



Volume 17

May 1999

NO.3

Award Winners---Annual Meeting, Chicago 1999!

**Help choose all the
SAA Award
Winners by
participating in the
2000 Award
Nomination
Process!**



**The 65th SAA
Annual Meeting
will be held in
Philadelphia April
59, 2000!**



*Awards:
See page 15*



Abstracts for the 65th SAA Annual Meeting are Due Sept. 2, 1999

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The SAA Bulletin (ISSN 0741-5672) is published five times a year and is edited by Mark Aldenderfer, with editorial assistance from Karen Doehner. Deadlines for submissions are: December 1 (January), February 1 (March), April 1 (May), August 1 (September), and October 1 (November); send to SAA Bulletin, Dept. of Anthropology, UCSanta Barbara, Santa Barbara, CA 93106-3210. For information, call (805) 893-8604, (805), fax (805) 893-8707, or email saanews@alishaw.ucsb.edu. Manuscript submission via email or by disk is encouraged. Advertising and placement ads should be sent to SAA headquarters, 900 Second St. NE #12, Washington, DC 20002, (202) 789-8200. Associate editors include Kevin Pape [Insights, (513) 287-7700], Kurt Dongoske [Working Together, (520) 734-2441], Teresa Hoffman [PEC (602) 894-5477], and John Hoopes [Networks, (785) 864-4103], and Jose Luis Lanata (southern cone contact, jllanata@filo.uba.ar) and Emily McClung de Tapia (Mexico and Central America contact, mcclung@servidor.unam.mx). Inquiries and column submissions should be addressed directly to them. The SAA Bulletin is provided free to members and institutional subscribers to American Antiquity and Latin American Antiquity worldwide. The SAA Bulletin can be found in gopher at alishaw.ucsb.edu, and on the web at www.sscf.ucsb.edu/SAABulletin. Items published reflect the views of the authors and publication does not imply SAA endorsement. Copyright © 1999 by the Society for American Archaeology. All rights reserved.



Editor's Corner

I had a great time at the Annual Meeting. Chicago proved to be an outstanding host city. The weather, while a bit cool, was nevertheless clear and fine (except for that bizarre lake effect snowstorm one afternoon). One of the best features about the Sheraton was the large bar and gathering area on the lobby level. Folks started gathering there in the late afternoon, and the place was packed by 6 p.m. Navigating through the crowd was sometimes difficult, but the advantage was that with persistence, you'd finally run into the people you'd intended to see earlier that day. And although the bar apparently went dry on Thursday, they did learn and it never happened again.

Although we can't capture that ambiance in the *Bulletin*, we can do the next best thing, which is to report upon some of the most important doings, including the Annual Business Meeting and Awards Presentation, the minutes of the Board of Directors meeting, and other, miscellaneous happenings.

Curricular change is beginning to attract some attention. SAA's Task Force on Curriculum, chaired by George Smith and Susan Bender, has published extensively on their activities in the past few issues, and I noticed their suggestions were much discussed at the Annual Meeting. While not all of the discussion is favorable to some of their recommendations, it is clear that their efforts are being taken seriously. We're publishing a letter by Larry Zimmerman on one perspective on undergraduate-level reform, that challenges some of the assumptions that structured some discussions. The task force also is soliciting opinion about the reforms from the membership. Here's your chance to make your opinions known.

SAA Establishes an Electronic Bulletin Board to Initiate a National Dialogue on Teaching Archaeology in the 21st Century

SAA's Task Force on Curriculum has developed a bulletin board on SAAweb to solicit comments, suggestions, and recommendations regarding the Wakulla Springs workshop report, "Teaching Archaeology in the 21st Century." The bulletin board was designed by Jim Miller and Tom Baurley of the Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research with the assistance of Jim Young from SAA headquarters.

Through this, SAA hopes to encourage an open discussion on this important issue to better prepare students for the full range of archaeological practice. The bulletin board can be reached through SAA's home page or directly at www.saa.org/Education/Curriculum/. Articles on this initiative have appeared in *SAA Bulletin* issues 16(5), 17(1), and 17(2).

To focus this discussion, five questions are posed on the bulletin board and a place for open discussion is provided. Information about primary work setting and academic degree level are requested to assist in summarizing the data. Check-off boxes are provided to receive additional information about the SAA's Task Force on Curriculum or to be involved in this initiative. In addition, a summary article discusses the issues and there are some in-depth articles. Also provided are email addresses for task force members and participants in SAA's Wakulla Springs workshop. Feel free to contact them.

Information received before July 15, 1999, will be summarized in fall 1999 and included in a Special Report, along with the results of the forum on Teaching Archaeology in the 21st Century held at the 1999 SAA Annual Meeting in Chicago.

We encourage you to respond before the July deadline. To accommodate the diversity of academic calendars and field schedules, the bulletin board will be maintained through September 30, 1999. Comments received by that date will be summarized and included in on-going Task Force efforts. We must collectively decide where the profession is heading and chart that course.

I'm very happy to welcome John Rick back to our pages. John has provided several technology columns to us over the years, and I've become accustomed to their useful advice. Now he writes about digital cameras and their place in archaeology. I'm convinced that the earlier we begin to integrate digital field recording procedures into our projects, the more effective we will be as we analyze, publish, and archive the results of our projects. John's article helps us get closer to that end.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR



After reading a recent opinion on teaching archaeology ethics to students, I was a bit puzzled by statements that we should teach archaeological ethics largely to postgraduate students. Messenger et al. [*SAA Bulletin* 1999, 17(2): 13], reporting for the Postgraduate Education/Professional Development work group from the Wakulla Springs, Florida, SAA Workshop on "Teaching Archaeology in the 21st Century," suggest that the SAA Principles of Archaeological Ethics could "provide a unifying set of themes for *postgraduate* education" (emphasis mine). Although I certainly don't find this in any way disagreeable, the report caused me to wonder where the undergraduates were going to get ethics training. What I found, after reading several of the Wakulla Springs workshop reports, leads me to believe that we might want to reconsider how we deal with undergraduates regarding ethics. The background papers available on Wakulla Springs workshop web site were instructive and very much worth reading.

One of them, "Training Students in Archaeological Ethics," (www.saa.org/Education/Curriculum/lynstep.html 1998) directly addresses interesting questions about how and at what level we should provide ethical training. Mark Lynott and Vin Steponaitis settle on an idea that it should be primarily at the graduate level. They note that most undergraduate archaeological training is done in a liberal arts context where the primary goal is to teach basic intellectual skills and where "imparting skills geared to a specific profession is of secondary concern." They suggest that while teaching archaeological ethics might be a suitable subject for coursework, it need not be a major focus. Undergraduates should hear about the problems with looting with enough background to understand why, but consideration of "other ethical issues that affect professional practice in archaeology can hardly be considered essential, particularly given that a bachelor's degree is generally not considered a professional credential in our field." They go on to suggest that professional training happens at the graduate level where ethics should be broadly considered as part of every graduate student's experience. Several reports from Wakulla Springs suggest that ethics could become a framework to organize graduate training.

The report written on undergraduate training (Davis et al. www.saa.org/Education/Curriculum/ugr.html 1998) generally concurs with the graduate training report, but does provide an assessment of where the working group thought various of the ethical principles could be incorporated in training undergraduates. Following the ethics training report, the stewardship principle is seen as reasonable for all students at all levels and the "professional ethics and values" elements were deemed appropriate for students only in advanced courses in method and theory and principles of archaeology courses. It at least allows for some teaching of ethics to undergraduates.

More than 25 years of teaching archaeology, most of that time at a primarily undergraduate liberal arts school, suggests to me that this approach really underestimates undergraduate capabilities and needs, and probably sells our profession short. On a hunch, and in what I think was an unbiased way, I read the segments above to the two dozen students in my Plains Archaeology class, a mixed group of two archaeology grad students, 17 undergraduate anthropology majors, and five undergraduates with non-anthropology majors. I simply asked their opinion about the statements. What I got from them were surprisingly sophisticated, but sometimes indignant, responses.

To a person, the students were adamant that this approach was not a good one. They agreed that although teaching the stewardship principle was probably the most important, the rest of the ethics code provided important context for that core principle. In their view, the other principles operationalized the stewardship principle. Assuming that stewardship of the past is not just a matter of saving the past for archaeologists, the

principles of accountability, commercialization, public education and outreach, and public reporting and publication essentially address the question of for whom do we do archaeology. Intellectual property, records, and preservation, along with training and resources were considered the most specifically related to professional skills, helping students to understand the important aspects of archaeological practice. A few had taken general ethics courses as part of their liberal arts training. They noted the important political functions of ethics codes for a field in terms of sending a message to a profession's publics that the group is behaving ethically, something particularly important for archaeology in light of concerns about repatriation.

When I raised Lynott and Steponaitis' suggestion that ethics were mostly important for graduate training because bachelor's degrees were not considered to be a professional credential, several of them actually seemed to take offense. Two of the students pointed out that this is mostly a matter of regulations for running a CRM project, not working on it for pay. Two of them had already done such work, noting that the primary credential for working on CRM projects seemed to be having an archaeological field school. They were right; most crews I've had in the field were either undergraduate students or people with B.A.s. My projects couldn't afford the luxury of a crew of graduate students or M.A.s! Many organizations have a nearly permanent staff of B.A.-level "shovel-bums" highly skilled technicians who do most of the fieldwork and much of the lab analysis and write-up. Many of these people also are often directly engaged in public education projects. If they were my staff, I'd prefer them to be fully aware of archaeological ethics.

My class felt that the idea of organizing an archaeology curriculum around the ethics principles was a terrific one that should be used even for undergraduates. They were sophisticated enough to say that this didn't have to be overt, and might even be better if it weren't. They reasonably asked that if professional ethics is to guide all our professional behaviors, why shouldn't it be present in our teaching at all levels? I asked how many of them had had even a discussion of ethics in their introductory courses, and none could remember one. I asked if any could remember seeing a discussion of ethics in any of their intro texts; none could. But to a person, they agreed that discussion of the ethics codes for SAA and other archaeological organizations should appear in our textbooks, minimally in the form of a discussion of ethics, but perhaps fully presented as a sidebar (archaeology text authors take note!).

This one class discussion and a few conversations since have taught me that many undergraduates may be far more aware of and concerned about ethics than I might have imagined. I suspect that undergraduate sophistication has changed in regard to ethics. This may stem from 20 years of very public ethical gaffes from the business and political worlds, but it also may derive from the fact

that the undergraduate student profile has changed dramatically toward more career-directed, nontraditional students. I note with pleasure the involvement of the Student Affairs Committee [*SAA Bulletin* 1999, 17(2): 15] in the National Curricular Reform process, but wonder what level of input undergraduates might have to it or how their input is being sought. Whatever the case, I'd like to suggest that we give further consideration to the role of ethics in undergraduate training. I would urge that ethics be fully incorporated into the undergraduate curriculum and ways be sought to link archaeological ethics to ethical problem-solving in general. ·

Larry J. Zimmerman
Chair, American Indian and Native Studies, University of Iowa
Member, SAA Ethics Committee

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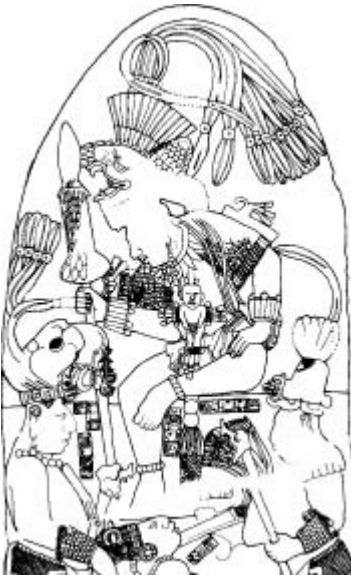
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Archaeopolitics

International Cultural Property Protection at the U.S. Information Agency

Bonnie Magness-Gardiner



When Congress passed the Convention on Cultural Property Implementation Act (the Act), it enabled the United States to participate in the 1970 UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export, and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property. The treaty is designed to further international cooperation in protecting cultural artifacts from pillage and unlawful trade. The Act not only provides a means for the return of stolen goods, but allows the United States to impose import restrictions on certain categories of archaeological or ethnological material when the pillage of such material jeopardizes the cultural heritage of the country of origin. Protecting international cultural property under the Act is a multifaceted cooperative effort, including advisory work by the Cultural Property Advisory Committee, enforcement and prosecution efforts by United States Customs and the Department of Justice, and education and exchange programs at the U. S. Information Agency (USIA). Effective October 2, 1999, USIA will be consolidated with the Department of State. U.S. treaty obligations under the 1970 UNESCO Convention will continue to be met by the State Department.

The Cultural Property Advisory Committee, headquartered at and supported by USIA, is central to the implementation of the Act. Appointed by the president for three-year terms, the 11 members include two members who represent museum interests; three experts in archaeology, anthropology, or ethnology; three experts in the international sale of cultural property; and three members who represent the general public. SAA members Prudence Rice, Hester Davis, and Susan McIntosh currently serve on the committee representing the archaeological community; Miguel Angel Corzo and Richard Lanier represent the general public; Lawrence Reger and Stephen Weil represent the museum community; and Gerald Stiebel serves as an expert in the international sale of cultural property. Martin Sullivan, director of the Heard Museum, serves as chairman.

The Act charges the committee with reviewing requests for import restrictions from state parties to the 1970 UNESCO Convention. After reviewing a request, the committee makes a recommendation to the USIA director who carries out the president's decision-making functions. Consistent with committee recommendations, the United States has assisted Bolivia, Canada, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mali, and Peru in protecting their cultural heritage by imposing U.S. import restrictions on specific categories of archaeological or ethnological objects. An announcement in the *Federal Register* activates the import restrictions. After the date of the *Federal Register* notice, the objects in the specified categories may not enter the United States unless accompanied by an export certificate from the country of origin.

U.S. Customs and the Department of Justice enforce the import restriction and other provisions of the Act. Each of these agencies has been active in returning illegally imported objects to their home country. In Miami, U.S. Customs seized a shipment of ancient Peruvian artifacts smuggled into the United States as tourist souvenirs. The artifacts will be returned to Peru after a period of display at a local Florida museum. A recent undercover

operation in Philadelphia netted an important gold Moche backflap that had been looted from Sipan. The University Museum at the University of Pennsylvania exhibited the backflap last summer before it was returned to Peru.

In February, the Department of Justice announced that an 18th-century manuscript seized by the U.S. government from Sotheby's has been ordered forfeited to the United States for eventual return to the Mexican National Archives. This manuscript had been stolen from the archives and sold to a dealer in Mexico. Without declaring it to U.S. Customs, the dealer brought the manuscript to the United States and sold it to a collector. When the collector put the manuscript up for auction, it was reported to the Mexican authorities who requested help from the U.S. government in recovering the stolen work.

The implementation of the Act is a truly international cooperative effort to protect cultural heritage. In the agreements that accompany import restrictions, the United States and the state party agree to promote documentation, preservation, cultural heritage education, and other activities. USIA exchange programs offer support for these activities in various ways. The International Visitor Program, for example, brings cultural heritage professionals, archaeologists, curators, conservators, and others to the United States to meet with their counterparts to broaden their knowledge, skills, and tactics for preserving their country's cultural patrimony. The USIA also may send American specialists to the country with which the United States has an agreement. Archaeologist James Brady, for example, spent three weeks in Guatemala to consult about the design of an archaeological materials laboratory. The Fulbright Scholar Program also assists in this area. A new fellowship recently was announced for a scholar with a background in Mesoamerican archaeology to develop programs in public education in the area of cultural property protection in Guatemala and El Salvador.

To learn more about International Cultural Property Protection, see the web site at **www.usia.gov/education/culprop**. The site provides information on legislative history, implementation, and recent committee activities as well as the full text of relevant legislation and all cultural property agreements under the Convention on Cultural Property Implementation Act. The site features a new image database illustrating the categories of artifacts subject to import restriction. Over 500 images of materials from Peru and Guatemala are online now and illustrations of artifacts from El Salvador will be online soon. ·

Bonnie Magness-Gardiner, a consulting archaeologist, is a member of the Cultural Property Advisory Committee

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In Brief...



Tobi Brimsek

The second largest ever . . . SAA's 64th Annual Meeting in Chicago made our record book as the second largest meeting in our history, surpassed only by the 1998 Seattle Annual Meeting. There were more than 3,000 registrants!

April 1, 1999 . . . Hopefully by now you will have received the Call for Submissions for the 2000 Annual Meeting in Philadelphia. This was mailed on April 1. Please join SAA for our first meeting in the new millennium on April 59, 2000. The deadline for the receipt of submissions is September 2, 1999. For details, please see the newly designed and informative Call for Submissions. Have questions or need additional copies? Please contact us at the SAA office via phone (202) 789-8200, fax (202) 789-0284, or email (meetings@saa.org).

Meetings---we need your input . . . At the Chicago Annual Meeting, the Committee on Meetings Development distributed **The Annual Meeting: A Move into the New Millennium: A Survey**. We would like all SAA members to have a chance to provide their input. As we continue to develop and enhance SAA's Annual Meeting to meet your professional needs, we would like you to give us some feedback on how you would like to see the meeting evolve. The format is open-ended to give you a chance to think about the meeting in the broadest terms. The survey instrument is printed below. It also appears on our website.

Once you have completed the questionnaire, please email responses to tobi_brimsek@saa.org, fax it to the SAA office at (202) 789-0284, or mail it to the attention of Tobi Brimsek, Executive Director, at SAA, 900 Second St. NE., #12, Washington, DC 20002-3557.

Thank you for taking the time to contribute to the developmental process of the Annual Meeting. If you know of colleagues who have suggestions about the Annual Meeting, please share this questionnaire with them or let them know it is available on our website, **www.saa.org**.

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

The Annual Meeting: A Move into the New Millennium: A Survey

1. Primary Job Responsibility/Setting (check only one):

<input type="checkbox"/> K12 Education	<input type="checkbox"/> Consulting Archaeology	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> College/University
<input type="checkbox"/> Foundation	<input type="checkbox"/> Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Avocational	<input type="checkbox"/> Student
<input type="checkbox"/> Retired	<input type="checkbox"/> Other		

2. How many SAA Annual Meetings have you attended?

☐ 0 ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 4 ☐ 510 ☐ 1115 ☐ 1620 ☐ 20+

3. What attracts you to the meeting? Are there specific ways in which SAA could foster this attraction?

4. What do you find most useful about the Annual Meeting?

5. What do you find least useful about the Annual Meeting?

6. If you could make organizational/structural changes to the Annual Meeting, what would you change:

a. in terms of intellectual content and exchange?

b. in terms of networking and social events?

c. in terms of professional development?

7. If you could design the perfect experience at the Annual Meeting, what format would it take?

8. If you were asked to restructure the Annual Meeting, what is the first thing you would change? What would you leave as is?

9. Please rank in importance the top three factors (1, 2, 3) which attract you to SAA meetings, where 1 = most important:

___ Location of meeting

___ Workshops

___ SAA paper acceptance rate

___ SAA Business

___ Networking

___ Professional development

___ Session content

___ Employment Service Center

___ Cost of city

___ Broad spectrum of attendees

___ Cost of registration

___ Other

Name (Optional): _____

Thank you!

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Society for American Archeology

Balance Sheet -- December 31, 1998

SAA changed its fiscal year to coincide with the calendar year as of January 1, 1998. As a result, SAA had a short fiscal year from July 1, 1997, to December 31, 1997. The audit as of December 31, 1998 covers the 18-month period from July 1, 1997, through December 31, 1998. The audited balance sheet and statement of activities appear below.

Assets

Current assets:

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,296,323
Accounts receivable	4,039
Accrued interest receivable	2,156
Prepaid expenses and deposits	<u>35,190</u>
Total current assets	<u>1,337,708</u>

Investments, at market	240,518
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Property and equipment:

Equipment	113,146
Furniture and fixtures	54,084
Computer software	<u>49,406</u>
	216,636
Less accumulated depreciation	<u>157,528</u>

Total assets	<u>59,108</u> <u>\$ 1,637,334</u>
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Liabilities and Net Assets

Current liabilities:

Accounts payable and accrued expense	\$ 22,648
--------------------------------------	-----------

Deferred revenue:

Membership dues, current portion	343,763
Subscriptions	165,095
Grants/cooperative agreements	327,828
Other	<u>196,828</u>
	<u>1,033,514</u>
Total current liabilities	1,056,162

Deferred life membership dues, less current portion	28,738
Total liabilities	<u>1,084,900</u>

Commitments

Net assets:

Unrestricted:

Undesignated	397,902
Board-designated	<u>83,761</u>
	481,663
Temporarily restricted	52,278
Permanently restricted	<u>18,493</u>
Total net assets	<u>552,434</u>
Total liabilities and net assets	<u>\$ 1,637,334</u>

For the Period of Eighteen Months Ended December 31, 1998

	<u>Unrestricted</u>	<u>Temporarily Restricted</u>	<u>Permanently Restricted</u>	<u>Total</u>
Revenue:				
Membership dues	\$ 749,525			\$ 749,525
Annual meeting	400,948			400,948
Publications	367,087			367,087
Public programs and services	196,050	\$ 13,049		209,099
Organization and administration	100,312		\$ 930	101,242
Member programs and services	8,428			8,428
Net assets released from restrictions and reclassified:				
Public programs and services	<u>4,393</u>	<u>(4,393)</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>.....</u>

Total revenue	1,826,743	8,656	930	1,836,329
Expenses:				
Program services:				
Public programs and services	386,283			386,283
Publications	373,481			373,481
Annual meeting	334,482			334,482
Membership	133,393			133,393
Member programs and services	39,228			39,228
Awards	<u>3,128</u>			<u>3,128</u>
	<u>1,269,995</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>1,269,995</u>
Supporting services:				
Management and general	313,638			313,638
Membership development	<u>25,133</u>			<u>25,133</u>
	<u>338,771</u>			<u>338,771</u>
Total expense	<u>1,608,766</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>1,608,766</u>
Change in net assets	217,977	8,656	930	227,563
Net assets, beginning of year, as previously reported	263,686	164,181	17,563	445,430
Prior period adjustment	<u>.....</u>	<u>(120,559)</u>	<u>.....</u>	<u>(120,559)</u>
Net assets, beginning of year, as restated	<u>263,686</u>	<u>43,622</u>	<u>17,563</u>	<u>324,871</u>
Net assets, end of year	<u>\$ 481,663</u>	<u>\$ 52,278</u>	<u>\$ 18,493</u>	<u>\$ 552,434</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

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Report from the SAA Board of Directors

Barbara J. Little

The SAA Board of Directors meets twice a year: at the Annual Meeting and during the fall. The board met on Wednesday, March 24 and Saturday, March 27, 1999 in Chicago in a room with comfortable chairs but, alas, no windows. President Vin Steponaitis, Secretary Lynne Sebastian and board members Donna Seifert and Mel Aikens completed their terms. Paul Minnis joined the board as treasurer-elect, Janet Levy and Kenneth Ames began their terms as new board members, and I began my term as secretary.

Strategic Planning -- The Society needs to regularly review and update our strategic plan and use it to direct SAA activities. At the fall meeting, the board had directed the executive committee to revisit the plan drafted in 1995. The board discussed the proposed revision and approved the Mission Statement and Vision that follow. We hope that SAA members find them compelling. In a future summary from the board, I will report on the goals, which are currently provisional.

SAA's Mission Statement -- The mission of the Society for American Archaeology is to increase understanding and appreciation of humanity's past as achieved through systematic investigation of the archaeological record. The Society leads the archaeological community by promoting research, stewardship of archaeological resources, public and professional education, and the dissemination of knowledge. To serve the public interest, SAA seeks the widest possible engagement with all segments of society, including governments, educators, and indigenous peoples, in advancing knowledge and enhancing awareness of the past.

SAA's Vision -- SAA will be the leading organization in Americanist archaeology by serving as the bond among archaeologists across national boundaries and in all segments of the archaeological community.

Institutional Memory -- The board approved the SAA Policy Compilation prepared by the Executive Committee. This compilation is a list of all the current Society policies. This list will be available in the Board and Committee Handbook and on the SAA website. Summaries of board minutes will soon be available to the membership. The board discussed the issue of access to the electronic summary of the compiled minutes of the SAA Board and decided that these minutes will be available only to members on the SAA website.

Committee on Curation -- The board discussed the recent National Archaeological Collections Management Conference and established an Advisory Committee on Curation. The committee is charged to promote awareness, concern, and support for the proper curation of archaeological collections and records among the SAA membership, the archaeological community, funding agencies, other relevant parties, and the public. It also advises the board on issues and policies relating to the management of archaeological collections, and is composed of a chair and five members.

Annual Meeting Scheduling and Site Selection -- Site selection is becoming more and more difficult as the size of the Annual Meeting and cost of many meeting venues increase. Our new policy replaces the existing policy that stipulates a fixed east/west/central rotation and gives the executive director additional flexibility to negotiate advantageous contracts. The board approved the following: The Annual Meeting will normally take place in March or April and will be scheduled so as not to conflict with either Easter or Passover. Criteria for site selection include: (1) geographical diversity from year to year, (2) reasonable cost to members, and (3) local interest. The board will consider issues of human rights in selecting cities and states for meeting locations.

Dienje Kenyon Memorial Fellowship -- The board established the Dienje Kenyon Memorial Fellowship and created an award committee composed of a chair and four members to administer this program. The Dienje

Kenyon Memorial Fellowship Committee solicits proposals and selects recipients for the fellowship, which is presented in support of research by women students in the early stages of their archaeological training.

Committees -- The board met with the chairs of several committees: Public Education Committee; Public Relations Committee; Government Affairs Committee; Committee on Repatriation; Publications Committee including the editors of *American Antiquity*, *Latin American Antiquity*, and *SAA Bulletin*; and Annual Meeting Program Committee. The board also met with the meeting workshop coordinators and representatives from the committees on consulting and government archaeology to discuss professional development workshop planning. The board discussed ways to increase value of the meetings to members by offering more workshops so that the Society might better serve members and increase membership and meeting attendance.

Committee Organization -- The board discussed possible restructuring of the SAA committee system. One possible approach is integrating sets of committees with related charges and functions into large committees with the existing committees becoming subcommittees. This would facilitate communication and coordination among committees with shared or similar interests and streamline the functioning of the Society. The committee liaisons were asked to address these ideas with their committees.

Barbara J. Little
Secretary



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Society for American Archaeology:

64th Annual Business Meeting

Minutes of the Meeting

President Vincas Steponaitis called the Society for American Archaeology's 64th Annual Business Meeting to order at 5:05 p.m. on March 26, 1999, in Chicago, Illinois. The president established that a quorum was present and requested a motion to approve the minutes of the 63rd Annual Business Meeting, held in Seattle on March 27, 1998 [these minutes were published in the *SAA Bulletin*, 16(3): 11]. It was so moved, seconded, and the minutes were approved.

Reports of the Officers and Editors

President Steponaitis then delivered his report to the membership. He noted that registration at this meeting is 3,040, one of our largest meetings ever. He reported that our four-year plan to rebuild reserves has been very successful and is well ahead of schedule. He noted that for the long-term fiscal well-being of the Society we must increase our endowment and diversify our revenue sources. He reported on the status of SAA's core programs public education, publications, government affairs and on several new awards and scholarships. He reported that the Register of Professional Archaeologists is growing and strongly encouraged SAA members to become Registered Professional Archaeologists.

Treasurer Jeffrey Altschul reported on the current financial status of the Society. He highlighted the dramatic accomplishments of the past year in reestablishing a strong level of long-term reserves and emphasized that long-term fiscal stability is critical to continued growth in programs of SAA and in member services.

Secretary Lynne Sebastian reported on the results of elections held by the Society since the previous business meeting: Paul Minnis was chosen as treasurer-elect; Kenneth Ames and Janet Levy were elected as members of the Board of Directors; and William Green and Mary Stiner were elected to the Nominating Committee. The secretary expressed her appreciation to the members of the Society for the opportunity to serve on the board and thanked the executive director and her staff for making her job as secretary a far easier one.

Executive Director Tobi Brimsek reported changes in the Society staff and highlighted the contributions of their programs during the previous year. She noted that SAA now has more than 6,500 members and has had a record year for advertising in our publications. She also noted that the Meetings Development Committee is requesting the views of all the members on ways to improve the meetings and make them more responsive to the needs of our members.

SAA Bulletin editor Mark Aldenderfer encouraged committees to take advantage of the *Bulletin* as a means of communicating information about their work to the membership. He thanked the contributors and the column editors who do so much work to make the *Bulletin* a success.

American Antiquity editor Lynne Goldstein reported an increase in both quality and number of submissions and thanked the contributors and reviewers.

Latin American Antiquity editors Gary Feinman and Linda Manzanilla reported that they are completing their terms and thanked their assistants and advisors and those who submitted and reviewed papers. They noted that there are good things ahead for *Latin American Antiquity*, with more pages in each issue and a new editor, Katharina Schreiber.

After these reports, the president welcomed the newly elected Board members and Nominating Committee members and thanked them for their willingness to serve the Society. He also expressed appreciation to the members who agreed to run for these positions but were not elected, and thanked the 1999 Nominating Committee, chaired by Robert Bettinger, for providing a fine slate of candidates.

The president also expressed the Society's appreciation to the Program Committee, chaired by LuAnn Wandsnider, the Local Advisory Committee headed by Winifred Creamer, and Workshop Coordinators Philip Arnold and Shannon Fie for organizing such an excellent meeting. He also noted the large amount of work accomplished over the past year by SAA's committees, noting that there are 40 active committees with more than 300 members.

The president then thanked retiring Board members C. Melvin Aikens and Donna Seifert and Secretary Lynne Sebastian for their service to the Society over the past three years, and finally expressed the Society's deepest appreciation to the executive director and her staff for their skill, professionalism, and hard work on behalf of the Society.

The president then recognized the outstanding achievements of members of the Society and supporters of archaeology by presenting the annual awards (p. 15).

The president next called for New Business; none was proposed.

Ceremonial Resolutions

The following Ceremonial Resolutions were then offered by Jon Muller, chair of the Ceremonial Resolutions Committee:

Resolutions of thanks to the outgoing officers, board members, and editors; to the staff of the Society; and to the program chair and others who assisted with the meeting;

A resolution of sympathy to the families of colleagues who passed away during the previous year; The membership stood and observed a moment of silence in their memory.

Closing Remarks

President Steponaitis then expressed his personal appreciation to the board members, editors, and committee chairs and members, and symbolically transferred the presidency to Keith Kintigh by giving him the gavel of the Society for American Archaeology.

President Kintigh thanked the outgoing editors and board members. He reviewed the many contributions that former president Vin Steponaitis has made to the Society and led the membership in an ovation of thanks. He concluded by reminding the members that the board works for the membership and encouraged them to contact him or any board member with concerns and ideas. He noted that he hopes to see all of the members at the 2000 Annual Meeting in Philadelphia.

The 64th Annual Business Meeting was adjourned at 6:24 p.m.

Lynne Sebastian
Secretary

Report of the President

I'd like to call to order the 64th Annual Business Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology. I see that we have a quorum. I therefore would like to move to the next item on the agenda.

The minutes of the 63rd Annual Business Meeting, which was held last year in Seattle, were published in *SAA Bulletin*, 16 (3): 11. Do I hear a motion to approve these minutes? Do I hear a second? All in favor vote "aye."

I'd like to welcome you all to the 1999 Annual Meeting in Chicago, which, not surprisingly, has turned out to be a successful one. As of today, the registered attendance is 3,040, not quite as large as last year's meeting in Seattle, but one of our largest meetings nonetheless.

I'm also happy to report that SAA remains strongstronger, I believe, than it has ever been. Membership remains high, our core programs continue to operate effectively, our finances are sound, and many important initiatives keep moving forward. So let me begin by reviewing some of the past year's highlights.

You may recall that SAA endured some major deficits in fiscal years 1994 through 1996, which seriously depleted our reserves. In response to this trend, the board took a series of actions, beginning in FY1997, to turn our financial situation around. Belts were tightened, dues were raised, and new financial controls were put into place. The plan was to rebuild our reserves over a period of four years. I am pleased to report that our reserves are now back to where they were before the deficits hit. In other words, we have already achieved our initial goal of replenishing our former reserves in just two and a half years, which is a full 18 months ahead of the schedule we had set. Treasurer Jeff Altschul and Executive Director Tobi Brimsek deserve a great deal of credit for this feat, as do the rest of our board and staff for their hard work and fiscal austerity.

To say that we have recovered from our deficits, of course, does not mean that we can afford to be complacent about SAA's financial future. To ensure our health as an organization, the board has already taken the step of establishing a new, higher target for where our reserves should be. So, in coming years, we intend to keep saving in order to reach this target. If we are to keep dues at a reasonable level, while continuing to maintain the effectiveness of our core programs and membership services, we also have to find ways of building a more diverse and secure financial base.

As one element in this strategy, the board is exploring the feasibility of creating new sources of operating revenue, such as an expanded publications program.

Another element that is crucial to our future health is fund raising, both from our members and from external sources. The board has identified three priorities for fund development: (1) building SAA's endowment, (2) enhancing public education, and (3) increasing the Native American Scholarship Fund. Our Fund Raising Committee has already started laying the groundwork for effective development in these areas, and I strongly urge you to help ensure the future of our organization by giving to SAA. While on the subject of fund raising, I should point out that the Native American Scholarships Committee is once again holding a silent auction at this meeting. If you haven't done so already, I urge you to visit their booth in the exhibit hall. Last year's auction brought in more than \$4,000 to the Native American Scholarship Fund, and my hope is that this year's auction will be even more successful. It's also worth noting that two new student awards have recently been established by SAA with private support from individual members. One is the Fred Plog Memorial Fellowship (the first of which will be awarded later tonight), and the second is the Dienje Kenyon Memorial Fellowship, which will support the research of women students in the early stages of their archaeological careers, and which we expect will be awarded for the first time next year.

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

- Our editors continue to produce the journals and the *SAA Bulletin* on time, and continue to maintain their high quality.
- The Annual Meeting continues to draw a high attendance and remains a vibrant forum for professional development and the dissemination of research.
- The Public Education Committee continues to do wonderful things under the new leadership of Shereen Lerner.
- Our Government Affairs Program has been very active on a range of issues, including amendments to NAGPRA; FY99 appropriations; reauthorization of the Historic Preservation Fund, NSF, NEH, and ISTEA; and a variety of other legislative and regulatory matters.
- And the Register of Professional Archaeologists continues to grow. Last December, the Archaeological Institute of America voted to become a cosponsor of the Register, which means that the Register now has the active support of all the major archaeological organizations in the United States. You should also know that the Register's board recently approved a simplified application form that now makes it much easier to sign up. So if you haven't done so already, I strongly urge you to register now. Everyone on the SAA board agrees that the Register is essential for maintaining professional standards and public accountability within our discipline. Our profession will benefit greatly if the Register succeeds, and the only way it can succeed is with broad participation from you, SAA's members.

This being the last meeting of the 1990s and, by the reckoning of those who place great importance on the year 2000, the last meeting of the millennium I can't help but reflect on the past, particularly on the past 25 years . . . the blink of an eye in archaeological terms, but a time during which this organization has changed dramatically. It's worth taking a minute to look at these changes in order to marvel at how far we've come.

One major change has been a great increase in the number of our core activities. During the 1970s, SAA essentially had two major programs, the journal and the Annual Meeting. In the 1980s, the Government Affairs Program came into its own. And in the 1990s the Public Education Program was added, giving us our fourth major area of activity. Nor are these the only important things that SAA does. We now have some three dozen committees and task forces working on a variety of projects a level of volunteer activity far greater than we've ever had in the past.

A second change has been an increase in administrative capacity and staff. During the 1970s our business affairs collecting dues, maintaining the membership list, and handling mailings were managed by the American Anthropological Association. Since that time, we have established an independent front office in Washington, with a talented staff of nine people whose work is devoted purely to the benefit of our organization.

Third, over the past quarter century, our membership has grown substantially, from about 4,000 members in 1974 to about 6,500 today.

And fourth, our membership has diversified in the nature of archaeological employment. Whereas the vast majority of our members 25 years ago worked in academic settings, fewer than half our members work in such settings today. Accounting for the balance, of course, has been a tremendous growth in the consulting and government sectors of employment.

All these trends have made SAA a very different organization than it was in the 1970s. We've come a long way. But the key question is, where do we go from here? The board's activities over the past decade have been dominated by the mechanics and the aftereffects of our transition to an independent front office. Now that that transition is finally over, the board intends to spend time at this and subsequent meetings planning for the next decade. I cannot now predict the outcome of these planning efforts, but I urge all of our members to communicate with the board, to give us your ideas about how the Society can improve and what directions it should take. For it is the ideas, the energy, and the commitment of SAA's members that have made the Society what it is today.

Before I get to the awards, I'd like to add my personal welcome to the newly elected members of the Board and the Nominating Committee, and also to say a few words of thanks:

First, I'd sincerely like to thank the candidates who ran for office but were not elected. We all truly appreciate your willingness to step forward and serve.

Thanks also to the Nominating Committee, chaired by Robert Bettinger, for giving us such fine slates of candidates.

Thanks to the Program Committee chaired by LuAnn Wandsnider, the Local Advisory Committee headed by Winifred Creamer, and Workshop Coordinators Philip Arnold and Shannon Fie for putting together such an excellent meeting.

And thanks to the many people who chaired and served on other SAA committees this past year. You might be interested to know that SAA currently has some 40 active committees with more than 300 members in all. The volunteers on these committees contribute thousands of hours of effort each year, and SAA simply couldn't function without them.

I'd also like to recognize the three Board members who are stepping down after this Business Meeting: Secretary Lynne Sebastian, and Board members C. Melvin Aikens and Donna Seifert. All three did wonderful things for SAA during their terms and I greatly enjoyed working with all of them.

And last, but not least, I'd like to recognize the extraordinary group of people who staff our headquarters in Washington D.C., many of whom are here tonight. I've spent considerable time in Washington over the past three years, and I can tell you firsthand how hard they work. Their intelligence, skill, and dedication have played key roles in everything good that SAA has accomplished over the past year. And, on behalf of all the members, I'd like to express our deepest thanks.

As I end my term in office, I would simply like to reiterate what an honor and a pleasure it has been for me to serve this society as president. SAA is a truly remarkable organization, with an incredibly dedicated membership and a talented staff. I have particularly enjoyed working with my fellow board members, with the editors, and with the many committee chairs and membersall volunteers who do so much and make this society so effective. I will always treasure the experience, and will never forget the help and support I received from so many of you over the past three years.

It is also a great pleasure for me to now pass the gavel to my old friend and our very capable new president, Keith Kintigh.

Vincas P. Steponaitis
President

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Report of the Treasurer

I am pleased to report that the financial condition of SAA has improved dramatically over the past 18 months. In the period between July 1, 1997 and December 31, 1998, SAA witnessed a budget surplus of more than \$200,000. The figure is impressive in its own right, but is truly staggering when measured against the projected budget surplus for this period of about \$34,000.

The most pressing need facing SAA is replenishing our long-term reserves. The Board of Directors adopted a policy last fall holding that the Society's reserves should minimally be 30 percent of our operating budget. Currently, our operating budget is \$1.1 million and so our long term reserves should be at least \$330,000. One year ago, our reserves were perilously low, approximately \$125,000. Today, our reserves are much healthier, soon to be about \$240,000. We are well on the way to recovery.

Replenishing our long-term reserves does more than just provide security against short-term financial fluctuations and down turns. Our reserves provides the base from which we can take on new challenges. The board is considering new initiatives designed to provide our membership with benefits and programs that meet the changing needs and face of the archaeological community. Already, we can see some of the fruits of a more secure financial base. At the fall meeting, the board approved an increase to the length of *Latin American Antiquity*. Hardware purchases were made to solidify the *Bulletin's* position as a timely and important publication. Change involves risk; some of these risks are financial. Before racing ahead with new plans and programs, we must first remain dedicated to staying the course of replenishing our reserves.

Many people deserve credit for the financial performance of the Society over the last year: the executive director, SAA staff, and the Board of Directors. The bulk of the credit, however, lies with you, the membership. Your continued support of SAA through membership, attendance at the Annual Meeting, and fund raising has allowed us secure SAA's future. It is my hope that by the time I leave office next year, I can report to you that SAA's reserves have reached our long-term target. Then, after I step down, I can watch Paul spend it.

Jeffrey H. Altschul
Treasurer

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Report of the Secretary



During the past year I have fulfilled the basic duties of the secretary of the Society, including preparing agendas for and taking minutes at meetings of the Board of Directors, taking minutes at the Annual Business Meeting, and overseeing the Society's elections. Minutes of the 64th Annual Business Meeting appear on page 9.

The results of this year's election of officers are as follows: Paul Minnis was chosen as treasurer-elect; Kenneth Ames and Janet Levy were elected as members of the Board of Directors; and William Green and Mary Stiner were elected to the Nominating Committee. On behalf of the Society, I would like to thank all those who agreed to stand for election.

I am leaving the board as of this business meeting. As I look back over these past three years, there are a number of important initiatives of the board that I am pleased to have been part of, but perhaps the one most important to me personally is the current effort to diversify the offerings at the Annual Meeting and make them more relevant to all constituencies within the Society. I encourage the new board and the Meetings Development Committee to continue thinking outside this particular box!

I want to thank the members of the Society for giving me this opportunity. I have very much enjoyed working with the Board and with the committees and task forces of the Society. And finally, a special thank you to Tobi Brimsek and her staff; their professionalism and cheerful helpfulness made the secretary's job a job much more often than it was a chore.

Best of luck to incoming Secretary Barbara Little and President Keith Kintigh.

Lynne Sebastian
Secretary

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Report of the Executive Director

Good evening. In another few weeks, I will be celebrating the end of my third year with SAA. Each of these years was markedly different from the others. The first was a year of discovery and fiscal uncertainty and, in a sense, puzzles to be solved. The second was a year of recovery, renewal, and reality-based operations, while this last year is characterized by a re-growth, a strengthening, and a greater sense of fiscal security and opportunity. There is no question that the actions we have been taking are the building blocks for a stronger, more vital SAA as we prepare to enter the new millennium.

We are prepared to address the new millennium in a number of ways. Technologically speaking, we expect to be Y2K-compliant by early summer. Strategically speaking, the Board is revisiting the strategic plan priorities for the short-term. Operationally, staff are poised to address the Board's priorities. As SAA approaches its new challenges and opportunities, we will have a workable plan in place to guide us through the changing and perhaps turbulent waters.

Reflecting on this past year with staff, we were most struck by the transitions and successes we experienced. We welcomed Elizabeth Foxwell as our new manager, publications. Ireti Akinola joined us as our coordinator, member services, and our newest team member is Angela Guzman, coordinator, administrative services. There are nine of us committed to SAA and to you. We are all here in Chicago. I hope that you have the occasion to meet us if you haven't already.

Thinking about our successes immediately brings a number of accomplishments to mind. First, thanks to our membership, 1998 saw SAA swell to over 6,500 members. Rick Peterson, SAA's manager, membership and marketing, has just broken the record of the Seattle exhibit hall with that in Chicago, offering a wider-than-ever array of products and services. 1998 also was a record-setting year for advertising in *American Antiquity*, and the 1999 Annual Meeting program had a 19 percent increase in advertising over our previous record. Thank you to you, our members and to all of SAA's partners, advertisers, and exhibitors, who have made this happen.

The idea of partners raises the spectre of SAA's public education program. Newly initiated in this past year, with the assistance of Dorothy Krass, our manager, public education, is a project in partnership with the National Park Service, related to the public understanding of archaeology. I am sure that you will be hearing more about this in the coming months. Another highlight of the public education program is that this was the second year of the Native American teacher workshops presented as a result of the strong support of many Department of Interior agencies, with the Bureau of Reclamation leading the way.

Partnerships also relate directly to communication, a strong suit of SAA's manager, government affairs, Donald Craib. Since the first of this year, Donald has visited 33 offices of new members of Congress, continuing his solid tradition of enhancing SAA's influence and recognition on Capitol Hill, along with that within federal agencies. Donald spent last year working hard at broadening our network of contacts in the Washington arena.

Since Beth Foxwell's arrival, she has guaranteed the ontime delivery of the journals with a seemingly effortless transition from the previous manager. Despite the lack of a publications manager for several months, all publications were kept moving through production and on time, a small feat. Beth has also begun a series of enhancements to SAAweb with the development of a five-year compiled index for *Latin American Antiquity* and the past four years for *American Antiquity*.

And speaking of SAAweb, the manager, information services, Jim Young worked with Rick Peterson to mount job ads on the web. This is a new service that both will complement the *Bulletin* and fill the gap from June to August when the *Bulletin* is on hiatus. Many of the successes that Jim has had this year provide the foundation for quality member service upgrading online submissions forms to gather data more efficiently and to prepare for our eventual move toward the complete online submission; upgrading our internal local area network to prepare for the conversion to Y2K-compliant software this spring; and automating parts of the website to generate pages more swiftly for publication. In addition to these accomplishments, Jim has spent time training

our new coordinators in our database systems, enabling them to maximize their own efficiencies in serving the SAA membership.

Another more behind-the-scenes teammate is Leon Bathini, manager, accounting services, who continues to make critical contributions to managing our financial systems.

As a staff, we are constantly considering change and development. Archaeology is, of course, about the past, but SAA as an organization must look ever to the future to meet your changing needs. We are putting technology to work for you. We are asking for your input through meeting evaluations and questionnaires about the meetings into the new millennium. I hope that you take the time to share your thoughts with the Meeting Development Committee. We are constantly looking to the future; in fact, the call for submissions for the Philadelphia meeting in 2000 will be in the mail on April 1. This is no April Fool's joke. We are planning for the first meeting in the new millennium and hope that you'll be in the City of Brotherly Love with us.

Tobi Brimsek
Executive Director

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Report of the Editor

SAA Bulletin

I am very pleased to stand before you once again to remark upon the state of the *SAA Bulletin* both in terms of the past as well as directions for its future.

Although we've not initiated any new features over the past year, we have made a consistent effort to bring to you the best and most timely information possible. I hope you've grown accustomed to our regular columns and features as well as other pieces on topics including hiring and gender in the field, departmental rankings, and debates over laws, regulations, and their interpretation.

One area that we have expanded upon considerably is our coverage of committee activity. As has been noted elsewhere, more than 300 members of SAA work on some committee or task force, and it is vital that the membership learn as much as possible about their activities. I encourage every committee chair to work with us to get the word out about your activities if you haven't already done so, and I'd like to thank those chairs who have worked with us so effectively over the past year.

I'm pleased to announce that Teresa Hoffman has become our associate editor for the Public Education Committee column. As most of you know, this is one of SAA's most important groups, and I'm happy that we can provide coverage of the multitude of activities its members routinely undertake. Also, Jane Eva Baxter is taking over editorial duties of the Student Affairs column with her appointment as chair of the committee.

I also think it appropriate at this forum to recognize the many people who make the *SAA Bulletin* what it is today. These people include Karen Doehner, my editorial assistant, associate editors Kurt Dongoske (Working Together), Kevin Pape (Insights), John Hoopes (Interfaces), the outgoing Student Affairs chair Caryn Berg, and our two associate editors for Latin America Emily McClung de Tapia and Jose Luis Lanata. These folks are the one who do all the heavy lifting for the *Bulletin*, and I am grateful for their energy, insights, and perseverance.

Finally, I look forward to a new year of developments with the same energy with which I started my editorial tenure back in 1993. We will continue to serve the membership, and always, your comments, feedback, and ideas are most welcome.

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Report of the Editor

American Antiquity

My report this year is a short one. *American Antiquity* is on time, there is no longer a large manuscript backlog, all manuscripts are reviewed within 6090 days of our receipt of the manuscript (and published in less than a year from the time of acceptance), we publish manuscripts on a wide variety of archaeological topics representing many different theoretical views, and we have used well over 600 different reviewers. Equally important, the number of complaints has decreased.

Accomplishing these goals has required a lot of work by a lot of different people, but I would like to especially thank Carla Sinopoli (book review editor), Peter Cunningham (editorial assistant), and Elizabeth Foxwell (managing editor). In addition, the chair of the Publications Committee, Christopher Chippindale, has been extremely helpful and supportive. Finally, I am totally dependent and terribly grateful to all of the authors and all of the reviewers who work so hard to make *American Antiquity* the premiere journal of archaeology in the United States. If *American Antiquity* is a success, it is because of your good efforts.

Ordinarily, this would be my last meeting as editor, and a new editor would take over with the July 1999 issue. However, because the SAA board did not want both the editor of *American Antiquity* and the editor of *Latin American Antiquity* to change at the same time, I was asked to continue for an additional year. My last issue will therefore be April 2000.

When Bruce Smith served as secretary of the Society, he created the "stamp award," noting the member or members who made the most creative use of stamps on his or her ballot envelope. When I succeeded Bruce as secretary, I created the Bruce D. Smith Award for Philatelic Excellence in Ballot Preparation Delivery Systems, still commonly referred to as the "stamp award." The award was dropped a few years ago for various reasons, and many members lamented its demise. In 1997, I announced that, in my role as *American Antiquity* editor and by popular demand, I would reinstate the stamp award for best stamp display by a reviewer on a review envelope. We noted a number of awardees last year, but I am sorry to say that the entries this year were a disappointment. Roger Anyon, who consistently submits small but elegant tableaux, has now been inducted into the Stamp Hall of Fame.

We were disappointed with the entries this year, but, again by popular demand, will give the contest one more chance. We therefore look forward to receiving new entries. Members are encouraged to volunteer to be a reviewer for *American Antiquity* so you can enter the contest, as well as participate in creating an effective journal.

Lynne Goldstein
Editor

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Report of the Editors

Latin American Antiquity

It does not feel that long ago since the SAA Annual Meeting in Minneapolis just about four years ago when we first were making plans to assume the coeditorship of *Latin American Antiquity*. And now, our term has wound down and we have turned over the editorial pencil to the next team that will lead the journal into its second decade. Time really does fly by when you are enjoying yourself. And believe it or not, editing *Latin American Antiquity* has been a rewarding and stimulating challenge for us both.

For the present, there have been two major and very positive events for the journal that have occurred over the last year. First, Katharina Schreiber (University of California-Santa Barbara) has agreed to take over as the next editor of *Latin American Antiquity*. Second, with the Society now on stronger economic footing, our request for 64 additional pages per year (16 per issue) has been met beginning with Volume 10 (1999). So, all of you who are sitting on papers with important new data or theoretical ideas relevant to Latin America, now is the perfect time to send those manuscripts to Kathy.

Before we retire from this post, we would be remiss if we did not acknowledge the many people who assisted us tremendously over the last years. Our editorial assistants, Susan Kepecs and Linda Nicholas, were hard-working and ever insightful. We also wish to salute the valued help of the SAA managing editors, Elizabeth Foxwell and Janet Walker, as well as our book review editor, Marc Bermann, and all of the dedicated members of the journal's Editorial Board and Advisory Committee. We are especially grateful to all of the authors who submitted papers to *Latin American Antiquity* as well as the many scholars who graciously and conscientiously reviewed manuscripts during our term. Our job was made much easier and more enjoyable by what each of you gave to the journal. We thank you all.

Gary Feinman and
Linda Manzanilla
Editors

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Remarks by the Incoming President

To those already expressed, I want to add my personal thanks to the outgoing editors and board members. They have done an excellent job and it has been a genuine pleasure to serve with them. Most of all, I want to thank and I know this will be music to his ears former President

Steponaitis. Over the last 16 years, he has served not only as president, but as treasurer during a difficult period of transition for the Society, and as a board member. As a member of the Committee on Repatriation since its inception, he has devoted tremendous amounts of time and talent that have made an enormous difference. Vin leaves the Society in a strong financial and organizational position. His personal efforts to improve SAA's institutional memory will greatly benefit current and future boards. Vin has been a major force in initiating and revitalizing SAA's fundraising efforts. Under his presidential leadership, the board has greatly increased its effectiveness in accomplishing SAA's goals. On my own behalf, on behalf of the board and the membership, I would like to express profound gratitude to Vincas Steponaitis for his extraordinary service to SAA.

I am honored to begin my term as president. While SAA has accomplished much of which it can be proud, it is a healthy sign that we have never become complacent. Instead, our aspirations have grown and we continue to strive toward important new goals. I look forward to working with the board, editors, committees, membership, and with our superb professional staff to continue to improve SAA's strong programs and to move judiciously to advance the causes of Americanist archaeology. Remember that the board works for you.

Please, if you have concerns, if you have ideas, or if you would like to help SAA, contact me, other members of the board, or the SAA executive office.

I hope that you are enjoying this meeting as much as I. Our next Annual Meeting will be in Philadelphia, followed by meetings in New Orleans, Denver, and Milwaukee. Meeting planning for Philadelphia is already well underway and we are looking forward to an exciting meeting. I hope that I will see all of you there.

If there is no further business, I declare the Annual Business Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology adjourned.

Keith Kintigh
Incoming President

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SAA Thanks 64th Annual Meeting Sponsors

SAA wishes to thank its generous sponsors, whose support made the Annual Meeting roundtable luncheons more accessible to attendees by cutting the cost more than 50 percent.

Algonquin Consultants
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Barbara J. Little and Paul A. Shackel
Department of Anthropology, Michigan State University
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SAA also wishes to thank the following sponsors, whose generous support made the Annual Meeting roundtable breakfasts more accessible to meeting attendees:

Archaeological Consulting Services, Inc., Tempe, Arizona
Desert Archaeology, Inc.
Department of Anthropology, University of Pennsylvania



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1999 SAA Award Recipients

The following awards were presented on March 26, 1999 by President Vincas P. Steponaitis at the Society's Annual Business Meeting in Chicago, Illinois



*Wyoming Archaeology Week
Poster*

*First Place winner,
Archaeology Week/Month
Poster Contest*



*Missouri Archaeology Week
Poster, detail*

*Second Place winner,
Archaeology Week/Month
Poster Contest*

*Maryland Archaeology
Week Poster, detail*

*Third Place winner,
Archaeology Week/ Month
Poster Contest*



Presidential Recognition Awards

Jon S. Czaplicki



Over the past two decades, no problem facing archaeology has been more important, or more fraught with potential pitfalls, than that of relations with Native American communities. And no one has been more creative in tackling this problem than Jon S. Czaplicki. As chair of the Public Education Committee's Subcommittee for Native American Education, Czaplicki has already organized two archaeology workshops for Native American educators, "Teaching with Archaeology: Building Curriculum, Building Bridges." The first was held in 1997 at Haskell Indian Nations University in Lawrence, Kansas; the second was held in 1998 near Cherokee, North Carolina. Both were highly successful, and provide a model for what is likely to become an ever-growing avenue of communication and positive cooperation between archaeologists and Native peoples. For his extraordinary vision and leadership in organizing these workshops, I am proud to honor Jon Czaplicki with this award.

Gary Feinman and Linda Manzanilla



Editing a major journal is always a daunting task, but this is especially true in the case of a young journal like *Latin American Antiquity*. Over the last three years, Gary Feinman and Linda Manzanilla, building on the work of their predecessors, have done an extraordinary job of bringing this journal to maturity. They made the journal run on time, wrote the first Spanish style guide, and expanded the Board of Editors and Editorial Advisory Committee to good effect. As a result of their efforts, the rate of submissions, and the quality of the papers are at an all-time high. For their outstanding editorial leadership of *Latin American Antiquity*, I am pleased to present them with this award.

Susan J. Bender (not pictured) and George S. Smith



Few would deny that the future of archaeology rests on how well we train our students. And few have done more in recent years to ensure the future quality of this training than Susan Bender and George Smith. As cochairs of the Public Education Committee's Professional Involvement Subcommittee, in 1998 they organized a working conference on "Teaching Archaeology in the 21st Century." This conference brought together archaeologists from a variety of backgrounds who, over the space of a few days, articulated an exciting vision for the future of archaeological education. Subsequently, Bender and Smith agreed to chair SAA's newly formed Task Force on Curriculum, which has been extraordinarily active in carrying out the workshop's agenda. For their energy and vision in leading SAA's efforts to improve the teaching of archaeology, I am pleased to present Susan Bender and George Smith with this award.

Joe Watkins and Tristine Lee Smart



When it was first proposed in the late 1980s, SAA's Native American Scholarship program was a visionary idea, but such ideas are not always easy to put into practice. The fact that the program now exists owes a great deal to the hard work of Joe Watkins and Tristine Smart, chair and vice-chair, respectively, of the Native American Scholarships Committee. Watkins and Smart led the committee as guidelines were drafted, procedures were established, and the mechanisms for awarding the scholarships were put into place. Even more importantly, they took an active role in raising funds for these scholarships through silent auctions, private gifts, and grants from the National Science Foundation. The fact that four such scholarships have been awarded in the past year, and that many more will be awarded in the future, is a testament to their efforts. For their effective and energetic leadership of SAA's Native American Scholarships Committee, I am proud to honor Joe Watkins and Tristine Smart with this award.

Caryn Berg



Student members currently comprise about 30 percent of the Society, and no one has done more to ensure that SAA serves these members' needs than Caryn Berg. As chair of our Student Affairs Committee, she led the committee's successful efforts to organize symposia, provide student workshops, publish articles in the *SAA Bulletin*, and generally to facilitate communication among student members as well as between these members and the SAA Board. Few committees have been as active and as effective as the one that she chaired. For her energetic leadership of SAA's Student Affairs Committee, I am pleased to honor Caryn Berg with this award.

Judith A. Bense



Public policy is one of the most important areas of SAA's activity, and no member has put more energy into this area in recent years than Judith Bense, who chaired our Government Affairs Committee from 1994 through 1998. During her term, she reorganized the committee, re-energized the grass-roots Government Affairs Network, and lobbied tirelessly on behalf of issues important to the Society. Were it not for her efforts, archaeology would not have fared nearly as well as it did in the 104th and 105th Congresses among the more challenging in recent memory for advocates of historic preservation. For her

effective and energetic leadership of SAA's Government Affairs Committee, I am pleased to present Judith Bense with this award.

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Book Award

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

Jon Muller



The first award goes to Jon Muller for *Mississippian Political Economy*, his masterful synthesis concerning the rise of Mississippian polities in the Southeastern United States. It presents a balanced and theoretically sophisticated argument that is an excellent and timely counterpoise to the recent outpouring of writings on high-level Mississippian power politics. It also contributes creatively and significantly to the general literature on chiefly societies. It is a work of mature scholarship with implications well beyond the Southeast that is certain to stimulate discussion and interest for some time to come.

Mark Lehner

Occasionally, an award will be made for outstanding contributions to the public understanding of archaeology. This year's second Book Award recognizes a superb example in this latter category: Mark Lehner's book, *The Complete Pyramids*. It is a beautifully produced and illustrated book about the Egyptian pyramids, their origins, their symbolism, and the whole Egyptian mortuary complex. It also includes a history of archaeological exploration. It is breathtaking in its scope and coverage with hundreds of drawings, maps, and illustrations, more than 80 in color. The book's popular appeal is further enhanced by a visitor's guide to the main Egyptian monuments.

Excellence in Ceramic Studies Award

Warren R. DeBoer



This year's recipient of SAA's Excellence in Ceramic Studies Award is Warren R. DeBoer, professor of anthropology at Queens College, City University of New York. Foremost among DeBoer's many achievements are his long-term ethnoarchaeological studies of the role of pottery in the lives of the Shipibo-Conibo of eastern Peru and, more recently, among the Chachi (Cayapas) of western Ecuador. His detailed ethnographic studies have provided archaeologists with a wealth of empirical data for investigating ancient pottery production, use life, function, depositional patterns, and style in archaeological contexts. This research has enabled archaeologists to develop detailed inferences about past pottery production, use, and discard, along with site-formation processes. DeBoer's broad and enduring impact on ceramic studies can be measured by the frequency with which his work is cited in contemporary, cutting-edge research. Almost every recent article on ceramic function, use life, or style refers to his research. Every recent comprehensive reference work on archaeological ceramics contains citations to his ethnographic and archaeological work on pottery. It is for his enduring achievements in ethnoarchaeological field research, the regional prehistories of lowland South America, and methodological innovations in ceramic analysis that SAA proudly presents Warren DeBoer with this award.

Crabtree Award

Gene L. Titmus

The recipient of the 1999 Crabtree Award is Gene L. Titmus of Jerome, Idaho. A self-taught master stone worker



with 35 years of experience, Titmus's voluntary contributions to professional archaeology are prodigious, extending back to 1966 when he worked with Don Crabtree on replicating the Lindenmeier Folsom point. He has since devoted countless hours to public education, demonstrating and teaching flaked stone tool production, conducting stone tool analysis, and engaging in fieldwork. He has donated generous amounts of time to the Idaho Archaeological Society, serving as president of both a chapter and the state organization, and the Herrett Center for Arts and Science at the College of Southern Idaho, where he is currently a research associate. His demonstrations have extended throughout the west, to Mexico and France, and he counts several generations of academic knappers among his students. His lithic analyses include the replication of northern Great Basin fluted points, Mesoamerican prismatic blades, Mayan eccentrics, and Mayan cut limestone building blocks using stone tools. His research has discovered that Paleoindian points are ground and polished not only for hafting but also to strengthen them and that Paleoindians used red ocher not merely in ritual contexts but also as a polishing agent. His fieldwork has ranged from volunteer to laboratory supervisor to project codirector. Recently he has undertaken fieldwork at Nakbe, a Maya Preclassic site in northern Guatemala with Richard Hansen of UCLA. In addition to contributing to numerous conferences, he has published in several journals, including the *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* and the *Idaho Archaeologist* as well as books published by the University of New Mexico Press, Center for the Study of the First Americans, the Palenque Round Table Series, and the Precolombian Art Research Institute.

Cultural Resource Management Award

David G. Anderson



This year's award for Excellence in Cultural Resource Management goes to David G. Anderson, of the National Park Service's Southeast Archaeological Center. Since the 1970s, Anderson has conducted CRM work in the academic, government, and private sectors, all the while making substantial contributions to scholarship, as well as to the protection and best use of archaeological resources. His large number of publications have illustrated and utilized the vast knowledge he has gathered through CRM research in the Southeastern United States. His regional overviews, such as *The Paleoindian and Early Archaic Southeast*, *The Archaeology of the Mid-Holocene Southeast*, have provided a new understanding of chronology, environment, adaptation, and organization. The dedication shown by Anderson to the archaeology of the Southeast sets an excellent example for other researchers. His ability to see the research potential of CRM, as well as to interpret the results in a regional manner, has helped set a standard for CRM projects that has nationwide implications. For his lengthy and impressive career in CRM, we are proud to give him this award.

Dissertation Award

Karen G. Harry



The winner of the 1999 SAA Dissertation Award is Karen G. Harry, currently director of the Cultural Resources Program of the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department. Her doctorate was awarded in December 1997 by the University of Arizona. The dissertation, "Ceramic Production, Distribution, and Consumption in Two Classic Period Hohokam Communities," was written under the direction of a committee chaired by Paul Fish. Harry's research is a theoretically and technically sophisticated investigation of Hohokam ceramic production, distribution, and consumption at the local level. The study focuses on exchange within the early Classic Period Robles and Marana communities in the northern Tucson Basin. Both communities are characterized by a hierarchy consisting of a central village surrounded by numerous smaller villages and hamlets in a variety of settings. The central villages contain public architecture in the form of platform mounds and have higher proportions of non-local and luxury goods than do other settlements. Harry used chemical and mineralogical analyses of large samples of these artifacts to investigate socioeconomic relationships at the community level. In so doing, she produced a dissertation of unusual quality that has

contributed significantly to political-economic theory and to the methodology of ceramic sourcing on a local scale.

Fryxell Award

Henry P. Schwarcz



This year's Fryxell Award for Interdisciplinary Research in the physical sciences goes to Henry P. Schwarcz. Schwarcz earned his Ph.D. in geology from the California Institute of Technology and has taught geology at McMaster University in Ontario for most of his career. His first publications related to archaeology involved uranium series dating of travertine deposits in caves, but he became intrigued by the many fascinating issues and problems archaeologists deal with and began to devote much of his research effort to archaeological geology. He has published more than 100 articles on archaeological topics, involving sites in all parts of the world. Many deal with dating, especially in the crucial and difficult age range between radiocarbon dating and potassium argon dating, using the uranium series as well as electron spin resonance. He also has investigated a wide range of other topics of significance to archaeology, including paleoclimates, stable isotope geochemistry of human and animal bone, and isotopic analysis of food residues on ceramics. He has served as chair of the Archaeological Geology Division of the Geological Society of America and on the editorial boards of *Journal of Archaeological Science*, *Journal of Human Evolution*, and *Geoarchaeology*. He also is notable for his inspiration and support to junior researchers; 10 of his former graduate students are working as geoarchaeologists. For his extraordinary commitment to strengthening the intersection between archaeology and geology, the Society for American Archaeology is honored to present the 1999 Fryxell Award for Interdisciplinary Research in the physical sciences to Henry P. Schwarcz.

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Distinguished Service Award

James A. Brown



SAA takes great pleasure in presenting the 1999 Distinguished Service Award to James A. Brown, professor of anthropology at Northwestern University. James Brown's service to the Society and to the profession as a whole has been exceptional. He served on the Executive Committee of the Society from 1990 to 1993. He also has served as president of the Chicago Anthropological Society, president of the Illinois Archaeological Survey, secretary of the Center for American Archaeology, and chair of the Board of Directors of the Illinois State Museum. His contributions in fieldwork, theoretical writing, and teaching have been enormous. He directed excavations at, and published results from, the major sites of Koster, Mound City, and Fort Michilimackinac, as well as other sites in Illinois. In the course of these projects he contributed substantially to our current understanding of Archaic subsistence patterns, transition to sedentism, exchange systems, and changes in Native societies in response to European settlement. His contributions to theory are especially recognized in the area of mortuary analysis, but he has also greatly advanced study of other issues such as subsistence. His publications are extensive. In his role as teacher, Brown has educated a whole generation of North American archaeologists. His colleagues note especially that he encourages his students to participate actively in all aspects of the discipline. As a result, they also are becoming major contributors to the field. We are pleased to present this award to such a deserving colleague.

Arthur C. Parker Scholarship

Iwalani Ching

SAA's Native American Scholarship Fund was established in 1988, largely through the efforts of Robert Kelly and David Hurst Thomas. Now, 10 years later, the fund has finally grown to the point where the principal is

large enough to support an annual scholarship. The scholarship is named in honor of SAA's first president, Arthur C. Parker, who was of Seneca ancestry. The goal of the scholarship is not to produce Native American archaeologists, but rather to provide training for Native Americans, so that they can take to their communities an understanding of archaeology, and also that they might show archaeologists better ways to integrate the goals of Native people and archaeology. The winner of this year's Arthur C. Parker Scholarship is Iwalani Ching, a Native Hawaiian attending Rutgers University who will use the scholarship to attend the Koobi Fora Field School.

I am happy to announce that since last year, SAA has been able to award six additional Native American Scholarships that have been made possible by support from the **National Science Foundation**, for which we are tremendously grateful. The three recipients in 1998 were:

- **Christopher Koonooka**, from Gambell Village on St. Lawrence Island, who plans to attend the University of Washington Field School at the Tankinak Spring site in the Kodiak Archipelago.
- **Norrie L. Judd**, a Native Hawaiian, who will attend the Collections Care and Maintenance Program at the University of Missouri-Kansas City.
- **Meredith Laine Vasta**, a Turtle Mountain Chippewa, who will attend the Hunter College's Field School in Iceland.

And the three additional recipients for 1999, chosen at this meeting, are:

- **Lokelani H. Aipa**, a Native Hawaiian, who plans to attend the University of Hawaii Field School.
- **Frank Mt. Pleasant**, a Tuscarora-Seneca student who plans to attend the Fort Lewis College Field School.
- **Leslie Awong**, a Native Hawaiian who will participate in the University of Hawaii's excavation of John Young's Homestead.

Fred Plog Memorial Fellowship

Sarah Herr

The Fred Plog Memorial Fellowship is presented in support of research to a graduate student who is ABD and writing a dissertation on the American Southwest. The award consists of a \$1,000 stipend, and will be presented annually over a period of at least 10 years. I should point out that this fellowship was made possible by the generosity of Fred Plog's family and friends, and it is a fitting tribute to an archaeologist who not only contributed greatly to Southwestern research, but also was an inspiring teacher. I am pleased to announce that the winner of the first Fred Plog Memorial Fellowship is of the University of Arizona. The fellowship will support her innovative dissertation research on the relationships among mobility, migration, and sociopolitical organization in a frontier area along the Mogollon Rim in Arizona. Herr's research focuses on the 11th and 12th centuries and will examine relationships among households and communities at a regional scale. The study will utilize new data collected by the Silver Creek Archaeological Research Project, as well as information from earlier excavations by William Longacre at Carter Ranch Pueblo and Emil Haury at Tla Kii Pueblo. Results from Herr's research will have important implications for current models that emphasize migration and integration.

New SAA Officer and Board Members



Paul Minnis
Treasurer-elect



Janet Levy
Board member



Kenneth Ames
Board member

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Ceremonial Resolutions

The Resolutions Committee offers the following resolutions:

Be it resolved that the appreciation and congratulations on a job well done be tendered to the retiring officers

Vincas Steponaitis
Lynne Sebastian

and the retiring board members

C. Melvin Aikens
Donna J. Seifert

and the retiring editors of *Latin American Antiquity*

Gary Feinman
Linda Manzanilla

and others who have served the Society on its committees and in other ways;

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

To the Program Committee, chaired by

LuAnn Wandsnider

and to the committee members

Effie F. Athanassopoulos
Laurence E Bartram Jr.
Elizabeth Chilton
Stephen R. Durand
Dorothy Lippert
Kathleen D. Morrison
John D. Richards
Lauren Sullivan
Patrice Teltser
Stanley Van Dyke
Karen Wise

and the Annual Meeting workshop coordinators

Philip J. Arnold III
Shannon Fie

and to the Annual Local Advisory Committee, chaired by

Winifred Creamer

and be it further resolved that thanks again be given to those who inform us of the deaths of colleagues, and finally, a resolution of sympathy to the families and friends of

James Anderson
Charles J. Bareis
Darlena Blucher
Robert T. Bray
Patricia Bridges
John Cotter
Hugh Carson Cutler
Edward Mott Davis
Gene Carl (Pinky) Harrington
Amy Harvey
George Haseman
Alden C. Hayes
William D. Hohenthal
Dienje Kenyon
Col. William Koob
Floyd Glen Lounsbury
Clara Hall Millon
Sabatino Moscati
Linda Schiele
Xiang-Qing Shao
Viva Spier
Ian M. (Sandy) Thompson
Hernan Julio Vidal
Denis Williams
Eric Wolf

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

Jon Muller



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2000 Call for Nominations

The 2000 Nominating Committee requests nominations for the following SAA positions:

- **President-elect** (2000) to succeed to the office of president for 20012003
- **Secretary-elect** (2000) to succeed to the office of secretary for 20012003
- Board of Directors member, **Position #1** (20002003), replacement for current member Deborah Pearsall
- Board of Directors member, **Position #2** (20002003), replacement for current member Bonnie Whatley Styles
- Nominating Committee Member, **Member 1** (2001)
- Nominating Committee Member, **Member 2** (2001)

If SAA is to have effective officers and a representative Board, the membership must be involved in the nomination of candidates. Members are urged to submit nominations and, if desired, to discuss possible candidates with the 2000 Nominating Committee: Chair William D. Lipe, Beverly Mitchum Chiarulli, William Green, Julie Stein, and Mary Stiner.

Please send all nominations in writing, along with contact information for both nominator and nominee, no later than **September 2, 1999**, to:

Chair, 2000 Nominating Committee
c/o SAA, Executive Director
900 Second St. NE, #12
Washington, DC 20002-3557
tel: (202) 789-8200,
fax: (202) 789-0284
email: tobi_brimsek@saa.org

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THE REGISTER

News from the Register of Professional Archaeologists

Charles M. Niquette

Having assumed my position as the Register's secretary/treasurer for 1999, I am just now beginning to learn the ramifications of my recent election. One of these is to provide regular updates for each of our three sponsoring associations: the Archaeological Institute of America (AIA), the Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA), and the Society for American Archaeology (SAA). At the moment, finding fresh material for these updates appears to be a daunting task. As a result, I will attempt to fulfill my responsibilities by relying heavily upon email correspondence between members of the Board of Directors, registered archaeologists, and the Register's business office. Although the final product may be a bit bumpy in transition, registered archaeologists may nonetheless be able to glean considerable information about the Register's activities.

Internet Connections -- For those of you who have not done so already, please visit the Register's web site at www.rpanet.org. You will be impressed by the quality of this page and the ease through which it can be navigated. If you have specific questions regarding recently submitted applications, fees, or general information about the Register, you can contact the business office directly at register@erols.com. Finally, the Register now has a listserv thanks to the efforts of Sue Linder-Linsley at Southern Methodist University. The list address is rpa@post.cis.smu.edu. Initial threads on the list have centered primarily upon how one assesses years of professional experience and inquiries about the disappearance of the "O" in RPA.

Certificates -- A number of individuals have asked recently about the status of certificates. Mailing has been delayed slightly due to some last-minute design modifications. Nevertheless, our target date was the first week in April to get these to the printer, which implies a mid- to late-April distribution.

Summary Statistics -- As of March 15, we can offer the following statistics regarding registered archaeologists. There are a total of 854 of which 606 have paid for 1999, with the rest apparently waiting for the April deadline to pay. Of those who have paid their 1999 dues, 536 individuals paid at the \$45 rate and 70 paid at the \$125 rate. Since January, we have sent 107 applications to committee members for approval and have received 112 requests for applications to be mailed to prospective RPAs.

The Grievance Procedure -- Someone recently contacted the Register and outlined a number of concerns/questions about the Register's process for handling grievances lodged by and against registered archaeologists. Vergil Noble rose to the occasion and addressed the issues raised in a succinct manner. The exchange is published below to explain more fully this process. By way of introduction, Noble was twice elected to the SOPA board of directors and served a two-year term as its grievance coordinator (1995-1997). He is currently SHA's representative on the Register's board of directors. I quote:

Common Questions about the Register's Grievance Procedure

I will attempt to address each of your concerns below by answering each of your original questions in order. Be advised at the outset, however, that the Register is an independent entity sponsored, but not administratively controlled, by the SAA, SHA, and AIA. It was formally incorporated a year ago, having been established out of the former Society of Professional Archaeologists (SOPA). SOPA was founded in 1976 and carried out its

grievances successfully for 22 years. The Register's Bylaws, Code of Conduct, Standards of Research Performance, and disciplinary procedures were passed down from SOPA virtually unchanged.

Be advised also that the now-dated proposal reprinted on SAA's website was a broad-brush abstraction that did not address any matters in depth. There are many governing documents used by the Register that are not in common circulation and that do attend to some of your concerns (e.g., the Disciplinary Procedures Manual).

Point 1. Clearly define who will make up the "grievance investigating committee." For instance, in the outline, the leader of this committee is called a "grievance coordinator," but in the Proposal the apparently same position is called a "grievance officer."

Answer: The official title is grievance coordinator (GC). The disparity in terms you note apparently owes to multiple authorships and indifferent editing. Investigating committees are convened when a formal complaint that appears to have substance is filed with the GC. The GC chairs the committee and appoints the members (usually 2) from the pool of current Registered Professional Archaeologists (RPAs). The actual persons selected will be determined by such factors as regional or topical expertise, as well as avoiding real and perceived conflicts of interests

Point 2. The grievance investigating committee meeting schedule should be described, even if only relatively, for example "twice a year" or "once a year, or more often if necessary."

Answer: There is no standing investigating committee that meets on any kind of schedule; each is appointed to deal with a particular set of allegations against a fellow RPA. In some cases, they might not even have occasion to meet formally while carrying out different aspects of an investigation independently under the GC's guidance (e.g., one conducting interviews over the phone, another making a site visit. The GC prepares a comprehensive report of the investigation with their input, though dissenting opinions will be included if offered.

Point 3. If the "grievance investigating committee" are [sic] evaluating complaints about their professional contemporaries, what is the guarantee that committee members will not favor or form an ill bias (operate from a lack of objectivity) for or against an accused peer? The committee should be rounded out. This is a very serious point, in my opinion. I would recommend that three Native Americans (selected by Native Americans) and a seventh member, selected unanimously by the six "grievance investigating committee" members, be selected to form the total committee. I recommend this because we archaeologists have many opportunities to "put our money where our mouths are" and invite Natives to a level position with archaeologists within our proceedings. The other argument for this formation of the committee is that much of the archaeological work in this nation relates to Natives or Native American issues. How objective would a committee comprised totally of archaeologists be in a Kennewick Man issue, for instance?

Answer: Your suggestion is partly addressed in my answer above, but I will elaborate. First, in order for the grievance procedure to work effectively, it must be founded in peer review. This owes to the fact that every profession must set its own ethical standards, rather than allow normative behavior to be defined by others, and there is a sound legal basis for self-policing. Although anyone can file a complaint, including Native Americans, the archaeologist must be a paid-up RPA to be investigated (many are not registered, of course), and the people conducting the initial investigation (and the formal hearing, if it comes to that) must be registered professional archaeologists. This is not to say, however, that the perspectives of others are not relevant, and investigations frequently do seek input from outside. If appropriate, Native Americans would certainly be consulted and, perhaps, asked to give testimony in a formal hearing.

Point 4. The grievance procedure is not clear on several points:

a. Based on what information does the "GC make a preliminary inquiry in order to determine if there is a reasonable cause to believe that the accused archaeologist has violated a provision of the SOPA Code of Ethics or Standards of Research Performance"? (quote from the Outline). Do the accused and the accuser provide detailed information? Does just the accuser provide detailed information? What is provided to the GC?

Answer: The accuser must submit a formal complaint in writing to the GC with supporting documentation. The first task is to determine if the Register has jurisdiction (i.e., was the accused an RPA when the violation is alleged to have occurred?). Second, the GC must examine the allegation to see if it is relevant (i.e., does it specifically address an element of the Code?). One must then determine if the supporting documentation is sufficient to make a reasonable person suspect that a violation may have occurred (i.e., does it refer to specific events, places, times; does it name collaborating witnesses?). The GC may request additional information to help make that determination. One must also make a judgment as to whether one can expect to find evidence that might be probative in a hearing.

If circumstances demand, the GC will conduct a preliminary investigation to assist in answering some of the questions posed above. The accuser and the accused may be interviewed, as well as others, but every effort is made to keep the identity of the accuser confidential. Should there be compelling reasons to move forward, an investigating committee will be formed and evidence gathered for possible use in a formal hearing. The process is not unlike that followed by a district attorney in deciding whether to bring a case to court. Similarly, the Register ultimately brings the charges, not the accuser.

b. How are the two SOPA members selected to form the grievance investigating committee?

Answer: I believe this is addressed in my answer to Point 1. I should add that anyone remotely connected with the case is excluded from participating in such a committee, and even the GC may recuse himself or herself from the process in which case a temporary grievance coordinator is appointed by the president to handle the specific case where there is an apparent conflict of interest.

c. There is no mention of communication or mediation in this process. Should the investigation include a meeting including the accused, the accuser, and any other interested parties to facilitate communications and clarification? If no, why not? If yes, outline how this will operate.

Answer: Because of confidentiality rules, the accused may never know who the accuser is though the accuser may waive that protection and participate in the proceedings. It is the GC's job, however, to attempt mediation early and often during the process. The Register's goal is remedy, not retribution, and negotiation may save a lot of time and money (a formal investigation that goes all the way to a Standards Board hearing may cost \$25,000 in travel and legal fees). Frequently during my tenure, I sought to find out what would mollify the accuser a simple apology might be enough, or an acknowledgment in a report, might be enough and would be acceptable to the accused. Sadly, in many cases people have turned to the Register as a solution to their relatively minor problems without a personal attempt at a settlement. When the problem was pointed out to the accused, generally they opened their eyes to the difficulty and were more than willing to work out a mutually agreeable solution.

Point 5. Has this grievance procedure been used yet? If so, the situations and findings should be available on the Web site.

Answer: Although there has not yet been a grievance pursued under the new Register, SOPA had a 22-year track record that proved successful in most cases. Some matters cannot be aired publicly, especially if resolved by the equivalent of a "plea bargain." Anonymous true scenarios were proposed for publication in the old SOPA newsletter, but the effort was abandoned when the Register conversion began. It is something that may yet be done, and posting such information on the website is a good suggestion. It is worth noting any individuals expelled or placed under suspension are so identified in the Register's directory.

Point 6. The "Standards of Research Performance" need to be updated to require responsibility to Native Americans. Archaeological work (at the site permit level) needs to be made known to federally recognized Native Americans and Hawaiians, to encourage a working relationship and to open communications.

Answer: I believe this concern is addressed adequately in the Code of Conduct under Section I.1.1(c): "An archaeologist shall be sensitive to, and respect the legitimate concerns of, groups whose culture histories are the subjects of archaeological investigations." Archaeologists, of course, study more people than Native Americans

and Hawaiians, and it should not be necessary to repeat this in the Standards of Research Performance. Your point about permits is already covered in the standards, I think, under section I.1.5: "The archaeologist must comply with all legal requirements, including, without limitation, obtaining all necessary government permits and necessary permission from landowners and other persons" (compare federal requirements under 43CFR, Part 7, which requires notification of and consultation with Native peoples when sites of religious or cultural significance may be adversely affected by excavations).

Charles M. Niquette, a registered professional archaeologist, is secretary/treasurer of the Register.

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Board of Directors Report

William D. Lipe

At the 1998 SAA Annual Meeting in Seattle, the Society of Professional Archaeologists formally became dormant and its replacement, the Register of Professional Archaeologists, kicked off its initial registration drive. The year that has now passed since those events has been an extremely busy one for the Register. The officers spent a great deal of time building a necessary infrastructure. This has included taking the legal steps required to charter the new organization, arranging for appropriate insurance, developing a new set of bylaws, contracting with a management firm to run a central business office, revising and simplifying the Register application form, electing new officers, involving the Archaeological Institute of America (AIA) as a third sponsor, and conducting a registration drive at the Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA) meeting. As a result of these efforts, the Register is in a good position to more effectively carry out its mission of promoting professionalism in archaeology in the coming year.

The Board of Directors of the Register met March 24 and 25, 1999, in conjunction with the Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology. Attending were Bill Lees (president), John Hart (registrar), Elton Prewitt (grievance coordinator), Chuck Niquette (secretary/treasurer), Bill Lipe (SAA representative), Vergil Noble (SHA representative), Ricardo Elia (AIA representative), and Don Hardesty (president-elect). Some of the highlights of the meeting are reviewed below.

Registrar John Hart reported that 290 applications for registration have been received over the past year; 206 have been determined by the review committee to meet the requirements for registration. Renewals are still coming in from existing RPAs who carried over from SOPA, and large numbers of applications were distributed at the RPA booth at SAA's 64th Annual Meeting in Chicago. These figures indicate that by mid-1999, a growth of 30 percent or more will occur in the number of RPAs since the transition from SOPA to the Register. As an incentive to register, the board agreed to extend the application fee waiver for SAA, SHA, and AIA members until January 1, 2000.

Grievance Coordinator Elton Prewitt broadly outlined the inquiries received and the status of his work. Grievances are kept strictly confidential unless it has been determined through the grievance process that public censure is warranted.

It was decided to activate a committee structure that would enable the Register to accomplish more and provide more opportunities for involvement for RPAs. The president was instructed to move ahead with appointment of the following committees:

- Promotion and Recruitment Committee, to coordinate Register activities at all regional and national meetings.
- Field School Committee, to reexamine and update the existing standards and process for field school registration, and to promote registration as a mark of quality for field schools.

- Awards Committee, to select recipients for awards previously offered by SOPA (i.e., Seiberling, Distinguished Service, Special Achievement, Emeritus, and Presidential Recognition awards).
- Ethics Committee, to promote discussion of ethical issues in the profession

The need for improved communication with the RPAs was a topic of considerable discussion. The news columns in the sponsor newsletters have been effective, and the recent establishment of an RPA Web site (www.rpanet.org) will help. President Bill Lees announced that Sue Linder-Linsley, the former editor of the *SOPA Newsletter* and the manager of the SOPA listserv, has agreed to manage a new RPA listserv. Implementation is underway. Also discussed was the question of a regular RPA newsletter that would provide a larger amount of information to RPAs in a more uniform format than is possible through the sponsor newsletters. Sponsor representatives were asked to seek feedback from their respective organizations regarding the establishment of an RPA newsletter.

Provision of more directory information about RPAs, such as their geographic and topical areas of specialization, was discussed. Lipe and Prewitt were asked to study the issue and report back to the board.

A number of other issues were explored, including establishing an associate (as opposed to sponsor) relationship with other organizations, providing continuing education for RPAs, developing additional levels of registration (e.g., field technicians, avocational and volunteer groups), and certifying public archaeology programs and graduate programs. It was decided that discussion of these issues should continue, but that more study was needed. The Board feels there is a need to consolidate recent gains and ensure that existing Register programs are maximally effective before taking on new initiatives..

William D. Lipe, professor in the Department of Anthropology at Washington State University, is the SAA representative to the Register.



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Public Education Committee -- Update

Teresa L. Hoffman

At the recent SAA Annual Meeting in Chicago, approximately 45 members of the PEC met and established plans for the upcoming year. The following is a synopsis of the highlights, and the major activities the PEC and its multiple subcommittees are pursuing.

Network Coordinators Updated -- Each state is represented by an individual who serves as the primary contact on public archaeology. These "network coordinators" act as liaisons to those who sponsor events or activities for the public. This year we plan to reinvigorate the network to increase and enhance our contacts with the public. To contact your state coordinator, log onto the Roster of the Network of State and Provincial Archaeology Education Coordinators on the SAA Web page.

Archaeology Week/Month Poster Contest -- Each year at the SAA Annual Meeting the PEC conducts a contest for the many statewide Archaeology Week/Month posters. More than 40 states now participate in some form of Archaeology Week celebration and 30 posters were exhibited at the Chicago meeting. At the Philadelphia SAA Annual Meeting, the PEC will sponsor a workshop or roundtable to share ideas about the different activities that take place and ways to improve these popular events.

Native American Workshops -- The Native American Education subcommittee conducts annual workshops to provide Native American educators with materials and strategies for developing curricula using the scientific concepts and findings of archaeology. The success of these efforts was recognized at the SAA Annual Business Meeting, when subcommittee chair Jon Czaplicki was presented with a Presidential Recognition Award. The next workshop (Teaching with Archaeology: New Perspectives on Science and Culture) is scheduled for July 12-17, 1999, at Haskell Indian Nations University in Lawrence, Kansas. The subcommittee is expanding upon its successes by developing a newsletter for past workshop participants.

Publications Planned for the Fall -- The *Archaeology and Public Education Newsletter* is being redesigned and the PEC hopes to have the first issue on SAAweb by the fall. The newsletter will no longer be produced in paper format. The PEC also is working on a new archaeology series that will be targeted to precollegiate teachers. The first issue of this theme-oriented monograph, which will include lesson plans, is scheduled to be published this fall.

Record Crowd Attends Public Session -- More than 200 people attended the PEC-sponsored public session held at the Field Museum of Natural History. Archaeologists Hawk Tolson, Mark Mehrer, and popular author Clive Cussler, entranced the crowd with stories of archaeology, mystery, adventure, and discovery.

Archaeology as a Career -- The committee is developing a career brochure for the Society. To share information or your thoughts on this undertaking, contact PEC chair Shereen Lerner (email lerner@mc.maricopa.edu).

Teresa Hoffman, associate editor for the Public Education Committee column, is with Archaeological Consulting Services in Tempe, Arizona.

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COSWA Corner

Mary Ann Levine and Rita Wright



In this column, we inform our readers of an increasing number of available resources related to equity issues for women in archaeology as well as archaeological interpretations of gender. We specifically feature two fast-growing and invaluable sources of information: video and web-based resources. Although the compilations that follow are not meant to be exhaustive, they are fairly comprehensive. For example, please note that for the Internet resources listed, most links from gender search sites are not included as these are easily reached through the search site itself. We thank Christine K. Kimbrough (NYU) for her assistance in assembling the list of Web-based resources. We also would like to take this opportunity to report that we have developed our very own COSWA web site and plan to unveil it very shortly!

Video Resources

The Chilly Climate (1991, 28 minutes) exposes through interviews the subtle discriminatory practices which create a climate "chilly to the point of toxicity" for women employed in Canadian colleges and universities. Interviews reveal the cumulative effects of behaviors ranging from exclusion and isolation to harassment and violence which negatively affect the workplace and attempt to prohibit women from achieving their full academic potential. This video also explores strategies for improving the climate and promoting feminist research. The video comes with a facilitator's manual, "Warming the Environment," which includes exercises to provoke discussion, solutions to difficulties facilitators may experience, and pertinent statistics. For information on how to rent or purchase this video-based educational package, call the Department of Equity Services at the University of Western Ontario at (519) 661-3334.

Secrets Underground: Archaeologist Patty Jo Watson (1995, 60 minutes) is part of a six-hour public television series, "Discovering Women," which profiled internationally recognized women in scientific fields. The series sought to encourage young women to consider a career in science by demystifying the nature of scientific work and illustrating the process of becoming a scientist. This episode provides a historical overview of Watson's life and highlights her many significant contributions to the field, including her work on gender roles and the origins of agriculture.

Siberian Ice Maiden (1998, 60 minutes) is part of the three-part PBS series, "Ice Mummies." This video documents the discovery of the mummified remains of a woman who lived some 2,400 years ago in the Pazyryk Culture of the high steppes of Siberia. Her tattooed remains, which were found in association with six decorated horses and a symbolic meal for her last journey, are utilized to discuss the role and power of women among the nomadic tribes of ancient Siberia.



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Web-Based Resources

Search Sites: (use "gender" as search term)

- Argos: Limited Area Search of the Ancient and Medieval World
argos.evansville.edu
- Voice of the Shuttle
humanitas.ucsb.edu/shuttle/gender.html
- The Mining Company
archaeology.miningco.com
- Diotima: Materials for the Study of Gender in the Ancient World
www.uky.edu/ArtsSciences/Classics/gender.html

Organizations:

- American Association of University Women
www.aauw.org
- Women's Network in Archaeology
www.uni-koeln.de/~a1008/naafweb1.html
- International Federation of University Women
www.ifuw.org
- Women in Higher Education (monthly newsletter)
www.itis.com/wihe/
- American Anthropological Association Women's Rights and Women in Development Bibliography
www.ameranthassn.org/WOMEN.HTM
- Academic Employment of Women in Anthropology
www.ameranthassn.org/BURTON.HTM

- Ancient World Web
www.julen.net
- Anthropology Resources on the Internet
home.worldnet.fr/clist/Anthro/index.html

Link Lists:

- Women and Education Links
www.tiac.net/users/sojourn/education.html
- Gender-Related Electronic Forums
www-unix.umbc.edu/%7Ekorenman/wmst/forums.html
- Femina
femina.cybergrrl.com
- Archaeologic: Gender Issues
archaeologic.com/gender_issues.htm

Bibliographies:

- Women in the Ancient Near East: A Select Bibliography of Recent Sources in the Oriental Institute Research Archives
www-oi.uchicago.edu/OI/DEPT/RA/WOMEN.HTML
- Gender in the West
frank.mtsu.edu/~kmiddlet/history/women/reviews/genderwest-rev.txt
- Gender Archaeology and Women in Archaeology in the Southwest
www.swanet.org/gender.html
- Women in the Ancient Near East
www.york.ac.uk/services/library/subjects/women/bibliographies/near-east.htm
- Gender Archaeology: A Bibliography by Kelly Hays-Gilpin and Susan Carroll Roberts
www.nau.edu/~wst/access/anth/biblio.htm
- Women's Studies Database Biblio-graphies
www.inform.umd.edu/EdRes/Topic/WomensStudies/Bibliographies

- COSWA (of the AAA)
www.ameranthassn.org/COSWA.HTM
- The Status of Women (especially anthropologists) in Universities: Some Notes and Bibliography
www.ameranthassn.org/STATUS.HTM
- American Anthropological Association Statement on Violence Against Women Act
www.ameranthassn.org/VIOLENCE.HTM
- Association for Feminist Anthropology
www.ameranthassn.org/AFA.HTM

Additional Sites:

- 9000 Years of Anatolian Women
www.turknet.com/ninethousand/index.html
- Excursus III: The Status of Women in Ancient Egyptian Society
www.library.nwu.edu/class/history/B94/B94women.html
- Sinai Bedouin Women
www.sherryart.com/women/bedouin.html
- Women in Nubia
[www.msstate.edu/Archives/History/USA/Afro-Amer/women in Nubia](http://www.msstate.edu/Archives/History/USA/Afro-Amer/women%20in%20Nubia)
- Bettina Arnold's Home Page
www.uwm.edu/People/barnold/thome.html
- Women and Gender in Ancient Egypt
www.umich.edu/~kelsey/Exhibits/WomenandGender/title.html
- Exploring Gender through Archaeology (online book)
www.anthro.appstate.edu/ebooks/gender/toc.html
- The Fifth Archaeology and Gender Conference Home Page
www.uwm.edu/People/barnold/gender.html

Mary Ann Levine, a member of COSWA, is assistant professor of anthropology at Franklin and Marshall College, Pennsylvania. Rita Wright, chair of COSWA, is associate professor of anthropology at New York University.

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Student Affairs Committee -- Update

New Student Initiative by SAA!

SAA is pleased to announce a new award designed to recognize the best student research paper presented at the Annual Meeting. The Student Paper Award was developed through a Student Affairs Committee initiative and will be awarded annually beginning with the 2000 Annual Meeting in Philadelphia. All student members of SAA will be eligible to participate and may enter by submitting a copy of their presentation to the SAC award committee chair, Caryn Berg (Dept. of Anthropology, Campus Box 233, University of Colorado, Boulder, CO 80309, email: bergcm@ucsub.colorado.edu). The award winner will receive a citation from the SAA president at the Annual Business Meeting, a piece of official SAA merchandise, and a \$100 gift certificate from AltaMira Press!

Associate Editor's Note: As the new chair of the SAA Student Affairs Committee (SAC) I assume the duties of associate editor of the SAC column in the *SAA Bulletin*. I have been a member of the SAC for three years prior to becoming chair and I am committed to its central focus of enhancing student professionalism within SAA. One critical mechanism for disseminating information to students is the *SAA Bulletin*. We will continue to provide articles designed to inform on important topics related to diverse aspects of student professionalism. I also will begin a new feature in the column beginning in September. The student members of the SAC would like to hear more from their constituents in SAA to help guide the initiatives and programs we undertake on their behalf. To facilitate this communication, a brief synopsis of one of our committee's activities will be presented in each issue, along with some questions to generate feedback from student members. I sincerely hope that students will use this format as a starting point to interact with committee members and help us work for you within SAA! Any questions about the SAC can be directed to me at jejb@umich.edu. I look forward to working with you all over the next three years.

Jane Eva Baxter

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Archaeology as a Way of Life:

Advice from the Sages

E. Christian Wells

Today more than ever, archaeology encompasses a wide range of professional settings: field research, university teaching, museum conservation and includes a diversity of academic disciplines, such as geography, art history, and environmental studies. One result of this "cosmopolitanization" of archaeology is that it has become broadly relevant to a variety of issues in contemporary society. For example, Charles Redman and colleagues from biology, chemistry, geology, economics, and other disciplines are investigating the results of human activities on the natural and social environments in the Phoenix Basin over the past 2,000 years, and Barbara Fash and colleagues are combining archaeology

with art history, conservation, and computer science to model the hieroglyphic stairway at Copán, Honduras, and to monitor its deterioration over the past century.

For students interested in a career in archaeology, there are many paths from which to choose, in addition to the traditional avenues of university teaching and research or cultural resources management. The choice is often difficult, sometimes only reached at the end of a lengthy graduate career. To assist students, I surveyed approximately 40 professionals, including some of the leading figures in their respective fields, and asked their advice on how to situate oneself for a successful career in archaeology. Although the results varied, the majority of respondents recommend acquiring plenty of field experience in a variety of settings, extensive reading in numerous disciplines, publishing frequently, and flexibility in study and research. Following are some of the responses to my survey.

"Test your interest in the field by getting significant amounts of field experience early on; archaeology is a peculiar profession requiring both a willingness to work outdoors, often under what many consider to be "primitive" conditions, as well as taking a delight in such indoor activities as writing, preparing museum exhibits, and teaching. Someone may love the intellectual side of archaeology only to find that sun, dirt, and insects are not all that appealing. In addition, fieldwork helps one to decide whether they can cope with the ambiguity which is the very soul of archaeological interpretations at all levels. Those seeking certainty are better advised to pursue math or economics where at least one can pretend that all is knowable."

Edward Schortman
Department of Anthropology/Sociology, Kenyon College (Ohio)

"Pursue a degree in geography (including GIS training) rather than anthropology. You will have a much better chance of meaningful and gainful employment. My apologies to my colleagues in anthropology, but, at least for the near future, this is very true."

Nicholas Dunning
Department of Geography, University of Cincinnati

"My advice for someone entering Aztec studies is to try to be competent in the documentary and visual evidence as well as the archaeology. Know how to use the primary sources sensitively and individually, considering them as remnants of historical processes, not as statistical fodder."

Emily Umberger
Department of Art History, Arizona State University

"From field recovery to processing, storage, or display, the preservation issues of archaeological materials are best addressed by conservation professionals who have received graduate training. I would advise anyone interested in this area first to seek out conservators working in the objects conservation laboratory of a museum or on an archaeological excavation. These individuals are an excellent source of advice, contacts with others working in the field, and general information about available training programs. In addition, they may be able to offer an opportunity to gain hands-on experience working with artifacts in a conservation laboratory setting. Such practical experience will provide an effective introduction to a conservator's interdisciplinary approach to material culture and is also an important prerequisite for graduate program eligibility."

Harriet Beaubien
Smithsonian Center for Materials Research and Education

"My advice would be to keep one's focus upon the identification of significant research problems/issues and not to let methodologies drive one's research."

Jane Buikstra
Department of Anthropology, University of New Mexico

"First, you must be pursuing the career because it is what you really want to do with your life. Related to this, you need to have a very realistic sense of what all is involved to accomplish this. A realistic and informed approach to graduate schoolthe amount of time it takes to complete a degree, how you will pay for it, and the employment possibilities upon completionshould be as much a part of the decision as one's passion for the subject. This knowledge is often hard to come by, and most students learn it while in school, getting a clear understanding by the time a Masters degree is completed. Passion for the subject and the discipline are required to complete the degree, but are often dampened by the realities of the process. Another thingtake a typing class in junior high."

Andrew Duff
Crow Canyon Archaeological Center (Colorado)

"Although I acknowledge the reality of the dismal academic job market, it has been my experience that most archaeology Ph.D. candidates would prefer an academic job over a job in CRM or in the government, even if the latter are easier to get and pay better. It has something to do with the relative lack of constraints on academic research, and the general and accurate notion that academia is a relatively congenial place in which to spend one's life. So, in order to be competitive for an academic job, one has to publish, give meeting papers, and get some teaching experience."

Geoff Clark
Department of Anthropology, Arizona State University

"Cualquier estudiante que esté interesado en especializarse en arqueología debe ser una persona que disfrute estar en el campo y convivir con otras personas bajo circunstancias muchas veces poco confortables. También tienen que tener una personalidad sistemática, ordenada, constante, y hasta cierto punto, aventurera! Por supuesto, debe interesarle el estudio del pasado con pasión, al igual que la lectura. En tanto que ciencia social, quien se interese en la arqueología debe ademas, entender que no solo descubrimos y estudiamos "tesoros," sino mas bien sociedades a través del análisis de su evidencia material."

Héctor Escobedo
Universidad del Valle, Guatemala

"Excavate at several different sites . . . keep meticulous notes . . . start to publish clear reports early in one's career . . . read widely (inside and outside one's 'area of expertise')."

Joyce Marcus
Department of Anthropology, University of Michigan

"It's important to remember that an archaeological excavation is not a dirty, drafty, open-air museum. A field conservator must have special skills and a strong understanding of the archaeological process, and must work cooperatively within the team."

Lynn Grant
*Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology,
University of Pennsylvania*

"One needs to be passionately dedicated to this topic (i.e., ancient Mesoamerican iconography and writing), with a real desire to publish findings. Only with hard work will results and rewards accrue. As for choosing a graduate program, I always recommend that priority be given to working with someone whose work one already admires. Without this basic meeting of the minds, it is difficult to sustain academic support throughout one's graduate career and beyond."

Karl Taube
Department of Anthropology,
University of California-Riverside

"As a Forest Service archaeologist for 11 years, I recommend that students have a strong background in orienteering and the outdoors, math and computer sciences, cultural resource management, and technical writing. We spend a great deal of our time surveying for heritage resources. We rely on topographic maps, aerial photos, and compasses to keep track of our location. I would strongly recommend any "outdoor" education classes. In addition, I suggest any student serious about heritage resource management take a class in GIS. We spend much of our time writing technical survey clearance reports. To do so, it is essential to understand the consultation process between federal, state, and tribal governments. For this reason, I would highly recommend courses in heritage resource management and technical report writing."

Neil Weintraub
Kaibab Forest,
National Park Service

"In order to enter into a career in paleoanthropology a student must be in direct contact with someone active in fieldwork or deeply involved in research on original fossils."

Don Johanson
Institute of Human Origins, Arizona State University

"As a zooarchaeologist, my advice is: Choose your specialty carefully and think of it as your ticket to archaeological fieldwork, *but* don't let yourself be pigeonholed into that one specialty. Zooarchaeology, for example (and I think this applies to most specialties), is an excellent analytical focus and one that is "marketable" around the world. But a strict focus on the technical skills can limit your access to the wider theoretical world of environmental archaeology or the study of ancient economies and subsistence change, or whatever wider application you are really interested in. Be sure to include a focus on the surrounding theory and application for any technical specialty you decide to concentrate on."

Katherine Emery
Department of Anthropology, SUNY- Potsdam

"Learn how to look at a work of art and learn how to write. For archaeologists, that may mean taking a course in art history unrelated to the field of specialty, depending on the university where they pursue an archaeology or anthropology degree. Courses in literature and English composition will serve archaeologists more than they can imagine at early stages of their careers."

Mary Miller
Department of Anthropology, Yale University

"For a career in collections management, it is advisable to obtain direct experience with the organization and use of collections in field, lab, and repository contexts. Understanding the use of collections is essential to planning their organization, preservation, and upkeep. Identification of materials and artifact classes, care of different materials, cataloging and database applications, archiving, and electronic and photographic media, are all essential skills."

Arleyn Simon
Archaeological Research Institute, Arizona State University

"My one piece of advice is maintain perspective. It's easy to focus exclusively on weaknesses in prior work. Research can begin to seem like a kind of housecleaning or, to use a more vivid metaphor, an unpleasant but necessary act of patricide. It's far harder to be creative. We must believe that it is possible

to draw on the successes of the past and yet deal with its errors in a graceful and poised fashion. This perspective also should apply to your peers. Good people can have bad ideas, and bad people good ones. Ideas should be detached from their makers so as to avoid bruising, *ad hominem* squabbles. Try to remember that scholars have feelings too. Disagreements can, and should, be discussed with civility, lest we return to the rhetorical excesses of the 1960s and early 1970s."

Stephen Houston
Department of Anthropology, Brigham Young University (Utah)

"If a student is interested in excavating and studying ancient public architecture and art I would advise them to first become familiar with the early publications and notes from the turn of the century up to the present. Too many people start with sources in the 1980s and think they have all the information they need. One can acquire a wealth of information by reading the original source of an idea or the excavation notes of previous archaeologists. Often pieces of the argument or excavation data that were undervalued, misinterpreted, or discarded now take on new meaning in light of more recent interpretations. I also would advise students to draw what they want to record as often as possible, in addition to snapping a photograph. Drawing requires closer scrutiny of a sculpture, artifact, or monumental architecture, resulting in better retention of the information and a deeper understanding of the object. Once this is imbedded in the memory, relationships and connections with other sculptures, iconographic information, and architectural patterns will emerge."

Barbara Fash
Peabody Museum, Harvard University

"It is very important for young archaeologists to think broadly and to continually evaluate where you, and your work, fit in. As we move forward, the discipline and our opportunities within it and within the university context may change. One must build on connections to related disciplines and to broader substantive problems than are the usual operating procedures."

Charles Redman
Center for Environmental Studies, Arizona State University

"Remain flexible, and make sure you are broadly educated. We all come out of intensive graduate programs, and for the most part have been imprinted with a particular idea of what a "proper" career is or should be. The model is based on the large research university, success in financing fieldwork, and not having to pay much attention to teaching. The truth is that there are more jobs for good teachers than for good researchers. By making oneself broadly educated, one is more likely to be able to fill a variety of slots: academia or non-academia; research-oriented or teaching-oriented; public or private. In a nutshell, the big research model is applicable to only a few. Holding that up as a typical career can be detrimental to one's sanity!"

Patricia Urban
Department of Anthropology/Sociology, Kenyon College (Ohio)

"Given the exceedingly tight academic job market and the long-term uncertainties of cultural resource management funding, I would urge students interested in careers in archaeology to weigh their enthusiasm for the subject against future professional opportunities. If their enthusiasm remains undampened and their eyes are open wide to the current pragmatic professional realities, then I would encourage them to pursue their career goals."

Jeremy Sabloff
Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology
University of Pennsylvania

E. Christian Wells, a graduate student at Arizona State University, is a member of the Student Affairs Committee.

SAC Members

The Student Affairs Committee has a new chair and several new members! Feel free to contact any of them if you have any questions, concerns, comments, or would like to be more involved!

Jane Eva Baxter, Chair
University of Michigan
jejb@umich.edu

Chad Gifford
Columbia University
chg7@columbia.edu

Sharon Misdea
University of Pennsylvania
misdeas@sas.upenn.edu

Doug Pippin
Syracuse University
djpippin@mailbox.syr.edu

Gordon Rakita
University of New Mexico
Rakita@unm.edu

Heather Van Wormer
Michigan State University
vanwor13@pilot.msu.edu

Victoria Vargas
Arizona State University
vicdvargas@aol.com

E. Christian Wells
Arizona State University
christian.wells@asu.edu

Michelle Woodward
University of Colorado
woodwarm@ucsu.colorado.edu

Caryn M. Berg, *Ex Officio*
University of Colorado
Caryn.Berg@Colorado.edu

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Awards Committee -- Update

Patricia Gilman



Responding to the SAA Board of Directors request to revamp the awards procedures, the Committee on Awards (Patricia Gilman, chair; Marcia-Anne Dobres; and Kenneth Sassaman) met twice during the SAA meetings in Chicago to consider the awards presented by the Society. We now give many awards and there is limited time during the Annual Business Meeting for an appropriate presentation ceremony. Also, people have proposed several new awards which, if approved by the Committee on Awards and the board, might add to the length of the business meeting. One suggestion has been to rotate certain awards, rather than present them on an annual basis. We welcome comments and suggestions on this process from the membership. Our proposal will go before the board during its fall meeting.

We are pleased to announce the new Student Paper Award, which was proposed to SAA by the Student Affairs Committee (see page 26). We hope that it demonstrates the links of the Society to our student members.

The Committee on Awards is instituting near-universal deadlines for awards nominations. This year, most of the nomination deadlines will be January 5, 2000. Two of the exceptions are the Dissertation Award (October 15, 1999; see below) and the Book Award (December 1, 1999). Look for a complete listing of awards, their descriptions, requirements, and contacts for submitting nominations in the September 1999 issue of the *SAA Bulletin*. By then, we will have developed a nomination form to help make the process an easy one.

SAA members are strongly urged to participate in the award nomination process by bringing our attention to the outstanding research, contributions, and achievements of our colleagues. Through your help and recommendations we can give the awards to the most appropriate people. Certainly, each of you must know individuals who would be perfect for SAA to recognize and honor in this way. Please ensure they receive the recognition they deserve by nominating them for an award.

Patricia Gilman, chair of the SAA Committee on Awards, is at the University of Oklahoma in Norman, Oklahoma.

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Student Affairs Committee

Call for Papers

65th Annual Meeting, Philadelphia 2000!

The **Student Affairs Committee (SAC)** is sponsoring a symposium, "The Road to Complexity: Emerging Social Systems." It is open to students currently pursuing degrees or courses of study in archaeology at any level, and whose research examines emerging social complexity. A tentative abstract is as follows:

SAA Awards Committee

Call for Nominations

Dissertation Award

Members (other than student members) of SAA may nominate a recent graduate whose dissertation they consider to be original, well written, and outstanding. A three-year membership in SAA is

No single history recounts the exact circumstances which inevitably lead to social complexity. This symposium examines some of the critical local factors present in societies on a trajectory towards complexity. Papers will focus on which social, economic, political or ideological processes change and which remain little altered along the road to complex society. Why do some administrative organizations centralize and others compartmentalize? Under what conditions do social hierarchies develop? What roles do trade and exchange networks play in the economic growth of social groups? How do ritual and religion factor into changing systems? Papers will represent a diversity of geographical and temporal perspectives and demonstrate that social complexity emerges out of a variety of settings.

If you are interesting in presenting in this symposium, submit a copy of an abstract according to SAA criteria, along with a copy of completed conference pre-registration (forms only) by **July 30, 1999**, to Gordon F. M. Rakita, Department of Anthropology, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM 87131.

Abstracts will be anonymously reviewed by SAC members and a final panel of papers will be decided by August 15, 1999. For additional information, contact Gordon Rakita at rakita@unm.edu or Michelle Woodward at woodwarm@ucsu.colorado.edu.

given to the individual whose dissertation is judged as the most outstanding.

Special requirements:

- 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.
- Nomination letters should include a description of the special contributions of the dissertation and the nominee's current address.
- Nominees must have defended their dissertations and received their Ph.D. degree within three years prior to September 1, 1999.
- Nominees are to be informed at the time of nomination and are asked to submit a copy of the dissertation. They must provide the committee with a copy of the dissertation by October 31, 1999.
- Nominees do not have to be members of SAA.

Deadline for nomination: October 15, 1999

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.

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Working Together --



International Implications of the Impact of Repatriation in Nevada Museums

Amy Dansie

Editor's note: This paper was prepared for the symposium, "Impact of Repatriation from an International Perspective," and was presented at the 63rd Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology in Seattle.

One of the greatest impacts of repatriation is the forced confrontation between traditional or spiritual models of reality and the Euroamerican system of beliefs based on science. Of course I cannot resolve such a complex issue here, but how this challenge affects one museum system provides an example of the broader implications of this confrontation. Nevada has collections of international significance and significant repatriation experience.

On the eve of federally-mandated repatriation, over 200 human burials were washed out of their resting place in Stillwater Marsh of western Nevada by the devastating floods of the great 1982-1983 El Niño. Anticipating the change in national human remains policy, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Fallon Paiute Shoshone Tribes, and the Nevada State Museum worked together to build an accessible underground crypt to bury the remains, providing the possibility of future research and additional space for reburial. Because the question of affiliation was left open in this pre-NAGPRA agreement, future decisions regarding affiliation could be based on the interpretation of data being assembled and synthesized by the museum's long-term Lahontan Basin Prehistory Project. As the nation's representatives began to address the repatriation issue, the Stillwater Crypt reburial solution with its ideals of preservation of scientific values while meeting the spiritual needs of the Native American community was recognized in the Senate Record when the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) was being crafted. We thought we were on the right track in the repatriation issue, and apparently so did Congress. Since then, the impact of repatriation on the Nevada State Museum has been immense and complex.

In 1990 the Congress passed NAGPRA (PL 601.101). The requirement to perform an inventory of all human remains and associated objects and to identify those subject to the various provisions of NAGPRA, had wide-ranging impacts in the Nevada Division of Museums and History. Because we receive federal funding, all our collections are included. A NAGPRA inventory requires the accurate identification, reintegration, and well-documented transfer to affiliated descendants of all remains of Native American ancestry. Essential for full compliance with both the spirit and letter of the law, the inventory also requires accurate identification of non-Indian remains, and of populations that left no living descendants, or descendants now geographically far removed. During our repatriation experiences, the inventory took an unexpected twist of international significance one that remains unresolved today.

Impact on the Museum

Burials are generally very rare in Nevada, but one area is an exception: the Lahontan Basin of western Nevada. Our original estimate of perhaps 100 burials was, in reality, an unbelievable 550 individuals once the fragments

and miscellaneous forensic cases were added to the older Nevada Historical Society and Lost City Museum inventories. Almost none were fully analyzed archaeologically, and less than half are properly documented, but most are of great scientific value. Our small staff is virtually overwhelmed by the actual tasks behind repatriation, because we still have to serve the public and comply with the daily demands of our "real jobs."

The dry caves of western Nevada have preserved thousands of perishable artifacts and many well-preserved, but often displaced, human and dog burials. More than 50 years of ongoing research and various levels of curation have separated the bones from their associated items, and sometimes, from each other. For any given human remains, tracking down all relevant data and artifacts, matching the field notes with the catalog and the various scientific analyses, there is always at least one thing that doesn't match up. Each of these details can take hours of sorting and combing through records. The harder we hit the work, the harder it grabs us, sucking day after day, year after year, out of our careers.

This has resulted in 10,000 hours spent over the past nine years of my life creating a complete inventory of every burial ever excavated in Nevada prior to 1900, with all dates, provenience, and associated artifacts entered into a computerized data retrieval system.

Much of this time has included consulting with tribal officials, studying the law, analyzing the evidence, and trying to understand NAGPRA's finer details for compliance. But the question of affiliation has become the most difficult challenge of repatriation in Nevada. Based on the abundance of unsynthesized data, we concluded that only a thorough scientific analysis could resolve the complexity of determining affiliation with existing tribes. These myriad data will be coordinated for affiliation research by an advanced GIS system, initially funded by the U.S. Navy for cultural resource management expanded with funds from the Nevada legislature. We plan to link the chronometric, geographical, archaeological, and biological data with tribal information on origins, intertribal relationships, and other traditional sources of knowledge about the past to reveal patterns of human population dynamics through time.

This impact of repatriation is a very positive one, because we have a new motivation with adequate funding to synthesize the vast records from the dry caves and the knowledge of living native people of Nevada, using the powerful technology now available. There is great potential for revolutionary new insights into the past, although it will require much time and effort. We have assembled a team of interdisciplinary experts in paleogenetics, Great Basin archaeology, ethnography, and physical anthropology to design, compile, and interpret the results under state and private funding.

Impact on Science, Local Issues

In the Great Basin, the human burials in the museum collections represent a vast time depth, with an almost continuous radiocarbon date series from 100 to 11,000 years ago. Cultural or biological affiliation with the historic tribes in residence cannot be demonstrated from the currently available data. In fact, the opposite is indicated there is more likely no or a very distant affiliation with most of the ancient remains, and over time there may have been several different groups advancing into and retreating from modern Paiute and Shoshone territory. This conclusion is based on differences in linguistics, biology, genetics, material culture, and lifestyle, and is buttressed by the native oral history that frequently describes battles between the Paiute and other groups in and around the Lahontan Basin.

Furthermore, some prehistoric cultures have no known correlates among ethnographic cultures, such as the Lovelock culture in western Nevada and the Fremont culture in Utah, which although contemporaneous, are apparently unrelated to each other as well. When asked by the tribes to demonstrate our evidence for disputing their affiliation to all the burials from their territory, we can refer to everything ever written on Great Basin prehistory and ethnography, but none of it includes the burial data. It simply hasn't been published or, for significant parts of the collections, hasn't even been analyzed until very recently.

Impact on Science, International Issues

Several recent major discoveries in the museum collections have changed what is known about the ancient people of the Lahontan Basin in the western Great Basin. Research conducted over the past five years has identified the oldest mummy in the New World (9,415 years old), and a total of five individuals over 9,000 years old, four of which are associated with a distinctive plain weave tule and cordage matting previously unrecognized in the New World. A whole new culture is emerging from current research unrelated to NAGPRA, but inevitably affected by it.

The 9,000- to 9,500-year-old Spirit Cave Man, Wizards Beach Man, and Kennewick Man share some distinctive traits not often found in later western Native Americans, but which may be a combination of retained traits of a pre-racial common ancestor of all modern humans, and the emerging proto-Indian. The multiple entry hypotheses, early coastal entry hypothesis, and other models of the peopling of the western hemisphere all can be reexamined in the light of these new data of early Holocene human variation in the New World. Ironically, these windows into the human past have developed just as the burials that could provide the answers are being claimed for repatriation worldwide.

The ancient Nevadans who survived the end of the Ice Age may not have survived the great droughts of the Altithermal, after 7,000 B.P., but then again, they may have. They may have descendants anywhere in the New World, depending on the actual history of their movements and adaptations through time. Only genetic tracking, and perhaps textiles, can reveal the destiny of these ancient ones. Science can reveal these great adventures of the human species on a scale and resolution beyond human memory. But to understand this, information from around the planet will have to be integrated, because it is not an isolated, local problem. Identification of these people is an international issue that can only be explored through careful analysis of facts, including the testimony of human skeletal remains and cultural patterns.

Impact on Human Relationships

Our accumulation and preliminary interpretation of the physical facts is causing tension in the consultation process with some of the Nevada tribes, who claim ancestry with any and all Native American remains from their historic territory. Some deny our right to finish the scientific analysis of the collections, to display artistic facial reconstructions of the Spirit Cave Man and Wizards Beach Man, and demand that we return all the remains immediately, regardless of affiliation. The Native American reaction to discussions of "non-Indian" traits in the early American skeletons is growing into a fierce conflict of spiritual assertions versus scientific questions about reality. If public comments and feedback to our museum are any measure, the harm done to Native American relations may be more serious than they realize. I feel caught against my will in a whirlpool of misunderstanding, misinterpretation, and misapprehensions about my motives. Although I stand accused of living in denial, that my avowed respect for the Native American people is a lie because I value scientific knowledge about their past more than their own religious beliefs, I am not yet ready to abandon this virtually hopeless battle.

Conflicts in Human Models of Reality

One thing I have learned to face is that Indian people who hold to traditional understandings of the universe do not agree with my culture's definition of reality. The physical facts I accept as valid evidence of time, physical appearance, genetic relationship, cultural affiliation, and historic continuity of human populations around the planet are rejected by some Native Americans in favor of a view that the creator made each group of people independently, and that they never moved from their place of origin. I do not believe it is disrespectful to doubt such assertions that are simply not defensible in the real world of human history.

At a major consultation meeting with the Northern Paiute and Shoshone in November 1997, I tried to ask about the abun-



"Ironically, these windows into the human past have developed just as the burials that could provide the answers are being claimed for repatriation worldwide."

dant documented evidence of their own oral history which included battles between the Paiute and other people in the Lahontan Basin. I was told that those stories were not the real Paiute history, only lies told to white people. They could not share their sacred knowledge to explain why these stories, steadfastly maintained as fact until nine years ago, were not real anymore. I understand open defiance of science, but not at the expense of factual history.

I never faced this conflict personally until repatriation became federal law. It hasn't been easy because I do care about both human rights and the scientific discovery of lost human history. My personal dilemma in trying to resolve this conflict of values and belief systems is a microcosm of the challenges facing science today in an increasing climate of hostility to rational, objective descriptions of reality. Sometimes I feel that repatriation may be the catalyst that brings such global value conflicts to open confrontation. Scientists can no longer assume they have incontestable rights of inquiry when they conflict with perceived and legislated human rights and opposing belief systems. That doesn't mean science is invalid, but it can no longer be assumed to be an unassailable right of the dominant Euroamerican cultures. However, I still maintain that truth is truth, and some facts about the past will shine in the light of cross-cultural scrutiny.

The gradual accumulation of archaeological facts has lead to many hypotheses of what occurred in the past. In the Great Basin, despite the lack of consensus, there is abundant evidence of major patterns of population replacement throughout the past 11,000 years. According to the spirit of NAGPRA, if the evidence strongly suggests that the identifiable earlier groups would disagree with being identified as ancestors of the Northern Paiute, then it is not right to say they are, despite the feelings of the living tribal people. Political correctness should not require compromising a truth established by facts that all of us can see and evaluate. Most of the possible earlier groups we have identified in Nevada are traditional enemies of the Paiute or have no living representatives; consequently, the best approach to take in standing up for the truth is not clear.

Mitigating the Impact on Science and Human Heritage in Spiritually Sensitive Solutions

I think we did the right thing with the 250 Stillwater burials exposed by flooding in the 1980s near Fallon. An accessible burial crypt allows for respectful reburial, without destroying the scientific potential in case important new research techniques are developed, some of which may be of major benefit to Indian people. It also provides a pre-negotiated reburial process for all newly exposed burials. With such a compromise, the destructive impact of repatriation can be minimized. A similar solution was reached in Utah, where disagreements between tribes regarding prehistoric territories made determination of affiliation for flood-exposed burials impossible.

My job as state museum anthropologist is to help people learn to celebrate our wonderful diversity while discovering how much we have in common. Learning from the ancient ones before they are reburied is now Nevada's official way of mitigating the negative impacts of repatriation. The Nevada legislature and governor have supported explicitly and generously the Nevada State Museum's efforts to establish affiliation through scientific analysis. It is good to know the museum anthropology department is not alone in upholding science and fact in this politically hostile



"The impact of repatriation includes all the legal, personal, moral, spiritual, ethical,

**intellectual, rational, and emotional
turmoil involved in finding a
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from the repatriation efforts . . ."**

climate. Many other anthropologists are alone in this challenge because administrations avoid controversy.

It is important to stress that our support of science does not mean we disregard the tribal views of reality and spiritual values. In fact, we fully support repatriation to affiliated groups, and have repatriated, or prepared to repatriate, all historic and other identified remains. We are not disputing that disturbance of the dead is a significant issue. This is not an issue of spirit versus science. It has to do with truth and fact. Other tribes with potential affiliation also have rights under NAGPRA, whether they are currently aware of an ancient connection or not.

The impact of repatriation is far reaching, and current proposed changes to the federal law that enhance the capture of scientific information before repatriation, are fully in line with the intent of Congress when the law was originally passed. Accurate identification and classification of the dead is a basic legal principle that should apply to all undocumented deaths to ensure justice, and that includes archaeological analysis of prehistoric human remains.

The common heritage of humankind is at stake in the broader international implications of this issue, such as the efforts to prohibit studying Neanderthal remains in Israel. Furthermore, respecting the rights of Native Americans includes the countless contemporary and future descendants of the Native American people who respect and value scientific facts about prehistory. These Americans with Indian ancestry also have the right to knowledge about their origins, and many of them have been vocal on this subject. The impact of repatriation includes all the legal, personal, moral, spiritual, ethical, intellectual, rational, and emotional turmoil involved in finding a professionally and personally acceptable response to all the human issues arising from the repatriation efforts in America.

Righting the wrongs of our recent past is a noble goal, but there is more at stake than the feelings of Indian people for their generic ancestors represented by these burials. Other cultural and spiritual values are held equally dear by citizens of this world and we can all benefit from learning more about our common origins. These human remains are not just the physical remains of departed persons who deserve respect they are precious and rare fragments of our human heritage that can provide the most direct understanding of our past. Repatriation of skeletal remains without discovering their underlying messages seems an insult to the wonder of creation that they even exist, and that we are capable, by the grace of our creator, of learning so much from them. ·

Amy Dansie is an anthropologist at the Nevada State Museum.

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Insights --**CRM in
Introductory
Archaeology
Textbooks****The Many
Faces
of CRM**

Associate Editor's note: This article represents the second in a series of book reviews being conducted by SAA's Committee on Consulting Archaeology. The reviews consider introductory archaeology textbooks with regard to their treatment of cultural resource management. The reviewers were asked to consider a number of questions regarding the treatment of cultural resource management: (1) what aspects of CRM are covered; (2) what essential topics are not addressed; (3) of the topics covered, is the discussion accurate, thorough, and up to date; (4) is the discussion fair and free of anti-CRM bias while at the same time addressing the real problems and limitations of CRM; (5) does the presentation provide the student with useful information about CRM and opportunities therein?

***In the Beginning:
An Introduction to Archaeology***

1997 (9th Edition)

Brian Fagan
Longman

Reviewed by Joel I. Klein

Brian Fagan's *In the Beginning: An Introduction to Archaeology* can certainly lay claim to being the doyen of introductory archaeology texts in use in the United States. It has appeared in a new edition on an average of every three years since the first edition was published in 1972. Its author is not only a highly respected scholar, but an individual who has done an outstanding job of communicating to the lay public the serious dangers facing the archaeological record from both commercial looting and amateur pot-hunting (excellent summaries of the Slack Farm and GE Mound cases are included). Given this background, I had high expectations for the ninth edition of *In the Beginning*. I can report that there is both good news and bad news.

A check of the table of contents indicates that there is an entire section (Part 8) called "Cultural Resource Management" totaling 30 pages. This is by far the longest treatment of CRM afforded by any of the introductory texts with which I am familiar. (By contrast, Thomas' *Archaeology* and Sharer and Ashmore's *Archaeology: Discovering Our Past*, reviewed in *SAA Bulletin* 1999, 17(1): 2529, devote 18 pages and 6 pages, respectively, to the topic). That's the bulk of the good news.

CRM is mentioned only twice outside of Part 8. The discussion of archaeological research points out that "Research design has a critical part in cultural resource management" (p. 85) and in the discussion of site assessment where it is said that "very small test trenches, called 'shovel units,' or sampling with augers are methods commonly used when time is short, especially on sites located on cultural resources management (CRM) surveys" (p.169). While the first mention certainly reflects positively on CRM, the latter introduces a subliminal theme, taken up in Part 8, that CRM archaeology is usually associated with "salvage," or "rescue," is rushed, and is therefore somehow not up to the standards of traditional academic archaeology.

Fagan has missed a number of opportunities to integrate mentions of CRM into the text. For example, Part 2 "A Short [27 pages] History of Archaeology: Sixth Century B.C. through 1990" makes no mention of the pioneering work of the River Basin Surveys of the 1930s and 1940s, the origin of much of today's CRM in the United States. Interestingly, the survey was discussed in previous editions of *In the Beginning* in a section on "Salvage Archaeology" (e.g., the 1975 second edition). Another missed opportunity is his discussion of the "diversity of archaeologists" where mention could have been made of archaeological resource managers.

The discussion of excavation staff (p. 179) and their roles is that of the old-style, Old World model, with no discussion of the more typical model used on CRM projects in the United States. Leaving aside the discussion of foremen ("Sir Leonard Woolley worked with the same foreman, Sheik Hamoudi, from 1912 to 1941"), Fagan's description of staff organization is exclusively that of an academic type, and is virtually unchanged from the description which appeared in his 1972 first edition. Here was a perfect opportunity to discuss private consulting firms and the role of non-student field technicians. The section on administrative and managerial skills required of archaeologists (p. 79) makes no mention of the need to be knowledgeable about the laws and regulations under which work must be conducted. Instead we must wait until p. 449 to learn that "The administrative and legal skills required of a contract archaeologist are much further-ranging than anything envisaged by an academic researcher." A final example is the section on ethnicity and inequality (pp. 392-397) where mention could have been made regarding New York's African Burial Ground where major discoveries were made in advance of a proposed construction project, and which received international media coverage.

The introductory section to the chapter "Managing the Past and Public Archaeology" states that "The emerging crisis [of site destruction] is rapidly turning archaeology from an academic discipline into a profession" p. 436), but by p. 461 the change is complete and "Archaeology has changed . . . into a profession." Fagan closes this volume with a short but excellent code of ethics for everyone interested in and concerned about our archaeological heritage. However, the brief mention of the SOPA (now, the Register) code of ethics and standards of research performance (p. 450) seems to imply that they are for CRM archaeologists only and came about solely to "mitigate" the "problem of quality" with CRM work.

The same introductory section notes that "Because [CRM] work is done under contract to government agencies or private companies, it is sometimes called contract archaeology, to distinguish it from the *actual* management of cultural resources" (p. 437, emphasis added). This is another example of the unstated implication that "contract archaeology" is somehow a thing apart from the rest of the "profession" of archaeology.

The author's introduction for instructors, in discussing changes in the ninth edition, states that he has "updated Chapter 20 on cultural resource management to reflect the latest legislative changes, as well as the intense debate over repatriation of burials and funerary artifacts" (p. xix). I found the first part of this statement a little confusing since the eighth edition was published in 1993 and the most recent piece of legislation mentioned in the text is NAGPRA, passed in 1990.

The discussion of legislation does not appear to have been prepared by someone with a working knowledge of the cited laws. With the exception of the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 (Moss-Bennett),

all the major laws are mentioned. The discussion of the National Historic Preservation Act emphasizes the National Register of Historic Places. No mention is made of Sections 106 or 110 or the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. The discussion of NEPA incorrectly attributes to it requirements for archaeological site inventories and surveys. NEPA most assuredly does not order "all federal agencies to take the lead in historic preservation and to locate properties that might qualify for the National Register." Nor does NEPA require

"In the Beginning: An Introduction to Archaeology . . . has appeared in a new edition on an average of every three years since the first edition was published in 1972."

federal agencies to "develop programs to contribute to protection of important historic properties on federal land" (p. 441). Contrary to statements on p. 444, NEPA does not require environmental impact statements for all major state projects, nor does it in any way "override the notion of private ownership of archaeological sites." A summary section identifies NEPA, ARPA, and NAGPRA as the most notable pieces of CRM legislation without mentioning NHPA. Some additional minor points include mention of Executive Order 11593 even though its requirements were incorporated into NHPA years ago, and several references to NHPA as the "Historic Preservation Act."

Fagan does acknowledge that the majority of America's archaeologists now work outside academia. However, he incorrectly states that the majority of non-academics are employed by government. The discussion of "Archaeology as a Profession" contains what I found to be the single most distressing sentence in *In the Beginning*: "Jobs in archaeology, *except those in involved in cultural resource management*, are often hard to come by, even with a doctoral degree" (emphasis added, p. 460). Full-time jobs in CRM can be considered numerous only by comparison with tenure-track university positions. The myth of jobs aplenty in CRM which is perpetuated by academic archaeologists bears a stark contrast to the reality of the hundreds of part-time field technicians who, if they are lucky, work six months out of a year and are forced to leave archaeology after a few years. The same section also implies that CRM is something for those not pursuing an education beyond the M.A level. Its also contains a condescending statement to the effect that although the "M.A. does not give you as much access to research funds and opportunities as a Ph.D. . . . one can still do valuable work" in CRM.

In the Beginning comes closest to articulating the subliminal theme that CRM archaeology is somehow substandard archaeology in a statement on page 458; "The problems of CRM are a leading issue in contemporary archaeology and will never disappear." These "problems" apparently include, in addition to the "quality of work" issue, the fact that "most contracting parties assume that archaeology is a descriptive science," and "to be frank, a good deal of dubious research," and the problem of the gray literature (p. 451). The perpetuation of this last myth serves no purpose. The fact is that a much greater percentage of CRM work results in a final report (with generally greater availability) than does academic work.

Fagan does have some positive things to say about CRM. He notes that "CRM has brought extensive methodological benefits to basic research" (p. 451) and that some major CRM projects have yielded "major theoretical perceptions" (p. 447). Finally, as if attempting to disavow all of the stated and implied criticism of CRM, Fagan states: "There has been a dangerous and often unthinking tendency to segment archaeology into two broad camps the academic, deductive researchers taking on specific problems on one side, and contract archaeologists involved with salvage, management, and compliance on the other" (p. 447). This positive statement, if not entirely accurate in its depiction of the difference between academic and CRM archaeology, is immediately qualified by the statement that this "insidious distinction is, of course, a gross simplification" because "many distinguished academic archaeologists are deeply involved in cultural resource management."



*Courtesy of the University of
Pennsylvania Museum*

John Lambert Cotter 1911 - 1999

Edward B. Jelk

John Lambert Cotter's death on February 5, 1999, in Philadelphia brought an end to an archaeological career spanning more than 65 years. Cotter is survived by his wife, Virginia, their two children, Laurence Cotter and Jean C. Spaans, and three grandchildren.

Jack was born in Denver, Colorado, on December 6, 1911, to John A. and Bertha B. Cotter. After graduating from East Denver High School in 1930, he earned B.A. and M.A. degrees in anthropology at the University of Denver in 1934 and 1935, respectively. He married Virginia Wilkins Tomlin in 1941. In 1959 he completed a Ph.D. in anthropology at the University of Pennsylvania.

Cotter's initial field experience was at two western Paleoindian sites: the Folsom component at Lindenmeier, Colorado, and the type site of the Clovis complex at Blackwater Draw, New Mexico. The final four decades of his career were devoted to researching English colonial sites in Virginia and Pennsylvania. The years in between were devoted largely to research on Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian cultures in Kentucky, Alabama, Tennessee, and Mississippi.

His interest in Paleoindian archaeology began with his work as a member of Frank H. H. Roberts Jr.'s team at Lindenmeier in 1934-1936. Excavations at Blackwater Draw in 1936 and 1937 directed by Cotter, located two Clovis points in geologic association with mammoth bones in a deposit underlying a bed of bison bones that contained Folsom points. This was the first clear evidence that Clovis predated Folsom and was contemporaneous with mammoths. In the next few years Jack pursued this interest and became a widely recognized authority in the Paleoindian field.

From 1938 until he joined the National Park Service (NPS) in April 1940, Jack headed the Archeological Survey of Kentucky. After a stint as an infantryman in World War II during which he was wounded and awarded the Purple Heart, he rejoined the NPS in January 1946. Between 1947 and 1950, he directed a survey of the Natchez Trace Parkway in Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee, and excavated the Gordon, Bynum, and Emerald mounds in Mississippi. Following completion of the project, he was transferred to Washington where he served as acting chief archaeologist of NPS (1950-1953).

Jack's career underwent a shift in focus when in July 1953 he was assigned to direct explorations at the site of 17th-century Jamestown, Virginia. As assistant director of the Jamestown project, I worked closely with Jack and came to recognize his outstanding abilities both as a field archaeologist and as an ardent and effective public advocate for the unique contributions that archaeology can make to historical research. Developing the site for interpretation to the public, the Jamestown archaeological project

continued Jean C. Harrington's pioneering work of the 1930s and 1940s and was a phenomenal success as a showpiece of Jamestown's 35th anniversary celebration in 1957. Cotter's report, "Archaeological Excavations at Jamestown, Virginia," (1958, *Archaeological Research Series* No. 4, National Park Service, Washington), was a landmark in the reporting of archaeological investigations at historic sites. Long out of print but still in demand, it was reprinted in 1994 by the Archaeological Society of Virginia.

Cotter's work at Jamestown immersed him deeply into the methods and nuances of the emergent historical archaeology in the 1950s. He became so captivated by it that thereafter he turned his scholarly energies almost entirely to the development of the subdiscipline.

Leaving Jamestown in 1957, Jack was stationed in Philadelphia as regional archaeologist for the NPS Northeast Region until 1970, when he was transferred to the NPS Eastern Service Center in Washington. Although he retired in 1972, he continued to work for the NPS as a rehired annuitant until final retirement in 1977.

Cotter was adjunct professor in the Department of American Studies at the University of Pennsylvania (1960-1979) and curator for American Historical Archaeology at the University of Pennsylvania Museum (1972-1980). As curator emeritus he maintained an office at the museum and worked there regularly until 10 days before his death. Cotter authored or coauthored several books and more than 200 journal articles and reviews. His best-known publications are "Archaeological Excavations at Jamestown, Virginia," and *The Buried Past: An Archaeological History of Philadelphia* (1992, with coauthors D. G. Roberts and M. Parrington, University of Pennsylvania Press). His final book, *Clovis Revisited*, written with A. T. Boldurian, was in press at the time of his death. It looks back at his early work on Paleoindians and puts it into context with current Paleoindian research.

Cotter received numerous awards, including the J. C. Harrington Medal in Historical Archaeology (Society for Historical Archaeology), and the David E. Finley Award for Outstanding Achievement in Historic Preservation (National Trust for Historic Preservation).

At the University of Pennsylvania, Cotter taught the first university course in historical (nonclassical) archaeology and inspired a generation of students. He was one of the cofounders of the Society for Historical Archaeology, served as its first president, and edited the first volume of its journal, *Historical Archaeology*. Staunch activist for historic preservation, respected mentor, versatile scholar, and capable Park Service administrator, Jack Cotter will be long remembered for his many contributions to both historic and prehistoric archaeology.

Edward B. Jelks is retired and lives in Normal, Illinois.

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*Courtesy of the University of
Pennsylvania Museum*

George Ernest Hasemann

1944-1998

Boyd Dixon

George Hasemann, head of the Archaeology Section of the Instituto Hondureño de Antropología e Historia (IHAH), died in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, on October 8, 1998, after a five-year struggle with cancer. Born in New York City on January 16, 1944, Hasemann studied English literature at Brown University in Providence, Rhode Island, earning his B.A. in 1968.

He taught English and French literature at the Asheville School in North Carolina. While guiding students through Mexico in 1972, his interest in the prehistory of Latin America was kindled. He was offered a scholarship to pursue graduate studies in anthropology at Florida State University (FSU), moving with his first wife and daughter to Tallahassee in 1973. Hasemann attended the archaeological field school at the Contact Period indigenous site of Ulmore Cove in northwest Florida, and then assisted in analyzing its ceramics. He later became a part-time conservation assistant at the Southeast Archaeological Center of the National Park Service.

Hasemann's first exposure to Honduras was in 1974, when he was involved in an IHAH-authorized archaeological survey of Utila in the Bay Islands. Enamored with the people and culture of the islands, he returned in 1975 to conduct further surveys. By 1976, Hasemann decided to move to Utila. He attempted to stay employed on the island, working as a diver, captain of a shrimp boat, and on IHAH archaeological projects. In 1977, Hasemann was awarded his M.A. in anthropology, with a minor in Latin American history, from FSU.

Hasemann moved to mainland Honduras with his second wife and their daughter to conduct excavations for IHAH at Colonial Period sites. During this period, he broadened his prehistoric field experience, directing excavations at Travesia, Curruste, and El Nispero. In 1978, Hasemann began his involvement in the El Cajón archaeological project (1989, *The El Cajón Archaeological Investigation and Salvage Project, Vol. 1, Prehistoric Cultural Ecology*, coeditor with K. Hirth and G. Lara Pinto). He supervised the regional survey of this hydroelectric dam and 94 km² reservoir, which eventually culminated in several publications (e.g., 1987, "Late Classic Settlement on the Sulaco River, Central Honduras" in *Chiefdoms in the Americas*, edited by R. Drennan and C. Uribe) and his Ph.D. dissertation.

Hasemann settled in Tegucigalpa in 1982 with his third wife and colleague Gloria Lara Pinto, to become a permanent IHAH staff archaeologist and help raise their two children. For 16 years, he served

indefatigably as interim head of the Department of Anthropological Investigations and then as the head of the Archaeology Section, personally directing and/or coordinating numerous multidisciplinary field projects in the central highlands, in the jungles of the Mosquita, on the search. Developing the site for interpretation to the public, the Jamestown archaeological project continued Jean C. Harrington's pioneering work of the 1930s and 1940s and was a phenomenal success as a showpiece of Jamestown's 35th anniversary celebration in 1957. Cotter's report, "Archaeological Excavations at Jamestown, Virginia," (1958, *Archaeological Research Series* No. 4, National Park Service, Washington), was a landmark in the reporting of archaeological investigations at historic sites. Long out of print but still in demand, it was reprinted in 1994 by the Archaeological Society of Virginia.

Cotter's work at Jamestown immersed him deeply into the methods and nuances of the emergent historical archaeology in the 1950s. He became so captivated by it that thereafter he turned his scholarly energies almost entirely to the development of the subdiscipline.

Leaving Jamestown in 1957, Jack was stationed in Philadelphia as regional archaeologist for the NPS Northeast Region until 1970, when he was transferred to the NPS Eastern Service Center in Washington. Although he retired in 1972, he continued to work for the NPS as a rehired annuitant until final retirement in 1977.

Cotter was adjunct professor in the Department of American Studies at the University of Pennsylvania (1960-1979) and curator for American Historical Archaeology at the University of Pennsylvania Museum (1972-1980). As curator emeritus he maintained an office at the museum and worked there regularly until 10 days before his death. Cotter authored or coauthored several books and more than 200 journal articles and reviews. His best-known publications are "Archaeological Excavations at Jamestown, Virginia," and *The Buried Past: An Archaeological History of Philadelphia* (1992, with coauthors D. G. Roberts and M. Parrington, University of Pennsylvania Press). His final book, *Clovis Revisited*, written with A. T. Boldurian, was in press at the time of his death. It looks back at his early work on Paleoindians and puts it into context with current Paleoindian research.

Cotter received numerous awards, including the J. C. Harrington Medal in Historical Archaeology (Society for Historical Archaeology), and the David E. Finley Award for Outstanding Achievement in Historic Preservation (National Trust for Historic Preservation).

At the University of Pennsylvania, Cotter taught the first university course in historical (nonclassical) archaeology and inspired a generation of students. He was one of the cofounders of the Society for Historical Archaeology, served as its first president, and edited the first volume of its journal, *Historical Archaeology*. Staunch activist for historic preservation, respected mentor, versatile scholar, and capable Park Service administrator, Jack Cotter will be long remembered for his many contributions to both historic and prehistoric archaeology.

Edward B. Jelks is retired and lives in Normal, Illinois.

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Digital Still Cameras and Archaeology

John Rick

Archaeology and Technology

I am prompted to write on the archaeological use of still cameras following my own recent conversion to them. In May 1998, I was still a decided skeptic about whether relatively moderate-cost digital photography was at all ready for serious professional use in archaeology. Now, 10 months later, I have taken more than 15,000 digital pictures for a variety of uses I would never have imagined. The utility of digital photography is breathtaking and demands your serious attention. I am writing to offer some perspectives to those new to this technology.

Types of Digital Cameras

One of the initial shocks for the uninitiated is what seems to be relatively high price tags of digital cameras, especially compared with film cameras. Consider, however, that with digital cameras, film and processing costs drop to zero, and the media necessary to store large quantities of digital shots can be very inexpensive, as low as 1/20th to 1/30th of a cent per image. Thus, with digital cameras, the equipment is relatively expensive, while their use tends to compensate with low cost.

Digital cameras can be classified into a series of price cohorts, with ascending image quality and feature richness. The lowest ranks are cameras of VGA resolution (640 x 480 pixels) or less. These can still be purchased for less than \$500, but their limited abilities compared with slightly more expensive cameras will soon leave them obsolescent.

Next up the line are the cameras primarily discussed in this article what can be called quality digital point-and-shoot cameras. Prominent manufacturers of these compact and lightweight cameras are Epson, Kodak, Nikon, Olympus, and Sony. My experience derives from extensive use of a Nikon Coolpix 900 I purchased about 10 months ago for about \$850, but many other similar cameras are available. This group of cameras generally have XGA resolution (1024 x 768 pixels) or better, an optical viewfinder like that of a simple film camera, and a small, 1.82.5 inch LCD display that serves as both viewfinder and a small display for reviewing shots already taken. Price ranges for these cameras range from \$500 to \$1000 for the camera itself, depending on features included; additional memory media (\$100-200) and sets of rechargeable batteries (\$50-100) will be necessary for extensive use. This group is often referred to as 1 or 2 megapixel cameras, depending on the product of their vertical and horizontal resolutions.

A great jump in price to the \$5000 range adds a series of abilities, including manual control of exposure and interchangeable lenses often the same lenses used with the manufacturer's film cameras. These cameras are generally beyond most archaeologists' budgets, and in fact now rarely offer greater image resolution than the better point-and-shoot type, although some increase in image quality is found.

Finally, very high-end cameras run into the \$20,000-\$30,000 range, offering very fast shooting capabilities and increased resolutions as high as 6 megapixel. The clear winner for archaeological fieldwork and simple object photography is the quality point-and-shoot camera.

Major Issues

Two of the greatest doubts that I encounter among my colleagues concerning digital photography are issues of image quality and capacity of the camera to hold images, especially as compared to 35 mm film format. Both are serious considerations, but an important perspective to maintain is that digital photography probably should not be considered a simple replacement for conventional film; in the immediate future, at least, film will continue to have resolution advantages. Instead, digital photography has characteristics that complement film photography, making a digital camera another tool for our kit, not necessarily a replacement of another one.

Image quality with digital cameras is to a fair degree reliant on resolution, i.e., the number of pixels, or color dots, in the image. But it is important to note in passing that the optics and non-resolution electronics of the camera also are issues in image quality, such that a higher resolution camera may have a poorer image by most standards than a lower one. Resolution varies in non-continuous jumps roughly corresponding to computer video resolutions of VGA (640 x 480 pixels, ~300,000 total) SVGA (600 x 800 pixels, ~500,000 total), XGA (1024 x 768 pixels, ~800,000 total), and on to megapixel (around 1260 x 980, ~1.25 million), two megapixel (1600 x 1200, ~2 million total), and higher resolutions. For comparison, 35 mm film can be considered to have the equivalent resolution of around 8 million pixels, roughly 3200 by 2400, but this is variable with different films and developments. Thus, affordable resolution at this time will be around half (in a dimensional sense) or one-quarter (in total pixels) of 35 mm film, although it is increasing constantly (25 percent per year is a reasonable estimate).

Resolution limits the degree of enlargement possible before pixelation, the point at which individual color pixels become apparent and obtrusive in the image. A rule of thumb is that good, photographic-quality images can be obtained at 4 x 5 inches for SVGA, while 5 x 7-inch images are obtainable from XGA; megapixel resolution will go as far as 8 x 10-inch images under ideal circumstances. For most of us, it is a very rare 35 mm image that will ever be enlarged above 8 x 10 inches, especially for professional images, and thus megapixel resolution is starting to encompass most common needs. Given the easily found ability to seamlessly stitch digital images together, it is possible to take a number of overlapping digital shots of a scene, and assemble a much larger image than the camera can intrinsically take.

Image-holding capacity is the other major issue, and for digital cameras it is increasing radically. Almost all moderate-cost digital cameras rely on either conventional floppy disks of 1.44 MB capacity, or one of two types of memory card. The 3 1/2-inch floppy disk, used heavily by Sony products, has the major advantage of being a low-cost, expendable medium that can be thought of somewhat like film; you just carry a lot of disks, like you might carry many rolls of film. But like juggling hundreds of rolls of film, this also can be seen as emulation of a long-time inconvenient procedure. Also, in my experience, the 3 1/2-inch floppy is the most failure-prone digital medium, so reliance on them may prove a misplaced trust.

More common are the two tiny card media: the Compact Flash and Smartmedia formats. While they both involve tiny chip-like insertable memory, there are very real differences in compatibility and future promise. The Smartmedia was developed for other applications, primarily cell phones, and does not articulate easily with microcomputer inputs. Capacity of the Smartmedia, currently at 16 MB, will probably not go beyond 32 MB a severe limitation. The Compact Flash memory, developed specifically for digital photography, is less limited in size, with capacities now going up to 128 MB and beyond. Perhaps as important is that only a very simple, straight-through adapter is required to "size-up" and plug a Compact Flash card into the PCMCIA slot of a

notebook computer. The computer will recognize the Compact Flash card as a disk drive, and transfer of images to hard disk is extremely fast. I have transferred 30 MB of images from Compact Flash memory to a laptop computer (100200 photos) in under 45 seconds. While there are other ways to transfer photographs from the camera, such as cabling through serial, parallel, or USB ports, the PCMCIA slot on laptops, and equivalent ports that can be attached to desktop machines, remains a very attractive and functional procedure.

A variant of the small cards are the more standard ATA PCMCIA memory cards the larger, credit-card-sized cards often used with handheld computers. Although more bulky, these cards are available in quite large capacities, already exceeding 200 MB. This form of memory is effectively the same as the Compact Flash, and in fact cameras that accept the ATA cards can also use Compact Flash memory within a PCMCIA adapter.

Image capacity of the various media is dependent on two primary factors: the resolution of the image, and the degree to which the image is compressed (the color depth also affects size, but cannot usually be regulated in the camera). To give an example, if an imaginary image is 500 x 500 pixels, it will have an uncompressed size of about 733 KB, while a 1000 x 1000 pixel image will be about 2930 KB as a bitmap basically an image in which every pixel is accounted for within the file. By compressing the file, the 500 x 500 image can be greatly reduced, typically to a file in the range of 2080 KB, or 510 percent of the uncompressed image size, using the fairly standard JPEG compression. The more extreme the compression, the greater is the loss, typically of detail and color, in the image. A file size reduction of 90 percent for most images will still yield a photograph effectively undistinguishable to the eye from its bitmap equivalent. Most digital cameras utilize compression, and often give different "quality" levels: This typically refers to degree of compression, not image resolution. In practice, I find that degree of compression, in the range used by most cameras, has relatively little effect on the image, while a reduction in resolution has a very visible impact on image quality. Thus, if there are strong limits on storage space for images, it is far better to save space by compression than by reducing resolution. Figure 1 shows a 1260 x 980 photograph that is substantially compressed to 140 KB by the digital camera (it would have been 3600 KB as an uncompressed bitmap). Three closeups of a small area of that image show the original JPEG compressed format (23 K for this 280 x 280 pixel closeup), an extreme JPEG compression (7 K), and the same area with the original JPEG compression but with half the resolution (also 7 K for what becomes 140 x 140 pixels in reduced resolution). It should be apparent that the recompressed JPEG image, although suffering some degradation, is much superior to the lowered resolution image, although the file size reduction is exactly the same.

We can now consider the image-holding capacity of current digital cameras. Taking 1280 x 960 as a standard, reasonable quality image size, a floppy disk could hold somewhere in the range of 1020 shots under strong to extreme compression. A 48 MB Compact Flash module will hold about 400 images under strong compression. My Nikon Coolpix 900 camera, which has three quality settings, the lowest of which ("basic") is equivalent to the strong compression mentioned above. The "normal" setting doubles the image file size to around 250 KB, and "fine" images are again double sized at 500 KB (but all have exactly the same pixel resolution, just different degrees of compression). I have extensively examined shots taken across the quality range for different subject matters, and have a very difficult time perceiving any difference in the images, suggesting that strong compression can be

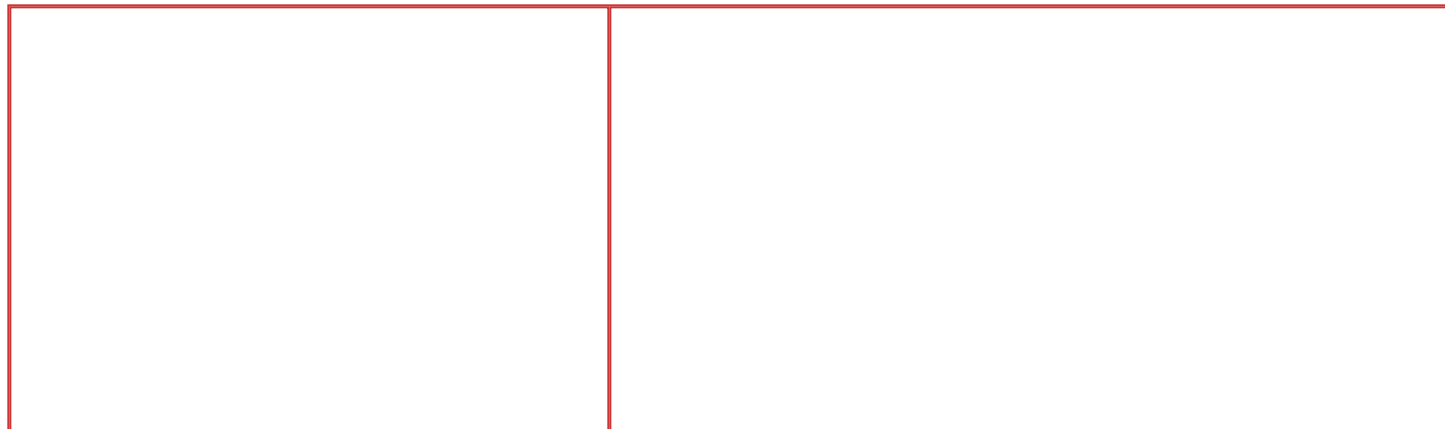




Figure 1a. Stone tool from Kenya, shot with Nikon Coolpix 900 camera, 960 x 1280 resolution, "basic" quality setting (strong JPEG reduction); file size = 140KB.

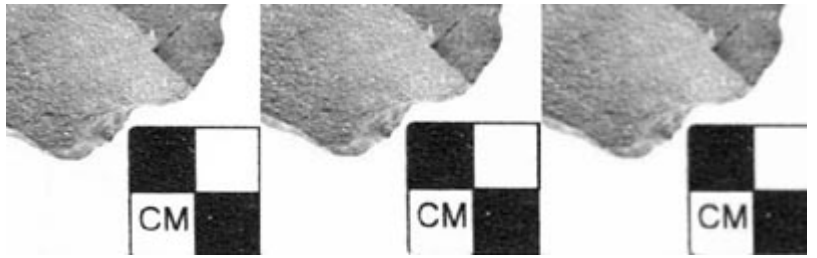


Figure 1b. Closeups of lower right area of stone tool in Figure 1a. Left image is enlargement of original digital image of Figure 1a (280 x 280 pixels, file size = 23KB), middle image is extreme JPEG compression (280 x 280 pixels, file size = 7KB), right image is reduced resolution with same JPEG compression as left image and Figure 1a (140 x 140 pixels, file size = 7KB).

used without noticeable loss. Thus, current cameras can store well in excess of 300 good quality images prior to downloading, and this figure probably can be doubled by the time this article is printed. On the horizon is a newly developed, tiny hard disk meant to plug into a Compact Flash socket, which will have a capacity of around 300 MB, and would be capable of holding around 2,000 images of the resolution and quality under consideration. It is obvious that digital cameras are taking on a very different type of storage character than film cameras, in which weeks or months of continuous shooting will be possible, with sporadic downloading to a computer.

For the field archaeologist, this offers both advantages and challenges. Digital cameras take the cost out of shooting great quantities of photographs, give instantaneous feedback about the outcome of a shot on their LCD screens, but require access to a computer for storage. In a seven-week field season in Chavín de Huántar, Perú, in 1998, I experimented widely with the Nikon Coolpix 900 camera mentioned above. I took more than 10,000 photographs, discarding about a quarter of them as duplicate or of inadequate quality. My primary field computer was a middle-of-the-road pentium laptop, with only 2 GB of hard disk space shared for many functions, but an active matrix XGA display useful for viewing images. The volatility of digital media, such as hard disk failures, and the theft potential for computer equipment make some sort of backup capacity for digital photographs not only a necessity, but actually a great advantage. I use a SCSI PCMCIA card in my laptop computer, which allows me to link to a number of exterior devices, including an external hard disk, a Zip drive, and most importantly, a CD-Rom writer. With a 650 MB capacity, and with writeable CD media costing under a dollar each, the CD is an ideal media. I have written several hundred CDs under a variety of conditions, and have never had a CD fail once it has been written. The capacity of a CD is about 2,500,000 images of the type discussed above. Perhaps most important is that multiple copies of all images can be maintained, minimizing the possibility of loss. Carried in compact wallet-like carrying cases, CDs occupy very little space, have negligible weight, and can be shared widely among computers. While the CD medium will probably be in use for a long time, it is true that CD archives will eventually have to be converted to future formats but this should not be an arduous task as a digital transfer.

Using Digital Cameras in Archaeological Settings

The strongest advantages and disadvantages of digital cameras come from their intrinsic linkage to computers. A film camera is a very stand-alone operation, excepting perhaps the eventual linkage to a slide projector. In contrast, a digital camera outside of the computer world is a fish out of water. The end product of a digital

camera is better considered to be a digital image, rather than a digital path to a conventional print or slide. While digital images can be printed on high-quality printer paper, it is a slow process, and yields results no better and often worse than film at about the same cost. The less said about making slides from digital files, the better usually this involves slide-making services charging a hefty fee. The real forte of digital images is in display on a computer screen or from an LCD or video projector. As archaeologists continue converting to computer use and digital presentations, this issue will lessen with time.

I like to think about digital photography as more of an imaging tool than photography per se. With film we usually attempt to make accurate images of what we see, and often run into problems when our eyes see better than the camera, such as in dim light. With digital imaging, we are not at all limited to replicating the eye. As I wrote in a previous *Bulletin* article [1998, 15(5): 1419], making continuous, seamless panoramas for virtual reality is a digital specialty. In this case, the digital camera can allow us to look all around ourselves. Digital images can be manipulated endlessly increasing or decreasing contrast, eliminating noise, altering or correcting color, or one of my favorites instantly and accurately converting color images to black-and-white. How often have we been frustrated at publication time when beautiful color slide images are converted to lifeless, murky black-and-white illustrations?

Inexpensive imaging with digital photography allows rapid documentation of things we typically do not photograph. In Chavín in summer 1998, I photographed almost all excavated objects, often in multiple views. The shots are taken rapidly, bracketed in their sequence by pictures of the tags or bag labels. Since the pictures are dated to the minute, automatically, in the form of the file creation time, and given a sequence number by the camera, it should always be possible to reassociate the objects with their labels if they should lose their order. I also took a great number of field documentation photographs of surface and excavated subjects. I am surprised by how useful it is to have 10 or 20 shots of a given subject, rather than the two-to-five frames I would normally take with film. I also found that the digital camera, with very effective automatic settings, will take pictures in tight situations that I cannot even get my head into, and give instant feedback sort of a detachable eye!

In another situation, we found a large (~200 KG) piece of decorated stone cornice in one of our excavations (Figure 2), unfortunately broken in antiquity. I knew that various pieces of previously recovered lithic art were stored throughout the internal



Figure 2. Composite photograph showing cornice fragment excavated at Chavín de Huantar in 1998 (left half of image) matched to cornice fragment excavated decades ago and now stored in the Gallery of the Labyrinth (right half of image). Left segment of cornice approximately 62 cm wide.

"Digital photography has characteristics that complement film photography, making a digital camera another tool for our kit not necessarily a replacement of another one. "

gallery system of Chavín, and wondered about the seemingly remote possibility that one might be the missing segment of our find. A couple of hours, and two dozen digital photographs later, the answer was clear: a perfectly apparent match was found when the digital photographs were scaled and brought together, edge-on, in the computer (Figure 2). This same result could be obtained through rubbings or standard photography, but nowhere near as efficiently.

Another use I have found particularly effective is documenting field records, while still in the field. I shot all field notes, field drawings, and even borrowed publications under a single incandescent light bulb at night, with very good results. In effect, the digital camera and CD writer combination can serve as a very inexpensive photocopy machine when was the last time you got 2,000 + photocopies for less than one dollar (the cost of CD storage)? With the camera on a tripod, the speed of "copying" is easily that of a photocopy machine, and compared to the nearest copiers 4 hours from Chavín much faster, cheaper, and usable. At 1280 x 960 resolution, full-page documents are quite readable, and much better than photocopies for legibility of light pencil or otherwise indistinct content. Digitally-shot profile drawings can easily be traced in a computer drawing program, if not auto-traced, yielding quick but accurate field products. By the time I left the field, I had four complete backup copies of all photographs and field records at negligible cost. I still use the digital records much more frequently than the originals; I now have all years of Chavín field records on a single CD, which I can carry to any work location quite a difference from carting around 2,400 pages of original or xeroxed records! Indexed into directories, these records can rapidly be reviewed.

These same qualities allow for rapid and convenient reproduction of other images, such as illustrations in publications. For producing digital slides for lectures and presentations, I have found the camera much more effective than a scanner: it is faster by far, and produces an image close to the XGA resolution I project with available equipment. I can easily shoot and transfer worthwhile graphs or photographs into a digital slide lecture sequence in just a few minutes. Similarly, in the Peruvian highlands I was able to give digitally projected lectures including shots of excavation surfaces and objects revealed less than a day before.

Another unusual, but very helpful use I found for the camera involves a collection of about 500 film slides I maintain in Lima, Peru, for giving talks, and as a security backup of some important images. I have had no efficient way of documenting which slides are in this collection, and many years I end up taking slides to Peru that duplicate images already there. A listing of slide catalog numbers only partially solves the problem because of the time involved in looking up and examining the originals of any given slide number. The digital camera provided a solution, simply by rapidly shooting the projected images of the Lima-stored slides at the low resolution setting of the camera (640 x 480 pixels). The entire shoot took two hours, and the resulting 500 images occupy about 10 MB of disk space 1/60th of a compact disk. From these images I have made thumbnail sheets, and thus have a series of eight very compact index images of the slide collection that summarize its contents at a glance.

Other impressive qualities of digital cameras are their abilities to take closeups and their low light capabilities. Fairly recent vintage digital cameras are capable of producing full-frame images of areas as small as an inch square, and models appearing at the time of this writing are reducing that size by half well into the range of macrophotography, but without the need for specialized lenses. Like their video camera cousins, digital cameras also are capable of taking very useful photographs under very low-light situations in which most film cameras would be highly disadvantaged, and certainly require a film change. And, most important in such difficult conditions, with the digital camera you can immediately observe the quality of the obtained image on the camera's LCD screen. Another light advantage: most digital cameras automatically adjust for the type of light available and many can be set specifically for incandescent, florescent, cloudy, or bright sun, etc., with excellent white balance. Similarly, brightness and contrast can be adjusted prior to shooting, and newer point-and-shoot cameras have shutter and aperture priority settings, along with a number of metering options. In the relatively near future, these cameras will have manual control of exposure and features typical of the best film cameras.

Another consideration with digital cameras is that they require a fair amount of battery power. Alkaline batteries are drained in just a few dozen shots; however, the new nickel metal hydride (NiMH) rechargeable batteries are capable of powering the cameras much longer. My camera requires 4 AA batteries; a set of NiMH rechargeables

will provide 200 + shots, somewhat less using flash. These batteries charge in under three hours and do not have the memory problems that require complete discharge of NiCad batteries before recharging. I maintain three sets of rechargeable batteries and have never exceeded their capacity, even on days of shooting well over 600 pictures.

What to Look for in a Digital Camera

The things to keep in mind when selecting a digital camera depend on the end use, but I suggest that most serious archaeological applications will require a minimum 1280 x 960 resolution: sufficient for high-quality digital presentations or for publication. Just as with film cameras, however, the optical quality of the lens system is very important, especially in the higher resolution cameras. There is no substitute for trying a camera before buying it, but reviews in magazines or on the web are helpful. Next comes the important issue of zoom capabilities—most quality point-and-shoot cameras come with a 3 X *optical* zoom, giving the equivalent of about 36110 mm zoom in a 35 mm film camera. This optical-mechanical feature adds considerable expense to a camera, so less expensive but good resolution cameras typically have no zoom or a *digital* zoom feature. Digital zoom is next to useless, because it effectively only enlarges and crops the native resolution format; thus, digitally zooming 2 X with a 1280 x 960 resolution camera will produce a zoom image with an effective resolution of about 640 x 480—the user could do just as well shooting without the zoom, and cropping the image. A number of cameras have add-on lenses that will give fish-eye, very wide angle, and telephoto lenses beyond the range of the optical zoom.

Most cameras in the 1280 x 960 + resolution range have a bewildering range of features accessed by various menu systems and LCD panels. Some features that are not universal, but could be important in particular situations include a macro or closeup setting, the ability to shoot a rapid series of shots, or a connection to an external flash for sophisticated low light photography. Almost all cameras allow examination of the images in memory, deleting, protecting, or even hiding them from casual observation. One particularly important feature, especially for those interested in panoramic virtual reality, is the ability to lock the exposure settings on one shot, and then continue to use those settings until reset. This step is necessary to get equivalent, stitchable exposures, and may have applicability in other archaeological situations. This is as close as the point-and-shoot variety of digital cameras come to manual settings, and allows some additional control.

Relatively new features combined into a number of different camera models are sound and video recording abilities. Sound "bites" of short duration could be very valuable in labeling photographs as they are shot, potentially speeding the photographic process. The utility of sound attachments needs to be explored, for they would be most useful when large number of photographs are being taken, and sound takes up a relatively large amount of space. Video, naturally enough, is even more space expensive, and video of significant quality (defined by resolution and frames-per-second) will quickly fill most media. Undoubtedly archaeologists with sound and low-level motion needs will find these hybrid cameras worth considering.

A final word of advice on the timing of digital camera purchases—because of the camera market, new digital cameras are generally introduced in late spring and late fall, prior to vacation and holiday seasons. New features will appear at those times, with older models discounted; accessories for the cameras are introduced between these peaks of new camera models. April and May will see a flood of new cameras; particularly interesting are models with resolutions in the 1600 x 1200 range for about \$800 to 1000—giving image quality superior to \$15,000 digital cameras of just a few years ago. There are always arguments for postponing the use of a new technology, including its rapid changing character. My suggestion is that digital still photography is now at a point of great utility for many of us, and we ignore it at the peril of our time, effectiveness, and data quality.

Acknowledgments

My thanks go to Wayne Llano and Richard Olen in the Digital Photography area of Keeble and Shuchat Photography in Palo Alto, California, who have provided me with immensely helpful and updated perspectives on digital cameras.

John W. Rick is in the Department of Anthropological Sciences at Stanford University.



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Books Received for Review

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

Books Received by *Latin American Antiquity*, March 29, 1999:

Adams, R. E. W.

1997 *Ancient Civilizations of the New World*. Essays in World History. Westview Press, Boulder, Colorado.

Barber, R. J., and F. F. Berdan

1998 *The Emperor's Mirror: Understanding Cultures through Primary Sources*. University of Arizona, Tucson.

Bauer, B. S.

1998 *The Sacred Landscape of the Inca: The Cusco Ceque System*. University of Texas Press, Austin.

Bengtsson, L.

1998 *Prehistoric Stonework in the Peruvian Andes: A Case Study at Ollantaytambo*. Etnologiska studier Vol. 44. Göteborg University, Göteborg, Sweden.

Berrin, K. (editor)

1997 *The Spirit of Ancient Peru: Treasures from the Museo Arqueológico Rafael Larco Herrera*. Thames & Hudson, New York.

Bonnier, E., and H. Bischof (editors)

1997 *Arqueológica Peruana 2: Arquitectura y Civilización en los Andes Prehispánicos*. Reiss Museum, Mannheim.

Boteler-Mock, S. (editor)

1998 *The Sowing and the Dawning: Termination, Dedication and Transformation in the Archaeological and Ethnographic Record of Mesoamerica*. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque.

Bricker, V. R., and G. Vail (editors)

1997 *Papers on the Madrid Codex*. Publications Vol. 64. Middle American Research Institute, Tulane University, New Orleans.

Carrasco, P.

1996 *Estructura político-territorial del Imperio Tenochca: La Triple Alianza de Tenochtitlán, Tetzaco y Tlacopán*. Colegio de México, Fondo de Cultura Económica, Mexico City.

Duncan, R. J.

1998 *The Ceramics of Ráquira, Colombia: Gender, Work, and Economic Change*. University of Florida Press, Gainesville.

Fagan, B.

1999 *Floods, Famines and Emperors: El Niño and the Fate of Civilizations*. Basic Books, New York.

Feldman, L. H.

1998 *Motagua Colonial: Conquest and Colonization in the Motagua River Valley of Guatemala* (online publication). Boson Books, Raleigh, North Carolina.

Gendrop, P.

1998 *Río Bec, Chenes, and Puuc Styles in Maya Architecture*. Translated by Robert D. Wood. Edited and with a foreword by G. F. Andrews. Labyrinthos, Lancaster, California.

Joyce, A. A., M. Winter, and R. G. Mueller

1998 *Arqueología de la Costa de Oaxaca: Asentamientos del Periodo Formativo en el Valle del Río Verde Inferior*. Estudios de Antropología e Historia Vol. 40. Centro INAH Oaxaca, Oaxaca.

Kroeber, A. L., and D. Collier

1998 *The Archaeology and Pottery of Nazca, Peru: Alfred L. Kroeber's 1926 Expedition*. AltaMira Press, Walnut Creek, California.

Mathews, P. L.

1997 *La escultura de Yaxchilán*. Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia, Mexico City.

Pasztory, E.

1998 *Pre-Columbian Art*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

Piperno, D. R., and D. M. Pearsall

1998 *The Origins of Agriculture in the Lowland Neotropics*. Academic Press, San Diego.

Polaco, O. J., and A. F. Guzmán

1997 *Arqueoictiofauna mexicana*. Colección Científica Vol. 352. Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia, Mexico City.

Redmond, E. (editor)

1998 *Chiefdoms and Chieftaincy in the Americas*. University Press of Florida, Gainesville.

Restall, M.

1998 *Maya Conquistador*. Beacon Press, Boston.

Rossell Truel, L.

1997 *Cantagrande y su relación con los centros ceremoniales de planta en "U."* Lima.

Rostworowski de Diez Canseco, M.

1999 *History of the Inca Realm*. Translated by Harry B. Iceland. Cambridge University Press, New York.

Rovner, I., and S. Lewenstein

1997 *Maya Stone Tools of Dzibilchaltún, Yucatán, and Becán and Chicanná, Campeche*. Publications Vol. 65. Middle American Research Institute, Tulane University, New Orleans.

Salazar, E.

1996 *Entre mitos y fábulas: el Ecuador aborigen*. Biblioteca General de Cultura Vol. 4. Corporación Esitoria Nacional, Quito.

Sexton, J. D., and I. Bizarro Ujpán

1999 *Heart of Heaven, Heart of Earth, and Other Mayan Folktales*. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C.

Siemens, A. H.

1998 *A Favored Place: San Juan River Wetlands, Central Veracruz, A.D. 500 to the Present*. University of Texas Press, Austin.

Todorov, T.

1999 *The Conquest of America: The Question of the Other*. Paperback edition. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.

Tucumán, Universidad Nacional de

1993 *Publicaciones 2, 5, 6, 7*. Publicaciones, Instituto de Arqueología. Universidad Nacional de Tucumán, Tucumán.

Vargas Pacheco, E.

1997 *Tulum: Organización Político-Territorial de la Costa Oriental de Quintana Roo*. Instituto de Investigaciones Antropológicas, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Mexico City.

Wertheimer, E.

1999 *Imagined Empires: Incas, Aztecs, and the New World of American Literature, 1771-1876*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

Wilson, D. J.

1999 *Indigenous South Americans of the Past and Present: An Ecological Perspective*. Westview Press, Boulder, Colorado.

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"Dead" Book Reviews

The following books were sent out for review by *Latin American Antiquity* between 1995 and 1997, but we never received the reviews (or the books) from the reviewers. It is estimated that 10 percent or more of all books sent out for reviews by academic journals end up in this kind of "deadbeat" category. To the authors and publishers of these books, apologies. The deadbeat reviewers have been reminded repeatedly that they owe a review, to no avail.

Due

Albarracin-Jordan

Tiwanaku: Arqueología Regional

March 1997

Alconini Mujica

Rito, Símbolo, e Historia, Akapana

December 1996

Berrin/Pasztor

Teotihuacan: Art from City of Gods

December 1995

Bonnier/Bischof

Arqueología Peruana 2: Arquitectura

April 19, 1998

Boone/Mignolo

Writing Without Words

November 1995

Bryan/Gruhn

Brazilian Studies: Sambaqui

January 1996

Chauchat, C.

May 1995

Craig/West

Sounds and Colors of Power

March 1996

Kuznar, L.

Awatinamarka

December 1995

Reyman, J.

The Gran Chichimeca

January 1996

Roosevelt, A.

Amazonian Indians

November 1995

Stuart/Houston

Classic Maya Place Names

October 1995

Winter, Marcus

Entierros Humanos de Monte Albán

June 1997



Readers interested in reviewing books for *Latin American Antiquity* should send an email notice to Michael E. Smith (mesmith@csc.albany.edu) that includes: (1) geographical region(s) of competence; (2) a list of keywords for topics of interest; and (3) whether you can review books in Spanish or other non-English languages. Readers without email may send their information to Department of Anthropology, SS-263, University at Albany, SUNY,

Albany, NY 12222.

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NEWS AND NOTES



The Curtiss T. and Mary G. Brennan Foundation announces two pilot programs of grants to support archaeological field research in (1) early civilizations in the Mediterranean world and (2) Andean South America. Those areas and periods of the Mediterranean world qualifying include the Bronze Age and earlier of Egypt, Anatolia, the Levant, Near East, Greece, Crete, Cyprus, and the Aegean. Funds are available to a maximum of \$5000 to support research designed to establish the significance of proposed projects and the feasibility of carrying them to completion, or to fund ancillary portions of ongoing projects important to an understanding of the project as a whole. Application must be made by the sponsoring institution through the principal investigator. Individuals are not eligible and dissertation research does not qualify. Application may be made throughout the year, with deadlines of April 15 and October 15. For guidelines and application materials, contact the Curtiss T. and Mary G. Brennan Foundation, 551 W. Cordova Rd., Suite 426, Santa Fe, NM 87501, fax: (505) 983-5120, email: BrenFdn@compuserve.com.

The Foundation for the Advancement of Mesoamerican Studies, Inc. (FAMSI) announces the annual grant competition for 1999. Grants are intended to provide assistance for scholarly investigations of Precolumbian cultures of Mesoamerica (limited to present Mexico, Guatemala, Belize, Honduras, and El Salvador). Applicants may be working in such fields as anthropology, archaeology, art history, epigraphy, ethnohistory, history, linguistics, or multidisciplinary studies involving any suitable combination of these. To receive a copy of the current brochure outlining policies, grant categories, requisite qualifications, and application forms, contact the Granting Committee, FAMSI, 268 S. Suncoast Blvd., Crystal River, FL, 34429-5498, fax: (352) 795-1970, email: famsi@famsi.org, Web: www.famsi.org. The brochure can be downloaded from the web. Applications must be received by September 30, 1999; applications received after this date will not be considered.

The *Journal of Caribbean Archaeology (JCA)* is seeking papers for its inaugural issue. *JCA* is intended to provide a refereed publication outlet for archaeological research in the Caribbean and surrounding area. Currently there is no journal devoted specifically to Caribbean archaeology, and it is this void that *JCA* seeks to fill. *JCA* will consider for publication both reports and papers dealing with any aspect of archaeology in the Caribbean. Papers and reports submitted to *JCA* will be subject to review by members of the editorial board. Outside reviewers also will be utilized in most cases, while the coeditors will provide additional editorial comment. We would like *JCA* to be widely disseminated to encourage scholarship and communication among the scattered practitioners of archaeology in the Caribbean. To accomplish this, *JCA* will be available free of charge to anyone with Internet access. It will be published electronically to reduce production and distribution costs and is available at the Web site: www.flmnh.ufl.edu/jca/.

An archaeological geophysics short course, Ground-Penetrating Radar Techniques for Discovering and Mapping Buried Archaeological Sites, will be sponsored by the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training and the University of Denver on October 8-10, 1999. The course will be taught by Lawrence B. Conyers from the Anthropology Department at the University of Denver. Each class will be limited to 15 people and the tuition for the three-day course is \$85. This "hands-on" course will present ground-penetrating radar theory and data acquisition, processing, and interpretation. It is suitable for field archaeologists, cultural resource managers, and anyone with a desire to understand this powerful tool for mapping buried archaeological sites. For more information, call (303) 871-2684 or visit the Web site at www.du.edu/anthro/GPRCLASS2.html.

The University of Iowa American Indian and Native Studies Program, the Office of the State Archaeologist of Iowa, and Cultural Heritage Consultants, are cooperating in the development of an archaeological field school specifically designed to address American Indian concerns about archaeology. The project is advised by the Iowa Indian Advisory Board and a field school board comprised of American Indians from around the country who have been actively involved in cultural heritage issues. The field school will take place on a Great Oasis site, Broken Kettle West (13PM25) near Sioux City, Iowa. Traditional field methods will be taught, but there also will be intensive instruction in Indian concerns as well as visitations to nearby reservations, archaeological sites, and research programs. More information may be obtained by visiting the extensive field school Web site: www.uiowa.edu/~ainsp/fschool or may contact Larry Zimmerman, tel: (319) 335-0006.

The H. John Heinz III Fund of the Heinz Family Foundation announces its grant program for archaeological fieldwork in Latin America for the year 2000. This program will fund four to six scholars to conduct archaeological research in Latin America. Applications for dissertation research will not be considered. The maximum amount of the awards will be \$8,000 each. The deadline for submission is November 15, 1999, and notification of the awards will be made by late March or early April 2000. Request guidelines or information from James B. Richardson III, Section of Anthropology, Carnegie Museum of Natural History, (412) 665-2601, fax (412) 665-2751, email jbr3+@pitt.edu

The following archeological properties were listed in the National Register of Historic Places during the first quarter of 1999. For a full list of National Register listings every week, check "The Weekly List" at www.cr.nps.gov/nr/whtnew.htm.

- **Colorado**, Montezuma County. Albert Porter Pueblo. (Great Pueblo Period of the McElmo Drainage Unit MPS). Listed 3/18/99.
- **Florida**, Monroe County. Lignumvitae Key Archeological and Historical District. Listed 2/16/99.
- **Louisiana**, Ascension Parish. Fort Butler. Listed 2/25/99.
- **Louisiana**, Caldwell Parish. Landerneau Mound. Listed 1/14/99.
- **Louisiana**, East Baton Rouge Parish. LSU Campus Mounds. Listed 3/1/99.
- **Minnesota**, Morrison County. Stanchfield Logging Camp (Commercial Logging in Minnesota MPS). Listed 2/12/99.
- **Minnesota**, Scott County. Inyan Ceyaka Otonwe. Listed 2/12/99.
- **Minnesota**, St. Louis County. Bull-of-the-Woods Logging Scow (Shipwrecks of Minnesota's Inland Lakes and Rivers MPS). Listed 2/12/99.
- **North Carolina**, Dare County. Fort Raleigh National Historic Site. Additional Documentation approved 3/5/99.
- **Tennessee**, (Historic and Historic Archeological Resources of the American Civil War in Tennessee MPS) Henderson County. Parker's Crossroads Battlefield. Listed 2/22/99; Jefferson County. Strawberry Plains Fortification. Listed 2/5/99.

The Foundation for the Advancement of Mesoamerican Studies, Inc. (FAMSI) is pleased to announce it has funded the following SAA members for research in its 1998 grants competition:

Belize	Thomas Guderjan Shirley Mock Thomas Shelby
Guatemala	Frederick Bove Lawrence Feldman Stephen Houston
Honduras	Kam Manahan Robert J. Sharer
Mesoamerica	Kenneth Hirth Hector Neff

Mexico

Jennifer Browder
Karl Lorenzen
Emily McClung de Tapia
Marilyn Masson
Jennifer Mathews
Janet Montoya
Elsa Redmond
Paula Turkon
Lorraine Williams-Beck

Additional information concerning these projects is available on the FAMSI Web site:
www.famsi.org.

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POSITIONS OPEN

Principal Investigator

Archaeological and Historical Consultants, Inc. (A&HC) is accepting applications for the position of principal investigator for CRM projects. Responsibilities include client/agency coordination, supervision of fieldwork, analysis, and report/proposal preparation. Requirements include an M.A. degree (Ph.D. preferred) with an archaeological focus, at least one year of experience in the supervision of archaeological fieldwork, a demonstrated ability to produce quality reports in a timely fashion, and knowledge of eastern U.S. prehistory and/or history. A competitive salary and benefits package are offered, including health insurance and retirement plan. A&HC is located in central Pennsylvania near Penn State University. Submit vitae, letter of application, and a list of three references to David Rue, Program Manager, Archaeological and Historical Consultants, Inc., P.O. Box 482, Centre Hall, PA, 16828, tel: (814) 364-2135, fax: (814) 364-2143. EOE.

Field Director

Archaeological and Historical Consultants, Inc. (A&HC) is accepting applications for positions of field director for CRM projects beginning in April 1999. Responsibilities include supervision and coordination of field crews engaged in archaeological survey and excavation, primarily involving Phase I and II surveys for highway and gas pipeline rights-of-way in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Maryland. Requirements include an B.A. degree in archaeology, anthropology, or a closely related field or equivalent; two to four years related archaeological field experience and/or training or equivalent combination of education and experience; and demonstrated capability to manage archaeological fieldwork. A competitive salary and benefits package are offered, including health insurance and retirement plan. A&HC is located in central Pennsylvania near Penn State University. Established in 1983, AHC provides archaeological and architectural history. Submit vitae, letter of application, and a list of three references to David Rue, Program Manager, Archaeological and Historical Consultants, Inc., P.O. Box 482, Centre Hall, PA, 16828, tel: (814) 364-2135, fax: (814) 364-2143. EOE.

Assistant Professor, Mesoamerican Archaeologist

The University of Arizona Department of Anthropology announces a tenure-track position for an archaeologist working with the complex societies of Mesoamerica. The position will be at the assistant professor level and will begin fall semester 2000. Ph.D. required. Active field research program beyond the dissertation and significant publication and grant records necessary. Must show evidence of outstanding teaching ability. Send letter of application, curriculum vita, and names , addresses, and phone numbers of three references to Mesoamerican Search Committee, Dept. of Anthropology, University of Arizona, P.O. Box 210030, Tucson, AZ 85721-0030. The deadline for receipt of applications is August 31, 1999. The University of Arizona is an EEO/AA EmployerM/W/D/V.

Principal Investigator/Project Manager

The Cultural Resources Group of GAI Consultants, Inc. is rapidly expanding and seeking a principal

investigator specializing in Prehistoric Archaeology of the Mid-Atlantic region. This is a full-time position with an excellent benefits package and attractive salary range. Training opportunities, stock options, profit sharing, and support for professional development are also included in the benefits package. The ideal applicant will have a minimum of an M.A. degree and at least two years of supervisory experience in the CRM industry, with knowledge of Section 106. Must be able to implement project research goals and have excellent writing skills. This is a managerial position, so people skills and organizational skills are imperative. The position is for our Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania/Monroeville office. Pittsburgh is a growing and exciting city. Steel mills, which once choked the air and rivers are gone, and are now replaced by green space, parks, and waterfront attractions. Our new sports stadiums, convention center, and expanding infrastructure are creating excellent business and archaeological opportunities as well as providing for an exciting place to live! Please submit your résumés, with three references, to Diane B. Landers, The Cultural Resources Group, GAI Consultants, Inc., 570 Beatty Rd., Monroeville, PA 15146, tel: (412) 856-9220 ext. 1344.

Assistant Professorship

The Department of Anthropology and Geography at Georgia State University invites applicants for an anticipated tenure-track assistant professorship in archaeology beginning August 1999. Applicants should have a Ph.D. in anthropology. Candidate will contribute to the undergraduate and graduate programs within the department. Area of specialization is open, but preferences will be given to persons specializing in urban archaeology, an expertise in regional analysis, archaeological survey methods, and whose theoretical and methodological perspectives link with the department's strong program in Geographic Information Systems. Salary commensurate with qualification and experience. Applications will begin immediately and will be accepted until position is filled. Send letters of application, vita, and names of three references to Chair, Anthropology Search Committee, Department of Anthropology and Geography, Georgia State University, Atlanta, GA, 30303-3083. Georgia State University is an employment educational institution/affirmative action employer.

Archaeologist

The Big Springs Cultural Resources Management Plan for the Las Vegas Valley Water District's North Well Field seeks an archaeologist to plan, oversee, and implement the Plan. Responsibilities will include administering all cultural resources management issues and activities of the Plan; conducting research, studies, and surveys; and supervising staff and/or consultants in design development and restoration of cultural resource programs, historic structures, collections, and exhibits. Requirements include a Master's degree in archaeology or closely related field; completion of archaeology field school; and five years professional archaeology experience including research, survey, excavation, laboratory analysis and preparation of written materials, and the supervision of staff and/or consultants. Knowledge and experience working with the prehistory and history of the Las Vegas Valley, Southern Nevada and other regions of the Southwest is especially desired. Hiring salary range is \$59,542-\$74,428, DOQ. Application package may be obtained from Human Resources, Las Vegas Valley Water District, 1001 S. Valley View Blvd., Las Vegas, NV 89153; tel: (702) 258-3933, email: erin.beesley@lvvwd.com. Visit our websites at www.lvvwd.com and www.bigsprings.com.

Archaeological Project Managers/Assistant Project Managers

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., is looking for archaeological project managers and assistant project managers interested in an opportunity to join the permanent staff in our New Orleans, Louisiana office. All applicants must have an M.A. degree in archaeology or anthropology and have at least two years of experience. Experience in Southeastern or North American prehistory preferred. After a three-month probationary period, successful candidates will be eligible for permanent staff positions. All positions are salaried, with benefits after three months. Please submit a letter of application and a curriculum vita with three references to Tracie Eiserloh, R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., 5824 Plaque St., New Orleans, LA 70123. EOE.

Field Archaeologists/Field Supervisors

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. is looking for field archaeologists and field supervisors interested in an opportunity to join the permanent staff in our Frederick, Maryland, or New Orleans, Louisiana offices. All applicants must have a B.A. or B.S. degree in archaeology, anthropology, or history, and have passed a field

school. Supervisors must have an M.A. in archaeology or anthropology and one year of CRM experience. Archaeological analysts also are sought for the Frederick, Maryland office; applicants must have a B.A. or B.S. degree in archaeology, anthropology, or history, and have at least one year of laboratory experience; Mid-Atlantic, Midwest, or Caribbean material cultural expertise preferred, knowledge of Microsoft Access a plus. After a three-month probationary period, successful candidates will be eligible for permanent staff positions. All positions are salaried, with benefits after three months. Please submit a letter of application and a curriculum vita with three references to R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., 241 East Fourth St., Suite 100 Frederick, MD 21701, or R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., 5824 Plache St., New Orleans, LA 70123. EOE.

Senior Archaeologist

Taylor & Associates, Inc., a multidisciplined engineering and planning firm seeks senior archaeologist for cultural resource management. Advanced degree in anthropology/archaeology with a minimum of three years in cultural resource management. Must meet 36 CFR § 61 Professional Qualifications Standards for Archaeology. Knowledge of SHPO archaeological procedures and the implementation of Section 106 process are required. Must be able to work with consultants and federal and state agencies in reviewing documents and managing all aspects of cultural resource compliance coordination. Send résumé and letter of interest to Greta Ulanoski, McCormick, Taylor & Associates, Inc., Gateway Corporate Center, 6380 Flank Dr., Suite 300, Harrisburg, PA 17112. EOE/AA.

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Calendar

June 713, 1999

The American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works (AIC) 27th Annual Meeting will focus on two topics: "The Costs of Conserving Our Cultural Heritage: Can We Afford It?" and "Used or Misused: The Responsible Preservation of Functional Cultural Objects Still In Use." Sessions will be conducted by AIC specialty groups. Other meeting offerings include workshops and poster sessions, an exhibit hall featuring conservation suppliers, and tours and workshops held at museums and sites throughout the St. Louis metro area. For program and registration materials for the presession and/or annual meeting, contact AIC, 1717 K Street, NW, Suite 301, Washington, DC 20006, tel: (202) 452-9545, fax: (202) 452-9328.

June 8, 1999

The American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works (AIC) is pleased to announce it will conduct a one-day presession, "From Here to Eternity: Collaborative Case Studies in American Archaeology and Conservation," sponsored by the Research and Technical Studies Specialty Group of the AIC. The session will be held during the AIC 27th Annual Meeting at the Adams Mark Hotel in St. Louis, Missouri. The all-day session will focus on effective approaches in building the relationship between archaeologists and conservation professionals. The session costs will be \$90 for AIC members and \$150 for nonmembers. For program and registration materials for the presession and/or annual meeting, contact AIC, 1717 K Street, NW, Suite 301, Washington, DC 20006, tel: (202) 452-9545, fax: (202) 452-9328.

June 28July 4, 1999

Tercera Mesa Redonda de Palenque will be held in Palenque, Mexico. The registration fee for attendance is \$150 U.S. (1500 pesos). Hotel and program information are available from Vera Tiesler Blos, Cordoba 45, 10 piso, Col. Roma, C.P. 06700, Mexico City, Mexico, tel: (525) 514-29-81, 514-15-60, fax: (525) 525-30-89, email: inahstec@mail.internet.com.mx, www: www.inah.gob.mx/palenque, or Valerie Greene (PARI), 50 Camino Lenada Orinda, CA, 94563, fax: (925) 254-8109, email: vgreene@sirius.com.



July 24, 1999

Engendering Material Culture Conference, Fifth Women in Archaeology Conference will be held in Sydney, Australia. This international interdisciplinary conference aims to examine material culture, in all its various guises, and its links to notions of gender and gender relations in the past and present. This conference will build upon the body of work developed by the Women in Archaeology conferences and intends to provide a networking opportunity for scholars from a variety of disciplines involved in gender and material culture studies. For information, contact Laurajane Smith, Aboriginal Research and Resource Centre, University of New South Wales, Sydney 2052, Australia, fax: + 61 2 93851062, email: lj.smith@unsw.edu.au.

July 711, 1999

El XX Coloquio sobre Arqueología de la Costa Sur Peruana se reunirá en el Auditorium de la Filial del Centro Italiano Studi e Ricerche Archeologiche Pre-colombiane (CISRAP), Avenida de la Cultura S/N, Nasca, Perú. Las adhesiones al Coloquio, los títulos de las ponencias, y los resúmenes pertinentes serán recibidos por el

comité organizador lo más pronto posible. Los idiomas oficiales serán el español y el inglés. La cuota de inscripción es de \$30 (USA) para los participantes y \$15 para los estudiantes. La documentación debe ser enviada por correo, fax, o email a Elvina Pieri Orefici, Centro Italiano Studi e Ricerche Archeologiche Precolombiane (CISRAP), Via delle Grazie, 625100, Brescia, tel: +39 (030) 377-3738 o 377-3486, fax: +39 (030) 377-3739 email: CISRAP@numerica.it. Sus comunicaciones también se pueden dirigir a Anita Cook, cook@cua.edu, o Katharina Schreiber, schreibk@sscf.ucsb.edu.

July 813, 1999

A celebration of 10,000 years of life on Vega will be held on the Island of Vega, Norway, consisting of concerts, exhibitions, workshops, and seminars. The congress will provide an opportunity to visit the unique archaeological sites on Vega and to attend an array of lectures by some of the world's leading archaeologists and experts on early maritime adaptations. For additional information, contact Lisa Gay Bostwick, Kulturavdelingen, Nordland fylkeskommune, 8002 Bodø, Norway, email: lisa.bostwick@nfk.telemax.no.

September 18, 1999

The 6th Annual Symposium sponsored by the Pre-Columbian Society of Washington, D.C., will be held at the U.S. Navy Memorial Center, 701 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, in downtown Washington, with the theme, "Understanding the Epiclassic: Turbulent Times in Meso-america." For more information, contact Jeff Splitstoser, Program Chair, tel/fax: (301) 942-5532, email: jeff@mayaresearch.com.

September 2024, 1999

The Xth Society of Brazilian Archaeology Meeting will be held at Recife, Pernambuco, Brazil. For more information, contact Gabriela Martin, Chair, Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, email: gamar@elogica.com.br.

September 24October 2, 1999

The 10th meeting of the ICAZ Fish Remains Working Group will be held in New York with the theme, "Approaching a New Millennium: Fisheries Research at Present, Questions for the Future." This meeting will focus on cooperative work, regional issues, methodology, and the formation of workshops for a hands-on approach to difficult conceptual and practical issues. On September 29, there will be a group visit to several fish markets. A trip to Connecticut is planned from September 30 to October 2 to visit the Norwalk Maritime Aquarium, walk on salt marshes, and go on a whale-watch trip in Cape Cod. This will be accompanied by a series of talks on marine ecosystems, seabirds, and sea mammals. The conference fee is \$60 (general members) and \$40 (students). For further information, contact Sophia Perdikaris, tel: (212) 772-5655 or (212) 772-5410, fax: (212) 772-5423, email: sophiaP@erols.com.

September 30October 2, 1999

The 4th Rocky Mountain Anthropological Conference will be held at the Hotel Colorado, Glenwood Springs, Colorado, with the theme, "Rocky Mountain as a Culture Area." Any anthropological papers on the Rocky Mountains are welcome. For information, conference contacts are Marcel Kornfeld in the United States, anpro1@uwyo.edu, and Brian Vivian in Canada, vivian@acs.ucalgary.ca. Registration information is available at bbarnes@uwyo.edu or bwhite@uwyo.edu. See our Web site at august.uwyo.edu/RMAC/.

October 48, 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.

October 49, 1999

The theme of the 10a Rassegna Internazionale del Cinema Archeologico in Rovereto, Italy is "Art and Civilization," including all fields of artistic expression from prehistory through the Middle Ages. This year an international jury will bestow the fourth biennial Paolo Orsi prize, and the Italian National Journalists Association will resume selection of the best international television specials and news coverage. Established in 1990, it began programming archaeology-awareness events in collaboration with *Archeologia Viva* magazine

and local groups around Italy in 1995. For information, contact Dario Di Blasi, Artistic Director, Museo Civico, Largo S. Caterina 43, 38068 Rovereto (TN), Italy, tel: + (39-464) 439-055, fax: (39-464) 439-487, email: museo@museocivico.rovereto.tn.it, Web: www.museocivico.rovereto.tn.it.

October 2931, 1999

The 26th Annual Symposium of the Ontario Archaeological Society will be held at the University of Waterloo, with the theme, "The Human Ecology of Ontario's Eleven Millennia: People, Environment, Change, and Adaptation throughout the Holocene." Check the conference Web site arts.uwaterloo.ca/ANTHRO/OAS99.html for additional information, or contact Robert W. Park, tel: (519) 888-4567 ext. 5666, email: rwpark@watarts.uwaterloo.ca.

November 711, 1999

The Departments of Conservation and Archaeological Research at the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation announce a multidisciplinary conference designed to convene conservators, archaeologists, and forensic anthropologists to discuss the unique problems faced when working with human remains. For information and/or to be placed on the mailing list, contact Colonial Williamsburg, Williamsburg Institute, P.O. Box 1776, Williamsburg, VA 23187-1776, tel: (800) 603-0948, (757) 220-7182, fax: (757) 565-8630, email: dchapman@cwf.org.

November 912, 1999

The IX Encuentro de los Investigadores de la Cultura Maya will be held in Campeche, Mexico, discussing recent discoveries in the Maya area. For further information, contact Ricardo Encalada Arguez, Director de Difusión Cultural, Universidad Autónoma de Campeche, Ciudad Universitaria, Ave. Agustín Melgar s/n, CP 24030, Campeche, Campeche, México, fax: (981) 6-21-64.



November 1114, 1999

The 32nd Annual Chacmool Conference, "Indigenous People and Archaeology: Honoring the Past, Discussing the Present, Building for the Future," will be held at the University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta, Canada. The interaction between indigenous people and archaeologists has increased as a result of the increased political presence of the former, the rise of postprocessional archaeology, and an increasing interest in the past and the role of archaeology in land claims. This conference proposes to share information on mutual benefits and initiate a dialogue on issues of controversy. For further information, contact Chacmool '99, Department of Archaeology, University of Calgary, Calgary AB T2N 1N4 Canada, fax: (403) 282-9567, email: chacmool@ucalgary.ca, Web: www.ucalgary.ca/UofC/faculties/SS/ARKY/Chacmool.html.

November 1721, 1999

The American Anthropological Association 98th Annual Meeting will be held in Chicago, Illinois, with the theme, "Time at the Millennium," organized by Program Chair Elizabeth Brumfiel. For information, contact the AAA Meetings Dept. at 4350 N. Fairfax Dr., Suite 640, Arlington, VA 22203-1620; tel: (703) 528-1902 ext. 2, email: jmeier@ameranthassn.org.

November 1921, 1999

Plans are underway for the 3e Festival International du Film Archeologique in Brussels, a biennial event which focuses on recent production about all aspects of archaeology, with an emphasis on good cinematography. The festival will continue to build on traditions and relationships established by a previous Brussels festival, whose name it adopted in 1995. For information, contact Serge Lemaitre, president, or Benedicte Van Schoute, secretary, Asbl Kineon, 26, rue des Pierres Rouges, 1170 Brussels, Belgium, tel/fax: + (32-2) 672-82-91, email: asblkineon@hotmail.com.

December 15, 1999

An international Wetlands Archaeology Conference (WARP) will be held in Gainesville, Florida. Additional information about the conference can be obtained from Barbara A. Purdy, 1519 NW 25th Terrace, Gainesville, FL 32605, email: purdy@nervm.nerdc.ufl.edu.

January 14-15, 2000

The Southwest Symposium 2000 will be held at the James A. Little Theater in Santa Fe, New Mexico. Four half-day sessions and poster presentations will explore the theme, "At the Millennium: Change and Challenge in the Greater Southwest." For further information, contact Sarah Schlanger, New Mexico Bureau of Land Management, P.O. Box 27115, Santa Fe, NM 87502-7115, tel: (505) 438-7454, email: sschlang@nm.blm.gov.

April 29-30, 2000

The 65th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology will be held at the Philadelphia Marriott Hotel, Philadelphia. For information, contact SAA Headquarters, 900 Second St. NE #12, Washington, DC 20002, tel: (202) 789-8200, email: meetings@saa.org. **The deadline for abstract submissions is September 2, 1999.**

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