



**May 1998**

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**A Reflection on the Annual Meeting in Seattle**



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**"...we collectively feel that we're firmly ensconced in an environment where reality reigns. We have spent time in all of our programs building confidence, stability, and predictability (not to mention revenue, in some)--those things which allow us to approach the next level of challenges and opportunities."**

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## Editor's Corner

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By now you've had a chance to decompress from the annual meeting. I hope your meeting experiences were as fulfilling as mine. Seattle left me with no venue-derived hangover (unlike the late and unlamented Nashville), and from my perspective, it seemed a great success. I have heard, however, rumblings on various listservers that others may have different opinions about the meetings. If so, I encourage you to write directly to SAA headquarters and voice your concerns. Or better yet, write a letter to the editor of *SAA Bulletin* if you really want people to know just how you feel!

For those of you who didn't attend, in this issue you'll get a reasonable review of some of the traditional, official activities such as the Business Meeting and a summary of Board of Directors deliberations.

As a result of the positive Register of Professional Archaeologists (ROPA) vote, we will begin a ROPA-related column with this issue. The officers and Board of Directors of SAA strongly encourage all active members to join ROPA, and application forms are available on SAAweb and by regular mail from the ROPA registrar, John Hart.

I am also pleased to announce yet another new column--this one on ethics and the practice of archaeology. Those of you who attended the workshop at the annual meeting sponsored by the Ethics Committee got a sense of the direction of this column--the presentation of "ethical scenarios" and the ways in which such dilemmas are resolved. This column will make its debut in September.

Although it's only (only?) May, I wish all of you headed for the field good fortune and successful research. We'll see you in September (unless we lose you to a summer love)!

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## News from ROPA

After years of deliberation and a series of votes to approve the concept, the Register of Professional Archaeologists (ROPA) has become a reality. As a sponsoring organization, SAA has agreed to publish a regular column in the *SAA Bulletin* containing news and information about the Register. This is the inaugural column.

During 1997, the memberships of the Society of Professional Archeologists (SOPA), SAA, and the Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA) approved the proposal to establish ROPA. Based on these votes, the transitional board of the Register held its first meeting in Atlanta in January 1998, in conjunction with the annual SHA meetings.

The transitional board consists of: **William B. Lees**, President, P.O. Box 60911, Oklahoma City, OK 73146-0911, (405) 522-5233, email [wblees@aol.com](mailto:wblees@aol.com); **Rochelle A. Marrinan**, Secretary-Treasurer, Department of Anthropology, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL 32306-2150, (850) 644-8149, email [marrina@garnet.acns.fsu.edu](mailto:marrina@garnet.acns.fsu.edu); **Vergil E. Noble**, Director (appointed by SHA), National Park Service, 474 Federal Bldg., Lincoln, NE 68508-3873, (402) 437-5392 ext. 108, email [vergil\\_noble@nps.gov](mailto:vergil_noble@nps.gov); **William D. Lipe**, Director (appointed by SAA), Department of Anthropology, Washington State University, Pullman, WA 99164-4910, (509) 335-2100, email [lipe@wsu.edu](mailto:lipe@wsu.edu); **John P. Hart**, Registrar (ex-officio), Anthropological Survey, New York State Museum, 3122 Cultural Education Center, Albany, NY 12230, (518) 474-5813, email [jhart@mail.nysed.gov](mailto:jhart@mail.nysed.gov); David L. Browman, Grievance Coordinator (ex-officio), Department of Anthropology, Washington University, Campus P.O. Box 1114, St. Louis, MO 63130, (314) 935-5252, email [dbbrowma@artsci.wustl.edu](mailto:dbbrowma@artsci.wustl.edu).

The board of directors will also include the position of president-elect, but this position will remain vacant until the first election, scheduled for fall 1998. The Archaeological Institute of America is considering becoming a sponsoring organization along with SAA and SHA. If it decides to sponsor the Register it too will be entitled to appoint a director to the board. At the Atlanta meeting, the transitional board identified a series of tasks necessary to bring the Register into formal, legal existence in the coming year. Important among these tasks were the drafting of bylaws, preparing for legal incorporation, and development of a request for proposals for the operation of an independent business office.

The SOPA and ROPA boards met this past March at the SAA annual meeting in Seattle. The SOPA board took important action necessary for the creation of the Register, voting to (1) suspend all but the minimal caretaking activities of SOPA, (2) transfer all but \$1,000 of the SOPA treasury to the Register, and (3) meet again in four years to evaluate the success of the Register and to determine whether to disband SOPA, which remains in existence but at an extremely reduced level.

At the Register transitional board meeting the following day, the Articles of Incorporation for ROPA were signed, the bylaws for this new organization were approved, and the business office request for proposal was discussed and refined. ROPA has thus become a reality; its charter members are the 663 individuals who were members in good standing of SOPA in March 1998.

The Register will be a success if it comes to include the majority of those who consider themselves professional archaeologists whether they practice in the academy, in the private sector, or in government. Registrar John Hart reports that applications are being received in the greatest numbers in recent history. This, coupled with the interest and positive feedback noted at the information booth in Seattle, suggests this goal may be realistically attained in the not too distant future.

An issue that will also be considered in the near future is to insure that registration requirements reflect the nature of our profession by a recognition of the multiple ways in which training and experience can be obtained. A committee has been appointed to address this issue and make recommendations for revisions in the registration requirements.

You can expect substantial activity from the Register in the coming year, and this will be reported in this column. The officers and directors of the Register hope you will declare your status as a professional willing to hold yourself accountable to a Code of Conduct and Standards of Research Performance by submitting your application to become a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA). Applications can be obtained by contacting John Hart (address above) or by downloading the application directly from the SOPA web site [www.smu.edu/~anthrop/sopa.html](http://www.smu.edu/~anthrop/sopa.html). If you have questions or issues you would like to see addressed in the next column, please direct them to President William Lees.

*William Lees is president of ROPA.*

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# Letters to the Editor



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As you are aware, weather conditions created by the El Niño phenomenon have affected many parts of the world. However, for geographic reasons, Peru has been the epicenter of some of the most serious weather effects. Mudslides and flooding, triggered by heavy rains, have left more than 300,000 people homeless, destroyed thousands of acres of crops, caused at least 200 deaths, and destroyed roads and bridges, leaving cities such as Tumbes, Piura, Chiclayo, and Trujillo, and hundreds of small villages all over the country totally isolated. The most seriously affected areas have been the departments of Tumbes, Ancash, Lambayeque, and La Libertad. The Peruvian government has coped with the disaster to the best of its ability, and many relief agencies have responded with emergency humanitarian aid.

Several important areas of the Peruvian cultural patrimony have also been damaged or are threatened by El Niño rains, flooding, and mudslides. During the flooding in Ica province, sections of some of the Nazca lines were altered. At the end of February, mudslides buried a power plant near the Inca ruins of Machu Picchu. Although the site itself was not affected, heavy rains are eroding ancient terraces within the complex. Another important site, Túcume, which is a 1000 A.D. archaeological complex in Lambayeque province, has suffered damage to one of the walls of its main pyramid. Túcume is near the famed tomb complex of the Lord of Sipán. Major sites in the Lima metropolitan area, including Pachacamac and Cajamarquilla, are threatened by heavy rains and rising rivers.

With this letter, I wanted to bring your attention to the damage already caused by El Niño to important Peruvian patrimony and world heritage sites, and to impending dangers posed by further storms, mudslides, and flooding in the coming weeks and months. Immediate assistance is needed to safeguard these monuments against damage caused by predicted further El Niño weather calamities and to deal with the damage already done.

The United States has a long-standing and widely recognized beneficial involvement with many Peruvian archaeological sites and other areas of the cultural patrimony, and it is in that spirit which I am sending this letter. You may already know of avenues through which you can channel assistance. If not, or for more information on affected sites, please contact Connie Stromberg, specialist in cultural patrimony issues, at the United States Information Service, U.S. Embassy Lima, (+511) 434-3000, ext. 2124, fax (+511) 434-1299, email [cjslima@usia.gov](mailto:cjslima@usia.gov).

Dennis C. Jett  
Ambassador



In his recent letter to the *SAA Bulletin* [1998, 16(2): 3], R. Lee Lyman was quite correct in attributing the phrase "New World archaeology is anthropology or it is nothing" to Philip Phillips. Phil certainly coined it for the first

time in his 1955 article "American Archaeology and General Anthropological Theory" (*Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* 11: 246-250), and he must have been the one who saw that it was repeated in the text of our book *Method and Theory in American Archaeology*, which came out three years later (1958, University of Chicago Press). Needless to say, I heartily endorsed the statement and still do. I am only sorry that the "Willey Prize," established by the American Anthropological Association this past year for the worthy cause of advancing archaeological research under the aegis of that organization, has been the occasion to appear to offend this unintended slight.

Philip Phillips--my longtime friend and colleague from 1937 until his death in 1994--and I began conversations about American archaeology's role in the "House of Anthropology" shortly after I joined him at Harvard in 1950. Our relationship was never one of any kind of a "senior-junior" sort, in either direction. Thus, our first joint article on this theme, "Method and Theory in American Archaeology: An Operational Basis for Culture-Historical Integration" (*American Anthropologist* 55: 615-633), was published in 1953 under the authorship of Phillips and Willey; and our second and related paper, "Method and Theory in American Archaeology, II: Historical-Developmental Interpretation" (*American Anthropologist* 57: 723-819) was coauthored by Willey and Phillips. When we rewrote the two papers as the book, *Method and Theory in American Archaeology*, we literally tossed a coin for the order of authorship, and I emerged with "seniority." While, at least at that time, I endorsed everything that went into the book, I certainly didn't originate everything in it, including the "well-known maxim."

Gordon R. Willey  
Harvard University



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## Archaeopolitics:

*Donald Forsyth Craib*

With only a few months of legislative work remaining in the second session of the 105th Congress, it seems appropriate to report on the status of legislation that SAA is currently lobbying for. Please refer to the government affairs page on the SAAweb for a more detailed analysis of these issues and position statements on many of them. If you would like to check on the status of this legislation, go to the Library of Congress's legislative site at <http://thomas.loc.gov>.



### Amendments to the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA)

Three bills were introduced in the 105th Congress to amend NAGPRA. **S. 110** and **H.R. 749** would add another requirement when human remains of Native American ancestry are intentionally excavated or removed for purposes of study by requiring written consent from lineal descendants, if known or readily ascertainable, or from the appropriate Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization. The amendment also requires that Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations be notified when human remains are inadvertently discovered on federal land.

**H.R. 2893** would increase the opportunity for scientific study of human remains and cultural items; would remove a provision for the return of cultural items to tribes lacking affiliation to the items based only on recent land use; and would clarify NAGPRA's language concerning the treatment of inadvertent discoveries of human remains and objects.

Hearings have not yet been scheduled and action on the bills is uncertain at this time.

### Fiscal Year 1999 Appropriations

The appropriations bill for programs important to the archaeological community originates in the House Appropriations Committee Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies. In March SAA, along with the Society for Historical Archaeology and the American Anthropological Association, presented testimony before the subcommittee arguing for an increase in funding for these important programs. The subcommittee will make up legislation early this summer, at which time the bill goes to the full Appropriations Committee for action. The Senate Appropriations Committee will begin consideration of appropriations legislation once it passes the House.

### Amendments to the Antiquities Act

**H.R. 1127** would sharply curtail the president's authority to designate national monuments under the 1906 Antiquities Act. The bill would place new limits on the size of a tract of land that could be given protected status



under the act.

On October 7, 1997, the House passed H.R. 1127. The vote was 229 to 197, far short of the two-thirds majority needed to override a threatened presidential veto. The Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee held a hearing in February on **S. 474**, the Senate companion bill. Action by the Senate is uncertain at this time.

## **Legislation to Restrict Designation of World Heritage Sites**

**H.R. 901** would amend the National Historic Preservation Act by prohibiting the Secretary of the Interior from nominating any federal lands for inclusion on the World Heritage List unless the nomination is specifically approved first by Congress. Currently there are 20 World Heritage sites in the United States, including Mesa Verde National Park, Cahokia Mounds State Historic Park, and Chaco Culture National Historic Park. The bill essentially would "delist" the existing 20 sites by the year 2000 unless authorized by Congress.

In October 1997 the House passed H.R. 901; in February the Senate held a hearing on the issue.

## **Reauthorization of the Historic Preservation Fund (HPF)**

Reauthorization of the HPF is critical to the continued success of the country's commitment to its national historic preservation program. Appropriations from the HPF are used to support the programs of state and tribal historic preservation offices as well as other important programs. H.R. 1522 extends reauthorization for the HPF through fiscal year 2002. The House Resources Committee has marked up the legislation, and it now awaits floor action.

If you have any questions about these or other issues, please do not hesitate to contact me by email at [donald\\_craib@saa.org](mailto:donald_craib@saa.org).

*Donald Forsyth Craib is manager, government affairs, and counsel for the Society for American Archaeology.*

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## In Brief...

*Tobi Brimsek*



**A record breaker in the Emerald City!** More than 3,200 gathered in Seattle, Wash., for the 63rd Annual Meeting, March 25 to 29, 1998. It was the highest attendance ever for an SAA meeting, breaking the 1996 New Orleans record. We'll have to address that record again in 2001 when we return to New Orleans.

**1998 Silent Auction an outstanding success!** Thanks to the more than 150 bidders vying for 147 items donated by 51 individuals, companies, and publishers, the Native American Scholarships Committee was able to raise nearly \$4,200 for the Native American Scholarship Fund. Joe Watkins, committee chair, would like to thank all the committee members for their support, with special thanks to committee vice-chair, Tristine Lee Smart, and to committee members, Kenneth Carleton, Barbara Mills, Ann Tippitt, and Miranda Warburton, for their time and effort. Thanks also to Constance Arzigan and June-el Piper (with apologies to anyone inadvertently omitted) for all their assistance in making the auction the success that it was.

Plans are already under way for next year's event in Chicago (a few surprises are in store). Please start rounding up your donations for next year, and don't forget those department and field school t-shirts for a new fund raiser. Thank you all!

**1999 in the Windy City!** Chicago is the destination for the 64th Annual Meeting, March 24 to 28, 1999. The meeting will be held at the Sheraton Chicago Hotel and Towers. As memories of Seattle begin to fade, please watch your mailboxes for the **Call for Submissions** for the Chicago meeting, mailed third class on April 6, 1998. It will also be available on SAAweb. Have you checked out the web site lately?

**Submitting via SAAweb.** It's new and exciting and cost-effective and efficient! For 1998, SAA encouraged submission of the title, abstract, and authors via email. For 1999, you can go that route, or, even better, go electronic and submit for the Chicago meeting via SAAweb. As you submit, you will be creating the electronic files necessary for the development of the program and abstracts. After you have completed the submission, print out a summary sheet, add payment, and send the summary sheet via fax or mail to SAA. We urge you to use web submissions for 1999. This will improve accuracy and eliminate the need for scanning and proofing abstracts. If you have any questions, please contact us via email [meetings@saa.org](mailto:meetings@saa.org), call (202) 789-8200, or fax (202) 789-0284. See you in Chicago!

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

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## Working Together



### From Specimens to SAA Speakers: Evolution by Federal Mandate

*Gary White Deer*

*Associate editor's note: The following article was first presented at the Opening Session, "Changes in Attitudes, Changes in Latitudes: Relationships between Archaeologists and Native Americans" at the 62nd Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Nashville, Tennessee, on April 2, 1997. This article addresses the need to develop a reconciliatory relationship between Native Americans and archaeologists and proposes a way in which that can be effected. This need is more compelling today than it was a year ago. The recent debate over the remains of the Kennewick man and SAA's position on the proposed Hasting NAGPRA amendments has done little to foster a reconciliatory relationship, rather it has probably done more to polarize the issues. I hope this article will help to stimulate constructive dialogue within SAA.*

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This year 1966 unfurled like a Vaudeville landscape, a backdrop lowered behind an American performing center stage, flush with postwar boom. It was an America that was dutifully paving over itself, engaged in an incredible make-over that demolished its own cultural markers, and asphalted its own short-term and tenuous immigrant history. While America alternately bulldozed and tap danced, a small, intent group bearing field notes and calipers waited in the theater wings to observe the curtain rise on another special act, one of new federal policy. Then, as now, this particular act played to its own select box of professional devotees. As the curtain rose, and while more general audiences snored, academics and lawyers broke into what has amounted to a 30-year-plus round of sustained applause.

If the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 left the collective attention span of its general American audience wandering toward the exits, Native America wasn't even allowed in the theater. There were a few of us perhaps outside, just around the corner from the ticket booth, who probably heard the scattered but determined applause, urban newcomers caught in the prelude of a government relocation program. Most of us though were still well out of town, in Indian Country, or Native Hawaii, or in Native Alaskan areas, places where those writing and staging federal policy hadn't considered playing to yet.

That was too bad. Aside from the obvious entertainment value of pitting "bone jockeys" against their potential specimens, Native America has always appreciated, in cultural terms, the concept of historic preservation, and we have our own methodologies concerning its application. Instead, that slow, contentious process leading to mutual understanding would be further delayed, until in this decade another federal enactment would mandate that Native America be allowed into the Big Top. Now that we have, so to speak, arrived, we are noticing that the applause has lessened a bit. Those most likely to be clapping now seem to be lawyers.

On the eve of the National Historic Preservation Act, Native America was without its own voice. General American society had, over the years and through various government policies and practices, effectively muzzled tribal nations. These policies and practices were not just effective political intimidation; more than this, they served as an aggregate of rationalizations that documented a pervasively abusive relationship between an immensely powerful perpetrator and its victims.

In 1966 Native Americans were still generally treated as wards of the federal government. With limited exception, we were considered to be inarticulate, backward, and given over to superstition. We were mostly regarded as a colorful but nevertheless benighted people, whose one redemptive opportunity consisted of assimilating into the lower and middle ranks of the American hierarchy. To this end, Indian children in appalling numbers were routinely transported hundreds of miles from their families and tribal communities to serve out their primary and secondary school years in boarding schools run by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. In most cases, native religious life survived underground, concealed as far as was possible from the inquisitive zeal of Christian mission boards. As might be expected, the free exercise of tribal sovereignty was severely restricted as well. Among the Oklahoma Choctaw, for example, elections were banned by federal policy. Instead, a federally appointed "Principal Chief" was allowed to preside over the ongoing dismantling of tribal lands and resources. Decades of this special kind of care and attention had not failed to achieve special results; American Indians during this recent period attained the lowest life expectancy rates and the highest infant mortality rates in the country.

Most frequently, the federal government acted as both policymaker and public spokesman for tribal affairs. The abuser had effectively stilled the voice of the abused, and within a long, enforced silence, declared itself to be both guardian and benefactor. The civil rights protests of the late 1960s and early 1970s shattered that prolonged silence. Native America, like the rest of the country, found itself caught up in the rising tide of anti-establishment sentiment that engaged all levels of American society. Perhaps ironically, the numbers of white American youth in beads and headbands were often seen by us as a sort of sign or turning point. Activist protests at Alcatraz and Cass Lake quickly crescendoed into intertribal solidarity, a common Indian cause embodied by the motto of the American Indian Movement--Sovereignty, Land, and Culture--variations of which frequently surface as Indian conference themes today.

This period of challenge and confrontation engendered a widespread backlash against the natives-as-specimens mentality of Western empiricism. Initially, this backlash was directed at cultural anthropologists, perhaps because these folks were more obvious targets to communities where they had ticked everyone off with so many insensitive questions. It could be assumed perhaps that while the "anthros" (as these folks were called by militants) were being duly castigated, archaeologists sporting field notes and callipers, cheered by the distraction, quietly continued their methodical livelihood, which included digging up the militants' antecedents; testing, photographing, cataloging, and with the impassivity of coroners; and recording their most lively presumptions in technical journals. It would only be a bit later when Native America, in its turn, would begin to question the propriety of such practices.

In 1973 United States forces surrounded an essentially unarmed group of Indian civil rights activists at Wounded Knee, South Dakota. The army lobbed high caliber rounds at will into the tiny hamlet, restrained only by the presence of world media attention. The siege would prove to be the watershed incident of Indian protest for the 1970s.

The venue that the American Indian Movement (AIM) picked was a poor tactical location, but rich in symbolism as the site of the infamous Wounded Knee Massacre, fewer than 100 years earlier. Many Indian communities can still easily recall the AIM caravans heading toward South Dakota, and the friends and relatives who joined them. When it was all over, of course, a prolonged civil rights protest had proven no match for the greatest military power in the world. Closure on social justice issues would elude the Disco Decade, as it had eluded America for almost 200 years.

In spite of this lack of closure, or perhaps because of it, Native America remained imbued with its new sense of solidarity. This renewed combination of sovereignty and social activism, diffused through emerging ranks of Native American professionals and pro-active traditionalists, would help to provide the impetus for the passage of Public Law 101-601, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, or NAGPRA.

While Indian nationalist leaders paled overall in comparison to their more illustrious and eloquent historical predecessors and while they often succeeded in alienating much of their own perceived constituency, their protests were nevertheless courageous, legitimate, and long overdue. Native America found its voice, and began

to speak in economic, political, education, medical, and preservationist terms, engendering commitments in these areas that would become the basis for the current infrastructure of tribal governments.

As the doctrine of tribal sovereignty began to slowly reassert itself, economic development programs, fueled by an infusion of federal monies, followed. The Mississippi Choctaw first contracted an archaeologist in 1976 to survey the site of an industrial park. Other tribal nations, relatively early on, began to see the advantages of developing their own cultural resource programs to counterpoise incursions by federal and state agencies and began relationships with contract archaeologists as well.

The decade of the 1980s was one marked by steady economic growth and a consolidation of power, of tribal employment, of an explosive reinterpretation of the American dream. Under tribal scrutiny, Indian Health Service hospitals began to modernize, no longer viewed simply as dispensers of topical medicine or places to die. Native Americans were graduating from high schools and then colleges in record numbers. Although far from the national standards, Native American per-capita income increased substantially during this period of more amicable assimilation.

Traditional Native American religious beliefs, for the most part however, remained relatively unchanged. Most traditional communities were still unaware that their ancestors were being unearthed and studied with regularity. The enormous collections of human remains housed in universities and other institutions were not generally known. Tribal members who knew of these desecrations ascribed it to the usual basic lack of respect and understanding of things spiritual by Western science and were unable to pursue their concerns further.

Meanwhile, Yuchis continued to wash their hair with spicewood after funerals, Shawnees continued to fire rifles at grave side to startle the spirit into departing, Choctaws continued to observe poled pulling ceremonies during proscribed mourning periods, and Seminoles continued to place items with their burials. Such trait continuation throughout the whole of Native America ensured that original understandings between the seen and unseen worlds were maintained.

In sum perhaps, the most significant development to occur during this 25-year era was the rise of tribal governments. These political entities are required by federal law to adhere to a European American form of contentious democracy, in exchange for federal recognition. While stopping short of fielding armies and navies, tribal governments nevertheless are now the repositories of semi-autonomy. They are empowered as limited participants in the articulation of current federal law. The re-emergence of tribal sovereignty, albeit in limited form, is the real reason why Native Americans are now sought as conference speakers and not merely as specimens by archaeology. Like it or not, Western science now has to consult with us, to regard us, and tribal governments are now the licensed intermediaries of that mandated exchange.

NAGPRA was the landmark legislation that created the unique space Native America and archaeology occupy today. It is, to be sure, evolution by federal mandate, an ongoing process that has changed forever how the occupants of this new landscape may regard one another. So, with these general observations loosely in tow, where are we going, generally speaking, with all these cranio-metrics-based assumptions about Kennewick Man? Bill Lipe, past president of SAA, has been quoted as saying, "Genes don't get transmitted in tribal sized packages. Our view is that the relationship is so remote that repatriation of the skeleton would not reflect what congress intended in the law." (T. Mauro, "Bones of Contention", *Preservation* 1997, January/February:22)

This argument in and of itself is easily answerable, at least in the short term. Whether or not the Kennewick skeleton is truly Caucasoid is a moot point. It would be an argument from ignorance to suggest that simply because no known data exists to directly connect this skeleton to Native America that there is, in fact, no direct connection.

Beyond any of this, however, what I really wanted to hear Lipe say was something like "We appreciate Native America's cultural and racial connection to these issues and support their doctrine of tribal sovereignty in these matters. However, because of the unprecedented potential for data retrieval which we believe will contribute to a common understanding, we also support a compromise agreement with those tribal nations now involved in the

repatriation of Kennewick Man, and SAA looks forward to assisting in a dialogue toward this end." Something not that wordy perhaps, but certainly words to that effect.

Aside from the obvious merits of either position on the Kennewick issue, larger questions present themselves. How effective are we at communicating really, when going to federal court is perceived as a first option? Where are all those resources of mediation like the NAGPRA Review Committee or the Repatriation Coalition, and why aren't they being utilized?

In this regard, SAA is to be congratulated for continuing the dialogue with Native America begun in New Orleans in 1996. I suggest that this communication continue, because frequent communication can lead to effective communication. On these issues, ongoing communication between all parties is essential.

Although SAA may not always find itself in agreement with portions of the Native American position on issues like repatriation, there should always remain in any of your public positions ample room for reconciliation. We have far more in common with each other than we may now realize, and it will always be to our mutual advantage to pursue common ends.

Are tribal governments doing enough to enhance a reconciliatory relationship? On the tribal side, it must be realized, science has been embraced as a tool. In fact, there are now archaeologists who owe their incomes to tribal governments. Now, let me ask in relation to this fact, how many Native American traditionalists are there in the pay of archaeology as consultants, and at what comparable salaries and benefits?

Is this relationship as important to Native America as it is to archaeology? Archaeology, if it plays its cards right, far from damaging its livelihood, can help to effect a new paradigm within which it may dine at the NAGPRA table for years to come. (This may not always be so for tribal governments, which have no comparable empirical institutions, and whose mission must also include economic development and the overall quality of life of its citizens.) With regard to any proposed amendments to NAGPRA, I would like to propose an amendment to SAA that I assure you Native America will fully support.

Nashville, Tennessee, the site of the 1997 SAA annual meeting, is a major conduit for the trafficking of Native American grave goods. Virtually the whole of the South and Southwest has become pockmarked with the efforts of pot hunters. Particularly in the south, pot hunting is a major growth industry. Mussel shell boats now park over submerged burial grounds in the middle of the Tennessee River, as their occupants loot graves underwater. At recreational bends of our great waterways traffickers in Indian grave goods pass out business cards to tourists. Flea markets abound in grave trophies, as locals with metal detectors comb remote sites, and clandestine organizations of grave robbers like the Rebel Club reckon their membership in the thousands. Burial sites are under wholesale attack by industrial development as well.

It's time to take a stand both on principle and on policy. As NAGPRA does not currently address private land issues, I propose the Society for American Archaeology consider giving its support to an amendment that will in strong measure prohibit the looting and desecration of burials and objects of cultural patrimony now on private lands. While this proposed amendment will not stem the hemorrhaging of remains and artifacts from public lands, it will make a critical difference on property where the interests of the common good should proclaim these objects to be American cultural patrimony. Such a proposed amendment would achieve a measure of solidarity between archaeology and Native America that could serve as a framework within which all pending issues might be reconciled.

The day for proactive archaeology has arrived. It is now time to join with tribal nations to forge a common agenda, to create a common ground within this space that federal policy has mandated us.

Native America has struggled and achieved much since passage of NAGPRA. We have faced down congressional bullies, stood up for our civil liberties, revitalized our traditions, and witnessed a rebirth of our tribal institutions against all conceivable odds. Perhaps it has been our destiny to achieve this. We do know that our hard-won victories are linked to the common destiny of all who witness injustice and try to right it, who feel our reverence for our kindred dead and try to respect it, and who understand the sacredness of life and then try to

live in a sacred manner. We invite the esteemed SAA again to continue with us in a spirit of reconciliation and in common cause. It is in this spirit that I leave you.

*Gary White Deer is current president of Keepers of the Treasures, and is director of the Native American Indian Association in Nashville.*

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# European Association of Archaeologists--

## New Venue for Collaborations and Exchange

*W. J. H. Willems*

There is a long tradition of collaboration and exchange of information among archaeologists in Europe, but until the past few years this has largely been uncoordinated. Now, with the disappearance of many of the political obstacles of the past 50 years, archaeologists can move and work freely all over Europe. At the same time, the increasing threats to Europe's rich archaeological heritage, the growth and diversification of the discipline, and recent political changes combine to present a unique opportunity for the profession to develop a new, integrated European archaeology, based on existing national and regional traditions. Because of this, an association has been formed to unite archaeologists working in Europe and provide them with a forum for professional exchange.

At the 1994 inaugural meeting of the European Association of Archaeologists (EAA) held in Ljubljana, Slovenia, the EAA statutes were formally approved. They stipulate that EAA was created to promote:

- development of archaeological research and exchange of archaeological information;
- management and interpretation of the European archaeological heritage;
- proper ethical and scientific standards for archaeological work;
- the interests of professional archaeologists in Europe; and
- cooperation with other organizations with similar aims.

At the 1997 3rd Annual Meeting, held in Ravenna, Italy, the EAA Code of Practice was approved by the membership. In addition, various roundtables were held to set up a directory of archaeological training opportunities in Europe. The meeting in Ravenna attracted more than 750 delegates from 33 countries.

EAA is a fully democratic body, governed by an elected Executive Board that is representative of the different European regions. The current board consists of President K. Kristiansen (Sweden), Vice President E. Jerem (Hungary), Secretary W. J. H. Willems (Netherlands), and Treasurer P. Chowne (United Kingdom). Full membership to EAA is open to all professional archaeologists. Bona fide students of archaeology, retired archaeologists, and nonprofessional archaeologists are also eligible for membership. Currently, EAA has more than 1,000 members from 51 countries worldwide working in prehistoric, classical, medieval, and later archaeology. They include academics, aerial archaeologists, environmental archaeologists, field archaeologists, underwater archaeologists, heritage managers, historians, museum curators, researchers, scientists, teachers, conservators, and students of archaeology.

In promoting its aims, EAA publishes the *European Journal of Archaeology* three times a year, to encourage open debate among participating archaeologists. Members are also kept informed of activities through a biannual newsletter, *The European Archaeologist*, and the Internet. Members receive both publications and are encouraged to submit papers and articles to either.

EAA organizes conferences and seminars and acts as an advisory body on all issues relating to the archaeology of Europe. EAA annual meetings offer a unique opportunity for archaeologists from Europe and beyond to compare experiences, ideas, and opinions on archaeological practice and theory in its many different European contexts. Previous annual meetings have taken place at Ljubljana, Slovenia (1994); Santiago de Compostela, Spain (1995); Riga, Latvia (1996); and Ravenna, Italy (1997). The 1998 EAA Annual Meeting is scheduled September 23-27, in Goteborg, Sweden, and will cover topics such as Managing the Archaeological Record and the Cultural Heritage; Archaeology of Today: Theoretical and Methodical Perspectives; and Archaeology and Material Culture: Interpreting the Archaeological Record. In addition to formal lectures and discussions, conference organizers will arrange a variety of lively social events for members to meet each other informally. Members are encouraged to take part in the sessions, roundtables, and work groups. Meeting information can be obtained by email at [EAA\\_98@archaeology.gu.se](mailto:EAA_98@archaeology.gu.se).

For questions on membership, please contact EAA Secretariat, c/o MoLAS, Walker House, 87 Queen Victoria St., London EC 4V 4AB, UK, (+44-171) 410-2244, fax (+44-171) 410-2201/2231, email [eaam@molass.org.uk](mailto:eaam@molass.org.uk).

*W. J. H. Willems is secretary of EAA and is from the Netherlands.*

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## Report from the SAA Board of Directors

*Lynne Sebastian*

The SAA Board of Directors met on Wednesday and Saturday during the annual meeting in Seattle. Treasurer Bob Bettinger and board members Peggy Nelson and George Smith completed their terms on the board; President-elect Keith Kintigh, Secretary-elect Barbara Little, and board members Sarah Neisius and Rebecca Hawkins began their service on the board.

**Finances**--The good news is that the society is in much better financial shape than it has been for several years. Our budgets are now yielding modest surpluses, which we are largely devoting to rebuilding our depleted reserves, and all our fiscal controls are much more detailed and carefully scrutinized to ensure that the deficits of a few years ago are not repeated. The bad news is that we still are not rich, and the board is going to be working very hard to contain costs and to ensure that all decisions involving money are made as part of the annual budget development cycle rather than on an ad hoc basis.

**Committee Matters**--The board reviewed and approved activity reports from most of the society's 40+ committees and acted on requests from many of them. The Public Education Committee and the Student Affairs Committee received special commendation for the large number of projects carried out over the past year, but once again we were amazed by the remarkable amount of work that is completed by the volunteers on all the committees. Much of the society's work is done by the committees, and they deserve the appreciation of all our members. The committee chairs are being encouraged to contribute information about the committees' activities to the *SAA Bulletin* during the next year so that the membership can be more aware of the important work done by the committees.

**ROPA**--Bill Lipe, the society's representative on the ROPA Board, met with the SAA board to update us about the Register of Professional Archaeologists (ROPA). The articles of incorporation for ROPA have been signed and the ROPA board has held its first organizational meeting. The structure of ROPA, the nature of its relationship with the sponsor organizations, and the registration process are currently under discussion. The board recommended that ROPA not make any major changes until later this year when the membership of Archaeological Institute of America (AIA) has the opportunity to decide whether AIA will join in sponsoring ROPA.

**Government Affairs and Legal Issues**--Manager of Government Affairs Donald Craib met with the board and provided updates on current legislation of interest to the society's membership, including the proposed amendments to the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, the Section 106 regulations, the ISTE and Historic Preservation Fund reauthorizations, and the legislation to redraw the boundaries of Petroglyph National Monument. Government Affairs Committee (GAC) Chair Judy Bense informed the board that the GAC is planning a forum on sources of government funding for archaeology for next year's annual meeting and will be reorganizing the GAC state representatives network. The board met with a representative from AIA who provided information about a case of international trafficking in antiquities in which AIA is filing an amicus brief. This case involves a gold platter exported illegally from Italy and imported illegally into the United States. The board voted to join AIA in this brief.

**Public Education**--The Public Education Committee plans to discontinue paper publication of the full *Archaeology and Public Education* newsletter and replace it with a brief, web-based information newsletter and a series of information kits on archaeological topics. These information kits will include lesson plans and will be available for sale. The committee is also working on a "careers in archaeology" brochure and is negotiating with Haskell Indian Nations University to continue and expand the archaeology and Native American Educators

workshop program. The board approved the formation of a Task Force on Curriculum charged with identifying the intellectual and ethical principles and technical skills needed to practice archaeology in all its applications. The task force has been asked to make recommendations on how undergraduate, graduate and continuing education could better prepare archaeologists for our changing profession.

**Publications**--The board met with the editors of *American Antiquity*, *Latin American Antiquity (LAA)*, and the *SAA Bulletin* and with Chris Chippindale, chair of the Publications Committee. A number of important suggestions for the future were discussed, including increasing the society's presence and reliance on the web as a means of disseminating information, the possibility of publishing back issues of the journals on CD, and the use of color illustrations in the journals. The Publications Committee is working to identify candidates to become the new editor or coeditors of *LAA*.

**Annual Meetings**--The board spent some time with Paul Minnis, the chair of the Meetings Development Committee, discussing possible changes in the format or contents of the annual meeting. We talked about the missions of the annual meeting and possible means of achieving those missions:

**Mission 1. Dissemination of Research Information**

- Current format of symposia and research reports
- Issue-specific forums with audience participation
- Big picture papers by major figures in the field--annual reviews model
- Keynote addresses--an invited address by a senior scholar on an important issue
- Structured opportunities for networking/sharing information--roundtable model
- Emphasize posters for data papers; reserve symposia for syntheses, interpretation

**Mission 2. Continuing Professional Education**

- Workshops on specific skills and methods
- Training opportunities to meet agency requirements
- Professional skills and knowledge updating for field practitioners

**Mission 3. Business Opportunities for Consulting Firms and Agencies**

- Information on upcoming proposals/contracts
- Workshops on business requirements--e.g., OSHA training
- Employment clearinghouse

**Mission 4. Student Orientation Opportunities**

- Training in professional skills--e.g., proposal writing, presenting papers
- Field school recruiting fair
- Job opportunities
- Networking opportunities

Over the next year we will be working on ways to assess the views of the membership on this issue; members should feel free to contact anyone on the board or the Meetings Development Committee about this issue.

**Membership Issues**--The board also spent some time discussing the issue of who our members should be and how the society can attract those practicing archaeologists who are not members. It was the consensus of the board that we should be reaching out to those people whose profession is archaeology and who have a scholarly orientation, whatever their educational level and their work setting. To do that, we will need to take a census of the whole profession, not just our members, and then identify what the society can offer to make membership attractive to archaeologists who are not members.

*Lynne Sebastian*  
*Secretary*

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## Society for American Archaeology 63rd Annual Business Meeting

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### Minutes of the Meeting

President Vincas Steponaitis called the Society for American Archaeology's 63rd Annual Business Meeting to order at 5:07 on March 27, 1998, in Seattle, Wash. The president established that a quorum was present and requested a motion to approve the minutes of the 62nd Annual Business Meeting held in Nashville on April 4, 1997 [these minutes were published in the *SAA Bulletin* 1997, 15(3):22]. It was so moved, seconded, and the minutes were approved.

President Steponaitis then delivered his report. He noted that with more than 3,200 registrants, this is the largest annual meeting in the history of the society. After discussing improvements in the organizational structure and the financial situation of the society, he reported on the revitalization of the society's fund-raising program. He then highlighted important accomplishments in the organization's four key program areas: publications, meetings, public education, and government affairs. Finally, he noted the importance of the newly established Register of Professional Archaeologists (ROPA) and encouraged all SAA members to apply for registration.

Treasurer Robert Bettinger reported that the society is financially sound, that our fiscal situation has substantially improved, and that we have begun to rebuild our much depleted reserves. He noted the importance of financial security to carrying out our programs and encouraged us to remember that in a membership-driven organization like SAA revenues can be highly variable and urged us to continue a fiscally cautious budgeting strategy.

Secretary Lynne Sebastian delivered a report announcing the results of the two elections held by the society since the previous business meeting. The results were that all 15 bylaws changes were approved by the membership as was the establishment of ROPA. The following officers were elected: Keith Kintigh, president-elect; Barbara Little, secretary-elect; Rebecca Hawkins and Sarah Neusius, members of the Board of Directors; and Leslie Eisenberg and Suzanne Fish, members of the Nominating Committee.

Executive Director Tobi Brimsek reported on staff changes in the past year and noted fiscal and organizational efforts to keep the society programs well-ordered and growing and its finances on a sound footing. She also

highlighted some especially outstanding staff achievements this year, all of them directed at improving member services and forwarding the goals and programs of the SAA.

*SAA Bulletin* editor Mark Aldenderfer acknowledged the contributions of the *Bulletin's* associate editors and noted that in the next issue of the *Bulletin* he has written an analysis of the *Bulletin's* progress and suggestions for future directions.

*American Antiquity* editor Lynne Goldstein reported that responses to authors, publication of accepted papers, and printing and distribution of the journal are all carried out in a timely manner. She also noted progress in her efforts to diversify and enlarge the pool of reviewers and to increase the variety of articles published.

*Latin American Antiquity* editors Gary Feinman and Linda Manzanilla reported that the journal is now on a timely publication schedule and offered their thanks to the reviewers and the editorial board, who have contributed so substantially to the quality of the journal. They also noted that the SAA Publications Committee is actively seeking candidates to be the next editors of *Latin American Antiquity* and encouraged interested individuals to contact the committee.

Bill Lipe, the society's delegate to the ROPA Board, reported that the articles of incorporation for ROPA have been signed, described the progress of the transition from SOPA to ROPA, and noted that the application process is being reviewed. Lipe explained that the purposes of ROPA are to establish a minimum set of standards for professional competence and to encourage adherence to a shared set of ethical and performance standards. Lipe closed by encouraging all members to become registered.

After these reports, the president welcomed the new officers, board members, and Nominating Committee members and thanked the other candidates. He also expressed the society's appreciation to the members of the 1997 Nominating Committee chaired by Bruce Smith.

He also thanked the Annual Meeting Program Committee chaired by Jon Driver and Local Advisory Committee Cochairs Julie Stein and Sarah Campbell and workshop coordinators Flip Arnold and Shannon Fie for all their efforts in making the Seattle meeting such a success.

He then offered a special word of thanks to chairs and members of more than 40 active committees who carry out so much of SAA's mission. More than 300 SAA members served on committees and task forces during the past year.

The president expressed the society's great appreciation to Bob Bettinger, the outgoing treasurer and to Peggy Nelson and George Smith, who complete their terms on the Board of Directors at this meeting. And finally, he commended Executive Director Tobi Brimsek and the staff of the executive office for their hard work, skill, and dedication to the society.

President Steponaitis recognized the outstanding achievements of members by presenting awards. Ceremonial Resolutions were then offered by Jon Muller, chair of the Ceremonial Resolutions Committee.

After noting overall bright prospects for the society's future, President Steponaitis called for a motion for adjournment, and the 63rd Annual Business Meeting was adjourned.

Lynne Sebastian

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## Report of the President

Welcome to the largest Annual Meeting that SAA has ever had! Being a southeastern specialist, I had once bet that no venue would ever beat New Orleans, but Seattle has proved me wrong. There are more than 1,800

presentations on the program, and as of today we have 3,211 registrants, a good bit more than the record we set two years ago in the French Quarter. I am also pleased to report that this meeting is the culmination of what has been generally a good year for SAA. In the past 12 months, our financial position has greatly improved, our core programs have remained strong, and a number of initiatives have borne fruit. Today I'll simply mention a few of the highlights.

As most of you know, the early 1990s were a time of tremendous change within SAA. We grew by leaps and bounds, established our first independent headquarters, hired a staff, and added committees and initiatives at an astonishing pace. It is no wonder, then, that at our 1996 Business Meeting in New Orleans, then-President Lipe reported that SAA was about to enter a period of consolidation. Today, two years later, we are still in that period of consolidation. We have made tremendous strides in shoring up the financial and administrative framework that was so stressed by our rapid growth. We've instituted new budget procedures, established new fiscal controls, changed auditors, renegotiated contracts, refined and streamlined our committee structure, and taken steps to better preserve our institutional memory. One result of this consolidation is that our financial position has turned around dramatically: as you'll hear in the Treasurer's Report, three successive deficits were superseded in 1997 by a healthy surplus. I can assure you that the present board is committed to making sure that we continue to run in the black, so that we can rebuild the reserves that are so essential to the Society's future health.

Another new development has been the revitalization of our fund-raising program. A decade ago, SAA began to build the Foundation for American Archaeology, which was envisioned as a quasi-independent corporation that would raise funds to support public outreach in archaeology. While SAA had some modest success in finding seed monies for this venture, despite everyone's best efforts the foundation never really got off the ground. Hence, last April the foundation was dissolved, and most of its assets were placed in SAA's endowment for public education. To replace the foundation, SAA has established a new Fund-Raising Committee, cochaired by Ray Thompson and Patty Jo Watson, which will oversee all development activities, essentially taking up where the foundation left off. In the near term, three areas of fund development will be emphasized: (1) building SAA's endowment, (2) enhancing public education, and (3) increasing the Native American Scholarship Fund. Development efforts in all these areas are already under way. For example, a silent auction is being held at this meeting to benefit the Native American Scholarship Fund, and a new planned-giving program to build our endowment will soon be announced. I strongly urge you, our members, to support these fund-raising efforts, not only by giving, but also by bringing ideas and opportunities to the Fund-Raising Committee's attention.

Turning now to other matters, I can report that all of SAA's major programs are doing well:

- Thanks to the fine efforts of our editors, our two journals and the *Bulletin* continue to run on time and to maintain their high quality.
- This annual meeting, as I said before, is the largest ever, with a stimulating and diverse program.
- Our Public Education Committee has continued to find new and better ways of bringing an awareness of archaeology to the world at large. Highlights of this year's activities included an archaeology workshop for Native American educators held at Haskell Indian University (organized by a committee headed by Jon Czaplicki) and a workshop on "Teaching Archaeology in the 21st Century" (organized by Susan Bender and George Smith) designed to find ways of bringing more public archaeology into university curricula.
- And our government affairs program continues to do an excellent job of monitoring developments, making key contacts, and articulating our positions to the federal government. Although we've dealt with many different issues, our public-policy agenda over the past year has been dominated by matters connected with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). Specifically, we have lobbied on various amendments to this law that are now before Congress. There's no time here to go into the details of these amendments, but I strongly urge you to become informed and to get involved. One way to do this is by attending the NAGPRA Forum that will be held immediately after this business meeting, where Bill Lovis and the Repatriation Committee will bring us up to date on recent developments. Another good place to find information is in the *SAA Bulletin* and on SAA's web site ([www.saa.org](http://www.saa.org)). It is very important that you learn about these bills,



tell SAA's leadership what you think, and, above all, tell your representatives in Congress what you think. The effectiveness of our government affairs program depends heavily on your "grassroots" participation.

Finally, let me move to another issue that is crucial to the future of our profession: the establishment of a Register of Professional Archaeologists (ROPA). As you'll recall, two years ago a joint task force formulated a proposal to establish ROPA, which would essentially replace the Society of Professional Archeologists (SOPA) and be jointly sponsored by SAA, Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA), and Archaeological Institute of America (AIA). As of now, the proposal has been formally endorsed by the members of SOPA, SAA, and SHA; we hope that AIA will sign on in due course. But ROPA now has enough support to move forward, and so it has been doing. ROPA is now a reality; SAA's representative on the new ROPA board is our immediate past president, Bill Lipe. He will tell us more about these developments later in this meeting. But for now, let me simply urge everyone here to make sure that they are registered with ROPA. I and most other SAA board members have already done so. I believe strongly that ROPA is essential for maintaining professional standards and public accountability within our discipline, and I ask that everyone--consulting archaeologists, government archaeologists, and especially academic archaeologists--support this effort. All of us will benefit if ROPA succeeds, and the only way it can succeed is with broad participation from you, SAA's members.

Vin Steponaitis

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## **Report of the Treasurer**

I am pleased to report that the Society for American Archaeology is financially sound and in substantially better fiscal position than it was just one year ago when we met in Nashville. I reported then that we had followed a budget deficit of \$7,949 for fiscal year 1995, with a second consecutive, and much larger, deficit of \$85,229.79 for fiscal year 1996, and that to offset these deficits we had been forced to draw SAA reserves below board-mandated levels. The situation, thus, was far from rosy. To their credit, the SAA Executive Committee, Board of Directors, and, most of all, Executive Director Brimsek responded to this challenge by effecting sweeping changes in our financial and budgeting processes. In addition to substantial belt-tightening, Director Brimsek fundamentally restructured our budget, making it simpler and more manageable. SAA also changed its fiscal year to run with the calendar year (i.e., from January 1 to December 31, rather than from July 1 to June 31), which is better suited to the needs of SAA.

As a result, our situation has dramatically improved. We ended fiscal year 1997 with a budget surplus (yes, surplus) of \$60,744.16. It was critical to the fiscal well-being of the society that this entire amount be used to replenish our reserves, and a motion to that effect was adopted by the Board of Directors in Albuquerque in October 1997. As expected, we subsequently ran a deficit of \$7,396.68 for the six-month interval running from July 1, 1997, to December 31, 1997, which had to be counted as a "short fiscal year" in order to realign our fiscal year to start on January 1. The deficit reflected in this short fiscal year is structural in the sense that it mainly reflects periodicity in revenue flow. We are projecting a budget surplus of \$41,135 for the current fiscal year 1998. This is less than we projected in Nashville, but more than acceptable given the substantial surplus we realized in fiscal year 1996-1997, when we were hoping just to break even.

All in all, SAA is back on the road of financial security. We have indeed come a long way in just one year. This is all to the good; SAA needs to be financially secure to undertake new programs consistent with its mission, which always involve a measure of risk. SAA needs to be in a position to act rather than react. It follows that SAA needs to guard with special care its fiscal well-being. Finances do not drive SAA, but they can surely drive it out of business.

However, do not be deceived by SAA's current fiscal health. SAA is a membership-driven society, and the vast bulk of its revenues flow directly from membership. Revenue reversals, thus, are always a possibility. At the same time, it is clear that SAA cannot continue to act as though it were on the brink of fiscal disaster. That was

true a year ago; it is not so true now. We are moving in the right direction, and as we move that way we need to renew programs and initiatives that were cut severely to meet our financial challenges and to think about new ones. Given these realities, a prudent policy will mix the goals of fiscal security with those of existing programs and new initiatives, giving greater weight to the former initially--when risk remains high--and gradually shifting weight to the latter--as risk diminishes. It is imperative in the near term that there be substantial budget surpluses and that these be returned to replenish SAA reserves. The exact mixture in any given year, of course, must (as in NAGPRA) be considered on a case by case basis, but a policy of slow, planned, prudent growth would seem a wise course of action. It goes without saying (almost) that the planning process always needs to include a careful consideration of fiscal impact, as per current SAA board policy.

Finally, before turning the purse strings over to the capable hands of in-coming SAA Treasurer Jeff Altschul, I want to thank those who have made my job fun and immeasurably easier than it might have been: the SAA membership, Board of Directors, and Executive Committee, especially Secretary Lynne Sebastian, and most especially of all, Vin Steponaitis and Director Brimsek, who deserve the real credit for SAA's current fiscal health. My job was easy. Anytime anyone asked for money, I just said "No."

Bob Bettinger

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## **Report of the Secretary**

During the past year I have, with a great deal of assistance from the executive director and her staff, carried out the usual secretarial duties for the society. These duties include preparing agendas for and taking minutes at meetings of the Board of Directors, taking minutes at this Annual Business Meeting, and overseeing the society's elections. Minutes of the Business Meeting appear in this issue of the *SAA Bulletin* (pp. 11), as do summaries of the board meeting minutes (pp. 10).

The society held two elections during the past year. In August 1997 there was a referendum on 15 proposed changes to the bylaws and the establishment of a Register of Professional Archaeologists (ROPA). Of 5,829 ballots mailed, 1,606 valid ballots were returned. All the changes to the bylaws were approved, as was the establishment of ROPA. In January 1998 an election was held for new officers, board members, and members of the Nominating Committee. Total ballots mailed were 6,071; 1,475 valid ballot were returned. The results are as follows:

**President-elect:** Keith Kintigh

**Secretary-elect:** Barbara Little

**Board of Directors:** Rebecca Hawkins and Sarah Neusius

**Nominating Committee:** Leslie Eisenberg and Suzanne Fish

On behalf of the society, I also want to thank the other members who agreed to stand for election: Mark Lynott, David Anderson, Joe Watkins, Paul Minnis, Robert Drennan, T. J. Ferguson, Charles Niquette, Nancy White, Lee Newsome, Daniel Roberts, and Charles Adams.

It is a society tradition not to publicly state the vote totals, but this information is a matter of record open to any member. I would like to thank Executive Director Tobi Brimsek and her staff for all their assistance with the elections and with my other duties as secretary.

Lynne Sebastian

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## Report of the Executive Director

Good evening. In another few weeks I celebrate my second anniversary with SAA. My second year was markedly different from the first. While I can certainly characterize the first year as a difficult one, fraught with changes and transition and significant financial challenges, the second year evokes images of clouds lifting, new possibilities on the horizon, and a crossroads of choice.

Reflecting on the past year with staff, we collectively feel that we're firmly ensconced in an environment where reality reigns. We have spent time in all of our programs building confidence, stability, and predictability (not to mention revenue, in some)--those things which allow us to approach the next level of challenges and opportunities. One of our trickiest challenges is balancing our need to continue to strengthen our fiscal reserves while moving forward with the board's strategic priorities.

As a staff we have celebrated many successes in this past year, and we have undergone a number of transitions. From a team perspective we have said goodbye to two of our teammates and have had the opportunity to welcome Larry Hoffer as our manager, membership and marketing, and Rob Thompson as our coordinator, administrative services. There are still nine of us working for and committed to SAA and you. All of us are here in Seattle. If you haven't had the opportunity, please take a moment and meet us. We are always available together at the staff office--that is, at 6 a.m., during our team breakfast.

As the treasurer has already outlined, we have made a phenomenal leap toward fiscal stability. Understandably, the staff feel most proud of their contributions toward getting our fiscal house in order. We feel as though we have finally cleaned out our basements and attics and can address new and exhilarating challenges and opportunities while we keep those rooms clean. While financial security has been and will continue to be the keystone in our plans, it was one of many focuses of the staff. I'd like to take a moment to share a few of the staff's accomplishments with you.

Thanks to Larry Hoffer, you are enjoying, here in Seattle, SAA's largest exhibit hall ever and one which has exceeded its budgeted revenue for the first time since 1995. This year, we launched the "get connected" campaign to enable us to communicate efficiently and effectively with you by email. If you haven't given us your email address yet, or if you have a change, stop by the SAA booth, and add it to your record there. Janet Walker, our manager, publications, has been working hard with the editors to maintain the timely production of your publications. Dorothy Krass, our manager, public education, worked with the Native American Education subcommittee of the Public Education Committee to present the first workshop "Archaeology for Native American Educators: Building Curriculum, Building Bridges." Another of her major accomplishments was the "Survey of Departmental Offerings in Public Archaeology and CRM" used for the "Teaching Archaeology in the 21st Century" workshop developed by George Smith and Susan Bender. No list would be complete without the accomplishments of our manager, government affairs, Donald Craib. The year has been marked by increased influence and recognition on Capitol Hill and within federal agencies and the broadening of our network of contacts in the Washington arena. Jim Young, our manager, information services continues to bolster our information processing capabilities, keep us online, and moving forward. This year he premiered the online member directory on a "members only" side of SAAweb. If you haven't tried it yet, we urge you to check it out. SAAweb has only just begun! Then there are all those "behind the scenes" yet incredibly critical accomplishments such as the revamping of the formats for SAA financial statements by our manager, accounting services, Leon Bathini, and the revisiting processing procedures, handling of information requests, and responsiveness to member inquiries by our coordinator, membership services, Rick Peterson, and our coordinator, administrative services, Rob Thompson.

I hope you see the roles that staff have begun to carve as changemakers. Led by the direction of the board, in partnership with you, our members, we are ready to not only move, but hopefully launch SAA into the 21st century. We are ready, in fact, to move into 1999. The call for submissions for Chicago is now available at the SAA booth and will be mailed next Monday.

I'd like to close with this thought--an association is its people or members. One of my greatest personal pleasures this past year has been the opportunity to meet, get to know, and work with so many of you. I truly look forward to the year ahead. Thank you.

Tobi Brimsek

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## **Report of the Editor *SAA Bulletin***

As a trained observer of the past and thus a scholar sensitive to patterning in all its forms, it is obvious that one important theme of the remarks delivered so far at this meeting is one of acknowledgment. And so, in keeping with this august company, I too would like to acknowledge some of the people that make the *SAA Bulletin* what it is today. Kevin Pape has been the associate editor of our CRM column Insights and has done a fine job of keeping us current with trends in that rapidly growing field; Kurt Dongoske, associate editor of our Working Together column, has done an outstanding job of finding authors interested in and eager to report on the kinds of relationships--both good and bad--between archaeologists and the indigenous peoples of the Americas; not with us today are Jose Luis Lanata, associate editor for Southern Cone activities, and Emily McClung de Tapia, associate editor for Mexico and Mesoamerica, both of whom have worked hard to keep us informed of the activities of our Latin American colleagues; John Hoopes, associate editor of our Interfaces column, continues to bring us the best of the Internet; and finally, Karen Doehner, my editorial assistant, who not only keeps track of everything that comes in for the *Bulletin*, but is the person who makes the *Bulletin* as good as it is through her untiring organizational and design skills. I hope you appreciate these people as much as I do.

Unlike past years, I'll forego my review of promises made as well as some evaluation of whether or not I've kept them. I will instead ask you to review when you get back from these meetings an article I have written that will appear in the March issue of the *Bulletin*. In it, I review the content of the past four years of the *Bulletin*. I will be grateful for any feedback you have on it, and, as always, I welcome your comments on future directions. Thank you.

Mark Aldenderfer

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## **Report of the Editor *American Antiquity***

When I became editor of *American Antiquity*, I established a few very specific goals: (1) eliminate the large backlog of manuscripts; (2) ensure that the journal is published on time; (3) improve the timeliness of the review process; (4) encourage diversity of views in the journal; and (5) expand the number of reviewers used. With the January 1998 issue of the journal, we have met all of these goals. *American Antiquity* is on time, there is no longer a large manuscript backlog, all manuscripts are reviewed within 60-90 days of our receipt of the manuscript (and published in less than a year from the time of acceptance), we publish manuscripts of a wide variety of archaeological topics, and we have used well over 550 different reviewers.

Accomplishing these goals required a lot of work by a lot of different people, but I would like to especially thank Carla Sinopoli (book review editor), Peter Cunningham (editorial assistant), and Janet Walker (managing editor). In addition, the new chair of the Publications Committee, Christopher Chippindale, has been extremely helpful and supportive. Finally, we are both totally dependent and terribly grateful to all the authors and reviewers who work so hard to make *American Antiquity* the premiere journal of archaeology in the United States.

The acceptance rate for the journal remains at approximately 23 percent, although a number of manuscripts in the 75 percent group are returned with the suggestion to "revise and resubmit." We have a number of plans in the works for the next year, and we hope to make the journal even better in the future.

When Bruce Smith served as secretary of the society, he created the "stamp award," noting the member or members who made the most creative use of stamps on his or her ballot envelope. When I succeeded Bruce as secretary, I created the Bruce D. Smith Award for Philatelic Excellence in Ballot Preparation Delivery Systems, still commonly referred to as the "stamp award." The award was dropped a few years ago for various reasons, and many members lamented its demise. Last year, I announced that, in my role as *American Antiquity* editor and by popular demand, I would reinstate the stamp award for best stamp display by a reviewer on a review envelope. The judges were impressed with the individual stamps used by Meg Conkey (a chateau in the Loire Valley), Patty Jo Watson (the Bessie Coleman stamp), and J. Douglas (Frankenstein), but there were several impressive "tableaus" which clearly win the prize for this year.

The winners include: Roger Anyon, who created a small, but tasteful two-stamp tableau with a lovely, color-balanced and aesthetically pleasing selection of the dramatic F. Scott Fitzgerald stamp next to the botanical stamp. The effect is one of not only complementary images, but also a nice set of siennas, greens, and maroons.

Jack Broughton, who created a six-stamp tableau using the small hawk stamp, Red Cloud, and a surprising 32-inch regular, but gloriously bright, flag stamp. The tableau could be interpreted in a number of different ways, but we prefer to see it as a comment that nature and Native Americans are resoundingly important components of the United States.

Martha Rolingson, who submitted a five-stamp entry, provided the judges with the greatest intellectual challenge in interpretation. Rolingson used a dove stamp, a Hugo Black, Red Cloud, Wendell Wilke, and the \$1 stamp with a historical "old time" look. While initially one might try to impose a peace theme on this display, we were at a serious loss to explain Wilke. Perhaps a better interpretation of the tableau is one of general nostalgia for the "good ole" days.

We were impressed with the entries in this first year, and we look forward to receiving new entries. Members are encouraged to volunteer to be a reviewer for *American Antiquity* so you can enter the contest, as well as participate in creating an effective journal.

Lynne Goldstein

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## **Report of the Editors *Latin American Antiquity***

Linda Manzanilla and I have now served you as coeditors of *Latin American Antiquity* for two years, and we are pleased to report that the state of the journal remains strong. *Latin American Antiquity* remains on time, the March 1998 issue has been mailed this week, and our turnaround time for manuscripts continues to be 90 days or less. I have been asked to make this very brief, but would like to call your attention to three topics or issues.

First, the society is actively seeking the next editors for the journal. As far as I am aware, the choice has not yet been made. If you have names that you would like to advance (perhaps, your own), suggestions, or ideas regarding the direction that the journal should follow, please feel free to talk with Chris Chippindale, the chair of the Publications Committee, Linda Manzanilla, or me.

Second, I wish to call your attention to the "Editor's Corner" that was published in the December 1997 issue in English and is reprinted in Spanish this March. The editorial outlines both how the mechanics of the journal tend to work, specifically in regard to the review process, and the kind of manuscripts that this editorial team is looking for to establish *Latin American Antiquity* as the vehicle for archaeological dialogues across the

Americas. If you are new to the field or if you are about to prepare a paper for submission, I urge you to look over this short statement.

Third, I would like to thank the large number of people who have completed reviews for the journal over the last several years. I am constantly amazed by the helpful and thoughtful comments that people make and their selfless allocation of time. The conscientious efforts made by manuscript reviewers constitutes the backbone of any journal and the intellectual foundation for our editorial team. And, I would like to take this time to gratefully acknowledge the large numbers of people from across the globe who have assisted us so generously over the last two years.

Thank you very much.

Gary Feinman

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## **Report of the ROPA Representative**

Yesterday, documents establishing the Register of Professional Archaeologists (ROPA) were signed, bringing this new organization into being. SAA and the Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA) will serve as sponsors. ROPA will carry forward the work of the Society for Professional Archaeologists (which now becomes inactive) but with a broader base and mandate derived from SAA and SHA sponsorship. Discussions are also underway with the Archaeological Institute of America (AIA) regarding its becoming a third sponsor. The formation of ROPA is one response to growing concerns within archaeology about ethics and standards (e.g., see the 1995 *SAA Special Report on Ethics in American Archaeology: Challenges for the 1990s*).

Establishment of ROPA provides a new opportunity for archaeologists to promote professional standards in archaeology. It also establishes a practical system for dealing with problems in our own ranks. The central concept of ROPA is public accountability. Archaeologists who choose to become Registered Professionals (RPAs) thereby agree to uphold a specific ethical code and a set of research standards. At the same time, they declare their accountability by agreeing to participate in a grievance process if there is a credible challenge to their performance, and to accept sanctions if the peer-based grievance panel determines they acted unprofessionally. This process provides a mechanism for investigating and sanctioning serious violations of professional ethics and standards--something that SHA and SAA cannot do within their own structures. In addition, RPA status will help the public identify archaeologists who have met basic professional requirements of training and experience.

ROPA will be effective if sufficient numbers of professional archaeologists declare their public accountability by registering. Additional information (in the form of *Bulletin* articles) and application forms are available on SAAweb ([\*\*www.saa.org\*\*](http://www.saa.org)) and ROPA representatives are staffing a booth in the exhibit hall through Saturday afternoon. If you have not already registered, the officers and board of SAA and I urge you to do so. The application fee will be waived through March 1999 as an incentive to apply.

William D. Lipe

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## **Report of the Resolutions Committee**

The Resolutions Committee offers the following resolutions:



Be it resolved that our appreciation and congratulations on a job well done be tendered to the retiring officer Robert L. Bettinger, treasurer, and the retiring board members, Margaret C. Nelson, and George S. Smith, and others who have served the Society on its committees and in other ways;

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

To the Program Committee, chaired by Jonathan Driver, and to the committee members, Phillip Arnold, Sarah Campbell, Cheryl Claassen, John Doershuk, Shannon Fie, Laura Finsten, Richard Fox, Bryan Hockett, David Huelsbeck, Michael Kolb, Genevieve LeMoine, Heather McKillop, John O'Shea, Timothy Pauketat, Julie Stein, Karen Stothert, Carla Van West; and the Annual Meeting workshop coordinators, Phillip Arnold and Shannon Fie; to the Annual Meeting Local Advisory Committee, cochaired by Sarah Campbell and Julie Stein; and be it further resolved that thanks again be given to those who inform us of the deaths of colleagues; and finally,

A resolution of sympathy to the families and friends of Lewis Richard Caywood, William W. Elmendorf, James B. Griffin, Homer F. Hastings, Julian D. Hayden, Gordon W. Hewes, James N. Hill, Bente Bitman von Hollenfer, Wesley R. Hurt, Jesse Jennings, Calvin Jones, J. Charles Kelley, William Lindsey Koob, George S. Lewis, Moreau S. Maxwell, Clement Meighan, Jon Morter, Lita S. Osmundsen, Alfonso Villa Rojas, Clara Lee Fraps Tanner, Walter W. Taylor, Roy Abraham Rapaport, Jonathan Schneider, T. Dale Stewart, Joe Ben Wheat, Richard P. Wheeler, Annette Weiner.

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## 1998 SAA AWARD RECIPIENTS

The following awards were presented on March 27, 1998 by President Vin Steponaitis at the society's annual business meeting, Seattle, Washington.

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### *New SAA Officers and Board Members*



*Keith Kintigh*  
*President-elect*



*Barbara Little*  
*Secretary-elect*



*Rebecca Hawkins*



*Sarah Neusius*

## Presidential Recognition Awards



**Janet Levy**-- The job of awards coordinator is certainly one of the most anonymous, yet one of the most important, within SAA. Janet Levy has done this job with extraordinary skill and energy since 1995. She has kept close tabs on a dozen award committees--answering questions, helping with committee appointments, serving as the keeper of institutional memory, and making sure the awards process runs smoothly and on time. She has also taken on the job of chairing SAA's newly created Committee on Awards. Without her help, this part of the annual business meeting simply wouldn't happen. And without her conscientious support, my job as president would have been much harder. In recent years, Levy has participated in the giving of many awards and so it is now only fitting that she herself receive one.



**William Lovis**-- No issue that SAA has faced in recent years has been so fraught with difficult choices, emotional debates, and legislative initiatives as that of repatriation. William Lovis, as chair of SAA's Committee on Repatriation, has handled all this with extraordinary skill and aplomb. Over the past three years, Lovis and his committee have taken on a heavy workload--commenting on legislation, reviewing regulations, drafting letters to agencies, and doing all this under the constraints of the short deadlines that Washington politics demand. For these contributions, and for his many years of previous service as a member of the Repatriation Committee and as chair of the Government Affairs Committee, I am pleased to honor Lovis with this award.



**Stephen Dyson for *Archaeology* Magazine**-- Over the past two decades, public education in archaeology has emerged as a major priority for SAA. But in this respect, SAA has been a latecomer compared to *Archaeology* magazine, which has been bringing archaeology to the public for half a century. Throughout its long and distinguished history, *Archaeology* has championed causes and covered issues of great importance to American archaeology. In its editorial policy and its messages from the AIA president, *Archaeology* has raised important issues concerning the proper use of the archaeological record, the effects of modern development on sites, the importance of public education and outreach, and the need to fight looting and trafficking. *Archaeology* currently reaches over 200,000 subscribers, 40 times the number who read any given issue of *American Antiquity*, *Latin American Antiquity*, or *SAA Bulletin*. For these contributions, and in honor of its 50th anniversary, I proudly present *Archaeology* magazine with this award. (Stephen Dyson, president of AIA accepted the award on behalf of *Archaeology*.)



**Ed Friedman**-- No committee in SAA is larger, more active, and more important to the future of archaeology than the Public Education Committee. The heart and soul of this committee has been Ed Friedman, its long-time chair. During the 1980s, Ed was instrumental in a number of public education initiatives that laid the groundwork for our current program: he was a member of the National Park Service's Public Awareness Working Group, a key player in the first "Save the Past for the Future" workshop, and participated in the follow-up meeting called "Presenting the Past to the Public." Out of these meetings grew the SAA's Task Force on Public Education, which later became the Public Education Committee, both of which were chaired by Friedman. He oversaw the

writing of the "Action Plan" of 1990 and the "Strategic Plan" in 1992, documents that have guided SAA's public education program ever since. Under his leadership, our public education program has flourished, generating many successful initiatives, including such ventures as the *Archaeology and Public Education* newsletter, the Archaeology Resource Forum, workshops for teachers, the nationwide network of public education coordinators, SAA's archaeology week poster contest, and a variety of informational brochures. For his many accomplishments, inspiring leadership, and unparalleled contribution to American archaeology, I am proud to honor Ed Friedman with this Presidential Recognition Award.

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## ***Book Award***

**The SAA Book Award is given each year to the author of a book, published within the preceding three years, that has had or is expected to have a major impact on the direction and character of archaeological research. This year we have two winners.**



**Tom D. Dillehay**-- The first award goes to Tom D. Dillehay for his book *Monte Verde, A Pleistocene Settlement in Chile*. The site of Monte Verde is critical to the prehistory of the Americas as it presents the best evidence for a pre-Clovis occupation of the western hemisphere. The award recognizes the extreme care given to the site's excavation, analysis, and publication. The detailed evaluation of the site formation processes and taphonomy sets a new standard for all archaeologists--not just those interested in late Pleistocene sites.

**Stephen Plog**-- Occasionally, an award will be made for outstanding contributions to the public understanding of archaeology. This year's second Book Award recognizes a superb example in this latter category: Stephen Plog's *Ancient Peoples of the American Southwest*. This book presents a nicely written and beautifully illustrated overview of the prehistory of the native peoples of the Southwest. It is up to date and richly annotated with excellent guides to the literature. The final chapters on the historic period connect prehistory with the modern native groups. The book's popular appeal is further enhanced by a visitor's guide to southwestern monuments open to the public.

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## ***Award for Excellence in Ceramic Studies***



**Robert L. Rands**-- This year's Award for Excellence in Ceramic Studies goes to Robert L. Rands, who has contributed to ceramic studies for almost five decades. Throughout his career, he has conceived of ceramic studies in multi-dimensional terms and contributed to both theoretical and methodological aspects of ceramic analysis. Rands presented his first paper on the ceramics of Palenque at the 1952 SAA meeting and participated in the seminal Maya Lowlands Ceramics Conference in 1965. During those years he focused on spatial analysis as a basis for inferences about centralization in early state societies and examined variability in natural resources, relating their use to production and trade issues. In subsequent years, Rands pioneered the study of compositional approaches to ceramic studies in order to address questions of regional exchange and interaction. His research on the ceramics

of Palenque represents a culmination of this multidimensional approach. Although Rands's research has focused on the Lowland Maya, his articles in the *Handbook of Middle American Indians* remain key references on Highland Maya pottery and figurines. SAA commends Rands for his long and productive career and the many innovations to ceramic analysis that he has introduced into the field.

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## ***Crabtree Award***



**Reca Jones**-- The Crabtree Award for outstanding contributions by an avocational archaeologist is presented to Reca Jones of West Monroe, La. For the past 25 years, Jones has been actively preserving and recording the prehistory of northeastern Louisiana. She has documented ceramic collections of relic hunters, conducted archaeological surveys in the Ouachita and Mississippi river valleys, obtained site access for professional archaeologists, assisted in field excavations, and conducted replication experiments. She has published her work in state and national journals, and her research has been presented at state, regional, and national meetings. Jones has served as president of the Louisiana Archaeological Society, and currently is a board member of the Louisiana Archaeological Conservancy. These achievements have been accomplished while holding a full-time job, raising a family, helping run a farm, and taking every available archaeology class at Northeast Louisiana University. Perhaps her greatest achievement is her work at Watson Brake, a Middle Archaic mound complex. Jones was the first to recognize the oval configuration of 11 mounds and ridges, which she recorded with the state in 1983. In 1981, John Belmont of Harvard and Jones mapped the site; and in 1985 she published the first account of the site. She has since encouraged professional archaeologists to investigate the site, research that finally began in 1993. For more than 20 years, Jones's monitoring of Watson Brake has prevented damage to the site by timbering operations and relic hunters. Jones's efforts are a testament to hard work, persistence, dedication, and remarkable enthusiasm. SAA is proud to recognize Reca Jones's many achievements with the Crabtree Award.

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## ***Award for Excellence in Cultural Resource Management***



**David A. Frederickson**-- SAA awards the 1998 Excellence in Cultural Resource Management Award to David A. Frederickson for his outstanding contribution in Program Administration and Management. Frederickson is professor emeritus at Sonoma State University and a long-time proponent of quality CRM. Early in his career, he became an advocate for research in CRM and the participation of Native Americans in the business. In the 1960s, Frederickson was a founding member and first president of the Society for California Archaeology. A few years later, he established the Anthropological Studies Center at Sonoma State University, which focuses on contract archaeology and ethnography. As the ASC grew, Frederickson established a master's program in CRM at the university that still draws students. In addition to these accomplishments, Frederickson fostered collaboration in historic preservation as a trustee of the California Preservation Foundation. In the 1980s, he also worked with others in California to formulate a state historic plan. Not only has Frederickson shown great skill in CRM program administration and management, but he has also trained, taught, and helped many researchers through the years. It is for all these reasons that we honor him with this award.

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## *Dissertation Award*



**Mark D. Varien**-- The SAA Dissertation Award for 1998 is presented to Mark D. Varien for his dissertation entitled "New Perspectives on Settlement Patterns: Sedentism and Mobility in a Social Landscape." The dissertation was written at Arizona State University under the guidance of Keith Kintigh and a distinguished committee. Varien's dissertation is exceptional in that it makes genuinely important contributions to theory, method, and our substantive understanding of an important archaeological region. His primary theoretical contribution concerns household economy and community mobility. He made major refinements to standard

methodology in order to reconstruct prehistoric demography. These too will have a significant impact on the discipline over the next few years. Finally, he has made a significant contribution to our understanding of the Mesa Verde region of southwestern Colorado. His dissertation is a model for others to emulate in the future.

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## *Fryxell Award for Interdisciplinary Research*



**John W. Weymouth**-- This year's winner of the Fryxell Award for Interdisciplinary Research in archaeology is John W. Weymouth, who earned his PhD in physics from the University of California-Berkeley in 1951. Throughout the 1950s and 1960s, he explored the application of a variety of physical and analytic techniques--among them x-ray diffraction of ceramics--to archaeology. Since the early 1970s, he has made physical sensing techniques his prime research focus. He initially experimented with proton magnetometer survey as a tool for locating buried features at archaeological sites. Since then, and even in retirement, he has expanded his purview, working with

resistivity, ground penetrating radar, and chemical surveying. Weymouth has continually refined these techniques, pioneering their use in a wide range of historic and prehistoric contexts in North America, Japan, and Europe. In addition, Weymouth is a generous scholar, eager to share his knowledge, expertise, maps, and data. He is a patient teacher, enthusiastically explaining the complexities of geophysics to archaeological and diverse popular audiences. He has consulted with countless archaeologists, pushing sensors or filters to perform at the highest possible level. For making geophysical techniques an indispensable part of the archaeological tool kit, SAA is honored to present this award to Weymouth.

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## *Excellence in Lithic Studies Award*

**Kenneth Hirth**-- For his multiple contributions to the study of ancient lithic production and trade within the broader economies of Mesoamerica, for his extensive experimental work with stone tools, and for his dedicated teaching of students in these fields, SAA is pleased to honor Kenneth Hirth as the 1998 recipient of the Excellence in Lithic Studies Award. His research on modes of lithic production and distribution is noteworthy for its consistent attention to the social, economic, and behavioral implications of stone tool industries. For example, in studies of obsidian craft production in Mexico, he and his students have explored the many





socioeconomic consequences of craft manufacturing and exchange. His work in Honduras has considered the important ritual uses of semiprecious stone artifacts. Moreover, Hirth is a very skilled knapper who has successfully replicated ancient methods and who has trained many students in these unique skills. He also has recently integrated use-wear analysis and neutron activation analysis with his research. A two-time Fulbright-Hays Fellowship recipient, Hirth has authored more than 65 articles and chapters and six books and monographs. Many of these have made important contributions to our understanding of the past through comprehensive and insightful analyses of stone industries.

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## ***Poster Awards***

### **Professional Member Category**

The Professional Poster Award goes to Shannon P. McPherron and Harold L. Dibble for their poster "The Middle Paleolithic Site of Pech de l'Aze IV."

This year's Student Poster Award goes to Lisa Nagaoka for her poster entitled "Resource Depletion, Extinction, and Subsistence Change in Southern New Zealand."

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## ***State Archaeology Week Poster Contest***

Each year the State Archaeology Week Poster Contest is held at the Annual Meeting, sponsored by the Public Education Committee and the Council of Affiliated Societies. This year's event included over 30 posters, which were on display in the Exhibit Hall. The winners are: Third Prize, Massachusetts (received by Brona Simon); Second Prize, Utah (submitted by Renee Weder, but not present); First Prize, Wyoming (received by Julie Francis).



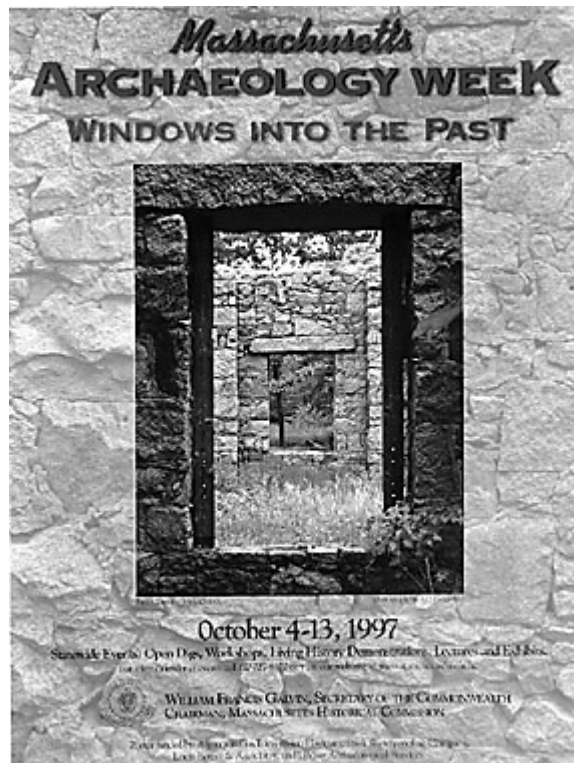
**Brona Simon**

**Julie Francis**









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## *Excellence in Public Education Award*



**Jan Coleman-Knight**-- This year's Award for Excellence in Public Education is presented to Jan Coleman-Knight for her outstanding contributions to the education of students and teachers, and for her development of curriculum materials for the teaching of archaeology. Coleman-Knight is chair of the History-Social Science Department at Thornton Junior High School in Fremont, California, where she teaches 7th-grade world history. In addition, she teaches graduate-level courses in history-social science methods at Cal-State, Hayward, and has trained teachers as a facilitator for the State History Projects at UCLA and San Francisco State. Among her many accomplishments, Coleman-Knight was instrumental in redesigning the curriculum in California's History-Social Science Framework, placing an emphasis on archaeology. The California State Framework has been adopted by several other states. She wrote the Teacher's Curriculum Institute materials on medieval China and Japan. Coleman-Knight received one of 24 NEH/AIA national fellowships to attend a summer institute on trade in the ancient Mediterranean. As a result of her participation in this institute, her students have developed web sites on Roman engineering and trade. She also was awarded the Golden Bell Award from the California School Board Association for her "Trekking Through the Stone Age" project.

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## *Public Service Award*

**Loretta F. Neumann**-- SAA is honored to present its 1998 Public Service Award to Loretta F. Neumann for her contributions to preserving America's archaeological heritage. As a congressional staff member between 1973 and 1986 (starting as a legislative analyst to Rep. John Seiberling), Neumann handled issues and legislation on



energy, environment, and land conservation. Soon afterward, Neumann was a professional staff member for the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and served on the General Oversight and Alaska Lands, Public Lands, Public Lands and National Parks, and Public Lands subcommittees. Neumann contributed to the development and successful passage of major archaeological legislation during her tenure in Congress, especially the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979. From the private sector, she helped SAA in the development of the 1987 Abandoned Shipwreck Act, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990,

and the 1992 amendments to the National Historic Preservation Act. She was also instrumental in the development of the National Center for Preservation Technology. But most of all, Neuman almost single-handedly guided SAA from the amateur to the professional era of government affairs. Today, SAA is the recognized leader among archaeological organizations in Washington politics, thanks to the foundation that Neumann helped lay. This Public Service Award is a tribute from SAA for Loretta Neumann's long service to archaeology and historic preservation over many years. She has made a real contribution to building the system of legislation and professional lobbying that we now all take for granted.

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## *Gene S. Stuart Award*



**Diedtra Henderson--** The Gene S. Stuart Award is presented annually to a member of the press in recognition of outstanding efforts to enhance public understanding of archaeology. In an article entitled "New Branch of the Human Family Tree?" in the *Seattle Times* of December 23, 1997, Diedtra Henderson provides current information about the initial human occupation of the Americas as context for Kennewick Man, who, since his discovery in 1996, has generated much excitement and controversy, both among archaeologists of various persuasions and among archaeologists and Native Americans in terms of the treatment of human remains. Using quotations and

commentary from several scholars and citing archaeological and physical anthropological data from southern Asia to Chile, Henderson presents the story of the "Paleo-Americans" as possible predecessors to the Clovis Big-Game Hunters. Against the background of the archaeological issues and values, Henderson quotes a Native American leader to illustrate the perspective of those who oppose the use of human remains to solve scientific problems. Given the issues at hand, Henderson merits special commendation for her balanced approach. Her style is clear and compelling and makes the material readily accessible to the lay person. In her article, research interests and values are weighed fairly against respect for human remains in a fashion that the general reader can understand and appreciate. Therefore, and with great pleasure, the committee presents the Gene S. Stuart Award for 1998 to Diedtra Henderson of the *Seattle Times*.

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## *Distinguished Service Award*

**Raymond H. Thompson--** SAA takes enormous pleasure in presenting the 1998 Distinguished Service Award to Raymond H. Thompson, director of the Arizona State Museum for more than 30 years and head of the University of Arizona's Anthropology Department for 16 years. Thompson's service to the Society is distinguished; he has served as president, associate editor, and on the executive committee, but his service to the profession of archaeology does not end there. He has been the chair of Section H of the AAAS, a member of the editorial board of *Science*, a director and president of the Council for Museum Anthropology, a member



of the steering committee of ASCA, and was involved in innumerable other museum and preservation organizations. At the University of Arizona, Thompson was an outstanding teacher; his legendary course, "Principles of Archaeology," taught at 8 a.m. every semester for 40 years, turned thousands of students on to archaeology. At the museum he was a pioneer in two crucial areas, computerization and conservation of collections, and was central in linking museums with cultural resource management. And last, but not least, he is said to write great doggerel and limericks. Thompson has already received many awards and honors; we are glad to add the SAA's Distinguished

Service Award to the list.

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## ***Arthur C. Parker Scholarship***

The Native American Scholarship Fund was established in 1988, largely through the efforts of Robert Kelly and David Hurst Thomas. Now, 10 years later, the fund has finally grown to the point where the principal can support an annual scholarship. The scholarship is named in honor of SAA's first president, Arthur C. Parker, who was of Seneca ancestry. The goal of the scholarship is not to produce Native American archaeologists, but rather to provide training for Native Americans, so that they can take to their communities an understanding of archaeology, and also that they might show archaeologists better ways to integrate the goals of native people and archaeology. I am pleased to announce that the recipient of the first Arthur C. Parker Scholarship is Angela Steiner, who is currently a PhD student at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. Her dissertation research looks at the movement of Native Hawaiian organizations to gain control over their cultural heritage through the authority of NAGPRA, and her professional goal is to return to Hawaii and work in an institution where she can provide guidance, assistance, and education about archaeology, preservation, and collections issues to Native Hawaiians. The \$1,500 check from the scholarship will be used by Neller to help her attend curatorial training on the nature of materials and the causes and effects of deterioration to enable caretakers to make informed decisions regarding collections care.

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## Exchanges -- Interamerican Dialogue

# Archaeological Training in Uruguay

*José María López Mazz*



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The articles by Jaime Litvak and Michael E. Smith in *SAA Bulletin* [1997, 15(4):10-11, 12-14] described current trends in Mexican archaeology and the new challenges it faces. In this same issue of the *Bulletin* [1997, 15(4):20-21], John W. Hoopes narrated the bitter experiences of the El Cayo project, where Peter Mathews and his crew were beaten, threatened, and chased through the jungle for attempting to relocate an endangered archaeological monument to a safer location. Although this action was perceived by the archaeologists as the logical and necessary solution for preservation of an endangered resource, the local inhabitants saw it as just one more attempt by outsiders to control the destiny of their cultural patrimony.

In this article, I will try to place similar events that frequently occur in archaeological projects in Mexico into an historic and academic context with the intention of broadening our understanding of those events and how they can develop into difficult or dangerous situations. I believe that these moments of tension and conflict are in great part explained by the general political climate that manages the Mexican archaeological resources--a climate that has resisted changing a framework that functioned effectively for decades but that, by any reckoning, has actually deteriorated beyond functional limits.

### Background

Since the beginning of archaeology in Mexico, participants of archaeological field projects have on occasion found themselves in difficult situations. These are best characterized by moments when those involved find themselves extending beyond the boundaries of the traditional work environment and clashing with the ethnographic present. For example, such stories include Roberto Gallegos' 1960s excavation of Zaachila under military protection because of the town's opposition to the exploration of tombs 1 and 2, and the 1984 opposition by the Comité del Templo de Mitla to the restoration of the prehispanic structure serving as the foundation for the community's Catholic church, a conflict that almost cost the archaeologists their lives. The 1997 experience

of Peter Mathews and his crew at El Cayo, who suffered such harassment that their survival must have seemed like a miracle, is the most recently reported incident of this kind. Until recently, these unfortunate experiences have had only a narrative value, but the convergence of macro-level changes in the social setting of Mexican archaeology make them more likely in the future. Failing to consider the possibility puts both the archaeologist and the cultural patrimony at greater risk.

One significant macro-level change is the increasing importance attached to tourism as a generator of employment and hard currency to contribute to national development needs. Federal, state, and municipal planning for tourism attach considerable importance to monumental archaeological zones, frequently without reference to the concerns of archaeologists responsible for them. Instead, archaeologists are expected to provide the infrastructure and informational support system for tourists. The perception of monumental archaeology as a source of inspiration and education for all the people, a perception that drove the formation and activities of the Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia (INAH) in the 1930s, appears to have been replaced by a new set of priorities centering on tourism. Although archaeologists receive criticism for "working for the tourist," the subject of tourism has become a subject of concern among academics and researchers only during the past decade. Mexican field archaeologists rarely approach the academic literature on tourism because it appears to explore topics having little to do with archaeology as a science. But at least for monumental archaeology, we must recognize it is no longer an option to challenge the value of tourism because it is here to stay. This does not imply that archaeologists must promote tourism, but we must accept that it exists and that we contribute to the system.

A second macro-level change has to do with new institutional arrangements for governance and social control. The political party that long dominated central political institutions no longer commands the awe and respect it once did, making the acts of those institutions, including INAH, appear more problematic. The 1992 changes in Article 27 of the Mexican Constitution alters the basis for owning and managing lands once held as public trusts under post-Revolution agrarian laws. The possibility of converting such lands to private ownership has provoked rampant speculation in urban areas and leaves decisions taken by local agrarian authorities with respect to archaeological protection open to disavowal by new private owners. In subdividing property into private parcels one is realistically only multiplying the number of players entering the struggle. INAH does not have the institutional capacity to deal with these changes and local officials are, at best, reluctant to interfere with neighbors and, at worst, among the primary beneficiaries of such changes. The emerging need to deal with thousands of individual property owners overwhelms INAH's financial and administrative capabilities, jeopardizing its ability to protect archaeological resources.

These two macro-level changes have the potential to reinforce social conflicts threatening any archaeological project. The immediate cause of conflict may reflect other concerns: a struggle for possession of land; a struggle within a community for control of certain resources; power struggles between community factions; a belief that there is treasure hidden in the archaeological monuments or black magic associated with them; the opportunity to discredit official institutions; or the desire to protect or extend certain cultural expressions. Unfortunately, archaeologists rarely understand the nature or magnitude of internal conflict within a given community. To make matters worse, field archaeologists often contribute, albeit unconsciously and innocently, to community tensions. Apparently logical acts such as importing experienced excavation teams from other sites may be seen as undermining a community's right to benefit from its own resources. Although officials and archaeologists commonly tout the "benefits" from tourism, these may be difficult to measure, are not distributed evenly, and may accrue largely to people outside the community where the site is located. In the long run the archaeologists may find themselves labeled as promoters of tourism, looters, gringo lovers, representatives of a discredited government, and creators of problems for local communities.

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## **Monte Albán and Mitla, Oaxaca: Two Case Studies**

Considering the foregoing, and with the objective of understanding the placement of archaeological activities in a modern social context, since 1985, a few authors have conducted research on those components and factors to



define the setting in which the protection and archaeological programs at the two best-known monumental sites in Oaxaca have been undertaken (N. M. Robles García, 1996, *El Manejo de los Recursos Arqueológicos en México: El Caso de Oaxaca*. Unpublished PhD dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of Georgia, Athens). At Monte Albán the immediate goal of these studies has been to understand the origins of conflicts with surrounding communities, as these constantly threaten the site with invasion, deprive the archaeologist of the opportunity to work outside the monumental areas, and make it more difficult to apply procedures necessary for the site's conservation. On the other hand, Mitla offers an exceptional example for observing the consequences that the archaeological patrimony can suffer by adhering to traditional official controls, disregarding history, and by ignoring the significance of tourism for both the site itself and for the community that surrounds it.

From a restoration perspective, Robles and Moreira rated Mitla as the "largest laboratory of deterioration in Mexican archaeology" (N. Robles García, and A. Moreira Quirós, 1985, "Evaluación sobre el Estado de Conservación de los Monumentos Arqueológicos de Mitla." Unpublished manuscript on file, Maestría en Restauración Arquitectónica, Escuela Nacional de Conservación, Restauración y Museografía, México). Today, after emphasizing investigations of contemporary social systems, I can also characterize this site as one of great complexity, with rich anthropological data that should be utilized to extract the answers to the problems of degradation and abandonment of monumental architecture and to transmit the challenge of these problems to future generations. In both cases we have tried to understand the complexity of those social systems by applying anthropological methods to identify critical components: (1) implications of the site delimitation process; (2) competing forms of land tenure; (3) conflicts over land use; and (4) competing social groups.

### **Site Delimitation Process**

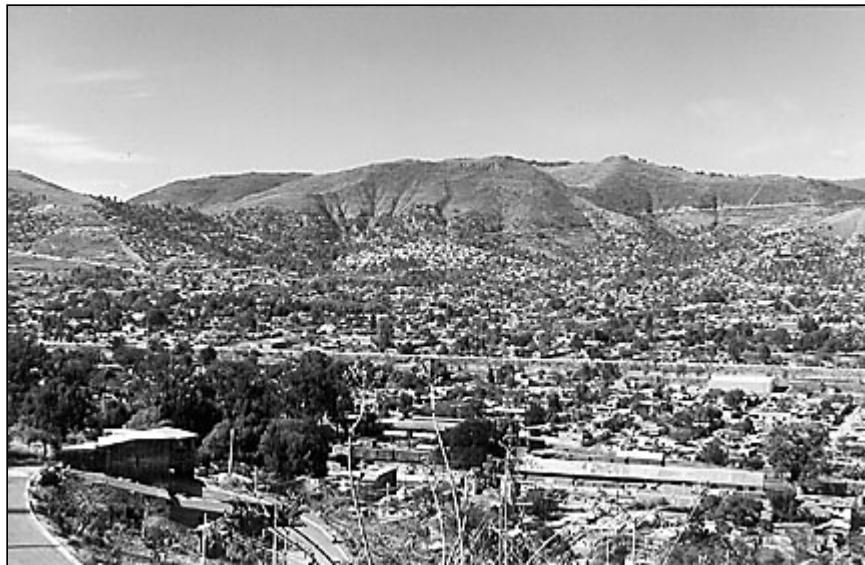
Formal proclamation of a site as an official archaeological zone meriting federal protection is a lengthy process ending in a formal presidential decree. This does not make the site federal property but merely extends federal authority over it. The technical and scientific criteria used to define site boundaries are the presence of archaeological remains associated with theories of complexity and social evolution. Once these criteria are fixed the process should be straightforward, even if slow. But criteria change over time. The nominally obvious space marked by monumental architecture--the definition of Monte Albán's spatial extent in the 1930s-- was expanded more than 20-fold by the presidential proclamation of 1993, the fourth site delimitation. Although this expansion probably represents the most acceptable scientific definition in the eyes of modern archaeologists, to the surrounding communities this has simply been an exercise in federal appropriation of lands to which it has no legitimate claim. They see the expansion of the archaeological zone not as the logical consequence of changes in archaeological theory and method but as an illegitimate usurpation of an irreplaceable and increasingly valuable resource base. As Phil Dennis notes, boundary conflicts help to sustain a sense of community identification and solidarity against external threats (P. A. Dennis, 1973, *An Inter-Village Land Feud in the Valley of Oaxaca*, Mexico. University Microfilms International, Ann Arbor, Mich.). For some communities, the continuing quarrel with INAH over the Monte Albán boundary may serve a positive social function they are loathe to lose.

### **Land Tenure**

Management of the complexities of land tenure represents the most common problem facing any archaeological project. Much land in Oaxaca, and elsewhere in Mexico, is subject to competing land tenure systems, each with its own set of laws and processes. The complexity of tenure reflects the accumulated baggage of different legal arrangements; overlapping, inaccurate, or fraudulent surveys or decrees; and the lack of any universally accepted mechanism for resolving land tenure conflicts. Much of the settlement surrounding the archaeological zone at Mitla is on communal land. In theory communal land is exactly that, meaning INAH cannot resolve threats to the zone by buying out private owners, as these presumably cannot exist on communal property. In practice urbanized communal lands in Mitla are bought and sold using informal, but widely accepted, substitutes for official title. Furthermore, some observers would argue it is not in INAH's institutional interest to recognize individual titles as valid because then it would be forced to work with many smallholders, each vying for its best interests, rather than working with communal lands or *ejidal* committees.

### **Land Use**

The complexities of land tenure are reinforced by complexities in land use. Historically the lands surrounding the sites at Mitla and Monte Albán served for agriculture, grazing, and other forms of extended, low-impact use. The emergence of a tourism-based economy and increased urbanization alters that, threatening irreversible damage to the sites. Because of its proximity to the city of Oaxaca, the archaeological zone at Monte Albán is directly affected by urban sprawl. Over 30 new residential districts have appeared within zone boundaries since the 1960s, and INAH lacks the authority and institutional clout necessary to hold these settlements at bay (Figure 1). Their existence is dictated by the socioeconomic needs of the impoverished people who occupy them and are tolerated, even nurtured, by government officials for whom such uses resolve near-term difficulties. Although such housing is some distance below the Plaza Principal at Monte Albán, in reality Mitla's archaeological zone has been totally invaded by the community. Most open space in and around the monuments is occupied by some vendor selling either locally produced crafts, crafts imported from neighboring states, or crafts imported from Guatemala (Figure 2). Tourism in Mitla is now the dominant factor in the local economy as residents dedicate themselves to providing the goods and services demanded by 300,000 visitors annually. Failure to recognize that reality invariably generates conflict between local residents and archaeologists.



**Figure 1: View of the 1996 urban sprawl at Monte Alban.**



**Figure 2: The perceived economic advantages of Mitla, which have led to a struggle for control of the land around the monument zone.**

## **Social Groups**



Within the archaeological zone boundaries (and in many other cases where there has been no official legal protection established), the archaeologist is surrounded by a multitude of organized groups with some degree of power and influence, each seeking to protect their particular interests or to gain some advantage (Figure 3). In a general sense these include (1) economic interests, with the archaeological zone considered to be a source of exploitable income (e.g., vendors, guides, or hotel owners); (2) political interests that use the archaeological zones as convenient targets for political protest or as resources to be distributed to clients; (3) popular belief in the sacred character of the site (e.g., those for whom the sites have some religious significance, including groups of New Age visitors); (4) advocates of property rights on an individual or collective basis (i.e., people who have purchased plots of land or members of communal lands committees); and (5) institutional interests (such as state agencies and INAH itself), which may treat its interest as an institution as different from the protection of a single archaeological zone.



**Figure 3: Representatives of the various social groups concerned with land tenure issues around Monte Alban. A dynamic of social conflict, in which the site itself plays a role, is maintained.**

Thus the reality is not that the archaeologist is a professional largely responsible to the norms, practices, and expectations of our craft but rather someone whose success in doing archaeology will depend to a substantial degree on prior mastery of negotiating skills and contextual knowledge. In Mitla the archaeologist may need to deal with the boards of directors of the markets, representatives of different craft industries, different groups of vendors, and representatives of the commercial tourist trade. The church committee and representatives of other committees are especially influential in matters that have to do with the archaeological zones. The municipal government in Mitla also has a strong influence and has had a severe conflict of interest with INAH on matters of conservation of the ruins. Monte Albán, with its land base divided up among several municipalities, in addition to *ejidos*, communal lands committees, and neighborhood organizations, faces a significant task in tracing the frequent turnover of representatives, the emergence of new groups, and the priorities of other federal or state agencies. No matter how accomplished and technically competent one may be as an archaeologist, the multiple contexts require us to develop new perspectives and talents.

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## **The Concept of Cultural Resource Management**

It is obvious that there are different value systems operative in the management of these two archaeological zones in Oaxaca. These systems are not aligned with a set of philosophical values that promote academic action for the conservation and restoration of the sites and the transmission of cultural heritage to future generations. The social contexts described here demonstrate that the value of Monte Albán and Mitla is perceived more as an economic resource to be exploited by the locals for tourism, agriculture, and residential and commercial uses.

As we have seen, the responsibility for conservation, planning, administration, and management of cultural patrimony for the purposes of tourism and educational, social, and political concerns within such different social contexts has fallen on the shoulders of archaeologists. We know that in an international academic context these responsibilities have been differentiated into different spheres--philosophical, theoretical, and scientific--and that since the 1970s countries like Great Britain, the United States, Denmark, and Canada have instituted programs of cultural resource management or conservation archaeology.

These programs define the parameters for preservation and conservation, taking into account particular social environments. It seems evident that the institutions dedicated to the practice of archaeology in Mexico should take the responsibility for cultural resource management in a conscientious and modern way, training its personnel to deal with the existent infrastructure.

There is an urgent need in Mexico for the training of specialists in the field of conservation and management of sites. Without abandoning their fundamental purpose of conducting archaeological research, research institutions like INAH, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM), and other universities, should provide the necessary facilities for the development of this new discipline, which at the moment is practiced only in an improvised manner and is considered supplemental or secondary to "real" archaeology. This urgency is justified not only because of the academic importance of keeping up with the process of modernization occurring worldwide but also because of the fundamental loss of cultural information. Not having the professional programs of management to rely on, the sites suffer the loss of authenticity, and the integrity of the cultural heritage that they represent is compromised.

This new field should be named Management of Archaeological Resources in Mexico, and it should fill a new professional niche in our discipline. It should be charged with the responsibilities of projecting, planning, investigating, and regulating the uses of the archaeological patrimony in the context of the contemporary social environment. Although rooted in the long history of solid legislation in Mexico for its cultural patrimony, and the extensive experience in conservation and restoration (D. Schávelzon, 1990, *La Conservación del Patrimonio Cultural en América Latina: Restauración de Edificios Prehispánicos en Mesoamérica, 1750-1980*. Universidad de Buenos Aires. Facultad de Arquitectura, Diseño y Urbanismo, Buenos Aires, Argentina), this discipline should develop its own image, reflecting its intent to seek solutions to the problems of coexistence between archaeologists and community special-interest groups that compete for access to the resources perceived to accompany an archaeological site. That is to say, it should develop outreach programs and find formulas for the successful interaction of archaeological sites and the communities surrounding them.

Until now, archaeologists have proved to be very adept at the identification of sites, but we also must recognize the need to approach the surrounding communities with equal professionalism, assessing and understanding the interface created between the need to preserve an archaeological resource and the reality of the contemporary society (N. Robles García and J. Corbett, 1995, Land Tenure Systems, Economic Development, and Protected Areas in Mexico. In *Sustainable Society and Protected Areas*, edited by R. M. Linn, pp. 55-61. Contributed Papers, 8th Conference on Research and Resource Management in Parks and on Public Lands. The George Wright Society, Hancock, Mich.).

In this sense, it is imperative to request that our international colleagues also consider the social context of the sites they choose to study in Mexico before unconsciously creating a problem that--as we have seen--could endanger their lives.

In conclusion, we can say that the context in which archaeology in Mexico is conducted changes in accord with the social movements and collective needs. Archaeologists can no longer ignore the components of the contemporary social context that is articulated with the archaeological resource. In this sense, we can no longer deny the need to be sensitive and receptive to the communities around us.

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## INSIGHTS



### **Changing Career Paths and the Training of Professional Archeologists: Observations from the Barnard College Forum Part II**

*Joseph Schuldenrein*

## **THE MANY FACES OF CRM**

*Author's note: Part I [SAA Bulletin, 1998, 16(1):31-33] summarized the views on changing career paths and graduate training from representatives of New York City's academic, museum, cultural resources, and government communities. Graduate students rounded out the formal presentations. It was striking to observe that the often-heated discourse was largely initiated by the attendees and not by the seasoned speakers, that audience perspectives did not necessarily reflect those elucidated in the formal presentations, and that some of the most pivotal insights were offered by the audience. The direction of the open floor discussion indicated that the disparity between what speakers and attendees felt to be core issues stemmed from demographics. Significantly, it is the student constituency that must help guide the resolution between gaps in training and the working world of contemporary archaeology.*

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### **Demographics: Who Attended, Who Didn't, and What's on Their Minds?**

When the idea for the forum emerged over a year ago, one of the main challenges confronting the Professional Archaeologists of New York City (PANYC) organizers was the anticipation of response. After the Cultural Resource Management- (CRM) highlighted SAA meetings in Nashville, the increased visibility of preservation and cultural resource interests in the archaeological profession brought to the forefront questions of traditional

training, relevance, and a changing job market. The perception of dichotomous relations between the CRM and academic communities also underscored a rift that needed to be resolved for the greater good of the profession. Thus, although the forum's theme appeared to be timely, it was not clear whether all segments of the archaeological community viewed its objectives similarly.

PANYC's publicity campaign paid generous dividends, with an attendance that far exceeded expectations. The forum room at Barnard College was full to overflowing; 50 people registered and at least 20 more were present at various times during the day. However, the most striking element of the crowd, especially to the graying presenters, was its youth. Whereas PANYC had hoped for a broad and representative cross section of local archaeologists, the demographic breakdown reflected from the attendance log was as follows: CRM professionals, 20%; Academic archaeologists, 14%; Unaffiliated, 6%; and Students, 60%.

For tally purposes, CRM professionals include government archaeologists, whereas museum personnel are grouped with academics. The student category includes both graduate and undergraduate cohorts. The disproportionately high student attendance underscored the a priori message of the forum--that the training issue rang most true for future practitioners. As a group, students staked the most legitimate claims in the debate over the viability of university archaeology programs versus the skills and background they were expected to bring to the contemporary archaeological workplace. Although many came to listen and learn, students were forceful in their attitudes about the education they were receiving and the expectations they carried with them as they embarked on professional careers.

The nearly equal representation of academics and CRM practitioners demonstrated the recognition of both sectors of the need, first, to implement some changes in the training-practice trajectory; and second, of a more critical need to tighten collaborative links between academia and the CRM worlds. Interestingly, Old World researchers and paleoanthropologists, who collectively constitute a major component of the New York City archaeological community, were noticeably absent, with only one participant present.

A review of the public discussion showed that the central issues could be distilled into six primary themes: (1) identification of basic skills in anthropological archaeology, (2) updating archaeology curricula in anthropology departments, (3) graduate student survival--academic and material, (4) transition from the dominantly academic to CRM workplace, (5) internships as a vehicle for implementing such transition, and (6) continuing and expanding the dialogue.

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## **Basic Skills in Anthropological Archaeology**

There appeared to be a convergence around the practicality, if not the need, for anthropology departments to house archaeology programs. It was felt that the anthropological perspective still constituted the foundation for archaeological specialists and that the traditional "four field" approach, with core courses in linguistics, archaeology, and cultural and physical anthropology, should remain largely intact.

There was universal consensus that the key role of any academic department is to teach students "how to think." The archaeology faculty's charge is to direct students to synthesize creatively the various data sets constituting the archaeological record. Ultimately, sophisticated thinking will produce well-rounded archaeologists who will also have a clear understanding of the direction the profession is taking, enabling them to select career tracks that best fit their education, experiences, mental templates, and long-term goals. A major impediment, pointed out by CRM professionals, was the shocking inability of even advanced graduate students to write clearly and to present cogently research results. Consensus among all participants--speakers and audience alike--was that the lack of clarity in written and oral presentation was the single most glaring deficiency in freshly minted MA's and even PhD's.

A thornier issue concerned the phasing out of field schools from standard archaeology programs. Several faculty members attributed this trend to declining departmental budgets. They felt that the field school, irrespective of



its location, is the most appropriate venue for graduate students to acquire fundamentals of survey and excavation. Students pointed out that the high costs of field schools and the discrepancy between earned credit, effort expended, and costs account for poor field school attendance. Others maintained that many techniques taught in field school are also being acquired by students in summer CRM jobs; "on the job" learning lessens the financial burden on the student. A faculty member noted that some departments are "reinventing field schools" as experiences where budding professionals can develop critical practical skills without the time pressures associated with compliance projects; the experience is therefore better rounded and the student is not left with major gaps in field training.

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## **Updating the Archaeological Curriculum**

Students were concerned that archaeological programs gave short shrift to emerging specializations such as historic and industrial archaeology. Both subfields have been gaining prominence on the east coast and in the midwest because of their potential for interpreting developments in 18th and 19th century urban America. Across the country, but especially in the west, Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) issues are becoming central to archaeology, almost in a generic sense.

Both CRM specialists and students agreed that technical skills including archaeological sciences (i.e., geoarchaeology, palynology, bioarchaeology), GIS, and formulation of sampling and research designs were pivotal. The implicit message is that the archaeological world is becoming increasingly interdisciplinary and high tech, and that methodological advances should mirror this trend. CRM firms are favorably disposed to students who have acquired advanced technical and analytical skills in graduate school. Although larger CRM entities have advanced high tech equipment, there is considerable variability among universities in the material resources they can provide for students. In many cases, students claimed not to have access to state- of-the-art equipment.

More controversial were several appeals to add courses for CRM practitioners that are nonarchaeological-- accounting, public relations and marketing, and law. Although such programs were unacceptable to most, it was agreed that there should be room for specific, even "bundled," courses on preservation and cultural resource management. Wide support was voiced for a course on ethics and preservation, underscoring the urgent need for responsible stewardship of our rapidly disappearing cultural resources. These are topics that cross cut all perspectives and agendas. Along the same lines, senior academic and CRM archaeologists emphasized that heritage management and tourism are fast becoming international concerns, especially in third-world countries. Questions of ethics and preservation must acquire expanded meaning if North Americans hope to work abroad. Here again, broad-based, anthropological training will be beneficial. Many countries view the United States as the model for implementation of a preservation ethic; as the domain of international research and heritage resource management extends beyond North America, the ethics and legalities of preservation must become a foundation for future training programs.

Students must be trained to realize that stewardship of cultural resources is a priority and that their formal education must reflect that objective. This must be instilled initially by faculty in their teaching and then reinforced by prospective employers (i.e., CRM firms) in their practice. Faculty members pointed out that they have gradually opened up their curricula to include offerings on such applied themes, but it remains difficult, and often frustrating to convince departmental heads, often sociocultural anthropologists, to restructure programs because of the shifting foci in archaeology. It was widely believed that very technical courses could be offered according to the expertise of faculty members. Supplementary technical skills are readily picked up over the course of early employment.

Academic archaeologists concluded that their awareness of the need for program innovation is not sufficient to facilitate curriculum revision within an anthropology department. To sell program innovation, it is more effective to maintain formal course offerings but to expand their reach. Course-specific latitude is typically permissible for faculty members. In this way innovative topics are presented within the framework of the

existing course regimen. Gradually, external pressures (i.e., university funding driven by the marketplace) will affect curricula on a larger scale. At the same time, baseline modifications will already have been implemented and students will not be shortchanged.

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## **Graduate Student Survival: Academic and Material**

Student characterizations of educational satisfaction and relevance were as varied as they were ardent. In general, students working on regional archaeological projects felt fulfilled that they had access to archaeological resources locally but frustrated over the time and budget restrictions attendant to completion of such projects. Typically, projects are implemented within tightly defined CRM scopes and while students are on semester breaks, summers, or in advanced stages of their training.

Several younger students voiced amazement at the increasing commercialism of archaeology and the "tough economics" associated with project resources. Many students expressed concerns about "surviving the graduate school experience" because of the need to fund their educations and to make ends meet. Some were committed to jobs that simply did not permit them to attend field schools. Many of these students were products of the public city university system, had fairly extensive CRM experience, and were involved in municipal or state archaeology projects. The limited student sample at the forum suggested that those in private institutions are often better funded and pursue research outside the New York City area, very often overseas. They typically have had less CRM experience and do not appear to have the same sets of concerns as students whose archaeological interests are more locally or regionally based.

Ironically, several of the speakers had emphasized that university-based CRM programs are perceived as failures, because university and business agendas often functioned with conflicting priorities and schedules. These programs are on the wane across most of the country. Private sector archaeologists felt that this was a positive impetus promoting an independent niche for motivated archaeologists who find gratification in starting up and running their own businesses and fashioning new trends in archaeology.

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## **Transition from the Academic to the CRM Workplace**

The fast pace, the strict and often limiting scopes, and the direct accountability of CRM projects necessitate major adjustments in the way archaeology is performed in the private sector. Several of the CRM archaeologists pointed out that for many years salvage archaeology, the antecedent to CRM, was perceived as "second rate," a stigma that persisted, and even grew, as CRM developed its own standards and methodologies. A recent survey (M. Zeder, 1997, *The American Archaeologist: A Profile*, AltaMira Press, Walnut Creek, Calif.) suggests that whereas most archaeologists are keenly aware that CRM is the key to expansion in the archaeological workplace, students still aspire to academic employment, knowing that such opportunities are in decline.

This attitude was expressed by several students who characterized CRM positions as "temporary" or "transitional" or even as stop-gap measures until "a real (i.e., academic) job comes along." In a poignant example of the pitfalls of this approach, one of the larger private sector employers noted that she would immediately discount a prospective candidate's application when such an attitude was implied. She stressed that private sector employers are keen to hire motivated individuals who view their jobs as fulfilling in and of themselves. A team-oriented approach is pivotal to success in the CRM environment where multifaceted skills are necessary to produce thorough, comprehensive, well-documented products that still require rapid turnaround. Key attributes also include excellent presentation of self, writing and oral communication skills, and adaptability. Potential employees must understand that when employers finalize a hire they also invest in the training and enhancement of the individual's skills. These are tangible commitments measured in time, money, and effort.

There is a unique challenge to working in the CRM environment because of the time and resource constraints. Imposed limitations ultimately draw out the individual's most creative and productive talents and provide him/her with a unique sense of accomplishment.

Finally, most CRM employers noted that, contrary to some popular opinion, the potential for advancement and earning capacity is highest for those who are best educated. Young PhD's generally have major advantages because of their research skills and writing ability. As noted, additional technical skills only enhance the candidate's desirability in the private marketplace. Employers are especially eager to hire PhD's with extensive CRM experience.

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## **Internships and Career Development and Transition**

The status of archaeological internships generated considerable interest because such programs were judged beneficial to all archaeological sectors. There was a measure of uncertainty about how internships functioned and whether formal mechanisms were in place in anthropology departments and archaeology programs. Structured internships are integrated into professional schools (i.e., law, medicine, journalism), but there are no strict guidelines that cover them in our profession. Nevertheless, there are examples of cooperative arrangements between academic departments and private firms. The objectives are to develop a student's skills while contributing to the requirements of a contract undertaken by the firm. Internship programs are in a very nascent stage and generally come together as a result of a previous connection between a faculty member and a senior member of a CRM firm. The faculty member will select a student who is engaged in a particular research topic and the firm will match the individual with one of its projects that requires an analogous approach. For example, a student producing a thesis on complex regional settlement patterns can develop GIS skills on a contract that requires GIS to generate a predictive site-location model for a drainage basin scheduled to be dammed by a federal agency.

In some cases, credit is given to the student (i.e., an independent study project), and in other instances the student is paid by the firm. Combinations of credit and wages are also feasible. Wages typically depend on the student's degree of expertise. A current and successful internship program in the New York City area has teamed a geoarchaeological firm with an area university to help hone the mapping skills of students who are about to embark on fieldwork. This program resulted from a joint long-term project between the firm's principal and a senior faculty member, expanding to include students. Both the project and the students have benefited from the relationship. Such partnering between the universities and CRM firms can also produce sustained mutually beneficial relationships.

Audience participants cited other examples of successful partnering involving not only private industry but also the government and academia. In one instance a faculty member was able to place a student in employment situations on three separate occasions, resulting in the preparation of several academic papers that integrated themes of concern for both the department and the federal agency. All costs for this internship were covered by governmental stipends.

Several cautionary comments were generated as well. An undergraduate related an experience, echoed by several others, in which the ostensible objectives of his particular internship were obscured by assignments of unrelated tasks. He felt the internship had lost touch with its archaeological purpose. A more senior graduate student related a similar experience but noted that he was able to benefit from the experience by observing the operation of the facility in which he interned and concluded that even the more mundane, ostensibly unrelated tasks he performed (cataloging pottery), were ultimately related to the publication of a manuscript. He suggested that viewing the internship in a long-term context is critical. Another prospective pitfall was expressed by a CRM practitioner who asserted that issues of liability in the workplace have significantly limited the risks companies can take by adding personnel whose duties and relationship to the company are not formally defined. He suggested that interns should be put on the payroll at minimum wage to avoid problems potentially leading to litigation.



There was overwhelming consensus that internships are one vehicle for implementing the transition from the academy to the CRM workplace. Insofar as they provide practical skills, the experience will benefit practitioners, regardless of the career track they ultimately follow.

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## **Continuing and Expanding the Dialogue**

All the attending archaeologists came away with a sense of urgency to resolve the overarching themes that emerged in the discussion. Although there were many points of contention, there seemed to be a unanimous opinion that the dialogue must extend to the national arena. These issues are being confronted on a larger scale because of the changing nature of the archaeological workplace. In this connection, Dorothy Krass, Education Program manager of SAA, emphasized that her presence at the forum was to assimilate some of the forum topics for an SAA-sponsored workshop scheduled for February 1998. That session planned to bring together representatives of the private sector, government, and academia in an attempt to revisit current undergraduate and graduate curricula and to determine whether revisions are warranted.

The possibility of implementing a series of local workshops was suggested, perhaps under the sponsorship of PANYC. It was felt that because so many related topics and themes had been aired, it would be helpful to explore the issues in depth.

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## **Position Statement**

Although consensus was not reached about many of the themes, there was a general belief that the themes themselves were central to bridging gaps between contemporary higher education in archaeology and the demands of the changing marketplace. On this basis, the following PANYC Research and Planning Committee Position Statement recommends an agenda to be taken up by the broader archaeological community. The statement frames what the forum considered to be the primary themes. In cases where collective agreement was reached (as per the committee's assessment) that position is endorsed. Finally, where there were significant differences among parties, those differences are articulated and their relative importance to the debate is stressed.

(1) Anthropological approaches remain central to the practice of academic as well as CRM archaeology.

(2) The four-field approach offered at most graduate anthropology departments remains the most viable context for learning anthropological method and theory. Core courses should be prerequisite to an archaeological specialization on the graduate level.

(3) Archaeological curricula generally should be updated to reflect the subfields and innovative methods currently in demand in the workplace. Subfields such as historic archaeology, industrial archaeology, and Native American issues (NAGPRA) should be taught. Methods including archaeological science (i.e., geoarchaeology, bioarchaeology, palynology) and high technology (GIS) should be integrated into curricula.

(4) Explicit CRM course offerings are not necessary. However, topics such as preservation, law, and especially ethics should be incorporated in archaeology courses. The latter should arguably be a core course.

(5) Although field schools are a rapidly disappearing institution their importance remains widely accepted. However, their viability is questioned because of affordability, economics, and the role that CRM firms have taken in training students.

(6) Stewardship of archaeological resources must be of paramount significance. This objective must be taught to undergraduate and graduate students, practiced by institutions doing the work, and implemented by regulators.

(7) Expansion and modification of curricula are best left to archaeology faculty, because they alone understand the particular departmental dynamics. In the long term, market forces and faculty efforts will ensure that students obtain the training necessary for success in the changing archaeological workforce.

(8) The most glaring deficiency recent graduates (MA's and PhD's) bring with them to the marketplace is an inability to express themselves in writing and orally. It is of paramount importance to prepare students more effectively in these areas.

(9) University archaeology programs and faculty should assist students in integrating their research efforts with local or regional projects undertaken by private or governmental concerns.

(10) A promising framework for such integration is the internship program, which is typically structured between a faculty member, his/her department, and a private firm or governmental agency. Such programs serve the dual aims of honing student skills and yielding a commercial archaeological product. They also introduce students to the growing CRM workplace, which is a benefit to the student regardless of the future career track.

(11) Internships must be formally structured between universities and the partnering agency to establish supervisory responsibility, and credit and wage scales and to cover potential liability issues.

(12) There must be an ongoing dialogue on the question of changing career paths and education. The dialogue should be sensitive to regional archaeological concerns as well as to the broader dynamic affecting the entire profession.

(13) This ongoing debate must incorporate all segments of the archaeological community, including those whose research or topical interests do not lie in North America.

Ultimately, the changing structure of archaeology in the next millennium will affect all aspects of practice and employment. It is imperative that present and future practitioners appreciate the urgency of these issues at a time when the opportunities for expanding archaeology's reach have never been greater.

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## Internet Resources for Cultural Resource Management (CRM) Professionals

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The past few years have witnessed a profound rush to gain Internet access on the part of businesses and individuals for both commercial and entertainment purposes. Although a long-time and frequent user of the Internet, I am reluctant to extol its value as a tool for CRM professionals. The Internet serves best as a medium of communication, and as a source of entertainment its interactive nature perhaps renders it a preferable alternative to television. But for business purposes it is not the indispensable tool that some imagine it to be, and, more often than not, it is vastly inferior to readily available written materials. This is not to say that the Internet is worthless to CRM professionals, and in this article I will endeavor to enumerate those Internet resources of most value to CRM professionals, after first making clear certain limitations inherent in the medium.

### What's Not out There?

The primary shortcomings of online resources are the ephemeral nature of the Internet and the labor required for digitizing and making available information in electronic form. New computers are constantly brought online and old ones retired; computers that contain archives of information sometimes change hands. These and other circumstances cause electronic addresses of computers to change, often without any indication of whether or where the information was transferred. This renders the Internet relatively less reliable than traditional, more permanent information repositories such as libraries, government offices, etc.

The labor required for digitizing books, data files, and images is also an impediment to making comprehensive resources available online. Whole pages of text cannot be simply "scanned in"; the resulting graphic images often lack sufficient clarity and are quite large, generating obstacles to the storage and timely transfer of their content. Therefore, most information must be entered by hand, although this is sometimes accomplished with the assistance of text-recognition software.

### The Internet's Best-Known Resource: The World Wide Web

The most visible aspect of the Internet today is the World Wide Web. Web pages can reside on any computer in the world with a permanent connection to the Internet and can be created by anyone with a bit of technical

knowledge and online access, the result being that there are hundreds of millions of such pages. Because of the ephemeral nature of the net and the addition of hundreds of new pages daily, no single individual or group can ever maintain a comprehensive, completely up-to-date index of such resources. However, a number of sites do maintain excellent indexes. Two examples are Yahoo ([www.yahoo.com](http://www.yahoo.com)), a site with both a hierarchical index and word-search capabilities, and Internet Search Engines ([cuiwww.unige.ch/meta-index.html](http://cuiwww.unige.ch/meta-index.html)), which provides easy access to a number of search engines online, which in turn provide key word searches on millions of web pages.

An increasing number of publications are available in part or in whole online. One example is the National Park Service journal, *CRM* ([www.cr.nps.gov/crm](http://www.cr.nps.gov/crm)). The National Trust for Historic Preservation ([www.nationaltrust.org](http://www.nationaltrust.org)), in addition to other information, also maintains online journals, such as *Preservation Magazine*. One can anticipate that many more journals will be available online in the next few years; it is best to consult one of the previously mentioned search engines to check on the availability of particular journals.

In addition to the National Park Service and National Trust for Historic Preservation, numerous other federal agencies have set up web sites. One example is the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation at [www.achp.com](http://www.achp.com). A suggested method for locating additional online agencies is to enter the key words "historic preservation" while using one of the search engines.

Federal and state legislation is being made increasingly available online. Archaeology-specific legislation for western states is available at [www.geocities.com/CapitolHill/3207/archlaw.html](http://www.geocities.com/CapitolHill/3207/archlaw.html). In general though, one must resort to general collections of laws (and thus must have exact citations to the laws in which one is interested).

More and more companies involved in CRM (for example, those providing lithic and soil analyses and, of course, CRM firms themselves) are instituting web pages. Again, it is best to consult search engines to locate these pages, because no single index to such resources exists.

Unfortunately, there are relatively few other web resources of direct significance to CRM professionals. For example, most states do not provide lists of contracts online, apparently because of the labor and resources involved but perhaps also because they are loathe to provide for free resources for which they currently charge. One auspicious exception is govcon ([www.govcon.com](http://www.govcon.com)), which contains a full listing of U.S. government contracts. After registering online (free), go back to the home page and select "CBD" (Commerce Business Daily). The two categories of interest to CRM professionals are "B- Special Studies and Analyses--Not R&D" and "C- Architect and Engineering Services--Construction." Another example of an excellent site of interest to CRM professionals is the National Archaeological Database ([www.cast.uark.edu/products/NADB](http://www.cast.uark.edu/products/NADB)), an excellent source of information on public archaeology that includes a bibliographic inventory of contract archaeology reports, nationwide maps of site densities, and up-to-date information on Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA).

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## **Staying in Touch: Discussion Groups**

The allure of web sites, with their dazzling multimedia capabilities, has drawn attention away from other--potentially more practical--resources, such as email and discussion groups. Discussion groups are categorized according to particular (and most often concise) topics and are useful for obtaining and promulgating information relevant to the discussion group topic. There are two basic types of discussion groups: those that send messages directly through email and those that are accessed online via web browsers or other software. It is strongly recommended that one follow the "posts," or messages sent to a discussion group, for a couple of weeks before posting oneself, in order to get a feel for the format of postings and to avoid asking questions that are repeatedly sent by individuals who fail to heed this advice (thus annoying discussion group readers with additional chaff to wade through).

Email discussion groups, or "lists," are maintained by automatic online programs commonly referred to as "list servers." Internet lists are akin to magazines, the contents of which consist of messages sent by individuals to (and redistributed by) the list server. To "subscribe" to a particular list, a message is sent in the form "subscribe list-name your-name" to the list server. The server then sends you an instruction sheet on how to post entries to the list, how to unsubscribe from the list, and list options that may be invoked by sending additional commands to the list server. One useful option available on most lists is to have the list come in "digest" format once a day, instead of having each message sent trickle in as an individual email message. This is particularly useful for groups that tend to generate large volumes of messages. An extensive compendium of such lists is available at [www.tile.net/listerv](http://www.tile.net/listerv). One extremely popular Internet discussion group is ARCH-L, which was established for the general discussion of archaeology. One subscribes to this list by sending the message (in the body or text of the email, not in the "topic" line) "subscribe arch-l your-first-name your-last-name" to [listserv@tamvm1.tamu.edu](mailto:listserv@tamvm1.tamu.edu). This list, encompassing a topic of a rather general nature, elicits a large number of "posts," so make sure to send another message thereafter to [listserv@tamvm1.tamu.edu](mailto:listserv@tamvm1.tamu.edu) with the text "set arch-l digest" to receive all the posts at once every day, instead of having a large number of individual posts flood your mailbox.

Other online discussion groups occur either in "real time" or at bulletin board-like sites where users post messages and then check back periodically to see what new responses have been generated. An example of real-time posting familiar to America Online users is AOL "chat" rooms, the vast majority of which tend toward puerile or otherwise entertainment value only. One set of bulletin board-like discussion groups, antedating the World Wide Web, is the Usenet. Usenet discussion groups are accessed either with Usenet (also referred to as "News") software provided with your online package or through modern web browsers (which, in addition to web pages, can access email and Usenet news as well). Usenet groups are categorized under a variety of "domains," such as computer issues (comp), social issues (soc), recreation (rec), science (sci), etc. The Usenet equivalent of ARCH-L would be sci.archaeology. There is also a **sci.archeology.moderated**, which receives fewer public posts, eliminating the need for wading through the perennial discussions on Egyptian pyramids and the like. Refer to your software documentation or play around with the menu items at the top of your Usenet software for instructions on getting lists of and subscribing to Usenet groups.

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## Email Revisited

Although most Internet users are fairly familiar with email, one of its advanced capabilities deserves mention here. The ubiquity and speed of email served as the original impetus for the Internet's explosive growth, but until recently it was limited (for the majority of users who were not highly technically proficient) to simple, unformatted (i.e., without boldface, italics, underlining, etc.) text messages only. Now, however, there is a popular standard in place (called "mime" format) by which any type of file may be conveyed from one email account to another. This allows for sharing formatted text produced by word processors as well as graphic images, programs, and any other file imaginable. Such files are considered "attachments" to the simple text contained in the "body" of the email message. The use of attachments is available to users of all modern email software; check your documentation (or search through the menu items at the top of your screen) to find out how to use this powerful tool. Bear in mind that if you send a file generated by a particular software package (e.g., Microsoft Word, WordPerfect, or a particular type of graphic image), your recipient will necessarily have to own the same (or compatible) software to make use of your file.

## Software on the Net

A few software packages are available online for free, that are of interest to CRM professionals. Much software of direct utility to archaeologists is located at ArchNet ([www.lib.uconn.edu/ArchNet](http://www.lib.uconn.edu/ArchNet)). To obtain software from this site, select "Subjects," and then select either "Mapping and GIS" or "Software." There are also large archives of general-purpose software available for free or as "shareware" (whereby you may download and evaluate the software for free, but if you decide to keep it you are obliged to register it, usually for a reasonable fee). An

excellent list of online software repositories is maintained by Yahoo  
([www.yahoo.com/text/Computers\\_and\\_Internet/Software/Archives](http://www.yahoo.com/text/Computers_and_Internet/Software/Archives)).

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## Where Else to Look

The optimistic flip side to my lamentations on the paucity of resources currently available is the great potential yet to be realized by the use of the Internet. Although the task of digitizing government records is formidable, digitization of CRM reports is already primarily accomplished. Just about every report written over the past decade was done on a computer and thus can be disseminated electronically with ease. All that is necessary to accomplish this is to export reports into standard text format--all modern word processors offer this capability--and to provide a place for them on the Internet. In light of the fact that no central or regional repositories have yet attained supremacy, for the time being it would be best for individual firms and agencies to set up web sites for just this purpose or else to make reports available through the web pages that many firms and agencies have already established. Dissemination of reports in this way is easy, inexpensive, and an excellent remedy to the oft-cited problem of locating information in such <sup>3</sup>gray literature<sup>2</sup> sources. Once the ball is rolling, there is no doubt that some institution will see the wisdom of consolidating such resources. Perhaps you are in a position to initiate such a project at your institution?!

Until this is accomplished, search engines and discussion groups will be the primary tools for locating Internet resources. In addition to those resources already mentioned, the following web pages serve as excellent indexes to information of interest to CRM professionals: (1) Anthropology Resources on the Internet ([www.nitehawk.com/alleycat/anth-faq.html](http://www.nitehawk.com/alleycat/anth-faq.html)) is the most comprehensive list of anthropology resources, including discussion groups, online software, and World Wide Web pages grouped into more than a dozen different categories; (2) ACRA Links ([www.mindspring.com/~wheaton/links.html](http://www.mindspring.com/~wheaton/links.html)) is maintained by the American Cultural Resources Association (home page: [www.mindspring.com/~wheaton/ACRA.html](http://www.mindspring.com/~wheaton/ACRA.html)) and contains six categories of links of interest to CRM professionals; and (3) the Yahoo list of Historic Preservation Organizations ([www.yahoo.com/Arts/Humanities/History/Preservation/Organization](http://www.yahoo.com/Arts/Humanities/History/Preservation/Organization)) is a continually growing list, including links to SHPO offices (regrettably few of which are currently online).

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## STUDENT AFFAIRS

### Getting Your Work Out "There": Publishing Conference Papers on the Web

*Anna Agbe-Davies and Sharon Misdea*

So, you're back from Seattle and wondering what to do with the hard copy of the paper you stressed about so much before your presentation. And you're wondering why you were so anxious because only three people attended your session at 8 a.m. Sunday morning. Now what?

Many conference papers and other types of interim reports never make it beyond an advisor's desk before a conference or a filing cabinet upon arriving home. Maybe one person was interested enough to ask for a copy at the meetings. Because filing this information for eternity runs counter to ethical archaeological practice, you should consider publishing your conference papers on the web. Although a number of critiques have been leveled against publishing in this format, none will remain tenable for long. Students today are junior scholars at a time when the discipline is being transformed by concerns with stewardship and communicative technology such as the Internet, and need to engage in the dialogue on such issues and gain publishing experience. Students need to become comfortable with and active in publishing on the web. The Internet provides an exciting opportunity to share ideas, make original materials and documents available to a wide audience, and invite dialogue and collaboration.

In this column, we briefly discuss some current issues regarding publication on the web. These issues have been treated in detail elsewhere and what follows is somewhat of an oversimplification of some very serious concerns. Students should read (and reread) the *SAA Special Report on Ethics in American Archaeology: Challenges for the 1990s* (1995, edited by M. Lynott and A. Wylie, Society for American Archaeology, Washington, D.C.) for thorough considerations of such topics. Additionally, Karen Vitelli's edited volume, *Archaeological Ethics* (1996, AltaMira Press, Walnut Creek, Calif.), includes several chapters on publishing for a variety of audiences. A more technical discussion of how to get your work out into cyberspace will follow.

You may be concerned that your ideas will be improperly cited or that you might be quoted in a supermarket tabloid as having found evidence of the Holy Grail in Texas. Copyright, ownership, and fair use are all issues of concern, but they are not fully understood by most students. Christopher Chippindale and David Pendergast offer a straightforward discussion of copyright and public knowledge in their article "Intellectual Property: Ethics, Knowledge, and Publication" (*SAA Special Report on Ethics in Archaeology*, 1995, pp. 45-49). The misuse of archaeological data and interpretations is difficult to control even when they have been published in print journals. But archaeological knowledge is public knowledge and you do not own your ideas about or interpretations of the past. It is only the ways you articulate those ideas that are protected by copyright. Web pages can be copyrighted but more importantly, archaeological information will be more widely available to the public.

"Yes, but I need at least two dozen peer-reviewed articles published in a major print journal before I graduate in order to get a job," you say? However, peer review is no longer exclusive to print journals. An increasing number of refereed journals is currently being published on the web, including *Internet Archaeology* ([www.intarch.york.ac.uk](http://www.intarch.york.ac.uk)) and *Assemblage* ([www.shaf.ac.uk/uni/union/susoc/assem](http://www.shaf.ac.uk/uni/union/susoc/assem)). Publication in these journals substantially reduces the lag time you can expect when you submit work to most paper journals. The audience for electronic journals is growing and many libraries now include links to a variety of online journals



as well as electronic versions of many print journals. Libraries often will consider recommendations for electronic subscriptions just as they would for a print journal. In addition to publishing in an online journal, prepublication versions of your articles (conference papers!) could be put on the web linked to your own home page. You could invite preliminary review by distributing your home page address, requesting and creating links to web sites related to your work, and registering with several search engines.

How many times have you clicked on a link only to be transferred to a page informing you that the URL no longer exists? Information seems to disappear from the web quickly. The most difficult issue at present concerning publication on the web is the archiving of archaeological information. This is a particular problem when an individual publishes articles, papers, and interim reports on the web. It is your responsibility to carefully maintain the pages you create and properly curate hard copies of the data until a consensus is reached about how to appropriately archive electronic information. Given the rate at which technology changes, this issue will likely remain with us and will require constant reconsideration.

Despite these difficult issues and the limited publication space in print journals, you are responsible for making information about archaeological data and interpretations publicly available within a reasonable amount of time after you collect the data. And there are multiple publics to whom you are accountable. The web provides a flexible and creative means for communicating with those publics simultaneously. With the HTML format, you can provide information in a manner palatable to the lay public and provide links to details that would satisfy the most data-hungry colleague. You can also create links to later research or commentary about the work that you have published on the web.

Once you have decided to take your ideas or data into cyberspace, you have two options as noted above. You can create your own web pages, or you can submit your piece to an online journal, which then will put your item on the Internet as part of a larger publication. Certain advice pertains regardless of where you publish your piece. First and foremost, the web is a very different medium from traditional printed material. Organizational and stylistic strategies that work very well in print may be less suited for the web and vice versa. Online archaeological journals warn potential authors that a good paper text may need substantial revision to make it into a good web text.

The main reason for this difference in standards is the use of HyperText Markup Language (HTML) in web documents. In a nutshell, HTML contains the commands that control the appearance and behavior of the elements of a web page. The principal advantage of presenting information in this manner as opposed to print is the variety of ways pages can be linked together, allowing the user to move through the text in ways that one finds logical or useful.

Of course, this also means that you as the author have less control over the pages the user will actually read and the order in which the pages will be encountered. Consider the fact that the phrases "see above" and "as previously stated" lose some of their punch if you cannot guarantee that your user has already been to the pages where those points were made.

The flip side is that hypertext does allow you to put in links to those "previous" statements, which will take the user directly to that place in the document. Likewise, repetition becomes superfluous in a medium where a simple link will take the user to information that may have to be restated in paper text.

Authors writing for the web should consider the most effective organization of their texts and take both content and users into consideration. The Yale C/AIM Web Style Guide ([info.med.yale.edu/caim/manual/sites/site\\_structure.html](http://info.med.yale.edu/caim/manual/sites/site_structure.html)) lists four types of organization: sequence, grid, hierarchy, and web.

A sequence is a linear format in which each page follows another in a set order. This strategy works best for small sites, or those in which the progression is in some way intuitive (i.e., alphabetical or chronological order). A grid is best suited to pages that contain information that may be correlated in a very uniform manner (i.e., comparing tools of different materials against different time periods). These two organizational principles work well for linear narratives with a predictable structure.

A web structure is characterized by an abundance of links that most closely approximates the free association of pages in a nearly infinite number of permutations. A hierarchical structure is much like an outline in that minor points are nested within major points and links connect points of the same order with those of a higher order. Webs and hierarchies are less linear and more flexible than sequences and grids but have a greater potential to confuse the user or to be poorly organized by the author. (Interested readers are strongly encouraged to visit Yale's site, authored by P. Lynch and S. Horton, 1997.)

It is helpful to think about your audience and the nature of your piece. To select the appropriate organizational pattern, some site builders suggest sketching your site out on sheets of paper and moving them around physically to simulate the way they might be encountered by a user. Another good strategy is to note on each page any other page to which it might usefully be linked.

Some other differences between traditional and web publishing arise from the fact that the former uses paper, and the latter appears on a screen. The titles of your pages should be clear and concise. Don't forget that many users will come to your piece via search engines, which often display only the title and a line or two of text to hint at the content of your work. Also, when users discover how brilliant your work is, they will want to mark it with a bookmark, which will bear the name of that page. An obscure or confusing title might confuse a potentially loyal user and prevent a return to your work.

Thinking about how your users will move around in your text will also help you plan a better document. Offer plenty of links to your main or home page. Consider making links to the top or bottom of long pages, to keep your readers from scrolling too much. "Back" buttons allow your user to return to previously visited pages easily and in a sensible order.

If you decide to create your own site for your publication, the first thing you need to do is convert the document to HTML code. There are many, many sites on the web with instructions on how to write (and how not to write!) HTML code. One very clear and easy to understand site is at [www.scar.utoronto.ca/homes/david/htmlcourse/htmlcourse.html](http://www.scar.utoronto.ca/homes/david/htmlcourse/htmlcourse.html). Another more extensive site is [www.ncsa.uiuc.edu/General/Internet/WWW/HTMLPrimer.html](http://www.ncsa.uiuc.edu/General/Internet/WWW/HTMLPrimer.html). Programs are also available that can convert a word processing document (Word or WordPerfect) into HTML text. Many newer versions of word processing software come equipped with these add-ins.

Another constructive alternative (if you have money to burn) is to hire a consultant (often freelancing students) or a full-time agency to write the code for you. Fellow students may be contacted through The Global Institute for Interactive Multimedia home page ([www.thegiim.org/](http://www.thegiim.org/)) and are likely to be cheaper than agencies.

Once you've established a way to translate your ideas into HTML, the next step is to organize your information into one or more HTML documents, each of which is a page, and which, when linked, constitute your site. Of course, this site needs a place to stay, a service that is provided by a web server. Potential servers are your university, a museum, or a firm with which you have connections. Many Internet service providers (like America Online) also act as servers for individual web sites. Check to see how you might be billed. Some servers charge a fee, which might be based on the amount of disk space your site uses, or you might be charged per "hit"--that is, each time someone requests text, links, or graphics from your site.

The main thing to be aware of is that there is a lot of information on Internet publishing on the web, and some of it is very entertaining to read! (It may be that the only group of professionals more eccentric than archaeologists are computer experts.) There are sites on the web to help you with site design, aesthetics, HTML writing, and many other aspects of creating your own page. See, for example, [www2.hawaii.edu/jay/styleguide/part1.html](http://www2.hawaii.edu/jay/styleguide/part1.html).

Some aspects of site design have already been addressed (we wouldn't be saying that in a web text!), but certain issues are especially important if you decide to publish independently on the web. Archaeologists are constantly aware of the importance of context for the interpretation of what they see. Apply this same consciousness to your web document. Let your user know who you are and with what institutions you are affiliated. Better yet, offer links that connect to your university, professional societies, and to an email address where you can be reached for comments. Most site authors are very good about following most of these guidelines but very often

neglect to say when the site was established. This, too, is important in helping users evaluate the information. Also realize that because web documents might not be read from "beginning" to "end," it is important to place identifying information on most, if not all, pages. Note that many paper journals print the journal name, volume, issue, and date on the first page of an article, or on every page, for the same reason. Again, context is very important to users.

Nearly all journals prefer electronic submissions (email or word processing document on disk) to paper copies. And, don't think that you'll be off the HTML hook if you submit your piece to an online journal. Although many online journals will turn your submission into code for you, most of them want your input on the organization of your pages. Several journals we consulted also noted that it is best to start with an initial outline submission in consultation with the editorial staff before you attempt a major rewrite of an already written piece.

Indeed, some journals, like *Internet Archaeology*, will not accept pieces that have already appeared in print elsewhere. However, this journal does accept extensions of, or pieces complementary to, existing works. Like their paper counterparts, different online journals serve different audiences and publish different types of submissions. *Assemblage* is an online journal "first and foremost for graduate students" that accepts essays, formal papers, and reviews (of books, programs, exhibits, tourist sites) as well as announcements and humor. You can check out their mission statement and call for papers at [www.shef.ac.uk/~assem/3/3mission.htm](http://www.shef.ac.uk/~assem/3/3mission.htm).

*Internet Archaeology*, on the other hand, does not accept book reviews but does encourage CD-ROM and software reviews in addition to artifact studies, articles on excavation/fieldwork, theory and methodology, and archaeological publication using electronic media ([intarch.ac.uk/news/editpol.html](http://intarch.ac.uk/news/editpol.html)).

*Southwestern Archaeology* is more like a clearinghouse of archaeological information than a strict "journal" and accepts academic papers, reviews, links, essays, field reports, annotated bibliographies, and event information ([www.swanet.org/brochure.html](http://www.swanet.org/brochure.html)).

The number of online journals is growing and the Internet will undoubtedly continue not only to reshape the way archaeological information is published but to transform many other aspects of the discipline as well. Students should become literate in HTML and conversant in the ethical issues regarding archaeology and the web.

*Anna Agbe-Davies and Sharon Misdea are graduate students at the University of Pennsylvania. Sharon is a member of the Student Affairs Committee and Anna is a campus representative for the committee.*

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## Public Relations Committee

# Publicly Relating: Notes from the Public Relations Committee

*Elin Danien*

The 63rd Annual Meeting in Seattle was a great success, no less for the Public Relations Committee than for the other 3,200 people who attended. Two dozen print and broadcast reporters signed in at the Press Office; based on the different sessions they attended, their wide-ranging areas of interest should result in a spate of articles. Among those attending were representatives of the *New York Times*, *National Geographic*, *Science*, *Science News*, *Discover*, *Los Angeles Times*, *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*, *Seattle Times*, Northwest Public Radio, and *Air and Space Magazine*.

A premeeting story appeared in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* about the earliest human settlement of North America, and it included information from papers presented at the SAA meeting. During the meetings, based on papers given at different sessions, there were prominently-placed articles in both local newspapers. SAA president Vin Steponaitis represented SAA on a program about the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) and repatriation issues on *Native America Calling*, a syndicated call-in radio program based in Albuquerque, N.M., and distributed on some National Public Radio stations. In addition, reporters from Germany, Mexico, and Sweden conducted interviews. When the stories are published and the interviews are aired in your city, let us know what you think of them.

The Gene Stuart Award for the best 1997 newspaper article presenting archaeology to the public went to Diedtra Henderson, a science writer for the *Seattle Times*, who participated in our press workshop, received her award at the business meeting, and also picked up information that should result in several additional articles. Those of you in the Seattle area can look for her stories on reparations, endangered sites, and rock art in the near future. Alan Brew, chair of the Gene Stuart Award Committee, will be soliciting submissions for the 1999 award in the region surrounding the meeting site: Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Ontario.

Public Relations Committee members Andrea Elyse Messer, science writer for Penn State University, and Kerstine Johnson, California public relations consultant, organized this year's workshop on "Interviews, Press Releases, and Other Media Mysteries." Naturally, the insights gained in this very practical, intensive session cannot all be distilled here, but some of the highlights follow. Diedtra Henderson brought copies of stories that had run in the past year to explain what she looks for, how the researcher can help make the story better, and why some stories don't come out the way the researcher thought they should. Among her suggestions: provide the reporter with the names of some other experts in the field, including those who may not agree with your data; photographs and graphics always help get good placement for the story; and don't prejudge the potential public interest. . . let the reporter make that decision. If you know you're going to be working on an interesting research project, don't be afraid to tell a reporter about it, tell her that it cannot be printed until you give the okay, and take her into the field. The quality of the resulting article or series may be much better because the reporter was involved at the beginning, was present as the discoveries were made, and was able to get answers to questions as they arose. In addition, this can help cement relationships for future stories.

Dianna Georginna, of Northwest Public Radio, gave some very practical information about how to do a radio interview. A 30-minute discussion may be distilled to no more than 30 seconds in the final, edited version that is

aired, so be sure you speak slowly and present your points clearly. Don't say anything "on the record" that really ought to be "off the record." In fact, if you don't know the reporter, it's a good idea not to say anything that could come back to haunt you. Among the no-no's: don't follow the mike. . . the reporter knows where to place it, and if she wants to keep it away from your mouth, she has a good reason for it. . . don't turn to face it! If a radio reporter calls and requests an interview, be sure to ask if you're being taped. If you're not ready to talk, tell the reporter to call back, and arrange a mutually agreeable time. While "no comment" can sound unpleasant, "I can't comment on that, it's outside my area of expertise," is totally acceptable.

Next, we engaged in a practicum. Kerstine Johnson led the participants in exercises to help them look and feel relaxed in television interviews and rehearsed them in ways to make their comments more interesting and exciting. Andrea Elyse Messer discussed the structure of a news release, and then participants wrote sample releases. These were critiqued and then provided the basis for mock radio interviews. Participants were subjected to a "good" reporter who was prepared, knew the subject, and asked penetrating questions; an "air head" who knew nothing and asked questions that had nothing to do with the subject; and a "tough" reporter, who had done research on the topic, asked hostile questions, and insisted on answers. Participants learned how to turn a potentially bad interview into a good one, how to stop a negative reporter, and how to stay on the topic, no matter how wild the reporter's questions. Next year (yes, we're already planning for Chicago) the workshop will focus on "The Attack of the TV Monsters" and will provide some solid coping mechanisms for when you find yourself faced with that unblinking red eye and a carefully coifed, but otherwise unprepared, television reporter!

One last point--if you're going to give a paper, and you think it has a high interest level for the public, contact your institution's press office, and let them in on it. If you don't have a press office, contact Toni Moore, the SAA press officer for the annual meeting, at [toni@tyler.net](mailto:toni@tyler.net).

I have come to the end of my three-year stint as head of the Public Relations Committee, and I am very pleased that David Pendergast has agreed to serve as the new chair. I have learned a lot in these years, and I hope that we have been able to pass some practical information along to you. We all deal with the press to get the story of archaeology out to the public. And if we don't convince the public of the importance of archaeology, they won't vote the funds that keep us going or understand why we must preserve the past for the future.

*Elin Danien is at the University of Pennsylvania.*

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## Interface--



### Scanning Artifacts: Using a Flatbed Scanner to Image Three-Dimensional Objects

*Brett A. Houk and Bruce K. Moses*

## Archaeology and Technology

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The articles published in the technology column of the *SAA Bulletin* often present archaeological applications of new technologies that require extensive training or the purchase of new equipment or software. In this article, we describe a new application for an existing technology that is relatively inexpensive and already in widespread use. Many archaeologists and technical illustrators use flatbed scanners to import profile drawings or plan maps, and then redraft the maps using a computer drawing program. Over the past year, the staff of the Center for Archaeological Research (CAR) at the University of Texas at San Antonio (UTSA) has been experimenting with using the same flatbed scanner technology to scan artifacts, rather than photographing or illustrating them. While we are aware that others are doing this as well, we have not yet seen any discussion of the method in the archaeological literature. Here we discuss the scanning methods we have developed, as well as the advantages and the limitations of using this technology.

### Uses

Scanning artifacts has numerous uses of immediate relevance to archaeologists. First, scanned images may be published in archaeological reports in lieu of artifact photographs. Second, images may be stored digitally as a form of archival record. Third, images, because they are digital information, may be easily transmitted via the Internet or published online. This is an extremely useful way to distribute information to other researchers worldwide to elicit comparisons or analysis of a particular artifact. At CAR, we have primarily used the scanned images to publish the artifacts in our printed reports.

## Methods

We use a Hewlett-Packard (HP) ScanJet 4c flatbed scanner. This particular scanner has a single fluorescent lamp and uses a charged-coupled device scanning element. The optical resolution is 600 dots per inch (dpi) with a selectable resolution of 12 to 2250 dpi at 100 percent scaling (Hewlett-Packard 1995a, *Installing the HP ScanJet 4c Scanner*. Publication No. C2522-90003. Hewlett-Packard, Palo Alto, Calif.). The HP ScanJet 4c can scale the objects it is scanning from 2 to 375 percent in one percent increments at 600 dpi (HP 1995a). At CAR, our scanner is connected to a Compaq DeskPro running Windows 95, but we have used the same techniques on a Macintosh PowerPC. On machines running either Windows 95 or Macintosh OS 8.0, we use HP DeskScan II software to control the settings on the scanner. DeskScan II is usually included with the scanner, but, if not, it is available online from Hewlett-Packard at [\*\*www.hp.com\*\*](http://www.hp.com). Once an artifact is scanned, the image can be manipulated using a variety of software applications. For the examples in this article we relied on Adobe Photoshop LE, a program that came free with the purchase of the scanner. Today, comparable HP scanners retail for between \$300 and \$800.

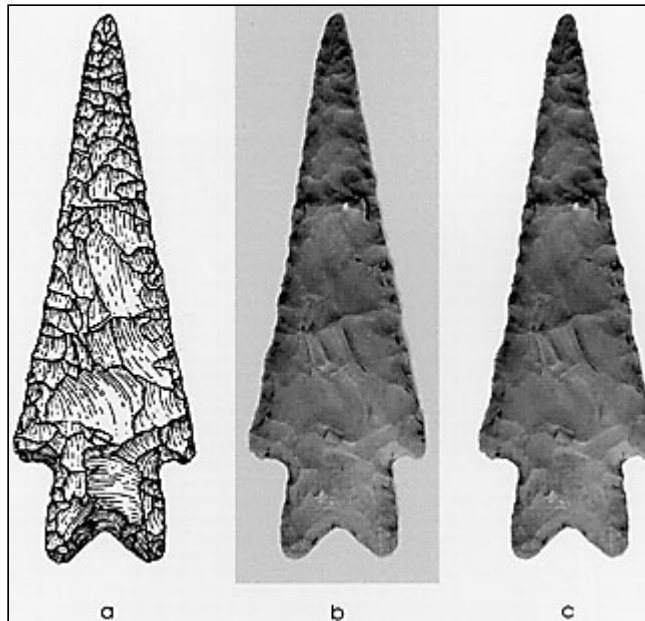
To demonstrate the versatility of this technique, we present several examples. The first is a chert dart point. The second is a cow rib with butchery marks made with a metal tool. The latter demonstrates the ability of the scanner to accurately image larger three-dimensional objects. We also present a series of scanned images of different artifact types as examples of the versatility of the technology. In most cases, the process involves several steps: scanning the artifact to the appropriate scale, adjusting the image using DeskScan II, saving the image as a computer file, and manipulating the image using Photoshop LE.

Before scanning an artifact, several important decisions must be made. The resolution at which the image will be scanned and the type of image to be produced (i.e., color or black-and-white) must be selected. Generally, the end result of the process guides these two decisions. As discussed below, file size increases with resolution. Therefore, computer memory limitations and the final output resolution (i.e., for Internet publishing at low resolution or printing in a technical report at high resolution) generally dictate the scanner settings.

The HP DeskScan II software allows the user to set the *image type*, *print path*, and *scaling* before scanning. The *image type* menu includes items such as black and white photo, sharp black and white photo, color photo, color photo, sharp color photo, millions of colors, and sharp millions of colors, along with a variety of halftone and line art options. The print path menu allows you to select the dpi above which the image will be scanned (Hewlett-Packard 1995b, *HP DeskScan II User's Guide*. Publication No. C2522-90002. Hewlett-Packard, Palo Alto, Calif.). The image may be scaled before scanning as discussed.

Our first example is a Pedernales point from Central Texas. This point is made of a brown, fine-grained chert. We have included a drawing of the artifact for comparative purposes (Figure 1a). The first step is to place a clear piece of plastic on the surface of the scanner bed. This prevents sharp objects from scratching the scanner's glass plate. We use a sheet of blank overhead transparency film. The artifact is then placed on the plastic and the lid to the scanner gently closed to hold the artifact still. Depending on the thickness of the artifact, however, it may be impossible to close the lid. Leaving the lid open results in a black background around the object.





**Figure 1: Pedernales dart point made of fine grained chert. (a) line drawing; (b) original scanned image; (c) scanned image with gray background erased.**

Our example was scanned at 300 dpi, as a sharp black and white photograph, at 100 percent. To scan the image, we first used the preview option on the DeskScan II software and then selected the final area we wanted to scan. We also used the automatic exposure option to adjust the brightness and contrast of the image. This was done by first selecting a section of the preview image of the projectile point and a small section of the gray background and then clicking the automatic exposure button. The contrast and brightness also may be manipulated individually, but we have found that the automatic exposure is fairly consistent and produces a good image. For final scanning, we selected an area just slightly larger than the projectile point to minimize file size. The image was then saved as a Tag Image File Format (TIFF) file directly from the DeskScan II program (Figure 1b). The area around the artifact appears as a light gray background because the artifact prevents the scanner's white lid from contacting the flatbed surface. Had the artifact been thicker, the background would have been darker.

We then used Adobe Photoshop LE to open the TIFF. In Photoshop, we used the eraser tool to remove the gray background around the point (Figure 1c). The file was then saved, again as a TIFF in this case. Other file formats should be considered depending on the intended use of the image. For example, both Joint Photographic Experts Group (JPEG) files and Graphics Interchange Format (GIF) files are suitable for publishing on the Internet.

Our second example is a fragment of a cow rib from 41BX437, a Spanish colonial site associated with the Alamo in downtown San Antonio. This piece demonstrates the depth to which the flatbed scanner can "see" a three-dimensional artifact, the utility of zooming in on a section of an artifact using the scaling feature, and the ability to annotate the image using Photoshop. The particular piece of bone we selected measures 265 mm long by 55 wide by 14 mm thick (Figure 2). This object was scanned at 75 percent actual size as a sharp black and white photograph at 300 dpi, with the automatic exposure option.

As is shown in Figure 2, the scanner does an excellent job of imaging an artifact of this size. The sharpness of the image decreases with distance, but detail is still discernible as far as 18 mm. This file was also saved as a TIFF.



**Figure 2: Scanned bone with butcher marks. Depths from scanner surface to representative points on the bone are indicated. Area enlarged in Figure 3 is indicated by the dashed line.**

An extremely useful feature of the scanner is its ability to scale an image prior to scanning it, thereby maintaining the desired resolution. As an example, we zoomed in on the area of the bone marked by the dotted line in Figure 2 to produce Figure 3. Figure 3 was scanned with a path of 300 dpi at 300 percent. The contrast and brightness were then adjusted manually to highlight the indicated butcher marks.



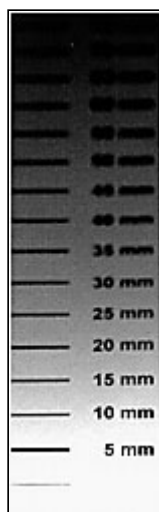
**Figure 3: Area of bone scanned at 300 percent to highlight butcher marks and demonstrate scaling technique.**

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## **Limitations**

The two most important limitations to this technology are the distance to which the scanner can adequately "see" an artifact, and the dramatic increase in file size with increasing resolution. To test the depth of field of the scanner, we placed a specially created ruler with the zero millimeters point directly on the scanner's surface and

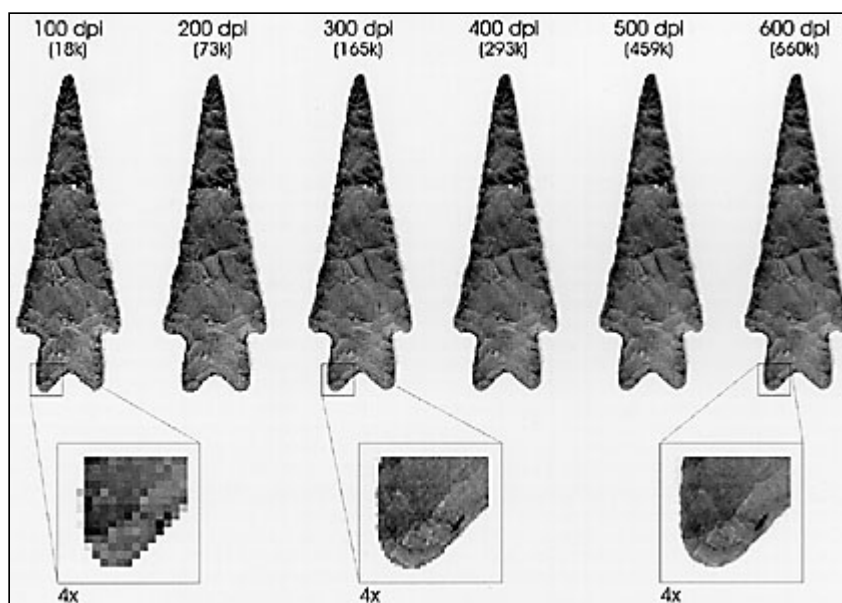
then tilted at a 45deg. angle. The tick marks on the ruler indicate the distance at that point from the scanner's surface, not the horizontal distance along the scale (Figure 4). This object was scanned at 300 dpi as a sharp black and white photograph. The brightness and contrast settings on the DeskScan II software were 180 and 200, respectively. The file was saved as a TIFF.



**Figure 4: Scale measuring the distance to which the scanner can "see" objects. The tick marks on this scale indicate distances from the scanner surface.**

This test of the scanner demonstrates clearly the decrease in sharpness and the increase in darkness that occur with distance. The scanner does a good job of recording the ruler to a distance of approximately 12 mm. Between approximately 12 and 20 mm, the text is still easily read, but the image is darker and the lines begin to lose their sharpness. After about 27 mm, the image becomes very dark, the text illegible, and the lines fuzzy.

To test the effects of increasing an image's scanned resolution, we used the projectile point from our first example and scanned it at 50 percent normal size at increments of 100 dpi (Figure 5). In all cases, the artifact was scanned as a sharp black and white photograph with constant brightness and contrast levels and saved as a TIFF. At 100 dpi, the image required only 18 kilobytes (k) of disk space to save. At 600 dpi, it required 660k. The original full-size image required 660k at 300 dpi. Figure 5 demonstrates the differences in image quality and file size at different resolutions.



**Figure 5: The difference in image quality and file size at different resolutions.**

One distinct advantage that high dpi images have, however, is that it is possible to resample the image's resolution downward without decreasing its length or width. For example, a 4-x-6-inch, 600 dpi image can be

converted to a 300 dpi image of the same dimensions using Photoshop or a similar software package, but a 300 dpi image cannot be resampled to a 600 dpi image without a proportionate reduction in its dimensions. Similarly, a 600 dpi image can be enlarged to show detail and still retain a high resolution, as is illustrated in Figure 5.

The scanner cannot be used to produce images of very large or heavy artifacts. The maximum scanning area is 216 x 356 mm (HP 1995a). We could not find a maximum weight that the scanner bed can support in the HP documentation, and we decided not to test it ourselves. We do not recommend trying to scan heavy artifacts such as metates, large celts, or carved stone monuments!

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## **Advantages**

While this unusual use of flatbed scanner technology has important limitations, it also has advantages over other means of imaging artifacts. Most archaeological firms and universities already use flatbed scanners regularly to scan documents. To use the scanner to document artifacts, the only additional hardware upgrade is a piece of clear overhead transparency film. Most scanners come with some limited image manipulating software package. Commercially, Adobe Photoshop 4.0, the full-featured version of Photoshop LE, retails for around \$400. The price is substantially less for the educational version of the software.

The process has important advantages over photographing or illustrating artifacts. It is relatively quick and can be completed entirely in house. More importantly, the quality of the final image is immediately known, unlike artifacts shot on film that must be processed. The quality of the images, while dependent on the various factors discussed above, is generally very high. Because the images are already in digital form, they can be manipulated and placed into manuscripts easily. Perhaps the most important advantage is cost. A scanned image costs very little to produce; essentially, once the scanner and necessary software have been purchased, the only cost is the time of the person doing the scanning. "Reprints" of the image as computer files or printed copies are also virtually free and easily made.

We have included several examples of the range of artifacts that we have scanned in Figure 6. Some of these images have had the background erased, while others have not. Each of these examples was scanned at 300 dpi as a sharp black and white photograph. It is possible to add a different background to an image using Photoshop or a similar software package. This is particularly useful for color images published online.





**Figure 6: Examples of scanned artifacts. (a) sherd of Puebla Polychrome (A.D. 1675 to 1720) with background erased; (b) fragment of fiber sandal from West Texas; (c) ceramic figurine from Mesoamerica with distances from scanner surface indicated and background erased; (d) sherd of Galera Polychrome (A.D. 1750 to 1800).**

Students faced with trying to produce a high-quality dissertation or thesis at a low cost should find this technology extremely helpful. Professionals should benefit from its versatility and cost effectiveness as a tool for archiving images, sharing data over the Internet, and producing technical reports. While we have only been experimenting with this technology for about a year and our techniques are not completely refined, we are extremely pleased with the results thus far.

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## Acknowledgments

We cannot take credit for coming up with the great idea to scan artifacts. At CAR, our thanks goes to John Arnn for first suggesting the idea and to Steve Tomka for first trying it. We would also like to thank Robert Hard, the director, for allowing us to experiment with this technology, C. Britt Bousman for reading an early draft of this manuscript and making valuable suggestions, Barbara Meissner for coming up with the cow rib we used in the article, and Marcie Renner for editing this manuscript. Finally, Sam Wilson of the University of Texas at Austin, who has been independently experimenting with this approach, graciously provided comments on this manuscript.

*Brett A. Houk and Bruce K. Moses are both at the Center for Archaeological Research at the University of Texas, San Antonio.*

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## You Too Can Write Good: Writing about Archaeology for Local Newspapers

*Anthony L. Klesert*

*Editor's Note: This paper was originally presented at the 1998 Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology in Seattle.*

For the past year and a half, I have been contributing periodic "op-ed" columns on archaeology to a newspaper in northwest New Mexico with a diverse rural Native American, Hispanic, and Anglo readership. Armed with a few acquired tips and tricks, what seemed initially to be a daunting task turned out to be relatively easy and rewarding, and well received by (the often misinformed) lay readers. Archaeologists must actively pursue such professional promotion and should know that it is easier than it appears. It is in your own best interest to do it.

SAA has coproduced a great pamphlet, "25 Simple Things You Can Do to Promote the Public Benefits of Archaeology." It is full of excellent suggestions, but I want to concentrate on the first set, lumped under the heading, "Spread the word enthusiastically." There are four items here: (1) Include public outreach in all of your projects, (2) Hone your writing skills . . . Write letters to the editors of your local newspapers, (3) Talk about the values of archaeology, and (4) Cooperate with the media. All four can be accomplished at once by writing about archaeology in "op-ed" columns for your hometown newspaper.

I was inspired to do this after hearing Brian Fagan speak and then buying a book of his collected essays. Reading them, I was struck that they were really good--interesting and readable--but (and I do mean this in the most positive possible way!) they weren't *that* good. I thought "Hey, I could write this stuff!" I took the plunge and have found that I *can*. The point I am trying to make here is that you don't have to be Dave Barry or Ellen Goodman to write a column about archaeology for your local paper. In fact, it probably helps that you're not Barry or Goodman. You just have to want to do it.

Why? Newspapers are desperate for things to print. They produce an edition every single day and they are especially eager for "local interest" material. It helps to have a subject matter--like archaeology--that is inherently fascinating to the public. And, it probably helps a lot that your column is offered free. When I approached the Gallup (N.M.) *Independent* wondering if they might want to run some columns "to promote the public benefits of archaeology," they were happy to run whatever I gave them and as often as I could get it to them.

The *Independent* runs my pieces on its editorial page as an "op-ed" column. I made it clear that I wanted them to give me feedback on subject matter, style, length, or anything at all that caught their eye or that should be done differently. And they sure did. Here, in no particular order, is a "Top Ten" list of things I've learned about writing a column--from the paper, reading Fagan, and from AltaMira Press, who has a handy set of "rules for the archaeological writer":

(1) Keep jargon out. Make it understandable by using common terminology, but don't confuse this with "dumbing down." This can be a tall order, for instance, when writing about federal laws. But it can be done. Interpret rather than quote from laws and regulations and don't be afraid to simplify things, although not to the point of introducing error. Avoid buzzwords, such as "n-transform" or "ideotechnic" or "systematic unaligned sampling," like the plague. On the other hand, some technical terms are worth using--"mitigation" and "data recovery" come to mind, since defining these terms helps make the important points that we dig sites in order to mitigate the effects of their imminent loss and that archaeologists are (or should be) more interested in "recovering data" than artifacts per se. Use feet instead of meters.



(2) Use the active voice. We were all taught to write in the passive voice, and we use it in all our technical work. But people don't speak in the passive voice, and it comes off as stilted and clumsy in newsprint. Say, "The site has 500 rooms," not, "A total of 500 rooms were recorded at the site."

(3) Keep it short. Op-ed columns are generally around 1,000 words. I have found that a 700-800 word article on a topic is fairly easy to write and is an unimposing length to read. Feature articles are often considerably longer, of course, but those are best written by professional journalists with archaeological technical input. Along the same lines, try to keep paragraphs, and especially sentences, short. Convolutioned sentences will surely confuse and lose your readers. WordPerfect has a handy device called "Document Info" nested under "File," and it can provide valuable information like word count, average word length, average words per sentence, and maximum words per sentence. If your longest sentence is, say, 55 words, find it and break it down to two or three sentences. A good average sentence length might be around 20 words.

(4) Have a hook and tell a story. Instead of just describing a project or the legal requirements involved, add a human element or a plot. People like to read about people, even if they are anonymous composites or fictitious. Write about yourself and your own experiences. It is much easier to recount actual events than it is to invent a story. You should, however, be careful when writing about court cases or Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) investigations; for these you might want to change key facts to fictionalize and generalize actual cases. For your own sake, be properly circumspect in print regarding your clients. Be serious when you need to be--although you should never harangue or pontificate--but also tell amusing or exciting stories. Don't be shy about admitting your own foibles or limitations.

(5) Keep to the point. While it is remarkably easy to write 700 words on just about any given topic, the real trick is to keep it short. Resist the temptation to go off on tangents. Each article should have a single focus, summarized up front, fleshed out and exemplified with an anecdote, and then brought home with a moral at the end. I like to begin and end a column with one-sentence paragraphs when I can, introducing and rephrasing the major point of the piece. Compile all your tangential ideas for future articles.

(6) Avoid repetition. You may have a particular axe to grind, but don't dwell on the same topic (like pot hunting) over and over. There is a tremendous range of interesting topics in archaeology, and you should tackle as many as you are comfortable with: ongoing surveys, excavations, ARPA investigations, conservation, the 106 process, methodology, discoveries, exploration, analysis, grad school, the scientific method, specific finds, training, and on and on. Turn to associates for additional ideas and experiences.

Also avoid repetition of your style. Write in the first, second, and third person, present your own point of view, and that of others (such as Native Americans or clients). Use flamboyant adjectives. And despite my prior advice, you should vary sentence length, and you can even (occasionally) write in the passive voice.

(7) Know your audience and write for it. My audience is a mixed bag of Anglos, Hispanics, and (mostly) Indians. I tend to focus on issues like the difference between "grave robbers" and archaeologists, the importance of conserving cultural heritage, and the importance of Indian participation in archaeology. By the same token, I am aware of incendiary or delicate topics. For example, I know how many Indians feel about (and often misconstrue) excavation, especially of burials. So I'm always careful to discuss excavation as a last resort after avoidance measures have failed, and stress that human remains are treated respectfully and in keeping with traditional tribal preferences. Don't be afraid to discuss sensitive issues or present the archaeological ethic, but keep in mind that the last thing you want to do is antagonize or alienate your audience.

(8) Set your own pace. Don't let the newspaper enforce their deadline, and don't put yourself on one. Take the time to draft your articles, set them aside, and then rework them. I generally submit a column every two or three weeks, but I let it vary. If you get tied up with work or run dry on topics to write about, take a break. You'll come back to it with lots of new ideas.

(9) Don't sweat things you can't control. When dealing with newspapers, there are certain things beyond your control. Their typos can drive you nuts, there is no opportunity for you to edit their copy before it goes to press, and it does no good to complain about it after the fact. You also have no control over the headlines their copy

editors sometimes slap onto your articles; often they will miss your point or even contradict it. I once wrote about our Navajo student training program, emphasizing its survey and analysis and computer training aspects. In passing I once carefully mentioned the sensitive issue that students could volunteer during the summer to work on excavation projects, but only if they wanted to. The headline: "How to dig."

(10) Make good contacts and use them. Writing articles is fun and beneficial, and especially if you keep your contacts interested and involved in what you do. Get to know reporters, columnists, and editors, and invite them to visit your projects or your office. If they know you and your work it's that much easier to involve them in other things--more exposure, more information flow, better PR for your organization and for the profession--and it may be a way to expand your writing beyond the occasional column. Readers may ask you to give talks, slide shows, or site tours. Regional or topical magazines may be looking for contributions, so cite your column experience. Use these same writing skills to contribute an introductory pamphlet to a local high school. The possibilities are endless.

That concludes my Top Ten List for newspaper writing. The point is it's relatively simple to do, but you have to commit the effort and time to do it. If you can write a competent technical report, you can--and really should--write popular accounts.

I would like to emphasize that this is something that is in our immediate and pragmatic best interest to do. Archaeology receives a great deal of press; much of it is negative and one-sided, and a lot of it is just factually incorrect. By keeping silent we tacitly agree to claims that archaeologists are nothing but educated grave robbers, ripping off the federal taxpayer, single-handedly holding up needed progress over useless esoterica. Such stubborn perceptions demand persistent and widespread rejoinders. In the September 1997 *Anthropology Newsletter*, Margery Wolf wrote persuasively about the need for anthropologists to become more active in the public forum, including writing op-ed pieces. The same advice can be offered to archaeologists to help combat the negative image held by the public.

While I write these columns for a small rural paper, it has a daily circulation of nearly 20,000. If 100 members of SAA wrote columns for even backwater papers we would be reaching as many as 2,000,000 people a day. This strikes me as worth the effort.

Finally, writing proactive, cogent copy for local consumption is good for you. It helps clarify and organize your own thoughts on important issues. It serves as free advertisement for your organization, yourself, and the profession. So there is really no reason not to try it (other than apathy or misplaced complacency) and every reason to "just do it."

*Anthony L. Klesert is director of the Navajo Nation Archaeology Department.*

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## NEWS AND NOTES

**The Arkansas Archeological Survey, University of Arkansas Field School, will be held at the Parkin site** in northeast Arkansas from June 30 to August 8, 1998. The Parkin site is a 17-acre fortified Mississippian and Protohistoric village within Parkin Archeological State Park, with laboratory and curation facilities immediately adjacent to the site. Archaeological and ethnohistoric evidence suggests that Parkin is the town of Casqui visited by the Hernando de Soto expedition in June 1541. Previous excavations have revealed that the site was continuously occupied for 500 years. The 1998 excavations will investigate an aboriginal borrow pit in the village and will continue work in an area where 16th-century structures are located. Students will learn basic excavation techniques, transit use, mapping, record keeping, laboratory methods, and flotation. Method and theory and local prehistory will also be addressed. Students will earn six semester hours (either undergraduate or graduate) in ANTH 4256: Archeological Field Session. The normal out-of-state tuition surcharge is waived for non-University of Arkansas students; however, there will be an additional \$15 application fee (\$25 for graduate students). Tuition and fees are \$504 (undergraduate) and \$846 (graduate). Students will also be required to pay \$63.38 to cover on-site housing. A cook will be hired, but students will be responsible for food costs. Deadline for receipt of applications is May 31, 1998. Enrollment is limited to 24 students. For further information and applications, contact Jeffrey M. Mitchem, Arkansas Archeological Survey, Parkin Archeological State Park, P.O. Box 241, Parkin, AR 72373-0241, (870) 755-2119, email [jeffmitchem@juno.com](mailto:jeffmitchem@juno.com).

**Archaeologists and paleoclimatologists will meet** at the **FERCO International Conference on Climate and Culture at 3000 B.C.** in October 1998 at the University of Maine, Orono, to assess current knowledge of worldwide culture and climate at and around 3000 B.C (see Calendar). In the Pacific Basin, the tropical ocean was warmer just before then, but shortly thereafter El Niño apparently (re)started after a long hiatus, changing the prevailing stable conditions to an irregular cycle that periodically throws climate into chaos. As a result, environmental conditions became much less predictable from year to year, with "anomalous" droughts in Australia, floods in Peru, and other effects of El Niño-induced climate variability occurring more frequently. In the northern hemisphere, the warmer temperatures of the preceding 3000 years cooled, and new evidence suggests that the southern hemisphere experienced a similar temperature change. Desertification increased in Mesopotamia and northern Africa. In Peru, coastal cultures turned from nomadic fishing, hunting, and gathering to living in bigger, permanent settlements and building large platforms--the precursors to the great adobe pyramids at Moche, Tucume, among others in western South America. Major changes occurred in all the great civilizations of the ancient Middle East, and pyramid building in Egypt also began around this time. The Maya calendar has a zero date of 3113 B.C., only a few years from two of the zero years in Hindu calendars--and within the period of global environmental transformation centered at 3000 B.C. What drove the changes in climate? How extensive and how intensive were they? In each region, how closely in time are the cultural and climatic changes linked? What role--if any--did the climate play in prompting prehistoric people to change their behavior and thus the course of human history? These are among the issues that will be discussed at the conference and later published in a book by conference participants. For information, please contact Dan

Sandweiss, Anthropology Department, S. Stevens Hall, University of Maine, Orono, ME 04469-5773, (207) 581-1889, email [dan\\_sandweiss@umit.maine.edu](mailto:dan_sandweiss@umit.maine.edu), www [www.ferco.org/ferco\\_el\\_nino.html](http://www.ferco.org/ferco_el_nino.html).

**The blockade-runner *Denbigh***, one of the most successful and famous of the American Civil War, was located and recorded near Galveston, Texas, in mid-December 1997. Built by the Laird, Sons & Co. shipyards in Birkenhead, she was lost on the night of May 23, 1865, while attempting to enter port. The iron hulled, sidewheel steamship was 182 feet long and 162 tons. The site was identified during a reconnaissance by the Institute of Nautical Archaeology (INA), Texas A&M University, under the leadership of Barto Arnold, director of Texas Operations at INA. A major underwater archaeology project to investigate the *Denbigh* is planned over the next several years as a new INA initiative to conduct shipwreck research in Texas and adjoining areas, thus providing nautical archaeology students with opportunities to conduct field research close to INA's headquarters at College Station. Heretofore, INA's projects have been conducted in exotic, faraway places like the Mediterranean Sea. INA expects this to be a very interesting project that will produce many benefits for Texas heritage, education, and tourism. Funds for the project are being raised entirely from the private sector. Visit the *Denbigh* project web site at [nautarch.tamu.edu/PROJECTS/denbigh/denbigh.html](http://nautarch.tamu.edu/PROJECTS/denbigh/denbigh.html).

**The Foundation for the Advancement of Mesoamerican Studies (FAMSI)** is pleased to have funded the following SAA members for research in 1997-1998: in **Belize**--Juan L. Bonor, Arlen Chase and Diane Chase, and Brett Houk; **El Salvador**--Andrea Stone; **Guatemala**--Kazuo Aoyama, James Brady, Arthur Demarest, Lawrence Feldman, Charles Hofling, Stephen D. Houston, and Takeshi Inomata; **Honduras**--Robert J. Sharer; and **Mexico**--Thomas Charlton, Rafael Cobos, George Cowgill, Charles Golden, Ben A. Nelson, Robert L. Rands, Jay Silverstein, Michael Smyth, George Stuart, and Saburo Sugiyama. Additional information about these projects is available on the FAMSI web site at [www.famsi.org](http://www.famsi.org), or write to FAMSI, 268 S. Suncoast Blvd., Crystal River, FL 34429, or fax (352) 795-1970.

**When Alfred L. Kroeber returned from a Field Museum expedition to Peru** in 1926, he began a field report documenting the tremendous material culture of the Nazca civilization. Little did he know the manuscript would embark on a decades-long adventure of its own before publication. The pages of *The Archaeology and Pottery of Nazca, Peru: Alfred L. Kroeber's 1926 Expedition* by Alfred L. Kroeber and Donald Collier, edited by Patrick H. Carmichael, with an afterword by Katharina J. Schreiber, contain what is still the only complete analysis and seriation of the beautiful painted pottery of Nazca; a rare discussion of Nazca architecture; descriptions of cloth, hair bundles and other artifact groups; accurate analysis of Nazca human remains; one of the earliest descriptions and photographs of the famous Nazca lines; and a narrative of the expedition that provides a window onto the inner workings of archaeology during the formative years of anthropology as an academic discipline. Finally, the book has emerged in stunning form from AltaMira Press. Kroeber's ceramic seriation is accompanied by over 400 photographs, Schreiber puts Kroeber's work in the context of contemporary Nazca studies, including a reassessment of the sites discovered in the 1926 expedition. The book is an important information source on South American prehistory as well as a historic last work of one of the giants of anthropology.

**The Curtiss T. and Mary G. Brennan Foundation announces two pilot programs of grants** to support archaeological field research in the development of early civilizations of Andean South American and of the Mediterranean world. Those areas of the Mediterranean world that qualify include ancient Egypt and the Near East, and Bronze Age Greece, the Aegean, and the Levant. Funds are available to a maximum of \$5,000 to support research designed to establish the significance of proposed projects and the feasibility of carrying them to completion or to fund ancillary portions of ongoing projects important to an 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. For guidelines and application materials, contact the Curtiss T. and Mary G. Brennan Foundation, 535 Cordova Rd., Suite 426, Santa Fe, NM 87501, fax (505) 983-5120, email [brenfdn@compuserve.com](mailto:brenfdn@compuserve.com).

**The 1997 Awards Committees of the American Society for Ethnohistory** are pleased to announce the recipients of the society's Erminie Wheeler-Voegelin and Robert F. Heizer awards. For the best book-length work in ethnohistory, the **Erminie Wheeler-Voegelin Prize** was awarded to **Kathleen J. Bragdon** (College of

William and Mary) for her 1996 book *Native People of Southern New England, 1500-1650*, published by the University of Oklahoma Press, Norman. For the best article in the field of ethnohistory, the **Robert F. Heizer Prize** was awarded to **Tamara Giles-Vernick** (University of Virginia) for her article "*Na lege ti guiriri* (On the Road of History): Mapping out the Past and Present in M'Bres Region, Central African Republic," published in 1996 in *Ethnohistory* 43(2):245-275.

**SAGE Publications is pleased to announce the publication of a new, major academic journal**, published three times a year, in April, August, and December, in association with the European Association of Archaeologists. The *European Journal of Archaeology* seeks to promote open debate among archaeologists committed to Europe where more communication across national frontiers and greater interest in interpretation are encouraged. Edited by John Chapman (University of Durham, United Kingdom), the journal will include new empirical data and new interpretations of the past, and will encourage debate about the role of archaeology in society, how it should be organized in a changing Europe, and the ethics of archaeological practice. All periods are covered. Papers, review articles, interviews, and short debate pieces are all sought. For additional information, including submission details and subscription rates, please contact Jonathan Carter, Journals Marketing Manager, SAGE Publications, 6 Bonhill St., London EC2A 4PU, U.K., fax +44 (0) 171 374-8741, email [jonathan.carter@sagepub.co.uk](mailto:jonathan.carter@sagepub.co.uk).

**The new Sweet Briar College Field School in Historical Archaeology** will conduct two four-week digs at the Booker T. Washington National Monument in Franklin County, Va., and on the grounds of Sweet Briar College, led by Amber Moncure. During the first session (June 8-July 3), students will do a preliminary assessment of land on Sweet Briar's campus, which was formerly a working farm. The team will conduct an archaeological overview and assessment of the Washington site, under contract from the National Park Service, during the second session (July 6-31). The field school will expose its students to both method and theory of historical archaeology, offering participants the opportunity to conduct archaeological reconnaissance surveys, archaeological excavation, and laboratory processing of recovered artifacts. Students will not only learn the basic skills necessary for a professional archaeologist but will also gain knowledge of the history of plantation life within the Virginia Piedmont region. Field activities will be augmented by visits to historic sites in the region, lectures by prominent archaeologists and historians of the area, and seminar discussions of appropriate readings. Participants must pay a course tuition of \$1,000 per four-week session to cover the cost of three credit hours, fieldwork expenses including equipment, and transportation to and from the sites and field trips. Room and board in the Sweet Briar College residence halls is \$560 for four weeks. For additional information, please contact Dave Blount, (804) 381-6262, email [dblount@sbc.edu](mailto:dblount@sbc.edu).

**The Arkansas Archeological Survey has announced a new web site** on Archaeological Parks, located at [www.uark.edu/misc/aras](http://www.uark.edu/misc/aras). Web information on many archaeological parks is difficult to find because the individual parks' web sites are often hidden within their agencies' larger web sites and may not be found by a search on the site names. The Archaeological Parks web site provides links to the web sites of parks throughout the United States, organized by region and state, with a focus on sites with a Native American association.

**There's still time for students entering 7th through 10th grades to register for "Dig into the Past,"** an archaeology camp scheduled for July 20-24, 1998, at Penn State's University Park campus in State College, Pa. The camp will be held at Penn State's Matson Museum of Anthropology, which houses anthropological collections from all over the world. The week-long camp encourages exploration of the basic principles and methods of modern archaeological research through excavation of a local site, hands-on analysis of artifacts, and computer exercises. Educational and recreational opportunities will fill the evening agenda, such as films covering archaeological topics, a Native American outdoor activity, and swimming. Participants will probe for answers to questions such as: What is an archaeological site and how is it investigated? What does one do with artifacts once they are collected? What do archaeologists learn from pottery and stone tools; bones and genes? Camp fees are \$515 for resident campers and \$375 for day campers. The registration deadline is June 19, 1998. To request a camp brochure, call (800) 778-8632, or visit the camp's web site at [www.outreach.psu.edu/C&I/ArchaeologyCamp/](http://www.outreach.psu.edu/C&I/ArchaeologyCamp/). For information about the camp, contact Claire Milner, Curator, Pennsylvania State University, 409 Carpenter Bldg., University Park, PA 16802-3404, (814) 865-2033 or 865-2509, email [cmm8@psu.edu](mailto:cmm8@psu.edu). For registration information, contact Roberta Moore, Conference Planner,

Pennsylvania State University, 225 The Penn State Conference Center Hotel, University Park, PA 16802-7002, (814) 863-5120, email [ConferenceInfo1@cde.psu.edu](mailto:ConferenceInfo1@cde.psu.edu).

**The H. John Heinz III Fund of the Heinz Family Foundation, Pittsburgh, Pa., supports a program of small grants** for archaeological field research in Mexico, Central America, South America, and the Caribbean. Grants will be awarded annually for field projects aimed at determining the feasibility of a full-scale exploration and field projects that will carry to completion an important phase of a larger exploration. Applications must be from tax-exempt institutions sponsoring projects headed by an individual with a PhD or equivalent degree. Applications for dissertation research will not be considered. The maximum amount per grant will be \$8,000; university overhead charges will not be paid. Four copies of the proposal must be received by November 15, 1998. Notification of awards will be made in late March or early April 1999. Questions on proposal requirements and researcher's obligations should be addressed to James B. Richardson III, Chairman, Section of Anthropology, Carnegie Museum of Natural History, O'Neil Research Center, 5800 Baum Blvd., Pittsburgh, PA 15206-3706, (412) 665-2601, fax (412) 665-2751, email [jbr3+@pitt.edu](mailto:jbr3+@pitt.edu). Completed proposals should be addressed to Rose Gibson, H. John Heinz III Fund of the Heinz Family Foundation, 32 CNG Tower, 625 Liberty Ave., Pittsburgh, PA 15219, (412) 497-5775.

**The newly available Anthropological Index Online** provides a service to scholars in all branches of anthropology and archaeology *without charge*, either through the web or by email. With the increasing number of periodicals in anthropology and archaeology, it is essential for researchers to use bibliographic reference works to gain access to the literature in their field. The library of the Department of Ethnography of the British Museum (Museum of Mankind) receives periodicals from academic institutions and publishers worldwide, covering all areas of cultural and social anthropology, ethnography and material culture from mainstream theoretical journals to specialist publications. The Anthropological Index covers articles in all languages, and provides English translations of citations from non-Roman scripts and from smaller languages. It has been made available in electronic format with support from the William Buller Fagg Charitable Trust and with the assistance of the Centre for Social Anthropology and Computing at the University of Kent, Canterbury. Access to the Anthropological Index Online is available by using a www browser to connect to [lucy.ukc.ac.uk/AIO.html](http://lucy.ukc.ac.uk/AIO.html) from where you can search the index and receive the results either online or as email messages sent to your address. Online help files and lists of journals indexed are also available. For those without web access we have recently enabled an email-only service. To do this messages must be sent to [aio@lucy.ukc.ac.uk](mailto:aio@lucy.ukc.ac.uk). Please note that this email is processed automatically and no human agent will read the messages and decide which are meaningful. For full instructions on its use, send the one word message "help" to the address above.

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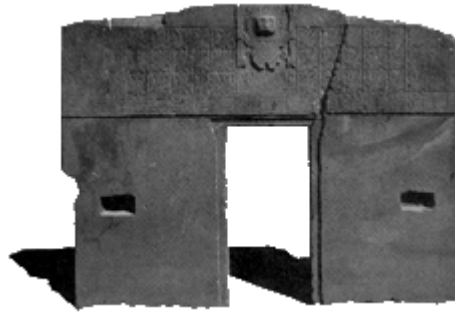
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## POSITIONS OPEN

**Documentation Specialist.** Museum of Texas Tech University, Lubbock, Texas, Anthropology Division, seeks an experienced photographer and documentation specialist to be responsible for archaeological field and studio photography, and archival and other museum documentation. Masters degree is required. Experience in archaeological field and studio photography required and museum experience preferred. Must have dark room experience; computer literacy and experience with new image technologies preferred. Full-time position with excellent employee benefits. Direct letters of interest and applications to Search Committee, Museum of Texas Tech University, Box 43191, Lubbock, TX 79409-3191. Position will remain open until filled. Texas Tech University is an EEO/AA/ADA employer.

**Dumbarton Oaks, Pre-Columbian Studies Program, invites applications for Assistant Curator** who catalogues, maintains, and undertakes special handling of Pre-Columbian collection. The position includes working with the photographic archive and assisting in administration of Pre-Columbian studies program. The Assistant Curator reports to Director of Pre-Columbian Studies, who is also the Curator of the Pre-Columbian Collection. MA is required, but PhD is preferred, in art history, museum studies, or archaeology. Strong museum experience is required, including handling of art objects, museum maintenance, and display. Facility in Spanish. Excellent analytical ability, organizational, and communication skills; computer experience required; familiarity with photographic archives and computerized files (digital imagery, databases, etc.) desirable. The position is available immediately. Salary is in the mid-\$30s+, with excellent benefits. Send letter, CV, and names and addresses of three references to Maria Schmitt, Dumbarton Oaks, 1703 32nd Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007. EOE.

**Field Directors are needed to supervise and coordinate** activities of field crews engaged in archaeological survey or excavation. Duties will primarily involve Phase I, II, and III surveys for gas pipelines and highways in Pennsylvania and surrounding states. Requirements include: a BA degree (MA preferred) in archaeology, anthropology, or a closely related field or equivalent; two to four years of related archaeological field experience and/or training, or equivalent combination of education and experience; and demonstrated capability to manage archaeological fieldwork. Competitive benefits package offered. The position will remain open until it is filled. 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. EOE

**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. EOE

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# CALENDAR



May 15, 1998 is 1,866,664 days since the Maya Zero date.

June 1-7, 1998

**The American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works (AIC)** is devoting the greater part of its 26th Annual Meeting to the topic of disaster preparedness, response, and recovery. The meeting will be held at the Crystal Gateway Marriott Hotel in Arlington, Va., bringing together a broad audience of conservators, museum professionals, and organizations providing disaster response services. The meeting will address repeated inquiries to the conservation profession with a wide range of up-to-date information about how to better respond to disasters in order to protect cultural material. Workshops will be offered on the topics of fire suppression and detection systems, salvage of cultural material from a staged real fire, how to perform triage on cultural material, and an on-site drill at a museum. For additional information, please contact the AIC office, 1717 K St. N.W., Suite 301, Washington, D.C. 20006, (202) 452-9545, fax (202) 452-9328, email [infoaic@aol.com](mailto:infoaic@aol.com), [www.palimpsest.stanford.edu/aic/](http://www.palimpsest.stanford.edu/aic/).

June 16-20, 1998

**The II biennial festival of AGON**, International Meeting of Archaeological Film of the Mediterranean Area, will be held in Rethymno, Crete, focusing on films of 40 minutes or less about Mediterranean archaeology from prehistory to modern times, folk art, and other popular Mediterranean cultural traditions, completed after January 1994. Award-winners are screened at additional locations in off-years. For information, contact Maria Palatou or Dimitria Savidis, c/o Archaialogia ke Technes, 4a Karytsi Square, 102 37 Athens, Greece, (+301) 33-12-990, fax (+301) 33-12-991.

June 29-July 3, 1998

**Primera Mesa Redonda de Monte Albán** (First Roundtable of Monte Albán) will be held in Oaxaca, Mexico, sponsored by the Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia. For additional information, please contact Nelly Robles García, Zona Arqueológica de Monte Albán, Oaxaca, Mexico, (+951) 612-15 or 670-77, email [montealban@spersaoaxaca.com.mx](mailto:montealban@spersaoaxaca.com.mx).

July 12-18, 1998

**XXV Mesa Redonda de la Sociedad Mexicana de Antropología** (Roundtable of the Mexican Society for Anthropology) will be held in San Luis Potosí, Mexico. For additional information, please contact Patricio Dávila or Diana Zaragoza, (+525) 291-22-22, fax (+525) 291-22-59, email [ccuvic@mpsnet.com.mx](mailto:ccuvic@mpsnet.com.mx).

July 20-24, 1998

**XII Simposio de Investigaciones Arqueológicas en Guatemala** will be held in the Museo Nacional de Arqueología y Etnología. For more information, please contact Dora de González, Museo Nacional de Arqueología y Etnología, Edificio 5, La Aurora Zona 13, Guatemala, Central America.

August 2-8, 1998

**IV Congreso Internacional de Mayistas** will be held in Antigua, Guatemala, having as its theme "Maya Identity." For information, please contact Ana Luisa Izquierdo, Centro de Estudios Mayas, Instituto de Investigaciones Filológicas, Circuito Mario de la Cueva s/n, Ciudad Universitaria, 05410, México D.F., (+525) 622-7490, fax (+525) 665-7874 or 622-7496, email [cem@servidor.unam.mx](mailto:cem@servidor.unam.mx).

September 5-7, 1998

**15th Biennial Meeting of the American Quaternary Association (AMQUA)** will be held in Puerto Vallarta, Mexico. For additional information, contact Socorro Lozano Garcia, Instituto de Geología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Ciudad Universitaria, Apartado Postal 70-296, 04510, México D.F., fax (+525) 550-6644.

September 29-October 4, 1998

**The seventh festival of recent films about archaeology** will unfold under the presidency of noted Italian narrative and documentary filmmaker and film historian, Carlo Lizzani, at the Rassegna Internazionale del Film Archeologico. Afternoon talks by archaeologists and filmmakers are traditionally held. A roundtable entitled "Archaeological Documentaries: From Production to Market" is planned for October 3. For additional information, please contact Roberto Penza, Festival Director, Via Mura di Porta d'Azeglio, 40136 Bologna, Italy, fax (+39-51) 23-8524.

October 1-4, 1988

**10th Mogollon Archaeology Conference** will be hosted by Western New Mexico University Museum in Silver City, N.M. The deadline for abstract submission is September 1, 1998. For additional information, please contact Cynthia Ann Bettison, conference organizer and program chair, Western New Mexico University Museum, P.O. Box 680, Silver City, NM 88061, (505) 538-6386, email [bettisonc@iron.wnmu.edu](mailto:bettisonc@iron.wnmu.edu).

October 4-10, 1998

**El V Congreso de las Asociación Latinoamericana de Antropología Biológica y el VI Simposio de Antropología Física "Luis Montane"** will be hosted by the Sociedad Cubana de Antropología Biológica, the Museo Antropológico Montane, and the Catedra de Antropología from the Universidad de La Habana, Cuba. For more information, contact Antonio J. Martinez Fuentes, Secretario, Asociación Latinoamericana de Antropología Biológica, Museo Antropológico Montane, Facultad de Biología, Universidad de La Habana, Calle 25 #455, entre J e I. Vedado, Ciudad Habana 10400, Cuba, (+537) 32-9000/79-3488, fax (+537) 32-1321/33-5774, email [montane@comuh.uh.cu](mailto:montane@comuh.uh.cu).

October 5-9, 1998

**IXth annual Rassegna Internazionale del Cinema Archeologico festival** will feature "The Adventure of Archaeology" as this year's theme. For additional information, please contact Dario Di Blasi, Artistic Director, Rassegna Internazionale del Cinema Archeologico, Rovereto Museo Civico, Largo S. Caterina 43, 38068 Rovereto (TN), Italy, (+39-464) 439-055, fax (+39-464) 439-487, email [museo@museocivico.rovereto.tn.it](mailto:museo@museocivico.rovereto.tn.it), web [www.museocivico.rovereto.tn.it](http://www.museocivico.rovereto.tn.it).



October 7-11, 1998

**The FERCO International Conference on Climate and Culture at 3000 B.C.** will be held at the University of Maine, in Orono. For information, please contact Dan Sandweiss, Anthropology Department, S. Stevens Hall, UMaine, Orono, ME 04469-5773, (207) 581-1889, email [dan\\_sandweiss@umit.maine.edu](mailto:dan_sandweiss@umit.maine.edu). General information is available on the web at [www.ferco.org/ferco\\_el\\_nino.html](http://www.ferco.org/ferco_el_nino.html).

October 9-10, 1998

**5th Gender and Archaeology Conference**, "From the Ground Up: Beyond Gender Theory in Archaeology,"

will be held at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. For more information, please contact either Bettina Arnold, Department of Anthropology, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, P.O. Box 413 Bolton Hall, Milwaukee, WI 53201, email [barnold@csd.uwm.edu](mailto:barnold@csd.uwm.edu) or Nancy Wicker, email [nancy.wicker@mankato.msus.edu](mailto:nancy.wicker@mankato.msus.edu). Conference abstracts will also be made available at the web site [www.uwm.edu/~barnold/](http://www.uwm.edu/~barnold/).

October 14-17, 1998

**56th Annual Meeting of the Plains Anthropological Conference** will be held at the Radisson Inn, Bismarck, N.D. For more information, please 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](mailto:ccmail.fswenson@ranch.state.nd.us).

October 21-24, 1998

**The 11th Navajo Studies Conference** will be held in Window Rock, Ariz. The conference will be held in the new Navajo Nation Museum, Library, and Visitor's Center, with the theme "*Diné be'iina' bindii'a* (The Roots of Navajo Life)." For registration package and other information, please contact Conference Secretary at NNHPD-Roads, P.O. Box 6028, Shiprock, NM 87420, (505) 368-1067. Information may also be obtained by visiting our web site at [www.cia-g.com/~roadprog/navstudy.html](http://www.cia-g.com/~roadprog/navstudy.html).

November 2-8, 1998

**IV Jornadas de Arqueología de la Patagonia** will be held at Río Gallegos. The deadline for abstracts is September 30, 1998. For more information, please contact IV Jornadas de Arqueología de la Patagonia, INAPL, 3 de Febrero 1370 (1426), Buenos Aires, Argentina, (+541) 783-6554, fax (+542) 783-3371, email [rafa@bibapl.edu.ar](mailto:rafa@bibapl.edu.ar).

November 11-14, 1998

**The 55th Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference** will be held at the Hyatt Regency Hotel, Greenville, S.C. For more information contact Ken Sassaman, SRARP, P.O. Box 600, New Ellenton, SC 29809, (803) 725-1130, email [sassamank@garnet.cla.sc.edu](mailto:sassamank@garnet.cla.sc.edu).

November 12-15, 1998

**The 31st Annual Chacmool Conference** will be held at the University of Calgary, Alberta, Canada, with the theme "On Being First: Cultural Innovation and Environmental Consequences of First Peoplings." For further information, please contact 1998 Conference Committee, Department of Archaeology, University of Calgary, Calgary AB T1N 2N4, Canada, fax 2820-9567, email [nicholls@acs.ucalgary.ca](mailto:nicholls@acs.ucalgary.ca).

November 12-15, 1998

**The American Society for Ethnohistory will hold its annual meeting** at the Radisson Metrodome/University of Minnesota in Minneapolis. Papers, organized sessions, special events, and speakers that treat any world area are encouraged. Abstracts (on submission forms) of 50-100 words and preregistration fees (\$50 for regular participants, \$25 for students and retired participants) are due June 12, 1998. Limited travel funds will be available on a competitive basis for students presenting papers. For information, contact Jean O'Brien-Kehoe, Department of History, University of Minnesota, 614 Social Science Tower, Minneapolis, MN 55455, email [obrie002@maroon.tc.umn.edu](mailto:obrie002@maroon.tc.umn.edu) or Brenda Child, Program in American Studies, University of Minnesota, 104 Scott Hall, Minneapolis, MN 55455, email [child011@gold.tc.umn.edu](mailto:child011@gold.tc.umn.edu).

November 19, 1998

**The Council for British Archaeology/British Universities Film and Video Council Working Party** (CBA/BUFVC) will collectively celebrate its 21st anniversary this year with an award ceremony at the House of Lords, sponsored by Channel 4 Television. Departing from standard procedures, on this occasion, overall winners will be selected in each film category from among previous winning films. Productions released from 1996 on will be eligible for consideration. For additional information, please contact Cathy Grant, 55 Greek St., London W1V5LR England, (+44-171) 734-3687, fax (+44-171) 287-3914, email [bufvc@open.ac.uk](mailto:bufvc@open.ac.uk), [www.bufvc.ac.uk](http://www.bufvc.ac.uk).

November 19-22, 1998

**The Inter-Congress Meeting of UISPP Commission for Data Management and Mathematical Methods in**

**Archaeology** will be held in Scottsdale, Ariz. For information, please consult our web page <http://archaeology.la.asu.edu/uisspp>, or contact George Cowgill, [cowgill@asu.edu](mailto:cowgill@asu.edu), or Keith Kintigh, [kintigh@asu.edu](mailto:kintigh@asu.edu), Department of Anthropology, P.O. Box 872402, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85287-2402.

January 5-10, 1999

**The 1999 Society for Historical Archaeology conference on historical and underwater archaeology** will be held at the Hilton Hotel, Salt Lake City, Utah. The theme is "Crossroads of the West: 19th Century Transportation, Mining, and Commercial Development in the Intermountain West" (including emigrant trails, stagecoach routes, the Pony Express, the Transcontinental Railroad, telegraph lines, and highways). Please contact Don Southworth, Program Coordinator, or Michael R. Polk, Conference Chair, Sagebrush Consultants, 3670 Quincy Ave., Suite 203, Ogden, UT 84403, email [sageb@aol.com](mailto:sageb@aol.com), (801) 394-0013, fax (801) 394-0032.

January 10-14, 1999

**World Archaeology Congress 4** will be held in Cape Town, South Africa. The theme is "Global Archaeology at the Turn of the Millennium." Further information can be obtained by contacting Carolyn Ackermann, WAC4 Congress Secretariat, P.O. Box 44503, Claremont, 7735, South Africa, +27 (21) 762-8600, fax +27 (21) 762-8606, email [wac4@globalconf.co.za](mailto:wac4@globalconf.co.za), web [www.globalconf.co.za/wac4](http://www.globalconf.co.za/wac4).

March 12-13, 1999

**The National Council for Preservation Education, in partnership with the National Park Service and Goucher College** will hold its second national forum entitled "Multiple Views; Multiple Meanings" at Goucher College, Towson, Md. It will focus on the critical issue of historical integrity, in light of the new disciplines, approaches, and methods being integrated. The conference attempts to bring together persons from a variety of backgrounds to exchange ideas--anthropologists, archaeologists, architects, architectural historians, cultural historians, cultural and historical geographers, folklorists, historians of landscape and landscape architecture, historic preservationists, planners, social historians, and urban historians working in academic institutions, preservation offices, and private practice. For further information, please contact Michael A. Tomlan, Project Director, National Council for Preservation Education, 210 W. Sibley Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853, (607) 255-7261, fax (607) 255-1971, email [mat4@cornell.edu](mailto:mat4@cornell.edu).

March 24-28, 1999

**The 64th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology** will be held in Chicago at the Sheraton Chicago Hotel and Towers. For information, please contact LuAnn Wandsnider, Program Chair, Department of Anthropology, University of Nebraska, 126 Bessey Hall, Lincoln, NE 68588-0368, (402) 472-8873, email [lwand@unlinfo.unl.edu](mailto:lwand@unlinfo.unl.edu).

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