including archaeology)														
PhD (11/1)	222	N/A	52	23%	N/A	N/A	167	75%	N/A	N/A	15	7%	N/A	N/A
MA (7/1)	80	N/A	22	28%	N/A	N/A	54	68%	N/A	N/A	4	5%	N/A	N/A
BA (7/3)	34	N/A	10	29%	N/A	N/A	21	62%	N/A	N/A	3	9%	N/A	N/A
TOTAL	336	N/A	84	25%	N/A	N/A	242	72%	N/A	N/A	22	7%	N/A	N/A
Notes:														
*Number before the slash (/) is the number of institutions in sample;														
number after the slash is the number in the sample with mixed departments (e.g., Anthropology and Sociology).														
**Tenure was not calculated for foreign institutions because not all have titles comparable to domestic institutions.														

Table 2

It can be argued that the tenured pool is more relevant for comparison to editorial positions because series usually seek well-established individuals for such positions. Editorial positions are part of a review process concerning new research, and research-active faculty are especially relevant. Therefore, institutions granting higher degrees constitute a more relevant pool because of their tendency to emphasize research to a greater degree (i.e., MA- and especially PhD-granting institutions). We caution that these remarks about relevant pools focus on tendencies in populations and do not describe any particular individuals. There is considerable individual variability among editors and archaeologists.

Except for BA-granting institutions, the percentage of women archaeologists is lower at the higher ranks than for all ranks, suggesting that more women have been added to faculties at the assistant professor rank in recent

years. A lower percentage of women in tenured positions compared to all ranks also characterizes anthropology departments as a whole.

The percentage of tenured women archaeologists at PhD-granting institutions in the U.S. is 15%, with a like percentage at MA-granting schools; the percentage at BA-granting institutions is noticeably higher--24%. Are these tenured values significantly different from those for women in editorial positions? Or are the proportions for all archaeology faculty different? To assess these comparisons we employ chi-square or Fisher's exact tests (the latter when 20% or more of the chi-square expected frequencies are less than five). We use $\alpha = .05$ (two-tailed) throughout to judge statistical significance.

The only statistically significant differences between the gender composition of domestic editorial positions and faculty at U.S. academic institutions arises for broad-scope domestic journals compared to BA-granting schools. The BA-granting schools have a higher percentage of women than do MA- and PhD-granting schools. Specifically, a statistically significant difference occurs when broad-scope U.S. journals are compared applying chi-square to all BA archaeology faculty ($p = .02$), or to MA and BA faculty combined ($p = .04$), or to the combination of PhD, MA, and BA faculty ($p = .05$). There also is a significant difference for a comparison of domestic editorial positions with tenured BA faculty ($p = .02$) (but not to other tenured faculties). However, there is no significant difference for comparisons to MA-granting schools, nor to PhD-granting schools, whether all faculty or only tenured faculty are considered.

Comparisons of regional scope editorial positions to the reference pools involve no significant differences, because more women are in these editorial positions. The representation of women as chief editors of broad-scope series is not significantly different from the tenured reference pools, even though that percentage is considerably lower than for editorial positions in general. However, regional scope chief editors differ in comparison with tenured PhD and MA pools ($p = .01$ and $.03$, respectively) because more women than expected are regional chief editors.

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Comments on the Reference Pools

As we collected data on the academic reference pools, we were struck by the greater representation of women archaeologists in BA-granting institutions, when compared to MA or PhD schools. Our interest piqued, we attempted to evaluate these impressions and assess whether other, more subtle patterns affected the distribution of women archaeologists among anthropology departments.

Pairwise comparisons of the proportions of total male and female archaeology faculty among PhD-, MA-, and BA-granting institutions reveal no statistically significant differences. Similar pairwise comparisons using the number of tenured males and females indicate significant differences only for PhD vs. BA institutions ($p = .02$). Therefore, PhD and BA institutions constitute distinct reference pools for tenured archaeologists due to the higher percentage of tenured women at BA-granting institutions.

We also checked whether the number of archaeologists in a department plays a role in gender representation because some large departments had few or no women. As might be expected, there are size patterns among BA, MA, and PhD departments, which range from 1-4, 1-6, and 1-12 archaeologists, respectively. Among PhD-granting schools, we divided the size of departments into three groups: 40 departments with up to 3 archaeologists (3 is approximately the median); 27 departments with 4-6 archaeologists; and 11 departments with 7-12 archaeologists. These groups do not differ significantly in gender proportions. We did not perform a similar analysis of MA- and BA-granting institutions because of their smaller size ranges.

Individual departments can be assessed for significant differences from a reference pool. Significant differences were examined using the binomial distribution. The probability of having a woman archaeologist was designated as equivalent to the overall representation of women in regular academic positions in the U.S. ($p = .207$). An examination of the PhD departmental data revealed that in the U.S. only two departments individually deviated

significantly from the overall proportions of employed women archaeologists in the U.S. Both departments deviated in having more women than predicted by chance. Because even the largest number of archaeologists in a department (12) is still a small number, the probability of having *no* women in the largest department in a random sampling of the currently employed population is not significant ($p = .06$), although it is close to the arbitrary significance value we applied.

If we adopt a broader perspective on the reference pool and assign a probability of having a woman archaeologist as equal to their representation among PhD recipients ($p = .36$), current departmental patterns show more deviation from expected values. (PhD recipient data are discussed in the next section.) Four relatively large departments differed significantly from this proportion due to their lack of women archaeologists.

In sum, we didn't find significant differentiation in gender proportions among data aggregated by size of the cadre of archaeologists. Individually two PhD-granting departments differed significantly from the proportions of women in PhD departments as a whole. However, more departments deviated from the proportions of PhD *recipients* that are women. BA, MA, and PhD departments don't differ significantly among themselves in the proportion of women except in the case of tenured women when BA and PhD institutions are compared.

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A Broader Perspective on Reference Pools

If women have obtained professional positions in greater numbers recently, it is reasonable to ask if the academic pools are representative of the proportions of women receiving PhDs in archaeology. The *Guide* (1993:505) reports that for anthropology as a whole, the proportion of women receiving PhD degrees is approximately 50%. To determine if the same percentage applies to the subdiscipline of archaeology, we examined the individual listing of dissertation titles to assign gender on the basis of name for all dissertations either designated as archaeology or that appeared to deal with archaeology on the basis of the title (not all dissertations had a subdiscipline indicated in the *Guide*). The proportion of women receiving archaeology PhD degrees in the U.S. in 1993 is 30 among 82 that could be coded for gender, or 37%. (The proportion when foreign institutions are included with domestic ones is 35%.)

Kramer and Stark (1994, The Status of Women in Archeology. In *Equity Issues for Women in Archeology*, edited by M. C. Nelson, S. M. Nelson, and A. Wylie, pp. 17-22. Archeological Papers No. 5. American Anthropological Association, Washington, D.C.) reported women received 36% of PhDs during the decade 1976-1986. Kramer and Stark's data are pertinent because they pertain to an interval before 1993; women entering academe professionally from that earlier decade would have had time to reach associate or higher rank. Therefore, the percentage of women among recent PhDs as well as those more than a decade earlier is much higher than the percentage represented in full-time faculty positions and especially in higher ranked positions. This large discrepancy suggests an underrepresentation of women in the profession and, consequently, in editorial positions.

Of course, a weak academic job market has affected opportunities for both men and women to obtain entry-level positions. Some of the gender proportions can be ascribed to the inertia of departmental composition. However, it remains unclear if women are being added to faculties in the proportion that they complete PhDs. Kramer and Stark (1994:18) report that the 1986-1987 *Guide* listed 486 full-time archaeologists among all faculties, with 20% of them women. We tallied 631 archaeologists seven years later, a growth of approximately 30%, but the growth in the proportion of women archaeologists was 1% (Table 2). These figures suggest such a striking discrepancy in growth patterns that we suspect the figures are skewed by different ways of tallying the numbers of archaeologists, but, nevertheless, they do not suggest that women are being added to faculties in the proportion that they receive a PhD. The issue of why women are underrepresented in academic positions compared to their proportions among PhD recipients is complex, and we do not attempt to discuss the factors responsible. Other authors who have addressed a variety of factors that affect the representation of women in science include S. G. Brush (1991, Women in Science and Engineering. *American Scientist* 79:404-419); H.

Etkowitz, C. Kemelgor, M. Neuschatz, B. Uzzi, and J. Alonzo (1994, The Paradox of Critical Mass for Women in Science. *Science* 266:51-54); E. F. Keller (1991, The Wo/man Scientist: Issues of Sex and Gender in the Pursuit of Science. In *The Outer Circle: Women in the Scientific Community*, edited by H. Zuckerman, J. R. Cole, and J. Y. Bruer, pp. 227-236. Norton, New York); J. S Long and M. F. Fox (1995, Scientific Careers: Universalism and Particularism. *Annual Review of Sociology* 21:45-71); G. Sonnert and G. Holton (1996, Career Patterns of Women and Men in the Sciences. *American Scientist* 84:63-71); and A. Wylie (1993, Chilly Climate Issues for Women in Archaeology. In *Women in Archaeology: A Feminist Critique*, edited by H. du Cros and L. Smith, pp. 245-258. Occasional Papers in Prehistory No. 23. Department of Prehistory, Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University, Canberra).

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Conclusion

Our results do not suggest that women are statistically underrepresented in editorial positions or as chief editors compared to academic reference pools except when the broad-scope journals are compared to pools that include BA departments, where women are better represented than in the other academic settings. However, a broad view of the potential reference pool shows that women are not being hired in academe in proportion to their representation among PhD recipients. In this sense both academe and editorial positions underrepresent women archaeologists. The beginning of the "pipeline" for the profession reaches back into graduate school, where conditions both in the discipline and the wider society affect the proportion of women PhD recipients in archaeology, yielding a much lower percentage of women than for the profession of anthropology as a whole.

Acknowledgments

This study was undertaken as a project inspired by the SAA Committee on the Status of Women in Archaeology. We gratefully acknowledge the suggestions and discussion of committee members during the course of the study. We thank George Cowgill for his comments on an earlier draft, but he bears no responsibility for the final outcome.

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Barbara L. Stark, Katherine A. Spielmann, Brenda Shears, and Michael Ohnert are at Arizona State University.

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Exchanges -- Interamerican Dialogue

Mexican Archaeology: Challenges at the End of the Century

Jaime Litvak King



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Associate Editor's Note: The following reflections on the development and present state of Mexican archaeology by Jaime Litvak King set the stage for a series of contributions on different issues related to the future direction of archaeology in Mexico and Central America. We welcome your opinions and seek to establish an open dialogue. Please send your comments to Emily McClung de Tapia, mcclung@servidor.unam.mx.

Since the influential decades of the 1930s to the 1950s, Mexican archaeology has undergone many significant changes. The story of Mexican archaeology today--its position and perspectives for the future--deserves another look.

Political Origins

Official Mexican archaeology at the beginning of this century took as its staging ground important events in the country's ancient history. The military defeat of the conservatives associated with French and Austrian foreign invaders generated a strong interest in non-European and non-Christian subjects. Indians and their past were a way of reaffirming the existence of a valid Mexican nationality.

Mexican archaeology began as a romantic reconstruction of the past. Leopoldo Batres, President Porfirio Díaz's researcher, was very much a product of Violet LeDuc's school. He was the first to attempt to excavate the Aztec main temple buried beneath downtown Mexico City. Additionally, he dug at Teotihuacán, Xochicalco, and Monte Albán. The presence of a group of scholars in Mexico associated with Franz Boas, other researchers like

Eduard Seler, and the founding of the Escuela Internacional de Arqueología y Etnología in the Museo Nacional established a link between archaeology and anthropology that was to remain one of the discipline's important characteristics.

This archaeological development halted with the onset of the Mexican Revolution late in 1910. Battles and troop movements, together with the forced enrollment of soldiers in all armies, hindered research throughout the country. Mexican archaeology resumed at the end of the military conflict, again influenced by dominant political views. Manuel Gamio, one of Boas's students, directed an enormous project in Teotihuacán, combining ethnology, linguistics, and applied anthropology while incorporating an indigenist view.

By the end of the 1920s, Mexico had adopted the same archaeological perspective that Mussolini had successfully developed in Italy. Italy was perceived as the heir of the great Roman Empire; its grandeur and glory became a historic justification for Mussolini's person and his regime. A strong program of restoration and archaeology was implemented to further enhance this image of grandeur. Seeing this success in Italy, successive Mexican governments shared this nationalistic position and sponsored a very active archaeological program, mostly having to do with excavation and restoration of monumental zones to enhance pride in the Mexican cultural patrimony.

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Major Institutions Founded

By the 1930s Mexican archaeology had developed a public importance that was present in the educational system, in civic and political thought, and in an incipient tourism whose future was seen as economically important. The Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia (INAH) was founded by law in 1939, and it begat the Escuela Nacional de Antropología e Historia (ENAH) at the Instituto Politécnico, which marked it ideologically. The 1939 law defined the institute's concept and functions and gave it a great deal of power over sites and archaeological properties, as well as established federal authority, prohibiting private ownership of archaeological objects.

The leader of Mexican archaeology in the 1930s was undoubtedly Alfonso Caso, whose work with Mixtec codices, excavations and exceptional finds at Monte Albán and political clout made archaeology a high priority for the country. Caso assembled an extraordinary team, with assistants like Ignacio Bernal and Jorge Acosta, and developed a Boasian approach to archaeology, known as the Mexican School of Archaeology. Its premise was that the contemporary Indians were the descendants of yesterday's great builders, and they deserved attention and care. A few years later the Instituto Nacional Indigenista emerged, later becoming a model for other Latin American countries.

During these years Mexican archaeology was primarily concerned with the interpretation of monumental architecture, with questions focused on religious identification and practice, symbolism, historical sources, and so forth. The link between politics and archaeology remained very tight; scholars, artists, politicians, and the general public closely followed the development of archaeological projects. The Museo Nacional, directed by Caso and redesigned by Daniel Rubín de la Borbolla, became a busy intellectual center.

Numerous other archaeologists were also active at this time. José García Payón worked in the valley of Toluca and in Veracruz, expanding the areal coverage of archaeological research to these zones. Eduardo Noguera and his team dominated the field of artifact analysis--primarily the analysis of pottery--and collaborated with the American researchers studying the Maya area, especially Uaxactún. Noguera's work resulted in the definition of chronological sequences and changes, the most important being the separation of the Classic from the Postclassic periods and the establishment of the Preclassic. Collaboration with George Vaillant's work in the valley of Mexico and in Morelos resulted in the definition of the Formative period.

By the beginning of World War II, Mexico had developed a first-rate archaeology. The country saw its Prehispanic past as a way of reaffirming the existence of a valid Mexican nationality--a view that has prevailed

throughout the development of archaeology in Mexico.

After World War II

European political refugees became important in connecting Mexican archaeology with European discoveries and ideas. The definition of Mesoamerica as a culture area was the work of Paul Kirchhoff, a German anti-Nazi historian. Spanish anti-Franco refugees were especially influential: physical anthropologist Juan Comas and prehistorian Pedro Bosch Gimpera taught and shaped generations of archaeologists working in Mexico, both Mexican and American; Pedro Armillas, who trained in Mexico, was a strong proponent of Childe's and Zeuner's ideas. The work of the Swedish archaeologist Sigwald Linne in Teotihuacán was also very significant.

At the end of the war and through the 1950s, the G. I. Bill was instrumental in getting many American archaeologists to study in Mexico. Many took anthropology courses at ENAH and at Mexico City College (later known as Universidad de las Américas), where they were trained by Caso's team and by Armillas and Noguera.

The 1950s and 1960s brought several changes that challenged the status of Mexican archaeology and introduced a new set of problems to the archaeologist. These were not met successfully. In some cases the impact of the problem was too large and required a technological preparation that was not readily available. In other cases, the problem was linked to politics, and the Mexican system was not ready for a constructive solution to it.

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Influence of Tourism

One significant change was the introduction of the jet plane, which made mass tourism a reality. Tourism was no longer a few adventurous individuals exploring the ruins; tourists now came from all walks of life and were avid travelers who came by the hundreds of thousands--and later by the millions--to see the sites on a seasonal basis. Servicing tourists became an important function. The government felt that tourists were most interested in the spectacular character of monuments, not in the details of prehistoric economy and daily life, and therefore the focus of archaeology, as developed for tourists, did not adhere to quality research standards.

Another change was the ongoing economic and industrial development of the country itself and the problems created by rapid growth. Roads, dams, and factories needed to be constructed to keep up with the pace of the growing cities and economy. This growth brought a substantial change to the Mexican landscape. As new areas underwent development and intensive land use intensified, archaeological salvage became necessary, and Mexico began developing techniques and systems to accomplish it. Unfortunately, political pressures from all sides--from private initiative as well as from the government--did not help to create a balanced system of resource management. Salvage operations were seen as impeding progress and wasting time, resulting in routine work that did not result in publication or even examination of materials recovered.

At the same time, the discipline of archaeology generally was changing and developing new ways of analyzing material culture and the past. Objective processes were used to shape new ideas, conclusions, and interpretations: the concepts of regional archaeology and settlement system analysis were developed from the use of aerial photography and magnetometry in archaeology; the use of chemical analysis resulted in the definition of type; the application of physics produced absolute chronology; geology and biology led to the exploration of the relationship between environment and culture; numbers, statistics, and computers led to studies of distributions and changes through time. Pedro Armillas's efforts to adopt and integrate these techniques in Mexican archaeology were unsuccessful. Lamentably, a later attempt by José Luis Lorenzo was equally unsuccessful. The new techniques, while known to Mexican archaeologists, were never employed with sophistication and intensity. Without its own technical infrastructure, Mexican archaeology became dependent on American technical expertise and cooperation, or, in many instances, the technical processes were simply not done.

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Student Movements of the 1960s

By the end of the 1960s Mexico was convulsed by student political movements. ENAH's political involvement intensified, and the subject of archaeology acquired a new political discourse. Archaeology became a tool for class warfare; technical systems of study were perceived as imperialistic, some claiming that they implied U.S. intervention in Mexican affairs. The constraints placed on the student of archaeology during this time seriously hampered a student's development in archaeological methods: only a systemic, ideologically clear, and orthodox interpretation was made available to the student; use of the English language was discouraged, and only those who chose to learn it independently did. Fortunately, this political mindset is no longer the case, but in the 1960s it did hinder the development of a modern archaeology in Mexico.

Some researchers--particularly José Luis Lorenzo in Mexico and Luis Alberto Lumbreras in Peru--felt that much of Latin American archaeology had lost its way. Its subordination to the tourist industry and government monumentalism had deprived it of its will to conduct research. State political pressures required that the social aspects of archaeology be ignored. A new proposition, clearly related to development in Europe rather than to the United States, was being developed with archaeology as history--not anthropology--and aspects such as the creation and development of the state were becoming important for discussion. This "social archaeology" made a clear impact in theory and in education, although it was not considered important in the way archaeological research was conducted.

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Problems of the Present and the Future

Today, INAH faces new and very difficult problems in the academic, administrative, and social arenas. The federal government's monopoly is being challenged by state and private initiatives, seeking the opportunity to develop their own prospects for cultural tourism. There is mounting pressure to give states, local governments, and private enterprise self-governance in archaeological matters.

Any change in law must consider the consequences of fragmenting the existent INAH system into smaller units. Archaeological funding is currently available only at the end of each six-year political term and is a topic of primary concern. How will smaller units manage to train new archaeologists and keep others up-to-date in method and theory? The new organization could result in isolated units that do not interact, and could change archaeology from scientific research to studies conducted by groups of local amateurs. The new system will need to provide for contact and interaction between professionals in different state systems and also for maintaining the quality, cost, use, and updating of the technical infrastructure.

Other problems also can be foreseen. For example, current industrialization of northern Mexico is rapidly transforming that landscape. Reconnaissance and salvage are urgent, and it is questionable whether there is the capability of meeting those needs at that scale, while maintaining high standards of excavation.

Other problems are related to politics. Indian groups have not yet claimed domain and authority over archaeological zones or materials as they have in other countries, but the possibility certainly exists. Contract archaeology is a matter of discussion, but standards for work, conservation, and reporting have yet to be established. The development of archaeological zones for tourism--especially in the light of criticism of previous projects--is a question that will certainly be discussed throughout the country. Politicians and investors will be important interlocutors in these discussions.

INAH is not the only option for training archaeologists in Mexico. The Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM) is probably the best-known alternative. It runs its own research units, including some competent labs, and it also offers anthropology graduate programs. Some states and state universities have set up their own curricula. The University of Veracruz in Jalapa is the oldest, with a research unit, a museum, and a school. The University of Yucatán in Mérida is active in both teaching and research. A private university, Universidad de las Américas (formerly in Mexico City but since the 1970s in Cholula, Puebla), has a study

program and has been running a reputable research program since the 1970s. There are new projects for the study of archaeology in Chihuahua and Zacatecas, where students benefit from a close relationship and exchanges between schools. They work together, edit a widely distributed journal, and have recently started Internet pages.

What is the future? The trends and their consequences will reveal themselves over time and will undoubtedly depend on archaeological research and results, the cooperation of researchers in other places and countries, the training of quality professional archaeologists, the protection of sites and their materials, and the use of archaeology in a world where cost has to be a primary consideration in research and conservation. Other Latin American countries certainly face similar problems. How Mexican archaeology confronts its future and what it does to achieve its goals may result in a capable, innovative, and independent program to conduct archaeology. Even if it does not, the archaeology of Mexico is important for world archaeology, and its healthy growth is an important matter for archaeologists throughout the world.

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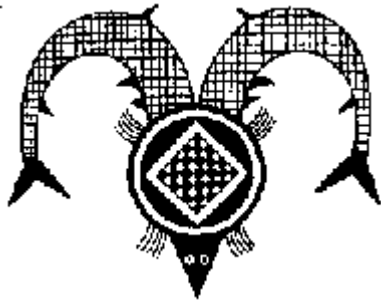
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Working Together



Archaeology in the Middle of Political Conflict in Yautepec, Mexico

Michael E. Smith

Many professional discussions of archaeology and the public describe ideal settings in modern industrialized nations. These sound naive and out of touch to those of us who have faced the complexities of fieldwork in the Third World. The traditional accounts of archaeologists "working together" with local peoples describe settings where there is basically a single community and a single local public to deal with. Those of us who work in other countries, however, must deal with multiple publics that often present conflicting demands to the foreign archaeologist. In 1993 my field crew and I found ourselves in the middle of a violent political struggle in Yautepec, Mexico, that exerted a strong influence on both our research design and our community interactions. The concept of "working together" took on complexities that illustrate some of the problems of doing fieldwork in other countries today. One of the lessons from the 1993 season is that there is no single "public" for archaeology. We are responsible to numerous publics, and positive interactions with one public may be viewed as harmful by another.

Yautepec, a town of 40,000 in the central Mexican state of Morelos, has a reputation for deeply divided political allegiances. It has a long history of conflict, often violent, extending at least back to the Mexican revolution of 1910 (the revolutionary general and hero Emiliano Zapata was from a town not far from Yautepec). Archaeological fieldwork in Yautepec began in 1989 with excavations of a large palace--the only extant Aztec royal palace building--by Hortensia de Vega Nova of the Morelos Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia (INAH) state office. When my wife, Cynthia Heath-Smith, and I visited that year, de Vega and other archaeologists (including the director of the Morelos INAH office) urged us to come excavate Aztec houses at Yautepec. We agreed that the open fields adjacent to the palace were a promising place to dig; this was the downtown area of a major Aztec city, and the ground surface was covered by dense artifact scatters. The Sociedad Cultural Yautepec, a local organization of citizens interested in the history and culture of the town, was helping to support the INAH excavations and invited me to speak at one of its meetings and also encouraged us to dig in Yautepec.

We obtained funding (from the National Science Foundation and the National Endowment for the Humanities) and permits (from the central INAH office in Mexico City) and began fieldwork in summer 1992. De Vega was still excavating at the palace, but the Sociedad Cultural Yautepec had split into factions. One faction withdrew and formed the new Patronato Pro-Restauración de la Zona Arqueológica de Yautepec, Morelos. This became the primary organization helping the INAH excavations; members did modest fund-raising and helped with various logistical matters. Our 1992 season was devoted to an intensive survey to define the extent of Aztec Yautepec under the modern town, and we spent a lot of time knocking on doors and requesting permission to root around in peoples' yards. The Patronato provided considerable help during the first season, including funding one of the local workers we hired, securing a letter of permission from the municipal president, running public service ads on the local radio station asking people to cooperate with our project, and making lemonade for the crew.

There were no overt political problems that season, although we did notice graffiti on public walls indicating conflict over the water situation. The major political cleavage in Yautepec today is between the dominant party, the Partido de la Revolución Institucionalizada (PRI), and the leftist opposition party of Cuauhtemoc Cárdenas, the Partido de la Revolución Democrática (PRD). The federal government had proposed a decentralization of the water supply whereby control would pass from the federal government to local authorities. The party in power, the PRI, was in favor of this change, whereas the PRD party was opposed, and there has been at least one death over this issue. During the summer 1992 season, we made plans to begin excavations the following January in the open fields across from the palace (Figure 1). This area had been designated an INAH Archaeological Zone; it had been surveyed, with property markers set up.



Figure 1: Vacant lot adjacent to the Yautepec royal palace. In 1992 we made plans to excavate Aztec houses here.

In fall 1992, however, the open fields of the archaeological zone-- but not the area of the pyramid itself--were taken over by a planned squatters invasion (Figure 2). The squatters, whose shacks literally appeared over night, were affiliated with the PRD. They claimed to be poor landless people who were simply looking for a place to live. They immediately petitioned the state and municipality to provide utilities such as electricity and water for their tarpaper shacks. Other residents of Yautepec told us, however, that most of the squatters owned land elsewhere, and this was simply an organized grab for more land. The PRI-controlled municipal government and INAH immediately began legal actions to evict the squatters. The Yautepec government did not want this new PRD block in town, and INAH wanted to reclaim its registered archaeological zone. For a variety of reasons (many still unknown to me), these efforts were unsuccessful, and the squatters remained in place.



Figure 2: Shantytown of squatters established in fall 1992 in the fields shown in Figure 1. This photo is taken from the Yautepec palace.

The situation was at a standoff when we arrived in January 1993 to excavate. We looked for alternative places to dig, and received permission to work in the large walled yard of a secondary school several hundred meters from the pyramid and archaeological zone. It seemed likely that the squatters would be evicted soon, and we would be able to dig where we had originally intended. After a month, it became obvious that no progress was being made, and we abandoned plans to excavate in the affected area.

We avoided the squatters' settlement as much as possible, fearing possible violence against the U.S. archaeologists and students. The squatters invasion and the attempts to evict them became news in the national media. Newspaper and television reporters were regular visitors to Yautepec to follow the story of the dispute, and I was interviewed numerous times. I avoided making statements about evicting the squatters; this was not our responsibility, and I did not want to provide the opportunity for misleading stories about "gringo archaeologists trying to throw people out of their homes." At one point, the squatters became very active and belligerent, picketing the statehouse in Cuernavaca and staging marches and protests in Yautepec. Several protesters jumped over the wall of a lot adjacent to the squatters' settlement where we were excavating an Aztec house and threatened our workers. One worker, a PRI member, complained to the local PRI office, and word soon reached the governor, who sent a contingent of state troopers in bright blue uniforms with shotguns to guard the excavation crew. There were no further threats and the troopers soon grew bored, so we put them to work at the screens. When we completed the excavation adjacent to the squatters' settlement, we declined further protection, and there were no more incidents of this type.

During the 1993 excavations, my university would not let me employ local workers directly unless they became New York State employees, drawing biweekly checks in Albany and paying U.S. and N.Y. income tax. We had to subcontract out for the labor, and the Patronato in Yautepec agreed to be the subcontractor. The subcontract forged an even closer relationship between the project and the Patronato. It turned out that all of the officials of the Patronato were also active PRI members, who endeavored to use our relationship for the benefit of the party. For example, the PRI wanted to use our hiring to reward party activity, and prospective workers were told that they couldn't be hired on the project unless they joined the PRI. We resisted this, however, and ended up hiring whom we wanted (even a few PRD sympathizers). We were invited to various party functions, and the PRI used our relationship for their own propaganda: "The PRI supports work on the history of Yautepec while the PRD destroys Yautepec ruins." We were thus aligned politically whether we liked it or not. We also benefited from this PRI connection; we used a telephone and fax machine in the PRI office, party workers helped with some of our negotiations with landowners, and one student rented a room above the office.

Landowners in Mexico are often wary of letting archaeologists dig for fear that their property will be seized if anything interesting turns up. There were rumors around town that we were going to tear down the secondary

school because we had found buried pyramids there; in fact, we had uncovered domestic structures and burials (Figure 3) and the school was in no danger. This general fear, coupled with the very public struggle over eviction of the squatters, made many landowners hesitant to let us excavate. We did manage to get permission to dig in about 13 modern properties (including two schools and two 16th-century church yards), and these served as sampling frames in our search for buried houses.



Figure 3: Excavation of an Aztec structure in the yard of a secondary school in Yautepec. Note our audience of students on the balcony.

It proved a very successful excavation season, despite having been prevented from digging where we had originally planned. We uncovered the first set of Aztec urban houses ever excavated and recovered sufficient data to reconstruct the activities and social conditions of their inhabitants.

We returned to Yautepec for more fieldwork in 1994 and 1996. These seasons were devoted to a regional survey of the Yautepec Valley. Although our lab and housing were based in town, most of our time was spent in the countryside, where we did not encounter any problems of a political nature. As the 1997 field season begins, the squatters are still in place, and by now they have seriously damaged the archaeological remains with their house construction, latrines, trash pits, and looting.

Just who constitutes our host community in Yautepec? To which of the many publics are we responsible and in what ways? Table 1 lists 16 distinct publics in Mexico that are relevant to the project, but this is a great simplification of a complex situation. Many of the categories in Table 1 are composite groups, often with conflicting interests and roles. For example, the municipal government included two relevant factions: the PRI-controlled municipal president's office supported the project, while the PRD-controlled public works department tried to stop the fieldwork.

Category	Public
Archaeological Publics:	1. Consejo de Arqueología, INAH, Mexico D.F. 2. Centro INAH en Morelos, Cuernavaca 3. Local archaeologists and historians
Governmental Institutions:	4. Municipal government, Yautepec 5. State government, Morelos
Community Organizations:	6. Sociedad Cultural Yautepec 7. Patronato Pro-Restauración de la Zona Arqueológica de Yautepec, Morelos 8. PRI, Partido de la Revolución Institucionalizada 9. PRD, Partido de la Revolución Democrática 10. Primary and Secondary Schools 11. Yautepec Catholic church

Local Residents:	12. Excavation workers and families
	13. Landowners
	14. Squatters
	15. Other Yauhtepec residents
	16. The Mexican public

Table 1: Relevant Publics at Yauhtepec, Morelos

In the context of Yauhtepec politics, it is tempting to view the PRI as the "good guys," helping us and promoting archaeology and preservation of the archaeological record, and the PRD as the "bad guys," who block fieldwork and contribute to looting and site destruction. Many personal friends are active PRI partisans. It is not a difficult decision to continue to work with the PRI in the future, although this ensures the continuing alienation of the PRD faction in town. But maybe the members of the PRD have a greater need for public education and attention from archaeologists. Perhaps our efforts would make the greatest impact if directed at the opposition party. On the national level, the PRI-controlled government has long supported archaeology, including research, education, and conservation. But what if the PRD were to win a presidential election? Would this have a negative impact on archaeology and the archaeological record? Any efforts directed at PRD partisans in Yauhtepec, however, would surely alienate the people and organizations of the PRI.

My solution to this dilemma is to continue to work with the PRI for logistical reasons and to concentrate public education efforts with the schoolchildren of Yauhtepec. The students and teachers at the public schools constitute one of the major publics for our work in Yauhtepec. We conducted several excavations in the secondary school near the pyramid and one excavation in a primary school in another neighborhood. These became major foci of public education. All of the students got to see the excavations, and we lectured to more than 1,000 students throughout the course of the season; I also gave some lectures at the secondary school in subsequent seasons. We began excavation of an elite residence in the schoolyard but were not able to complete the work before the end of the field season. Later, an INAH team completed the work and consolidated the architecture to serve as an open exhibit for the secondary school.

We also cooperated with a program run by the Sociedad Cultural Yauhtepec designed to teach fifth- and sixth-graders about archaeology and the archaeological heritage of their town (this project was funded by a grant from the PRI-controlled federal government). A group of these students toured the excavations each week, and we talked to them about Yauhtepec's history. These students and our project were subjects of a television documentary made by the state public television station.

We will be working in Yauhtepec for several more years, mostly conducting laboratory analysis. I have given public lectures and written articles for local newspapers, and project members are planning to produce one or more exhibits along the lines suggested by Elizabeth M. Brumfiel [*SAA Bulletin* 12(4):4-7, 15]. Many project activities, both research and community interaction, will continue to involve project members in unintended factional affiliations. We don't have much choice in this, given the nature of local conditions in Yauhtepec. Our landlords, for example, are involved in the Patronato, the PRI, and the local schools. The bulk of our work in public education will continue to focus on the students in Yauhtepec's primary and secondary schools. These children are the future adult citizens of Yauhtepec, and at least they have not yet joined a political party.

Acknowledgments

This paper is a revised version of "Which of Many Publics Do We Serve: Archaeology in Morelos, Mexico," presented at the session Descending the Ivory Tower: Maximizing the Involvement of Benefits to our Host Communities at the 13th Annual Northeast Mesoamerican Conference, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Mass., December 2, 1995. I want to thank Sharon Swihart for the invitation to participate in that session. Funding for the Yauhtepec excavations was provided by the National Science Foundation, the National Endowment for the Humanities, and the University at Albany, SUNY. I want to thank Hortensia de Vega Nova and other archaeologists and officials of the Centro Regional Morelos, INAH, for their support and help during a

difficult field season. I also thank the many students who have worked at Yautepec for their assistance with the project and for their contributions to the improvement in community relations.

Note: Information about our excavations can be found on the web at
<http://www.albany.edu/~mesmith/yaucity.html>.

Michael E. Smith is at the Department of Anthropology, University at Albany, SUNY.

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Museum of Natural Science and History in Argentina Takes Advantage of Local Research

Carlos M. Ratter

Río Grande--aproximadamente la mitad de Tierra del Fuego--cuenta con unos 40,000 habitantes. La población aumenta de manera significativa durante el verano, o sea enero y febrero, por el turismo. El Museo de Ciencias Naturales e Historia de Río Grande es una adición relativamente nueva para la comunidad. Se estableció en 1987 y se maneja por un presupuesto municipal con subsidios de La Asociación de Amigos del Museo que ayuda realizando colectas y donaciones. A pesar del aspecto temporal de la población, el museo funciona a lo largo del año, presentando muestras de diferentes tipos. Las actividades del museo aumentan en el invierno, y la rotación frecuente de exposiciones contribuye a la estimulación intelectual y el intercambio cultural de la comunidad.

Por ser una estructura pequeña--ocupando un espacio de menos de 1,000 m²--el museo no puede ofrecer muchas facilidades a los investigadores; no hay espacio de gabinete, las muestras osteológicas comparativas son mínimas, y el espacio para almacenar las colecciones es modesto.

El Museo de Ciencias Naturales e Historia de Río Grande es una institución que entre sus objetivos persigue proteger, conservar, y difundir todo lo concerniente al patrimonio cultural fueguino. Dentro de ello, recuperar y recrear el pasado es tan importante como testimoniar lo presente con fines ulteriores. La misión dentro de la comunidad se va concretando de manera aceptable.

Desde nuestra creación en 1987, se fueron dando pasos y cumpliendo etapas planificadas que fueron robusteciendo a nuestra Institución. A partir de la óptima relación con los antiguos pobladores se pudo ir recuperando testimonios de la historia, del mismo modo que desde consultas permanentes vía encuestas, vamos detectando el

Río Grande--approximately half of Tierra del Fuego--has about 40,000 seasonal inhabitants. During the summer, January and February, the population increases significantly due to tourism. Established in 1987, the Museo de Ciencias Naturales e Historia de Río Grande is a relatively new feature in the community. It is supported by a municipal budget, and is subsidized by fund-raising activities and donations of the Friends of the Museum Association. Despite the seasonal nature of the population, the museum is open year-round, presenting various exhibits. In winter, museum activity increases, as does the rotation of exhibits, in order to make the facility a vital center of cultural exchange and intellectual stimulation for the resident community.

The museum itself is a small structure, occupying less than 1,000 m². Its size precludes extending research facilities to researchers as, for example, laboratory space. The osteological comparative collections are only minimal and the available storage space is very modest.

The Museo de Ciencias Naturales e Historia de Río Grande is an institution whose objective is to protect, conserve, and promote all that pertains to the cultural patrimony of Tierra del Fuego. In this role, the recovery of data with which to re-create the past is as important as witnessing the present. This mission is evolving within the community.

Since its creation in 1987, the museum has successfully undergone planned stages of development. Through a relationship with some of the earliest settlers, we have been able to collect historic testimonials. Similarly, through our continuous survey of residents, we are able to identify the community's interests and expectations and to better plan relevant

interés y expectativas de la comunidad con el propósito de planificar actividades como conferencias, exposiciones, audio-visuales, videos documentales, etc., que dan respuesta a una actividad del museo que pretendemos sea activa y dinámica.

El museo contempla reafirmar las actividades descritas en todo lo relativo a acercar referentes culturales a un importante número de población que por sus características de migratoria, aún no elabora una actitud de radicación definitiva en la región, siendo éste un problema específico.

En los planes mediatos del museo se proyecta continuar incrementando el apoyo didáctico dirigido a los interesados en el estudio especializado de la Tierra del Fuego en los distintos niveles de requerimientos, apoyándonos en recursos variados como bibliografía, audiovisuales, videos, y cursillos. Por cierto que para estas realizaciones, los límites pasan por resolver aspectos de financiamiento presupuestario, que es el que propicia equipamiento actualizado.

El museo, aunque tiene previsto en su organigrama funcional un Departamento de Investigación, no cuenta con profesionales que lo hagan. En su lugar, apoya y coopera con arqueólogos y antropólogos que realizan trabajos de campo en su jurisdicción. Como contrapartida, estos científicos del Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas (CONICET), del Instituto Nacional de Antropología y Pensamiento Latinoamericano (INAPL), o de universidades nacionales o extranjeras, ofrecen disertaciones a la comunidad (en nuestro local) y dejan bibliografía específica que enriquece nuestra biblioteca regional para consulta de los interesados, que son muchos.

No hemos podido determinar a ciencia cierta las razones que originan el inusitado interés que nuestra comunidad demuestra por los temas de la arqueología, pero la realidad es que por la generosidad de los científicos que nos visitan, sus disertaciones se hacen a sala llena. Esta acción compartida permite no sólo dar acceso al público al conocimiento de las investigaciones, sino que también son creadoras de conciencia de protección y conservación de yacimientos arqueológicos. Es una buena forma de evitar lamentables depredaciones.

activities, such as conferences, expositions, audiovisual presentations, or documentary videos, which maintain the museum's function as an active and dynamic entity.

The museum also strives to reaffirm cultural references for the community through its activities, especially because of the migratory nature characteristic of the area's population. This is a very specific problem we face, since the inhabitants' own perspective is not one of permanence.

For the immediate future the museum proposes to continue increasing the didactic support for the interests of those conducting specialized studies of Tierra del Fuego--expanding such resources as bibliographies, audiovisual materials, videos, and lectures--although these goals are frequently limited by financial constraints.

While the museum structure theoretically provides for a research department, it does not rely on professionals to conduct the research. Instead, it supports and cooperates with archaeologists and anthropologists conducting their own research within our jurisdiction. As a contribution, these researchers from the Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas (CONICET), Instituto Nacional de Antropología y Pensamiento Latinoamericano (INAPL), or from Argentinian or foreign universities offer their work to the community by housing the results at the museum, including bibliographic references with our regional library.

We haven't been able to understand precisely why this area attracts such an unusual interest in its archaeology. Nevertheless, the generosity of the many researchers who visit has contributed significantly to the museum's collections. This generosity not only gives the public access to the results of the investigations, but also contributes to a public awareness of the need for protection and conservation of archaeological deposits and helps to avoid lamentable depredations.

Carlos M. Ratter is director of the Museo de Ciencias Naturales e Historia in Rio Grande, Tierra del Fuego, Argentina.

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The Boy Scouts are Calling

S. Alan Skinner

"Your mission, if you choose to accept it, will be to help a teenage boy learn about the field you love and earn the archaeology merit badge."

This message would be a strange one for Mr. Phelps on Mission Impossible. But now archaeologists in the United States have an opportunity to take this mission to heart with the advent of the new Archaeology merit badge announced by the Boy Scouts of America (BSA) last April. Most likely, you will become involved as the result of a phone call from a scout or a scout leader who asks you to serve as a merit badge counselor.

Why is this merit badge important to American archaeology? Because it recognizes cultural resources as a conservation focus for the Boy Scouts. While we have historically shared our findings and explained why sites should be preserved with scout groups, the merit badge focus on preservation can result in the protection of cultural resources and support of heritage resources in project planning and development.

BSA has been considering a merit badge in archaeology for many years. In response to scouts' interest in the subject, and in line with its conservation focus, the Boy Scouts national office developed this new badge with 11 requirements and published 15,000 copies of the merit badge pamphlet, which are available in scout shops throughout the country.

Archaeology in scouting is not new. Many of us have been involved in Eagle Scout projects or in presentations about lithic technology or excavations on an ad hoc basis. But until now, BSA hasn't accepted archaeology as a formal subject area or as a conservation issue. Now, scouts can earn a badge that focuses on archaeology and contributes to their advancement.

The purpose of the merit badge is to help scouts understand the archaeological process and to recognize that prehistoric and historic resources are fragile remains that need careful study and protection for the future. The requirements will expose boys, their leaders, and parents to a wide variety of archaeological subjects without attempting to turn boys into professional archaeologists. Through the influence of scouts and those associated with the scouting program, a major segment of the general public will gain a new appreciation of archaeology, and many people will become advocates for responsible heritage management.

The badge requirements are a blend of introductory archaeology and cultural resource preservation. Active involvement in a mock dig, an excavation, or in lab work is included, but not until after the scout understands the archaeological process and how sites are dated, and has collected information about known sites. A major requirement directs scouts to explain why it is important to protect archaeological sites and what to do if they were to find an artifact. Other requirements involve display preparation, experimental archaeology, and career opportunities in archaeology. The final requirement directs that information be compiled about Native Americans or settlers who lived in the scout's home area.

The merit badge is administered by each local scout council, which in most cases will have a professional staff with little or no appreciation of archaeology. Archaeologists are needed to serve as merit badge counselors and as "qualified archaeologists" to guarantee adequate mentoring of scouts. Experienced avocational and professional archaeologists should be able to fill either of these roles. Interested archaeologists are urged to contact their state archaeologist to register their availability and willingness to serve. To become a merit badge

counselor you must also register as an adult Boy Scout leader with your regional scout office (just be sure to put the code 042 on the adult leader form to avoid any registration fee).

For further information, contact your local council's Advancement Committee chairman or professional scouters.

The Special Interests Subcommittee of SAA's Public Education Committee is compiling information about merit badge activities. Send information to S. Alan Skinner, P.O. Box 820727, Dallas, TX 75380, email arcdigs@aol.com.

In final summary, "Be Prepared."

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Where Do We Put our Files?

Harrison Eiteljorg II

Archaeologists generate enormous quantities of machine-readable data today. Whether we are doing fieldwork, laboratory research projects, or desk-bound research, we have larger and larger quantities of data and more and more disparate forms for those data. Many times, the data files are not only large but impossible to reduce to paper, as is certainly the case with CAD, GIS, or large database files.

The technological revolution that has made it possible for us to store so much information in such complex forms has not, however, made it possible for us to preserve that information very well. Computer files can now be kept for a reasonable length of time without fear of decay, but that is not particularly helpful if the files become obsolete, as they surely will. Hardware, operating system software, and application software will continue to evolve at a blistering pace, and, as a result, data files will become inaccessible as the physical forms and computer formats of those files become obsolete. Even if the files are in pristine condition, they will be useless. If new operating systems do not render them useless, new applications will. If neither of those accomplishes the result, hardware changes will.

That assessment may seem harsh, but in the relatively short number of years since personal computers appeared on the scene, we have seen various operating systems: CP/M, the original Apple OS, the MAC OS, DOS, OS/2, Windows, Windows 95, Windows NT. We know that more are in the works. During that time we have also seen a variety of programs come and go, with file formats becoming common and going out of use along with the programs. Of the widely used database systems, for example, only dBase used a file format that became a kind of standard, and, ironically, dBase is no longer widely used itself. Microsoft changed the file formats for Excel, Word, and Access in the last release of Office97. These kinds of revisions of file formats seem both common and destined to continue. Hardware has also changed and will surely continue to evolve. The original standard disc, the 5 1/4-inch floppy is now rare, its earlier 8-inch ancestor virtually unknown. The CD, only a few years old, is already being superseded.

Thus, while computers have brought us more powerful ways to deal with increasingly voluminous and complex data, they have failed to provide secure archival systems for the data we gather. Yet our ability to analyze the data depends on our ability to store them safely. Fortunately, the process of keeping data in useful forms is not terribly difficult--that is, not technically demanding. Files can be translated from one file format to another as necessary to keep them current (called data migration) with relatively little difficulty. Unfortunately, however, there are times when the difficulties are more significant, especially if the files are to be useful to people with different software. Generally, the difficulties arise as much from the complexity of the data as the changes in technology, and archaeological expertise is as important to the process of migrating such files as computer knowledge. Rarely is the process so automatic that one may simply push a button to have a file migrated correctly. Because computer files must be migrated, and because the migration requires both archaeological skills and computer skills, an archive specifically for archaeological data files is required. Such an archive exists--the Archaeological Data Archive--operated by the Center for the Study of Architecture at Bryn Mawr College. A similar archive exists in Britain, the Archaeology Data Service at York University, a consortium of British institutions. Both archives are prepared to handle the problems of data migration. In addition, both are prepared to assist scholars in organizing their data, preparing the data for archival storage, and documenting the materials being archived.

The two archives are cooperating on multiple levels. We are working to avoid duplication of archival holdings and to share expertise in data migration. More important to users, we will provide indexes that will enable users

to find files in any cooperating archive. The physical location of any specific file should be completely irrelevant. Speaking for the Archaeological Data Archive, I can say that we have hardly been inundated with data. Scholars have not realized the transience of data in digital form; have not understood the danger of leaving important files to languish on floppy disks, local hard drives, or university mainframes; and have had little incentive to archive their files. Until rather recently, of course, a scholar who saw the problems would have found no archival center prepared to deal specifically with digital archaeological data.

The understanding of the importance of archival storage is growing. The time has arrived for scholars to deposit their digital data. Personnel from the Archaeological Data Archive Project (check <http://csa.brynmawr.edu/adap.html>) will assist with all aspects of data deposition, but a few aspects of the process should be clear to all who are concerned.

(1) Virtually all valuable files should be archived--text, images, CAD models, GIS files, database files, etc.

(2) Files must have appropriate documentation--sufficient to help a user understand the files and their contents and sufficient for archival personnel to migrate the data years from now (vocabulary used, categorizing schemes applied, software used, and so on). The documentation must also provide data that will make good indexing possible. Without good indexes, people will not be able to find the data.

(3) Like professional publications, files should be peer reviewed before being placed in an archive.

(4) Some files may require data migration at the time they are deposited in the archive. Files in nonstandard or difficult-to-use formats will need to be migrated so that they can be useful--and to assure a future migration path. (The original files will be archived as well.)

(5) Files from ongoing projects may be archived and kept private, available only to project personnel; however, no files will be accepted for the archive if they are to remain inaccessible for a lengthy period.

(6) Files may be removed from the archive by the person(s) who deposited them.

(7) Access to the files will be, at the least, by FTP downloading. Some information may be put into form for web access to the actual data, but most data in the Archaeological Data Archive will be files in standard formats that are available for downloading from the ADAP web site. Users will be expected to have the software and computers necessary to deal with the files. There are no plans to develop archivewide search tools for data, although search tools to locate files containing data of interest are under development.

(8) ADAP personnel will assist with data migration, preparation of documentation, and planning for data collection. We will not, however, provide generalized database systems for excavations, since we believe that to be an unwise approach to data recording.

(9) All data will be stored in duplicate on the longest-lasting digital media available at the time (CDs currently), with one copy placed in a bank vault and the other kept at the ADAP/CSA offices.

(10) All files in the archive will be migrated according to the best available procedures and timetables. In most cases, we expect multiple versions of the files will be available at any given moment, either because more than one version of required software is in use or because there are multiple standards. For instance, we have CAD files in AutoCAD R12 and R13 formats, and we keep database files in delimited ASCII and DBF form.

Finally, the aim of the Archaeological Data Archive Project is to archive digital resources. We will not attempt to transfer nondigital materials into digital form; however, we will provide help and guidance to scholars who may

wish to do that in order to preserve information and add it to the archive. The processes and procedures will surely change as the archives grow and mature. The necessary procedures, though, are already in place. It is now up to the archaeological community to acknowledge the importance of caring properly for archaeological data and to deposit the data files that will ultimately make digital archives not simply useful, but invaluable.

Harrison Eiteljor, II is director of the Center for Study of Architecture on the Archaeological Data Archive Project.

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Ordeal in Chiapas: Archaeologists Survive Attack During Attempt to Rescue Maya Altar from Looters

John W. Hoopes

When University of Calgary archaeologist Peter Mathews's life seemed to imitate fiction this June, comparisons with Indiana Jones made the story too good for the media to ignore. Unfortunately, a preoccupation with hype and sensation missed most of the real story--a valiant attempt to rescue an irreplaceable monument from looters by archaeologists who were then robbed, beaten, and left to wander for days in a Central American rain forest, while friends and colleagues sought help on the information superhighway.

Mathews, an epigrapher of international reputation and MacArthur awardee, had been excavating at El Cayo, an ancient Maya site on the lower Usumacinta River (bordering Mexico and Guatemala) since 1992. The site is located between the Maya cities of Yaxchilán and Piedras Negras in one of the more remote corners of the Maya Lowlands, an area accessible only by boat or aircraft. Although the site extends on both sides of the river, Mathews's work had concentrated on the portion in Chiapas, Mexico. Mathews's 1993 excavations revealed Altar 4, a beautifully preserved monument inscribed with fine hieroglyphic texts and relief sculpture. The text on Altar 4 indicates that the monument was carved to commemorate a 20-year *katun* ending (9.15.0.0.0), celebrated in the year 631 by the 67-year-old Ah Chak Wayib ("The Great Dreamer"), a *sahal*, or underlord of the king of Piedras Negras.



Both the carving and the inscription were beautifully executed and wonderfully preserved. While this made the monument valuable for scholarship, it also made it a target for looting. The plundering of archaeological sites in the Maya Lowlands is extremely bad, especially in inaccessible regions of Chiapas and the Petén. Looters regularly tunnel through pyramids in search of royal tombs. They have used chainsaws to strip whole stelae of their carved surfaces, making them easier to transport and sell in fragments. Classic Maya art commands top dollar from private collectors and museums. An altar similar to the one from El Cayo recently sold for \$1 million. Although a few local people respect these objects as part of their indigenous heritage, many of the current residents feel no cultural connection to the Maya ruins; they simply consider them assets that can be mined and sold for personal benefit when times get tough. For its protection, Mathews had reburied the 600-kg monument under a layer of fine silt, plastic sheeting, and two or three tons of stones. It didn't work.

Mathews and his codirector Mario Aliphat, a Mexican archaeologist with a PhD from the University of Calgary, cancelled this year's season at El Cayo in mid-June because it was clear that general lawlessness--much of it originating from the community of Nuevo Progreso--had made the region too hazardous for a prolonged visit. Most tour companies had cancelled trips to the lower Usumacinta as a result of several years of unchecked robberies and harassment of tourists by local bandits. With looting on the rise, the Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia (INAH) became concerned about the safety of Altar 4. These concerns were heightened when villagers from El Desempeño, the community nearest El Cayo, reported an attempt to loot the monument to the community council of the Lacandón Region, who in turn reported it to INAH.

On hearing of the attempts to steal Altar 4, INAH requested that Mathews and Aliphath remove it from El Cayo and transport it to Frontera Corozal, Chiapas, a large town about 40 km upriver, where it could be protected and enjoyed by the community and its visitors. Villagers from El Desempeño and representatives of the Frontera Corozal community had already been consulted about these plans and had agreed to them. Mathews organized a group to reexcavate the monument, remove it, and prepare it for a helicopter airlift out of the site. The group consisted of 11 individuals: Mathews and Aliphath; Armando Anaya, a Mexican doctoral candidate studying at the University of Calgary; Nazario Magaña, an INAH archaeologist; Martín Arcos and another Chol Maya, both leaders from the Comunidad Lacandona in Frontera Corozal; and five additional Chol laborers from the same community.

On the morning of June 24 (Tuesday), they drove to Nuevo Jerusalén, where they left their vehicle and departed for El Cayo by boat the following day. Upon arrival at the site on June 25, they were welcomed by people from the adjacent community of El Desempeño.

In beginning to reexcavate the monument on the morning of June 26, the group discovered it had been partly excavated and damaged by pick marks in a looting attempt. While they worked, a group of about 30 people from the nearby village of Lázaro Cárdenas appeared, demanding to know what was going on. They claimed that the land was theirs and that they would not allow anything to be taken from it. Mathews and his assistants gave the men copies of the official permits, and all but three, who remained to "guard" the archaeologists, departed. However, the hostile interchange alerted the archaeologists that they might have to modify their plan. The afternoon was spent uncovering and cleaning the monument, but they decided to leave on June 27 (Friday) and arranged for a boat to take them back to Arroyo Jerusalén the following afternoon, from where they would drive back to Frontera Corozal.

When the group arrived at the El Cayo plaza early Friday morning, they were confronted by 60 to 70 angry men from several communities around El Desempeño, demanding that they cease work immediately. The large group was not placated by the explanation that the monument was only being moved 40 km upstream for safekeeping in Frontera Corozal. They rejected the authority of the Comisario de Bienes Ejidales and INAH, claiming autonomous rule and insisting that Altar 4 remain at El Cayo. Negotiation with the group failed utterly in the absence of any structured authority. One of the team's Chol workers from El Desempeño was tied up, reportedly for acting defiantly against the intruders, as was a senior community leader from El Desempeño for attempting to mediate the dialogue with the archaeologists. Both men were tied to trees in the plaza for most of the day, and it became clear that the assailants would not allow the archaeologists to leave without escalating their harassment.

In a theater of aggressive ridicule, threats, and bluffs, certain individuals demonstrated their willingness to outdo the archaeologists in protecting the monument. They informed Mathews and his crew that Altar 4 would not only be reburied, but that it would have to be covered with a cap of cement. They forced Mathews to order 10 bags of cement and several loads of sand, which were delivered later that evening. The monument was reburied under a thick layer of stones. Meanwhile, the villagers confiscated all of the expedition's equipment and field notes.

When the cement was delivered, the archaeologists were informed that the local people who were taking over the project would need to be paid a sum of 15,000 pesos (calculated on the basis of a daily wage of 50 pesos/day for each of 100 people for three days). The fact that Mathews could not afford to pay that sum served as pretext for robbing the expedition of cash, \$900 in unsigned travelers checks, cameras, field equipment, and personal effects, including the four archaeologists' boots. Accomplishing this, the assailants told the barefoot archaeologists and their associates to leave immediately. As they hurried toward the river the archaeologists heard gunshots. A smaller group with firearms detained them at the riverbank, ordering them to drop their few remaining possessions and line up at the river's edge.

Mathews was now convinced that they would all be killed. Instead, they were beaten badly with rifle butts and kicked. Mathews's glasses and nose were broken; Arcos suffered broken ribs and a ruptured spleen (which he survived, amazingly, despite his three-day escape); two of the Chol assistants were cut with machetes, one in his face. The assailants then left, threatening to kill the party if they didn't leave immediately. Unable to swim, six of

the Chol escaped through the forest. The four archaeologists and Arcos decided to cross the Usumacinta and seek refuge in Guatemala. They found a canoe that was used by the remaining non-swimmers while the others swam, pushing the canoe across to the Guatemalan shore in the cover of darkness.

On Saturday morning, June 28, the archaeologists tried to reach the ruins of Piedras Negras, about 20 km downstream. Injured and barefoot, they hiked all day through thorns and thick forest and torrential rains. They were able to get water from vines, but had no food. According to Mathews, a main preoccupation was with the poisonous snakes that abound in the region. After a hard day of hiking, the group remained lost. They spent another night in the forest, but resolved to continue on toward Piedras Negras the following day.

Meanwhile, some of the Chol workers had made it back to Palenque, where Merle Greene Robertson, Robert Rands, Alfonso Morales, and others were conducting an archaeological project. The workers described the attack and the archaeologists' flight into the river. They had no idea whether Mathews or the others had survived. Naturally, everyone feared the worst.

Early June 29 (Sunday) Robertson called Mary Dell Lucas of Far Horizons, an Albuquerque travel company specializing in archaeological tours of the region. She called Mathews's wife in Calgary, who notified Steve Randall, dean of social sciences at the University of Calgary. Lucas also notified Khristi Vilella, a doctoral candidate at the University of Texas-Austin, and archaeologist Michael Coe. The Mexican president, Ernesto Zedillo, and the governor of Chiapas, whom he happened to be visiting at the time, were informed about the situation, as were officials from INAH, the Mexican ambassador to the U.S., and the Canadian and Australian embassies--since Mathews lives in Canada and is an Australian national.

In Guatemala, Mathews and his group had made little progress on foot. Injured, exhausted, and hungry, they hid near the river hoping to flag a passing boat to take them downriver to Piedras Negras. That same Sunday afternoon, Robertson hired a small plane to fly over the El Cayo area in search of the missing party. The archaeologists waved to a small plane as they rested by the river but were not seen. An hour later, they were picked up by a boat carrying supplies to Piedras Negras that dropped them off in the Guatemalan settlement of El Porvenir, where they spent the night. The Guatemalan boatmen changed their own plans and arranged to take the group back to Frontera Corozal the next day.

During the first part of the trip back upriver on Monday morning, June 30, Mathews and the others hid under tarps to avoid being seen by their attackers as they passed that section of Chiapas. Their fellow passengers from Guatemala reported hearing that Altar 4 had been disinterred and moved by boat upriver to Nuevo Progreso, a settlement with a reputation for looting and banditry.

When there was still no word of the party on Monday, Vilella, Coe, and Lucas decided to notify the media to spur the Mexican government to action. The official response to the emergency had been slow and ineffective; it was hoped that worldwide attention would hasten the party's rescue. Through friends and contacts, using both telephone and email, the Canadian press, CNN, the *New York Times*, the *Los Angeles Times*, Associated Press (AP), and other major news organizations were alerted. The Internet played a significant role in spreading the word quickly, heightening the drama throughout the online community. Shortly after noon on Monday, a message signed by Lucas, Randall, and Vilella was sent to friends and colleagues. Sam Edgerton, at Williams College, forwarded it almost immediately to AZTLAN, a listserver for Precolumbian studies with hundreds of subscribers worldwide. This message reported the arrival of the six Chol workers in Palenque, the bad weather, the apparent reluctance of the military to go into El Cayo or Nuevo Progreso, and the frustration that, although many people had been informed, little had been accomplished in terms of an active rescue attempt. Later that day, this message was forwarded to ARCH-L, a listserver for archaeology with over a thousand subscribers.

The boat from El Progreso carrying the missing group finally arrived at Frontera Corozal about 3:30 p.m. Monday afternoon. After an hour-long wait for a military escort, the four were taken to Palenque late that evening. CNN and AP broke the news of the missing archaeologists Monday and later reported their return to safety. News went out on the AZTLAN listserver shortly afterward, and many of the media web sites were updated by midnight. However, many local papers did not catch the evening update, and stories reporting the

archaeologists as missing were circulated nationwide Tuesday. Many of these also hinted the archaeologists had been attacked for trying to remove a sacred shrine.

An interview with Mathews was aired on National Public Radio Tuesday evening and shortly afterward made available from the NPR web site <www.npr.org>. Over the following week, the AZTLAN listserver was buzzing messages about the incident and its implications. Much of the discussion centered on whether it was right for the archaeologists to remove a monument without the local community's permission. In response to speculation in the worldwide press and on the Internet, Mathews and his associates issued written statements on Thursday, July 3, that explained the purpose of their expedition and clarified that permission to move the monument from El Cayo to Frontera Corozal had indeed been obtained from INAH, the community council of the Lacandón region, and even members of the community of El Desempeño.

Although people who read the story in the mass media were left with the impression that the archaeologists had been attempting to remove the monument against the wishes of the indigenous community, this was proven false. On Sunday, June 29, after hearing of the attack on the expedition, the Comunidad Lacandona unanimously voted to abstain from the July 6 elections for regional representatives. This organization represents about 17,000 inhabitants of the region, both indigenous and otherwise. An official statement released by the Comunidad states that it is better to have no representatives than ones who are ineffective and remarks:

Presently we have a conflict with some invading communities which are composed mainly of criminals. These were the aggressors to our archaeologist partners and representatives of the Comunidad Lancandona. These criminals disguised as campesinos have been responsible for robberies of foreign tourists, of local people, and even of robbing money from the Zona Arqueológica of Yaxchilan, Chiapas. These criminals are also involved in trafficking of drugs, contraband firearms, and looting of archaeological monuments, which are sold to acquire more arms. This is the reason the state and federal authorities have not wanted to establish a security post to guarantee the safety of the border region, which is their obligation.

Translated from the Spanish by the author. Received via email message from Khris Villela <kvillela@RT66.com>, July 7, 1997, "The Comunidad Lacandona Response."

It should be clear that, far from being an Indiana Jones-style attempt to steal a sacred altar for science, Peter Mathews's expedition was in fact a highly risky but heroic effort to rescue an ancient work of art from looting and/or destruction. The individuals who prevented this from happening were not indigenous people struggling to hold on to their heritage, or even Zapatista rebels, but thugs and bandits who are considered a scourge of the region by most of its inhabitants.

Mexico derives a substantial economic benefit from its rich archaeological heritage, whose value is greatly enhanced by the archaeologists who help explain its meaning. We are fortunate that all the members of Mathews's expedition survived and have been reunited with their families. However, SAA and its membership should do whatever is possible to assist the Mexican government--in cooperation with local communities--in protecting this heritage and creating a safe environment for ongoing field research and archaeology-related tourism throughout the country. Much of this will only be accomplished by directly confronting the social and economic circumstances that foster rural crime and rejection of governmental authority, but it must be accompanied by educating the public at home and abroad about the goals and motivations of archaeologists. No one should believe we are actually in the business of stealing sacred relics.

W. Hoopes is associate professor at the Department of Anthropology at the University of Kansas.

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Louis Richard Caywood

1906 - 1997



Veteran archaeologist Louis R. Caywood died of pneumonia in Globe, Ariz., on April 30, 1997, at the age of 91. He is survived by his wife of 63 years, Winifred (Brett), and sons Richard F., of Boston, and Robert L., of Phoenix.

Born in Bisbee, Ariz., six years before Arizona became a state, Caywood received a BS degree in business administration in 1932 from the University of Arizona, and the following year, an MA in anthropology under the aegis of Dean Byron Cummings. In June 1934 he began a 34-year career with the National Park Service (NPS) as a temporary summer ranger at Mesa Verde.

Caywood's career as a practicing archaeologist had begun in 1933 as a pioneer in the implementation of Federal Emergency Relief fieldwork at Tuzigoot, the 13th-century A.D. pueblo in the Verde Valley near Clarkdale, with Edward H. Spicer, another University of Arizona

graduate student. By July 1935 the fieldwork and ruin stabilization had been completed with Civil Works Administration labor, and a 119-page illustrated report published by Caywood and Spicer through the Federal Emergency Relief Administration and NPS, the latter now Caywood's full-time employer. This stands as a speed record for excavation and publication by any unit of Federal Relief archaeology in the 1930s and 1940s. Tuzigoot became a National Monument in 1940.

Continuing an enviable record of producing reports, most of them limited mimeographed issues by the NPS, Caywood supervised excavations at Fort Vancouver, Fort Spokane, and Fort Okanagan, Washington, for the western region of the NPS. In 1954-1955 he was assigned to Colonial National Historical Park to work at the site of the 17th-century English settlement at Jamestown, Virginia, and was loaned to the Jamestown 350th Anniversary Commission to excavate Governor Berkeley's Greenspring plantation house and grounds near Jamestown.

Other special assignments took Caywood to Alaska to make survey reports on Sitka and on the Kenai Peninsula, and to Hawaii to make archaeological surveys of the islands of Oahu, Molakai, Maui, and Hawaii. On loan to the Branch of Historic Sites of Canada, he excavated the site of Meductic in the province of New Brunswick.

Projects within the NPS included Harpers Ferry, W. Va., on Virginus Island, and excavation and stabilization work at Montezuma Castle, Tumacacori, Tonto National Monument in Arizona, and Bandelier National Monument in New Mexico. After a stint as superintendent of Ocmulgee National Monument, Georgia, from 1956 to 1961, he ended his career in 1969 at the NPS Southwest Archeological Center, then at Globe, Ariz.

In his practice and publications of historical sites archaeology, including the Hudson Bay forts in the Northwest, the mission sites in the Southwest, the historic Meductic site in Canada, and his work at Greenspring and Jamestown, Caywood became one of the early practitioners of historical archaeology.

He leaves a legacy of meticulous fieldwork and valuable reports never made widely available. It remains for the NPS to update, collate, and reissue a good selection of these reports.

John L. Cotter is curator emeritus, American Historical Archaeology, at the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology.

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Jerome Miller

1922 - 1996



Jerome (Jerry) Miller became executive director of the Society for American Archaeology in 1983. When the society terminated its administrative arrangements with the American Anthropological Association and contracted with Bostrom Corporation to manage the society, Glen Bostrom drew Jerry Miller out of semiretirement to become our executive director. In addition to managing the daily affairs of the society, Jerry reorganized and rationalized many of our activities. He brought to the Executive Committee a clear vision of what an independent, effective, and mature professional society ought to be, and then extended the vision to the membership. He never "led," nor "prodded." A suggestion here, a possible alternative noted there, and the Executive Committee and the membership found they had developed new policies and new ways of conducting business at a much higher and more sophisticated level than before.

In short, Jerry Miller professionalized the administration of the society. In doing so, he created the expectation among the members that the society was, and would be, run professionally. He reorganized membership services, created budgets and schedules for each service, and worked with all committees to define and implement clear, feasible goals. When an activity was delayed by the inaction or timidity of some committee or task force, he either saw it to completion himself or, more effectively, helped others to rethink the activity so that everyone involved could see the goal and productively reach it.

Jerry Miller's goals for the society were independence and fiscal health. In order to achieve these goals, he urged the society to conduct a management study of itself; the result was the study completed by Fairbanks Associates in 1988. Jerry showed the board how to handle the results of the study, and under his skillful guidance and financial expertise, he used the Fairbanks report to help the society change its governance structure and establish its own independent headquarters. The society did establish its own office in 1992, and Jerry subsequently retired from Bostrom but never from his concern for the society and his affection for its members.

Jerry Miller embodied great personal integrity; on at least one occasion he protected the society from serious institutional threat. He was able to do so because of his own high competence and experience and because he had the complete confidence and backing of the Executive Committee. Such trust was earned not only through effective service, but also because he had observed his own credo of never displacing the society's members from the indispensable position of leadership. Miller believed in and acted on the idea that no executive leader should dominate a professional group, and no professional group should ever surrender its affairs to an executive director. In his judgment, a careful, closely watched, but dynamic balance of leadership produced a healthy organization.

One of Jerry's goals was to run the annual meetings without errors or accidents. With his wife Dee as on-site manager in the command posts established in convention hotels, and Jerry moving around the floors, in and out of the nearly continuous Executive Committee meetings, the goal was always met. At the first meeting they managed for SAA, in 1984 at Portland, Ore., members lined up to shake Jerry's hand for "the very best meeting we've ever had." Things only got better. In 1990 the society awarded Jerry the Presidential Recognition Award for his incomparable service. The society's present expansion and optimism about its future is in large measure a legacy of Jerry Miller's vision and steady guidance.

Jerry died of cancer in November 1996. With his death, SAA lost one of its ablest administrators and truest friends. We are all in his debt. He is survived by Dee and their children, Anthony, Sharon, and Julie.

Don Fowler is at the University of Nevada in Reno, Nev., Dena Dincauze is at the University of Massachusetts in Amherst, Mass., Mark Leone is at the University of Maryland in College Park, Md., and Jerry Sabloff is at the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia.

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Walter Willard Taylor, Jr. 1913 - 1997



On April 14, 1997, our profession lost one of its most influential anthropologists, Walter W. Taylor. He died at his home in Rockaway Beach, Ore., of complications resulting from the debilitating effects of Alzheimer's disease. He leaves three children born of his first wife Lyda (Peter of Longview, Wash., Gordon of Nawah, N. J., and Ann of Easton, Md.). He also leaves a loving companion, Virginia Cotton, of Rockaway Beach.

Walt was born in Chicago but moved at an early age with his family to Greenwich, Conn. During his prep school years he was primarily interested in drama, music, literary affairs, hunting, fishing, and camping.

At his father's urging he matriculated at Yale, graduating in 1935 with an AB degree in geology. At Yale he met a number of Boasian anthropologists, notably Leslie Spier, from whom he learned much about anthropology and a cultural-historical approach. While he later began to doubt the importance of this approach--as is clear in his later professional work--he gained a broad understanding of culture itself, an underpinning that many archaeologists lack today.

In summer 1935, Walt took part in his first archaeological excavations, working for the Museum of Northern Arizona in Flagstaff, where he was influenced by the holistic environmental philosophy of Lyndon Hargrave (W. Taylor and R. C. Euler, 1980, Lyndon Lane Hargrave, 1896-1978. *American Antiquity* 45: 477-482). Taylor was also influenced by his acquaintance with Clyde Kluckhohn in 1937, with whom he had long intellectual conversations, first in Flagstaff and later at the University of New Mexico field school in Chaco Canyon, where Walt was archaeological field foreman for three years.

With Kluckhohn's strong encouragement, Walt enrolled in the anthropology doctoral program at Harvard in 1938. By 1940, Leslie Spier suggested he undertake fieldwork in northern Mexico, which led to his decade-long study in Coahuila.

Taylor's PhD degree was granted just after he had enlisted in the United States Marine Corps as a private in 1942. He was one of fewer than a dozen Marines who served in the European theater; he was detached to the Office of Strategic Services and spent time parachuting behind German lines to contact friendly resistance fighters. He was captured and badly wounded in 1944 and was not released from a prisoner-of-war camp until the end of the war in Europe. Typical of his calling, he taught introductory anthropology to his fellow prisoners in two German stalags. He earned a Purple Heart and Bronze Star and resigned as a captain in 1955.

After the war Walt led a somewhat peripatetic but rewarding life, moving first to Santa Fe, then to Mexico, and finally to Carbondale, Ill., where in 1958 he developed the Department of Anthropology. He also taught occasionally at Texas, Washington, Mexico City College, and La Escuela Nacional de Antropología e Historia. In addition, he conducted fieldwork in Arizona, New Mexico, Georgia, Mexico (Coahuila, Sonora, and Zacatecas), and Spain, before retiring in 1974.

Throughout this time, Walt chafed at not completing his Coahuila report, which he intended to be a model treatment of his conjunctive approach. He did publish a few papers on theory (e.g., 1961 Archaeology and Language in Western North America. *American Antiquity* 27:71-81) and Coahuila archaeology (e.g. 1964, Tethered Nomadism and Water Territoriality: An Hypothesis. In *Proceedings of the XXXV International Congress of Americanists, Mexico*, part 2:197-203; and 1968, A Burial Bundle from Coahuila, Mexico. In *Collected Papers in Honor of Lyndon Lane Hargrave*. Papers of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico: 1). After many frustrating years of waiting for his collaborators to complete the Coahuila artifact analysis, he successfully published *Contributions to Coahuila Archaeology, with an Introduction to the Coahuila Project* (1988, Southern Illinois University Center for Archaeological Investigations No. 52. Southern Illinois University, Carbondale), which reported the excavated sites and analyses of the many sandals recovered. However, perhaps because his illness was already in its infancy, Taylor was dissatisfied with the results, and requested that it be withheld from public distribution. This was most unfortunate, since the manuscript was well written and detailed his years of fieldwork in Coahuila unobtainable elsewhere; a copy is in my library.

While many think of Taylor only as an archaeologist, one need only read his most important work, *A Study of Archeology* (1948, American Anthropological Association, Memoir 69)--wherein he described his conjunctive approach--to recognize his complete anthropological leanings. Although some well-known archaeologists apparently felt a sting from his critique of what then were current descriptive, historical approaches, Patty Jo Watson remarked that his purpose "was not to generate ill will but rather to stimulate examination...of aims, goals and purposes by American archaeologists" (1983, Foreword to the 1983 edition of *A Study of Archeology*. Center for Archaeological Investigations, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale). He certainly anticipated by a number of years the efforts of the "new archaeologists" of the 1960s and 1970s and noted this in "Old Wine and New Skins: A Contemporary Parable" (1972, In *Contemporary Archaeology*, edited by M. Leone, pp. 28-33. Southern Illinois University Press, Carbondale).

For his friends and those of us who knew him well, the ravages of an incurable disease that destroyed a great intellect and human being, came as a major shock. His most important work, *A Study of Archeology*, now in its seventh printing, will remain a monument to his life.

Acknowledgments: I am deeply indebted to Brenda V. Kennedy who, in 1984 as a graduate student, wrote a paper entitled "No Man is an Island: Walter W. Taylor and American Archaeology" (unpublished manuscript. Department of Archaeology, University of Calgary). I have a copy that Walt gave me and have relied on it extensively.

Robert C. Euler is a consulting anthropologist in Prescott, Ariz.

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William Hulse Sears

1920 - 1996

William H. Sears, professor emeritus of anthropology at Florida Atlantic University, died on December 20, 1996, at his home in Vero Beach, Fla.

Born on Long Island in 1920, Bill entered the University of Chicago in 1939. His studies were interrupted by his service in the United States Marine Corps from 1942 until 1945. His wounds during a battle on the Matanikau River on Guadalcanal in 1942 prevented him from returning to combat status; he was separated from active duty in 1945. He returned to Chicago, completed his MA in 1947, and then moved to the University of Michigan in 1948. That summer he and his wife Elsie worked on the Kolomoki site in Georgia, beginning a commitment to southeastern archaeology that would span six decades.

Bill continued his graduate work at Michigan while maintaining association with the University of Georgia. He conducted excavations at Kolomoki, Etowah, and the Wilbanks Farm sites while at Georgia and received his PhD from Michigan in 1951. He was a lecturer at Hofstra College during the 1954-1955 academic year and moved to the Florida State Museum (now Florida Museum of Natural History) in 1955. In 1964 he was appointed the first chair of the Department of Anthropology at the newly formed Florida Atlantic University, where he remained until his retirement in 1982.

Bill's first published article resulted from a class assignment on "What is the Archaic" (1948, *American Antiquity* 14:122-124). Forty years later he was still asking his students the same question--among many others--requiring them to develop similar papers. While the answer had changed, been refined, and broadened, Bill's theme of revisiting old important questions was maintained throughout his career, whether in the classroom, in the field, or in print.

By the end of 1956 Bill had published 12 other articles, ranging from descriptive reports on excavations to theoretical treatments of political organization, prehistoric economics, and settlement patterns. He contributed "Settlement Patterns in the Eastern United States" to *Prehistoric Settlement Patterns in the New World* (1956, G. R. Willey, editor). Throughout the 1950s Bill worked at a number of Florida locations including sites on the Lower St. Johns, the Grant site, and Browne Tract, several highway salvage sites, the shell middens and mound at Maximo Point, and the Mackenzie Mound.

The 1960s brought about seminal articles on settlement patterns in the Southeast, ceramic styles, social and religious systems in North American archaeology, the rise of complex societies in the Southeast, as well as the possible ties between the Southeast and the midwestern Middle Woodland cultures. The latter resulted in articles such as "Hopewellian Affiliations of Certain Sites on the Gulf Coast of Florida" (1962, *American Antiquity* 28:5-18). "An Investigation of Prehistoric Processes on the Gulf Coastal Plain" ensued from a National Science Foundation-funded project in which Bill surveyed and revisited sites and examined collections from Florida to Texas. Bill also continued his work at Florida sites, excavating at Bayshore Homes, the Bluffton Burial Mounds, and the Tucker site and directing archaeological surveys in the Everglades National Park and in the Cape Coral area.

Bill was a strong believer in a practical scientific approach to archaeology and was an unapologetic cultural evolutionist and materialist--seeing artifacts and settlement patterns as the avenue to study cultural systems. He had begun writing about political and religious systems in the 1950s, published "The Study of Social and Religious Systems in North American Archaeology" (1961, *Current Anthropology* 2:223-246), and continued to

develop this theme in a series of articles in major journals. His theoretical ideas were influenced by economic factors, and he was an avid reader of V. Gordon Childe. He believed that a calorically productive economic base was necessary for the development of complex societies, reasoning that complex societies are founded on dense populations, and dense populations come about through the ability to feed people.

Bill's belief that corn was an essential base for the development of complex social systems in Eastern North America led to his final major excavation project at the Fort Center site. Here, Bill was one of the earliest archaeologists to initiate zooarchaeological work; his collection of faunal remains and soil samples for palynological analysis was among the first. This research culminated in *Fort Center: An Archaeological Site in the Lake Okeechobee Basin* (1982). He also recognized the need to preserve the waterlogged wooden carvings recovered from the site's pond. While not the preferred conservation technique of today, his white glue baths have preserved these carvings for 35 years.

His seminal work, "The Sacred and Secular in Prehistoric Ceramics" (1973), published in *Variation in Anthropology*, edited by D. Lathrap, has stimulated new ideas for many southeastern archaeologists. In the mid-1970s Bill started to look southward to the Caribbean, where he often sailed recreationally, thinking of connections between North, Central, and South America. While not a diffusionist, his speculations were reported in "Seaborne Contacts between Early Cultures in Lower Southeastern United States and Middle Through South America" (1977, E. Benson, editor, *The Sea and the Pre-Columbian World*). Working with Shaun Sullivan and other students, his wife, and daughter Amy, he chronicled the movement of peoples in a northward direction through the Bahamas, publishing the results in *American Antiquity* and *Yachting*.

Bill was a demanding supervisor, placing great trust in his students. In the field he expected students to be apprentices, not just laborers. In graduate seminars he used the Socratic method--questions were asked and students were expected to defend their answers. He never answered a question directly, but guided students to search for the data that would allow them to answer their own questions. He taught that there was no such thing as "cook book archaeology," but that one must look, walk over the site, think, and rethink. Years after the fact, Bill wrote "Mea Culpa" [1992, *Southeastern Archaeology* 11(1):66-71], showing that he was still rethinking in his retirement, revising the Kolomoki chronology to complement contemporary findings and dates associated with Swift Creek and Weeden Island.

Bill served as first vice president of the Society for American Archaeology from 1960 to 1961, was a member of the Executive Committee 1963-1966, and was on the Executive Committee of the Florida Anthropological Society. He was awarded the Rice University Semicentennial Medallion for valuable contributions to the Symposium on Early Man in North America in 1962. He received a special award for achievement from the Society for American Archaeology on its 50th anniversary, and the Presidential Award from the Southeastern Archaeological Conference in 1996. Bill conducted two National Science Foundation-sponsored projects: a three-year study of the prehistoric social, political, and religious forms of the Gulf Coastal Plain and a multiyear study of human adaptation in the Okeechobee Basin.

After retirement Bill pursued his passion for fishing and devoted time to making fine furniture, inspired by his trips to Charleston, Williamsburg, and London and his interest in Queen Anne-period furniture. He made some astonishingly beautiful tables and chairs. Bill is survived by his wife, Elsie, two daughters, Nancy and Amy, two sons, Stephen and Michael, and five grandchildren.

Donna Ruhl is at the University of Florida in Gainesville, Fla., and Karl T. Steinen is at West Georgia College in Carrollton, Ga.

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The American Archaeologist: Results of the 1994 SAA Census (Redux)

Melinda A. Zeder

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Editor's Note: This is the second [part of a series](#) summarizing the results of a 1994 census conducted by SAA of its members and other archaeologists. The complete census results will be published by AltaMira press later this year as The American Archaeologist: A Profile. This article summarizes chapters 5 through 8 and concentrates on archaeological research interests, publication and professional activities, and archaeological funding.

Trends in Archaeological Research

The subject matter of American archaeology is the focus of Chapter 5, "Archaeological Research in the Americas." What regions of the world are American archaeologists most interested in studying? What questions do they ask, and how do they frame these questions? What theoretical and methodological approaches do they use? While we have seen that the education, employment, and the family lives of men and women archaeologists often follow very different trajectories, gender seemingly plays only a limited role in shaping research interests. Women, however, tend to focus on complex societies and historic periods, while men are more drawn to the study of Paleolithic and early Neolithic cultures. Gender studies, in particular, are the almost exclusive domain of women archaeologists. Women also tend to subscribe to schools that can be grouped under the rubric of "postprocessualism"; men, on the other hand, are more drawn to "processual" approaches to archaeology.

Other factors have a greater impact on determining the kinds of questions archaeologists study and how they conduct their research. Age, for example, is more important than gender in determining an archaeologist's allegiance to a particular archaeological paradigm (Figure 1). Culture historical approaches show a sharp decline among younger men and women, as does, to a lesser extent, archaeology grounded in cultural ecology. And while there are gender-based differences in the degree to which processual and postprocessual paradigms are followed, both approaches show a steady increase among younger men and women.

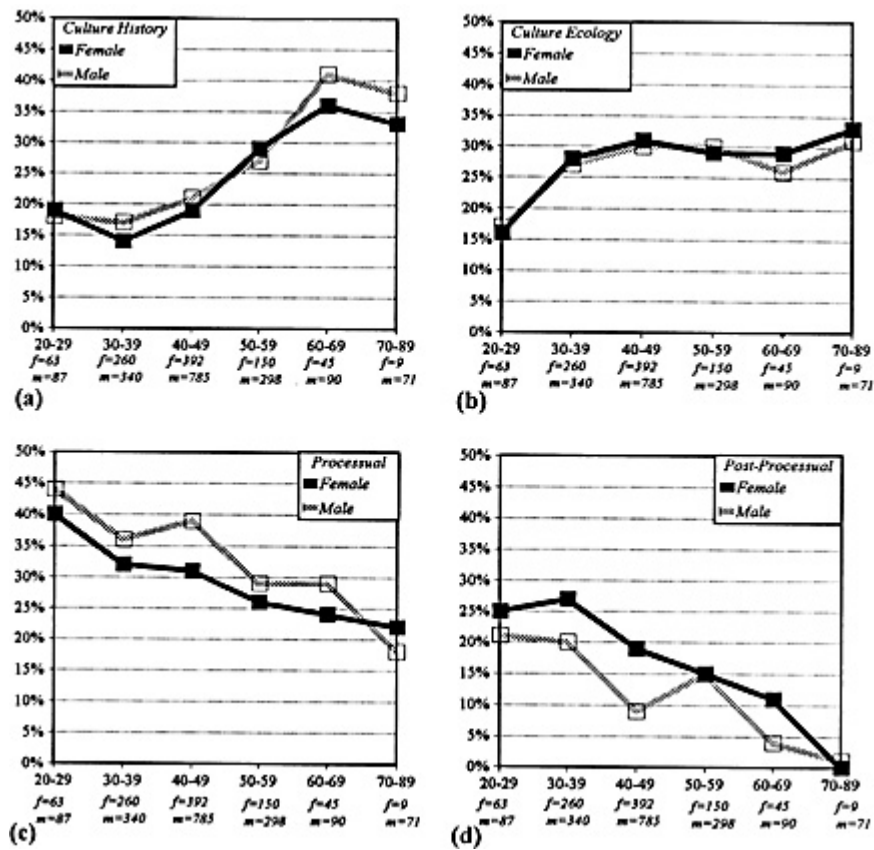


Figure 1: Age-related trends in archaeological paradigms for those who subscribe to culture historical (a), cultural ecological (b), processual (c), and postprocessual (d) approaches. While culture historical approaches show a steady decline among younger archaeologists, and cultural ecological approaches decline among archaeologists in their twenties, both processual and postprocessual approaches show a marked increase among younger cohorts. Postprocessual approaches particularly appeal to women, while processual approaches are best represented among men.

Age-related trends also are apparent. For instance, younger archaeologists are pursuing zooarchaeological research in greater numbers, but are less engaged in ceramic and lithic analysis. And not surprisingly, archaeologists working in North America often reside in the area of their interest.

But by far the most important factor shaping archaeological research interests is the work setting. The four primary employment sectors that have been recognized are: academia, government, museum, and the private sector. Academics, in particular, stand apart from archaeologists in all other employment sectors in their regional, topical, theoretical, and analytical approaches to archaeology. Specifically, academics tend to have a broader regional focus in their work (Figure 2), they tend to specialize in prehistoric rather than historic archaeology (Figure 3), they are more drawn to processual and postprocessual paradigms (Figure 4), and they rely more on ethnology as a crossdisciplinary reference for their work. Archaeologists in the government and private sectors practice archaeology very differently, and while museum archaeologists resemble academics in several aspects, they too have a distinctive profile of research interests and approaches. These data echo patterns discussed in Chapter 4, on archaeological employment, which revealed distinctions in day-to-day activities by archaeologists in academia when compared to those in other employment sectors.

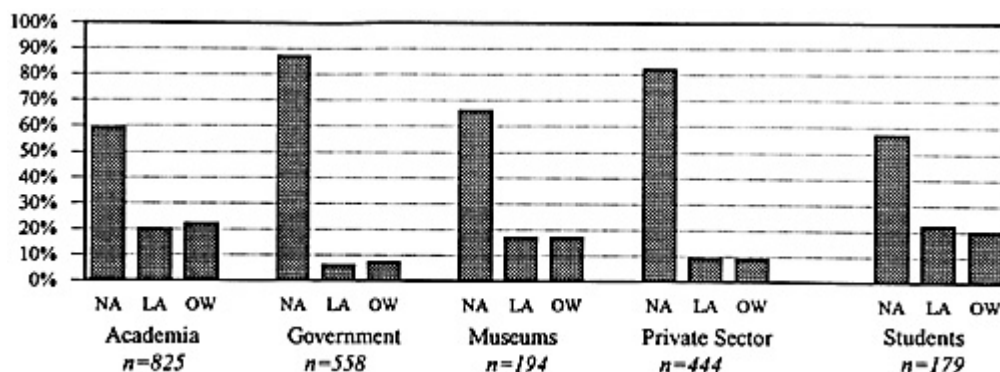


Figure 2: Proportions of archaeologists in different employment sectors whose primary regional interests lie in North America (NA), Latin America (LA), or the Old World (OW). Academics, museum professionals, and students are more likely to work outside North America than archaeologists in the government or private sector, who focus more exclusively on North American archaeology.

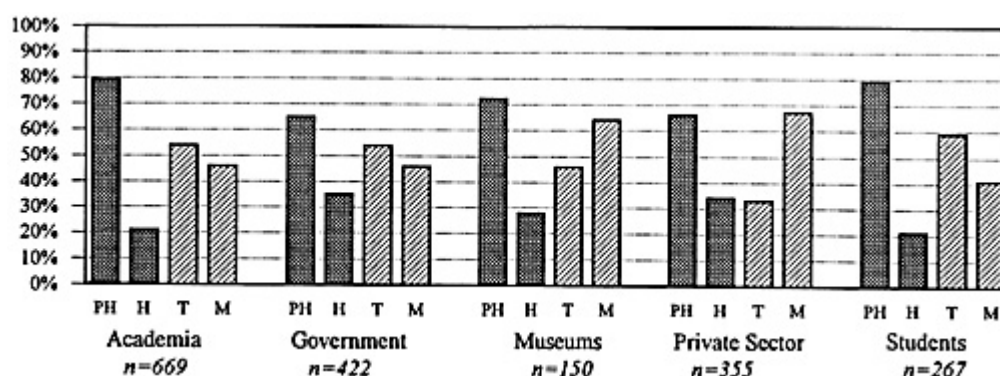


Figure 3: Proportions of archaeologists in different employment sectors whose research tends to focus on prehistoric (PH) or historic (H) archaeology, archaeological theory (T) or methods (M). Here academics and students have a particularly strong emphasis on prehistoric archaeology, while historic archaeology is better represented among government, museum, and private sector archaeologists. Museum and private sector archaeologists tend to focus more on methodological interests, while academics, government archaeologists, and, especially, students stress theory building.

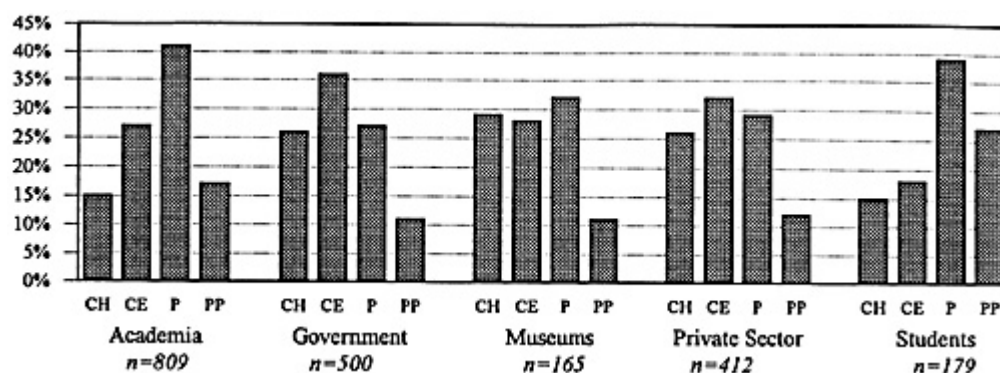


Figure 4: Proportions of archaeologists in different employment sectors who work within the framework of culture historical (CH), cultural ecological (CE), processual (P), and postprocessual (PP) paradigms, showing the strong resemblance between academics and students. Postprocessual paradigms are particularly popular among students but are much less common among archaeologists in government, museums, and private sector settings.

In addition, students pattern their research after their academic role models. In fact, student research interests differ even more sharply than those of government and private sector archaeologists. In contrast to private sector archaeologists, students seem particularly drawn to postprocessual paradigms (Figure 4), and to the development of archaeological theory (Figure 3). Yet in recent years private sector employment has steadily increased. Thus, this disjunction between student research interests and research conducted in this growing employment sector adds to the impression that the academic training of tomorrow's archaeologists is out-of-step with the realities of today's job market.

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Trends in Publication and Professional Activities

Chapter 6, "Products of American Archaeology: Publication and Professional Activities," examines the types and volume of written and oral presentations produced by American archaeologists, including those derived from involvement in professional organizations. This provides a measure of productivity as well as insight into the various ways archaeologists package the products of their labors, the audiences they hope to reach, and the policy concerns perceived as the most important.

Men consistently tend to produce a greater volume of both written and oral presentations than women (Figure 5). This is generally true for all age cohorts and all employment sectors. In addition, age-related trends emerge in the types of publications produced (Figure 6). The proportion of people who are not actively publishing or presenting papers is quite low among archaeologists in their thirties and forties, but rises among archaeologists in their fifties, sixties, and seventies, especially among women. In particular, the proportion of both men and women writing article-length publications decreases with age, while book writing increases. The increasing proportion of younger men writing CRM reports is likely to reflect the strong trend in private sector male employment.

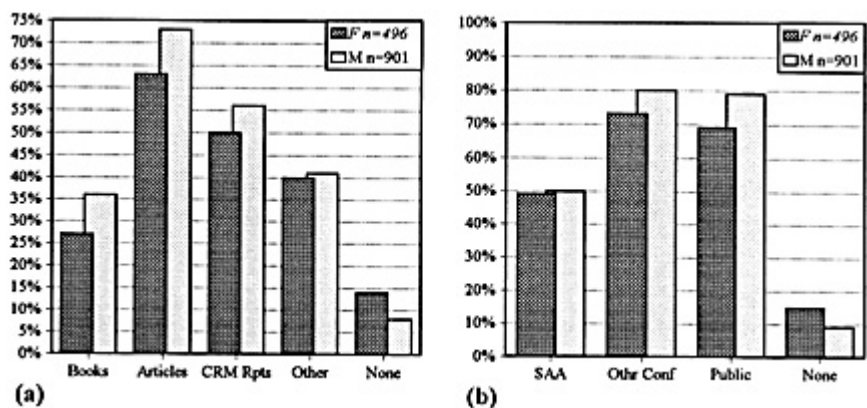


Figure 5. Proportions of men and women who produced various forms of publications (a) and oral presentations (b) over the five years preceding the census uniformly show that men are more likely to publish books, articles, and CRM reports, and to present papers at non-SAA professional conferences and give public lectures. The lower productivity of women is also evident from the numbers of women with no reported publications or oral presentations.

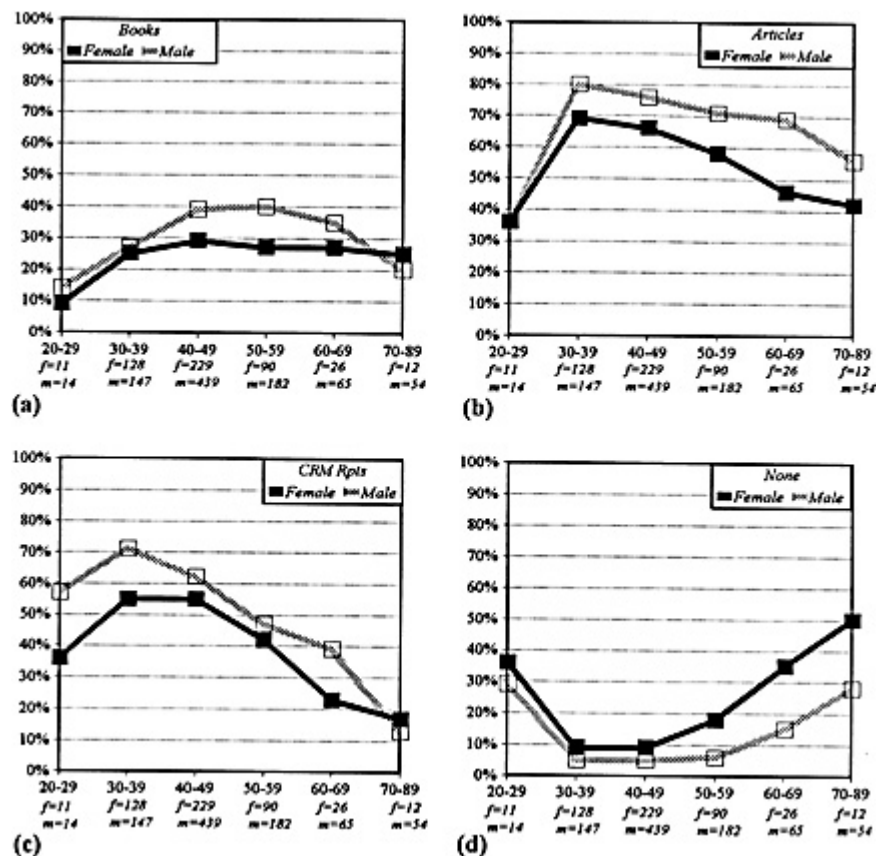


Figure 6. Age trends in the publication of books (a), articles (b), CRM reports (c), and the lack of reported publications (d), show that, although the gap between genders in publication productivity is narrowing, women still lag behind men in all cohorts, especially in the publication of articles and CRM reports. For both men and women, publication of articles is particularly common among younger cohorts, while older cohorts tend to publish books.

Different sectors of the archaeological workforce also tend to vary in the formats and forums they typically use to present information (Figure 7). Academics are much more likely to publish books. Private sector archaeologists tend to publish their work as cultural resource management (CRM) reports, producing, on average, an impressive 44 CRM reports per person over a five-year period. But by no means is the production of CRM reports limited to the private sector. A significant proportion of professional archaeologists in all employment sectors write CRM reports. Even in museums, where involvement in writing CRM reports is the lowest, over one-third of the museum-based professionals who responded to the census had produced one or more CRM reports over the past five years. Moreover, despite the apparent student preference for academic careers, and the disjunction between student research interests and those of professionals in the private sector, half of the student respondents had written CRM reports, averaging about two reports per year. In the area of oral presentations, government- and museum-based archaeologists are more active in presenting their research to the general public. On the other hand, academic- and museum-based archaeologists are more likely to present papers at SAA annual meetings than are either government or private sector archaeologists.

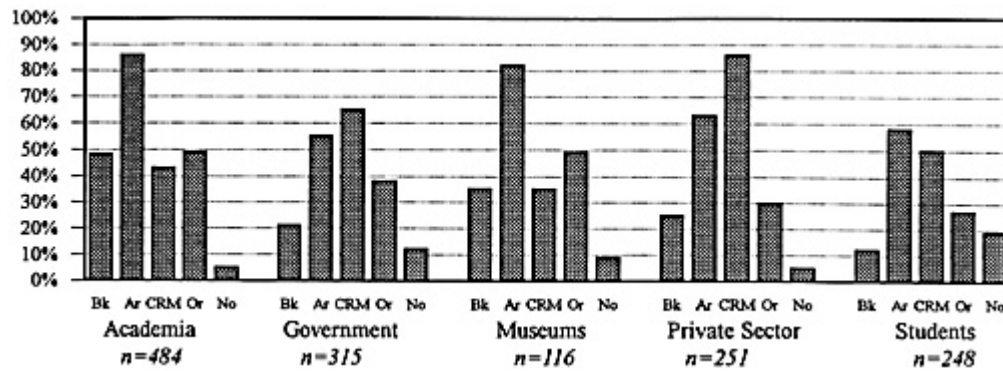


Figure 7. Publication profiles of professional archaeologists in different employment sectors and students show distinctive differences: academics and museum archaeologists display the most similar profiles; government and private sector publications strongly resemble each other. While publication of CRM reports is especially common in the private sector, archaeologists in all employment sectors also write them. In particular, half of the student respondents produced one or more CRM reports in the five years preceding the census.

The greater involvement of academics in SAA becomes even more apparent when compared to the participation of archaeologists in other professional organizations. The proportion of academic respondents who have been involved in SAA committee work or who have served on the SAA Executive Board is significantly higher than the overall proportion of academics in the respondent pool. Academics also tend to name SAA as their preferred organization more than archaeologists from other work settings (Figure 8). In contrast, government and private sector archaeologists are more likely to join and actively participate in regional and state-level archaeological organizations, feeling that these kinds of organizations better meet their needs and interests than other professional organizations, including SAA. Once again these data echo earlier patterns of divergence in the activities, interests, and professional concerns of private and public sector archaeologists when contrasted to archaeologists in academia.

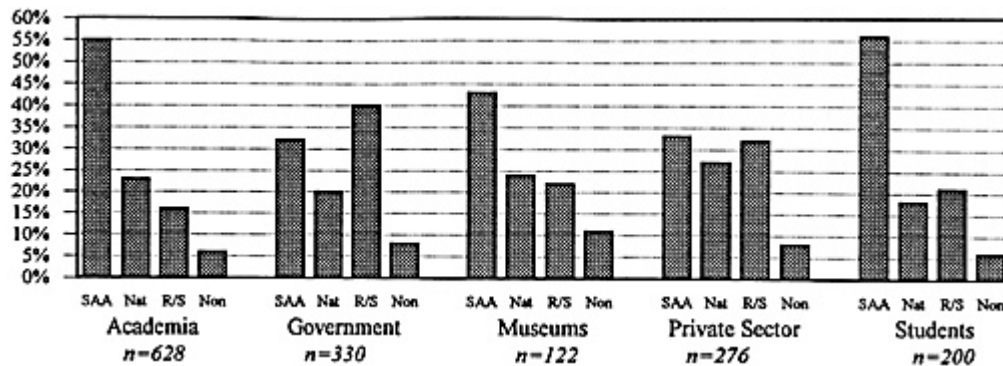


Figure 8: Choices of professional organizations that best meet the interests and needs of archaeologists in different work settings: SAA, other national or international archaeological organizations (Nat), regional or state archaeological organizations (R/S), or nonarchaeological professional organizations (Non). Academics and students clearly prefer SAA, as do, to a lesser extent, museum archaeologists. Regional and state archaeological organizations better serve the needs and interests of private sector and, especially, government archaeologists.

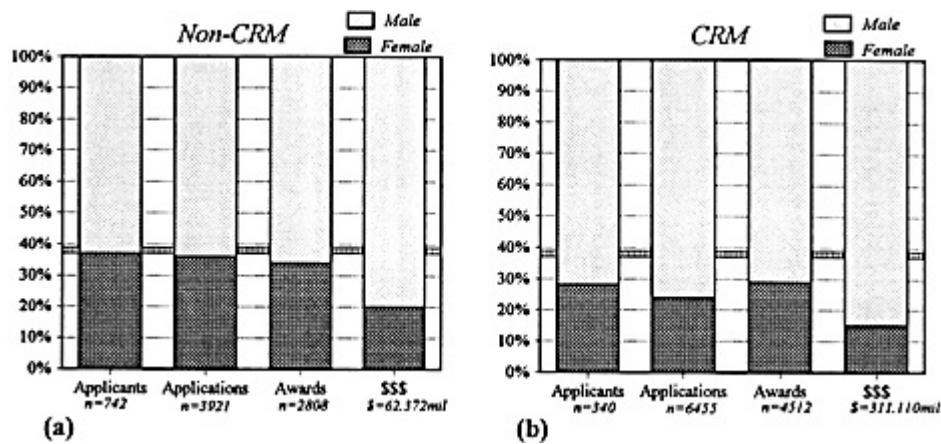


Figure 9. Representation of women and men in various stages of the non-CRM (a) and CRM (b) funding process, compared to their proportions in the census respondent pool (hatched line). Gender representation among applicants, applications, and awards in both funding arenas is similar, indicating the number of awards given to men and women is directly proportional to the number of proposals they submit. However, women's share of the money allocated in both arenas is much less than their share of the awards allocated. Note also that the proportion of women applying for non-CRM funding is the same as the proportion of women among respondents to this section of the census, but their participation in the CRM funding arena is somewhat depressed.

A sampling of respondent comments on policy issues emphasizes a high level of interest in promoting public education, crosscutting both gender and workplace differences. There is some variation, however, in the emphasis different archaeologists place on other prominent policy issues: government and private sector archaeologists are particularly concerned about the framing and implementation of archaeological legislation; issues pertaining to archaeological ethics are a special concern of private sector archaeologists; museum archaeologists are more interested in the preservation of cultural heritage and the nature of Native American relations in the era of repatriation; and academic archaeologists are more likely to raise issues pertaining to the status of women and minorities in archaeology.

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Trends in Archaeological Funding

Chapter 7, "Paying for American Archaeology," explores archaeological funding, examining the available sources, the funding process, and the allocation of funds to support traditional archaeological research (termed here non-CRM funding), as well as to support the assessment and preservation of cultural resources (CRM funding). Funding is examined by both gender and employment sector. The proportions of men and women who apply for funding sources, the numbers of applications they submit, and their award rates are very comparable to one another, and, at least for non-CRM funding, closely reflect the actual gender distribution in the archaeological workforce (Figure 10). While the proportion of women who actively seek CRM-related funds is depressed relative to their representation in the workforce, the proportion of funded proposals submitted by women in this arena is generally higher than that of men.

There is, however, a dramatic imbalance in the actual allocations of funds to men and women from both non-CRM and, especially, from CRM-related sources. In the case of funds directed toward CRM activities, this imbalance is most strongly expressed in the private sector, where the larger firms (which compete for larger projects) are more likely to be directed by men [[SAA Bulletin 15\(2\): 16](#)]. The causes for the allocation imbalance in non-CRM-related funding are harder to discern, yet it can be found in practically all funding sources, all age groups, and, in most work settings. The disparity between the levels of CRM funding received by men and women is particularly great in academic and museum settings, and, to a lesser extent, in the private sector (Figure 11). Only in government archaeology, which is a relatively small player in the competition for funding,

is there gender equity in the amount of support of non-CRM archaeology. Thus while the proportion of women who apply for non-CRM funds is reflective of the workforce gender distribution, and while women are generally as successful in receiving grants as men, the amount of funding they receive is substantially and significantly smaller. Without more targeted funding surveys, it is difficult to determine whether this lower funding for non-CRM activities is because women tend to ask for less than men at the outset, or whether granting panels tend to favor the smaller requests for funds submitted by women.

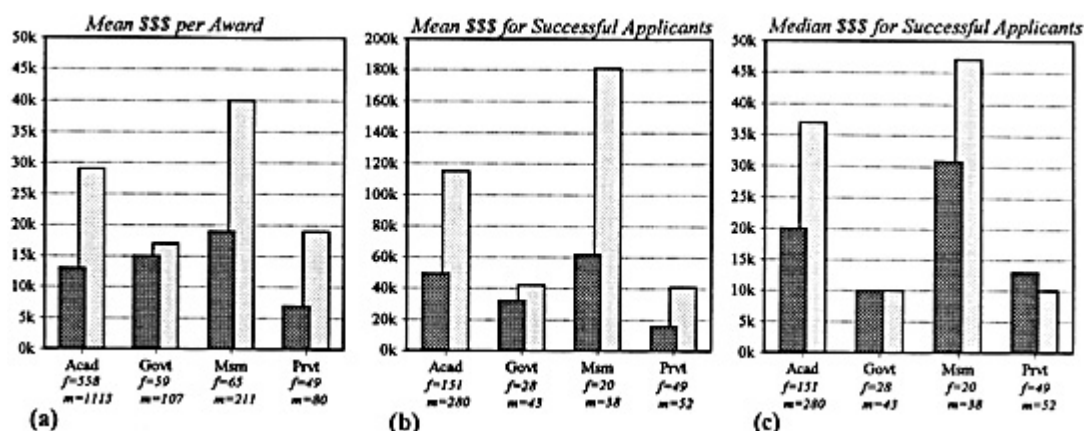


Figure 10. The allocation of non-CRM funding to men and women in different employment sectors displayed as the mean amount per award (a), the mean (b), and median (c) amount for successful applicant. All measures show a marked disparity between funding levels of men and women in academia and museums. Funding levels of academic and museum men are also higher than those of men in government and private sector settings. The disparity in the size of the average awards of non-CRM funding allocated to men and women consulting archaeologists diminishes when funding is looked at as the mean per successful applicant, and disappears altogether in the median figures. All measures show funding levels of men and women in government settings are similar.

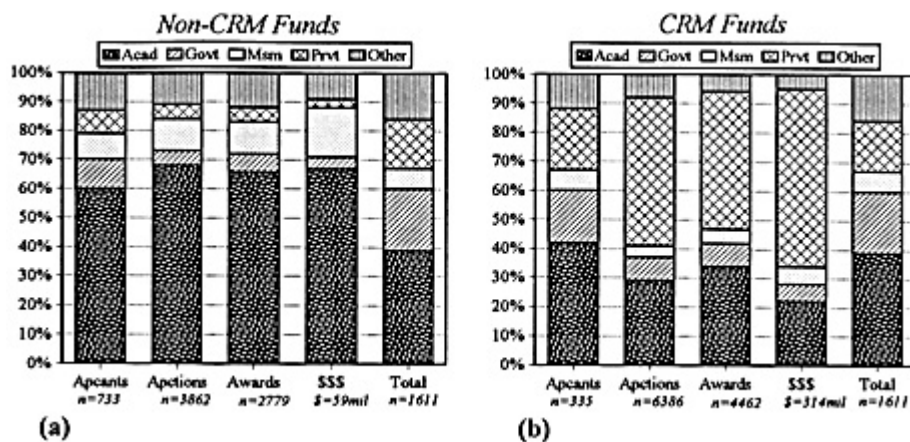


Figure 11. Representation of different employment sectors in various stages of the non-CRM (a) and CRM (b) funding process, compared to their representation in the census respondent pool as a whole (Total). Academics and museum-based archaeologists dominate all stages of the non-CRM funding process. Note that all sectors enter the CRM funding process in roughly similar proportions to their representation within the census respondent pool, while the private sector dominates the CRM funding process in its share of the applications submitted, awards granted, and total dollars acquired.

Examining funding by employment sector reveals that, not surprisingly, academic- and museum-based archaeologists are more active and more successful in obtaining non-CRM funding than government or private sector archaeologists (Figure 12). On the other hand, archaeologists employed in the private sector tend to write

more applications for CRM-related funding, have higher success rates, and receive, by far, the lion's share of allocations for archaeological preservation. However, what may be surprising is the extent to which archaeologists in all employment sectors initially compete for CRM funding. Although private sector archaeologists produce the greatest number of applications per applicant, the proportion of archaeologists from different employment sectors who have sought CRM funding in the past five years directly reflects their representation in the workforce. This is true for almost all sources of CRM funding. Thus while private sector archaeologists may play harder, and for higher stakes in the competition for CRM funding, and while they are vastly more successful, all archaeologists in all employment sectors are active players in the game.

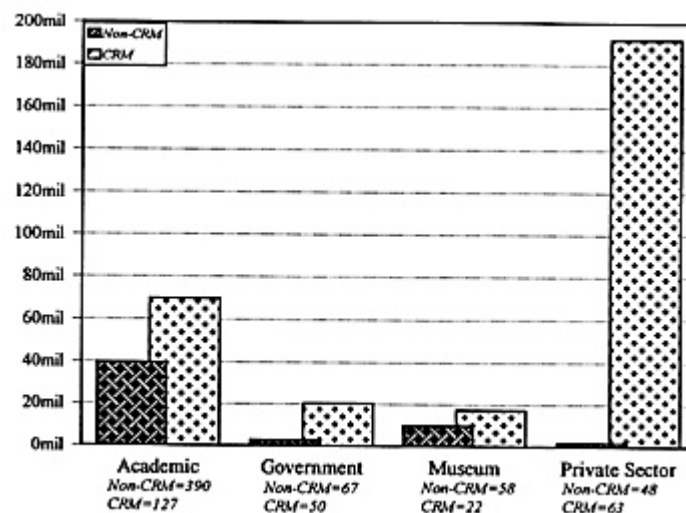


Figure 12. Total dollars received over a five-year period in support of non-CRM and CRM archaeology in the four employment settings. The high levels of CRM funding allocated to the private sector are particularly striking here. Note, however, that all employment sectors receive greater support of CRM-related activities than they receive in support of non-CRM archaeology. The smaller number of people engaged in procuring funding for CRM archaeology relative to the large sums of money they secure is particularly noteworthy.

The reason for this becomes clear when we look at the amount of money available from these two funding pools. Over five years the 650 respondents to this portion of the census reported garnering just over \$62 million in support of non-CRM related archaeology. In contrast, over the same five-year period 302 census respondents were awarded over \$300 million in support of CRM archaeology. Moreover, although they receive the largest share, the private sector is not the sole beneficiary of this huge CRM funding pool (Figure 12). In fact, in all employment sectors the amount of money supporting CRM-related archaeology is greater than the amount supporting more traditional kinds of non-CRM research. This is true even in academia: over the past five years 390 academics reported receiving almost \$40 million in non-CRM-related research, while 127 academics reported \$69 million in support of CRM-related activities.

When comparing the activities supported by outside funding, there appears to be no difference in support for fieldwork, laboratory analysis, or other archaeological activities from either non-CRM or CRM funding sources. CRM-related funding tends to be directed more toward collections development and archival research than non-CRM funding, but, in general, the profiles of activities supported by both sources are quite similar. In fact, the types of activities supported by outside funding seem to vary more by employment sector than by the funding source. Within each of the four employment sectors, both CRM and non-CRM funding support a characteristic profile of activities, distinctive from that of activities supported by outside funding in the other three employment sectors. Funding in academia seems to be directed primarily to field and laboratory work; collections development is better represented in museum funding; and archival research is better represented in private and public sector funding.

Archaeologists employed in different sectors are also likely to vary in the types of activities that receive home-base institutional support. A uniformly high proportion of archaeologists in all work settings receive institutional support for attending professional meetings. Academic men and women are about equally likely to receive some institutional support for fieldwork and laboratory analysis, while museums show a large disparity between gender in support of these activities. Government archaeologists, who tend not to seek outside funding, are more likely to receive some institutional support for field and laboratory activities than are those in other employment sectors. In contrast, private sector archaeologists, who are very active in the pursuit of outside funding, are the least likely to receive corporate support for basic field and laboratory activities. Thus, the crosscutting currents of gender and workplace seem to shape even the ways in which home-base institutional support is granted, just as they shape almost every other aspect of American archaeology.

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Ongoing Trends and Open Questions

The final chapter, "What's Next" focuses on open questions and ongoing trends in American archaeology. In some cases the answers to these questions will require additional surveys targeted at collecting specific information that was beyond the scope of the SAA census. In most cases, however, the resolution of these issues will only become apparent with time, as the identified trends evolve in the profession over the decades. As has been apparent throughout the book, two fundamental trends in American archaeology provide the framework for this final discussion: (1) the increase in the representation of women; and (2) the impact of private sector archaeology growth on the profession as a whole.

Gender Trends in American Archaeology

In terms of the first trend, over the past 20 years the proportion of women in archaeology has risen from less than 20 percent of the professional workforce to 50 percent of the youngest cadres of archaeologists entering the profession. Women now comprise more than half of recent PhDs. They are no longer primarily employed in marginal positions in archaeology, but constitute a major component of all the primary sectors of archaeological employment. In fact, the majority of the youngest cohort of postgraduate academicians and museum archaeologists are women. Women are also increasingly better represented in the competition for primary sources of archaeological funding.

There are, however, several areas where old imbalances remain, or where it is unclear if current trends truly represent an amelioration of former inequities. One of the most important of these is the progressive narrowing among younger archaeologists of the substantial salary gap between men and women with similar training and seniority in equivalent positions. While this would seem to be a positive trend, census data cannot forecast whether the greater equity evident in the salaries of younger archaeologists will continue as they progress along their careers, or whether younger women will face similar impediments to career and salary advancement as those faced by older women. Despite the greater degree of equity in salaries paid to younger men and women with similar training in similar jobs, a persistent tendency for younger women's salaries to lag behind men's (especially in academia and museums) suggests the latter may be the case. All settings show a smaller gap between men and women's salaries in younger cohorts compared to older ones. In all cohorts gaps between men and women's salaries are greater in academic and museum settings than in the private sector or government. Moreover, the apparently increasing tendency for men to fill a disproportionate number of the tenure track jobs also does not auger well for the future of gender equity in academic employment. Resolution of this question can only be had, however, when 10 to 20 years from now, we revisit the issue of salaries in American archaeology.

Another open issue is the indication that younger women are less likely to sacrifice marriage and family life for a career in archaeology than were women in the past. Again, census data do not tell us whether the greater gender parity in marriage rates seen among younger archaeologists means that there is now more balance in the personal demands an archaeological career makes on men and women, or whether these younger women will, in their late forties and fifties, have high rates of divorce without remarriage similar to those of older women in the census sample. Here a targeted survey of marriage, divorce, and child rearing would help answer some of the

issues that lay beyond the scope of the SAA census. Ultimately, however, resolution of this question must await the passage of time.

Another unsolved puzzle discovered by the census is the apparently chronic lower productivity of women in the publication and presentation of research results. While the productivity of younger men and women is similar, imbalances persist among younger archaeologists in all employment sectors, even among students. Different levels of productivity could be linked to employment conditions, although this linkage is admittedly tenuous. There is clearly a need for follow-up studies to discover the causes of productivity differences between genders.

An equally perplexing pattern, with arguably greater significance for understanding the changing role of women in archaeology, is the allocation of archaeological funding to women at levels well below their steadily increasing representation in the workforce. In the CRM funding arena, this imbalance can be traced to the tendency for men to head the larger private sector firms that claim the major share of funding. In the non-CRM funding arena, where this imbalance is particularly pronounced among academic and museum professionals, there are two alternative explanations: (1) grants submitted by women tended to ask for lower amounts of money than those submitted by men, or (2) smaller requests submitted by women were more likely to be awarded. The collection of specific information from both participants in the funding process and the funding sources themselves is needed to better understand the reasons for funding imbalance.

Finally, the census identified several clear disjunctions between women's employment preferences and the realities of female employment in the different work sectors. In particular, both the relatively strong preferences of women for museum employment, and the high levels of job satisfaction of those currently working in museums stand in strong contradiction to the fact that women in museums have lower salaries, poorer access to employee benefits, the least likelihood of engaging in preferred activities like fieldwork and writing, the poorest publication records, and the most limited success in securing funds from both outside sources and their home institutions. In a similar vein, census data indicate that women employed in government and the private sector have better career prospects and more opportunities for salary and career advancement than women in other employment settings. Regardless, women still profess stronger preferences for employment in academia and museums and, indeed, are not entering the public and private sectors in the same proportion as men. Perhaps other intangible aspects of museum careers, not measured by the census, are responsible for such positive attitudes and outlooks.

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Impact of the Private Sector Growth on American Archaeology

Regardless of archaeologists' career preferences and expectations, the fact remains that private sector archaeology has, over the last 10 to 20 years, become a major force in American archaeology. As demonstrated in census results, the impact of this growing sector of employment is felt in all areas. Private sector archaeology employs an increasingly large proportion of the workforce, it produces an enormous volume of archaeological literature, and it draws an exponentially larger amount of outside funding for its support than more traditional archaeological research. Moreover, although the private sector does the lion's share of American CRM work, census data show that all employment sectors are increasingly engaging in this work.

Census data also highlighted the deepening divisions between the archaeology practiced in academia and museums and that in the private and public sectors. There is a strong divergence of the interests, attitudes, and objectives of archaeology as an academic pursuit and archaeology as a business. The day-to-day activities of private and public sector archaeologists are markedly different from those of academic or museum archaeologists. The modes of publication and presentation of research are also distinctive, as is the degree of participation in and preference for professional organizations. Above all, comments offered by census respondents underscore strong and growing tensions in American archaeology. Private and public sector archaeologists often expressed a feeling that academic archaeology is becoming less relevant to the kinds of archaeology they feel will soon dominate the field, while academics, in turn, voiced their concern that the results of CRM-oriented archaeology will not be useful in the pursuit of more traditional archaeological research.

The pervasive impact of CRM archaeology raises questions about future directions in archaeological research. One wonders how the growing number of archaeologists employed in private sector settings, and the large amounts of funding available for that work, will shape the research focus of American archaeology. Will we see an ever more parochial focus on North American archaeology, greater attention to hunter-gatherer studies and historic archaeology, an abandonment of postmodern approaches to archaeological inquiry? Or will we simply see a sharpening of the already sharp lines between archaeological practice in academia and that practiced by the rest of the profession?

Nowhere was the disjunction between academic and private/public sector archaeology more keenly apparent than in the latter's responses of high dissatisfaction with their academic preparation for their current careers, and the discrepancy between their career expectations and their actual careers. These patterns can in turn be correlated to the growing tendency among younger men to end their studies with MAs obtained from institutions directed toward training students for employment outside of academia and museums. Our understanding of these issues would be enhanced by follow-up studies that specifically track both the educational trajectories of students today, and their subsequent fortunes as they enter the workforce. Also needed is a comprehensive review of the curricula of doctoral and masters programs to assess the effectiveness of academic training in preparing students for various careers in archaeology, as well as in-depth polling of the attitudes of archaeologists toward their training and its relevance to their current careers. Again, only the test of time will provide a better understanding of where the growth of CRM-centered archaeology will take the profession.

Over the past century archaeology in America has grown from an antiquarian pursuit to a major, legitimate social science contributing to the understanding of human society, past and present. In the last 20 years a growing public concern with the preservation of natural and cultural resources has built an industry that has vastly increased the scope of the archaeology conducted in this country, bringing with it a massive infusion of funding that promises to radically reshape archaeological practice. The potential for using this opportunity to further broaden our already expanded understanding of the human past is tremendous. So too are the dangers that increased tensions--evident from census data--will result in the marginalization of academic archaeology into an arcane pursuit of increasingly abstruse questions about the past, and the divorce of the growing business of archaeology from its scholarly underpinnings.

The SAA census has empirically documented the direction and magnitude of major trends in American archaeology. But just as census data cannot forecast a trajectory for the profession based on these trends, the data also cannot predict the response of the archaeological community to the challenges highlighted here. The next decade will be a pivotal time for academics to reassess their role in training tomorrow's archaeologists, as it will be for private sector archaeologists to find ways to reconcile the often conflicting demands of business and scholarship. It will also be an opportunity for organizations, like SAA, to embrace the challenge of moving from an organization that represents a discipline, to one that represents a profession, serving as a bridge between a multi-faceted membership with diverse interests and objectives. What the SAA census has accomplished--above all--is to capture a profile of a profession undergoing a transformation of its composition, orientation, aims, and objectives. The trends identified and explored will play an ongoing role, shaping the profile of American archaeology, and presenting significant new challenges and opportunities to those who study the past as we move into the next millennium.

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**POINT
COUNTERPOINT****Mary Ellin D'Agostino**

Until now, I have only cursorily followed the progression of the SOPA-ROPA proposal. Having read the proposal and discussion put out by the SAA and SHA, I am a little concerned over the narrow scope of the definition of what a "professional archaeologist" is--i.e., a "dirt" archaeologist. The only discussion of broadening the definition (in the official newsletters/web sites) is that inclusion of a "broader constituency" is "anticipated" for some undefined point in the future.

I do not find this comforting or convincing given the long-standing bias in archaeology that the dirt archaeologists are the only "real" archaeologists, while collections and document-oriented work is devalued. This is a particular problem for historical archaeologists who, presumably, focus a significant portion of their work on nonexcavated materials. Nor does it sit well with the recent discussion of the ethics of digging and destroying the nonrenewable resource of the archaeological record as opposed to working on all those (already excavated) collections moldering in museum basements.

The *SAA Bulletin* has only published arguments in favor of the proposal and doesn't even

Bill Lipe

D'Agostino expresses two concerns with the ROPA proposal: (1) that the criteria for qualifying as an RPA do not provide for archaeologists whose principal experience has been in the laboratory, rather than in the field, and there is no assurance that ROPA will provide access to such professionals in the future; and (2) that the published commentary on ROPA in the *SAA Bulletin* (see [Lipe and Kintigh 1997, 15\(3\): 6-14](#) and additional references cited therein) has not sufficiently aired the possible negative aspects of the proposal. The issues she raises are important, and I will attempt to address each in turn.

In the meetings of the ROPA task force, there was considerable discussion of the importance of making RPA status available to a broader range of professionals than are currently covered by the SOPA entry requirements. This issue was initially raised by the representatives of the Archaeological Institute of America, but there was general agreement that it was an important concern. However, the task force also felt that the only practical way to accomplish a transition from SOPA into ROPA was to use the existing structure of the former as the basis for the establishment of the latter, and to leave the future evolution of eligibility requirements, code of ethics, and research standards, etc. to the ROPA board, which is charged with the responsibility for such matters. Hence, the proposed ROPA eligibility requirements have been modified in only a few details from those currently maintained by SOPA. The task force did not feel that it would be appropriate to recommend substantial changes in the existing SOPA requirements, which have been established by the SOPA board, nor did it feel that it should tie the hands of the future ROPA board. Furthermore, it seemed likely that many members of SOPA would have opposed the transition to ROPA if this required substantial departures from the existing structure of SOPA.

It must be kept in mind that neither SOPA nor ROPA is a component of SAA, SHA, or AIA--the proposed sponsors. SOPA and its potential successor, ROPA, are separate entities, with their own governing boards. The appointed ROPA task force is not an appropriate body for developing policy for either SOPA or ROPA; its job has been to propose a way of establishing the latter on the basis of the former. If ROPA is established, each sponsoring organization will have influence on the board by appointing a board member, but that member must be an RPA. Given the the importance of the issue of how non-field-oriented professional archaeologists might become qualified RPAs, and the discussion that this point has received, it seems virtually certain that the

attempt to discuss any issues that might be of concern. Are there really no negative aspects of concern to SAA members? Is the only (negative) concern of SHA members the financial drain on the sponsoring organization? This is the only "minus" presented. Maybe the newsletters are limited by what contributors send in for the member comments, but the "official" proposal discussion ought to discuss concerns with more consideration than is given in the propaganda-like ["Some Questions and Answers about ROPA"](#) and the proposal itself.

Mary Ellin D'Agostino is at the University of California, Berkeley.

new ROPA board would make consideration of this matter an early item of business.

With regard to the discussions of the ROPA proposal that have appeared in the *SAA Bulletin*, the SAA representatives on the task force saw their responsibility primarily as keeping the membership fully informed about what was happening and about the nature of the ROPA proposal. Five articles were published in the *Bulletin* over a period of more than two years, and an open forum on the proposal was held at the annual meeting in New Orleans in 1996. The question and answer segments in [Lipe and Kintigh \(1997\)](#) and McGimsey et al. (1995) were derived from discussions that took place when SOPA was first formed in the mid-1970s, from the 1996 New Orleans forum, and from suggestions by task force members. It was anticipated that if SAA members wished to further analyze or criticize the ROPA proposal, or if they wished to raise further questions or concerns, they would submit their comments to the *SAA Bulletin*. D'Agostino has done just that. I believe that exchanges of this sort are useful in helping the membership understand the proposal and decide how they wish to vote on it in the very near future.

Given the abundant and vocal controversy that the proposal for professional certification under SAA and the eventual formation of SOPA inspired in the mid-1970s, I personally have been surprised so few comments on the ROPA proposal have been sent to the *Bulletin* in response to the articles by myself and other task force representatives. SAA officers have also received few letters about it. I hope this means that the information presented has been adequate to allow members to make up their minds about how to vote on the proposal.

Bill Lipe is the SAA representative on the ROPA task force.

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Books Received

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

Early Human Occupation in British Columbia. R. L. Carlson and L. Dalla Bona, editors. University of British Columbia Press, Vancouver, 1996. viii + 261 pp., figures, tables, references, index. \$65.00 (cloth).

Early Hunter-Gatherers of the California Coast. Jon M. Erlandson. Plenum Press, New York, 1994. xiii + 336 pp., figures, tables, references, index (cloth).

Easter Island: Archaeology, Ecology, and Culture. J. A. Van Tilburg. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C., 1994. 191 pp., 126 figures, 30 color plates, notes, glossary, bibliography, index. \$45.00 (cloth).

Ecology and Ceramic Production in an Andean Community. D. E. Arnold. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1993. xxxi + 278 pp., 123 figures, 9 tables, references, index. \$69.95 (cloth).

Economies and Politics in the Aztec Realm. M. G. Hodge and M. E. Smith, editors. Studies on Culture and Society, Vol. 6, Institute for Mesoamerican Studies, State University of New York, Albany, 1994. viii + 478 pp., 86 figures, 31 tables, bibliography, index. \$32.00 (paper).

El Codice de Xicotepec. G. Stresser-Pan. Centro Francés de Estudios Mexicanos y Centroamericanos, México, D.F., 1995. 216 pp., color facsimile, bibliography, index. (paper).

Elsevier's Dictionary of Archaeological Materials and Archaeometry (in English, with translations in German, Spanish, French, Italian, Portuguese). Z. Goffer. Elsevier Science, Amsterdam, 1996. xviii + 445 pp., 61 tables, bibliography, indexes (in six languages). \$172.00 (cloth).

Emergence and Change in Early Urban Societies. L. Manzanilla, editor. Plenum Press, New York, 1997. xv + 301 pp., 53 figures, 1 appendix, references, index. \$49.50 (cloth).

Emergence and Change in Early Urban Societies. L. Manzanilla, editor. Plenum Press, New York, 1997. xv + 301 pp., figures, bibliography, index. \$49.50 (cloth).

The Emergence of Pottery: Technology and Innovation in Ancient Societies. W. K. Barnett and J. W. Hoopes, editors. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C., 1995. xviii + 285 pp., figures, tables, references cited, index. \$55.00 (cloth), \$29.95 (paper).

Emergent Complexity: The Evolution of Intermediate Societies. J. E. Arnold, editor. Archaeological Series No. 9, International Monographs in Prehistory, Ann Arbor, 1996. v + 127 pp., figures, tables, references cited. \$40.00 (cloth), \$24.00 (paper).

Entierros Humanos de Monte Albán: Dos Estudios. M. Winter, C. Martínez López, W. O. Autry, Jr., R. G. Wilkinson, and P. A. Juárez. Contribución No. 7 del Proyecto Especial Monte Albán 1992-1994. Centro INAH, Oaxaca, Mexico, 1996. 248 pp., 152 figures, 10 tables, bibliography, (paper).

Environmental Complexity and Environmental Risk in the Prehistoric Southwest. J. A. Tainter and B. Bagley Tainter, editors. Proceedings Volume XXIV, Santa Fe Institute. Addison-Wesley Publishing, Reading, Mass., 1996. xii + 284 pp., 38 figures, 22 tables, references, index. \$34.49 (paper).

An Ethnography of the Neolithic: Early Prehistoric Societies in Southern Scandinavia. C. Tilley. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1996. xix + 363 pp., 190 figures, 34 tables, references, index. \$79.95 (cloth).



Ethnohistory of the Pacific Coast. S. L. Orellana. Labyrinthos, Lancaster, 1995. viii + 161 pp., 14 figures, appendixes, glossary, bibliography, index. \$22.00 (paper).

Europe in the Neolithic: The Creation of New Worlds. A. Whittle. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1996. xvi + 443 pp., 126 illustrations, bibliography, index. \$80.00 (cloth), \$34.95 (paper).

Evolutionary Archaeology: Theory and Application. M. J. O'Brien, editor. University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City, 1996. xv + 327 pp., 19 figures, 1 table, references, index. \$55.00 (cloth), \$25.00 (paper).

Excavations at Jenné-Jeno, Hambarketolo, and Kaniana (Inland Niger Delta, Mali), the 1981 Season. S. Keech McIntosh, editor. University of California Publications in Anthropology No. 20, University of California Press, Berkeley, 1995. xxvi + 605 pp, figures, tables, appendixes, bibliography, plates (paper).

Eyewitness to Discovery: First-Person Accounts of More than Fifty of the World's Greatest Archaeological Discoveries. B. M. Fagan, editor. Oxford University Press, New York, 1996. x + 493 pp., 56 black and white illustrations, 12 color plates, bibliography, index. \$39.95 (cloth).

Fields of Victory: Vijayanagara and the Course of Intensification. K. D. Morrison. Contributions of the Archaeological Research Facility No. 53, University of California, Berkeley, 1995. viii + 201 pp., figures, tables, appendixes, references cited. \$27.00 (paper).

The First Angelinos: The Gabrelino Indians of Los Angeles. W. McCawley. Ballena Press, Novato, Calif., 1996. \$49.95.

Formation Processes of the Archaeological Record. M. B. Schiffer. University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City, 1996. \$19.95.

Foundations of Social Inequality. T. D. Price and G. M. Feinman, editors. Plenum Press, New York, 1995. xvii + 290 pp., figures, tables, references, index, (cloth).

Frauds, Myths, and Mysteries: Science and Pseudoscience in Archaeology. K. L. Feder. Mayfield Publishing, Mountain View, Calif., 1995. xiii + 290 pp., figures, references, index, (paper).

The Frozen Echo: Greenland and the Exploration of North America ca. A.D. 1000-1500. K. A. Seaver. Stanford University Press, Palo Alto, Calif., 1996. \$49.50.

The Game Drives of Rocky Mountain National Park. J. B. Benedict. Research Report No. 7, Center for Mountain Archaeology, Ward, Colo., 1996. xiii + 110 pp., figures, tables, appendixes, references. \$22.00 (paper).

Gender and Archaeology. R. P. Wright, editor. University of Pennsylvania Press, Philadelphia, 1996. xii + 296 pp., 22 figures, 23 tables, references, index. \$41.95 (cloth), \$17.50 (paper).

Glen Canyon Revisited. P. R. Gelb et al. Anthropological Paper No. 119, University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City, 1996. xiv + 223 pp., 81 figures, 47 tables, references. \$34.50 (paper).

Great Excavations: Tales of Early Southwestern Archaeology, 1888-1939. M. Elliott. School of American Research Press, Santa Fe, 1995. xviii + 251 pp., photos, map, notes, bibliography, index. \$40.00 (cloth), \$20.00 (paper).

The Historic Archaeology of Heritage Square. M. R. Hackbarth. Anthropological Paper No. 2, Pueblo Grande Museum, Phoenix, 1995. xii + 428 pp., figures, tables, appendixes, references cited, \$30.00 (paper).

Historical Archaeology and the Study of American Culture. L. A. De Cunzo and B. L. Herman, editors. Winterthur Museum and University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville, 1997. xi + 497 pp., 87 figures, 17 tables, 3 appendixes, footnotes. \$39.95 (cloth).

Historical Archaeology in Latin America 12. S. South, editor. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia, 1996. iii + 73 pp., figures, references. \$10.00 (paper).

Historical Archaeology in Latin America 13. S. South, editor. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia, 1996. ii + 144 pp., figures, references. \$10.00 (paper).

A Historical Archaeology of the Modern World. C. E. Orser, Jr. Plenum Press, New York, 1996. xvi + 247 pp., figures, references, index. \$34.95 (cloth).

A History of the Native People of Canada. Vol. 1 (10,000-1,000 B.C.). J. V. Wright. Mercury Series, Archaeological Survey of Canada Paper Np. 152. Canadian Museum of Civilization, Hull, Quebec, 1996. xxiv + 564 pp., tables, plates, maps, figures, references, glossary. \$34.95 (paper).

A History of the Timucua Indians and Missions. J. H. Hann. University Press of Florida, Gainesville, 1996. \$49.9 (cloth).

The Hoko River Archaeological Site Complex: The Wet/Dry Site (45CA213, 3,000-1,700 B.P. D. R. Croes. Washington State University Press, Pullman, Wash., 1996. xxii + 248 pp, figures, tables, references. \$50.00 (paper).

Holocene Human Adaptations in the Missouri Prairie Timberlands. W. R. Wood, M. J. O'Brien, K. A. Murray, and J. C. Rose. Arkansas Archaeological Survey, Fayetteville, 1995. vi + 218 pp. 79 figures, 18 tables, 1 appendix, references cited, index. \$20.00 (paper).

How to Do Archaeology the Right Way. B. A. Purdy. University Press of Florida, Gainesville, 1996. xvi + 200 pp., figures, glossary, bibliography, index. \$29.95 (cloth).

Human Evolution, Language and Mind: A Psychological and Archaeological Inquiry. W. Noble and I. Davidson. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1996. xiii + 272 pp., 47 figures, 8 tables, references, index. \$64.95 (cloth), \$22.95 (paper).

Humans at the End of the Ice Age: The Archaeology of the Pleistocene-Holocene Transition. L. G. Strauss, B. V. Eriksen, J. M. Erlandson, and D. R. Yesner, editors. Plenum Press, New York, 1996. xiii + 378 pp., 69 figures, 22 tables, references, index. \$65.00 (cloth).

Hunters and Collectors: The Antiquarian Imagination in Australia. T. Griffiths. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1996. xiv + 416 pp., 32 illustrations, 3 maps, notes, bibliography, index. \$64.95 (cloth).

Hunters between East and West: The Paleolithic of Moravia. J. Svoboda, V. Lozek, and E. Vlcek. Plenum Press, New York, 1996. xiv + 307 pp., 104 figures, 24 tables, 2 appendixes, references, index. \$54.00 (cloth).

The Hunter's Vision: The Prehistoric Art of Zimbabwe. P. Garlake. University of Washington Press, Seattle, 1995. 176 pp., figures, color photographs, references, index. \$39.95 (cloth).

Huron Paleoethnobotany. S. G. Monckton. Ontario Archaeological Reports No. 1. Ontario Heritage Foundation, Toronto, 1992. xii + 226 pp., figures, tables, references cited, appendixes. \$15.00 (paper).

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Arthur C. Parker Scholarship for Native Americans and Native Hawaiians Debuts

Tristine Lee Smart and Joe Watkins

The Society for American Archaeology has established a new scholarship program for Native Americans and Native Hawaiians. The Arthur C. Parker Scholarship will provide up to \$1,500 to support training in archaeological methods, including fieldwork, analytical techniques, and curation for Native Americans and Native Hawaiians enrolled as high school seniors, college undergraduates, and graduate students, or who work in tribal or Native Hawaiian cultural preservation programs. Individuals may apply, or they may be nominated by a professor, a cultural preservation supervisor, or an SAA member. The deadline for submitting application or nomination materials for the first scholarship award is January 15, 1998, to be sent to the address listed below.

The scholarship is named in honor of SAA's first president, Arthur C. Parker, who served from 1935 to 1936. Parker was of Seneca ancestry through his father's family, and he spent his first 11 years on the Cattaraugus Reservation in New York. His professional contributions included research in archaeology, cultural anthropology, and history, as well as public education and the development of museum collections. Parker was also involved in contemporary issues that affected Native Americans (W. N. Fenton, 1968, Editor's Introduction. In *Parker on the Iroquois*, by A. C. Parker, pp. 1-47. Syracuse University Press, Syracuse, NY; W. A. Ritchie, 1956, Arthur Caswell Parker--1881-1955. *American Antiquity* 21: 293-295).

The Arthur C. Parker Scholarship is supported by the Native American Scholarship Fund, which was established in 1988 by the then-called SAA Executive Committee. Robert L. Kelly and David Hurst Thomas played important roles in creating the fund, and Thomas served as the first chair of the associated Native American Scholarships Committee. Contributions of royalties from publications dealing with Native Americans as well as individual donations made the fund grow successfully [1990, The Native American Scholarship Fund. *SAA Bulletin* 8(2):13].

In 1995, the Native American Scholarships Committee was reorganized, with Larry J. Zimmerman as chair. By this time, the Native American Scholarship Fund had grown to support a modest, biannual scholarship award. The committee recommended that the Executive Board immediately establish a Native American scholarship program to support training in archaeological methods for enrolled students or tribal cultural preservation personnel and that a second Native American scholarship program be established to support graduate education when sufficient funding becomes available. The committee recommended a fund-raising campaign to achieve this. At the 1997 SAA annual meeting, the Executive Board accepted these recommendations and established fund-raising procedures.

The name for the Parker Scholarship was suggested by Joe Watkins, the newly appointed committee chair. The other committee members are Kenneth H. Carleton, Douglas S. Frink, Barbara J. Mills, Thomas J. Riley, Tristine Lee Smart (vice-chair), V. Ann Tippitt, and Miranda Warburton. The committee now is initiating the Parker Scholarship program and expanding fund-raising activities.

The committee members thank those who have contributed to the Native American Scholarship Fund. If approved by the Executive Board, the committee will hold a silent auction at the 1998 SAA annual meeting in Seattle, and will solicit funds from private sources, such as foundations and corporations. Archaeologists are encouraged to contribute all or part of their royalties from publications dealing with Native Americans to the Native American Scholarship Fund. Individual donations are welcome as well. For more information about

either nominating eligible individuals for the scholarship or contributing to the fund, please contact SAA, 900 Second St. NE #12, Washington, DC 20002-3557, (202) 789-8200; fax (202) 789-0284, email info@saa.org.

Tristine Lee Smart and Joe Watkins are vice-chair and chair, respectively, of the Native American Scholarships Committee.

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STUDENT AFFAIRS

Graduate School: Getting Accepted and Financing Your Future

Caryn M. Berg and Eden A. Welker

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As archaeology has increased in popularity, so has the competition for graduate school slots. It is important to plan ahead for your graduate education and take steps to increase your chances of getting accepted.

Where Should You Start?

Fact finding is crucial and will help you choose programs that are right for you. Defining your goals is an important first step. Begin by looking at the American Anthropological Association's (AAA) Guide to Departments. Carefully research possible departments and faculty members; apply to those with interests compatible with your own; verify that adequate facilities are available for your intended research at those departments.

Request applications early (September or October at the latest) and review the requirements. Many application deadlines are in January and you want to start as early as possible. Having time to look over the application forms and organize your materials will help avoid last-minute frantic efforts. Apply to several departments that fit your criteria to increase the odds of finding a place where you want to spend the next few years of your life.

Making Contact

After identifying faculty members doing the kind of work you want to do, contact them (via phone, email, or in person), explain your career goals, and explore the possibilities of working with them. Visit the campus, if possible, and prearrange interviews with faculty and students. This will give you a chance to: (1) meet members of the department in person, (2) demonstrate your initiative and interest, and (3) personalize your application by putting a face with the name on the application.

Be sure to talk to graduate students as well as faculty--they will provide great insights into the program. Try to talk to a range of students (e.g., first year and fourth year) to get an idea of what the entire graduate experience is like.

The Statement of Purpose

A clear statement of purpose is an important part of the application and deserves careful consideration. The statement should be two to three single-spaced pages, maximum. Write concisely and emphasize your research goals. Describe your general research interests and intended regional focus and tailor it to each particular school; provide the specific information requested and outline your intended career trajectory. Every faculty is judging your degree-of-fit in their respective department. Let them know how you will fit into the department, and identify the appropriate faculty members and their areas of research that you hope to work with.

Because the statement of purpose is so important, don't write just one draft and be content to send it off! Instead, have several advisors review it for you. Take their comments seriously so you can effectively revise your statement of purpose for each school's particular focus.

Other Tips

Good GPA and GRE scores are important! If your GPA isn't outstanding, explain why in your application. Study for the GREs. GRE courses are offered for a fee to help you prepare, but if these are beyond your price range, buy a GRE book at your local bookstore and study it thoroughly! Remember that the GRE test given in November is usually the last one you can submit on any applications due in January.

Choose people who know you well to write references, and get your references early. You may ask for references right after you complete a class. See if your school has a service to file reference letters and send them out upon request. Having letters on file is much easier than calling people years after graduating and hoping they still remember you! Whether you are taking time off between degrees or going straight to graduate school, contact people early to write references. Don't wait until the last minute!

Funding Graduate School

Once you are accepted into a graduate program, the biggest question is: How do I pay for this? Paying for graduate school is not easy, and finding funding is often very time consuming. It is well worth the effort to explore all funding options to successfully finance your education.

First, check the university funding resources. Each institution has different strategies to fund graduate students. At a minimum, contact the department of anthropology, the graduate school, and the office of financial aid for information. Beware that it is unwise to rely totally on institutional funding; money is tight everywhere, and institutions frequently cannot meet all your school and living expenses.

Institutional sources for funding fall into two main categories: departmental and university. Departmental assistance includes teaching assistants, research assistants, graders, fellowships, and nonresident tuition waivers. University assistance can be sought through various places on campus: graduate school, deans' offices, other departments (e.g., some departments without graduate programs might need some help), and tutoring programs

Remember there are also many funding opportunities off-campus, such as grants, scholarships, fellowships, and part-time jobs. Known for their support of students are Ford Foundation Fellowships, National Science Foundation, National Association of Graduate and Professional Students, state archaeology offices, and regional archaeology societies (e.g., Colorado Archaeological Society, Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society), to name a few.

The *Graduate School Funding Handbook* by A. Vahle-Hamel, M. Morris-Heiberger, and J. Miller-Vick is available from the University of Pennsylvania Press. Also, look for books in your local bookstore that list funding sources for graduate school (e.g., *Free Money for Graduate School*, *Graduate Scholarship Directory*, or *Financing Graduate School*). Search the web for funding (e.g., <http://www.dla.utexas.edu/depts/anthro/grants.html>). And consider government loans--they have low-interest rates and are a reasonable alternative to a low-paying job off campus.

This list is by no means exhaustive. Again, you may have to search for financial aid--on or off campus--but money is available to fund your education. Be creative. It may require a lot of initial leg work, but your success will make it worthwhile!

Other Funding Tips

Whether or not you are planning on getting financial aid through the university, be sure to fill out a Federal Application for Student Aid (FAFSA). In this way, you will be in the system if a work study position or other university-related aid becomes available. Many students have missed funding opportunities because they neglected to do the paperwork.

You can also negotiate between universities for increased funding, research opportunities, and facilities. If one university offers you some money but another offers you more, call the first university and let them know that you have a better offer elsewhere; if they really want you they may increase their offer.

Graduate work offers an opportunity to focus your attention on specific research and spend time in an environment of advanced learning and scholarship. With the increased job competition, it places you in a better position to pursue a career in archaeology. Make the most of your effort to find a graduate program that is right for you!

Caryn M. Berg is chair of the Student Affairs Committee and is a PhD candidate at the University of Colorado at Boulder. Eden A. Welker is vice-chair of the Student Affairs Committee and recently received her PhD from the University of Colorado at Boulder.

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NEWS AND NOTES

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. 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 Curtiss T. and Mary G. Brennan Foundation announces a pilot program of grants to support **Precolumbian archaeological field research in Andean South America**. Funds are available to a maximum of \$5,000 to support research designed to establish the significance of a proposed project and the feasibility of carrying it to completion, or to fund an ancillary portion of an existing project important to the understanding of the project as a whole. Application must be made by the sponsoring institution through the principal investigator. Individuals are not eligible, and dissertation research does not qualify. Application may be made throughout the calendar year, with a deadline of October 15, 1997. For guidelines and application materials, contact the Curtiss T. and Mary G. Brennan Foundation, 535 Cordova Rd., Suite 426, Santa Fe, NM 87501, email brnfdn@compuserve.com.

Arizona State University (ASU) is forging a tie with the **Institute of Human Origins (IHO)**, currently located in Berkeley, California. On negotiation of a definitive agreement and approval of the Arizona Board of Regents, IHO will move to the main ASU campus in Tempe. The institute was founded in 1981 as a nonprofit, multidisciplinary research organization dedicated to the recovery and analysis of the fossil evidence for human origins and evolution and the establishment of a chronological framework for human evolutionary events. The institute seeks to provide a singular research environment for leading investigators of paleoanthropology and related disciplines, allocating its resources strategically to research on the most important questions regarding the course, cause, and timing of events in human evolution. Institute scientists are dedicated to carrying out field research in Ethiopia (home of the famous 3.2 million-year-old fossil skeleton of "Lucy"), Eritrea (the last great stretch of unexplored territory in the East African Rift Valley), Israel (the site of important Neanderthal fossil discoveries), and other sites where human evolutionary evidence is found. Education and training are among the institute's major commitments. IHO produces periodic newsletters, offers lecture series, conducts tours and workshops for teachers and students, and serves as a continuing resource for numerous informal science education outreach projects. IHO offers graduate stipends to talented graduate students from the countries in which it does research. By sponsoring the training of students from host countries, the institute seeks to protect the anthropological heritage of these nations. The institute is a registered 501(c)(3) organization and welcomes contributions in support of its mission.

The William P. Clements Center for Southwest Studies in the Department of History at Southern Methodist University in Dallas welcomes applications for two research fellowships: (1) **the Clements Research Fellowship in Southwest Studies**, in any field in the humanities or social sciences from individuals doing research on Southwestern America, broadly conceived; (2) **the Summerlee Research Fellowship**, specifically in the field of Texas history. The fellowship holders would be expected to spend the 1998-1999 academic year at SMU, as Research Fellows of the Clements Center. The fellowships are designed to provide time for senior or junior scholars to bring book-length manuscripts to completion. The Research Fellows will each be expected to teach one course during the two-semester duration of the fellowship and participate in center activities. The Research Fellows will each receive the support of the center, access to the extraordinary holdings of the DeGolyer Library, and a subvention toward the publication of their books. Each fellowship carries a stipend of \$30,000, health benefits, a modest allowance for research and travel expenses, and support for publication of the book. Applicants should send a vita, a description of their research project, a sample chapter or extract, and three letters of reference from persons who can assess the significance of the proposal and the scholarship record of the proposer. Send applications to David J. Weber, Director, Clements Center for Southwest Studies, Department of History, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, TX 75275-0176. Applications must be received by January 15, 1998. The award will be announced on March 2, 1998.

The Seven Thrones: A Princely Manuscript from Iran is among the most celebrated of all Persian illustrated texts and a great treasure of the Freer collection. The manuscript went on view June 28 and continues through March 29, 1998, at the Smithsonian's Freer Gallery of Art in Washington D. C. This collection of poetry was completed between 1556 and 1565 for Prince Sultan Ibrahim Mirza. It was recently unbound for conservation, allowing the temporary removal of pages for restoration and comprehensive study. The seven poems (the thrones), written as a sequence of rhyming couplets, were composed by Abdul-Rahman Jami, a renowned 15th-century poet, scholar, and mystic. The text relies on both spiritual and didactic ideas of Sufism--the mystical branch of Islam. This exhibition marks the first time that many of the illustrations and illuminated folios have been shown publicly.

The Wiener Laboratory of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens announces research fellowships in geoarchaeology, faunal studies, and human skeletal studies for 1998-1999 in Greece. Fellowships are open to scholars with a PhD and those working on a doctoral dissertation, with a stipend of approximately \$13,000 to \$25,000 depending on seniority and experience. Applicants must have a well-defined project that can be undertaken within the given time in the laboratory or in collaboration with local research institutions. The appointment will be for one academic year, beginning September 15, 1998. Applicants should send a cover letter, a three-page description of the project (establishing the project aim, significance, and scope, project time table, methodology, necessary equipment and resources, and explanation of how the project relates to existing and current research on the topic), copy of permit(s) or letter(s) of permission from appropriate authority(ies) to study proposed material, project bibliography, curriculum vitae, and two letters of recommendation to Director, The Wiener Laboratory, American School of Classical Studies at Athens, 54 Souidias, Athens GR106-76, Greece. Additional information can be obtained from (301) 723-6313 or 723-9281, fax (301) 729-4047. The deadline for applications is February 5, 1998.

An emergency situation has developed at the Central American Institute of Prehistoric and Traditional Cultures at Belize, where damage from rain and hurricanes this year is threatening to destroy within months the institute's valuable collection of books, photographs, artifacts, field notes, and other archival materials. According to Michael Naxon, director of the emergency fund established to rescue the institute's resources, a three-phase plan, involving removal and storage of items, restoration and conservation, and finally locating a safe repository for the library and archives, will cost approximately \$140,000. A web site has been set up: <http://world.std.com/~chacmol>. Interested parties may send contributions, payable to Central American Institute, to Emergency Fund, Central American Institute at Belize, 8033 Sunset Blvd., Suite 2040, Los Angeles, CA 90046.

The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission invites applications for its 1998-1999 Scholars in Residence Program. The program provides support for full-time research and study at any commission facility, including the State Archives, the State Museum, and 26 historical sites and museums. Residencies are available

for four to 12 consecutive weeks between May 1, 1998, and April 30, 1999, at the rate of \$1,200 per month. The program is open to all who are conducting research on Pennsylvania history, including academic scholars, public sector professionals, independent scholars, graduate students, writers, filmmakers, and others. For further information and application materials, contact Division of History, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Box 1026, Harrisburg, PA 17108, (717) 787-3034. Deadline is January 16, 1998.

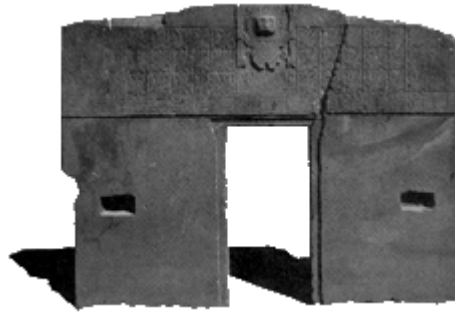
The National Center for Preservation Technology and Training (NCPTT) announces its 1998 Preservation Technology and Training Grants in historic preservation. The enter is a National Park Service initiative to advance the practice of historic preservation in the fields of archaeology, architecture, landscape architecture, materials conservation, and interpretation. All proposals that seek to develop and distribute preservation skills and technologies for the identification, evaluation, conservation, and interpretation of cultural resources will be considered. Grants will be awarded on a competitive basis, pending the availability of funds. Deadline for proposals is December 19, 1997, via NCPTT's fax-on-demand computer [(310) 357-3214], NCPTT's www page (<http://www.cr.nps.gov/ncptt>), and internet gopher (<gopher://gopher.ncptt.nps.gov>) posted under "About the National Center.../Announcements/," and by return email (pttgrants@alpha.nsula.edu) leaving the subject and message lines empty. For more information, contact Mark Gilberg, Research Coordinator, NCPTT, NSU Box 5682, Natchitoches, LA 71497, (318) 357-6464, fax (318) 357-6421.

The NRCS-USDA *Cultural Resources Specialists and Coordinators Directory* has been updated! The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) (formerly, the Soil Conservation Service) works with landowners on private lands to conserve natural resources. NRCS helps farmers and ranchers develop individual conservation systems suited for their land and agriculture business. Rural and urban communities also rely on the agency to help reduce erosion, conserve and protect water, and solve other resource problems. Since NRCS provides assistance to protect, maintain, and improve natural resources, cultural resources are considered in this work. The *Cultural Resources Directory* contains the names, addresses, and contact points for agency management, coordinators, and specialists at all levels who work with or make decisions on cultural resources. The directory can be obtained by printing a form from a web page at <http://www.nhq.nrcs.usda.gov/BCS/culture/crsframe.html>, or by writing to Lara Philbert, Program Assistant, Ecological Sciences Division, NRCS, NHQ, P.O. Box 2890, Washington, DC 20013, (202) 720-5811.

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POSITIONS OPEN

Bishop Museum, Anthropology Department, invites applications for assistant anthropologist, historical archaeology. Minimum requirements, MA in archaeology/anthropology. Preference to candidates with experience in prehistoric and historic archaeology, directing CRM fieldwork, report writing meeting schedule and budget, and experience or interest in Hawai'i/Pacific archaeology. Send cover letter, vita, names of references, and writing samples to Bishop Museum, Personnel Department, 1525 Bernice St., Honolulu, HI 96817, (808) 847-8263. Closing deadline October 15, 1997. Position contingent upon funding.

Bishop Museum, Anthropology Department, invites applications for assistant anthropologist, Hawai'i/Pacific archaeology. Minimum requirement, MA in archaeology/anthropology. Preference to candidates with general background in archaeology, experience directing CRM fieldwork, report writing meeting schedule and budget, and experience in Hawai'i/Pacific archaeology. Competitive salary and benefits. Send cover letter, vita, references, and writing samples to Bishop Museum, Personnel Department, 1525 Bernice St., Honolulu, HI 96817, (808) 847-8263. Closing deadline October 15, 1997. Position contingent upon funding.

Laboratory Director needed to manage all aspects of artifact analysis and curation for a cultural resource management consulting firm. Applicants must have an MA (or equivalent experience) in anthropology, archaeology, or a closely related field, and must have strong organizational and management skills. Specialization in prehistoric lithic analysis is preferred, but those with other historic or prehistoric analytic specialties will be considered. Position is full time with competitive salary and benefits. Send résumé, letter of application, and references to Gary Coppock, Project Manager, Archaeological and Historical Consultants, Inc., P. O. Box 482, Centre Hall, PA 16828. E.O.E.

Archaeologist specializing in complex societies. University of California, Santa Barbara, Department of Anthropology, seeks an archaeologist for a tenure-track position at the assistant professor level, beginning July 1, 1998. Applicants must be specialists in the archaeological study of complex societies, particularly at the complex chiefdom or nascent state level. The candidate must have a strong, well-defined theoretical orientation and an active field research program. Geographic preference is to be given to the Pacific Rim, South/Southeast Asia, and Africa. A methodological specialty that does not overlap significantly with our existing faculty is also desirable. An ability to teach introductory archaeology is essential. Final filing date is November 30, 1997. Please send a vita, a letter describing current and future research directions, names of three references and copies of your exemplary publications to Search Committee Chair, Department of Anthropology, UC Santa Barbara, CA 93106-3210. EO/AA Employer.

Brandeis University, Department of Anthropology, invites applications for a full-time, tenure-track archaeology position at the rank of Assistant Professor, to begin Fall 1998. Demonstrated research and teaching interests in Mesoamerica, South America, or the Southwestern U. S., with specialization in complex societies of the late prehistoric and early post-conquest time periods is sought, along with competence to teach undergraduate courses in biological/physical anthropology. Previous teaching experience and PhD by January 1998 are required. Selected candidates will be interviewed at AAA meetings in Washington but applicants unable to attend will also be considered. Send vita, cover letter, names of three references, an example of written work and, if available, teaching evaluations and samples of course syllabi to Robert N. Zeitlin, Chair, Department of Anthropology, Brandeis University, Waltham, MA 02254. EOE/AAE.

Archaeological Consulting Services (ACS) is seeking to fill CRM positions at all levels (field techs, field directors, analysts and PIs) on a temporary, project by project basis. Our geographic range includes the entire Northeast. This is a perfect arrangement for those who wish to remain active in the CRM world without long term commitment or relocation. Contact Gregory F. Walwer, 145 Union St., Guilford, CT 06437, (203) 458-0550, gwalwer@pantheon.yale.edu

Senior Manager. Builder needed! Greenhorne & O'Mara, Inc., a nationally recognized multi-disciplinary consulting firm has an immediate opportunity in its Greenbelt, MD headquarters for a proven leader/builder in Cultural Resources/Archaeology. Candidates will have an MA in Cultural Resources with a PhD preferred. 36 CFR 61 certification a must along with a minimum of 15 years experience and at least 5 years in a mid-senior level management role with strengths in business development (with private sector marketing preferred) including proposals and presentations, client and employee relations, staffing, billing, strategic planning, and budgeting. Mid-Atlantic experience a must. Competitive salary and excellent benefits, including major medical, dental, 401(k), bonuses, stock purchase plan, and much more. To confidentially explore this opportunity please fax résumé to (301) 220-1897 or email jmarcotte@G-and-O.com, or mail to Greenhorne & O'Mara, Inc., 9001 Edmonston Road, Greenbelt, MD 20770, Attn: JFMCR. Visit our website at: www.G-and-O.com. eoe/aa m/f/h/v.

Washington State University, Department of Anthropology, invites applications for tenure-track assistant professorship, to begin mid-August, 1998. Requirements: PhD in anthropology or related field, completed by Dec. 31, 1997; specialty in zooarchaeology; demonstrated excellence in research and teaching; ability to teach undergraduate introductory courses in general anthropology and physical anthropology, as well as a graduate lab course in zooarchaeology. Preference to candidates with strong evolutionary ecology orientation, research experience in western North America, and sophistication in quantitative methods. WSU is an EEO/AA educator and employer. Protected group members encouraged to apply. Send letter of interest, names of three to five references (with current phone numbers and email addresses) and curriculum vitae by November 21, 1997 to Chair, Zooarchaeology Search, Department of Anthropology, WSU, Pullman, WA 99164-4910.

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Sherd Art and *Det Muntre Køkken*

Alice Kehoe

In the interest of a truly scientific archaeology, of necessity based on the principle of actualism (1970, G. G. Simpson, Uniformitarianism. An Inquiry into Principle, Theory, and Method in Geohistory and Biohistory. In *Essays in Evolution and Genetics in Honor of Theodosius Dobzhansky*, edited by M. K. Hecht and W. C. Steere, pp. 43-96. Appleton-Century-Crofts, New York), I am obliged to record two taphonomic processes involving breaking and disposal of ceramic vessels: sherd art and *Det Muntre Køkken*.

Sherd art, known also as *pique assiette*, quilted plates, and memoryware, is created by deliberately breaking plates to use the sherds for mosaics. A practitioner in Milwaukee describes her atelier containing "some 3,000 china plates," tile snipes for breaking them up, and a variety of objects for the mosaics, from tables and picture frames to "tiny decorative votive cups." The Milwaukee artist claims that, as mosaic, her art is thousands of years old, although the craft formally known as *pique assiette* is a women's art apparently originating at the end of the 19th century (1997, C. Crebbin, Piece by Piece, Artist Creates New from Old. *Milwaukee Journal Sentinel*, February 6).

Det Muntre Køkken was observed in Denmark, at Tivoli Gardens in Copenhagen. A wooden triangle holding a series of ceramic plates was placed at the back of a game booth. Iron chains with hooks from which swung more ceramic plates were fastened above a wooden counter, and yet more plates were set in rows of racks on each of the two side walls of the booth. For a few kroner, players were given six round wooden balls, about 6 cm in diameter, to throw one by one at the hanging plates. An attendant swept the resulting sherds to the outside edge of the booth, thereby creating a genuine Danish *køkkenmidden*. The antiquity of this observed practice is unclear, but it is not mentioned in Lubbock's 1861 review of "Kjökkenmöddings" (1912, J. Lubbock, *Pre-Historic Times*, 6th ed. Williams and Norgate, London).

Alice Kehoe is at Marquette University in Milwaukee, Wisc.

CALENDAR



*September 15, 1997
is 1,866,422 days since
the Maya zero date*

September 18-21, 1997

The 3rd Biennial Rocky Mountain Anthropological Conference will be held in Bozeman, Mont. For 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

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 pièce de résistance. 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.



Ek-Xib-Chac rules in the tree of the west

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.

October 18-19, 1997

The Dumbarton Oaks Pre-Columbian Symposium will have a theme of "Variations in the Expression of Inka Power." The symposium is open to scholars (\$40) and advanced graduate students (\$30). Registration is limited to 200; the fee is due by October 1, 1997. Information on area hotels and taxis will be sent to registrants once their registration is confirmed. For information, contact Pre-Columbian Studies, Dumbarton Oaks, 1703 32nd St., N.W., Washington, DC 20007.

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. Currently an imponderable number of traditions, cotraditions, horizons, phases, and "cultures" are in use in the archaeological literature of the Great Lakes region. The goal is to identify new directions for a taxonomy that would enhance communication among researchers in neighboring regions. 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 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 6-9, 1997

The Eastern States Archaeological Federation will hold its annual meeting at the Travelodge Hotel and Conference Center, Mt. Laurel, N. J. For program information, contact Herbert C. Kraft, (201) 761-9543, email krafther@lanmail.shu.edu; for arrangement information, contact Debra Campagnari Martin (302) 832-0653, email debbiecm@udel.edu.

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 T2N 1N4, Canada, (403) 220-5227, fax (403) 282-9567, email 13042@ucdasm1.admin.ucalgary.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. Please 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.

November 19-23, 1997

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 ebrumfiel@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>.

February 27-March 1, 1998

The Transition from Prehistory to History in the Southwest will be held in Albuquerque, N.M. It will include perspectives from both historians and archaeologists focusing on current research, synthetic presentations, and theoretical perspectives from southwestern U.S. and northern Mexico. Results will be published. For more information, please contact Deni Seymour, 2301 Yale Blvd. S.E., Suite B2, Albuquerque, NM 87106, (505) 246-2606, email djslmas@aol.com, or Patrick H. Beckett, 317 N. Main, Las Cruces, NM 88001, (505) 524-8471.

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.

April 1-4, 1998

The 67th Annual Meeting of the American Association of Physical Anthropologists will be held at the Salt Lake Hilton, downtown Salt Lake City, Utah. For program information, contact Clark Larsen, Research Laboratories of Anthropology, Alumni Bldg., CB# 3120, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3120, (919) 962-3844, email cslarsen@email.unc.edu. For local arrangements information, contact Dennis O'Rourke, Physical Anthropology Program, National Science Foundation, 4201 Wilson Blvd., Arlington, VA 22230, (703) 306-1758, email dorourke@nsf.gov.

April 8-11, 1998

The 1998 Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting will be held at the Hyatt Islandia Hotel in San Diego (800) 233-1234. The program will have symposia and workshops on diverse subjects including archaeological education and public outreach, Native American issues, Late Holocene cultures on the California coast, industrial archaeology, zooarchaeology, and southern California desert prehistory. For information, contact Michael Sampson, California State Parks, 8885 Rio San Diego Dr., Suite 270, San Diego, CA 92108, (619) 220-5323, email msampson@parks.ca.gov.

October 14-17, 1998

The 56th Annual Meeting of the Plains Anthropological Conference will be held at the Radisson Inn, Bismarck, N.D. For more information, contact Fern Swenson, State Historical Society of North Dakota, 612 E. Blvd. Ave., Bismarck, ND 58505, (701) 328-3675, email ccmail.fswenson@ranch.state.nd.us.

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