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"In addition to the academic groups that are traditionally concerned with the epistemological and legislative controversies over the protection of endangered cultural resources, the public also is concerned about the impact of urban development on the environment and ecology. A social conscience has developed with regard to conservation, care, and protection of resources, and the effects of haphazard growth in what is already the largest city of the world."



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Editor's Corner

Be careful what you ask for, because sometimes you get what you wish. I asked, or at least commented, at the past Annual Meeting, and then in print in the May 1998 issue of the *SAA Bulletin*, that committees needed to become more active in developing useful content for the *Bulletin*. A number of committees heard me, and three of them--Ethics, COSWA, and Public Education--are beginning regular columns in this issue. The former will present a series of "ethical dilemmas" in the conduct of archaeology following their successful session in Seattle, and will expand upon these topics and others in future issues. Public Education is planning a series of columns on how professionals in the field can direct their attention to the public across a number of forums in the hopes that through education, we can ensure continued, or even enhanced, support for archaeology and historic preservation.



How do you get an academic job in this field? Good question. Standard answers include hard work, intelligence, luck, and important and interesting field or analytical work. Common knowledge also has it that job success is largely correlated with the prestige of your department, or perhaps more specifically, that of your advisor. Some have speculated on other potential determinants, such as gender. You may recall the paper by Barbara Stark and coauthors we published last year. [[SAA Bulletin 15\(4\):6-9](#)]. Among its conclusions was that women are not being hired in proportion to the numbers of Ph.D. recipients. Scott Hutson of Berkeley addresses both these questions in a very interesting paper in this issue. He shows that while prestige does matter, many departments seen as the most prestigious have had relatively little success in moving their graduates into academic positions. He also examines gender biases in hiring, and his findings suggest that while the climate for women in archaeology continues to be chilly, the situation is more complex than is commonly imagined and that data beyond surveys are required to gain deeper insight into the origins and effects of gender bias in archaeology.

Chicago in 1999!

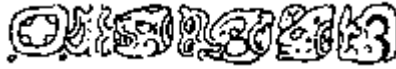
You've submitted your paper abstract and are beginning to think about how to juggle catching up with colleagues, hearing papers, expanding your library at the book displays, and taking in the rich cultural life of Chicago. To help plan your travel and time there, the Preliminary Program will be available on the SAA web site (www.saa.org) in late fall and will be mailed out early in 1999. See the web site also for information on hotel reservations.

Plans for the Chicago meeting are underway, including an opening session on Wednesday evening and a plenary session to be held on Friday evening following the business meeting. Details on these offerings will follow in future issues of the *Bulletin*.

Other continuing features of the Annual Meeting include the roundtable sessions scheduled for Thursday at noon. We will again be contacting individuals to lead the luncheon discussions. Last year, Program Chair Jonathan Driver contacted departments and companies asking them to sponsor the roundtable luncheons (and the informal discussions they afford) with a donation of \$100. Twenty institutions generously responded and the cost of the luncheons accordingly decreased by 50 percent. Luncheon attendance, especially by students, increased by 25 percent. This year, we will be continuing this practice; letters asking for the support of your department or company will arrive shortly on your desk. Please encourage the person responsible for the finances of your department or company to contribute.

LuAnn Wandsnider, chair of the 1999 Annual Meeting Program Committee, is associate professor in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

Letters to the Editor



I have some comments on allen lutins' "Internet Resources for Cultural Resource Management (CRM) Professionals" [[SAA Bulletin 16\(3\):30](#)]. Resources on the Internet may be currently limited, but substantial work is being done and resources are improving daily. The Library of Congress and Ameritech are sponsoring the National Digital Library competition ([lcweb2.loc.gov/ammem/award](#)) to enable libraries, museums, historical societies, and archival institutions to create digital collections of primary resources. Raw data is being delivered via the web at sites such as Arizona State University's Archaeological Research Institute ([archaeology.la.asu.edu](#)) and the Archaeological Data Archive Project based at Bryn Mawr ([csaws.brynmawr.edu/web1/adap.html](#)). Gateways such as Academic Info ([www.academicinfo.net](#)) are being developed to aid in finding sites by subject area. A searchable database of reviews of anthropological books, audiovisual materials, software and multimedia, exhibits, tourist sites, conferences, and online resources is available at the Anthropology Review Database ([wings.buffalo.edu/ARD/](#)). And online guides to good practices in aerial photography and remote sensing, archaeological geophysics, CAD, excavation and fieldwork archiving, GIS (now available at [ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/goodguides/gis](#)), and metadata in archaeology and digital archiving are being developed by Great Britain's Archaeology Data Service.

Not mentioned in the article was the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training's (NCPTT) interdisciplinary guide to Internet resources (Internet Resources for Heritage Conservation, Historic Preservation and Archeology, ([www.cr.nps.gov/ncptt/irg](#)). The guide includes resources of interest to the preservation community and includes the disciplines of archaeology, historic architecture, historic landscapes, materials conservation, and history. There are so many new Internet resources available that a backlog of entries for the guide exists. To make it more dynamic and user-driven, the guide is currently being converted to a searchable online database that will be accessible via NCPTT's Web site ([www.ncptt.nps.gov](#)) within the next six months. NCPTT supports development of Internet resources for the CRM professional through the Preservation Technology and Training Grants program (PTTGrants). As a result of PTTGrants support, the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers and the National Conference of State Legislatures have developed an online database of state-by-state preservation law ([www.ncsl.org/programs/arts/statehist_intro.htm](#)). Other PTTGrants underway include developing Internet access to the University of Virginia Law School's preservation law databases and providing Internet access to preservation information at the Hawai'i and Michigan SHPOs. For 1999, the PTTGrants program seeks proposals that focus on the delivery of substantive preservation-related information via the World Wide Web, innovative application of computer technologies to the management and dissemination of preservation-related information, and the planning and development of substantial database systems. Digitizing archaeological "gray literature" and providing access to it via the Web--alluded to in lutins' article--is a proposal that would be appropriate to the information management project type of the PTTGrants. I'd be happy to discuss substantive projects to realize the potential of the Internet.

Mary S. Carroll
Information Management Coordinator
National Center for Preservation Technology and Training

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From the President--

Dear Colleagues:

In just a few months, I'll be delighted to welcome you to our 64th Annual Meeting in Chicago. After our last meeting in Seattle, we received a number of comments and questions about the meeting. I'd like to address some general issues concerning our Annual Meeting. Treasurer Jeff Altschul talks about Annual Meeting finances in his new column, [Money Matters \(page 11\)](#), and Executive Director Tobi Brimsek discusses how our meetings are planned in her column, [In Brief . . . \(page 5\)](#).

The Seattle meeting was our largest ever, with more than 3,271 registrants. This should come as no surprise. SAA's membership has grown dramatically over the past decade (it now stands at more than 6,500), and meeting attendance has grown apace. The size of the meeting is also in part the result of a policy decision made by the board in 1993: that participation at meetings should be encouraged by providing members as many opportunities as possible to present papers, posters, and the like. This policy of inclusion has both a philosophical and a practical side. In terms of the former, it fosters the dissemination of scholarly information; in terms of the latter, it helps many of our members obtain travel funds, which in many institutions is contingent on formal participation in the meeting (i.e., one's name must appear on the program to receive institutional support).

One upshot of this growth in attendance and participation is the need for more hotel and meeting space, which generally, can only be found in large cities. (The days when the SAA membership could gather in Chapel Hill, as it did in 1964, are long gone!) And, sad to say, large cities tend to be expensive places to meet. I'm sure all of you have noticed the escalation in hotel-room costs over the past decade; this is, in part, a product of our own growth and success. Rest assured that the board does everything it can to keep the costs of attending the meeting as low as possible. But given the economic realities and the size of our organization, there is only so much we can do.

That said, it is also worth highlighting the growing diversity of our Annual Meeting. Some years ago, presenting a paper was the only way to participate. Now, there are many other ways to take part, including poster sessions, forums, roundtables, and workshops. We've especially tried to make students feel welcome and engaged through the Student and New Member Reception, student-centered workshops, and roundtable lunches where students can discuss topics of mutual interest with more senior members of the society. For all attendees, our goal is to create an environment that promotes interchange of ideas, cordial interaction, and professional renewal.

True enough, SAA's Annual Meeting is no longer the cozy little gathering it once was. But this is simply the outcome our society's extraordinary vitality and growth. The important thing now is to look ahead, and to think creatively of ways that the Annual Meeting can serve our members' needs more effectively, given the constraints of size and venue. With this goal in mind, SAA's Committee on Meeting Development, chaired by Paul Minnis, is seeking ways of improving the meeting. If you have ideas, please let me or this committee know. (My email address is vin@unc.edu; a complete list of the committee's members can be found on SAA's website at www.saa.org. Note also that the committee will provide a questionnaire in the Chicago registration packets.) Hope to see you in Chicago!



Vin Steponaitis

Archaeopolitics: Spanish President Visits Site of First Pensacola for 300th Anniversary

Judith A. Bense

There are innumerable ways that we can make archaeology a productive and exciting part of a community. The special nature of our field captures the imagination of the public and provides a springboard from which we can instill an appreciation for the buried resources and the professionals educated to decipher them. Taking this approach has paid great dividends for archaeology in my community--Pensacola, Florida--and for the archaeology program at the University of West Florida.



The key to moving from a soft money "walk-on" to the head of the best-known program on- and off-campus is the combination of professional research interests with public interests. We usually have an ongoing public archaeology project which is high profile and linked to a topic of public interest. It can be as general as finding and showcasing the walls, building foundations, and cannons from the colonial Fort of Pensacola under the streets and parking lots of downtown. It can be as exciting as finding and excavating a sunken galleon in Pensacola Bay from the ill-fated 1559 Spanish settlement attempt.

The latest "town-gown" archaeology project is the First Pensacola site, which was established in 1698 and is currently located on the U.S. Naval Air Station. This particular project has had an extra added dimension of international politics and diplomacy due to Spain's interest in celebrating its role in U.S. history.

The little Spanish garrison named Presidio Santa María de Galve, manned by convicts from Mexico City jails, was established in 1698 overlooking the pass into Pensacola Bay. It barely survived for 22 years under almost constant attacks by English-led Creeks. Although it had been studied by historians, the site's location had been lost. We knew that locating this lost settlement followed by a public-friendly excavation during the celebration of its 300th anniversary would provide a golden opportunity for archaeology to make both a scholarly and public contribution. So in 1995, archaeology and history students and professionals from the University of West Florida Archeology Institute launched the First Pensacola Project. We found the 5-acre site in 1995, with almost 60 percent of the site preserved, under a parade ground and softball field. The treasures included burned fort walls, burned buildings, cannons, weapons, a sealed midden and features, and a plethora of cultural material. Historians found thousands of documents through the efforts of a private researcher with a 15-year obsession with this settlement who has copied and translated hundreds of documents.

In the spring, the Florida vice consul to Spain, Maria Davis, conducted a delegation to Spain to ask Queen Sophia and the head of the Spanish Navy to participate in the kick-off celebration of their colonial settlement in Pensacola. They assented. On June 9, 1998, the spectacular four-masted tall ship Juan Sebastián de Elcano entered Pensacola Pass just below the bluff of the Presidio accompanied by the Navy Precision Flight Team, the Blue Angels, flying overhead. A delegation of dignitaries and others arrived, which included the Spanish naval attaché, the international press, and a living descendant of Tristan de Luna, leader of the Spanish attempt to colonize Florida in 1559. The next day the president and prime minister of Spain, José María Aznar, arrived in Pensacola met by Undersecretary of the U. S. Navy Jerry M. Hultin, Spain's Ambassador to the United States Antonio de Oyarzabal, Florida Governor Lawton Chiles, Admiral Patricia Tracey, Commanding Officer of the Naval Air Station-Pensacola Captain Michael Denkler, and Pensacola Mayor John Fogg. There was a ceremony

at the base of the bluff below the site of the 300-year-old Presidio Santa María de Galve. Our archaeology students, archaeologists, and historians took part in this celebration, including fielding questions from the press on our discoveries about the "First Pensacolians." The next day a flotilla of local yachts sailed out to the shipwreck site of the vessel in the 1559 Luna fleet, and a wreath was laid while "Taps" was played and a prayer was said.

These festivities mark only the beginning of the celebration of the 300th anniversary of this small Spanish Presidio. For the actual anniversary date in November, a major portion of the fort will be reconstructed, markers will be in place, reenactors will be present, and King Carlos and Queen Sophia of Spain may very well be in attendance. Archaeology has made a big contribution to this event, and we have been at the head of the line from the international press stories to the receiving line at major events.

Archaeological sites and archaeologists have the potential to be a part of this country's historical celebrations, and I encourage all of you to look for opportunities such as this to communicate the value of archaeology to the present and future. The payoff is unbelievable. It makes great archaeopolitics!

Judith A. Bense is chair of the Government Affairs Committee and director of the Archeology Institute at the University of West Florida in Pensacola.

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In Brief...

Tobi Brimsek



As we have continued to receive feedback on the meeting (thank you!), and as we now gear up for the 64th Annual Meeting in Chicago, I would like to address some of the issues which have surfaced through your feedback.

Last September, in [SAA Bulletin 15,\(4\):5](#), my column focused on "The Things You Wanted to Know About SAA's Annual Meeting but Never Asked . . ." This is, in a way, a continuation of that discussion. I am aware that one of the membership's major concerns regarding the Annual Meeting is cost. Why do we go to where we go? Why does it cost what it does? Why do prices continue to climb? Does the board consider the cost factors when selecting a site? Some answers to these questions follow below.

We do hear your concerns. As I have mentioned in the past, our planning for an Annual Meeting begins about six years in advance of the meeting date. Sites are reviewed, visited, and considered. The board makes a selection and the contract is signed approximately five years out from the meeting. The first meeting that I have booked for the society is New Orleans in 2001. Denver follows in 2002. In both of these cases, the base rate--that is, the rate quoted in the year the contract was signed--are in line with what SAA members had been paying.

There is no doubt that rates are on the increase. An industry study in 1997 reported that the average daily rate in 68 cities rose 13.5 percent. Some cities reported increases of more than 20 percent. Overall rates are increasing. To keep the SAA rates in an affordable range, we are exploring a broader range of destinations.

Another factor that influences hotel room rates is season. Our meeting is during the peak season for many cities. I have often been asked why we don't meet in Washington, D.C. The plain and simple response is cost. Our meeting coincides with peak season in Washington and that is reflected in the steep daily rate from the convention hotels.

In addition, the marketplace for the meetings community is now a seller's market. Contracts have become quite stringent from the hotel perspective. A meeting such as ours may be more appealing to some markets than others. There are a number of factors that attract a piece of business to a hotel including room nights, food and beverage functions, and the meeting room to sleeping room ratio. As you may know, our meeting space requirements are rather extensive, but our food and beverage functions are not.

Rates in Seattle for the headquarters hotel were \$134. Rates for the Chicago meeting--which is a self-contained meeting in the Sheraton Chicago Hotel and Towers--are \$145. While this is an extremely good rate for Chicago, I understand from member feedback that we might prefer lower rates. The base rates in the contracts that I have negotiated for 2001 forward reflect that understanding. The 1999 meeting promises to be a very exciting one. Chicago is what is known as a "first tier" city; therefore, rates are reflective of that city's popularity. In reality, however, the rates that we have in Chicago are probably among the most reasonable that one can obtain for that city. Please be assured that the board is currently selecting among cities that both meet our needs and are not at the upper end of the rate scale.

Another issue that has been raised is the number of student and government rooms. These types of rooms are essentially rooms at a discounted rate. The number of discounted rate rooms requested can have an impact on the "regular" rate rooms in the mix. In Chicago, because there were so few student rate rooms (less than two dozen) originally contracted, and the projected student rate was much higher than would be anticipated, the solution was

to find a nearby hotel with economical rates and contract an additional large block of rooms. We have done just that. While there are no student rate rooms in the Sheraton, we have contracted a huge number of student rooms in the Motel 6 a few blocks away. The rate is \$85 for single to quad. Students need simply present a valid student ID to get this special SAA student rate. There is a special reservations form for students to use for the Motel 6 rooms. It is available on the SAA website (www.saa.org) or from the society's office. You may also email meetings@saa.org with your fax number, and we will fax the form to you.

We were able to address the number of government rooms in Chicago as well. We were able to increase the number of government rooms at the Sheraton by the number of student rooms we no longer requested. Again, even this year and next, working with the established contracts, we are trying to respond to your pricing and availability concerns.

We look forward to an exciting meeting in Chicago! We encourage you to come and stay at the Chicago Sheraton Hotel and Towers, a beautiful site for the meeting. The reason we would like you to stay at the Sheraton is that there are monetary penalties if we do not use all the sleeping rooms that have been contracted. This is not usually the case, but it is so in Chicago.

Every year in your registration packet, there is a meeting evaluation. In Chicago, we are adding an additional questionnaire to help the Meeting Development Committee continue to plan the development and direction of SAA meetings. Please take a moment to fill out the brief questionnaires to let us know how you enjoyed the Chicago meeting and provide input to the developmental process of the Annual Meeting. We need your feedback. If you would like to send me a comment about the meeting, I can be reached at SAA Headquarters, 900 Second St. NE #12, Washington, DC 20002, fax (202) 789-0284, email tobi_brimsek@saa.org. Your input does make a difference! See you in Chicago!

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

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Anthropology Museums Online

John Hoopes

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The growth of the World Wide Web has provided a valuable new tool for anthropology museums to address institutional goals ranging from public education to collections management and focused research. Most major museums have well developed web sites that provide basic information about location, hours, and exhibits. These can be found by using online search engines to seek specific museums by name or by following links from museum indexes such as those offered by the Museum Computer Network world.std.com/~mcn/, the Museum's Online page www.okc.com/morr/wwwToC.html, or ArchNet spirit.lib.uconn.edu/ArchNet/Museums/Museums.html.

There are now several institutions that are doing an exceptional job of making available material that is useful and appealing on a variety of levels. Each has a web site that can serve a model for the development or improvement of online resources for the promotion of archaeology. The best way to learn how the Web can be used is to *use* it. The best way to improve it is to *contribute* something to it. Just as a museum's value grows with the acquisition, documentation, and accessibility of collections, a museum web site's value will increase over time as staff and associates contribute more to its content, organization, and navigability. This is a tool we cannot afford to ignore.

University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Ethnography

The University of Pennsylvania Museum www.upenn.edu/museum/ provides a fine example of what can be accomplished with a Web presence. Their attractively designed, graphics-intensive site provides basic information about the institution as well as linked information on collections, exhibits, research projects, and publications. A section called "World Cultures: Ancient and Modern" offers online exhibits that include "The Ancient Greek World" and "The Corinth Computer Project," the latter offering a virtual "fly-by" of the site. A feature which has a great deal of potential is a "Forum Page" for submitting topics of discussion. However, although it provides a link for subscriptions to the MUSEUM-L discussion list, it is not yet an active "chat" page.

The site includes useful directories of affiliated staff with descriptions of their specialties and links to pages with information about current projects. They have also developed an extensive publications section with descriptions and ordering information for dozens of publications (including several on CD-ROM). There are detailed descriptions of collections, including topical archives. While specific records are not yet accessible via online catalogues, there are links to email addresses of curators to whom one can write for more information.

In general, although it is clear that there is room for expansion and improvement, this site is one of the best models for what can be accomplished with careful planning and skillful execution.

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Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnography (Harvard)

The Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnography at Harvard University www.peabody.harvard.edu/ has been at the forefront of the development of Web-based resources. The museum has assembled several exhibitions with online materials. It is now offering unique features such as Apple QuickTime VR images of monument replicas in its collection (see below).

In addition to providing extensive information about the institution's history and staff, this web site offers an excellent model for how a site can also become a valuable research tool. One of its projects--Finding Aids On-Line--is providing a growing number of inventories of manuscripts, correspondence, photographs, and other material deposited by individual scholars. There are currently detailed finding aids for 10 different collections, including records from The Peabody Museum-National Geographic Early Man Expedition at Hell Gap, Wyoming (1961-1967), and Zelia Nuttall's manuscripts and professional correspondence. While these do not provide facsimiles of the actual archival material, they do inform the user about what is available in the museum's holdings.

There are several museum exhibits on the Peabody Museum web site, representing material that has been developed for the medium both as an independent resource and as a supplement (and archive) of information associated with actual exhibits. Traditionally, the didactic material developed for an exhibit has been removed from public access after the exhibit is closed. The Peabody Museum web site demonstrates that this new medium is an excellent way to create material, archive it, and keep it available long after the exhibit has been removed.

Mankato State Museum

In Minnesota, the Mankato State University's "EMuseum" www.anthro.mankato.msus.edu/, directed by Richard Strachan, is not a Web presence for an actual museum, but an multiple-award winning example of what a virtual museum can be. The web site was created as a novel way to organize and store the information that faculty and students at MSU were creating online. The web site provides a clickable map of the EMuseum. You can visit the information desk, gift shop, anthropology department, staff offices, student lounge, and over a dozen thematic "galleries." At the information desk, there is detailed information on the number of visitors the EMuseum has received (over two million "hits" since January). Statistics on the origin of users makes it clear that the site is serving an incredibly diverse, worldwide audience. The database shows which galleries are the most popular and even reveals how individuals are finding the site via links from search engines and other web pages.

By selecting individual galleries, one can learn about Minnesota prehistory, ancient Egypt, ancient Latin America, Anglo-Saxon England, vikings in the New World, and Minnesota ethnobotany. Other useful resources include a searchable bibliography on Minnesota archaeology, descriptions and images of key artifact types, a page on archaeological dating (with an interactive program for creating battleship curves), and information about the MSU Field School. Another valuable feature is a growing collection of almost 100 thumbnail biographies of influential anthropologists. What is most apparent about this site is that it demonstrates how valuable "exhibits" for public education can be created and put online by a staff of students working with readily accessible,

inexpensive resources. Many of the pages in the EMuseum were created in the context of anthropology courses that encouraged students to compose their own online documents. Links to pages of the EMuseum's student creators can be found in the site's "Student Lounge." This site is an excellent example of how a useful resource can be created and improved in the context of university training. Instead of disappearing into boxes and file cabinets, informative student work remains open and available to other students and scholars.

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Peabody Museum of Natural History (Yale)

One of the best examples of online catalogues is that offered by the Peabody Museum of Natural History at Yale www.peabody.yale.edu/. The museum has substantial holdings of archaeological materials, especially from the Americas. The anthropology collection records were not even machine readable until 1993, but in the past five years they have moved to the forefront of accessibility. Two National Science Foundation (NSF) grants provided for direct entry into ARGUS of records for over 200,000 objects. A grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) facilitated creation of digital images of 15,000 objects in the Mesoamerican and South American collections for online access. ARGUS, from Questor Systems, Inc. www.questorsys.com/ is a collections management database system used by over 160 museums worldwide. ARGUS is capable of managing every type of collection, including but not limited to fine arts, historical, ethnographic, natural science, archival, archaeological and slide collections.

Computerization of the collections is being undertaken by geographical area within subdisciplines of anthropology. As blocks of records are added to the database, more detailed descriptions of the data sets are provided. To date, information on all of the Caribbean, Mesoamerican, and Intermediate Area archaeological collections are available online, as are the Australian and Egyptian collections. Catalogue records for the following materials can now be accessed via a search engine that provides for the entry of several configurations of keywords, including geographic information and material: Caribbean collection (105,245 object lots), Meso/South American collection (52,386 object lots), Australian collection (422 object lots), and Egyptian collection (2,252 object lots).

Searches for anthropological materials are carried out by filling in a Common Gateway Interface (CGI) form where one can select among the four major collections. CGI permits external programs to interface with Web servers. It allows someone visiting a web site to run a program that performs a specified task, such as entering the contents of a form into a database. For the Meso/South American collection, it is possible to search only for objects with accompanying images. Searches are conducted with four criteria: description (catalogue no.), locality, temporal provenance, and other attributes. The locality field is a composite of country, state (or equivalent), county (or equivalent), place, and latitude and longitude, depending on what is in the original record. Unfortunately, it does not include names of individual sites. For temporal provenance, it is best to consult the long list of specific period and phase names used in the database. The last category allows the following keywords: bone; carbon; ceramic; coral; feathers; glass; hair/fur; hide; horn; lithic; metal; mineral; miscellaneous; paint/dye; paper; pitch/resin; plant matter; plastic; rubber; shell; soil; textile; twine; and wood.

A sample search of objects with images from Costa Rica yielded a total of 239 objects, including jade pendants, ceramics, and metates. Each is accompanied by a catalogue number, a full-color, 80 x 80 pixel thumbnail image linked to a 240 x 354 pixel photograph of the object (with scale), a verbal description, and provenience information. While the catalogue descriptions are brief and reflect the state of knowledge at the time the materials were collected, they are sufficiently detailed to allow one to find examples of specific objects. Links to help information suggest a variety of strategies to find that elusive object.

It is important to keep in mind that the Peabody Museum search engine was written by a systems manager with a background in biology, not archaeology. While it is currently the best example online of what can be accomplished, there is clearly much more that could be done to accommodate the particular research needs of archaeologists.

Virtual Museums and Artifacts

A critical function of museums, especially those with archaeological collections, is making exhibitions and objects accessible to visitors and researchers. There are now a number of useful tools for simulating a museum visit online. These include text- and photo-based tours and "virtual reality" images. The latter include Apple QuickTime VR movies www.apple.com/quicktime/, which can be viewed using free plug-in software for either Macintosh or Windows platforms. There are two basic flavors of QTVR movies: 360deg. panoramas and 360deg. object views.

Most 3D, "virtual reality" images remain novelties, with little more than "gee whiz" value. The ideal would be to facilitate an interactive, user-directed examination of an artifact in three dimensions, providing sufficient visual information to permit a scholarly level of analysis and interpretation. For example, an image of a projectile point might be created that would not only allow for the examination of general morphology, but also closeup "zoom" images of raw material characteristics and microscopic usewear patterns. An image of a ceramic vessel might not include only 360deg. photographic views, but also link images of x-rays and petrographic thin sections. This has not yet been achieved, but technology is bringing it closer to realization. The following are some examples of what is available online right now. In the next generation of images, we can expect even more.

Oriental Institute

< The Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/MUS/OI_Museum.html offers an impressive "Virtual Museum" created with Apple QuickTime VR images of its principal galleries and exhibitions. Visitors to the web site can enter galleries and view them in 360deg. panoramas of their Egyptian, Mesopotamian, Assyrian, and Persian galleries. While these would be more useful with "hot spots" that corresponded to object labels, they do give a good sense of what one can find in the museum galleries.

Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnography

< An example of a large object image is the Peabody Museum at Harvards QTVR image of a cast of Altar Q from Copan www.peabody.harvard.edu/Copan/. This is a large (> 3 MB) file that can take a long time to load over a slow modem. Displayed using Apple QuickTime VR, it provides 360deg. of views from angles beside and slightly above the monument. An improved version of the file will allow one to zoom in for more detailed images of the glyphs on the monument. As a research tool, the current version is mostly a novelty. However, with improved images of carvings and glyphs, this type of display will allow individuals to study the object in detail. The web site includes a brief description of how the image was created. An associated online publication, "Hieroglyphs and History at Copan" by David Stuart, does a nice job of placing Altar Q in its scholarly context, but would be even more useful if it were linked not only to drawings, but to images in the QTVR display.

The Fine Arts Museums of San Francisco

The de Young Museum of San Francisco www.thinker.org has the ambitious goal of putting images of its entire collection--which includes a large number of ancient artifacts from several world areas--online. Under the guidance of Web wizard Dakin Hart, it has also been among the first institutions to offer online virtual reality images of galleries, artifacts, and even archaeological sites. Displays are available in LivePicture formats www.livepicture.com. Among the resources that have been created are virtual reality 3D views of artifacts. Two major exhibits that have included archaeological and ethnographic materials have been accompanied by online virtual reality resources (which remain accessible online after the exhibit has closed). "The Spirit of Ancient Peru: Treasures from the Museo Arqueológico Rafael Larco Herrera," featured VR panoramic photographs of Machu Picchu and VR movies of ceramic vessels. "Art of the Americas: Art and Ethnography" featured a panoramic "virtual gallery" with clickable hot spots that simulate the sensation of walking through the actual exhibit by providing several locations from which one can get a 360deg. view of the gallery space. Links to these materials can be found through the "Exhibitions" page of the de Young Museum web site. They provide

some of the best current examples of how virtual reality techniques can be used to promote museums and exhibitions via the Web.

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Conclusion

The quality of information relevant to museum anthropology on the Web is growing at a steady pace. However, it remains far short of what it should be, given the power of the medium to contribute to the mission of museums. There are only a handful of institutions that have attempted to provide online access to information about their collections. The type of information that is currently available from cutting-edge sites such as that at Yale's Peabody Museum is impressive but rudimentary. Much more could be done to facilitate research on collections at locations distant from where they are stored. Individuals who work on these collections should strive to return to the institution information that can be readily integrated into online data repositories.

Images such as virtual reality movies currently offer a taste of the Web's potential for turning computer monitors into tools for exploring actual museums and collections. As these become linked to information content, they will come closer to justifying the amount of time, energy, and expense they require to create. As I wrote in a recent article, "This work will happen only as scholars and museum professionals apply to the digital universe the passion, dedication, and diligence with which they have approached the creation and management of museums for the past three centuries." (J. W. Hoopes, 1997, "The Future of the Past: Archaeology and Anthropology on the Web" in *Archives and Museum Informatics: Cultural Heritage Informatics Quarterly* 11:2. Kluwer Academic Publishers, www.ukans.edu/~hoopes/mw). There are great things to anticipate as serious researchers combine content with presentation to improve the quality and depth of online information.

John W. Hoopes is associate professor at the Department of Anthropology at the University of Kansas and is associate editor for the "Networks" column.

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Internet Archaeology:

The Future of Archaeological Publication or an Evolutionary Cul-de-Sac?

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By early 1995, it was clear to many observers that the Internet, and in particular the new World Wide Web, had the potential to transform the way in which archaeological materials were disseminated. For our discipline, the timing could not have been better since it was already widely acknowledged that the publication of archaeological reports was in crisis.

First, large excavations and fieldwork projects took an inordinate amount of time to publish. Several of the famous campaigns in the Near East and Mediterranean, for example, were not fully published during their directors' lifetimes.

Second, even when archaeological reports were published, they were notoriously cumbersome to use. It seemed to be impossible to publish a report which would satisfy both the needs of casual users or those interested in a specific find or topic and users who wanted to understand and question the basis upon which conclusions were drawn. To go too far in one direction led to the trivialization of archaeological publication, with the serious student intent on detailed study forced to travel to the museum or institution holding the original records. Going too far in the other direction led to the overwhelming of the profession with undigested data. To cater to both needs, most large excavation reports were arranged hierarchically with periodic summaries scattered through the text. Some projects were fortunate to be able to afford dual publication in both popular and academic formats.

Third, the cost of print publication was rising, especially as the discipline adopted more and more methodology from the physical sciences, including specialist reports, the listing of data, and the publication of long catalogues.

Finally, the discipline itself started to fragment, producing specialists in such areas as ceramics, lithics, or phytoliths who required access to detailed information about small aspects of excavations. This has led to the growth of specialist publications and "gray" literature.

Depending on how it developed, the Internet could potentially solve many of these problems. One reason for the publication delay was related to the process after the manuscript report had been submitted for publication. Dependent on capital outlay, print publication can only raise sufficient funds through grants, sales, or subscriptions. Web publication costs, it was thought, should be much lower. The complexity of archaeological

data was likewise not thought as a hindrance to Web publication; rather, it was a challenge. The use of hypertext would make it possible, it was believed, for a piece of information to be published just once and forever, since subsequent publications could hyperlink to this source. Tedious repetition could be eliminated. Web publications could be organized so as to make the theoretical hierarchy of summary, report, and specialist report more user-friendly and at the same time more equable to the specialist, because there would be no cost considerations in deciding whether a specialist report or its supporting data need be published. So, at a stroke, it was reasoned, this new medium could usher in a brave new world in which information flowed freely around the world, to those who needed it rather than those who could afford to buy access to it.

It was in this pioneering spirit that an application was made to the Electronic Libraries Project (eLib), funded by the U.K. Government's Joint Information Systems Committee (JISC). This application was successful and in August 1995, the *Internet Archaeology* project began. *Internet Archaeology* is run by a consortium with representatives from British Universities, the British Academy, and the Council for British Archaeology. The project is hosted by the University of York and has a small permanent editorial staff, its own webserver (currently a Sun Challenge), and Internet access via the University of York.

Three years have now passed since the start of the project and *Internet Archaeology* has just been awarded a second three-year grant. This seems an appropriate point, therefore, to look back and review progress. What worked and what didn't?

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Do Readers Really Want an Electronic Journal?

All new publications struggle to find a niche and we decided that ours, initially, would be the unique selling point of the versatility of the Web rather than a particular period or particular theme within archaeology. Consequently, we chose papers that met two criteria: (1) They had to have content beyond local interest and (2) they had to utilize some aspect of Web publication that could not be achieved, or not achieved well, in print. Consequently, our first four issues have been a showcase for different approaches to archaeological Web publication covering a wide geographical and chronological range. The disadvantage of this approach, however, is that one issue may contain only a single paper which matches the readers' research interests. We hope to remedy this situation by appointing associate editors who will commission papers on certain themes; for example, Mark Aldenderfer will be looking for papers on visualization and reconstruction.

Our readership is very good in comparison with that of established print journals--over 8,000 registered readers and 8,492 people have browsed our web site in the past three months, with an average of 900 browsers per week (of which approximately a quarter are repeat visitors).

No one collects comparable figures for print journals. However it would not be a fair comparison because all web users can access our journal free while someone, somewhere, pays for each and every book or print journal that gets read. Furthermore, our figures pale when compared with the access statistics published by nonacademic web sites.

Nevertheless, we can claim that in three years we have established a powerful presence on the Web and can now apply ourselves to some of the other pressing issues concerning archaeological publication.

Distributed Publication

One route offered by the Web is to spread the task of publication among a network of computers and institutions. This can be done in several ways. One, mirror sites could be established so that users don't all have to access the same webserver. In print publication, for example, we don't have to go to a single library to read a book. Multiple copies exist, the number and location of which vary depending on the subject matter and demand. Mirror sites also act as an insurance against some calamity befalling the webserver or its connection to the Internet. We are open to offers here but, to be honest, there isn't really the volume of traffic or access difficulties

to make such a site necessary (for example, I was very impressed with the speed at which I could browse our journal at the University of California-Santa Barbara campus earlier this year).

Another route is to split the responsibility for publication. In this model, specialists might publish their reports on their own web sites with our journal acting as a central hub and linking these reports together. This system sounds workable in the short term but it is impossible to build a permanent journal using parts that are located on an individual's personal webspace. Individuals move on, but publications should be able to outlast them and--providing the demand still exists--a web publication should be readily available decades after publication. After all, many journal runs include books which are over a century old. So in principle, we are willing to try distributed publication, but with institutional partners rather than individuals.

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Peer Review

Considerable debate exists about the value of peer review. All major scientific journals mandate peer review and there are cogent reasons why this should be so. For example, one would not want a medical treatment or anything which jeopardized an individual's safety to be subject to the whim of an author. However, is this point equally applicable to archaeology? Surely, the argument runs, the truth will out and eventually papers with something valuable to say will survive because people link to them and cite them in bibliographies. Granted, there is a lot of garbage out there but peer review is simply giving the stamp of approval to the author and cannot really guarantee the quality of the contents.

Until now, all our papers have been peer reviewed and, because of the novelty of the medium, often featured two or more referees commenting on different aspects of the paper. We believe that the papers have benefited from peer review and that authors have been forced to justify or rewrite their papers in places where their meaning was unclear or where their assertions were undocumented. However, in the next phase, we intend to include papers that meet our standard but which have not been refereed. Instead, they will be offered for public review. These papers will be more polemical than our earlier publications and we hope to stimulate online debate by their publication.

Updating Papers

Print publication is very final and a mistake lives on forever no matter how soon after printing the author (or someone else) spots it. *Internet Archaeology* is often asked by authors whether or not they can alter their papers once they're published in the journal. Images of Orwell's Ministry of Truth, constantly rewriting the past, are conjured up. Our reaction has been to avoid rewriting text once an issue has been closed. However, one thing we can do with a Web publication is publish a new edition of a paper. New data or new thoughts can be published and linked to the first paper without discontinuing the availability of the earlier version. Several authors are keen to update and expand their papers and we look forward to the technical challenge of making the new paper seamless with the old, yet allowing its publication history to be retrieved.

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Blurring the Boundaries of Publication and Archive

A constant theme in our first four issues has been the end to the clear-cut distinction of what information should be in the public domain and what should not; and the distinction between archive and publication. Several of our papers allow the user to read a discussion of some dataset and then link to an interface to that dataset. We have experimented with various approaches; to date, the most successful is the interactive distribution map. Future papers will include excavation finds that catalogues held as attached databases, and datasets held by the Archaeology Data Service with commentary by *Internet Archaeology*.

Conclusion

The past three years have certainly justified some of the claims and expectations for *Internet Archaeology* we held in 1995. Nevertheless, we are now entering an exciting new phase, expanding our horizons. Future issues will have more discussion, more dialogue, and more connection between one paper and the next. To accomplish this we need a large readership and high-quality papers. In short, we need your support both as readers and authors.

Alan Vince, managing editor of Internet Archaeology, is at the Department of Archaeology of the University of York, Great Britain.

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MONEY MATTERS

Jeffrey H. Altschul

Before becoming treasurer of SAA, I had little understanding, and even less sympathy, for the way the society was run. Everything--dues, subscriptions, meetings--seemed so expensive. Surely, there was a better way to conduct our business. My year as treasurer-elect was a real education. SAA is not like the local or regional archaeological organizations with which I was familiar. It is large (over 6,500 members) and it is expensive, with an operating budget of over \$1.1 million. Yet even with a large membership, money is tight. SAA depends on a small, dedicated, professional staff as well as the voluntary efforts of a plethora of members.

As treasurer, one of my objectives is to inform members not only on the financial standing of the society, but also the rationale and assumptions used in making financial decisions. The first topic is the Annual Meeting. No other topic (with the possible exception of dues) seems to elicit a more visceral response from members. Among the many comments I have heard are: (1) Why is registration so high? (2) Why do we stay at hotels that charge high rates? (3) Has the board lost touch with the economic means of the membership?

The Annual Meeting has grown tremendously in recent years, as has SAA membership (Figure 1). One measure of the Annual Meeting's success is participation. Over the last three years, 46 percent of our members, on average, have attended the meetings, a phenomenal proportion for a professional organization. The high involvement is reflected in the organization's vitality, and in no small way spurs research, public understanding, and historic preservation.

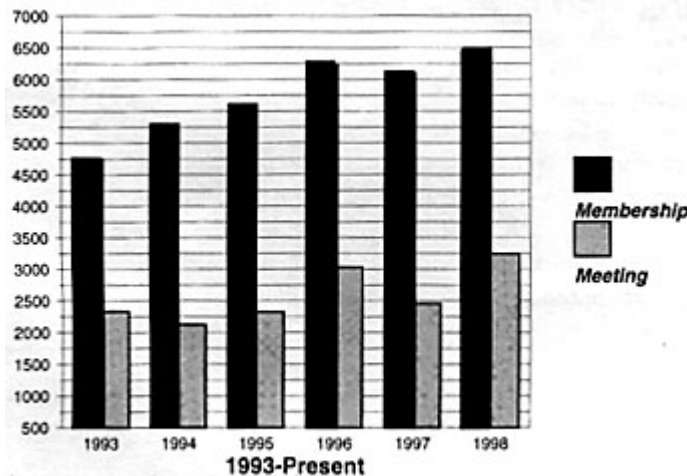


Figure 1—SAA membership count and meeting attendance.

Perhaps the most common myth is that the Annual Meeting is a "cash cow," allowing SAA the luxury of inefficiency. Nothing could be further from the truth. Below is a chart showing the net revenues for Annual Meetings since 1984 (Figure 2).



Figure 2—SAA Annual Meeting net revenues 1984–1997.

From 1984 until 1992, revenues were volatile, but generally followed an upward growth pattern. Since then, however, revenues have been down or flat. At the same time, the annual budget has steadily increased. Historically, approximately 31 percent of the annual revenues are derived from the Annual Meeting, whereas about 28 percent of annual expenses are spent on it. Members may find it reassuring that past boards have tried to spend nearly every cent taken in on the Annual Meeting. As a businessperson, however, I have a very different reaction. The Annual Meeting is SAA's greatest exposure to risk. Because meeting expenses are fixed years in advance (see [In Brief . . . , page 5](#)), a smaller than expected attendance could be disastrous for SAA. I would like to see the margin between revenues and expenses increased to at least 5 percent, and ideally to 10 percent. Hopefully, the Seattle meeting will have met these targets.

One key reason for the decrease in revenues has been an increase in expenses for the Annual Meeting. The amount of personhours and direct expenses has increased dramatically. SAA staff must work long hours at the meetings--not because they are inefficient but because they are understaffed. Additionally, SAA depends on the volunteer program which has expanded to 125 meeting attendees to distribute registration packets and abstracts, staff symposia rooms, and handle countless other duties.

It would appear that there are no ways to lower costs for the Annual Meeting. In its current form, I would have to agree. The only approach to fundamentally changing the cost structure of the meeting is to reevaluate the underlying assumptions. It is SAA's policy to encourage all members to attend the Annual Meeting. Moreover, the board tries to select cities that have venues that can accommodate all or most of the meeting rooms in one location as opposed to spreading symposia among cheaper venues across town. These two assumptions have forced SAA to increasingly larger cities and larger convention type venues. Not surprisingly, costs have increased proportionately. While I would like to see every member come to the Annual Meeting, I question whether 30 meeting rooms need to be available simultaneously. Perhaps we need to examine how we share and disseminate information. Posters are very effective, but, compared to many other organizations, seem to be underused. Workshops and seminars are becoming more popular, but will members come to the meeting specifically to attend one or more of these working groups? Papers remain the stock in trade. Are they the best medium for conveying information? They are certainly the most costly. The SAA Committee on Meetings Development is studying these and other issues.

Changes to the Annual Meeting evolve slowly. Our goal is not to remove anything from the Annual Meeting, but to refine it to better respond to member needs. I hope that you will provide feedback on the meeting. A questionnaire will be distributed in the registration packets in Chicago. The Committee on Meetings Development also will be holding a series of focus groups in Chicago.

However, you need not wait until Chicago to share your comments about the Annual Meeting. You can send your feedback to the executive director (tobi_brimsek@saa.org) at any time. Be assured that the board will take your comments seriously, and that I will do my best to ensure that controlling cost is on everyone's mind.

Jeffrey H. Altschul, treasurer of SAA, works at Statistical Research in Tucson, Arizona.

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Building SAA's Future

Ray Thompson and Patty Jo Watson

The establishment of the Fund-Raising Committee in Seattle marks a new beginning for SAA. Overseeing society fund-raising activities, this advisory committee to the Board of Directors will work hard to help ensure the society's future. The committee will advise the board on all aspects of external fund raising, with special emphasis on private and corporate giving, and will plan and help implement SAA fund-raising campaigns approved by the board.

As we move into the new millennium, we need to assure SAA's prominent role in the future of archaeology. To help reach this goal, the committee has focused on three objectives: the Endowment Fund, the Public Education Initiatives Fund, and the Native American Scholarship Fund. Most SAA members may recall these funds, because SAA has been asking for voluntary contributions through the dues renewal process for the past few years. Once again, we invite all members to participate in SAA's fall Annual Giving Campaign to strengthen the following funds and SAA as a whole:

- The Endowment Fund provides earnings from investments that help support SAA's operations. Generated income helps assure long-term financial security for the organization and maintain member dues at a low rate.
- The Public Education Initiatives Fund supports SAA's expanding activities in public education including reaching out to educators through workshops, exhibiting at the Archaeology Resource Forum at professional meetings, publishing other resources for educators, and supporting the Network of State and Provincial Archaeology Education Coordinators. Contributed money not only provides direct assistance to these programs but also impresses granting agencies and helps to leverage additional funding from outside sources.
- The Native American Scholarship Fund was established to foster a new sense of shared purpose and positive interaction between the archaeological and Native American communities. The fund has benefited from the allocation of book royalties as well as individual donations. In 1998, the fund awarded the first Arthur C. Parker Scholarship which supports archaeological training for Native Americans who are either students or employees of tribal or Native Hawaiian cultural preservation programs.

In the past, the Annual Giving Program has been a successful one, and the Fund-Raising Committee encourages all members to consider a contribution.

The inaugural meeting of the Fund-Raising Committee was held in March 1998. Since that time, work has been underway on case statements for each of the funds, the Annual Giving Campaign, SAA's eligibility for participation in the combined federal campaign, and the newest initiative, the Planned Giving Program.

The Planned Giving Program will focus on building the existing three funds. Planned gifts include bequests, trusts, and other types of deferred gifts by which our supporters may enjoy the benefits of assets that they reserve for future transfer to SAA. The committee, which is assisted by two fund-raising professionals who were also trained as archaeologists, has developed a brochure, "Gifts That Keep Giving," for distribution to interested members. Please watch the *Bulletin* for more details about the Planned Giving Program or contact Tobi Brimsek, SAA's executive director, for further details at (202) 789-8200, fax (202) 789-0284, email tobi_brimsek@saa.org.

SAA's Fund-Raising Committee is composed of the following members: Ray Thompson (cochair), Patty Jo Watson (cochair), Mark Lynott (vice-chair), Margaret Nelson (vice-chair), Margaret Conkey, Richard Daugherty, Ed Friedman, Jerald Milanich, Kurt Moore, Jeremy Sabloff, Daniel Thiel, David Thomas, Fred Wendorf, Stephen Williams, and Tobi Brimsek (ex-officio).

Ray Thompson, cochair of SAA's Fund-Raising Committee, is at the University of Arizona, Tucson.

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COSWA Corner

Rita Wright



This year the Committee on the Status of Women in Archaeology (COSWA), with the approval of the SAA Board of Directors, formed the Women in Archaeology Interest Group. The goals of COSWA and the Interest Group overlap but the Interest Group does not replace COSWA and its activities. The Interest Group was organized to encourage broader support and participation than is possible through COSWA. Membership in the Interest Group is voluntary, whereas COSWA (a committee of 10) members are appointed by the SAA Board of Directors.

The Women in Archaeology Interest Group will function as a network for SAA members interested in a broad range of professional, research, and scholarly issues of concern to women archaeologists. Its objectives will include (1) fostering the involvement of women in all activities promoted by SAA; (2) improving contacts between junior and senior scholars and augmenting COSWA mentoring activities of female graduate students and other women professionals; (3) providing a broader forum for the discussion of issues of interest to COSWA, women in archaeology, and other archaeologists. Issues to be addressed will be the result of initiatives and interest from the Women in Archaeology Interest Group members.

To meet these objectives, the Women in Archaeology Interest Group will support a number of activities. To promote the active participation of women in the archaeological community, it will recruit women to serve on SAA committees, propose symposia for professional meetings, and generally support the active involvement of women in all facets of the archaeological profession. To augment COSWA's efforts to encourage and facilitate contact among women archaeologists, the Interest Group will maintain a database containing names and contact information for its membership, with a specific emphasis on areas of interest, to facilitate contacts among members with similar needs and expertise. A newsletter will be issued twice a year and the group will develop a web site linked to the SAA home page.

We invite all those interested in joining the Interest Group to do so. There will be a place to sign-up for the group on your SAA membership renewal form. A small fee will be charged to carry out the group's activities.

Contacts for the Women in Archaeology Interest Group during 1998-1999 are its coordinators, Cathy Costin (CSU, Northridge) and Mary Ann Levine (Franklin and Marshall College).

COSWA welcomes suggestions and discussions with SAA members. We also invite anyone interested in becoming a member of COSWA to contact Rita Wright, (Chair), New York University, Department of Anthropology, New York 10003, email rita.wright@nyu.edu. Your name will be considered by the SAA Executive Committee when openings occur. There will be a detailed description of COSWA in the next *SAA Bulletin*.

Current COSWA committee members are as follows: Elisabeth Bacus (Institute of Archaeology, London), Cathy Costin (CSU, Northridge), Lisa Frink (University of Wisconsin, Madison), Margie Green (Archaeological Consulting Services, Ltd.), Johna Hutira (Northland Research, Inc.), Mary Ann Levine (Franklin and Marshall College); Barbara Roth (Oregon State University), Johnna Thackston (Avon Park Air Force Range), Pamela Willoughby (University of Alberta), and Rita Wright, chair (New York University).

Finally, our thanks to Kate Spielmann, past chair of COSWA from 1995-1998, for her excellent leadership and efforts on our behalf.

Rita Wright is chair of COSWA and associate professor of anthropology at New York University.

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Archaeological Editor Honored



One group of dedicated colleagues, who frequently go unrecognized, are the editors of scholarly journals, newsletters, and book-monograph series. Their contribution is basic to all scholarship. Ronald L. Michael (California University of Pennsylvania) has been nationally acknowledged for what may well be a record in editorship. At its 31st Annual Meeting in Atlanta, Georgia, the Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA), presented Michael with the Carol V. Ruppé Distinguished Service Award. The award, which honors exceptional service to SHA, was given to Michael for his two decades of service as the editor of the society's journal, *Historical Archaeology*. Information on his life and editorial career was provided at the annual banquet by SHA Secretary-Treasurer Stephanie H. Rodeffer and the plaque was formally presented to Michael by SHA President Henry Miller. During his editorship (1978-present), Michael moved the journal from an annual to a quarterly publication of international standing. He also previously edited *Northeast Historical Archaeology* (1976-1977) and the *Pennsylvania Archaeologist* (1972-1994). Michael continues to serve as the editor of *Historical Archaeology*.

From the Ethics Committee--

What If . . . ?

Hester Davis

SAA's standing Committee on Ethics is the result of almost five years of work by the Ethics in Archaeology Task Force, about which you should have read extensively! The latest and best summary of its efforts, along with the latest version of SAA's Principles of Archaeological Ethics, was written by Mark Lynott (cochair of the Task Force with Alison Wylie) and published in *American Antiquity* last fall [1997, 62(4):589-599]. The Task Force recommended to the Board of Directors that a standing Committee on Ethics be created. This was approved by the membership through an amendment to the By-Laws in 1996, and the Executive Committee appointed six members and a chair. The chair serves for three years, and of the first six members, two served for one year, two for two years, and two for three years. Alison Wylie and Julia Costello both drew the shortest straws and served only one year (1996-1997). The current committee members are follows:

Chair: Hester A. Davis

Members:

Mark Lynott (1999)
Karen Vitelli (1999)
Anne Pyburn (2000)
Larry Zimmerman (2000)
Joe Watkins (2001)
Maria Franklin (2001)

Our formal charge is promoting discussion and education about ethical issues in archaeology, and proposing revisions, as necessary, of the Principles of Archaeological Ethics. The committee is not charged with enforcement powers or responsibilities.

Given those generic responsibilities, the committee has discussed ways to educate colleagues about ethics and the ethical principles, and how to promote discussion on these issues. This column in the *Bulletin*, which will appear in three issues each year, is one of the ways to accomplish this charge. It will present issues to be discussed, generate the discussion itself, contain "editorials" on ethical issues (written by any member of SAA), and pose generic dilemmas to stimulate further discussion in a classroom or over coffee. I like the dictionary definition of a dilemma: "any situation necessitating a choice between unpleasant alternatives; a perplexing or awkward situation." Ethics are tough to talk about and people tend to have strong feelings about the issues.

We welcome ideas for the column and would appreciate your bringing any puzzling ethical issue to our attention (Hester Davis, Arkansas Archeological Survey, P.O. Box 1249, Fayetteville, AR 72702, email hadavis@comp.uark.edu). Remember, the committee cannot resolve specific ethical problems--this now becomes the responsibility of ROPA. But we can be the springboard for the discussion of issues. Ethics and ethical issues are always going to be a shadowy gray area--the principles say "archaeologists *should*" not "archaeologists *will*." These principles are guidelines for conduct, for the appropriate way to approach how we do archaeology; circumstances in individual cases will always differ and must be considered on an individual basis. It is the more generic nature of ethics which we wish to discuss, so that the various views of a dilemma--and by its very nature there is always more than one viewpoint--can be seen.

In addition to producing this column, the committee plans or organize a forum at each SAA meeting to stimulate discussion. In Seattle, the forum consisted of four invented "scenarios" in which an ethical issue was presented and the audience then participated in discussion through role playing. Below are two of these scenarios which you may find useful in your classes, assigning students to argue the points of view of the characters involved in these "dilemmas." We would be pleased to have your suggestions for topics for future forums as well, such as more scenarios for discussion, discussions about archiving collections, records, photographs, digital, and electronic data as a part of every archeological project, teaching ethics at the undergraduate and graduate level, and more.

Scenario 1

Archaeologists' Relations with Collectors

Anne Pyburn

Characters:

Dr. Phillipa, an American professor and project director, working abroad

Dr. Jack, Phillipa's assistant, good friend, and colleague

Mr. Nick, local high school biology teacher in a village near Phillipa's site

Phillipa is directing a new field project in a rural area of a Central American country that has seen little archaeological exploration. The government has very strict standards for issuing excavation permits to citizens and foreigners alike, and forbids the export of all archaeological artifacts. Its citizens, however, may buy, sell, and maintain private collections of antiquities, provided they are registered with government authorities.

Phillipa's crew has located many sites, recognizable as low mounds, but most had been practically leveled by deep plowing and recent road building. Phillipa chooses to excavate a site on the slopes that appears to have been spared such destruction. The choice seems to be a good one: Features are well-preserved, the stratigraphy is clear, recovery from the water sieve is high, and artifacts are plentiful, although extremely fragmentary. Some artifacts suggest interaction with cultural groups to the north; others are different from anything known from the period. Especially tantalizing are fragments of what appear to be complex figurines. Things are going well. They have established a collegial relationship with their government supervisor, Dr. Efor, and, after an initially cool welcome, relations with the area residents are improving with the invitation to visit the site on Thursday afternoons.

One Thursday, Nick, the biology teacher at the nearby school, requests a tour. He is charming, witty, a good listener, and very interested. When they finally show him the day's figurine fragment and explain what they think it might have looked like, he modestly suggests reorienting the piece and makes a sketch of the missing parts. The implications--if his drawing is accurate--are profound, but there is no way the whole could be inferred from the small fragment. Nick explains that for years he has walked the valley after plowing and heavy rains, collecting exposed pieces that would otherwise be destroyed. He never actually digs, nor does he sell or buy artifacts. On occasion, he has even given a few pieces to the museum (50 miles away). He is a good friend of Efor's, who had encouraged him to visit the site, and to whom he reports all his best finds. Nick tells Phillipa and Jack of his very large collection of nearly complete figurines and invites them to see them in his home. Phillipa abruptly excuses herself to close things up for the night. She thanks Nick for his visit and interest, gives Jack a meaningful glance, and leaves. Jack gets directions to Nick's house before sending him off with a warm handshake.

As soon as Nick is out of earshot, Phillipa tells Jack that they must get rid of this man and wonders how to do so gracefully. Jack, on the other hand, can't wait to see the collection to see what their fragmentary material might

have looked like, and thinks they were very fortunate to have a local school teacher provide this connection to the community.

Discussion for role-playing: Defend Phillipa's position of not wanting to deal with a collector; defend Jack's feeling that Nick might have useful information; how will Nick react to each of these? Is a compromise necessary or possible?

Scenario 2

To Keep or Not to Keep

Julia Costello

Characters:

Dr. Sandra, archaeologist with a federal agency

Dr. Noreen, contract archaeologist

Mr. Ned, collections manager

A large, five-year CRM contract is being concluded in northern California, in preparation for the construction of Macrosoft World, a corporate interactive, birth-to-death life-care community. The archaeological work involves the survey of a 70,000-acre watershed and then testing and mitigation excavations of a total of 30 prehistoric and 25 historic sites.

During the course of the project, over 280 archive boxes of artifacts, soil samples, and paperwork were generated. The designated curation facility does not have room for this massive collection. Standard curation fees are \$750 for each box, making the project's costs \$210,000 to store the materials. If the size of the collection could be reduced, Macrosoft World has committed to contributing any cost savings to the project's public interpretation program.

Sandra is a 20-year veteran of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and a nationally recognized advocate for cultural resources, charged with providing oversight for legal compliance with federal statutes. She is opposed to any culling of the collections, arguing her agency's point of view that research questions change over time and therefore all recovered materials must be kept.

Noreen is a contract archaeologist with a large CRM firm, and has been directing the mitigation program. She is a respected professional with a good publication record and has directed similar smaller projects for over a decade. She argues for allowing the project to develop guidelines to cull material with minimal research potential. She casts a practical and critical eye toward what is traditionally packed away for "future study" and believes that archaeologists generating collections should sort out the grain from the chaff.

Ned is the new collections manager of the university curatorial facility that committed to receiving the Macrosoft World collection five years ago. He is overwhelmed by this obligation as his archive space is already crowded. He is struggling with a statewide curation crisis that is now reaching critical mass due to the enormous increase in CRM projects over the past decade. He has applied to the dean to raise the archive fee to \$1,000 per box, but even this will not cover "in perpetuity" archiving.

Discussion: Can (or should) some artifacts be recorded in the field and left there? What are Sandra's and Ned's viewpoints? Should curation cost be a consideration in deciding what to keep and what not to keep? Are there any types of artifacts (bricks? flakes? undecorated body sherds?) that might not need to be curated after being

recorded? Who should take responsibility for making sure we have adequate curation facilities in the future, and who should oversee guidelines for museums "discard" or deaccession policies?

Hester Davis is the state archaeologist with the Arkansas Archeological Survey and professor of anthropology at the University of Arkansas.

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Public Education Committee

Programs and Initiatives

Teresa L. Hoffman and Shereen Lerner

In its ongoing support of public education efforts on behalf of SAA, the Public Education Committee (PEC) will be providing regular reports on its activities and initiatives of relevance to the membership, beginning with this issue of the *Bulletin*. One of the most active SAA committees, PEC has a large and dedicated membership with a strong commitment to forwarding its goals.

The PEC has its roots in the 1989 Save the Past for the Future Conference held in Taos, New Mexico, to discuss looting and vandalism of cultural resources. Sponsored by SAA, the conference resulted in a consensus that public education is the most effective long-term solution to the problem of site destruction. An ad hoc committee was organized and met in late 1989 to continue discussions about the need for a nationwide public education initiative. This meeting resulted in a proposal to the SAA Board of Directors for the creation of a permanent committee on public education.

The Board of Directors authorized a task force to study the issue and to develop an action plan, which was submitted at the 1990 SAA Annual Meeting. With the unanimous adoption of the action plan, the PEC was formally created and given the mandate to carry out the goals and elements of the plan, which addresses a broad range of public education goals related to archaeology. The goals of the SAA Action Plan included:

- establishing the PEC to lead SAA in an aggressive public education program
- promoting understanding of and respect for other cultures, values, and diversity in part through the teaching of archaeology and teaching respect for and preservation of heritage resources
- promoting preservation as a cultural norm to encourage the public to leave heritage resources undisturbed and instill a willingness to support careful scientific research, and
- educating the discipline of archaeology/anthropology to the need for and the value of public education.

Based on goal achievements, this plan has been periodically updated and revised as a Strategic Plan, which identifies areas where the PEC provides leadership within SAA for a clear and long-term commitment to public education about and through archaeology. The Strategic Plan initiatives are carried out by subcommittees and work groups in coordination with other SAA committees, governmental agencies, and outside institutions. Updated in 1997, the current Strategic Plan may be found on the SAAweb page www.saa.org under the topic "Education."

The PEC has evolved over the years as specific goals have been achieved and new challenges are addressed. As part of that evolutionary process, the 1998 Seattle meeting served as a transition for several long-term members who have moved on to other endeavors. Phyllis Messenger (former PEC vice-chair), George Smith, and Susan Bender, all past chairs of subcommittees, put their hearts into developing an effective public education program for SAA. Phyllis has agreed to continue to serve in an advisory capacity to the committee. George and Susan will carry on as cochairs of an independent task force (see below). We appreciate the efforts of these and others who have left the PEC.

Our thanks especially go out to Ed Friedman, our first and only chair, for leaving a legacy of hard work, warm smiles, and an active and productive committee. Ed was honored with a Presidential Recognition Award at the society's Annual Business Meeting. In giving the award to Ed, President Vin Steponaitis remarked that "no committee in SAA is larger, more active, and more important to the future of archaeology than the [PEC]. The heart and soul of this committee has been Ed Friedman, its long-time chair" who was recognized for his "many accomplishments, inspiring leadership, and unparalleled contribution to American archaeology." With Ed's retirement, he officially turned over the reins to the new chair, Shereen Lerner. The following are highlights of some ongoing subcommittee programs; more will be described in future *Bulletin* issues.

At the 1998 SAA meeting, the PEC endorsed and the Board of Directors approved the establishment of a Task Force on Teaching Archaeology in the 21st Century. Cochaired by Susan Bender and George Smith, this task force has its roots in the Professional Involvement Subcommittee but is now deserving of its own place within the society. The task force is charged with identifying the intellectual and ethical principles and technical skills needed to practice archaeology in all its applications. PEC members will serve on the task force to maintain the link to education programs.

Under the direction of chair Robert Brunswig, the Professional Involvement Subcommittee is continuing its efforts in working with *American Antiquity* editor Lynne Goldstein to develop a special issue on public education and encouraging the review of education-related publications in the journal. For more information, contact Brunswig at rhbruns@bentley.univernorthco.edu.

The Native American Education Subcommittee continues to make great strides in conducting annual workshops designed to provide Native American educators with materials and strategies for developing curricula using the scientific concepts and findings of archaeology. Two workshops have been held over the past year, with the most recent one completed at the Cherokee Tribal Museum and Western Carolina University in North Carolina (August 1-7). The first successful workshop was held last summer at Haskell Indian Nations University and the subcommittee is negotiating with HINU to continue and expand the workshop program. Contact chair Jon Czaplicki at jczaplicki@ibr8gw80.usbr.gov.

Soon to be available will be a new, condensed version of the Resource Forum, a traveling exhibit that contains a broad collection of existing archaeology education materials. It will make its debut at next year's SAA meeting. Contact KC Smith at kcsmith@mail.dos.state.fl.us for information on the contents and scheduling of this exhibit.

Perhaps one of the most significant changes to emerge from the SAA meeting is the decision by the committee to restructure our publication efforts. While we believe the PEC newsletter, *Archaeology and Public Education*, has been an effective and successful tool in providing information on archaeology and sample lesson plans, and has received kudos from all who receive it, we have decided to change our focus. The newsletter will no longer be published in its current format. Beginning in spring or fall 1999 a biannual, theme-oriented monograph with sample lesson plans geared to precollegiate teachers will be produced twice a year. The newsletter will continue in some form on the SAA web site; the format has yet to be decided. There will be more information on the changes underway in the next issue of the *SAA Bulletin*. Contact newsletter editors KC Smith (see email address above) or Amy Douglass at amy_douglass@tempe.gov.

For more information on the SAA PEC and its activities, contact Shereen Lerner at lerner@mc.maricopa.edu.

Teresa L. Hoffman is at Archaeological Consulting Services, Ltd., in Tempe, Arizona, and Shereen Lerner teaches at Mesa Community College, Mesa, Arizona.

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STUDENT AFFAIRS

Committee Update

Caryn M. Berg

Welcome back from the summer! As I began my last year as chair of the Student Affairs Committee, I realized that many SAA members may not be aware of the people and activities that comprise this committee. The primary goal of the Student Affairs Committee is to work towards the integration of students into the Society for American Archaeology. We have attempted to do this through building a network of students across the country and through such avenues as the Annual Meeting and the *Bulletin*.

The Committee

The Student Affairs Committee consists of a committee chair and seven members. All members are graduate students (or recent graduates) in archaeology. To contact members of the committee, email me at bergcm@ucsub.colorado.edu, or visit the Student Affairs web page (www.saa.org/Organization/Committees/student_aff.html).

Campus Representatives Network

The Campus Representatives Network is a network of volunteers at institutions nationwide who serve as liaisons between the Student Affairs Committee and their home departments. Volunteers in the network have increased to 33 representatives at 32 universities. Over the past few years, we have used the network to advertise jobs to students, keep students up to date about attending the Annual Meeting, solicit information for SAA and maintain general communication with SAA student members. To serve as a campus representative, see the job description on page 18.

Fulfilling Committee Goals

One of the most important goals of the committee is to serve the students of SAA and to work towards the integration of the students into the society; we have pursued this goal in a variety of ways.

The *SAA Bulletin*

Since September 1996, the Student Affairs Committee has published a column in every issue of the *Bulletin* providing useful information to students that will aid them in both their education and careers in archaeology. Articles published thus far are "Writing Symposium Abstracts" (September 1996), "Getting Graphic! Making an Effective Poster" (November 1996), "Presenting: What an Experience!" (January 1997), "Getting Your First Job in Cultural Resource Management: A Practical Guide for Students" (March 1997), "The World Wide Web: It's Not Just for Surfing Anymore" (May 1997), "Applying to Graduate School and Finding Funding" (September 1997), "Preparing for a Job in Academic Teaching" (November 1997), "Attending the Annual Meeting" (January 1998), and "Choosing a Field School" (March 1998).

These articles also are linked to the Student Affairs page of the SAA web page (www.saa.org/Organization/Committees/SAC/sac_bulletin.html). Several new articles are planned for this

year, and the committee always welcomes new article ideas.

The Annual Meeting

At the Annual Meeting, the Student Affairs Committee has sponsored a series of workshops since 1994. In the past two years, these workshops have included "Writing and Publishing Your Dissertation or Thesis," "Surviving Graduate School" (1998); "Increasing Your Chances: The Perfect Curriculum Vita and Cover Letter," "Academia and CRM," "Funding Graduate School," "Ethics and Archaeology," and "Designing a Large Field Project" (1997).

Like the *Bulletin* articles, the goal of these workshops is primarily to be informative, while putting students in touch with professionals in academia, publishing, and CRM.

Until 1998, the workshops were the primary event for the Student Affairs Committee at the Annual Meeting. This year, the committee sponsored its first invited symposium, "Interdisciplinary Approaches to Archaeology," which was comprised of select papers presented by students in archaeology. We were encouraged by the success of the symposium and hope to sponsor similar symposia at every Annual Meeting.

The symposium for 1999, "Constructing Social Identities: Gender, Ethnicity, and Status in the Archaeological Record," will feature an excellent selection of papers derived from current student research in archaeology. Our goal with these symposia is to encourage students to not only attend the Annual Meeting, but to present their research.

Overall, the Student Affairs Committee has been encouraged by the response we have received over the past three years and our enthusiasm continues to grow. For further information on the committee, please contact me or any of the committee members.

Caryn M. Berg, chair of the Student Affairs Committee, is a Ph.D. candidate at the University of Colorado at Boulder.

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Institutional and Gender Effects on Academic Hiring Practices

Scott Hutson

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Fifteen years ago, Alison Wylie (1983, Comments on the "Socio-Politics of Archaeology": The Demystification of the Profession. In *The Socio-Politics of Archaeology*, edited by J. M. Gero, D. M. Lacy, and M. L. Blakey. Research Reports No. 23, Department of Anthropology, University of Massachusetts-Amherst) noted that "the archaeological research enterprise can profitably be viewed as a field of struggle to produce and control . . . `scientific capital'." (See also P. Bourdieu, 1988:11 *Homo Academicus*. Stanford University Press, Stanford). Since then, various archaeologists have demonstrated that archaeological "capital" is unevenly distributed: male archaeologists seem to be more successful than female archaeologists, some types of research are more highly valued than others, and some research institutions are more prestigious than others.

This paper explores potential areas of inequality in academic hiring practices. Two recent articles in the *SAA Bulletin* have focused on this particular issue [M. Zeder, 1997b, The American Archeologist: Results of the 1994 SAA Census. [SAA Bulletin 15\(2\):12-7](#); B. L. Stark, K. A. Spielmann, B. Shears, and M. Ohnorsorgen, 1997, The Gender Effect on Editorial Boards and in Academia. [SAA Bulletin 15\(4\):6-9](#)]. In summarizing the results of the 1994 SAA survey, Zeder (1997b:15-16) noticed that male professors earn more than female professors and that men are more likely to secure tenure track positions than women. In a study conducted by a subcommittee of SAA's Committee on the Status of Women in Archaeology (COSWA), Stark et al. concluded that women are not being hired in academia in proportion to their representation among Ph.D. recipients (1997:9). In this paper, I continue to examine the "gender effect" on hiring and explore another potential source of unevenness in hiring practices--the "institutional effect." Specifically, I ask the following questions: What are the chances of getting a teaching job today if you are from an "elite" graduate department as compared to if you're not? Is the difference significant? What are the chances if you are a female as compared to if you are a male? What institutions currently hold the most control over the teaching profession?

In addition to answering these questions, I will add a diachronic approach to the investigation of the gender and institutional effects. Such time depth can illustrate how employment patterns have been changing over the past 30 years. Specifically, I will assess the degree to which elite institutions have been able to reproduce or "institutionalize" their success on the job market over the years, and describe the tempo of the glacial thaw toward women in archaeology.

Patterns of inequality can be found in hiring practices of the non-academic sectors of archaeology, so it is reasonable to ask why this paper focuses only on hiring practices in academia. The reasons are partially practical

and partially substantive. On the practical level, information on anthropology faculty was the most accessible. On the substantive level, professors might have a greater influence on contemporary archaeology because they are empowered with the duty of training future archaeologists, and they may have a formative influence on students with no formal exposure to archaeology. Since most jobs in archaeology require some degree of college-level training, even those student archaeologists not at all stimulated by their professors are at least subjected to their lectures and grading.

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Methods

The databases of archaeology teachers and Ph.D. recipients used in this study were collected from various editions of the annual *AAA Guide*. Unless noted otherwise, when I refer to archaeology teachers in a certain year, I refer to the subset of faculty members in the departmental faculty listings of the *Guide* who identify themselves as specialists in archaeology of some sort (culture history, bioarchaeology, etc.) and who hold either a full time, part time, or visiting professorship, and I eliminate emeritus, adjunct, or research professorships.

The potential flaws in this method should be discussed before continuing. First, due to the lack of a standardized classification system, it is often difficult to determine which professors actually teach. For example, I exclude adjunct professors because in many cases they are merely affiliates who do not teach. However, in the cases where they do teach, my sample of teachers becomes less complete. Second, the research specialties listed by professors may be outdated, incorrect, or not correlated with the subjects they actually teach. Third, the *Guide* tends to list only faculty that are part of a formally organized anthropology or sociology/anthropology department. Archaeologists who teach in community colleges or small two- or four-year colleges without an anthropology department are often not listed. Fourth, most recipients of Ph.D.s from American departments who teach archaeology outside of the United States are not listed in the *Guide*, making my sample less representative. Fifth, there is difficulty in attributing gender to some first names that are indistinct or foreign. Despite these flaws, the *Guide* represents the largest and most easily accessible source of information for demographic study and has been successfully used in many other studies.

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The Institutional Effect

When looking for a teaching job, how important is it to have received a Ph.D. from an elite institution? Are the graduates of the elite doctoral programs the ones most often hired to teach? The 12 "elite" schools in this study are the schools that were ranked most highly in a 1992 survey of SAA members with Ph.D.s. The results of this survey were published in the *SAA Bulletin* in 1993 (Table 1). Between 1991 and spring 1996, 502 people received Ph.D.s in archaeology from U.S. programs, according to listings in the AAA Guides from these years. Of these, 80 (15.94 percent) found either full- or part-time teaching jobs by the 1996-1997 academic year, according to the *1996-1997 Guide*. Of these 80 successful job-finders, 36 graduated from the 12 highly ranked schools. During this time period, these 12 schools awarded 176 degrees, which means that a Ph.D. from a highly-ranked program had a 20.5 percent chance of finding a job (36 out of 176). Those graduating from non-ranked programs had a 13.5 percent chance of finding a job (44 out of 326). The deviation of these results from the expected frequencies is significant only at the 0.10 level of statistical significance (chi square = 3.4711, df = 1). Stated differently, the highly-ranked programs awarded 35.1 percent of the Ph.D.s, but took 45.0 percent of the jobs.

Table 1—Top-Ranked U.S. Archaeology Graduate Programs

1. Michigan
2. Arizona
3. UC-Berkeley
4. Arizona State
5. Penn
6. Washington
7. Harvard
8. UC-Los Angeles
9. New Mexico
10. Wisconsin
11. Chicago
12. Illinois

Considering all job positions in the *1996-1997 Guide*, not just those with recent Ph.D.s, we find that some schools have many more of their Ph.D.s placed in jobs. Table 2 shows the 12 schools that have been most successful in finding teaching appointments for their graduates. When combined, these 12 "powerful" schools control a majority of the archaeology teaching positions (full or part time) in the United States. Of the 850 positions held by archaeologists with Ph.D.s from American universities, graduates from the 12 powerful schools occupy 457 (53.8 percent) of the positions. The other 370 remaining teaching positions are divided among recipients of degrees from 63 graduate programs. Seven programs that have awarded Ph.D.s in archaeology over the past 30 years have been completely unsuccessful in placing their graduates in teaching positions. All together, 14.6 percent of the nation's archaeology graduate programs control 53.8 percent of the teaching jobs.

Table 2—Programs with the Most Graduates in Teaching Positions, 1996-1997

1. Harvard	(74)
2. Michigan	(62)
3. Arizona	(51)
4. UC-Berkeley	(45)
5. UC-Los Angeles	(39)
6. Penn	(37)
7. Chicago	(33)
8. Yale	(30)
9. Illinois	(25)
10. UC-Santa Barbara	(21)
11. Columbia	(20)
12. New Mexico	(19)

However, this does not mean very much until we control for the fact that some schools award many more Ph.D.s than others. My database of Ph.D.s awarded begins with 1967 and continues to spring 1996, with a gap for the years 1969-1970. In these three decades, U.S. graduate programs awarded 2,148 Ph.D.s. By 1996-1997, 749 of these Ph.D. recipients held teaching jobs. The 12 most powerful schools for these three decades (see Table 3) awarded 849 of the total doctorates (37.5 percent) and these Ph.D.s held 369 of the teaching jobs in 1996-1997. A graduate from one of these programs had a 44.2 percent chance of finding a teaching job, whereas a graduate from a non-elite school had a 29.3 percent chance (380 out of 1,299). The deviation of these results from the expected frequencies is significant at the $p = 0.001$ level (chi square = 31.5329, $df = 1$). Stated differently, the powerful schools awarded 39.5 percent of the Ph.D.s and took 49.3 percent of the jobs from 1967 to 1996.

Table 3—Programs with Most Graduates in Teaching Positions

1968		1996	
Harvard	(58)	Michigan	(55)
Chicago	(31)	Harvard	(46)
Arizona	(24)	Arizona	(40)
UC-Berkeley	(24)	UC-Berkeley	(39)
Michigan	(20)	UC-Los Angeles	(33)
Columbia	(19)	Penn	(32)
UC-Los Angeles	(16)	Illinois	(25)
Yale	(11)	Yale	(23)
Penn	(10)	UC-Santa Barbara	(21)
Washington	(4)	Southern Illinois	(19)

How do the results for the period between 1967 and 1996 compare with the results from 1991-1996? The deviation from expected frequencies is highly significant for the period between 1967 and 1996 but only weakly statistically significant for the 12 highly-ranked schools in the period between 1991 to 1996. Though one might conclude from this that the institutional effect is weakening, I believe that the higher level of statistical significance for 1967 to 1996 is more likely a result of the greatly enlarged sample size. Though the top schools over the last 30 years occupied a larger proportion of jobs than the top schools in the last five years (49.2 percent and 45.0 percent, respectively), the difference in proportion of Ph.D.s offered in the two cases could easily account for this discrepancy (39.5 percent and 35.1 percent).

If it seems that the institutional effect is not weakening, at least new schools are not entirely constrained from producing Ph.D.s that are successful on the job market. In 1968, the first year AAA published the doctoral affiliation of professors, the professors came from only 23 U.S. doctoral programs. Among the professors listed in the *1981-1982 Guide*, 66 graduate programs were represented. By 1996-1997, 75 graduate programs had succeeded in placing one or more of their Ph.D. recipients in teaching jobs. Also, there is upward and downward mobility within the institutional effect. New schools have been able to move up to the very top in the last 30 years, while others have moved downward. For example, Arizona State University, the University of Massachusetts-Amherst, and the University of Texas had no presence in the community of archaeology professors in 1968, but have had some of the highest success rates in finding teaching jobs for their recent (1991-1996) Ph.D.s. Comparing the list of the 10 schools with the most pre-1968 Ph.D. recipients in teaching positions in 1968-1969 to the list of the 10 schools with the most post-1967 graduates in teaching positions in 1996-1997 illustrates a degree of both upward and downward mobility (Table 3). We cannot correct for the bias toward large schools in this comparison because listings of total numbers of Ph.D.s granted by each institution are not available prior to 1966.

To summarize, it appears that there is indeed an institutional effect in past and current academic hiring practices. This is perhaps what most readers suspected: It is no surprise that a Ph.D. from the nation's most respected archaeology program will have a better chance of getting a teaching job than somebody from a small, poorly known program. By looking closely at the numbers, however, I have quantified the strength of the institutional effect and suggested that it is not weakening. I have also shown that membership in the group of successful programs is never guaranteed: As new programs successfully compete for the scarce teaching positions, some traditionally successful schools have struggled to reproduce their elite status. Nevertheless, a very important question about unevenness in hiring practices remains unanswered--What does the institutional effect mean? Can we say that Ph.D.s from elite institutions are more successful in finding jobs simply because these elite institutions have better professors and resources, and therefore attract the best students? Alternatively, can we uphold the more critical conclusion reached by J. H. Bair, W. E. Thompson, and J. V. Hickey [1986, *The Academic Elite in American Anthropology: Linkages Among Top-ranked Graduate Programs*. *Current Anthropology* 27(4):410-412] in their 1986 analysis of top-ranked general anthropology programs that "no more in [archaeology] than in the rest of the world do the deserving get their just reward"? (1986:412). Perhaps limiting ourselves to a simple dichotomy of explanations--that highly ranked programs are good or that they maintain numerical and hegemonic domination--is too naive. Certainly other factors, like strong mentor recommendations of their Ph.D. students, crosscut these two concerns, though such topics are beyond the scope of this discussion.

Before continuing, however, it is instructive to note that the archaeology programs ranked highly by the 1993 *SAA Bulletin* survey are also the ones that have awarded the most Ph.D.s over the years. Since only archaeologists with Ph.D.s could participate in the survey of highly-ranked schools, we might take a critical look at the list of the 12 highly-ranked archaeology graduate programs and wonder if these are really the best programs, or if these programs simply have the largest faction voting for them. Either way, the 12 schools that dominate the archaeology faculties (Table 2) are similar to those that appear on the 1993 top 12 rankings (Table 1).

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The Gender Effect

Examining hiring practices is also a useful way to explore the chilly climate toward females in archaeology. However, before discussing the gender effect on hiring practices, it is useful to see what the *Guide* can tell us about underrepresentation in doctoral programs. Figure 1 presents the proportion of male to female Ph.D. recipients for the span of 1967-1996, excluding 1969 and 1970. In 1967 and 1968 women received only 7 (12.7 percent) of the total 55 degrees awarded, whereas in the last five years of the 1970s, women received 110 (26.8 percent) of 410, and from 1991 to 1995, women received 185 (42 percent) of 440. Despite these gains, the number of women receiving doctorates in archaeology is still lower than the number of female doctorate recipients in anthropology and the social sciences as a whole (A. Ford and A. Hundt, 1994, *Equity in Academia—Why the Best Men Still Win: An Examination of Women and Men in Mesoamerican Archaeology*. In *Equity Issues for Women in Archaeology*, edited by M. C. Nelson, S. N. Nelson, and A. Wylie. Archaeological Paper of the American Anthropological Association No. 5, p.142).

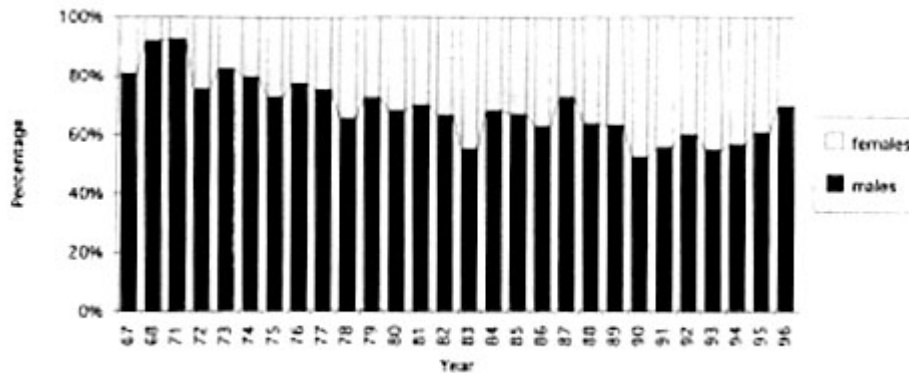


Figure 1—Percentages of dissertations awarded to men and women per year

If we compared the proportion of female archaeologists completing their Ph.D.s to the proportion of females who enter doctoral programs in archaeology, we could determine whether or not there was a gender-based "weeding" process in graduate school. Although the *Guide* does not differentiate anthropology graduate students by subfield, the recent SAA survey provides information of this sort. Whereas 42 percent of the archaeology doctorates went to women in the early 1990s, females represented 51 percent of the student membership in SAA in 1994 (M. Zeder, 1997a:10, *The American Archaeologist: A Profile*. AltaMira, Walnut Creek). If this equality in gender representation in graduate school is recent, it could mean that there will be numerical equality in the gender of Ph.D. recipients once these students complete their degrees. However, if this equality of representation in graduate school is not new, then it suggests that women already enrolled in school have less chance of finishing a doctorate than men.

In terms of hiring practices, there is a slow move away from the glacial climate toward women. Women identifying themselves as specialists in archaeology in the 1968 *AAA Guide* held only 9.5 percent of the full- or part-time teaching positions (23 women out of 242 total positions).¹ In 1981, women held 16.5 percent of the teaching positions (109 of 660), and by 1996, women held 24 percent.² Although this slow increase in female representation in archaeology faculties suggests that the climate toward women in archaeology is thawing, it in fact says nothing about female underrepresentation in hiring practices because the figures are not compared to the proportion of women in the hiring pool--e.g., the proportion of women who receive Ph.D.s.

C. Kramer and M. Stark (1989, *The Status of Women in Archaeology*. *Anthropology Newsletter* 29(9):1, 11-12) attempted such a comparison and noted that between 1976 and 1986, women received approximately 36 percent of the Ph.D.s in archaeology, but that in 1986, women only held 20 percent of the full time teaching positions. Although this led Kramer and Stark to wonder where the recent female Ph.D.s had gone, this comparison actually says little about underrepresentation of women because a majority of the teaching positions in 1986 were held by archaeologists who received their Ph.D.s prior to 1976. The figure of 20 percent cannot be compared to the figure of 36 percent because the 36 percent represents only graduates between 1976 and 1986, while the 20 percent represents a sample of Ph.D.s that goes from 1986 all the way back to the 1930s. To make the samples comparable, professors in 1986 who received their Ph.D.s prior to 1976 should have been eliminated. Also, based on listings in the *Guide*, women received 32 percent of the total Ph.D.s between 1976

and 1986, not the 36 percent that Kramer and Stark present. While Stark et al. (1997) reach a similar conclusion to that of Kramer and Stark, it rests in part on an analysis that perpetuates these methodological errors.

To improve on the test for underrepresentation, I used essentially the same technique as Kramer and Stark, but I made the sample of Ph.D. recipients comparable to the sample of professors. I made comparisons for three chronological periods: the early 1990s, the late 1970s, and 1967-1996. For the early 1990s, I quantified the women listed as faculty in the *1996-1997 Guide* and received their Ph.D. between 1991 and spring 1996 and compared this to the number of women who received Ph.D.s from 1991 to spring 1996. I did the same calculation for men. (This is the same analytical technique used for the institutional effect, but with the data coded by gender rather than by graduate institution. I could not assign gender to 18 Ph.D. recipients of this period and therefore excluded them from the sample.) The results show that for women, 30 (15.2 percent) of the 198 recent Ph.D. recipients found jobs, and for men, 49 (17.3 percent) of the 284 recent graduates found jobs. Stated differently, women received 41 percent of the Ph.D.s and held 38 percent of the new jobs. Though men have slightly better chances of finding teaching jobs, this difference is not statistically significant at either the $p = 0.05$ or $p = 0.10$ levels (chi squared = 0.3145, $df = 1$). If we eliminate part-time and consider only full-time teachers, then women are better slightly represented, holding 40 percent (as opposed to 38 percent) of the jobs.

Conducting the same analysis for Ph.D. recipients in the late 1970s reveals that women were overrepresented in proportion to their representation among Ph.D. recipients 15 years ago. Women who received their Ph.D.s between 1976 and 1980 had a 40 percent chance of finding a teaching job by 1981 (45 jobs out of 112 Ph.D.s) whereas men had only a 30 percent chance (88 jobs out of 293 Ph.D.s). Stated differently, women received 27.7 percent of the Ph.D.s but took 33.8 percent of the jobs. Although this disparity is much more substantial than in the preceding analysis, it is still not statistically significant at either the $p = 0.05$ or $p = 0.10$ levels (chi square $d = 2.3986$, $df = 1$). Restricting the sample of professors to only those with full-time positions does not affect the results.

For 1967 to 1996 combined, 42 Ph.D. recipients were of indeterminate gender, women had a 29.1 percent chance of finding a job (199 faculty of 685 Ph.D.s) whereas males had a 37.8 percent chance of finding a job (535 faculty of 1,416 Ph.D.s). This difference is statistically significant at the $p = 0.005$ level (chi square = 10.0643, $df = 1$). Stated differently, women held 32.2 percent of the doctorates, but only 27.1 percent of the faculty positions.

In summary, the gender effect is a significant factor in hiring practices for the combined time span of 1967 to 1996, but does not appear to be significant in either of the two five-year windows within this span (the early 1990s and the late 1970s). In fact, female archaeologists actually had a better chance of finding a teaching job than men in the late 1970s. There are two ways to account for this discrepancy: (1) it is possible that hiring practices in the 1980s and early 1970s were unequal enough to overcompensate for the parity in the late 1970s and early 1990s; or (2) it is possible that women, although hired in equal proportions, do not stay in their jobs as long as men. The results of the 1994 SAA survey support the second explanation, showing that women are more likely to hold non-tenure track positions or lower paying positions and are less likely to receive employment benefits when compared to men (Zeder 1997a:75, 86, 101). In other words, I postulate that women are underrepresented because tenure discrimination or unequal compensation drives some women into other careers.

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Conclusion

The results of this study suggest that there is an institutional effect on hiring practices; however, it is currently not as strong as it has been in the past. We cannot determine if the fact that highly-ranked institutions have better employment records is due to the power of a prestigious name or due to the possibility that students receiving Ph.D.s from these institutions are "better" archaeologists. On the other hand, contrary to the conclusions of Stark et al. (1997), this study suggests that women are indeed being hired in academia in proportion to their representation among Ph.D. recipients. However, the gender effect influences hiring practices in other ways. Even though women might be hired to teach in equal proportion to the number of women receiving Ph.D.s, the

types of jobs they find are not equal to the jobs held by men, perhaps causing women to abandon academia more often than men. Of equal importance is the fact that while there is gender parity in the student population of SAA, fewer females than males receive Ph.D.s. Like Stark et al. (1997), I conclude that the chilly climate toward females begins at least as early as graduate school, "where conditions both in the discipline and the wider society affect the proportion of women Ph.D. recipients." Researching these conditions, as well as the meaning of the institutional effect, will require scholars interested in the unequal distribution of archaeological capital to move toward a finer-grained ethnographic approach.

Notes

¹I have included emeritus faculty in this sample, but have excluded faculty without doctorates.

²Professors receiving degrees from Canadian graduate programs and teaching in Canada were included. In 1986, female professors held 20 percent of full time jobs (Kramer and Stark 1988). In 1992 female professors held 21 percent of full time jobs (Stark et al. 1997).

Scott Randolph Hutson is in the graduate program at University of California, Berkeley.

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Society for American Archaeology Call for Nominations

Book Award

Presented in recognition of an outstanding book which is expected to have a major impact on the direction and character of archaeological research.

Special requirements:

- Nominated books must have been published by 1995
- A copy of the book must be sent to each committee member (three)

Deadline for nomination: December 1, 1998

Contact: W. A. Longacre, Chair, SAA Book Award Committee, Department of Anthropology, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721-0030, (520) 621-2585, fax (520) 621-2088, wlongacre@anthro.arizona.edu.

Ceramic Studies Award

Presented to an individual who has made a significant contribution to archaeology through the study of ceramics.

Special requirements:

- Curriculum vita

Deadline for nomination: December 31, 1998

Contact: Nancy L. Benco, Department of Anthropology, George Washington University, Washington, DC 20052, (202) 994 6953, (202) 994-6953, fax (202) 994-6097, email benco@gwu.edu.

Crabtree Award

Presented to an outstanding avocational archaeologist in remembrance of the important contributions of Don Crabtree. Nominees should have made significant contributions to the field through excavation, research, publication, or preservation to advance our understanding of the past at the regional or national level.

Special requirements:

- Curriculum vitae

Deadline for nomination: December 1, 1998

Contact: Bruce Bourque, Maine State Museum, State House, Mail Station 83, Library/Archives/Museum Bldg., Augusta, ME 04333, (207) 287-3909, email bbourque@abacus.bates.edu.

CRM Award

Presented to an individual or a group of archaeologists for excellence in the Cultural Resource Management setting. In 1999, the award will be presented for contributions in the area of research. This category may include recognition of achievements in the course of a single project or the work of individual(s) focused on long-term study of a state/region. This category is intended to recognize innovative and substantive research that makes a lasting contribution to knowledge of the archaeological record.

Special requirements:

- Curriculum vitae
- Any relevant supporting documents

Deadline for nomination: December 1, 1998

Contact: Wendy Harris, Beckman Institute, 405 N. Mathews Ave., Urbana, IL 61801, (217) 244-5567, fax (217) 244-8371, email w-harris@uiuc.edu.

Dissertation Award

Presented to a recent graduate whose dissertation is considered to be original, well written, and outstanding. A three-year membership in SAA is given to the individual whose dissertation is judged as the most outstanding.

Special requirements:

- Nominees must have defended their dissertations and received their Ph.D. degree within three years prior to September 1, 1998. They must provide the committee with a copy of the dissertation by October 31, 1998.
- Nominations must be made by nonstudent SAA members and must be in the form of a nomination letter that makes a case for the dissertation. Self-nominations cannot be accepted.
- Nominees do not have to be SAA members

Deadline for nomination: September 30, 1998

Contact: Dean Snow, SAA Dissertation Award Committee, Department of Anthropology, Pennsylvania State University, 409 Carpenter Bldg., University Park, PA 16802, (814) 865-2509, fax (814) 863-1474, email drs17@psu.edu.

Distinguished Service Award

Presented to an SAA member who has performed truly extraordinary service of lasting value to the society and/or to the profession as a whole.

Special requirements:

- Curriculum vitae

Deadline for nomination: November 15, 1998

Contact: Peter Wells, Department of Anthropology, University of Minnesota-Twin Cities, 215 Ford Hall, Minneapolis, MN 55455, (612) 625-3400, (612) 625-3400, fax (612) 625-3095, email

Fryxell Award-2000

Presented in recognition for interdisciplinary excellence of a scientist who need not be an archaeologist, but whose research has contributed significantly to American archaeology. The award is made possible through the generosity of the family of the late Roald Fryxell, a geologist whose career exemplified the crucial role of multidisciplinary cooperation in archaeology. The award cycles through earth sciences, physical sciences, general interdisciplinary studies, zoological sciences, and botanical sciences. The 2000 award category will be for general interdisciplinary studies: researchers who have made outstanding contributions to the integration of interdisciplinary research in archaeology, although they themselves may not have done research in a specific interdisciplinary subfield. Nominees are evaluated on the breadth and depth of their research and its impact on American archaeology, the nominee's role in increasing awareness of interdisciplinary studies in archaeology, and the nominee's public and professional service to the community. This nomination is for the award to be given in 2000. The award consists of an engraved medal, a certificate, an award citation read by the SAA President during the annual business meeting, and a half-day symposium at the Annual Meeting held in honor of the awardee.

Special requirements:

- Describe of the nature, scope, and significance of the nominee's contributions to American archaeology
- Curriculum vita
- Supporting letters from other scholars are helpful

Deadline for nomination: February 1, 1999

Contact: William Marquardt, Florida Museum of Natural History, P.O. Box 117800, Gainesville, FL 32611-7800, (352) 392-7188, fax (352) 392-3698, email bilmarq@flmnh.ufl.edu. For general questions about the 1999 award, contact Barbara Luedtke, Department of Anthropology, University of Massachusetts, Boston, MA 02125-3393, (617) 287-6850, fax (617) 265-7173, email luedtke@umbsky.cc.umb.edu.

Fred Plog Fellowship

An award of \$1000 is presented in memory of the late Fred Plog to support the research of an ABD who is writing a dissertation on the American Southwest. Applications should consist of a research proposal no more than three pages long and a budget indicating how the funds will be used.

Special requirements:

- ABD by the time the award is made
- Description of the proposed research and the importance of its contributions to American archaeology

Deadline for nomination: January 10, 1998

Contact: Stephen Plog, Department of Anthropology, University of Virginia, 303 Brooks Hall, Charlottesville, VA 22903, (804) 924-7044, fax (804) 924-1350, email sep6n@virginia.edu.

Lithic Studies Award

Presented to recognize an archaeologist whose innovative research or repeated and enduring contributions to archaeology through lithic research have been significant.

Special requirements:

- Curriculum vita

Deadline for nomination: Preliminary inquiries/nomination ideas are encouraged by November 15, 1998.
Final nomination is due by December 12, 1998.

Contact: Jeanne Arnold, Institute of Archaeology, University of California at Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA 90095-1510, (310) 206-5801, fax (310) 206-4723, email jeanold@ucla.edu.

Public Education Award

Presented for outstanding contributions by individuals or institutions in the sharing of archaeological knowledge with the public. In 1999, eligible candidates will be for-profit and nonprofit institutions (e.g., publishers, CRM firms, government agencies, avocational societies, museums, etc.) who have contributed to public education in archaeology through publications, workshops, hands-on activities, exhibits or other media, or through facilitating other institutions or individuals in their public education efforts. Nominees are evaluated on the basis of their public impact, creativity in programming, leadership role, and promotion of archaeological ethics.

Special requirements:

- Supporting evidence of the nominees' contributions

Deadline for nomination: December 1, 1998

Contact: Amy Douglass, Tempe Historical Museum, 809 E. Southern Ave., Tempe, AZ 85282,

Public Service Award

Presented to a non-archaeologist (individual or institution) for contributions in the protection and preservation of cultural resources.

Special requirements:

- Any relevant supporting documents

Deadline for nomination: December 31, 1998

Contact: Donald Craib, 900 Second St. NE #12, Washington, DC 20002, (202) 789-8200, email donald_craib@saa.org.

Gene S. Stuart Award

Presented to honor outstanding efforts to enhance public understanding of archaeology, in memory of Gene S. Stuart, a writer and managing editor of National Geographic Society books. The award is given to the most interesting and responsible, original story or series about any archaeological topic published in a newspaper with a circulation of at least 25,000 in the target area. The target area for the 1999 award consists of the states of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, and Wisconsin.

Special requirements:

- The nominated article should have been published within the calendar year of 1998
- An author/newspaper may submit no more than five stories or five articles from a series
- Six copies of each entry must be submitted by the author or an editor of the newspaper

Deadline for nomination: January 15, 1999

Contact: Alan Brew, Department of Anthropology, Bemidji State University, Bemidji, MN 56601, (218) 755-3778, fax (218) 755-2822, email albrew@vax1.bemidji.msus.edu.

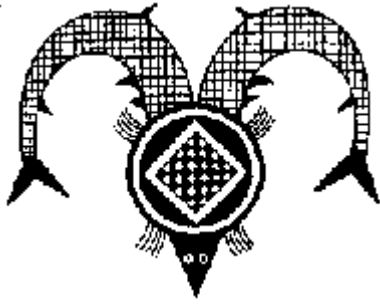
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Working Together



Native Americans and Archaeology: A Vital Partnership

Robert Kelly

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A couple of years ago, while speakers at a conference wrestled with defining archaeology's purpose, my mind wandered to that day's Ku Klux Klan rally on the courthouse lawn in my small Kentucky town. That, for me, solved the speakers' conundrum. It seems too simplistic, but archaeology's purpose today is to play a role in ending racism. Everything follows from this fact.

In the postmodern world, truth seems to be elusive. As in Akira Kurosawa's film, *Rashomon*, in which an event is retold through the eyes of four characters, truth arises from multiple perspectives. But it is the audience, not the participants, who are the beneficiaries of any insights. Extending the analogy, it is those who watch archaeologists, our students, and the public, who benefit from multivocality. Archaeology achieves its goal through education.

Archaeologists in the academy have changed over the years. I suspect that the first generation of academic archaeologists--Nels Nelson, Alfred Kidder, and their contemporaries--knew Native Americans as people, not just as objects of study. Reasons for this include a humanistic bent in the field, the presence of Native Americans as laborers on large projects, and the four-fields approach with its emphasis on ethnography and linguistics.

In contrast, many archaeologists today receive scant training in the other subfields. Their exposure to ethnology and linguistics are often limited to a required undergraduate course. Native Americans as real live people have faded from their experience. I am embarrassed to admit that in my first five years of fieldwork in the Great Basin, I never met a Native American. Many archaeologists actively distance themselves from cultural anthropology, often because of the excesses of postmodernism, but in so doing, they distance themselves from the descendants of those whom archaeology studies. As we became better archaeologists, we became worse anthropologists. The acrimonious debates that preceded the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) showed just how far some had strayed from understanding cultural identity--an issue that is central to cultural anthropology today.

Conversations with colleagues who teach North American prehistory suggest that most teach the subject as a mixture of culture history and adaptive change. But as T. J. Ferguson once pointed out (1996, *Native Americans and the Practice of Archaeology. Annual Review of Anthropology* 25:63-80), this often does not mean much to

Native Americans. An alternative approach focuses on prehistory as a historical text that reveals the meanings of prehistory to Native Americans and speaks more to the cultural histories of particular tribes.

But the format chosen for prehistory courses depends in large measure on the constraints of academic programs. In the face of low enrollments in anthropology courses, enrollment-based funding formulas leave departments scrambling to wedge their courses into the general education requirements that many universities have enacted. At the University of Louisville, for example, we worked North American prehistory into a historical studies slot because of the course's attention to social change. To teach prehistory as text, the course would have to have been acceptable to a humanities faculty that would have frowned on an interloper and blocked the course's approval, to the detriment of our department's enrollments.

However, I don't regret the course's placement because I find that examining prehistory as a record of adaptive change helps combat the unilineal evolutionary thinking that anthropology abandoned long ago but that remains a major folk-explanation of cultural diversity. While showing the cultural genius of North America's indigenous societies, I also examine the effects of environmental change and increasing population density, providing an alternative to a racialist explanation of the differences between Native American and European history. For me, then, a scientific materialist approach is a key tool in fighting racism.

But there is always room for improvement, and it is sometimes forced upon us. Changes in permitting processes and the increased control that tribes have over historic preservation have obliged archaeologists to consult with Native Americans. Through NAGPRA, many archaeologists have interacted with Native Americans; without it, relationships between them may never have developed. In small departments, archaeologists may teach North American ethnographic survey courses. These experiences provide academic archaeologists with what many of our predecessors had: real contact with the real issues of real Native Americans. Any archaeologist who has experienced these situations has probably been profoundly changed by their confrontations with unfamiliar ways of thinking and teaching about the past.

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The Material World versus Native American Beliefs

While multiculturalism is the rage on campuses today, anthropology is often excluded. One reason is that other disciplines' approaches to multiculturalism are embarrassingly naive; dialogue seems to be all that is needed. Talking is an important first step, but what happens when ideas cancel each other out, as they often do when it comes to human burials?

Science is concerned with evaluating ideas about how the material world works. It cannot address, for example, the truthfulness of religious tenets. I can neither prove nor disprove Hopi beliefs about the afterlife. To be true to my education as a scientist, I must acknowledge that since I cannot prove Hopi beliefs are false, then I must grant Hopis the possibility that they might be true.

If in the process of doing and teaching archaeology we in effect tell Native Americans, "Your religious concerns don't matter," then we are in effect telling them that their religious tenets are wrong--which we cannot honestly say.

Alternatively, if we claim that Native American concerns are simply political issues, and we won't be the whipping boys for 500 years of mistreatment that we acknowledge as immoral, but that we are not personally responsible--aren't we then subverting the very reason for doing archaeology? Archaeologists cannot use archaeology to fight racism if in the process they tell someone that his or her concerns don't matter.

But what about situations where archaeology and traditional histories conflict with one another? For example, did the ancestors of Native Americans come from Asia via the Bering Strait more than 12,000 years ago? or did they originate here, as some Native Americans argue? Honesty compels me to answer these questions in the same way I would respond to a Christian fundamentalist about human evolution. Archaeology is all about things located in time and space. Religion and traditional histories often place things in space and time, and these

claims can be subjected to scientific scrutiny, but they fundamentally encode knowledge that is timeless and spaceless. These non-material claims cannot be studied scientifically. This most emphatically does not mean that they are therefore wrong, irrelevant, or uninteresting; it just means that their evaluation lies in some other realm of inquiry.

Assuming that Native American religions reflect some fundamental truths. You will have to make your own decision here, I've made mine--what does it mean when religion or traditional histories and archaeology do not agree? What do things that are rooted in time and space have to say about things that are timeless and spaceless, and vice versa? What is to be the relationship between science and religion? These are the ultimate challenges facing anyone teaching archaeology.

A question of priorities is also raised. Consider this: archaeologists claim a burial is important for what it says about human colonization of this hemisphere. Don't rebury it, some demand, because the ability to collect new data is our legacy to future generations. But, and I say this as someone who has excavated and analyzed many burials--what if in the process of guaranteeing that scientific legacy we dismiss the concerns of Native Americans and hand down a legacy of racial tension? Is a better knowledge of the past worth it? What are we doing this for, anyway?

If we must return every human burial, every artifact, and in essence, cease being archaeologists, then that may be the sacrifice that archaeology must make for a greater good. But this is not what I think should happen, and it is also not what I think most Native Americans would want to occur. People will continue to reconstruct the past even without archaeology, and a clear investigation of the past that demands evidence and argument open to public critique offers the greatest opportunity to empower people and to learn.

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New Opportunities for Collaboration

What of the future? Growing numbers of archaeologists have altered their teaching methods to include discussion of the past's meaning to Native Americans, the permission and consultation process, the issues of burials and archaeological ethics, the adjudication of conflicts between archaeology and traditional histories, and the recognition that Native Americans, like archaeologists, have different ideas about archaeology, the past, and science.

More and more field programs emerge as joint efforts between universities and tribes which simultaneously investigate the past and the present; gather together new groups of people for the first time; and bring intellectual and other benefits to tribal members and archaeologists alike. Examples include Barbara Mills' Silver Creek project in Arizona; George Nicholas' program with the Secwepemc in British Columbia; Keith Kintigh's project with the Hopi; Joel Janetski's project at Fish Lake, Utah; and Cathy Cameron's project in Bluff, Utah. In these projects, Native Americans are equal partners in project definition, fieldwork, analysis, and presentation. As these projects continue, we shall see more Native American archaeologists--a step that promises changes in archaeology as important and exciting as radiocarbon dating.

These projects have worked because archaeologists have approached tribes with genuine interest in the potential for learning and with the understanding that archaeologists' view of prehistory is only one way of looking at the past. The medium is the message. Our methods of doing archaeology is as important and meaningful as the results obtained from research.

This trend will continue in part because legislation forces it, but also because archaeologists and Native Americans alike find this approach fulfilling. For it to continue we must strengthen archaeology's tie to the rest of anthropology. Although Native American identity is at the heart of NAGPRA, the legislation is based on a Western notion of ethnicity. Many archaeologists are unaware of other ways of establishing identity. In southwest Madagascar, where Lin Poyer and I have conducted ethnographic work, identity is based on subsistence, and can change from year to year. Misapprehending ethnicity or other conceptualizations of the past

means that some archaeologists will be baffled by the animosity that may follow even a close adherence to NAGPRA. Archaeologists must become better anthropologists.

At the same time, however, archaeologists must become better analysts of material culture and be honest about what can and cannot be inferred from archaeological remains. My experience in ethnoarchaeology has taught me to recognize the difference between using an inferential argument and letting a preconception tell the story. Academic courses need to focus more attention on middle-range theory and formation processes.

Administrators also need a broader education to dispel the Indiana Jones image of the archaeologist. They suppose that to gain tenure, you must do what archaeologists do: Dig! But more archaeologists must link projects to outreach programs to be competitive in academia and in the ever-expanding world of archaeology. Joint ventures with multiple consultations and levels of permission is time-consuming, and faculty may find themselves hard-pressed to conduct sufficient basic research for tenure or promotion. However, adoption of the Carnegie Institute's expanded definitions of scholarship, which place application and service on equal footing with basic research, permit faculty to succeed in academia while pursuing more applied programs, as long as these criteria are accepted by the university.

In closing I would ask that Native Americans understand that while archaeologists may trip over their feet and tongues, most do mean well. Archaeologists don't do archaeology to pursue the imperialistic intentions of a colonial government, at least not intentionally. We are archaeologists because we are in love with the past, with other ways of living and being. We study ruins scientifically, but we also see beauty and elegance in Clovis points, Hopewell pottery, and Pueblo Bonito's crumbled walls.

But if Native Americans need to be more forgiving, non-Native American archaeologists must recognize that Native Americans are individuals, not interest groups; that the interface between Native Americans and archaeology is not a purely political issue; and that we must be prepared to make some sacrifices.

Among others, Randy McGuire (1992, *Archaeology and the First Americans*. *American Anthropologist* 94:816-836) and Larry Zimmerman (1989, *Made Radical by Mine Own*. In *Conflict in the Archaeology of Living Traditions*, edited by R. Layton, pp. 60-67. London: Unwin Hyman) point out that an honest dialogue between Native Americans and archaeologists will fundamentally alter the practice of archaeology. This is happening. Archaeology will become applied anthropology or it will become nothing. In so doing, we will create a different, more vibrant archaeology that holds great promise as a way to create unity rather than division.

Robert Kelly is professor of anthropology at the University of Wyoming in Laramie.

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What *Else* is there to do in Chicago? A Review

Winifred Creamer

What's new in Chicago? Find out during the 1999 SAA Annual Meeting! The Windy City got its name from all the breeze generated by local politicians. Keep that in mind when you are deeply involved in conversation with your colleagues. If and when you break away from meeting sessions you will be able to see both familiar and new sights. In the vicinity of our meeting venue, the Sheraton Chicago Hotel and Towers, is the new Museum of Contemporary Art, already noteworthy in its newly constructed building. Also within walking distance is the recently renovated Navy Pier, complete with ferris wheel, skating rink, and a changing list of exhibits and attractions. A short taxi ride away is the Field Museum, now part of the Lakeshore Museum Campus with the Shed Aquarium and the Adler Planetarium. Inside, see the restoration of the dinosaur named and renamed Sue, the largest T. Rex ever.

For those of you who will tear yourselves away from the sessions only long enough to eat, remember that Chicago is a great city for food. Pilsen is the Latino neighborhood where good food is easy to find, and many of you have been to Chinatown in years past. There are other delights, including German, Eastern European, Swedish, African, Jamaican, and Ethiopian. A good rule of thumb is: "Don't eat any dessert bigger than your head." All that doesn't include any of the world-famous, multi-starred, more costly dining places that Chicago also has to offer.

Entertainment includes the new House of Blues that opened during the past year. Also newly reopened in 1998 is the renovated Symphony Center, providing more concerts than ever before. Opera buffs, reserve your tickets in advance, as the Lyric Opera of Chicago has been 98 percent sold out for the past 10 years. Sports fans, by March we should know whether "Da Bulls" are going anywhere in 1999.

As these comments should indicate, there is something new in Chicago for everyone who attends the SAA meeting in 1999. Mark your calendars for March 24-28, 1999!

Winifred Creamer, a member of the Local Arrangements Committee for the Annual Meeting in Chicago, is at Northern Illinois University in DeKalb, Illinois.

American Anthropologist--AD Wants You (Back)

Geoff A. Clark

The Archeology Division (AD) of the American Anthropological Association (AAA) is looking for "a few good men and women" who continue to subscribe to the broad, holistic, anthropological perspective in which all of us have received our training. Over the past decade there has been a substantial loss of membership in the AD due to (1) the proliferation of narrow, sectarian interests in the AAA since its 1984 IRS-mandated reorganization, (2) the loss of a sense of direction since the 1992 Executive Board restructuring, and (3) the postmodernist turn taken since 1994 by the former editors of the flagship journal, *American Anthropologist*. These historical contingencies have resulted in the perception by many SAA archaeologists that AAA is no longer interested in nor relevant to their concerns, and that the *American Anthropologist* contains little of significance to mainstream Americanist archaeological research. SAA archaeologists should be aware that these very real concerns are no longer relevant to the AAA of the 21st century, nor to the place of archaeology in the larger organization.

Mindful of these considerations, and the fact that AAA had lost the ability to speak as a single voice for all anthropologists, the Commission to Review the Organizational Structure of the American Anthropological Association was established in 1996 to investigate ways to change the structure of the organization to restore the traditional emphasis on the fields that comprise the intellectual core of the discipline (archaeology, biological anthropology, social-cultural anthropology, and linguistics) and, more generally, to make AAA a more effective voice for the anthropological community as a whole. That proposed restructuring was presented to the AAA membership last fall and was overwhelmingly approved by a general vote this spring. *The restructuring insures the Archeology Division a permanent place on the AAA Executive Committee, and a permanent voice in the deliberations of AAA.* The change constitutes a shift from what I would describe as a "primitive democracy" toward what Tim Earle (Northwestern) has likened to a U.N. Security Council model, with the traditional subfields always represented, and with the various other positions elected from the membership at large. Archaeologists are eligible to run for, and be elected to, these positions.

Restructuring the Executive Committee is only one of a number of sweeping conceptual and organizational changes that have taken place recently within AAA. Perhaps most important for SAA members is a new, revitalized, restructured, and "user-friendly" *American Anthropologist*, under the able editorship of Bob Sussman (Washington U), where archaeologists of all persuasions will, once again, find a place for their research in the flagship journal. John Clark (BYU) and I are on the AA Editorial Board, with a third archaeologist to be named shortly. The AAA secretary is an archaeologist--Carole Crumley (UNC). The new executive director, Bill Davis, is firmly committed to anthropology as a science-like endeavor, grounded in the same kind of philosophical and methodological materialism that underlie all of Western science. These changes mean that those archaeologists with a philosophical commitment to the holistic ideal of anthropology as an integrated discipline will once again find themselves at home in the larger organization.

As benefits of membership, AD archaeologists receive the *American Anthropologist*, the *Archeological Papers of the American Anthropological Association* (an ad for No. 7 appears on page 29) and the *Anthropology Newsletter*, now bigger and better than ever before under the able editorship of archaeologist Susan Skomal. Annual dues are \$145 for regular members and \$70 for students. If you are interested in joining (or rejoining) the Archeology Division of the American Anthropological Association, contact Member Services, AAA, P.O. Box 91104, Washington D.C. 20090-1104, (703) 528-1902, ext. 3031, fax (703) 528-3546, email oorellan@ameranthassn.org, web www.ameranthassn.org.

Geoff A. Clark is chair of the Archeology Division of the American Anthropological Association.

Exchanges -- Interamerican Dialogue

Cuicuilco: Public Protection of Mexican Cultural Patrimony in an Archaeological Zone

Ana María Salazar Peralta



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Associate Editor's note:

Many archaeologists may not be familiar with the extent of research conducted at Cuicuilco and its surroundings over the past 70 years, beyond the references to the famous circular pyramid mentioned in basic texts and occasional mention of the excavations by Cummings in the 1920s and Bennyhoff in the 1950s. Most

The political climate of Mexico City maintained a dynamic state of tension throughout 1997, colored by the electoral campaigns for mayor. Simultaneously struggling to establish democracy, the Mexico City residents also set the wheels in motion to protect the endangered cultural patrimony of Cuicuilco.

Publication of plans to develop a commercial and residential center on the archaeological site of Cuicuilco resulted in numerous demonstrations against the project's investors and the governmental agencies that had modified land-use designations to allow permits for construction. At the same time, the mild response by administrators of the Instituto Nacional de Antropología (INAH) was questioned. The vulnerability of the cultural patrimony in the face of accelerating capitalistic ventures was clearly illustrated, as well as the nationwide threat presented to areas that house resources of archaeological, historical, or artistic value that are being demolished by the forceful drive for countrywide modernization.

The protection and conservation of the cultural patrimony necessitates an update of the 1972 federal law on monuments, archaeological zones, and artistic and historic properties. This move has been the subject of legislative controversy and discussion. Under the framework of the 1992 constitutional reform, many laws and regulations were amended to adjust the jurisdiction and structure of substantive aspects of the free commerce treaty between Mexico, Canada, and the United States. Federal law governing monuments and archaeological zones did not escape

are totally unaware of how the fate of the site has been politicized since early 1997 when the nearby Carso-Inbursa construction of a shopping and entertainment complex on the site of a mid-19th century paper factory was underway.

Various interest groups tried to alert the public about the consequences of the construction and associated risk to the adjacent archaeological zone. Matters came to a head in October 1997, when approximately 800 neighbors, professionals, students, faculty, and others--many of whom were signees of a petition expressing opposition to the construction--found themselves involved as plaintiffs in a legal battle initiated by a small group of neighbors and associates. The suit, directed against the president of Mexico and other authorities, denounced the destruction of Mexican cultural patrimony represented by Cuicuilco. The effect of the action was a judicial order to suspend construction, a decision that was

discussion at that time, and was at the center of the controversy over privatization of cultural resource administration.

In its current form, federal law prohibits looting of national cultural resources by economic expansion. Academic groups and professional associations have energetically opposed reforms and amendments that promote privatization of cultural resources. However, the reality of the situation requires that academics extensively review the most conflictive aspects of jurisdictional contradictions with other legislation and regulations on urban development and construction that weaken the legal authority of protective agencies such as INAH and the Instituto Nacional de Bellas Artes.

In addition to the academic groups that are traditionally concerned with the epistemological and legislative controversies over the protection of endangered cultural resources, the public also is concerned about the impact of urban development on the environment and ecology. A social conscience has developed with regard to conservation, care and protection of resources, and the effects of haphazard growth in what is already the largest city of the world. The development occurring in Cuicuilco, Delegación de Tlalpan, with its encroachment on the ecological reserve of Ajusco--one of the major arteries that supplies the southern part of the city with water from natural springs and canals--is a case in point. During the latter part of this century, water sources and forests have been seriously endangered by the imprudent and aggressive urban projects implemented by politicians and investors. With such a situation unfolding, we must seriously question the future of cultural resources like Cuicuilco. What academic, social, and political strategies should be implemented to produce solid legislation that protects research and conservation objectives for the cultural patrimony against unrestrained urban-commercial developments?

Cuicuilco: The Oldest Civilization of Central Highland Mesoamerica

According to translations of ancient Nahuatl manuscripts, Cuicuilco is known as the "place of prayer" or the "place of the rainbow." (F. Muller, 1990, *La cerámica de Cuicuilco B: Un rescate arqueológico*; INAH, México, pp. 11). Currently, Cuicuilco is recognized as the oldest known civilization of central highland Mesoamerica, with its remains of an ancient ceremonial center. Only partial archaeological investigation has been possible because the site is covered by a dense layer of volcanic lava and also because the 20th-century urban sprawl has extensively damaged the prehispanic metropolis. Consequently, it is difficult to conceptualize the complexity and true extent of Cuicuilco.

The remains of Cuicuilco are found in the southeastern portion of the valley of Mexico. A re-examination of Cuicuilco data has led us to conclude that its occupation precedes the emergence of Teotihuacan. Its founders, villagers dedicated to agricultural activities, developed a complex religious practice with a sophisticated ritual system that included making offerings of lithic and ceramic artifacts in their funerary practices. Grave goods have been dated to the earliest horizon of the Middle Formative. The site seems to have been abandoned around A.D. 200 after the eruption of a nearby volcano, Xitle, although it was reoccupied during the Late Postclassic. The majestic lava field of Pedregal de San Angel surrounds the Cuicuilco archaeological zone as a result of the violent volcanic eruptions, and covers an area of approximately 80 km², including the foothills of the Ajusco mountain range and extending down to the lake shore. In 1956, Wolf

ultimately revoked by a higher authority after five days. However, the Carso-Inbursa consortium responded with counter measures--a commercial suit for losses incurred against those responsible for the original action (including most of the 800 signees).

In the midst of the dispute--marked by disparate views of the role of archaeological sites and the concept of cultural heritage versus Mexico's political and economic interests--archaeologists commissioned to oversee the salvage operations required by law and financed by Carso-Inbursa struggled to establish and maintain high research standards in an increasingly politicized atmosphere.

Legal proceedings have begun, initiated by both sides and guaranteed to have no immediate resolution. Many of the hapless signees of the original suit have legally desisted from the action on the grounds that they believed their signatures were destined for a different purpose. The commercial

and Palerm observed that lava deposits were very uneven, but reached a depth over 10 m in certain areas--a factor which has aided in the preservation of Cuicuilco (E. Wolf and A. Palerm, 1972, *Sistema de riego en el Pedregal*. In *Agricultura y Civilización en Mesoamerica*, Secretaria de Educación Pública, colección SepSetentas, México, pp. 100-105).

Currently we rely on the revealing information obtained from Muller's 1967 archaeological investigations that has enriched our perception of the lifestyle and customs of the ancient inhabitants of Cuicuilco (F. Muller, 1990). According to her findings, the city was built around a large ceremonial center (Cuicuilco "A") with an extensive patterned urban zone (Cuicuilco "B") that included plazas and avenues bordering a series of small, shallow pools, fed by runoff waters from the nearby hills of Zacayuca and Zacaltepetl. These feature terraces, ceremonial constructions, fortifications, and irrigation ditches and canals, built prior to the time of Aztec control. The 1990 archaeological finds at Cuicuilco "C"--consisting of a circular pyramid constructed within a plaza, with smaller structures associated to an agricultural system--were destroyed for the construction of Parque Cuicuilco, a three-tower office complex.

Not only is Cuicuilco an important archaeological site, but it has a wealth of cultural and folk traditions. Culturally, it offers a diverse and rich panorama of the multiple occupations that have left their imprints throughout the centuries. The cultural, ritual, and festive customs that were practiced at Cuicuilco have, since the arrival of the Spaniards, nourished a long history of oral traditions that are still present in the contemporary communities of the area. With the passing of time and the chaotic urban development, the expression of these traditions has recessed into the smaller districts, but they are still present in the agricultural cycles, equinox, and solstice festivals as well as those festivals dedicated to patron saints.

Adults in the districts surrounding Cuicuilco and the Loreto y Peña Pobre factory recall wonderful stories of their childhood memories. Photographs of factory employees tell of more than a century of microhistory and collective memory that illustrate social change in the name of modernization. In the long run, the notion of the past--for both specialists and the general public--promoted the first public movement to protect the cultural patrimony of Cuicuilco.

Urban Development and Cultural Patrimony

During the 1980s, under the presidency of Miguel de la Madrid, an awakening of the ecological conscience in the Mexican community occurred. One of the approaches to resolve the high-level pollution in Mexico City was to require that industries acquire technologies with a low pollution index or be permanently closed. In this context, the residents of the Cuicuilco area were surveyed, which ultimately resulted in the 1986 closure of the *Fábrica de Papel de Loreto y Peña Pobre*, which had been operation since 1823.

In 1987 an agreement was established to define land use for that zone and it was deemed a *zona especial de desarrollo controlado* (ZEDEC). Under these terms, the factory and the grounds were to be preserved as an example of industrial archaeological remains. However, it was then necessary to establish a new delimitation of the archaeological zone to integrate the Cuicuilco ruins.

However, in spite of the presidential decree published in the 1987 *Diario Oficial* to establish a new delimitation, the regulation law was never implemented. A series of

center, Plaza Cuicuilco, is bustling and an eight-story tower is close to completion. The adjacent archaeological zone of Cuicuilco, engulfed in a teeming urban zone, represents another important test case for the definition of limits on competing interests that threaten the future of significant archaeological zones.

Ana María Salazar, a social anthropologist, specialist in issues related to cultural patrimony or heritage, and a resident of the Olympic Village situated adjacent (and on top of) Cuicuilco, describes the process in the following article.

Emily McClung de Tapia

land-use changes were rapidly approved without consulting INAH or any of the other agreement cosigners, thus annulling the preexisting agreement. This action marked the beginning of several presidential initiatives that impeded INAH's function to protect, preserve, and conserve the cultural resources of Cuicuilco.

Changes in land use between 1988 and 1995 were put into effect with no real public consultation. Presented as changes for the "public good," they were, in fact, attempts to impose the perspectives and interests of public officials, investors, and developers, protected by the complacency of the federal government. The corruption of public officials that has allowed the development of Inbursa (1988), Parque Cuicuilco (1990), and Centro Comercial y Cultural: Plaza Cuicuilco (1997) is a sociopolitical reality. However, these officials are neglecting to fulfill their primary responsibility--to protect national resources.

Because of the lack of governmental responsibility, the force with which the social conscience was awakened was not surprising. The constant contradiction of standards and the disregard for restrictions against urban development catalyzed the community to organize, challenge the changes of land use, and sue the responsible legislative bodies--such as the Asamblea de Representantes del Gobierno of Mexico City--for revoking the original land-use designations. This suit is one without precedent. The Junta Vecinal, composed of concerned citizens, initiated the suit, calling for a revocation of the disregarded legislative reforms that had established land-use designations for this urban zone, and it can additionally request a repeal of the new law for urban development.

The feelings of frustration and impotence of the community group immersed in this social and political struggle led to a division between factions of the group. A new community organization presented another lawsuit against the authorities who approved the changes in land use and who authorized the construction permits. This suit was directed against the president of Mexico, the city mayor, the director of INAH, the authorities of the city urban development program and the local officials of Tlalpan. This suit only achieved a judge's decree that *in the future* all regulations and standards should be observed. It was not successful in obtaining the desired response--to halt the construction undertaken by the Carso-Imbursa financial group.

Political candidates were quick to take advantage of the push-and-pull of the situation, incorporating Cuicuilco and the protection of the cultural patrimony as part of their political platforms. The commotion between public opinion and the--not always representative--political powers politicized and magnified substantive aspects of the Carso-Inbursa project. For example, a distinguished Mexican architect, prompted by the investment group, publicly declared his approval of the development and modernization of the area, denying that it had any visual impact on the archaeological zones, which were central to the controversy. Such propaganda infuriated the public and led a group of intellectuals to survey public opinion. Meanwhile, the academics echoed the social discontent, expressing their expert opinions without restraint, and exposing the many different areas in which the project would adversely affect Cuicuilco.

The Junta Vecinal, the core of the social movement, provided an ongoing and active dialogue through discussion groups for concerned citizens and affected residents, providing a venue for direct public expression on how to resolve the situation. Their intent was to avoid further political manipulation and to honor the wishes of the people themselves. This direct dialogue resulted in the presentation of proposals for the management of the cultural patrimony, urban development, environmental impact, and social and cultural aspects involved in the undertaking, and in the final

agreement between investors, authorities, and the community groups of commitments to a more acceptable project. The final result called for a redesign of the height of an office building and elimination of 10 high-rise residential buildings.

Not all Rocks Represent the Cultural Patrimony, nor does all the Cultural Patrimony Consist of Rocks . . .

As a postscript, it is interesting to examine the events from an anthropological perspective. The 1997 discussion among archaeologists, public officials, and other interested parties presented conflicting views: On one hand, the institutional claims that "the project doesn't affect the cultural patrimony of the archaeological zone," and on the other, the realization that the area contains unique resources--the earliest hydraulic system of the central highlands of Mesoamerica and a stele at the base of the circular pyramid of Cuicuilco with glyphs associated to the agricultural cycle (A. Pastrana and P. Fournier, 1997, *Cuicuilco desde Cuicuilco*. In *Actualidades Arqueológicas*, Instituto de Investigaciones Antropológicas, UNAM, México; M. Perez Campa, 1998, *El gran basamento circular de Cuicuilco*. In *Arqueología Mexicana*, INAH, México).

This controversy over the protection of the national cultural patrimony impelled us to confront a conceptual paralysis over the definitions of the archaeological zone, the site, areas adjacent to the site, visual impact, and scale, primarily because of a paralysis in the legislation itself. All the protagonists in this drama were left in an uncomfortable position, but INAH, in particular, demonstrated that its place in the federal hierarchy has been battered throughout the past decade, stripping it of any legal authority to fulfill its mission of protecting cultural resources.

This situation, however, is not a valid justification for its delayed and inappropriate response. In 1987, when INAH relied on the strength of the agreement that adjudicated possession of cultural resources from the Papel Loreto y Peña Pobre factory and property, it could have implemented an integrated salvage and research project. It is incomprehensible that such an opportunity was ignored--indeed, publicly, it appeared that INAH had simply surrendered that right. This contention has been verified by reviewing the documentation of the controversy, which reveals that the administrative board consistently supported the investors' interests and ignored its responsibilities to the community in urban planning and development.

INAH's presence is often considered by developers as the "pebble in the shoe"--an interference with the progress of urban and tourist development in Mexico. Its public image has rapidly deteriorated, and, except in a very few instances, it is not considered an effective catalyst for the protection of cultural resources. It appears that its role has been reduced to the care of a handful of archaeological zones--preferred tourist areas which have inordinately high budget allocations for research and conservation.

Meanwhile, the balance of cultural resources in the nation has been left to the mercy of looters, deterioration, and progressive destruction. On numerous occasions we have documented the proceedings against the immediate intervention by INAH--the institution legally charged with the responsibility for protecting and safeguarding Mexican cultural patrimony. Such intervention, however, no longer carries any weight. Today, INAH demonstrates a lack of professional and legal competence to apply any specific measures for effective protection of cultural resources. It remains unempowered.

The pace of modernization and urban development adopted by government officials in the past decades has not adequately considered the value and cultural wealth of the vestiges of previous civilizations--like Cuicuilco--that are found in the urban landscape, nor have provisions been made for protection or conservation. In the social and political development of Mexico, the protection of cultural patrimony is not exclusively a federal domain, but it is also a community responsibility. All Mexicans must be attentive to the present and must rationally participate in the planning for the future. This generation of Mexicans is proud of its values and its national identity; it is threatened by the unrestrained ambition of investors and developers who put their personal financial gain before national welfare.

The Mexican public has set a precedent in the history of Mexican social development by assuming the role of codefender of the cultural patrimony of Cuicuilco. It overcame the negative tone of the challenge and successfully transformed it into a more acceptable and purposeful action. By staying within the framework of the legal issues surrounding Cuicuilco and demonstrating violations of INAH standards, the public successfully revoked the land-use changes and temporarily suspended progress of the Carso-Imbursa project. Ultimately, the lawsuit obtained a redesign of the original project, downsizing it to a more acceptable scale.

The academic discussion groups held in 1997 were useful in providing a venue for all the different factions involved in the controversy to evaluate the cultural resources of Cuicuilco. With a broader context to understand the importance of the archaeological zone, the need to redefine that archaeological zone and add Cuicuilco to it became more apparent, as well as the need to revise the 1972 federal law that refers to the protection of national cultural patrimony yet provides several legal loopholes.

In conclusion, the Cuicuilco controversy has resulted a public consensus on the need to establish a management program for the conservation of cultural resources, guided by the highest ethics and a responsibility to history. The responsibility for implementation is charged not only to the democratically elected officials to whom we have entrusted our faith and confidence, but to the community--which should remain attentive to the social and historical processes in Mexico--as well. With community involvement, we can assist the transition to democratic change, rooted in a solid individual and collective ethic, where the community scruples and values can fortify the defense of the nation's cultural patrimony. In this way, we can produce a model of the Mexico in which we would want to live during the next century.

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French Archaeology in Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego

Dominique Legoupil

Since its creation of the Société des Américanistes in 1876, France has demonstrated a continuous interest in the study of human populations in Latin America. This interest can be observed through the research conducted by the Institut Français d'études Andines (IFEA), founded in 1948 with headquarters in Lima, Bogotá, La Paz, and Quito, and Centre Français d'études Mexicaines et Centraméricaines (CEMCA), founded in 1961 with headquarters in México and Guatemala. These organizations have worked with numerous scientific institutions, both local and French [i.e., Centre National de Recherche Scientifique (CNRS), ORSTOM, Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales (EHESS), Musée de l'Homme, Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Universités de Paris I, III, VII, X, and Université de Toulouse]. These institutions and the locations of their headquarters reflect the traditional French interest in great civilizations, during the development of scientific archaeology in the 19th century.

However, toward the end of the 19th century, some French researchers became interested in some of the lesser known cultures that didn't share the worldwide reknown of the Maya, Aztecs, or Inca. Those pioneers were instrumental in developing research under the sponsorship of the Département des Sciences Sociales, Humaines et de l'Archéologie del Ministère des Affaires Etrangères Français, known as the Misiones Arqueológicas. Currently there are 17 Misiones Arqueológicas distributed in Central and South America: Bolivia (1), Brazil (3), Chile (2), Colombia (1), Ecuador (2), Honduras (1), Mexico (5), and coastal Peru (2).

J. Emperaire and his wife, A. Laming-Emperaire, are two of the more prominent pioneering archaeologists in South America. Emperaire arrived in Chile shortly after World War II, with the objective of undertaking ethnological studies among the last of the canoos of the Patagonian archipelagos (J. Emperaire, 1955, *Les Nomades de la Mer*). Emperaire initiated research to identify the early occupants of the extreme south of South America and Brazil. This work was interrupted by a landslide that killed Emperaire in 1958 during his excavations at Ponsomby. His work, however, was continued by his wife. During the 1960s A. Laming-Emperaire developed a school of French South American archaeology in Paris, the EHESS, from which the majority of French prehistorians interested in working in South America, as well as prominent South American archaeologists, have emerged. Working with S. Dreyfus-Gamelon, Laming-Emperaire created the Anthropology Department at the Universidad de Concepción in Chile, in 1966.

The work done by Emperaire in Patagonia was largely a study of the marine areas including the archipelagos and the interior seas of southern Patagonia. While the American researcher J. Bird had suggested that the occupation of this region did not predate 2000-3000 years, Emperaire's use of the then-new radiocarbon dating, the Englefield site (Seno Otway) was dated to 8000-9000 B.P.+/-1500 years (A. Laming y J. Emperaire, 1961, *Journal de la Société des Américanistes*). During that same time, Emperaire discovered Ponsomby on the island of Riesco, where the oldest human occupation was dated to 7000 B.P. Simultaneously, with his wife, Emperaire undertook a series of surveys on continental Patagonia, where the earliest dates for the archipelagos were between 11,000 and 12,000 B.P. Together they worked at Cueva Fell, Cueva Leona, and Cueva del Mylodon. At the latter they were unable to demonstrate a relationship between the Antropic occupations of the Final Pleistocene and the paleontological data.

Following her husband's death at Ponsomby, Laming-Emperaire abandoned the research on the archipelagos to investigate the Magellan Strait. Between 1964 and 1967 she conducted studies at Punta Catalina on the northern coast of Tierra del Fuego, Bahía Munción on the northern coast of the Strait, as well as Marazzi. The latter site was dated to 9590+/-200 B.P., demonstrating a very early occupation for Tierra del Fuego (A. Laming-

Empeiraire, 1971, *Objets et Monde*). Her work in Chile was suspended for a decade during the 1970s, when she went to work in Brazil and Uruguay.

After the Empeiraire's initial research in Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego, numerous Argentine and Chilean researchers also pursued investigations there. However, after Empeiraire's death, the archipelago region was excluded until O. Ortiz-Troncoso, a student of Laming-Empeiraire, began investigations at sites on the Magellan Straits, such as Punta Santa Ana and Bahía Buena, where the clear affiliations with Englefield could be observed. Simultaneously, L. Orquera and his Argentine crew began investigation on the Beagle Canal.

After 1980, with the creation of the Misión Arqueológica Francesa, directed by D. Legoupil, the French program in this southern extreme area took a new focus. The primary objective of this Misión, as defined by the work initiated by Empeiraire, was the understanding of maritime adaptations in the austral archipelagos of Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego, including ethnoarchaeological research of the post-Magellan Indians. Punta Baja on the Mar de Otway, dated to the 17th century, was the center of investigations between 1980 and 1983. This site represents a model hunting camp for young marine lions, identified as such by the ethnohistorical information, as well as archaeological investigations.

Between 1985 and 1988, a second program was focused on an earlier period of marine mammal hunters represented by sites on the Bahía Colorada. Complementary excavations of two temporally different sites demonstrated the cultural continuity of the indigenous populations of the archipelagos. The similarities between these sites also demonstrated that ethnological hypotheses can be tested archaeologically at sites of any period, and validated the usefulness of "ethnoarchaeological" interpretations.

Since the early 1990s, the Misión has extended its range to other regions of the archipelagos, searching for different possible types of maritime adaptations, such as the efemeral encampment of bird hunters on the Cabo de Hornos archipelago, or the various specialized camps on the southern portion of the Isla Nacarino. In this way, a settlement system model has been constructed for the archipelagos, based on the distribution of a multitude of ephemeral camp sites associated to repeatedly occupied base camps.

Currently, through the re-examination of Ponsomby, the Misión Francesa is confronting the question of the origins of occupation in maritime Patagonia. Through the stratigraphic secuencia of three occupational episodes at this site, we can see a progression between 8000 and 4000 B.P. from a terrestrial economy to a mixed terrestrial-marine economy. As these investigations continue, we will be able to test the hypothesis that the original terrestrial economy of the archipelagos in time adapted to maritime hunting.

Dominique Legoupil is a researcher at the Centre National de Recherche Scientifique of France and a member of the Equipe d'Ethnologie Préhistorique, founded by A. Leroi-Gourhan.

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News from the Register of Professional Archaeologists

William B. Lees

The summer Board Meeting of the Register of Professional Archaeologists (ROPA) was held in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, on July 30 and 31, 1998. Present were William B. Lees (interim president), Vergil E. Noble (interim SHA representative), William D. Lipe (interim SAA representative), and Rochelle A. Marrinan (interim secretary-treasurer).

The Register continues to conduct business as a transitional organization under the inter-organization agreement approved by the memberships of the Society of Professional Archaeologists (SOPA), SAA, and the Society of Historical Archaeology (SHA). The process of legal incorporation as a not-for-profit corporation should be completed by September 1, 1998. The board also is developing a logo with the assistance of a professional design firm. Once this logo has been adopted, Certificates of Registration will be sent to all individuals with registrations in good standing. This will include all SOPA members in good standing and any applicants who have been accepted and paid the required fees. As a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA), you are allowed and encouraged to append "RPA" to your name.

The most important issue considered at the summer Board Meeting was selection of a management firm or institution to assist with the establishment of a permanent business office for the Register. A request for proposals was published in April and 10 proposals were submitted. The board reviewed and ranked these proposals and is continuing the selection process through on-site interviews of firms on the short list. The decision will be announced in the November issue of the *Bulletin*.

The first election of the Register will occur this fall, staggering the initial terms of some positions. Ballots will be mailed during September to all RPAs. Positions to be elected are:

President-elect (initially one-year term, standard two years), 1999

Secretary-Treasurer (two-year term), 1999-2000

Grievance Coordinator (two-year term), 1999-2000

Standards Board, Position 1 (initially two-year term, standard three years), 1999

Standards Board, Position 2 (initially two-year term, standard three years), 1999-2000

Standards Board, Position 3 (three-year term), 1999-2001

Standards Board, 1st Alternate (initially one-year term, standard three years), 1999

Standards Board, 2nd Alternate (initially two-year term, standard three years), 1999-2000

Standards Board, 3rd Alternate (three-year term), 1999-2001

Additionally, in fall 1999, the office of registrar will be elected for a three-year term, a new SAA representative will be appointed for an initial two-year term, to be followed by the standard three-year term, and a new SHA representative will be appointed or elected for a standard three-year term.

Another matter discussed was the Register's relationships with other organizations such as the Society of Archaeological Sciences (SAS). An issue raised by SAS and others is the need to recognize professionals without fieldwork-based training and experience. Board member Lipe is continuing to look into this and related issues through a committee (appointed by Lees at the ROPA board meeting held at the 1998 SAA Annual Meeting).

The board also considered a suggestion that the Register explore ways to register archaeological technicians. The board believed that there may be some new opportunities to look at this issue under The Register, but that full consideration must wait until the organization is fully established and fulfilling its primary mission, as established in the transition document.

Field school registration also was discussed. SOPA began certifying field schools in 1996 and the Register will continue this process. President Lees will appoint a committee to explore the most effective approaches to incorporating this function into the mission of the Register.

The next meeting of the ROPA board will be held at the December meeting of the Archaeological Institute of America in Washington, D.C.

William Lees is president of ROPA.

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**POINT
COUNTERPOINT****One Last Dissent on ROPA****Thomas F. King**

I realize that ROPA is a "done deal," but I cannot let Bill Lipe's and Vin Steponaitis' latest effusion on the subject [[SAA Bulletin 16\(2\):1](#)] go without one last rejoinder.

If ROPA "succeeds"--assuming widespread registration of archaeologists as the measure of success--it will be a classic example of an all-too-human enthusiasm for non-solutions to ill-conceived problems.

The only plausible reason for ROPA's existence--as it was for SOPA's--is the perception that inadequate archaeology is being done by ill-equipped people. Without question, this problem is a real one in the world of applied practice under the environmental and historic preservation laws and regulations (often mislabeled "cultural resource management"). A similar problem may exist in academic practice as well, but if it does, the academic world has pretty substantial standards and quality control mechanisms already in place, which are unlikely to be much improved upon by ROPA. It is credulous to think that an institution that doesn't demand a high level of education and ethical performance as conditions of employment and tenure is going to adopt ROPA registration as such a condition.

The problem of poor quality and unethical work does exist, and needs control, in the world of non-academic applied practice, but it is only one of a complex of overlapping and interacting problems. "Solving" one problem will not solve the others; indeed, it may exacerbate them. On the other hand, failure to address the whole range of

William D. Lipe

Tom King was one of the founding members of the Society of Professional Archeologists (SOPA), as was I. Although he really doesn't like the term "cultural resource management," his definition of the term "CRM" means a broad, public-oriented field that subsumes historic preservation and aspects of environmental planning. Just because Tom has been a creative and effective contributor to archaeology and CRM over the years doesn't mean he is always right. Here, he argues that problems of archaeological standards and ethics can't be fixed without fixing all the things that are wrong with the CRM field, and that in any case, archaeologists should put their efforts into improving CRM practice rather than continuing to focus on furthering professionalism in archaeology. His listing of the problems afflicting CRM provides us with some insight into what he thinks we should be doing.

For starters, I disagree with King's initial premise--that standards and ethics are primarily a problem for CRM archaeologists. One does not have to look very hard to find problems in academia as well. For example, timely reporting of field research and ensuring access to field and laboratory data after a reasonable period of time are issues more likely to arise in academic archaeology than in cultural resource management. And although there are numerous highly professional field schools run by academic institutions, we all are aware of others that succeed best in teaching students that it is okay to dig up sites without having the time, funds, or expertise to analyze and report the results (SOPA established a program for certifying field schools, which ROPA will carry forward).

When archaeologists are working within the CRM field, many of their problems in maintaining standards and ethics stem from pressures to keep costs low, as noted by King when he says that "the entire enterprise of environmental and historic impact analysis and review is perceived by many to take too long, cost too much, and yield too little public value." Admittedly, archaeologists must diligently continue their efforts to become more efficient, set clearer priorities, recognize other stakeholders in the process, and publicize

problems will doom efforts to solve any one of them by itself.

The problems--other than archaeological quality control--that should be of concern to practicing applied archaeologists, include:

- The entire enterprise of environmental and historic preservation impact analysis and review is perceived by many to take too long, cost too much, and yield too little public value.
- A widespread perception that "cultural resource management" is an enterprise only of archaeologists and architectural historians causes whole classes of resources--landscapes, social institutions, religious practices, historical documents--to be ignored in impact analysis.
- The public is inadequately involved in virtually all aspects of the "CRM" endeavor.
- Conflicts continue with indigenous groups and other descendant communities.
- Planning is often insensitive to the cultural concerns of affected communities while giving great credence to the interests of technical specialists and the keepers of official resource registers.
- Consideration of cultural resources continues to be poorly integrated into project and program planning, resulting in costly conflicts and missed opportunities.
- The interdisciplinary research and planning required by the National Environmental Policy Act and other authorities continues not to happen.
- The cultural resource management enterprise is widely and destructively understood to be a process of "clearing" projects already decided upon, rather than one of thoughtful planning and alternative analysis.

Will registering archaeologists solve, or even address, any of these problems? I can't see how. Rather, it will most likely exacerbate some of them. Imposition of "higher" archaeological standards will

the results of their work. But in the real world, cost and time pressures will always exist and will sometimes force archaeologists to decide whether or not they can do a professionally respectable job under the constraints. In fact, professional standards and a code of ethics can help archaeologists resist the inevitable pressures to do substandard work. In a highly competitive field, the alternative may be a gradual descent into a kind of marginally profitable hand-waving, where the form but not the substance of professional archaeology applies.

King's argument that "failure to address the whole range of problems will doom efforts to solve any one of them by itself" seems to me a formula for postponing action and enshrining drift. Everything is, of course, affected by everything else, but we have to start somewhere. If Tom King or another archaeologist or architectural historian wants to begin to define and develop professional standards for the field of cultural resource management, I would be happy to cooperate, and I believe that other officers of the Register of Professional Archaeologists (ROPA) and its members will as well. But our primary charge as officers of an existing organization--ROPA--is to ensure that it carries out its mission successfully. Tom King may not think that mission is important, but I think most archaeologists would disagree. Upholding standards of professionalism in archaeology may not save the world, but it is worth doing. And that is independent of whether one agrees or disagrees with King's analysis of the problems afflicting CRM.

Unlike the sprawling and multifaceted field of cultural resource management, archaeology is a relatively well-defined pursuit with well-established methods. Archaeology's distinctive contribution to society is its ability to construct credible accounts of the human past based on systematic study of the archaeological record of that past, by means of methods developed for that purpose. Archaeologists have responsibilities to the archaeological record, descendent communities and the general public, and colleagues. These responsibilities apply whether archaeologists are evaluating sites to see if they are worthy of preservation or whether they are seeking data for a specific research problem. Archaeology is in fact a profession and should act like one. Codification of its ethics and standards is feasible and appropriate; ROPA exists to maintain a code of ethics and standards of research behavior, and to censure archaeologists who violate them. If, as King implies, there are few examples of unethical and substandard behavior in archaeology, that is well and good, but does that mean we should not try to address such violations when they occur?

Cultural resource management draws upon the expertise of a number of professions, of which archaeology is one. It is a

increase costs and require more time. Focusing on archaeology will encourage continuing ignorance of other resource types. Greater enforcement of such standards will also freeze out the interested public and make cooperation with descendant communities more difficult. Emphasizing archaeological priorities will broaden the gap between archaeologists and other disciplines and increase the irrelevance of our practice to local communities. Costly and time-consuming "improvements" in archaeological practice will make it more difficult to address cultural resources early in planning, and encourage late, clearance-oriented treatment of such resources.

None of these exacerbations need occur, but keeping them from happening will require thoughtful attention by ROPA's creators and proponents. Is such attention likely? I can't see any evidence that it will be.

I am not suggesting for a moment that the status quo cannot be improved upon, or that it is even tolerable. I simply cannot see how the registration of archaeologists will improve things, and I can easily see how it may have opposite effects.

ROPA's predecessor, SOPA, made some practical sense when it certified archaeologists in different specializations. This gave potential clients and employers some idea what they were getting for their money. Rather than developing and building on this useful idea, SOPA abandoned it in favor of certifying archaeologists qua archaeologists, and it is this pointless purpose that ROPA will build upon.

What would be useful, perhaps, would be a registry of cultural resource management practitioners, with registration based on demonstrated knowledge of the field's interdisciplinary and supra-disciplinary method and theory. As the masquerade of a solution to a quasi-problem, ROPA will merely distract good minds from attending to real issues, and lull people into thinking that something has been solved.

I hope ROPA fails--if "failure" is defined as not conning too many people into investing

good thing for archaeologists to contribute their expertise to this field, to help ensure its success, and to be concerned about its problems, but we do not abdicate our responsibilities to behave as professional archaeologists when we do these things. If a clear set of ethical and procedural standards are ever developed for the kind of cultural resource management that King envisions, these might affect how archaeologists make their contributions to this field, but they would not remove the need for archaeologists to have their own standards on what they should and should not do as professional archaeologists engaged in studying and interpreting the archaeological record.

William D. Lipe is the SAA representative on the ROPA Board of Directors.

time and trouble in it, or taking it too seriously. If ROPA succeeds, it will be at best irrelevant, and quite likely destructive, to the interests of thoughtful cultural resource management.

Tom King is an independent consultant working in Silver Spring, Maryland.

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NEWS AND NOTES

The Secretary of the Army 1997 Environmental Award and the Secretary of the Defense 1997 Environmental Security Award for Cultural Resources Management, individual category, were presented to Alan J. Wormser of the Texas Army National Guard (TXARNG) during ceremonies at Fort Myer, Virginia, and the Pentagon. Competing with other Army individuals worldwide, Wormser, director of cultural resources for the TXARNG Adjutant General's Department of Texas, was honored for his creation and superior management of the only in-house cultural resources program in the National Guard. The Cultural Resources Management Award is judged on a set of criteria that included program management, technical merit, orientation to military readiness, suitability for use by others, community interaction, and program breadth. Wormser is responsible for 12 training sites and over 200 other facilities on nearly 55,000 acres of property across Texas. He manages over 400 archaeological sites, historical sites, historic districts, buildings, and structures. As the only National Guard employee currently certified to hold a federal or state archaeology permit, Wormser can plan and supervise all aspects of cultural resources surveys, historical studies, and reporting. Over the last four years, Wormser's in-house program of both government and contract employees has saved the taxpayers over \$1.4 million in consultation fees for services rendered. Of this amount, \$500,000 was saved during the 1997 fiscal year. During his tenure, Wormser managed his staff in gathering the information for and writing a National Register nomination for Camp Mabry, headquarters for the Texas National Guard. The camp, originally established in 1892, contains numerous World War I buildings. In August 1996, Camp Mabry was placed on the National Register of Historic Places.

The Florida Archaeological Council presented its biannual "Stewards of Heritage Preservation Awards" to non-archaeologists who have made a commitment to archaeological preservation and education. The awards were presented at the Florida Museum of Natural History. **Michael Gannon**, Distinguished Service Professor of History and director of the University of Florida's Institute for Early Contact Period Studies, has aided in the training of many professional archaeologists in the state, served faithfully as steward of Florida's cultural heritage, supported and promoted numerous historical archaeological projects, and pioneered efforts to bridge history, preservation, archaeology, and public education. **Michael Drummond**, senior environmental specialist at Alachua County Department of Environmental Protection, has been active in promoting and protecting both the cultural resources of Alachua County and the environmental resources, informing the Florida Division of Historical Resources whenever historic or archaeological resources under its jurisdiction are jeopardized, and drafting an ordinance for the County Commission to review, which, if approved, will provide penalties for looting on county-owned properties and county projects. **Kenneth Scott**, editor of the University Press of Florida, has aided in the dissemination of archaeological information about Florida and the greater southeast by establishing two new series in archaeology and raising funds so that topics in these areas could be highlighted and supported. His role in producing publications geared toward the general public as well as the archaeological community has helped to promote preservation through public awareness and education. **Robert Daniels**, wildlife officer for the Florida Game and Freshwater Fish Commission in Jefferson County, has actively pursued

looters for several years and was instrumental in the precedent case of ordering \$29,000 in restitution pursuant to F.S. 267 for illegal excavation in the Aucilla Wildlife Management Area. Daniels volunteers many hours to help archaeologists by reporting previously unknown sites, participates in public awareness efforts, and has helped to disseminate information by his written reports on archaeological site surveys. **Garfield Beckstead**, developer, has helped promote Florida archaeology through his continued support to research, preserve, and restore the history and prehistory of Useppa Island. His contributions are far-reaching and diverse, including the restoration and preservation of important architectural structures from the 1920s to the daily support of archaeological excavations. The **Anderson family** of St. Petersburg has made a commitment to archaeological preservation and education following in the footsteps of their father, Harold C. Anderson, by continuously supporting research and protecting the possible landing site of Panfilo de Narvaez. **B. Calvin Jones** was presented with a Special Lifetime Achievement Award shortly before his death, recognizing his nearly three decades of work in Florida archaeology.

The National Center for Preservation Technology and Training (NCPTT) has issued its 1999 Call for Proposals for its Preservation Technology and Training Grants program. Since 1994, the PTTGrants program has awarded over \$500,000 each year for innovative work in research, training, and information management projects on technical issues in historic architecture, archaeology, historic landscapes, objects and materials conservation, and interpretation. Grants are available in eight categories: information management, training and education, applied/fundamental research, environmental effects of outdoor pollutants, technology transfer, analytical facility support, conference support, and publications support. Application deadline is mid-December 1998. The 1999 Call for Proposals is available via email; by sending a blank message to pttgrants@ncptt.nps.gov the call for proposals will return automatically. To obtain a fax-on-demand, call (318) 357-3214 and follow the recorded instructions, and for web access, visit www.ncptt.nps.gov and click on "Preservation Technology and Training Grants." A brochure can be requested by sending an email message to ncptt@ncptt.nps.gov, calling (318) 357-6464, or writing NCPTT, NSU Box 5682, Natchitoches, LA 71497. PTTGrants are funded by federal appropriation and awards are subject to the availability of funds. For more information, contact John Robbins, NCPTT Executive Director, (318) 357-6464, fax (318)357-6421, email john_robbins@ncptt.nps.gov. The NCPTT is an office of the National Park Service under the associate director, Cultural Resource Stewardship and Partnerships. NCPTT promotes and enhances the preservation of prehistoric and historic resources in the United States for present and future generations through the advancement and dissemination of preservation and conservation technology and training.

Professor Fred S. Kleiner of Boston University will retire as editor-in-chief of the *American Journal of Archaeology (AJA)* at the end of his third term on June 30, 1998, and will be succeeded by Robert Bruce Hitchner, professor of history and director of the Center for International Programs at the University of Dayton. Hitchner has excavated and conducted surveys in Tunisia and France, and published extensively on the archaeology of Roman North Africa. Upon assuming editorship of *AJA*, he plans to post a statement detailing his ideas about the future of the journal. Manuscripts for consideration for publication in *AJA* should be sent to R. Bruce Hitchner, Editor-in-Chief, *AJA*, c/o Archaeological Institute of America, 656 Beacon St., Boston, MA 02215-2010.

The William P. Clements Center for Southwest Studies in the Department of History at Southern Methodist University in Dallas welcomes applications for three research fellowships: The **Clements Research Fellowship in Southwest Studies**, open to individuals in any field in the humanities or social sciences doing research on Southwestern America, the **Carl B. and Florence E. King Research Fellowship in Southwestern History**, and the **Summerfield-Roberts Research Fellowship in Texas History**. The fellowships are designed to provide time for senior or junior scholars to bring book-length manuscripts to completion. Fellows would be expected to spend the 1999-2000 academic year at SMU, teach one course during the two-semester duration of the fellowship, and participate in center activities. Each fellow will receive the support of the center and access to the extraordinary holdings of the DeGolyer Library. Fellowships carry a stipend of \$30,000, health benefits, a modest allowance for research and travel expenses, and a subvention for the publication of the book. Applicants should send two copies of their vita, a description of their research project, and a sample chapter or extract; and arrange to have letters of reference sent from three individuals who can assess the significance of the work and the ability of the scholar to accomplish it. Send applications to David J. Weber, Director, Clements Center for

Southwest Studies, Department of History, SMU, Dallas, TX 75275-0176. Applications must be received by January 15, 1999. The award will be announced on March 2, 1999. Applicants need not specify the fellowship for which they are applying. This announcement contains all the information necessary to complete the application process.

The Archaeology Data Service is pleased to announce the web publication of its *GIS Guide to Good Practice*, written by Mark Gillings, Peter Halls, Gary Lock, Paul Miller, Greg Phillips, Nick Ryan, David Wheatley, and Alicia Wise. It provides guidance for individuals and organizations involved in the creation, maintenance, use, and long-term preservation of GIS-based digital resources. The volume is written for specialists, students, and those in between. This is the first volume in a series of *Guides to Good Practice* produced by the Arts and Humanities Data Service (AHDS). The AHDS is a digital archiving service in the United Kingdom, consisting of six distributed services catering for the needs of researchers in archaeology, history, performing arts, text studies, and visual arts. Information about the AHDS *Guide to Good Practice* series can be obtained at ahds.ac.uk/public/guides.html. Four additional guides in this series are being developed by the Archaeology Data Service. They cover the archiving of digital excavation records, data derived from aerial photographs and remotely sensed images, CAD datasets, and archaeological geophysics information. For more information about these Guides in particular, see ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/goodguides/g2gp.html. A traditional published version of the *GIS Guide to Good Practice* will be available fall 1998 from Oxbow Books, Park End Place, Oxford, OX1 1HN, email oxbow@patrol.i-way.co.uk.

Discover Archaeology is a new illustrated, glossy bimonthly magazine about the latest discoveries in archaeology and the archaeological sciences, written for those who are curious about archaeology and have a sense of discovery and a passion for adventure. *Discover Archaeology* will cover the archaeology of the world like no other magazine. Through informative articles, vivid graphics, and beautiful photographs, the reader will take part in the latest discoveries from around the globe both on land and under water. Each article will be carefully edited and accompanied by illustrations that enhance the reader's understanding of the subject matter. The editorial content includes feature articles, essays and comments, a forum section, and reviews. The editorial staff will strive to provide content that is broad enough for the general reader, but rigorous enough for the scientist. As of December 1998 the magazine will be available on newsstands throughout the United States and select foreign countries, as well as by individual and institutional subscription. Information about the magazine, its content, and breaking news in archaeology will be provided on the magazine's web site Discover Archaeology Online (www.discoverarchaeology.com). We will always be looking for articles, both short news briefs and full-length submissions, and hope that you can contribute. Guidelines for submissions can be found on the web site.

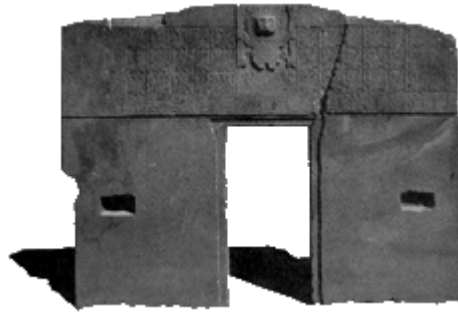
The Department of Anthropology at the University of Arizona is pleased to announce the appointment of John W. Olsen as its new department head effective July 15, 1998. Olsen is replacing William A. Longacre who was selected as the Fred A. Riecker Distinguished Professor of Anthropology.

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POSITIONS OPEN

The Alabama Historical Commission is seeking a new executive director. Visit our website at www.preserveala.org for details or call John Powell at (334) 242-3184, ext. 229.

Brooklyn College/CUNY seeks an urban archaeologist for an anticipated tenure-track position beginning fall 1999. Applicants should have a geographical focus on the historic archaeology of North American urban centers. Additional specialties in general New World archaeology, urban/applied anthropology, or cultural ecology are preferred. Must be able to teach introductory courses in general anthropology and archaeology and to develop and maintain an active program of research and publication. Ph.D. required. Experience in using computer technology and teaching essential. Salary ranges from \$29,931-\$45,672. Review of applications begins October 15, 1998, and will continue until the position is filled. Send curriculum vitae, three letters of recommendation, and writing sample(s) or research paper(s) to H. Arthur Bankoff, Chair, Search Committee, Department of Anthropology and Archaeology, Brooklyn College, 2900 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, NY 11210-2889. Brooklyn College is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action/IRCA/Americans with Disabilities Act Employer.

Cultural Resources Office, Northwestern State University seeks archaeologist for full-time CRM position. Job duties include survey and evaluation of properties and developing management plan based on survey results. M.A. is required; Ph.D. is preferred. Strong organizational skills, two years supervisory experience, demonstrable success in managing field projects and report writing, basic knowledge of GIS. Submit résumé, letter describing CRM experience, and names of three references to Director, CRO, Department of Social Sciences, NSU, Natchitoches, LA 71497. Position will remain open until filled.

GAI Consultants announces an immediate, full-time position with competitive salary/benefits for a lead archaeologist. Either an historical or prehistoric archaeologist will be considered. The position requires an M.A. degree with at least two years experience in a supervisory role with a CRM firm or a similar agency/organization. Position entails proposal writing, preparing research designs, supervising fieldwork, data analysis, and report writing. Regional expertise in the archaeology of eastern and mid-Atlantic United States is desired. Excellent field and report writing skills are required; communication skills are mandatory. Knowledge of the NHPA/NEPA process is a plus. Position is for either Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, or Charleston, West Virginia offices. Send résumé and list of references with telephone numbers to Diane B. Landers, Cultural Resources Group Manager, GAI Consultants, 570 Beatty Rd., Monroeville, PA 15146.

Garcia and Associates, a west coast environmental consulting firm with offices in California, Hawai'i, and Montana, has an immediate opening for a senior archaeologist/principal investigator. This position requires a M.A. or Ph.D. degree in either archaeology, historic archaeology, or cultural resource management. The

candidate should have at least five years of professional experience, and excellent working knowledge of state and federal cultural resources laws. The candidate should also possess strong organizational and technical writing skills, and a proven ability to design, conduct, and complete archaeological projects. Applicants should also have good business and marketing skills. Garcia and Associates offers a competitive salary and benefits package. Please send a résumé or vita, with cover letter and at least three recent references to Garcia and Associates, 1 Saunders Ave., San Anselmo, CA 94960.

The George Washington University Department of Anthropology invites applications for a tenure-track position in New World archaeology with a research specialization in the origin and development of complex societies, beginning fall 1999 at the rank of assistant professor. We expect this position to strengthen our interdisciplinary undergraduate archaeology major and to complement our existing four-field programs in anthropology at the undergraduate and graduate levels. The latter include a strong focus on museum training; the position will involve advisory and liaison responsibilities for students oriented towards museum careers. Applicant must have Ph.D. in hand, a record of creative scholarship, ongoing field research, interests in the archaeology of complex societies, demonstrated teaching abilities, and some work experience in a museum or curatorial environment. Minority candidates are particularly encouraged to apply. Please send a vita, a letter summarizing current and proposed research and teaching interests, names of three referees, and an example of your written work (if available), by November 1, 1998, to Alison S. Brooks, Chair, Archaeology Search Committee, The George Washington University, 2110 G. St., N.W., Washington, DC 20052. Review of applications will begin November 1 and will continue until the position is filled. We expect to hold preliminary interviews at the AAA meetings in Philadelphia in November 1998.

The Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation, which owns and operates Monticello, seeks an archaeological field manager responsible for on-site supervision and reporting of all aspects of fieldwork in the Department of Archaeology at Monticello. Duties include organization and day-to-day supervision of fieldwork, organization and maintenance of all field record archives, and report preparation. Requirements include strong organizational skills, excellent writing ability, expertise in field stratigraphic interpretation, field photography, surveying (Total Station), mapping (CAD-MicroStation, Surfer), and database applications. An M.A. in anthropology or related field, with emphasis on archaeology, five years experience in archaeology, and two years experience in a supervisory capacity in an archaeological setting are required. Competitive and excellent benefits package. Send cover letter, résumé, salary history, and the names of three references to Director of Human Resources, P.O. Box 316, Charlottesville, VA 22902.

KEA Environmental, Inc., a San Diego, California based, full-service environmental consulting firm, is looking for a motivated individual to serve as a principal investigator for cultural resources investigations in their Sacramento, California office. Ph.D. preferred, 5+ years management experience, familiarity with federal preservation mandates, research interests in western United States, and history of publications. This is a full-time permanent position. Send letter of interest, vita, and references to Search Committee, 601 University Ave., Suite 185, Sacramento, CA 95825.

University of Maine at Farmington seeks a project director for the Archaeology Research Center. The project director assumes responsibility for supervision and management of numerous archaeology consulting and research projects. Field work, laboratory work, and report/scope preparation are included; editorial skills are a must. Independent knowledge and judgment are repeatedly necessary, although the staff member also operates as a component of an integrated research team. Graduate degree in archaeology/anthropology; masters or ABD/Ph.D. preferred. Knowledge and experience in all aspects of northern New England archaeology and cultural resource management required, including design and implementation of all phases of consulting archaeology and research projects. Administrative and supervisory experience required. Must be able to work nontraditional hours, travel extensively, and actively tour work sites. Our Commitment to Diversity: UMF is an equal opportunity educator and employer and specifically invites and encourages applications from women and minorities. UMF provides reasonable accommodations in the workplace and in the job application process. If you need assistance with a disability, please contact Valerie Huebner, EEO Officer, 86 Main St., Farmington, ME 04938, (207) 778-7258, (207) 778-7000 TDD. Review of applications will begin October 15, 1998 and the position will remain available until filled. This is considered a regional search; compensation for travel to UMF

will only be paid for regional travel. Send a letter of application, résumé, and three letters of recommendation to Ellen R. Cowie, Director, Archaeology Research Center, 17 Quebec St., Farmington, ME 04938, (207) 778-7012, fax (207) 778-7024, email cowie@maine.maine.edu, web www.umf.maine.edu.

The Department of Sociology, Anthropology, and Social Work at Mississippi State University is seeking qualified applicants for an entry-level assistant professor, tenure-track position in archaeology beginning fall 1999. Ph.D. in anthropology or archaeology preferred at time of appointment; ABDs will be considered at the level of instructor. Primary area of desired teaching and research focus is North America, with specialization in archaeobotany, environmental archaeology, or geoarchaeology. CRM and field experience preferred. Dedication to undergraduate teaching and involvement of undergraduates in research is essential. Programs offered include B.A. in anthropology; B.A., M.S., and Ph.D. in sociology; and BSW in social work. The department consists of 23 faculty members, over 200 undergraduate majors, and over 50 graduate students. Applicants should include a letter describing teaching and research interests, a vita, and names, addresses, and phone numbers of three references. Supporting materials that demonstrate teaching, service, and scholarly achievement should accompany the application. Send to Chair, Anthropology Recruitment Committee, Department of Sociology, Anthropology, and Social Work, P.O. Drawer C, Mississippi State University, Mississippi State, MS 39762 (www.msstate.edu). Review of applications will begin on December 1, 1998 and continue until the position is filled. Interviews may be conducted at the AAA meetings. Mississippi State University is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer and encourages applications from minority candidates and women.

The Department of Anthropology at New York University invites applications from outstanding scholars in two areas of anthropology, physical anthropology, and anthropological archaeology, pending administrative and budgetary approval. The department is looking for scholars with exceptional records in research and teaching, active field research projects, and intellectual leadership. We are seeking a physical anthropologist specializing in primate behavior and ecology. For archaeology, region and area of specialization are open, but New World is preferred. Rank is open. Please send application (including letter, vita and names of three referees) by December 15, 1998, to Chair, Department of Anthropology, New York University, 25 Waverly Pl., New York, NY 10003. NYU encourages applications from women and members of minority groups.

The University of North Texas, Department of Geography and Center for Environmental Archaeology seeks to fill a tenure-track assistant professorship in environmental archaeology, beginning January 1999. To complement existing program in geoarchaeology, candidates need Ph.D. and teaching experience; fields preferred are zooarchaeology, paleoecology, spatial, or quantitative analysis. Teaching will include introductory archaeology, regional survey, and upper division/graduate specialty courses. UNT is an AA/EEO employer; minorities and women are encouraged to apply. Applications will be reviewed beginning October 31, 1998, and will be accepted until the position is filled. Send letter, vita, and names of three referees to Reid Ferring, Department of Geography, P.O. Box 305279, University of North Texas, Denton, TX 76203.

TRC-Mariah Associates invite applications for senior archaeologists and other positions in El Paso and offices in the eastern United States. Full-time, exempt. Requirements for these positions include: (1) an advanced degree in anthropology, archaeology, or a related field; (2) a substantial record of archaeological research, including fieldwork and reporting; (3) demonstrated experience with hands-on project management; (4) a working knowledge of the NHPA and other laws, regulations, and guidelines; and (5) a willingness to relocate to El Paso, Texas, or various eastern U.S. offices. Must meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards. For a position in El Paso, some business management experience and a familiarity with the Jornada region of northern Mexico, southern New Mexico, and west Texas are desirable but not required. For the eastern U.S. offices, some business management experience is also preferred, with demonstrated experience in the southeast, mid-Atlantic, or northeast. Responsibilities include (1) leading a diverse team of professionals; (2) designing and conducting high-quality research; (3) communicating effectively with clients; (4) managing project budgets and schedules; (5) writing clearly and overseeing the timely completion of reports; (6) supervising project personnel. Full benefits. Salary depending on experience. TRC is an Equal Opportunity Employer. M/F/D/V. Please send a letter of interest and a current vita to Howard C. Higgins, TRC Companies, Inc., 4221-B Balloon Park Rd., N.E., Albuquerque, NM 87109.

Vanderbilt University announces a rank open position in anthropology for applicants with research interests in Mesoamerican archaeology, ethnography, epigraphy, iconography, or ethnohistory. Preference will be given to an applicant actively engaged in significant field research. An ability to teach courses outside of the Latin American area is a desired asset. The successful candidate will join a research-oriented department of anthropology, focused on Latin America with an outstanding, well-funded doctoral program. Vanderbilt rewards excellence in teaching and research with competitive salaries, excellent benefits, and a high quality of life in the area. We urge a rapid response, if possible in advance of our preferential deadline of October 20, 1998, for the receipt of application materials. Please send a letter, résumé, and a list of references to Anthropology Recruitment Committee, Department of Anthropology, Vanderbilt University, P.O. Box 6050, Station B, Nashville, TN 37235, fax (615) 343-0230. Vanderbilt University is a Equal Opportunity Affirmative Action Employer, and encourages applications from women and minorities.

Wanted: Field archeologist for Latin American work. An experienced archaeological crew chief or site director is sought for upcoming project assignments in Latin America. Duties will include fieldwork, labwork, and report writing in Spanish and English. The successful applicant will have working knowledge of Spanish and previous fieldwork in Latin America. Experience in and understanding of U.S. consulting archaeology practices are also highly desirable. Initial employment will be on a project basis. Send résumé and cover letter to Emlen Myers, Dames and Moore, 7101 Wisconsin Ave., Suite 700, Bethesda, MD 20850, email emyers@bo.net. Address questions to U.S. voicemail at (301) 652-2215 ext. 539 or to Janet Friedman at ext. 585. We are an Equal Opportunity Employer. Women, minorities, and VETS are encouraged to apply.

City of Corpus Christi, Corpus Christi Museum of Science and History is accepting applications for an archaeologist, directly responsible for the operation of archaeology programs, exhibits, and archival holdings related to the Museum's archaeological collections. Additional responsibilities include cataloguing, curating, and conserving the "1554 Shipwreck Collection" and marine and terrestrial archaeological collections; conducting and overseeing research on marine and terrestrial archaeological collections; publishing and disseminating information through scholarly venues and academic and public presentations; part-time diving instruction for Texas A&M University; and occasional participation in underwater archaeological projects. Requirements include a Ph.D. in anthropology or related field; a minimum of five years professional museum experience and/or college level teaching experience; some marine archaeology experience preferred; must be able to pass underwater scuba training/certification. Send vitae and proof of education to Human Resources Department, City of Corpus Christi, 1201 Leopard, Corpus Christi, TX 78401. Selection process will include a panel interview. Starting salary is \$30,564 with excellent benefits. EOE M/F/H.

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CALENDAR

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 Cátedra 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.

October 5-9, 1998

Ninth annual Rassegna Internazionale del Cinema Archeologico festival will feature "The Adventure of Archaeology" as this year's theme. For additional information, 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, web 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 more information, contact Dan Sandweiss, Anthropology Department, S. Stevens Hall, UMaine, Orono, ME 04469-5773, (207) 581-1889, email dan_sandweiss@umit.maine.edu. General information is available on the web at www.ferco.org/ferco_el_nino.html.

October 9-10, 1998

Fifth Gender and Archaeology Conference, "From the Ground Up: Beyond Gender Theory in Archaeology," will be held at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. For additional 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 or Nancy Wicker, email nancy.wicker@mankato.msus.edu. Conference abstracts also are available on the web at www.uwm.edu/~barnold/.

October 14-17, 1998

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

October 16-18, 1998

Primer Congreso de Arqueología de la Región Pampeana Argentina will be held in Venado Tuerto, Provincia de Santa Fe, Argentina. For information, contact Fernando Oliva, email mozzoni@enredes.com.

October 16-18th, 1998

Archaeologists and First Nations: Bridges From the Past to a Better Tomorrow will be held on at the Woodland Cultural Centre, Brantford, Ontario, Canada, sponsored by the Ontario Archaeological Society. A preliminary list of papers is available at www.adamsheritage.on.ca/oas/events.htm.

October 21-24, 1998

The 11th Navajo Studies Conference will be held in Window Rock, Arizona. 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 information, contact Conference Secretary at NNHPD-Roads, P.O. Box 6028, Shiprock, NM 87420, (505) 368-1067. Information also may be obtained at www.cia-g.com/~roadprog/navstudy.html.

October 23-24, 1998

A symposium on Archaeology and Architecture of Tactical Sites will be sponsored by the Arizona Archaeological Council, the Arizona Archaeological Society, the Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society, and Northern Arizona University at the fall meeting of the Arizona Archaeological Council, at the City Council Chambers in Flagstaff. It will include a two-day symposium and workshop on tactical sites: places constructed or occupied for offensive or defensive purposes (e.g., forts, refuges, lookouts, and breastworks). The symposium seeks to broaden, refine, and coordinate conceptual and methodological approaches to tactical sites and related issues. What types of information establish the functional, cultural, and temporal associations of suspected tactical sites? What can tactical sites tell us about the changing modes and technologies of conflict? What roles did warfare, or the threat thereof, play in demographic, settlement, and sociopolitical dynamics? The symposium will feature diverse forums intended to encourage a broad participation. To participate, submit a description of your presentation or a paper title and abstract to John Welch (email and wordperfect disk submissions appreciated). Proceedings will be published. For additional information, contact John R. Welch, Symposium Facilitator, P.O. Box 584, Fort Apache, AZ 85926, (520) 338-5430, fax (520) 338-5488, jwelch@mail.bia.gov.

October 26-31, 1998

ICRONOS Semaine Internationale du Film Archéologique, Bordeaux Association du Festival International du Film Archéologique (AFIFA). The biennial festival of recent films on archaeology, partly organized around a theme, serves as the centerpiece for an intensive week-long, regional archaeology awareness program. The main theme for the sixth festival is Rome and its provinces. However, a special event will commemorate the Year of Egypt and the contributions of Champollion, and part of the program will be dedicated to documentaries reporting international news about the field over the past two years. For information, contact Director Philippe Dorthe or Commissaire Général Maryse Chatrix, 20 Quai de la Monnaie, 33000 Bordeaux, France, +(33) 556-52-22-75 or 556-94-22-20, fax +(33) 556-79-74-33 or 556-94-27-87.

November 2-8, 1998

Cuarta Jornadas de Arqueología de la Patagonia will be held at Río Gallegos. For information, 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.

November 11-14, 1998

The 55th Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference will be held at the Hyatt Regency Hotel, Greenville, South Carolina. For information, contact Ken Sassaman, SRARP, P.O. Box 600, New Ellenton, SC 29809, (803) 725-1130, email 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 Peoples." For further information, contact 1998 Conference Committee, Department of Archaeology, University of Calgary, Calgary AB T1N 2N4, Canada, fax 2820-9567, email 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. For information, contact Jean O'Brien-Kehoe, Department of History, University of Minnesota-Twin Cities, 614 Social Science Tower, Minneapolis, MN 55455, email obrie002@maroon.tc.umn.edu or Brenda Child, Program in American Studies, University of Minnesota-Twin Cities, 104 Scott Hall, Minneapolis, MN 55455, email 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 to the present will be eligible for consideration. For additional information, contact Cathy Grant, 55 Greek St., London W1V5LR England, (+44-171) 734-3687, fax (+44-171) 287-3914, email bufvc@open.ac.uk, web 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, Arizona. For more information, consult our web page archaeology.la.asu.edu/uispp, or contact George Cowgill, cowgill@asu.edu, or Keith Kintigh, 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). For further information, contact Don Southworth, Program Coordinator, or Michael R. Polk, Conference Chair, Sagebrush Consultants, 3670 Quincy Ave., Suite 203, Ogden, UT 84403, (801) 394-0013, fax (801) 394-0032, email sageb@aol.com.

January 7-14, 1999

Second International Conference on The Inspiration of Astronomical Phenomena ("INSAP II"), will be held in Malta exploring the theme of the exploration of mankind's fascination with the astronomical phenomena that define the sky--the lights in the sky, by day and by night--which have been a strong and often dominant element in human life and culture. Scholars from various disciplines (including archaeology, art, classics, history and prehistory, mythology and folklore, philosophy, the physical sciences, and religion) will meet to discuss the impacts astronomical phenomena have had on mankind. Presentations by attendees will be grouped under four main topics: art, literature, myth and religion, and history and prehistory. The presentations will be published. For information, contact R. E. White, Steward Observatory, University of Arizona, (520) 621-6528, email rwhite@as.arizona.edu, web ethel.as.arizona.edu/~white/insap.htm.

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." For information, contact 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, web 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, "Multiple Views; Multiple Meanings," at Goucher College, Towson, Maryland. 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 individuals 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, 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.

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, 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.

April 20-25, 1999

The Society for Applied Anthropology will convene the 58th Annual Meeting in Tucson, Arizona, with the theme "Constructing Common Ground: Human and Environmental Imperatives." Program Chair Willie Baber invites participation and abstracts around this general theme. The meeting will include applied social scientists from various disciplines and backgrounds. Registrants will explore this theme and construct solutions in a variety of domains--agriculture, health care, education, conservation, and economic development. The exchange will occur in structured paper sessions, problem-focused round table discussions, and poster sessions. Abstracts deadline is October 15, 1998. For additional information, contact the Offices of the Society, P.O. Box 24083, Oklahoma City, OK 73124, (405) 843-5113, fax (405) 843-8553, email sfaa@telepath.com. For pre-registration forms visit our webpage www.telepath.com/sfaa.

October 4-8, 1999

XIII Congreso Nacional de Arqueología Argentina will be held at Cabildo Municipal, Córdoba, Argentina. For information, write Casilla de Correo 1082, Correo Central 5000, Córdoba, Argentina, fax (+ 54 51) 68-0689, email 13cnaa@ffyh.unc.edu.ar, web www.filosofia.uncor.edu.

November 7-11, 1999

The Departments of Conservation and Archaeological Research at the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation announce a multidisciplinary conference designed to bring conservators, archaeologists, and forensic anthropologists together to discuss the unique problems faced when working with human remains. Each discipline approaches this material from a different point; at times the techniques used by one discipline may impede the work of another. The conference will serve as a forum for discussions relating to the need for standardization (does it exist?) and the potential for developing policies and procedures for the removal, documentation, and storage of human remains. Session topics include analytical methods, ethical issues pertaining to the retrieval, conservation, and analysis of human remains, legal issues, questions of display, and a session covering storage and the potential biohazards of the improper handling of human remains. For more information and/or to be placed on the mailing list, contact Colonial Williamsburg, Williamsburg Institute, P.O. Box 1776, Williamsburg, VA 23187-1776, (800) 603-0948, (757) 220-7182, fax (757) 565-8630, email dchapman@cwf.org.

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