



Presentation of the 1999 SAA Public Service Award to Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt by SAA President Keith Kintigh

Featuring

two new awards

An award of \$500 is presented in memory of the late Dienje M. E. Kenyon to support the research of women archaeologists in the early stages of their graduate training. This year's inaugural award will be made to a student pursuing research in zooarchaeology, which was Kenyon's specialty.

The new Student Paper Award is designed to recognize the best student research paper presented at the Annual Meeting. Papers will be evaluated on both the quality of the arguments and data presented and the paper's contribution to our understanding of some aspect of archaeology.

Awards

Past . . .

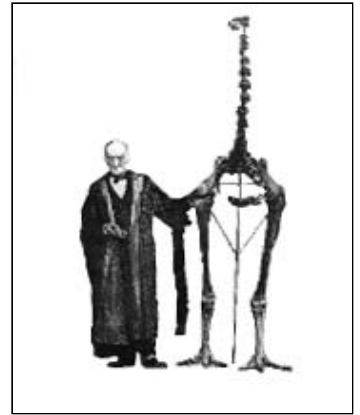
"... it is my great pleasure to award the Honorable Bruce Babbitt with the Society's 1999 Public Service Award for his lifetime dedication to the protection, preservation, conservation, and public interpretation of this nation's rich and diverse archaeological heritage." (See page 4)

and Future . . .



The Society for American Archaeology calls for nominations for its awards to be presented at the 2000 Annual Meeting in Philadelphia. SAA's awards are presented for important contributions in many areas of archaeology. If you wish to nominate someone for one of the awards, please send a letter of nomination to the contact person for the award. The letter of nomination should describe in detail the contributions of the nominee. In some cases, a curriculum vitae of the nominee or copies of the nominee's work also are required. Please check the descriptions, requirements, and deadlines for nomination for individual awards, listed on pages 16 and 17.

Detail of winning Student Poster, 1998 --Resource Depletion, Extinction, and Subsistence Change in Southern New Zealand by Lisa Nagaoka



SAA CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

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Guest Editor's Corner

With the editor currently delayed in Tibet, I've been given the opportunity to take over his corner this issue. I've just returned from a survey season in Germany with 16 students and volunteers from the United States and Japan, and my mind is still preoccupied with the experience. In particular, and perhaps relevant to the *Bulletin's* focus on the role of archaeology in society, I am struck once again by the strong position of archaeology in Germany.



My views are derived from the small corner of southern Germany where I work, but the trends there seem to be generally applicable to other areas as well. First of all, state-sponsored fieldwork appears to be thriving (see the Web page at www.bawue.de/~wmwerner/english/lda.html), in contrast to a few years ago, when many government funds were diverted during the early days of reunification. This summer I witnessed excavations of sites from the Middle Paleolithic through the Iron Age, and later periods receive even more attention and funding. In a rather new development, many archaeologists have turned as well to private corporations to supplement public financing.

Museums also are active, with a number of traveling and special exhibits on display. The small museum of prehistory in the town of Bad Buchau has received money from the European Union to help construct full-sized replicas of Neolithic and Bronze Age houses. European funds also are assisting in the construction of an "archaeological trail" to link sites across many kilometers and mark each with explanatory placards, photos, and, in some cases, partial reconstructions. These projects reflect the great public interest in local archaeology, an interest that begins in elementary schools and is documented by numerous visits of school classes to the museum. One village is building a hostel to house visiting classes who come from afar to learn about prehistory and natural history.

This awareness of, and interest in, archaeology among the local population is admirable, and certainly aids

SAA and the Combined Federal Campaign

Mark J. Lynott

In September 1999, federal archaeologists will have the opportunity to make charitable contributions through the Combined Federal Campaign for the year 2000. The Combined Federal Campaign includes a large number and wide variety of charitable organizations, and federal employees have the opportunity to make single direct payments to organizations, or arrange for payments through payroll deductions. The Society for American Archaeology has been approved by the Combined Federal Campaign (Organization #1022) and is eligible for contributions beginning this fall.

This is an excellent and convenient opportunity for federal archaeologists to make a financial contribution to SAA. Readers of the *Bulletin* are certainly familiar with all of the programs of the Society, and every one of us benefits from one or more of SAA's activities. The Combined Federal Campaign is an opportunity for each of us to make a contribution that will benefit archaeology and the programs of SAA. If every federal archaeologist were to contribute as little as \$2 per pay period, together we could raise thousands of dollars. With a contribution of \$5 per pay period, you can personally donate \$130 to SAA in the year 2000. You don't have to be a member of SAA or even an archaeologist to contribute to SAA through the Combined Federal Campaign. All federal employees are eligible to contribute.

When the Combined Federal Campaign literature arrives in your office, please take the time to seriously consider a contribution to SAA (Organization #1022). Almost everyone can afford to make a small contribution, and together, we can make a

me in my own fieldwork, as local farmers and landowners have been generally quite receptive to my requests to dig on their property. It seems logical to assume a connection between this receptivity and early education. ·

Mike Jochim is a professor at UC-Santa Barbara.

major contribution to the Society and help expand its programs and activities. ·

Mark J. Lynott, a vice-chair of SAA's Fund Raising Committee, is manager of the Midwest Archeological Center in Lincoln, Nebraska.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

I read with interest the Student Affairs column "Archaeology as a Way of Life: Advice from the Sages," [*SAA Bulletin* 17(3): 26] but was disheartened to discover that, of the 21 "sages" consulted, only one was from outside the university/museum/research institution academic axis. The one nonacademic actually works for the U.S. Forest Service, I believe, rather than the National Park Service, but I was stunned that no private sector archaeologists were included in this piece.

Contrary to Dr. Clark's assessment that most archaeology Ph.D.s would prefer academic jobs, there are many, many of us who have chosen not settled for careers in cultural resource management. The reasons for this choice are many: the opportunity to direct research projects on a scale and with funding levels that most academics can't even dream of, the satisfaction and excitement of bringing archaeology to the public, and the sense of accomplishment that comes from preserving substantial portions of the archaeological record for the future.

CRM jobs are hard work; the stress levels tend to be high and the job security levels low. But the cutting edge of field methods in archaeology and the front line of archaeological preservation are in CRM. There are stimulating and rewarding careers to be found in CRM, and the field is wide open to bright students who have the right skills and are willing to work hard. The student members of SAA need to know that.

Lynne Sebastian, RPA
New Mexico State Historic Preservation
Officer


Call for Applications and Nominations for SAA-Administered Scholarships for Native Peoples from the United States and Canada

The Society for American Archaeology (SAA) is pleased to announce the SAA Arthur C. Parker Scholarship and National Science Foundation (NSF) Scholarships for Archaeological Training for Native Americans and Native Hawaiians for the year 2000. Together, these scholarship programs will provide four awards of \$3,000 each to support training in archaeological methods, including fieldwork, analytical techniques, and curation.

These scholarships are intended for current students: high school seniors, college undergraduates, and graduate students and personnel of Tribal or other Native cultural preservation programs. Native Americans and Pacific Islanders from the United States, including U.S. Trust Territories, and Indigenous peoples from Canada, are eligible for these scholarships. Individuals may apply for these scholarships themselves, or they may be nominated by a current professor, high school teacher, or cultural preservation program supervisor. The SAA Arthur C. Parker Scholarship is named in honor of SAA's first president, who served from 1935 to 1936. Parker was of Seneca ancestry through his father's family, and he spent his youth on the Cattaraugus Reservation in New York.

The NSF Scholarships for Archaeological Training for Native Americans and Native Hawaiians are made possible by a grant from the National Science Foundation to SAA.

Application or nomination materials for these scholarships must be postmarked no later than February 15, 2000. To learn more about the application or nomination procedures, contact the Society for American Archaeology, 900 Second St. NE #12, Washington, DC 20002-3557, tel: (202) 789-8200, fax: (202) 789-0284, email: info@saa.org.



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Mesoamerican Research Foundation

In *SAA Bulletin* 17(3): 44, the email address for Michael E. Smith, associate editor for book reviews, *Latin American Antiquity*, was published incorrectly. His correct address is mesmith@scs.albany.edu. We apologize for this error.

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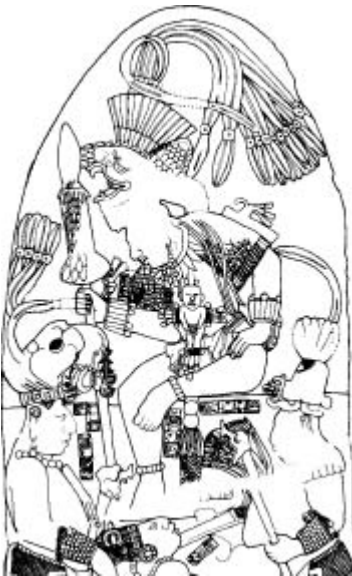
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Archaeopolitics

Keith Kintigh



The presentation of the 1999 SAA Public Service Award to Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt provided an opportunity to discuss a number of issues important to SAA. Below are the comments made by SAA President Keith Kintigh during the ceremony.

Society for American Archaeology Office of the President, June 11, 1999

The Society for American Archaeology (SAA) is an international organization dedicated to the research, interpretation, and protection of the archaeological heritage of the Americas. With more than 6,500 members, the Society is the major professional association of archaeologists in the United States. Each year, SAA presents its Public Service Award to a public figure who has made substantial contributions to the protection and preservation of cultural resources. As SAA president and a fellow Arizonan, it is my great pleasure to award the Honorable Bruce Babbitt with the Society's 1999 Public Service Award for his lifetime dedication to the protection, preservation, conservation, and public interpretation of this nation's rich and diverse archaeological heritage.

As governor of Arizona, Bruce Babbitt initiated an aggressive campaign against the looting of archaeological sites and thoroughly transformed the public perception of archaeology. Innovative programs developed under his leadership continue to be critical in Arizona's efforts to save the past for the future and have served as models for successful efforts throughout the nation. Governor Babbitt's dismay over the looting of irreplaceable ruins led to the enactment of an amendment to the Arizona Antiquities Act that dramatically strengthened the legislation. Aggressive enforcement of antiquities legislation was stimulated by his personal efforts to motivate U.S. attorneys and state officials to prosecute looters. The heightened awareness of law enforcement officials and resulting prosecutions greatly increased the level of legal risk associated with pothunting.

Governor Babbitt was responsible for the creation of Homolovi Ruins State Park, Arizona's first state park devoted to archaeology. The establishment of this park brought state protection to ancestral Hopi Indian villages that had long been ravaged by looters. It led to a long-term archaeological research effort devoted to understanding the occupation of these impressive ruins. And, through its visitors, the park has enhanced public education about Arizona's Native American heritage. As governor, Bruce Babbitt established a formal role for archaeology in state planning through the appointment of what became established in statute as the Arizona Archaeological Advisory Commission. Governor Babbitt was quick to recognize the importance of the public education and involvement in archaeology. He initiated Arizona Archaeology Week to promote public interest in archaeology and to combat looting. He created the Site Steward Program in which trained citizens regularly monitor assigned archaeological sites and report any signs of looting to law enforcement officials. The excellence of Arizona's public archaeology program established under Babbitt's leadership was recognized by a national Take Pride in America Award presented by then-Vice President George Bush.

While many people were involved, these accomplishments would not have been possible without Bruce Babbitt's personal involvement and interest, not just from his office in the State Capitol, but through frequent visits to archaeological sites. As Secretary of the Interior, Babbitt is responsible for the general implementation of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). Secretary Babbitt has directed the

Department to judiciously balance the legitimate concerns of Native Americans with the acknowledged value of education based on scientific investigation. Given the diverse interests that must be addressed by the Department, this balanced approach to NAGPRA has been absolutely crucial. It has come into play most visibly as the Department carries out the responsibilities delegated by the Corps of Engineers for the Kennewick remains. In this precedent-setting case, appropriate scientific recording and analysis as well as tribal consultation are being employed to resolve the important issues that are at stake.

Despite tight federal budgets, the secretary has supported important increases in funding for Vanishing Treasures, a National Park Service initiative to stabilize ancient and historic archaeological sites in the arid southwest and west. Recently, the secretary and the First Lady, along with other public and private partners, have instituted a matching grant program, Save America's Treasures. This year, 62 nationally significant archaeological sites, historic structures, and objects have received funding for needed repair, preservation, and interpretation. Finally, Secretary Babbitt recently issued "the National Strategy for Federal Archeology," a comprehensive policy statement that renews federal efforts to protect, preserve, and interpret the nation's archaeological resources. The strategy covers four key topics: (1) the preservation, protection, and appropriate research on archaeological sites; (2) the conservation and research use of archaeological collections and records; (3) the utilization and dissemination of archaeological research results; and (4) the promotion of public education and participation in archaeology.

In light of his outstanding contributions to American archaeology, I am honored to present the 1999 SAA Public Service Award to Secretary Babbitt. The citation reads:

The Society for American Archaeology Public Service Award is presented to the Honorable Bruce Babbitt for his lifetime dedication to the protection, preservation, conservation, and public interpretation of this nation's rich and diverse archaeological heritage while Governor of Arizona and as U.S. Secretary of the Interior. SAA also recognizes Secretary Babbitt's continuing support of and commitment to archaeology as evidenced by his 1999 renewal of "A National Strategy for Federal Archeology."

Thank you, Secretary Babbitt; you have made an enormous difference to the archaeology of the United States. ·

Keith W. Kintigh, president of SAA, is at the department of anthropology at Arizona State University.

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In Brief . . .

Tobi Brimsek

Did you know that . . . SAAweb is on its way to becoming a premier tool in locating a job in the field of archaeology? Statistics show that the job listing page is the most popular page on SAA's Website. So far, in this inaugural year, over 25 positions have been posted solely on SAAweb. In tandem with the *SAA Bulletin*, over 45 positions have been advertised from January to July. Only 38 positions were advertised in the *Bulletin* for the entire 1998 year! Remember to keep checking the page as new announcements continue to be posted all year long. Your first or next job could be just a few clicks away.

More on SAAweb . . . While you are cruising the SAA Website, don't forget to visit the online membership directory, developed specifically for SAA members only. Look up a colleague, send them an email, or locate your own listing if you need to make an address correction or update other contact information. The data for the directory is refreshed every two weeks in order to provide the most up-to-date information. The directory is for members only so you will be required to supply your user ID and password to gain access. Both are located on your membership card. If you don't have this information, please send us an email to membership@saa.org or call the headquarters office at (202) 789-8200, and we'll be happy to help you.

Get Connected . . . In addition to fostering communication among members, we'd like to increase our capability to communicate with you via email. We established a "Get Connected" campaign about 18 months ago the results of which have increased our email connectivity to 62 percent but we know we can do better! Email messages are an inexpensive and effective way to communicate and provide you with personalized service. Please help us strengthen our ties with yougetconnected! If you have an email address or email address change, let us know by using the online membership directory or email us at membership@saa.org.

Just for review . . . If you are trying to reach SAA electronically and know a staff person's name, all staff emails are structured similarly: firstname_lastname@saa.org. You also may want to use one of our five special services mailboxes: meetings@saa.org; membership@saa.org; info@saa.org; headquarters@saa.org; publications@saa.org; and public_edu@saa.org. We look forward to hearing from you!

Staff Transitions . . . New voices may meet and greet you at SAA headquarters. Carlean Ponder has joined SAA's staff as coordinator, Membership Services, along with Melissa Byroade, who serves as SAA's coordinator, Administrative Services. After five years with SAA, Jim Young, manager, Information Services, moved west to California, and Lana León has joined us as SAA's new technology guru and webmaster. I hope you'll have the opportunity to meet all of our staff next April in Philadelphia at the 2000 Annual Meeting.

SAA 2000Philadelphia . . . I hope that you will join us in Philadelphia for SAA's own millennium Annual Meeting from April 5-9, 2000. The meeting will be held at the Philadelphia Marriott located in center city 1201 Market St., Philadelphia, PA 19107. The rates are lower than those in Chicago, and will continue to drop over the next few years, due to extensive negotiations with the hotel properties. Rates for the Philadelphia Marriott are \$139 single; \$148 double; additional person \$20. A limited number of rooms has been blocked for government attendees at the government rate of \$113 single, \$133 double. Government guests must present a government ID to qualify for this rate. Reservations can be made by calling 1 (800) 320-5744.

Just for Students at the Philadelphia Annual Meeting . . . SAA has arranged a special student accommodation and rate in Philadelphia at the Holiday Inn Express Midtown, 1305-11 Walnut St., Philadelphia,

PA 19107. The block of rooms at the Holiday Inn Express is for students only, and a valid student ID is required. A student ID number will be required at the time the reservations are made. The rate is \$103 single and \$108 double, triple, or quad and includes a continental breakfast from the hotel's breakfast bar. For reservations at the Holiday Inn Express Midtown, call (215) 735-9300 ext. 7507, fax: (215) 732-2593, or email: midtown@erols.com.

Combined Federal Campaign . . . SAA has met eligibility requirements to be a part of the federal government's Combined Federal Campaign (CFC). Please see Mark Lynott's article on the CFC on page 2. SAA will be listed in the campaign brochure, and the number that donors use to contribute to SAA is 1022. If you participate in the CFC, please consider SAA as a choice. ·

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

Volunteers Needed for Philadelphia 2000

If you would like to meet people interested in archaeology, have fun, and save money at the same time, then volunteer to assist the SAA staff at the Annual Meeting in Philadelphia on April 59, 2000! Being a volunteer at our meeting is a great way to meet colleagues and to help fit the meeting expenses into your budget. By waiving membership requirements and registration fees, we offer this experience to volunteers in exchange for only 12 hours of your time. In addition to meeting registration, you also will receive a free copy of the *Abstracts of the 65th Annual Meeting* and a \$5 stipend per shift. For details and a volunteer application, contact Carlean Ponder, SAA headquarters, 900 Second St. NE #12, Washington, DC 20002-3557, tel: (202) 789-8200, fax: (202) 789-0284, email: carlean_ponder@saa.org. ·

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Money Matters

On Budgets and Budgeting for the Year 2000

Jeffrey H. Altschul

Fall connotes different things to different people, but at SAA, it is the time to deal with the budget. Our fiscal year ends on December 31st, and it is at the fall meeting of the Board of Directors that the budget for FY2000 will be passed. Much of this board meeting will focus on the budget. If past fall board meetings are any indication, it will be lively, sometimes contentious, and certainly not passive or disinterested.

The fall board meeting actually represents the end of a budget planning cycle that began six months earlier at the spring board meeting. At the Annual Meeting in Chicago, the Board approved a series of budget assumptions developed by SAA staff. These assumptions related to both revenues and expenditures. On the expenditure side, the assumptions fell into three groups. The most basic group included line items whose costs were known or predictable. These included price increases for paper, printing, and capital improvements. The second group consisted of budget categories for which we have good reason to believe will increase or decrease, but the magnitude of the change is difficult to predict. Costs for many items in the second category are quite volatile. Postage, for example, increased 23 percent last year, and 33 percent since 1997. Another item of concern is health insurance for SAA staff. Fortunately, we have been able to control our health care costs for the past few years, but these will rise, and when they do, chances are likely that the increase will be substantial. Even though costs for items in the second category are not known, we budget for them conservatively. There are times when we have a shortfall in one of these line items, such as postage last year, but these are generally offset by surpluses in other categories.

Line items in the first two categories tend to represent essential services of the Society: journals, meetings, newsletters, and so forth: services, and products every member has come to expect. The Board decided in 1998 to change its approach to cost-of-living increases. Instead of allowing these costs to build over a number of years, triggering a large dues increase, SAA would raise dues to cover these costs on much shorter intervals. This is the exactly the type of dues increase that is going into effect for FY2000. For FY2000, dues will be increased by \$5 in all categories. This increase is less than two cents per day, a small increase designed to cover the increased cost of doing business over the past several years.

Beyond essential services, there is a third category of expenditures. These involve changes in member services that come to the Board not as budget requests, but as long-term planning initiatives from SAA committees. In FY1999, the Board approved two such long-standing requests: additional pages for *Latin American Antiquity* and computer hardware for the *SAA Bulletin*. For FY2000, we are confronted with at least three immediate initiatives: staff support for the Public Education Committee, media relations support, and increased staff support for the World Wide Web and information services. It is the Board's responsibility to evaluate each request, determine its financial impact, and assign it a budget priority. Of course, these are just three of numerous initiatives that would contribute to the growth and development of SAA. As is often the case, in Chicago, the Board was not in a position to calculate the costs of these specific services, and so directed the Public Relations Committee to determine the financial impact of the media relations support at the Annual Meeting and SAA's executive director to examine the other initiatives, and, if they fall within certain parameters, to include it in the draft budget.

To determine the financial impact of new initiatives requires a reasonable prediction of the other side of the budget ledger; that is, SAA's revenues. In previous "Money Matters" columns, I have written that SAA is economically a membership-driven society. Although we have other sources of revenues (and are actively engaged in creating new ones), there are two revenue streams: membership and the Annual Meeting that shape our budget, and determine whether we have any discretionary funds. For FY2000, we anticipate a good meeting in Philadelphia and a healthy membership. Even so, projected revenues are not sufficient to fund all new initiatives; they rarely are.

Over the summer, the executive director and I, along with other members of the Executive Committee, the Board, and key committee chairs, have struggled to craft a budget. As with all SAA budgets, it is a compromise. During the course of the process, we have heard from some of the membership. We welcome the input. I encourage you to let me know how you feel about where you would like your money put to work. You can email me at the Society headquarters via the executive director using the address tobi_brimsek@saa.org. There are a variety of ways in which the membership can affect the budget process: the crux of which is getting involved in SAA and communicating with SAA officers and the Board. Each member's voice is important, and working together we can build a financially sound, vital, and dynamic SAA. ·

Jeffrey H. Altschul, treasurer of SAA, is president of Statistical Research, Inc., in Tucson, Arizona.

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SAA's Fund Raising Committee Hard at Work

Patty Jo Watson

The SAA Fund Raising Committee was established at the Annual Meeting in Seattle (March 1998) to oversee the Society's fund raising activities and advise the Board of Directors about external fund raising campaigns.

As noted in our statement last fall [*SAA Bulletin* 1998, 16(4): 12], the committee focused on three fund raising objectives: the Endowment Fund, the Public Education Initiatives Fund, and the Native American Scholarship Fund. None of these is new; many of you have already contributed to one or more of these funds when you renewed your SAA membership. We are undertaking specific fund raising efforts aimed at each of these objectives, and we strongly encourage every SAA member to participate in the fall Annual Giving Campaign to strengthen these funds and SAA.

The Endowment Fund provides earnings from investments that help support SAA's operations. Generated income helps assure long-term financial security for the organization and maintain member dues at a low rate.

The Public Education Initiatives Fund supports SAA's expanding activities in public education including reaching out to educators through workshops, exhibiting the Archaeology Research Forum at professional meetings, publishing other resources for educators, and supporting the Network of State and Provincial Archaeology Education Coordinators. Contributed money not only provides direct assistance to these programs but also impresses granting agencies and helps foster additional funding from outside sources.

The Native American Scholarship Fund was established to foster a new sense of shared purpose and positive interaction between the archaeological and Native American communities. The fund has benefited from the allocation of book royalties as well as individual donations. In 1998, the fund began to award the annual Arthur C. Parker Scholarship which supports archaeological training for Native Americans and Native Hawaiians who are either students or employees of tribal or native cultural preservation programs. Native Americans and Pacific Islanders from the United States (including U.S. Trust Territories), and Indigenous peoples from Canada, are eligible for these scholarships. The National Science Foundation will, for three years, match the \$1,500 Arthur C. Parker Scholarship and provide three additional \$3,000 NSF scholarships to be administered by SAA with the same criteria as the Arthur C. Parker Scholarship.

The second meeting of the committee was held during the Annual Meeting in Chicago in March 1999. Case statements (short but substantive descriptions to present to potential donors outside SAA) for the three funds are being finalized by committee members.

Another major initiative of the committee was SAA's application to the Combined Federal Campaign. SAA has qualified as an eligible organization for the fall campaign. Mark Lynott, a committees' vice-chair, spearheaded this effort. Don't miss Lynott's article on the Combined Federal Campaign on page 2.

The committee is working hard and creatively on a number of initiatives which we will share with you in future articles. The SAA's Fund Raising Committee includes the following members: Patty Jo Watson, chair; Mark Lynott, vice-chair; Margaret Nelson, vice-chair; Margaret Conkey; Richard Daugherty; Ed Friedman; Jerald Milanich; Kurt Moore; Jeremy Sabloff; David Thomas, Fred Wendorf, Stephen Williams; and Tobi Brimsek (ex-officio).

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Greet the Millennium in Philadelphia!

Winifred Creamer

The first Annual Meeting of the new century should be a record-breaker on many fronts, so make plans to attend, April 59, 2000. In addition to the wide variety of sessions and papers, we will have a reception hosted by the University of Pennsylvania Museum. Those of you who remember the last Annual Meeting in Philadelphia will recall that the reception at the museum is always a memorable event.

Among the firsts for the new millennium will be two sessions based on papers that have been posted electronically in advance. This will give all SAA members an opportunity to read papers for a few sessions in advance, and prepare questions. No papers will be read at these sessions and the discussion will begin in earnest. If this format works well, we may be able to expand it in the coming years to address our urgent need for more conversation and less reading of prepared text. Do your homework before the meeting!

Roundtable sessions will again take place Thursday at noon. These topical gatherings continue to be popular with everyone. Suggestions for roundtable themes are always welcome. As in previous years, we are actively seeking sponsorships (donations of \$100) to defray the cost of the roundtables, and encourage participation by students. Letters asking for the support of your department or company will arrive on your desk at the start of the fall term. Please contribute to this effort and help us foster the coming generation of colleagues.

Come to Philadelphia! See the fruits of another year's labor at the exhibit tables and hear about recent fieldwork from the papers presented. This is the ideal time to catch up with colleagues and share thoughts and plans for the future. ·

Winifred Creamer, program chair for the 2000 Annual Meeting, is associate professor at Northern Illinois University.

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COSWA Corner

Rita Wright and Mary Ann Levine



In the previous issue of the *SAA Bulletin* [1999, 17(3): 25], we featured some video and Web-based resources related to equity issues for women in archaeology and archaeological interpretations of gender. One of the resources we listed was "The Chilly Climate," a 1991 video produced by women faculty at the University of Western Ontario. Using this video as a framework, we consulted additional sources on the Web and some published accounts to further explore the issues of chilly climates and glass ceilings in this column. We thank Alison Wylie for providing us with some guidance and listserver members of the Committee on the Status of Women in the Academic Profession of the American Association of University Professors

(AAUP) who responded to our request for resources outside of archaeology. The AAUP list includes professors from various disciplinary associations who work on women's committees and commissions. Its purpose is to establish a cross-disciplinary higher education association dedicated to promoting and protecting higher education in general and the principles of academic freedom, tenure, due process, shared governance, and equity in particular. Other sources, which contribute to this column are referenced at the end of the article.

Chilly Climates and Glass Ceilings: Background

In the late 1970s and early 1980s, researchers identified two phenomena that they believed inhibited the advancement of women. Since that time, studies of young girls and women, especially by Bernice Sandler and her colleagues, showed that in some classrooms women were treated differently. A *chilly climate* is one in which various behaviors on the part of teachers, professors, and other students communicate lower expectations for women students or exclude them from class participation. Similar types of exclusion and devaluation were found in the treatment of adult women both in and out of the academy. Whether conscious or unconscious, the differences in evaluation and treatment of girls and women resulted in long term consequences. Researchers found that very small differences piled up. For young girls, it resulted in lowering of vocational aspirations and self-esteem. Adult women experienced isolation and felt undermined. *Glass ceilings* are a consequence of chilly environments. The Federal Glass Ceiling Commission referred to glass ceilings as unbreachable barriers that keep women from rising to the top, regardless of their training or talent (1995, pp. 4). They suggested that overt discrimination constrained women's rise to top positions in spite of job performance that was equal to men.

Chilly Climates and Glass Ceilings: How they Work

Workplaces in which chilly climates and glass ceilings affect women are characterized by a set of interdependent mechanisms that consist of stereotyping, exclusion, and devaluation. Stereotypes are deeply embedded ideas about gender that men and women acquire in early childhood that are reinforced in later life. They can be both positive and negative, but in any event, they are very hard to change because most of us believe we don't harbor them. The gender stereotypes that occur most frequently are those that assign women to sex-based categories like housekeeping, hostessing, or nurturing. The real trouble with stereotypes, a factor that is as annoying to men as to women, is the tendency to see the sexes as dichotomous and gender traits as mutually exclusive.

The second mechanism at work in chilly climates and glass ceilings is exclusion. This refers to the isolation of women through what the University of Western Ontario report described as the isolation of women through

standard interactional patterns. These include interrupting and ignoring them, attributing their contributions to others, and excluding them from informal working groups.

A third common factor is devaluation. Devaluation explains away women's successes, questions their credibility, and routinely discounts their expertise.

The Weather has Changed There are no Chilly Climates or Glass Ceilings?

All of the above may seem rather out of date to many and to some degree, we may all feel that greater equity has been achieved since these discussions first surfaced. Unfortunately, the chilly climate and glass-ceiling literature continues to reveal real inequities in nonacademic and academic workplaces. There are a number of professional organizations that have examined these issues (see the Web pages cited below). This list also includes several books that contain detailed studies and reviews.

Of particular interest in academic circles is the recent (1996 and ongoing) study at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), where a university committee of male and female faculty examined the status of women faculty. The committee reported that at MIT equal talent and accomplishments were not treated equally when seen through the eyes of prejudice. While junior women were supported early in their careers (they had equal access to resources, equitable salaries, and were supported and included in intellectual networking), after they received tenure they were marginalized and subject to inequities when compared to their male colleagues. The differences among senior women faculty were particularly acute because of the accumulation of small disadvantages during their tenure. They included factors that affected their research and the quality of their lives. The most dramatic differences appeared in a lack of gender equity in access to space, available resources, salary, and amount of nine-month salary paid from grants. Other differences included inequity in awards of prizes, appointments to chair, and teaching obligations.

In addition to overt prejudice, the MIT committee was able to trace these inequities to what they referred to as various nondemocratic practices. In particular, they included the types of exclusionary and devaluative behaviors previously mentioned in which women faculty lacked equal access to influential committees and information. These exclusions from positions of power were evident both within their departments and the broader MIT committee structure.

The study of senior women faculty at MIT is not very different from other studies of academic and nonacademic workplaces. Most studies reveal that there may be some small disparities in salary or resources among junior women but they are greater at higher ranks. Importantly, the now-senior women faculty had the same experience when they were new faculty at MIT. Like the junior women, they felt that disparities would not affect them and that the issue had been solved. To be fair, however, we should mention that studies do show that in many environments women at early stages of their career face formidable barriers to full professional status. Women with a B.A. or other advanced degree in a nonacademic or academic job or graduate school most likely will find themselves in an apprenticeship situation that frequently demands long hours and the deference to senior faculty. This also is the time when women may encounter sexual harassment. Salary disparities may be slight, but with the accumulation of time, incremental changes will not keep pace and salary gaps will widen within a very short time. The same kinds of exclusions of information discovered in the MIT study can be extremely detrimental in the evaluation process for new employees or women striving for tenure. One advantage at this early stage in a woman's career is that she may have a mentor who can lead her through difficult situations and teach her the culture of the workplace.

Is There a Chilly Climate or Glass Ceiling in Archaeology?

There are no statistical data or in-depth studies of chilly climates or glass ceilings in archaeology. In *Archeological Papers of the American Anthropological Association No. 5* (1994, edited by M. Nelson, S. Nelson, and A. Wylie), several chapters refer to subtle exclusions and tokenism. Some personal accounts provide glimpses of informal obstacles of a professional and personal nature that impede productive careers. Another consideration is the stereotypic image of archaeologists that replicates gender stereotypes and underlying assumptions about gender roles.

Some issues raised by the SAA Census data collected in 1994 (1997, M. A. Zeder, *The American Archaeologist. A Profile*. Walnut Creek, Altamira Press) and the annual data from departments collected by AAA continue to show disparities in salaries, especially between older men and women with equal training and experience who are employed in similar jobs. Younger women also are more often in lower salary brackets and in non-tenurable, one-year positions than younger men. Funding for women is lower, both in academic and CRM sectors. An obvious related factor in CRM is the larger number of men who are CEOs.

This leaves us with many unanswered questions not reported in the SAA or AAA censuses. Drawing on the MIT data and other studies, how do women archaeologists fare when it comes to access to space, available resources, amount of nine-month salary paid from grants, assignment to important committees, the award of prizes, named chairs, and teaching obligations?

How to Break the Glass Ceiling and Warm the Climate

There are many remedies that are simple and concrete enough but largely rest in the hands of chairs, deans, and other administrators, although individual faculty can always raise such issues. The literature makes a few suggestions: include objective and open evaluation processes, provide concrete information on ways in which to move through the ranks, recruit women faculty if there is an imbalance, improve communication within the department, implement policies that deal with sexual harassment and make it clear that this behavior will not be tolerated, foster mentoring of students and junior colleagues, and examine the status of women in the department in the light of the MIT and other studies. Individual faculty can implement suggestions from the literature on the chilly climates in the classroom and provide suitable mentoring for undergraduate and graduate students. Within SAA, the establishment of COSWA has led to improved networking, mentoring, and monitoring of women in our profession but we welcome your suggestions on how we can do more to shatter the glass ceiling and warm the climate.

Web sources to consult are:

www.ilr.cornell.edu/lib/bookshelf
www.its.caltech.edu
web.mit.edu/fnl/women
www.ensu.ucalgary.ca/cwse/women.html
www.ieee.org
www.aps.org/jobs/dcc/climate.html
www.awis.org
www.theglasseceiling.com/resources/glass
www.aaup.org

Other sources to consult are:

Breaking Anonymity: The Chilly Climate for Women Faculty. 1995. Edited by The Chilly Collective. Wilfrid Laurier University Press, Waterloo Ontario.

Joyce, S., editor. 1991. Video. *The Chilly Climate for Women in Colleges and Universities*. The Department of Equity Services, University of Western Ontario, (519) 661-3334.

Sandler, B., L. A. Silverberg, and R. M. Hall. 1996. *The Chilly Classroom Climate: A Guide to Improve the Education of Women*. Report by the National Association of Women in Education, 1325 18th St. NW, Suite 210, Washington, DC 20036.

A Solid Investment: Making Full Use of the Nation's Human Capital. 1995. Recommendations of the Federal Glass Ceiling Commission, Washington, D.C. [Available from the U.S. Government Printing Office, (202) 512-1800]. Electronic copies are available at www.ilr.cornell.edu.

Sonnert, G., and G. Holton. 1995. *Gender Differences in Science Careers: The Project Access Study*. Rutgers University Press, New Brunswick, N.J.

Sonnert, G., and G. Holton. 1995. *Who Succeeds in Science? The Gender Dimension*. Rutgers University Press, New Brunswick, N.J.

Valian, V. 1998. *Why So Slow?* Massachusetts Institute of Technology Press, Cambridge. ·

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



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Public Education Committee -- Update

Teresa Hoffman

PEC Debuts New Publication -- In October 1999, the SAA PEC will initiate a new monograph series, *Teaching with Archaeology*, with a volume that focuses on underwater archaeology. Each issue in the series, which will be produced in the spring and fall, will examine the concepts, methodologies, and relevance of some aspect of archaeological research. Designed to help precollegiate teachers to introduce archaeology into their classrooms, the monographs will be equally suitable for archaeologists, museum educators, and interpreters who wish to expand their understanding and appreciation of the myriad components of the discipline.

The first monograph, *History Beneath the Sea: Nautical Archaeology in the Classroom*, will include an overview of the topic; four case studies relating to historic shipwrecks; an article about artifact conservation; and educational materials, including a lesson plan and list of resources. All contributors are professionally trained underwater archaeologists who have developed public programs in addition to conducting fieldwork. Additional information about Volume 1, and details about ordering this and forthcoming monographs, will appear in the November issue of the *SAA Bulletin*.



Participants at the Native American Educators' Workshop

Native American Educators Benefit from Archaeology Workshop The SAA PEC and Haskell Indian Nations University Foundation cosponsored the third annual "Teaching With Archaeology: New Perspectives on Science and Culture for Native American Educators" at Haskell Indian Nations University in Lawrence, Kansas, on July 12-17, 1999. The workshops are designed for educators of Native American students. Participants in the workshop came from reservation schools, museums, and national parks throughout the country with the goal of creating a pathway for teaching archaeology in their educational settings. The July workshop focused on classroom lessons, archaeological research protocols, and critical issues on how archaeology affects Native American tribes. The participants went through lessons in "Intrigue of the Past" and role-played as students in learning how to integrate archaeology into math, social studies, science, and art. Participants commented that "the activities were engaging and resourceful. Overall, the learning experiences and sharing of information was insightful and invigorating. The learning that took place was productive and inspiring in all areas of life. It was neat to hear the different views people had on archaeology and to come to an understanding on how a

networking of respect and knowledge could help in making the study of the past more meaningful." This most recent workshop is one of many efforts to build bridges of understanding and collaboration between Native Americans and archaeologists and in the interpretation and respect for past cultures.

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

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Milwaukee area archaeologists were delighted to see this large billboard looming over I-94 east of the western edge of the city. It's the creation of Steve Lorenz of Factor Creative. "No offense meant to archaeologists," said Lorenz,

who explains he has no connection with archaeology, other than a cousin Nancy in Atlanta who's an archaeologist. But he will testify that Poblocki really does a bang-up thorough paving job they paved his driveway.

Alice Kehoe

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Making American Archaeologists: Memories of Childhood Fascination

Mary S. Black

The recent SAA census of American archaeologists presents a contemporary profile of the varied members of the society (1997, M. A. Zeder, *The American Archaeologist: A Profile*. AltaMira Press, Walnut Creek, CA). The census examines employment, research, publication, financial trends, and higher education for archaeologists. The survey demonstrates the increased presence of women in the profession and the widening gulf between academic and contract archaeology. Overall, the census presents a clear picture of adult archaeologists in America today. But how did these adults get here? What led them to become archaeologists in the first place? These and other questions were asked in a brief email survey on the Internet listserv Arch-L in April 1998.

In general, the email survey found that archaeological interest most often emerges during childhood. Four main factors contributing to that emergence include: (1) events such as visits to sites and museums, or discoveries; (2) books and magazines; (3) family interest; and (4) supportive teachers. These results are similar to Naiser's study of 300 science professors who reported that childhood experiences were critical to their decisions to pursue science as a career [1993, G. Naiser, Science and Engineering Professors: Why Did They Choose Science as a Career? *School Science and Mathematics* 93(6): 321324]. Parents, teachers, and archaeology educators need more research about children's interests and influences on adult decisions to provide optimal support for youngsters and understand the motivation to engage in archaeological careers.

Arch-L had 2,078 subscribers in 51 countries at the time of the survey. Subscribers included professionals, avocationalists, students, and others. Of those 2,078, 208 replied to the survey, yielding a modest 10 percent return rate. This is a far smaller return than reported for other email surveys of between 41 percent and 76 percent (S. E. Anderson and B. M. Gansneder, 1995, Using Electronic Mail Surveys and Computer-Monitored Data for Studying Computer-Mediated Communication Systems. *Social Science Computer Review* 13(1): 3346). Of the 208 responses, 171 were from the United States, and 37 were from other countries. The largest group of respondents was 113 professional archaeologists working in the United States.

The survey asked six questions: Three were about early interest in archaeology and three sought basic demographic information, such as respondent's country of residence. The survey did not ask specifically about gender. Respondents were fully informed of the intent of the survey before they chose to participate. This survey was done as part of ongoing research in the use of archaeology education in elementary and secondary schools in the United States. For the purpose of this study, "professional" was defined as earning a living through paid archaeological work.

U.S. Professionals

When does interest in the human past begin? The survey reveals that 40 percent of the 113 U.S. professionals claim to have first become interested in archaeology between the ages of 7 to 10. Another 23 percent place the beginning of their lifelong interest between ages 7 to 14. This is not a surprising revelation because of the widening interests of children during these ages and their developing recognition of both culture and the past (1984, K. Fischer and A. Lazerson, *Human Development: From Conception through Adolescence*. W. H. Freeman, New York). Another 20 percent declared that their first interest began between ages 15 to 20, often as college students. About 10 percent reported the onset of archaeological interest as adults, between the ages 21 to

31. The remainder claim that interest began before age 7. Thus, fully 70 percent of the responding professional American archaeologists developed an enduring interest in their career field before age 14.

"My interest in old things began at age 3 when my family (and therefore I) became excited about an 1844 penny my brother found in our back yard. That was reinforced when I found "my very own" 1787 CT penny near our home. This interest flowered about age 10 and I decided then I would be an archaeologist," reported one respondent. Another person described interest as emerging "when digging swimming pools, lakes, and harbors in my parents' backyard at a very early age (67). I was very curious about the dish and glass fragments found in the earth. I recall asking questions about it, who they [sic] were, how it got there, and if they [sic] lived in the same house." "I actually remember making a bet with my sister that I would be an archaeologist when I grew up. I sure wish I could remember what we bet because I would like to collect (with interest) after all these years," reminisced another.

The vast majority (74 percent) report that this archaeological interest developed without the intervention of formal schooling whatsoever. This reflects the fact that most American children do not study anything about archaeology in school (1991, J. P. Shaver, *Handbook of Research on Social Studies Teaching and Learning*. Macmillan, New York). While the lack of archaeology education in elementary and secondary schools in the United States is well known, the fact that a high percentage of professionals develop an abiding interest in their career field at an early age, without the benefit of formal education, is notable.

The 25 responding U.S. professionals (22 percent) who were exposed to archaeology in elementary or secondary school had a variety of experiences. Six said that all or a portion of a regularly organized class provided their first exposure to archaeology. Four participated in a school archaeology club (two of the four were founders of the club). Three remembered school trips connected to archaeology. Two recalled independent study or reports they wrote. Four received their introduction to archaeology education in schools outside the United States, and one from some other school-related activity.

Prompts to childhood interest in archaeology varied among the respondents. Over 40 percent associated their budding interest to an event, such as a visit to a museum or site, or the actual discovery of an artifact. One respondent described nascent fascination unfolding "as I followed my father in the freshly plowed field on our farm searching for projectile points." Another commented, "A defining moment for me was visiting Stonehenge when I was 11. You could still walk in and around the stones then, and I was overwhelmed by the mystery of it all." Several mentioned the powerful impression the King Tut exhibit at the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art had on them as children in the late 1970s.

Books and magazines were the second most influential spur (34 percent). One said, "My parents subscribed to *National Geographic* and I devoured every issue. They also bought two books, *Indians of the Americas* (1947, J. Collier, W. W. Norton, New York) and *Daily Life in Ancient Times* (n.d.), that I read over and over again from grade school on. Now that my father has died, I have these same two books in my personal library." Several mentioned reading Ceram's *Gods, Graves, and Scholars* (1967, C. W. Ceram, Knopf, New York) as children. One older respondent recalled reading "the book *Romance of Archaeology* (1934, R. Van D Magoffin, Garden City Publishing, Garden City, N.Y.) that I bought with \$2.50 earned by picking cotton for a week."

Family members were the third most often-reported influence (22 percent). After all, parents, grandparents, aunts, and uncles are most often responsible for children's outings, trips, and books in the home. "I think my parents are ultimately responsible," commented one respondent, "because they encouraged me to read, especially history and science."

Teachers rank as the fourth most influential factor in early archaeological interest (14 percent of responding U.S. professionals). Even though archaeology education is not often taught directly in schools, several respondents noted the importance of having someone "who was interested that I was interested." Social studies teachers and college professors were most often named as encouraging young archaeologists-in-the-making.

A few admitted to having been influenced by television (4 percent) and movies (2.5 percent) as children. "I remember seeing a program on PBS (NOVA) called 'The Asteroid and the Dinosaur' which dealt with the

extinction of the dinosaurs. I was fascinated with the idea that you could dig something up that hadn't seen sunlight for millions of years and learn things from it. I progressed from being interested in giant reptiles to being interested in human beings." "Let's not forget *Raiders of the Lost Ark*," confessed another.

The identification of four main factors that contribute to the emergence of archaeological interest (visits and discoveries, books and magazines, family interest, and teachers) is important to all those concerned with public education and the nurturing of budding archaeologists. Perhaps the biggest surprise in the survey responses was the vivid memories of childhood books, trips, and discoveries. Such experiences can clearly have an impact on children for a lifetime, sometimes leading to lifelong career choices. The documented emergence of archaeological interest in young children is significant because of the implications about children's thinking and the beginning of future career paths. While there would appear to be no shortage of professional archaeologists, this study demonstrates the importance of childhood experiences in cultivating sustained interest in the scientific understanding of the human past. It is predicted that enhanced opportunities for children in archaeology education would have long-lasting benefits to the field in terms of public support and understanding.

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Planning Workshops for the New Mexico Historic Preservation Division

Glenna Dean

The New Mexico Historic Preservation Division (HPD) is preparing regional overviews for management purposes in response to recommendations voiced during the "Improving the 106 Workshop" held in Albuquerque in July 1996. The vehicle for the overviews will be roundtable workshops scheduled regularly over the next decade to discuss the precontact period. For each region, about 15 knowledgeable participants (including academics, CRM professionals, and avocationals) will be invited to represent the profession and discuss what has been learned from the past, future research domains, the data sets needed to address the research domains and the types of sites that might contain the data sets, issues of eligibility under the National Register criteria, and data collection standards.

The goal of the overviews is to establish generally accepted research domains that must be considered by the field archaeologist during survey and be referenced in any recommendation of eligibility. In practice, an archaeologist would pull the appropriate overview off the shelf (or the HPD Web site) for a project area and apply the discussions of data sets and research domains to a particular site in recommending eligibility. When decisions are made on sites that merit preservation or excavation in the face of project impacts, those decisions can be made with larger research issues in mind.

Because these "regions" are essentially management units unrelated to cultural areas, there are few constraints on where to draw the lines. After extensive thought and discussion, a dotted line has been drawn along the eastern flank of the Sangre de Cristos and the San Andres/Guadalupe to define the "Eastern Plains." The rest of the state could be divided up into the Central Highlands, San Juan Basin, Western Highlands, and Chihuahuan Desert, for example, for a total of five regions generally drawn along topographic breaks. These titles do not convey any cultural implications; the dotted lines are porous and discussions should include adjacent areas.

The first overview effort will concentrate on the southern portion of the Eastern Plains, south of the Caprock/I-40 to the Texas line ("SE New Mexico"). The first roundtable workshop for this area is scheduled for early December 1999 in southern New Mexico. Funds are available to pay travel and lodging expenses to the meeting site for about 15 participants in the three-day event. Three such meetings are expected over the next three years to complete the overview process.

Chosen participants will be expected to have major archaeological experience in the area, know the major literature, understand the regional issues, summarize what has been learned, and help draft sections of the overview between roundtable events. An honorarium will be paid to participants to cover some of the expenses of research and writing.

Before the second roundtable workshop in 2000, a completed draft of the initial discussions will be distributed to the participants. A completed overview will be distributed to all state archaeological firms for comment soon thereafter. The third and

final roundtable workshop will discuss changes to be made to the draft document based on the findings of a geoarchaeology study undertaken for areas of southeastern New Mexico. A final document (3-ring binder, Web page) will be produced by 2001.

For information on participating in the SE New Mexico roundtable workshops, contact Glenna Dean, State Archaeologist, Historic Preservation Division, Office of Cultural Affairs, 228 E. Palace Ave., Room 320, Santa Fe, NM 87501, tel: (505) 827-3989, fax: (505) 827-6338, email: gdean@lvr.state.nm.us, Web: museums.state.nm.us/hpd/.

Glenna Dean is state archaeologist for New Mexico.

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Public Relations Committee --

Magazines Proliferate

A'ndrea Elyse Messer

Just a few years ago the only information for the general public on archaeology was found in books, occasional newspaper and magazine articles, and *Archaeology Magazine*. Today there are three bimonthly archaeology magazines one for children and one quarterly, all intended for the general public and sold by subscription and on the newsstand. Some require that all feature articles be written by archaeologists, but their news sections come from wire stories, news releases, and conference presentations. Others use freelance writers to fill their pages.

Whatever the case, SAA members should be familiar with these magazines because they are the way non-archaeologists learn about archaeology. They are also venues for the publication of your research notes and where, if you can convince the publishers, you can try your hand at writing for the general public.

Archaeology Magazine

Archaeology Magazine, published by the American Institute of Archaeology (AIA), is the grand dame of archaeology magazines. Published six times a year, it underwent a recent facelift that beefed up the news section which now sports 10 to 20 short news items from around the world. The essays, serious and humorous, are as interesting as ever. The overall content, however, has not changed much. There is a penchant for Old World Mediterranean and northern European prehistory and history. The emphasis remains on art and architecture and little time is spent on archaeological technique, although one fairly recent article did an excellent job of covering ancient DNA.

In the last three issues, only one story covered Central or South America and two covered North America one focusing on paleolithic times and one on 50 years of dramatic discoveries. In the same issues, there were two stories on Rome, four on Greek archaeology, three on Africa, one on Spenser's Ireland, and one on Chinese archaeology.

Dig Magazine

With only one issue on the shelves, it is difficult to judge this publication intended for children and also published by the AIA. The first issue highlights mummies (an appropriate topic in light of the recent remake of *The Mummy* movie), but the magazine seems directed to an audience younger than the one the movie is intended for, and at times it talks down to the reader. On a personal note, while I understand that children are infatuated with dinosaurs, it bothers me that the magazine covers paleontology as well as archaeology. The implication is "dig dinosaurs, dig archaeol

"SAA members should be familiar with these magazines because they are the way non-archaeologists learn about archaeology"

ogy." I am painfully aware of the public's inability to comprehend that dinosaurs and people did not live together and that archaeologists do not dig up dinosaur bones. The jury is still out on this magazine.

Discovering Archaeology

This new magazine seems a breath of fresh air. The design is wonderful and the photography first class. The focus is not on artifacts, but the process, science, and research aspects of archaeology. Articles cover the tools of the trade: tree ring dates, analysis of bone, ground-penetrating radar, and the uses of photography as well as specific sites and cultures. While the magazine covers archaeology around the world, there is far more North and South American research covered. Although a recent issue focused on warfare, cannibalism, and witches in the southwestern United States, the articles are presented as alternative explanations for what happened at various places and different times in the areas. The archaeologist in me might cringe at this being presented to the public, but these explanations are exactly the ones presented at SAA's Annual Meeting over the past few years and the journalist in me sees that this is a valid representation of one part of American archaeological thought at this time. With only three issues published, it is difficult to be sure what this magazine will become, but the initial impression is very good.

American Archaeology

American Archaeology is a quarterly published by the Archaeological Conservancy. As the title suggests, the magazine covers the area where the Conservancy is active and about a quarter of the articles are on Conservancy business including new acquisitions and field notes on Conservancy activities at museums and in the field. The articles on new acquisitions are nice short descriptions of sites across the country, what they might represent, and their current level of preservation. The news segments cover the gamut of recent occurrences in American archaeology and articles feature sites and locations not owned by the Conservancy. From a conversation with mystery author Tony Hillerman to an article on site vandalism and the analysis of seeds, the magazine is an eclectic mix of ideas and information.

Andrea Elyse Messer, an ABD in anthropology at Penn State University, is a science writer for the university's Public Information Department writing about research. She has been a science writer for 25 years and serves on SAA's Public Relations Committee.

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Student Affairs Committee Update

The Bigger Picture: Becoming a Professional Anthropologist

Jane Eva Baxter and Deborah L. Nichols

Professionalism in Anthropology

The majority of archaeological training in America heavily emphasizes archaeology's historical ties to anthropology and archaeology's integral role in a four-field approach to anthropology. However, archaeology students today are operating in an intellectual and professional climate that differs dramatically from the time when most of their faculty mentors received their four-field training. Today many archaeologists work outside anthropology departments and museums, the sheer volume of current anthropological research has become too large to stay well informed about all four subfields, and the separation of the subdisciplines within academic departments is growing.

Despite these trends, when archaeology students from across the country were recently asked to voice their opinions on the relationship between archaeology and anthropology, students overwhelmingly embraced four-field anthropology (J. E. Baxter, 1999, Does Archaeology Need Anthropology? A Student Perspective. *Anthropology Newsletter* 40(4): 4041). Students believe that anthropology provides the most fruitful theoretical basis for interpreting the archaeological record, and that archaeology can make significant contributions to anthropological concerns of understanding long-term cultural phenomena.

More pragmatically, it also is important to consider that few archaeologists get their first job in a situation where they will only interact with other archaeologists. Even in large academic departments or contract firms, you are likely to be the only archaeologist with your particular specialty. You are more likely to be successful and to enjoy your work if you can relate your interests and expertise to others. One way to prepare for these future intellectual and professional challenges is to make an effort to become a professional anthropologist, looking beyond the confines of archaeology toward the other subfields and anthropology as a whole.

Archaeologists as Anthropologists

We asked faculty members from various institutions to respond to three broad questions about the role of archaeologists within anthropology departments, and how students could best be prepared to be a good anthropological colleague. Responses came from faculty from a variety of institutions, ranging from large research-focused universities to small teaching colleges. Most responses emphasized that archaeologists should have a good foundation in the holism of anthropology. It was noted that few departments offer the luxury of purely specialized teaching, and that the ability to teach introductory courses in other subfields is important for all those on the job market. In addition, an exposure to and appreciation of research in other subfields enables the development of collegial relationships based on shared interests across the subdisciplines. Many topics, including ecological anthropology; long term historical studies dealing with the rise of capitalism, state formation, urbanization, and colonialism (among others); hunter-gatherer studies; human origins; and social organization and behavior, including studies of class, ethnicity, and gender, were all cited as potential intersections of archaeological and nonarchaeological research within anthropology. Others noted that the best archaeological research is that which focuses on people in the past, and that specialized technical analyses

without an equally strong emphasis on human behavior did not have a broad anthropological appeal. Many anthropologists also cited knowledge and application of current social theory as an important factor when they evaluate current archaeological research.

How to Become Involved in Anthropology

Most graduate students in archaeology wait to become professionally involved in anthropology until they are ready to enter the job market, at which point they join the American Anthropological Association (AAA) to receive the *AAA Newsletter* and to participate in interviews at the Annual Meeting. Becoming involved sooner in your student career, however, has both intellectual and practical benefits. Reading *American Anthropologist* and the *AAA Newsletter* is a good way to be aware of developments in the other subdisciplines. The *American Anthropologist* has undergone important changes with Robert Sussman, a biological anthropologist, as the new editor; the recent issues on race and ecological anthropology emphasize the holism of the discipline and should be of considerable interest to archaeologists.

"Students believe that anthropology provides the most fruitful theoretical basis for interpreting the archaeological record, and that archaeology can make significant contributions to anthropological concerns of understanding long-term cultural phenomena."

Make an effort to attend an AAA meeting before you go on the job market and participate in sessions in archaeology, but also attend sessions of interest in the other subdisciplines; this is an excellent way to meet other anthropologists with common research interests. On an organizational level, the AAA's recent major restructuring has created many new opportunities for archaeologists to become involved professionally. Students also have the opportunity to become involved with the National Association of Student Anthropologists, an organization that helps students to develop relationships and connections with anthropologists from the other subdisciplines.

The AAA leadership and the Archeology Division Executive Committee are taking steps to make belonging to AAA more affordable to graduate students (and to nonstudents). The Archeology Division has reduced its dues for student members by \$15; all other members will receive a \$10 dues reduction. Additionally the Archeology Division is offering to new student members on a one-time basis a \$10 reduction in the regular dues, which means that your first year of members in the Archaeology Division will be free. To get this one-time reduction, you must reference this announcement in the application to AAA and include a photocopy of your student I.D. card. Dues restructuring and the one-time student discount for membership begin in January 2000. For information about the AAA, Archeology Division, or National Association of Student Anthropologists, visit the AAA website **www.ameranthassn.org**.

The authors would like to thank those who responded to the request for information in preparing this article.

Jane Eva Baxter, a doctoral candidate at the University of Michigan, is chair of the SAA Student Affairs Committee. Deborah Nichols is a professor of anthropology at Dartmouth College and a member of the AAA Archeology Division Executive Board.

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The Register of Professional Archaeologists:

A Student Section?

Victoria D. Vargas

The SAA Student Affairs Committee (SAC) is interested in the possibility of establishing a student section of the Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA). The SAC is interested in obtaining student input regarding the structure and service that such a student section could provide. Your suggestions and comments are very important in helping the SAC formulate ideas and establish a course of action. Before responding to the feedback questions below, you may wish to visit the RPA website to familiarize yourself with the organization: www.rpanet.org/about.htm. Also, outlined below are some possible benefits of a student section of RPA.

Who Would a Student Section of RPA Benefit?

If you are a student already holding a master's degree in archaeology or one of the eligible associated disciplines and meet RPA's other criteria, you are encouraged to register with RPA as a full professional. However, for those students who do not yet hold a master's degree, but wish to be registered as a student, a student section may be a positive step in professional development.

Why a Student Section of RPA?

The exposure of students to ethical standards of research and practice of archaeology is a critical step in the training of the future professionals in the discipline. It is important for students wishing to pursue a career in archaeology to recognize the amount of training and experience necessary to become a professional. Membership in a student section of RPA may be an excellent way to expose students to the professional standards, qualifications, and ethics that are the hallmark of RPA. It would also be a good way for students to proclaim their acceptance of these standards.

Feedback

These ideas are certainly not the only possible benefits of a student section of RPA. We need to hear your ideas as to what other services and benefits a student section might provide. Please take a moment and read through the following Feedback questions and respond to them via the email or snail-mail addresses listed below. Keep in mind, benefits of a student membership in RPA should not only include benefits to students, but to the discipline of archaeology at large. Once the SAC has feedback from students, then we can enter into discussions with RPA on the possibilities for creating such a student section.

Feedback Questions

- (1) Do you think a student section of RPA would be useful? Why or why not?
- (2) Do you think a student section of RPA would provide useful professional development to students? How?
- (3) Would you be willing to join such a section?
- (4) What would be a reasonable RPA registration fee for students?

Please email your response to these questions to Victoria Vargas, VicVargas@kc.rr.com, or P.O. Box 10148, Kansas City, MO. 64171-0148. Please include your name, institution, and your degree program (e.g., undergraduate in anthropology/archaeology).

Victoria D. Vargas, a member of the Student Affairs Committee, is a graduate student at Arizona State University.

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Society for American Archaeology

Call for Nominations

Book Award

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

Special requirements:

- Nominated books must have been published by 1997
- A copy of the book must be sent to each committee member (six)

Deadline for nomination: December 1, 1999

Contact: W. A. Longacre, Chair, SAA Book Award Committee, Department of Anthropology, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721-0030, tel: (520) 621-2275, fax: (520) 621-2088, email: longacre@u.arizona.edu.

Ceramic Studies Award

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

Special requirements:

- Curriculum vita

Deadline for nomination: January 5, 2000

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

Crabtree Award

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

Special requirements:

- Curriculum vitae

Deadline for nomination: January 5, 2000

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

CRM Award

Presented to an individual or a group of archaeologists for excellence in the Cultural Resource Management setting. In 2000, the award will be presented for contributions in the area of administration. This category may include recognition of achievements by a CRM firm or individual in supporting the ability of archaeologists to conduct research with the goal of protection of sites and archaeological information and the dissemination of this information to the public. This support may include building an excellent CRM firm that guides clients through the regulatory process and fosters their understanding of it; or being instrumental in building networks among agencies, archaeologists, clients, and the public. The category is intended to recognize contributions to CRM that ultimately enable all archaeologists to better manage our archaeological resources.

Special requirements:

- Curriculum vitae
- Any relevant supporting documents

Deadline for nomination: January 5, 2000

Contact: Deborah Cox, Pal Inc., 210 Lonsdale Ave. Pawtucket, RI 02860-3546, tel: (401) 728-8780, email: dccpal@aol.com.

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 given to the recipient.

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 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, tel: (814) 865-2509, fax: (814) 863-1474, email: drs17@psu.edu.

Distinguished Service Award

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

Special requirements:

- Curriculum vitae
- Letter of nomination, outlining nominee's service accomplishments

Deadline for nomination: January 5, 2000

Contact: Peter Wells, Department of Anthropology, University of Minnesota, 395 HHH Center, 301 19th Ave. South, Minneapolis, MN 55455, tel: (612) 625-3400, fax: (612) 625-3095.

Fryxell Award for 2001

The Fryxell Award is presented in recognition for interdisciplinary excellence of a scientist who need not be an archaeologist, but whose research has contributed significantly to American archaeology. The award is made possible through the generosity of the family of the late Roald Fryxell, a geologist whose career exemplified the crucial role of multidisciplinary cooperation in archaeology. Nominees are evaluated on the breadth and depth of their research and its impact on American archaeology, the nominee's role in increasing awareness of interdisciplinary studies in archaeology, and the nominee's public and professional service to the community. The award cycles through zoological sciences, botanical sciences, earth sciences, physical sciences, and general interdisciplinary studies. The 2001 Fryxell Award will be in the area of zoological sciences. The award will be given at the SAA's 66th Annual Meeting, April 18-22, 2001, in New Orleans. The award consists of an engraved medal, a certificate, an award citation read by the SAA president during the annual business meeting, and a half-day symposium at the Annual Meeting held in honor of the awardee.

Special requirements:

- Describe the nature, scope, and significance of the nominee's contributions to American archaeology.
- Send a curriculum vitae of the nominee.
- Supporting letters from other scholars are helpful.

Deadline for nomination: January 5, 2000

Contact: Richard Redding, Museum of Anthropology, 1109 Geddes, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1079 email: rredding@umich.edu.

Dienje M. E. Kenyon Fellowship

An award of \$500 is presented in memory of the late Dienje M. E. Kenyon to support the research of women archaeologists in the early stages of their graduate training. This year's inaugural award will be made to a student pursuing research in zooarchaeology, which was Kenyon's specialty. Applications

should consist of a research proposal no more than three pages long, a budget indicating how the funds will be used, a curriculum vitae, and the names and addresses of two potential referees familiar with the applicant's work. (Additional details on the award will appear in a future *Bulletin*.)

Special requirements:

- The applicant must be a woman actively working toward a graduate degree in archaeology.
- Description of proposed research focusing on zooarchaeology.

Deadline for nomination: January 5, 2000.

Contact: Donald K. Grayson, Department of Anthropology, Box 353100, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195-3100, tel: (206) 543-5240, fax: (206) 543-3285, email: grayson@u.washington.edu.

Lithic Studies Award

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

Special requirements:

- Curriculum vita
- Supporting letters from other scholars are helpful

Deadline for nomination: Preliminary inquiries/nomination ideas are encouraged by November 15, 1999. Final nomination is due by January 5, 2000.

Contact: George Odell, Department of Anthropology, University of Tulsa, Tulsa, OK 74104, tel: (918) 631-3082, fax: (918) 631-2540, email: george-odell@utulsa.edu.

Fred Plog Fellowship

An award of \$1,000 is presented in memory of the late Fred Plog to support the research of an ABD who is writing a dissertation on the American Southwest. Applications should consist of a research proposal no more than three pages long and a budget indicating how the funds will be used.

Special requirements:

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

Deadline for nomination: January 5, 2000

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

Poster Award

Two awards are given to the best presentations of archaeological research in poster sessions. One award acknowledges the best poster whose principal author is a student. The second award acknowledges the best poster by a nonstudent. A panel of approximately 20 archaeologists, with varied topical, geographic, and theoretical interests, serves as judges.

Deadline: Presented at the SAA Annual Meeting

Contact: George (Tom) Jones, Hamilton College, Department of Anthropology, Clinton, NY 13323, tel: (315) 859-4913, fax: (315) 859-4632, email: tjones@hamilton.edu.

Public Education Award

Presented for outstanding contributions by individuals or institutions in the sharing of archaeological knowledge with the public. In 2000, eligible candidates will be professional or avocational archaeologists who have contributed substantially to public education through writing, speaking, or otherwise presenting information about archaeology to the public or through facilitating institutions and other individuals in their public education efforts. Nominees are evaluated on the basis of their public impact, creativity in programming, leadership role, and promotion of archaeological ethics.

Special requirements:

- A letter identifying the nominee and explaining the contribution made to public education by that individual. The letter may also be accompanied by a vita and other supporting data.

Deadline for nomination: January 5, 2000

Contact: Elaine Davis, Crow Canyon Archaeological Center, 23390 Rd. K, Cortez, CO 81321-9408, tel: (970) 565-8957 ext. 143, fax: (970) 565-4859, email: edavis@crowcanyon.org.

Public Service Award

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

Special requirements:

- Any relevant supporting documents

Deadline for nomination: January 5, 2000

Contact: Brona Simon, Chair, SAA Government Affairs Committee, Massachusetts Historical Commission, 220 Morrissey Blvd., Boston, MA 02125, tel: (617) 727-8470, fax: (617) 727-5128, email: bsimon@sec.state.ma.us.

Gene S. Stuart Award

Presented to honor outstanding efforts to enhance public understanding of archaeology, in memory of Gene S. Stuart, a writer and managing editor of National Geographic Society books. The award is given to the most interesting and responsible, original story or series about any archaeological topic published in a newspaper with a circulation of at least 25,000 in the target area. The target area for the 2000 award consists of the states of Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New

Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia, and the provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Special requirements:

- The nominated article should have been published within the calendar year of 1999
- An author/newspaper may submit no more than five stories or five articles from a series
- Six copies of each entry must be submitted by the author or an editor of the newspaper

Deadline for nomination: January 15, 2000

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

Student Paper Award

This newly-established award is designed to recognize the best student research paper presented at the Annual Meeting. All student members of SAA are eligible to participate. The papers will be evaluated anonymously by committee members on both the quality of the arguments and data presented and the paper's contribution to our understanding of a particular area or topic in archaeology. The award winner will receive a citation from the SAA president, a piece of official SAA merchandise, and a \$100 gift certificate from AltaMira books.

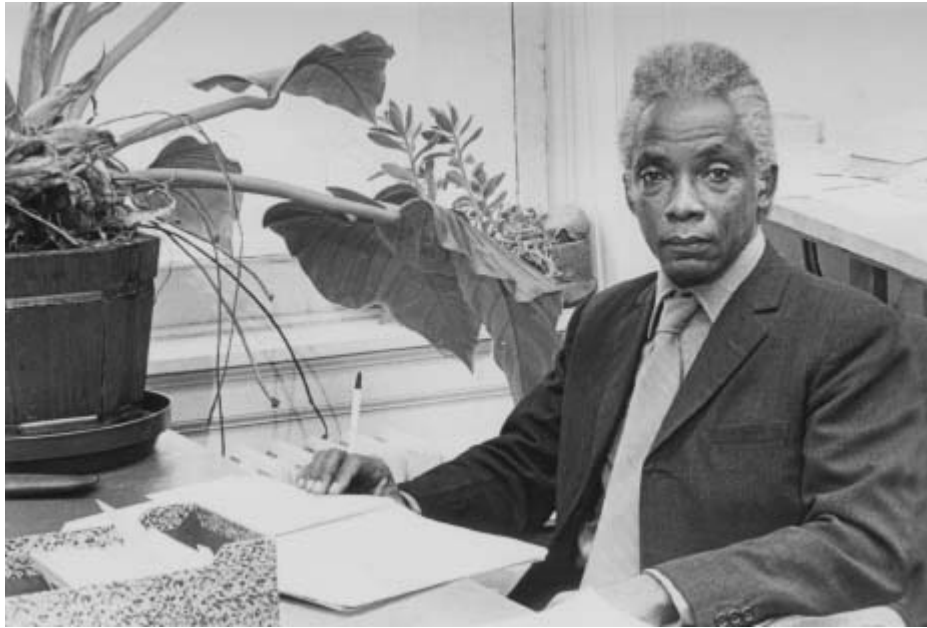
Special requirements:

- A student must be the primary author of the paper and be the presenter at the Annual Meeting
- A copy of the conference paper must be submitted
- The paper should be between 79 pages in length (not including a bibliography), double-spaced, using standard margins, and 12 pt font

Deadline for submission: January 5, 2000

Contact: Caryn Berg, Department of Anthropology, Campus Box 233, University of Colorado, Boulder, CO 80309, email: bergcm@ucsub.colorado.edu.

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Denis J. I. Williams

1923-1998

Betty J. Meggers

The unanticipated death of Denis Williams after a short bout with cancer deprived Guyana of a remarkably versatile native son. His early promise as a painter won him a two-year British Council scholarship to the Camberwell School of Art in London in 1946. He remained in London during the following decade, during which he taught fine art and held several one-man shows of his work. From 1957-1967, he taught art and art history at the School of Fine Art, Khartoum, Sudan; the University of Ife, Nigeria; Makerere University, Uganda; and the University of Lagos, Nigeria. He also published numerous articles on the history and iconography of West African classical art expressed especially in brass, bronze, and iron, and a book, *Icon and Image: A Study of Sacred and Secular Forms of African Classical Art* (1974, New York University Press).

He had been exposed to archaeology in the Sudan and renewed his interest in 1968, when he finally returned to Guyana and established a homestead in the Mazaruni District. In his first letter to the Smithsonian Institution in 1973, he said "my interest in these antiquities is that they may explain something about the who and how, as well as the when of the arts of the Guyana Indians." His appointment in 1974 as director of the newly-created Walter Roth Museum of Archaeology and Art History in Georgetown provided the opportunity to pursue this quest. Initially, he concentrated his attention on petroglyphs, not only recording the designs, but excavating to recover the tools used and observing the environmental contexts. His Master's thesis, "The Aishalton Petroglyph Complex in the Prehistory of the Rupununi Savannas," submitted to the University of Guyana in 1979, presented ideas elaborated in a 1985 article published in *Advances in World Archeology* in 1985 (pp. 335-387).

In 1980, he began intensive archaeological and paleoclimatic investigations of the shell middens on the northwest coast of Guyana. From the beginning, he was aware of potential disturbance of stratigraphy, errors in radiocarbon dates, and other pitfalls, and some of his efforts to detect them were detailed in "Early Pottery on the Amazon: A Correction" (1997, *American Antiquity* 62: 342). Evidence for a correlation between the declining productivity of mangrove resources and changes in artifacts and settlement behavior was summarized in "Some Subsistence Implications of Holocene Climatic Change in Northwestern Guyana" (1982, *Archaeology and Anthropology*). His observation that the methods employed by the Warao for processing palm starch are preadapted for eliminating the poison from bitter manioc offers a reasonable explanation for the origin of this remarkable technology (1992, *El Arcaico en el Noroeste de Guyana y los Comienzos de la Horticultura*. In *Prehistoria Sudamericana*, edited by B. J. Meggers, pp. 233-251). A monograph detailing his evidence and interpretations of the interaction between environmental change and Guyana prehistory was in press at the time of his death.

Denis Williams combined the insights of an artist with the inquiring mind of a scientist. He read voraciously and critically in both Spanish and English, looking for techniques, information, and ideas he could apply to the collection, description, analysis, and interpretation of archaeological and environmental evidence. Amassing data was not the end, but a prerequisite to identifying the "who" and the "how." Drawing on his own artistic insights and his experience with indigenous African artists, he sought ideological and behavioral significance for the symbols in rock art and suggested activities leading to the adoption of pottery. He recognized the importance of publication and founded *Archaeology and Anthropology*, the journal of the Walter Roth Museum, for this purpose in 1978. His own skill as a writer is documented not only in his scientific papers, but in numerous works of fiction. His accomplishments were recognized in several national awards and an honorary doctorate from the University of the West Indies in 1989.

It never occurred to Denis that the prehistory of Guyana was not part of his racial or ethnic heritage; it was part of the heritage of his country, of his continent, and of humanity. He worried about the lack of interest among young people and in 1986 he and his assistant, Jennifer Wishart, initiated a program of junior archaeologists in the secondary schools. After a slow start, it seems to be gaining popularity. Hopefully, one of the students will feel the excitement and challenge that motivated Denis Williams and be inspired to continue his work. ·

Betty Meggers is a research associate at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C.

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Nominating Archaeological Sites to the National Register of Historic Places: What's the Point?

Barbara J. Little

The National Register of Historic Places, kept by the National Park Service, is "the official list of the Nation's cultural resources worthy of preservation." Only about 7 percent of the nearly 70,000 properties listed on the National Register are archaeological sites. Does it matter that archaeological sites are underrepresented?

What is the point of listing archaeological sites in the National Register? Many archaeologists will answer quickly that there is no point in going to all the trouble of preparing a nomination and working with the State (or Federal or Tribal) Historic Preservation Office to nominate it. Under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, the same protection is provided for a site that is determined eligible for listing as for one that is actually listed.

If the purpose of the National Register were to simply flag sites for mitigation or avoidance, then that would be a reasonable answer. However, the National Register, established 30 years ago by the same legislation that gave us the Section 106 process, has become much more than "a list of places worthy of preservation" and archaeology has become much more than it was in 1966 as well.

In an issue of *CRM*, which honored the 30-year anniversary of that very important piece of legislation, Hester Davis (1996, National Historic Preservation Act and the Practice of Archaeology, *CRM* 19(6): 4244, National Park Service) wrote: "Without the National Historic Preservation Act, archaeology might have remained a largely esoteric endeavor. With the National Historic Preservation Act, archaeology has been transformed into 'public archaeology,' and has changed the future of the past forever."

No archaeologist working in this country today is unaware that the "public" has become exceptionally important to archaeology: We are anxious to educate the public, to share the excitement and discoveries of the discipline; we are eager to point out the public benefits of our discipline, to reveal the wrongheadedness of those who would profit from the plunder of sites and the sales of artifacts; we want to protect archaeological resources and the legislation which addresses them and we want the public's help in doing so. We have been quite successful at enlisting public support. But we are not using an important tool at our disposal. I am convinced that archaeologists undervalue and under-use the National Register, which has become an essential component of the public memory.

"With the National Historic Preservation Act, archaeology has been transformed into 'public archaeology,' and has changed the future of the past forever."

I believe that it is relatively recently that the National Register has taken on a role as an essential component of public memory in the United States. I think that part of the reason it has done so is that it is now available as a searchable database. Now statistics can be compiled and interpreted.

The introductory materials to early editions of the National Register book provide little context on how the list might be used or perceived, although the bicentennial edition applauds the "evolution" of historic preservation from elitism to expanded representation. It is not until the latest edition published in 1994 that the anonymous authors (1994, *National Register of Historic Places*. Including properties listed through January 1, 1994: viii, ix) of the introduction write that listing in the National Register:

Has meaning that far transcends an honor roll of significant places . . . National Register documentation of historic properties becomes part of a national database and research resource available for planning, management, research, education, and interpretation. Listing furnishes authentication of the worth of a historic place and often influences a community's attitude toward its heritage.

The final point is important: Listing in the National Register serves to authenticate the worth of a historic place. It is this authentication that gives the National Register power in public perception. The preamble to the 1966 Act states that the historical and cultural foundations of the nation should be preserved as a living part of our community life and development to give a sense of orientation to the American people. I think that the implication is clear that the list of significant places is meant to be representative of American history. It strikes me that archaeological resources might account for more than 7 percent of actual historic places and should have a higher representation on this official list. I don't claim to know what an ideal proportion might be, but consider that history before European exploration and settlement lasted at least 20 times as long as history after that settlement began. Archaeology may counter the modern cognitive timeline that compresses 500 generations into a single word: "prehistory." I don't suggest confining archaeology to indigenous sites alone: Also missing is a fair representation of sites of the non-elite whose buildings and structures have not been carefully curated: African Americans, Chinese Americans, and the poor of many ethnicities.

The dearth of archaeological listings results in a deafening silence: a gap in the national memory. The National Register (and the National Historic Landmark Program) play an important role in influencing both public perceptions and policy decisions about what is significant in American history. Archaeologists have the opportunity to contribute to the "official" public memory, and to add many silenced voices to that memory.

Archaeologists may nominate sites as a way to confront the silence of an important part of the past. Archaeological sites listed and therefore acknowledged as "places important in American history" are then available to contribute to the creation of public memory. ·

Barbara J. Little is with the National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places.

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Working Together --

Cooperative Research with Reciprocal Benefits: A Personal History and a Proposal

Roberta L. Hall

Since 1976, when members of the Coquille Indian Tribe (Figure 1) asked for help from the Department of Anthropology at Oregon State University to salvage skeletal remains eroding from a riverbank in their traditional area, we have worked together on projects to enhance knowledge of their past. Arrangements between the tribe and the department are simple and based on trust and mutual respect. Predating state or national legislation concerning the disposition of cultural artifacts and human remains, our project has never found it necessary to involve lawyers or legislators to do our interesting scientific and cultural business. Our conduct of business reflects our views on repatriation.

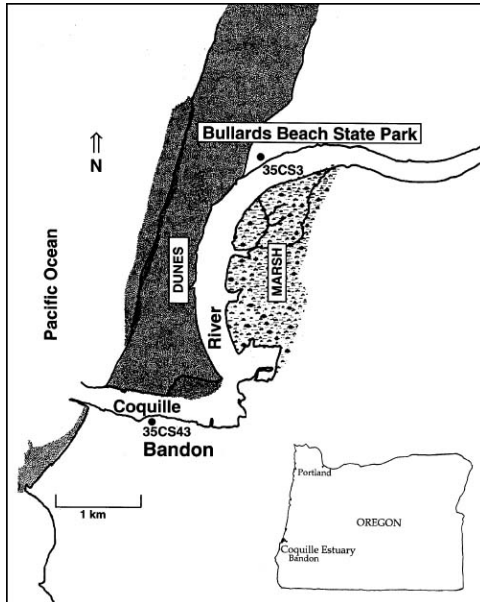


Figure 1. The Coquille Indian Tribe's home area is Southwestern Oregon, along the Coquille River and nearby sloughs, forests, and prairies.

For more than two decades, we have salvaged and analyzed a number of skeletons and participated in a number of other cultural history projects involving oral histories, archives, geography and natural history, and archaeology. We have developed friendships and working relationships with members of the Coquille Indian Tribe and non-Indian members of the community. We have completed 15 field projects and have had many contacts, exchanging advice on various topics. We have produced two books and many reports and articles, and discussed our findings with various audiences.

The titles of our two books suggest our perspective. *The Coquille Indians: Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow* (1984, R. L. Hall, Smith, and Smith Publishing Co., Lake Oswego, Oregon) assumes the tribe is a long-term but dynamic entity that has a past and a future that differ from the present. *People of the Coquille Estuary* (1995, R. L.

Hall, editor and contributor, Words and Pictures Unlimited, Corvallis, Oregon) covers the health and biology of the Coquille native population as well as the geography, natural history, history of contacts between native and non-native people, archaeological studies near the estuary, and a history and impact of the Euro-American community on the environment. It implies that changes are to be expected in the future as in the past, and assumes that future studies by tribal and nontribal people will result in changed ideas--no one group and no era has a claim on ultimate truth or knowledge. The value lies not only in the project's product but also in the experience of discovering the past by working in a community setting.

Repatriation is a broader topic than any set of legal documents that mandate it. Repatriation often refers to the movement of things from one group's control to another's; but it could refer to control of knowledge about the past. The cooperative model that has worked for us is of sharing knowledge and allowing, indeed encouraging, diverse understandings. Some of our projects have been in direct response to specific tribal needs, while other cultural resource investigations are required by law or by the community. Still others have been exploratory and are driven by a desire to learn more about the prehistory of the region, its environment, or its human biology. We view all local residents and others interested in the conservation of natural and cultural resources, as stake holders in the collective human past with a right to know about that past, even as cultural descendants have a plurality of control over artifacts and human remains from those societies. This model acknowledges special rights with respect to repatriation but acknowledges general human claims to understand the collective human past.

Over the years, I have been both dismayed and puzzled to see some government agencies, museums, and academic archaeologists at odds with various Indian tribes and other organizations. I have occasionally resented the question, "are you observing NAGPRA?" The implication that without such a law, we might not be conducting our research in an open and cooperative way, is offensive.

My resentment toward NAGPRA stems from the implication in its design that working with the history of American Indian cultures--whether skeletal remains or other data are used--is an adversarial process between the members of the anthropological community and American Indian tribes. This may not have been the intention and may not even be in the language --but this is a consequence felt in the day-to-day practice of archaeology. In my view, adversarial relationships are inherently destructive and I would rather promote cooperative ones.

Ours is not a "cookbook" approach, for every situation is different as indeed every personal relationship is unique. What I am stressing here are the feelings and concepts that can lead to successful projects. Flexibility is one of the ingredients for success. Our association with the Coquille Indian Tribe began with salvaging burials and for this we used archaeological methodologies that also were used in cultural resource testing. We adapted our strategies to meet other tribal goals, such as oral history projects that involved, among other tasks, constructing genealogies (Figure 2). We assembled cultural inventories and a history of the tribe in the 20th century (1988, R. L. Hall and T. Grigsby, *History, Language, Culture, and Political Characteristics of the Coquille Indians of Oregon*. Report to the Coquille Tribe), which assisted the tribe in making a case for restoration. We also addressed general issues of culture history and included topics of health and biology, and used ethnohistory and the history of the Euro-American community. Understanding the environment and both geologic and cultural changes that affected past and present cultures also has received research attention. In salvaging Coquille history in what would appear to be a Euro-American town, we demonstrated archaeological methods to visitors, teaching them about the ancient native culture and the need to respect it. To further public education, three museum displays were assembled.

These Coquille projects have reinforced my perception of anthropology as a multidisciplinary field that thrives on challenges and serves human needs by providing new insights about people. Basing these cooperative projects on the specific needs of the Coquille Indian Tribe and the community of which it is a part and involving diverse groups and disciplines to undertake the study of the past, the projects have been a great success and research benefit to all.



Figure 2. Coquille tribal members and volunteers drawing genealogy charts in a culture history project in 1978.

Figure 2. Coquille tribal members and volunteers drawing genealogy charts in a

Principles

The following principles are basic but can be applied and adapted to fit project-specific conditions as necessary:

- (1) **No one has the whole truth.** All people can benefit from learning about an area's past from people who have ancestors of that area as well as from others who know and care about the area, such as specialists (e.g., in history, archaeology, human biology, and geology). But nobody has the whole truth; no one group has exclusive knowledge.
- (2) **Consensus can be developed if all parties willingly cooperate.** Decisions about both the immediate and long-term disposition of any human remains and artifacts need to be made with great care and with consultation among the various parties that have concern and knowledge about them. Lawyers and courts need not be involved and indeed, involvement of the legal system generally tends to occur only when cooperative relationships do not develop, or break down.
- (3) **Friendships are important; so is trust.** In my experience, trust and friendship develop when individuals and groups work together over a period of time when there are mutual needs and goals served. These relationships cannot be rushed, but must be forged. Ultimately, the success of one's work depends on whether it is perceived as honest and credible and whether it serves the needs of society. We are a multiethnic society and our work must serve many goals. While the study of the past cultures and peoples is a fascination of anthropologists, it also can help all people of the present. We do not need a monolithic view of the past (or present or future), and we need each other's collaboration; we need as many views as are credible.

What the Future Holds

Our descendants may have other needs and other explanations for the data we collect and analyze, and we need to leave them as much information as possible. But we also must leave them a legacy of good human relations. Without this understanding and compassion, any achievements could easily disappear.

Protection of artifacts and knowledge of the past won't come from a rule book. Repatriation is not synonymous with NAGPRA or any other set of rules or legislation. Repatriation should be inclusive. The only security that we can have concerning knowledge of the past or protection of artifacts that tell about the past is the security that we are working together with genuine respect for each other as well as for the past. Knowledge that is shared is knowledge that endures.

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Charting a Middle Ground in the NAGPRA Controversy: Secularism in Context

Joseph Schuldenrein

The contrasting perspectives recently articulated by G. A. Clark and Joe Watkins on either end of the NAGPRA controversy were both compelling and informed [*SAA Bulletin* 16(5): 2225]. I found the conclusions promoted by each so well reasoned and substantive that it was necessary to step back and digest the positions from a distance. Having done so, I remain even more unconvinced that comprehensive resolutions to NAGPRA issues can be adjudicated by purely materialist or spiritual approaches. I propose a third alternative that merges the concerns of both Clark and Watkins. My argument centers on the flexibility of secularism in Western thinking to accommodate legitimate claims of (Native American) sovereignty in the disposition of their cultural heritage. Accommodation is absolutely critical if the archaeological community is intent on affecting national policies of paramount importance to the future of our profession. Insofar as Clark embodies the "Western materialist mode" and Watkins the "Native American perspective," my guess is that most members of the archaeological public will "lean" toward either camp, but acknowledge the validity of the opposing position. An inclusive position must recognize the need to live with NAGPRA (insofar as it is law) and then develop a formal position whose implementation can be supported by the greater archaeological community.

The Materialist vs. Native American Perspective in Theory and Practice

As an archaeologist trained during the latter period of the New Archaeology (late 1970s), I must state unequivocally that my professional training and convictions are materialist. In my practice as a geoarchaeologist, that perspective is only underscored over the course of my day-to-day activities. I would submit, further, that the vast majority of professionals setting the pace in contemporary archaeological thinking and practice are products of the same training and are grounded in the materialist dialectic. It is neither possible nor, I submit, desirable to "undo" decades of progressive and -- yes, scientific -- training in archaeology to subsume a series of problems that have emerged within the past decade. I would reiterate Clark's contention that Western science is, in fact, responsible for the discoveries of early people everywhere in the world (not just in North America). One would be hard pressed to corner any substantial segment of the archaeological community that would question baseline hypotheses of the peopling of the New World; specifically that sometime during the latter Pleistocene, people crossed into the New World from western Asia and began dispersing across the continent. There is a clear dichotomy between that posture and most Native American accounts of their emergence. Accordingly, the groundwork upon which NAGPRA legislation was established runs counter to the prevailing templates in which most professional archaeologists are grounded.

That said, most of us also practice archaeology in a world that is substantially removed from that in which we were trained. When archaeology was largely an academic pursuit its target practitioners and consumers were almost exclusively middle class, white, Judeo-Christian and perhaps, most significantly, secular. Secularism in the Judeo-Christian tradition opines that religious values and concepts are, in fact, diametrically opposed to the study of archaeology and anthropology. In this sense, Clark elegantly summarizes the secularist perspective noting that ". . . religious views of humans . . . are epiphenomena (and - for a materialist- absurd)." However, following the Western materialist model somewhat further, it is clear that secularism is a product of long-term cultural evolution, specifically resulting when a society has achieved separation of church and state. The fruits of secularism, and most critically the freedom to apply scientific method, could only flourish when church and state

were separated. This is demonstrable historically at every turn; witness the persecutions of Galileo and Copernicus during the Middle Ages, when church dogma asserted its acrimony to scientific thought. It was not until the 17th century in England that the sociopolitical climate was sufficiently permissive to tolerate the development of scientific method, as articulated by Sir Francis Bacon. Evolutionary theory is perhaps the crown jewel of scientific method and indeed, Western civilization.

In the prevailing culture (and the Judeo-Christian tradition), the idea of separation of church and state still forms the basis of Western governments and societies. The growth of evolutionary thinking and the progressive separation of church and state (i.e., secularism) in Western civilization are coeval trends, moving to optimal gains in the 20th century (albeit with several severe but short-lived setbacks, including the Nazi tyranny of the 1930s and 1940s). It must nevertheless be emphasized that secularism remains a subsystem that was ordained by the dominant culture -- here Judeo-Christian. While it has extended across the American landscape, and I submit for the better, it nevertheless reflects the thinking of the dominant group. It is in this environment that the systematic advances in archaeology from culture history to the New Archaeology to processualism and postprocessualism have progressed, mirroring, arguably, broader leaps in scientific method and exploration.

The results of these advances primarily affected the academically oriented constituencies identified earlier. However, as the consumption of archaeology passes from a largely academic domain peopled by the dominant culture to one that is applied and directly affects the interests of a nondominant segment of society, it becomes necessary to rethink the epistemological framework under which it is practiced. Most of us currently practice archaeology in a political landscape in which a disenfranchised segment of society -- Native Americans -- has been somewhat empowered, at least with respect to issues that affect that segment. Most materialists (especially Marxists) would argue that this is a positive turn of events, even though many may cringe with the prospect of a "step backward" for Western science. As a materialist also, I would argue for a need for secular tradition to emerge within the Native American perspective. However, historical materialists would counter that preconditions for the florescence of a society's secular tradition include first, the guardianship and autonomy of its tradition, and second, the emancipation of the society from religious authority. Then and only then is it possible for the society to think beyond religion.

Darwin was a product of 19th-century England, a society which had accommodated a form of secularism for nearly 700 years since the Magna Carta. Native Americans have never been the stewards of their own resources since the advent of Euroamericans on the continent. I am not certain that any views of Native American secularism have been articulated (as far as I am aware, although see below) and, second, it may simply not be part of the Native American worldview. Tom King (1998, *Cultural Resource Laws and Practice*. AltaMira Press, Walnut Creek, CA) has recently written that ". . . Indian tribes and other indigenous groups tend not to make clear separations between the secular and the sacred." Thus, in a materialist sense, it is simply not accurate to "lump" the Native American belief system with those of the mystics, paranormal, and creationists which as Clark suggests, threaten the future of "science-like" views of reality. Watkins has stated that it is possible to make an American anthropology an anthropology of all Americans, not just white Americans, by working together. While this may appear Pollyannaish, I would argue that the liberal model of Western civilization is successful only if it is inclusive. This would not imply that Native American identity be absorbed into the mainstream, nor that its tradition be diluted, but simply that the best of the tradition can and should be incorporated into Western civilization and, further, that it can only enrich the fabric of society. If we accept the gathering momentum of the Western model and its pivotal tenets (inclusive of the scientific method) -- a point that is almost not arguable in the post-Cold War era -- at some point Native Americans will either develop their own secular traditions or become sufficiently integrated into Western culture to spawn a distinct secular perspective. I suspect that the latter scenario is most likely and I believe we see the cultural signals already, as Native Americans progressively merge their own institutions into America's mainstream economic and political institutions (for better or worse). "Free enterprise zones" are no more than Great Society code words facilitating empowerment for given minorities to develop programs for accumulating ethnic wealth; the casinos are glaring and successful examples of classic American profit centers. Against this backdrop, the reaching out of both sides -- archaeologists and Native Americans alike -- will only accelerate the trend. By the same token, these developments are clearly all being subsumed under the umbrella of Western materialism and its secular, pluralistic orientation.

The Power of Secularism in Ethnohistorical Perspective

The ideological strength of secularism cannot be underestimated. It pervades thinking in diverse and unexpected sectors of the greater society. A classic and relevant example is the evolution of secular tradition in the Jewish European (Ashkenazic) culture, since its prominence, especially in the 20th century, bridges the divide between religious and materialist worlds. While modern Jewish secularism is traceable to Spinoza in 17th-century Holland (probably in conjunction with developments in scientific method!), it gained its strongest footholds within Ashkenazic communities in Eastern Europe between the two world wars, drawing inspiration from the October Revolutions in Russia. The secularists' worldviews were avowedly atheistic, yet they preserved strong cultural affinities to traditional Jewish institutions. Arguably, the nature of such affinities was driven by collective survival and ultimately a world view of community rather than dedication to anything associated with religion *sensu stricto*. Native American traditions are similarly rooted in an ethic at least partially dedicated to the preservation of the sense of community. Over the past 30 years, conflicting trends of increased tribal pride and self determination vs. integration into various mainstream sectors of American life signal that maintenance of community may be more compelling in the perpetuation of tradition than the religious component itself. If history is any guide, a secular tradition based on community preservation may then flourish, effectively outdistancing the code of religious beliefs initially responsible for ethnic identity. Similarities between Native Americans and Jews are all the more striking given their somewhat parallel histories as dispossessed and disenfranchised minorities. The corpus of adaptations and beliefs adopted by each group (religious as well as secular) were in no small measure fashioned by their status as minorities. It is not inconceivable to project that the transformation of their traditions -- from religious to secular -- may be analogous as well.

This brings us back to the NAGPRA controversy wherein the disposition of material remains underscores the heightened sensitivities within each group with respect to tradition and its maintenance. In Israel, there is considerable controversy about scientific burial excavation on the part of Orthodox religious Jews, outraged that bioanthropologists are undertaking paleopathological studies and opening up historic cemeteries. When secular Jewish governments were in power (until 1995), research interests held more sway than they do currently. While Israeli sociopolitics are not a blueprint for our own controversy -- given that ours is a more pluralistic society -- they do offer insights into conflict resolution when secular and religious interests are pitted against each other. Even in light of the NAGPRA controversy, I find it impossible to subscribe to non-secularist approaches. In 1988, I toured the World War II death camps of central Europe. The tour consisted of a group of Jewish Americans who were either survivors of the camps or their offspring. The trip to Auschwitz was especially hard-hitting for me. My parents had survived the camp and most of my uncles, aunts, cousins, and both sets of grandparents perished in its gas chambers and crematoria. One of the grimmest indicators of the magnitude of devastation and slaughter lay starkly exposed for all to see in the central portion of the camp itself. Bones -- all human -- emerged everywhere, fragmented, pulverized, charred; the sediment itself was bone meal. As we walked around the site, several of us, secular Jews and generally professionals, stopped, spent some time gathering our thoughts, and began looking at and digesting the landscape. I picked up a bone here and there and examined it, as did several medical doctors. While the doctors discussed pathologies, I began looking at the place as an archaeological site (although any construct of a mortuary site defies taxonomic association), drifting directly to a consideration of site formation process reflective of my own training as a geoarchaeologist. These bones could have been the remains of our relatives, yet we were nonetheless moved to examine the science of it all. Several members of the group approached us and reminded us that Jewish law prohibits "desecration of the deceased" -- here even the simple acts of looking and examining. Out of respect for the religious tradition, we reluctantly moved on, pondering our findings and assessing them in the surrealistic context of personal impact, massive carnage, and inhuman devastation.

Recalling my own thoughts of that day, I would take issue with Joe Watkins and stress that one can be passionate and still do science. More importantly, I would argue that the secular tradition accommodates a tremendous degree of tolerance and injects a great measure of respect for tradition while pushing and even beneficially objectifying the frontiers of knowledge. In fact, my lingering thoughts of that day were that I could help spread the word of inhumane treatment by undertaking a site formation study of that site.

Formulating a Comprehensive Strategy

To bridge the gap between materialist and Native American perspectives, it will be necessary to integrate the concerns of the minority community. Since Native Americans have not had the opportunity to serve as custodians of their own material culture, it is not reasonable to assume that a secular perspective will develop overnight. My assumption is that Western civilization is here to stay and that the adjustments will be made. Secular and liberal society is constructed around the axis of inclusion and the materialist philosophy is designed to fortify rather than to parse. Native American empowerment will ultimately herald integration into the prevailing, mainstream culture even as it helps to fashion and change the face of that culture. In this way, I believe that a common ground will be developed that will allow science to proceed with all due sensitivity paid to segments of society that have been denied their own patrimony since the advent of Euroamericans. The arguments over NAGPRA will provide necessary insights as archaeologists navigate new terrain and formulate innovative strategies that assimilate minority interests while expanding the reach of scientific inquiry. Arguments such as the ones set forth in these pages will only help chart the way for future resolution. ·

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The Chaco Organization of Production Conference

Catherine M. Cameron and H. Wolcott Toll

The Chaco Organization of Production Conference was held March 21-23, 1999, on the campus of the University of Colorado-Boulder. This is the first of a series of conferences [funded in part by the National Park Service (NPS) and the University of Colorado (CU)] aimed at synthesizing the results of the Chaco Project, the NPS's long-term (1970-1982) investigation of Chaco Canyon, New Mexico. The Chaco Synthesis, organized by Stephen H. Lekson (University of Colorado Museum), consists of six small, focused, working conferences that explore broad themes: the organization of production; social and political organization; economy and ecology; and the Chaco regional system, and architecture and its public uses. Conferences are hosted by Chacoan scholars who invite carefully chosen "outside experts" southwestern and world archaeologists with specific expertise. Each conference will produce journal papers and also will contribute to professional and public volumes.

The Chaco Organization of Production conference was organized by Catherine Cameron (CU) and H. Wolcott Toll (Museum of New Mexico), both former staff members of the Chaco Project. It was attended by four "outside" specialists: Timothy Earle (Northwestern University), Melissa Hagstrum (University of Washington), Peter Peregrine (Lawrence University), and Lord Colin Renfrew (Cambridge University). Three Chaco specialists also attended: Peter J. McKenna (BIA), Frances Joan Mathien (NPS), and Thomas C. Windes (NPS).

Several participants produced "working papers" that were circulated before the conference. Some papers outlined the participant's understanding of the nature of Chaco Canyon and its place in a regional system. Others looked topically at the organization of production for a particular artifact type. In all, "outsiders" and "insiders" worked extremely well together weaving "outside" expertise with the insiders' detailed knowledge of Chacoan archaeology and the conference was extraordinarily productive.

Individual ideas about the Chacoan regional system were presented on the first day of the conference. The second day focused on the production and distribution of the most abundant goods found in Chaco: ceramics, chipped stone, turquoise, and wood (the thousands of wooden beams that roofed Chacoan Great Houses). The third day was devoted to identifying areas of agreement and disagreement and working out a schedule of products.

Although there was considerable agreement about things Chacoan, some participants saw Chaco as primarily a place for the ceremonial deposition of goods. Renfrew called it a "location of high devotional expression." Others emphasized the mobilization of goods to finance the construction of Great Houses and roads. Earle proposed that Chaco had a staple finance economy; food and everyday goods were mobilized to support large communal ceremonies, building activities, and other events. While wealth was probably important at these occasions, a "prestige good exchange" was perhaps of only minor significance. Peregrine, following Blanton et al. (1996, R. E. Blanton, G. M. Feinman, S. A. Kowalewski, and P. N. Peregrine, *A Dual-Processual Theory for the Evolution of Mesoamerican Civilization*. *Current Anthropology* 37: 114), suggested that Chaco emphasized corporate leadership rather than individual leadership. He stressed the kin-based nature of social relations and the potential of matrilineal kinship systems to enhance the regional mobility of males. The participants agreed that there must have been leaders in Chaco Canyon to organize the construction of Great Houses and roads, but their status was not highly marked. In fact, their power may have been situational, emerging only in the context of communal activities.

All agreed that production of goods in Chaco Canyon and in the Chacoan region was probably household based, although there was household specialization in the production of some goods, like ceramics and turquoise ornaments. Archaeologists have remarked for decades on the enormous quantity of ceramics and chipped stone material found in Chaco Canyon that derive from the Chuska Mountains (75 km west of Chaco Canyon). Some participants suggested that the distribution of these artifacts could be the result of bilocal residence; others emphasized the provisioning of large communal events held in Chaco Canyon.

Special, nonstaple goods are found in unusual quantities in Chaco Canyon -- thousands of pieces of turquoise, 200 cylinder jars, projectile points of unusual materials, macaws, and copper bells from Mesoamerica. There is no evidence of elite control of production of special goods, however. Special goods are found in especially high quantities at Pueblo Bonito, the oldest Great House in Chaco Canyon, and conference participants agreed that Pueblo Bonito was a sacred space where special goods were ceremonially deposited and removed from the social system. Conference participants discussed, but did not resolve, the question of why so many Great Houses were built in Chaco Canyon. Explanations included control of different parts of the canyon, the establishment of enclaves by ethnically different groups from throughout the region, and the use of particular Great Houses for specific ceremonial events that were seasonal or episodic.

The presence of turquoise was an especially interesting topic of discussion. It seems to have been widely produced at the household level, but was found in exceptionally high concentrations at Pueblo Bonito and with special burials. Peregrine noted that it is not unusual for goods produced at the household level to be used to mark individual status. Consumption, not production, is where power is shown. McKenna observed that finished pieces of turquoise often are recovered from small sites so turquoise was not consumed exclusively at Great Houses, although Pueblo Bonito may have been the focus of special "votive" deposits of turquoise.

Many scholars have suggested that long-distance trade was a critical element in the development and operation of the Chacoan System; specifically trade of turquoise to Mesoamerica in return for macaws and copper bells. Conference participants agreed that the quantities of long-distance imports are not large enough so that their control could serve as a source of power for elites. Although these goods may have been exchanged among leaders, their quantities never reached levels where they could be used for political gain. Nothing in the production process of wealth, like turquoise, could have been controlled directly, and there is no evidence for bulk raw turquoise that would be expected if export for long-distance exchange were significant.

The first conference in the Chaco Synthesis series, the Chaco Organization of Production Conference, has resulted in nine papers. Toll and Cameron produced an introductory summary of the conference. Outside experts produced the following position papers: Earle on political economy, Renfrew on sacred economy, Peregrine on the recently proposed network-corporate hierarchy model, and Hagstrum on household production. Chacoan "insiders" produced data-oriented papers that address the models proposed by the outside experts: Toll on ceramics, Cameron on lithics, Mathien on turquoise, and Windes on wood procurement. These papers have been submitted for publication.

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Insights -**The Many Faces
of CRM****CRM at the Fourth
World Archaeological
Conference,
An Update***Tom Wheaton*

The World Archaeological Conference (WAC) in Cape Town in January was by all accounts a resounding success. The site of the University of Cape Town was delightful, the conference was well-organized and run, the social activities plentiful and interesting, and the people helpful and friendly. Everyone who attended came home invigorated and excited after a week of exchanging ideas and experiences with other archaeologists from around the world.

As noted in the November issue of the *SAA Bulletin* [1998, 16(5):28], cultural resource management (CRM) was an important topic at the conference. This was especially clear at the workshop, "What is CRM?", organized by Janette Deacon and Melanie Atwell (South Africa), Kate Clark (United Kingdom), and Tom Wheaton (United States). Interest in the workshop exceeded expectations and attendance was standing-room only with people peering in through the open doorway. Attendees included individuals from universities, museums, national governmental agencies, and employees from American CRM firms. The attendees were primarily from Africa, Europe, and the United States.

The workshop was organized around three topics, each of which was introduced by one of the organizers: (1) Why we do CRM archaeology (Deacon); (2) The seven deadly sins of CRM archaeology (Clark); and (3) The 10 commandments of CRM archaeology (Atwell and Wheaton). A panel of archaeologists, which included Webber Ndoro (Zimbabwe), John Carman (U.K.), Sharla Azizi (U.S.), Gamini Wijesuriya (Sri Lanka), Tom Huffman (South Africa), and Alinah Segobye (Botswana), then began a discussion of each topic. Initially, the audience seemed unsure of what to expect or whether to participate in the discussion, but the panelists' enthusiasm soon produced a lively discussion. Nearly everyone in the room recounted personal experiences, asked questions, and bragged good-naturedly about their country's programs. The discussion was surprisingly candid as the participants readily admitted deficiencies in their programs and sought advice from others. The key to this openness was the geographical and cultural breadth of the panelists and their willingness to discuss problems and issues in a public forum.

Deacon provided a good overview of the reasons why we practice CRM. By audience consensus, the reasons were conservation of the resource, research, establishment of resource inventories, development of culture history, public education, and promotion of national unification. Deacon also pointed out that archaeology is only one aspect of the cultural resource puzzle, and that we should not forget history, architecture, and traditional cultural properties.

Clark's amusing (she is a fine cartoonist) and eminently practical take on the seven deadly sins of doing CRM archaeology did not hide her frustration with the pompous and bureaucratic. According to Clark, the "sins" include

- (1) Overdoing objectivity -- pretending we know nothing of the resource and reinventing our approaches for each project;
- (2) Obfuscation of our reports -- recommendations laden with jargon and generally poor writing;
- (3) Visual illiteracy -- overuse of graphics that look pretty but don't mean anything;
- (4) Myopia -- not looking beyond the archaeological report to the system (economic, political, social, etc.) of which it is a part;
- (5) Ignorance -- archaeologists pretending to be soil scientists, historians, and architects, etc.;
- (6) Arrogance -- ignoring and actively disdaining public interest and input; and
- (7) Pessimism -- throwing up our hands and bemoaning the sad state of affairs instead of working on solving problems.

Atwell presented some of the primary responsibilities or "commandments" for CRM practitioners. Chief among these commandments was the need to seek a wider social relevance to what we do. He implored the audience to communicate better with the public and to clearly express how our jobs add value to people's lives in concrete ways. To accomplish this task, CRM must provide a contextual analysis within social, landscape, planning, development, and economic frameworks. These ideas were amplified in a discussion in which commandments were elicited from the larger audience. Although the audience's commandments for CRM practitioners ranged from simple to complex, and national to universal, the following representative list gives a sense of the positions on the international scene:

Thou shalt not lie about resources in reports.

Thou shalt remember the economics of the situation (archaeology is not the only consideration when dealing with limited development budgets).

Thou shalt focus on one project at a time and not spread thine resources too thinly.

Thou shalt meet deadlines.

Thou shalt work with other professions as a team and with mutual respect.

Thou shalt finish what thou startest.

Thou shalt decide together with the public what is significant.

Thou shalt not forget that archaeology is exciting.

Thou shalt know the laws.

Thou shalt create a climate for enforcement of ethical conduct.

Thou shalt keep an open mind and continue learning.

The general discussions also were revealing and showed the growing importance of CRM nearly everywhere. While the United States sometimes thinks of itself as the inventor of CRM, other countries have certainly moved ahead of us in certain respects. Kenya's system of cultural resource management institutionalizes public involvement perhaps better than we do. Australia allows more say in the management of the resource by aboriginal peoples than is generally the case with Native Americans, although the recent changes in the Section 106 regulations are moving in that direction. Sri Lanka has a license for archaeologists similar to that for architects or doctors that exceeds our efforts with SOPA/RPA. Nearly every country in Africa has the legal

framework to deal with cultural resources and has qualified people interested in managing the resource for the public good. But in most countries, the major issue is funding the enforcement of these regulations.

Few countries have a private sector devoted to addressing cultural resource problems (Australia is a major exception). Even Europe is only beginning to address the issue of compliance with new regulations in the European community and whether a reliance on private industry is the appropriate avenue. As CRM shifts from government control to private industry, the old arguments that private firms cut corners and are only in the business to get rich, are resurfacing as more traditional institutions have trouble adapting to a rapidly changing and increasingly demanding clientele.

The workshop shed light on some issues and questions infrequently encountered in the United States. For example, should data be presented to a public that does not read, or to a public that speaks a half dozen different languages? How should a private firm be established within an economic system that does not look favorably on such entrepreneurial activities? Although balancing various viewpoints within a local community is common in U.S.-based CRM, it is exacerbated in other countries where the increasingly numerous younger population's desire for economic development competes with the older population's desire to retain vestiges of their history. Many countries view archaeology as part of the heritage of colonialism with little relation to people's lives. Contributing to this perspective is the lack of understanding and communication among international organizations with cultural resource requirements, local governments, and various publics.

A number of the workshop papers are available at www.uct.ac.za/depts/age/wac/. The workshop was a great opportunity to convene people with similar interests from a wide variety of backgrounds to begin a dialogue about a global perspective on CRM. But it was only a beginning. A continuation of this discussion at future WAC conferences would be beneficial.

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Archaeology and Technology

Geophysics, Ground-Penetrating Radar, and Archaeology

Lawrence B. Conyers

Archaeology has traditionally been a multidisciplinary endeavor. Most of the major advancements of the last 50 years, such as radiocarbon and other dating methods, palynology, bone chemistry and trace element analysis, to name just a few, were incorporated into archaeology directly from other disciplines. Before they became accepted all were tried, tested and then retested at many different sites before gaining acceptance by the archaeological community. Geophysical methods are being subjected to this trial-and-error period. Total acceptance by the archaeological community is still pending.

Geophysical techniques for subsurface mapping first started to be applied to archaeological projects in the 1950s. Today many field projects are incorporating geophysics as not only an exploration tool but also for the creation of predictive models prior to excavation and for mapping the extent and spatial distribution of buried features that may never be excavated due to funding limitations and preservation concerns. For the most part, however, geophysical techniques are not commonly employed in North American archaeology because of their expense, perceived limitations, lack of well-published successes, or a reluctance by some archaeologists to use "complicated high-tech equipment" they don't understand. Geophysical archaeology must overcome these and other hurdles if it is to be taken seriously and become more widely applied.

Common Geophysical Methods

The most commonly used geophysical methods used in archaeology are electromagnetic methods (EM), soil resistivity, and magnetometry. The EM and resistivity methods induce a field (electromagnetic or electrical) into the ground and then measure how the medium responds. As the sensors are moved across the ground in transects, changes in the induced field can be related to the presence or absence of buried archaeological features or geological changes. When gridded in map form, many buried features are visible. Magnetometry is a passive method which measures changes in the ambient magnetic field of the earth over an area due to physical and chemical changes in near-surface material, which can sometimes relate to buried materials or very near-surface archaeological features that are invisible to the human eye. These geophysical tools collect data quite rapidly and can quickly produce useful maps, but cannot accurately measure the depth of buried features. In contrast, ground-penetrating radar (GPR), which measures the reflection of radar pulses transmitted into the ground, can measure both the depth and spatial extent of buried features. For archaeological mapping in some environments, GPR is rapidly gaining acceptance as its successes are demonstrated and data collection and interpretation techniques improve.

The GPR Method

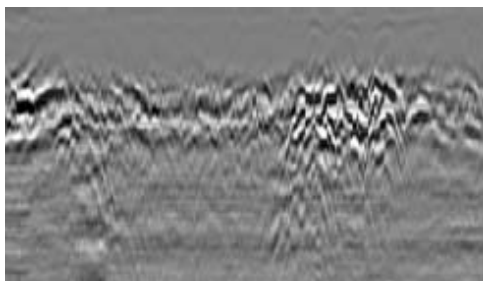
The GPR method uses surface antennas to transmit pulses of radar energy into the ground, which are then reflected off stratigraphic interfaces and buried archaeological features. Reflected waves are received back at the surface and recorded digitally. Many reflections from different depths can be recorded at any one location on the ground, and as antennas are moved along transects in a grid, many thousands can be recorded. Ground-penetrating radar surveys record massive amounts of digital data, making this type of data set one of the more difficult to collect and interpret. Its effectiveness lies in the ability to collect data in three dimensions, producing images of buried archaeological features that are very precise both spatially and in depth.

In archaeological GPR mapping, a 50-x-50-m survey (consisting of about 100 individual transects) can be collected in about three to four hours. A survey of this type can yield more than 400 megabytes of digital data. Prior to about five years ago, these data would have been processed and interpreted transect-by-transect, and then interpreted manually. This process could take months per grid, making it infeasible or extremely costly for most projects and budgets. Today, processing and interpretation of these types of data sets can be accomplished in a few hours at most, and usable images of the subsurface can sometimes be created while still in the field. More interpretation time may of course be necessary if subsurface conditions are very complex. When renting equipment and paying consultants by the day or hour, this time saving has now put GPR methods within the range of many archaeological projects.

A Recent Successful GPR Survey

A GPR survey was recently conducted at the Bluff Greathouse site in southeastern Utah. The survey was centered over a subtle surface depression that was considered a possible great kiva. It was done to produce maps that could help in planning future excavations by the University of Colorado-Boulder field school. Individual reflection profiles showed the kiva feature as a bowl-shaped depression incised into bedrock and filled with nonreflective sediment, but little could be visualized within the kiva in the reflection profiles (Figure 1). In an attempt to create images of features within the kiva, the reflection data were processed in

Ground Surface

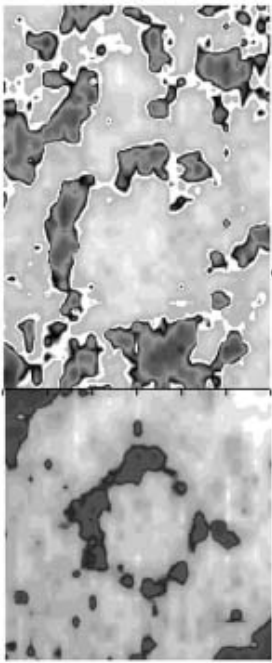


Interior of kiva Bedrock reflections

Figure 1 -- Great Kiva reflection profile

amplitude time-slices, which creates a series of horizontal images of the ground similar to arbitrary levels in a standard excavation. Subtle changes in reflection amplitudes at given depths were then plotted and mapped. When this was done, one of the upper slice showed the outer, partially collapsed wall of the kiva and a deeper slice revealed a "squarish" feature within the kiva (Figure 2). Two test trenches were then excavated that confirmed the presence of both the shallow outer wall and the deeper inner feature, whose origin is still being debated.

Reflections from .5.75 m
Outer wall of Great Kiva



Reflections from 1.251.5 m
Inner wall of Great Kiva

Figure 2

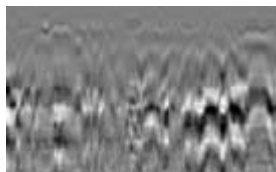
A Potential GPR Failure

The potential to produce a glaring failure with GPR surveying was recently made clear to me at another archaeological site in southeastern Utah. By visually interpreting GPR reflection profiles, I discovered two pit-structures, buried by wind-blown sand and alluvium, near the San Juan River. The initial survey was conducted after four very dry months. This was a good time to do the survey because water, which is differentially retained in sediments, can sometimes severely disrupt GPR surveys because moisture boundaries can cause anomalous reflections that have little relationship to the buried geological or archaeological features of interest. Excellent reflection data from the pit house floors were recorded in my initial survey because what little moisture remained in the ground was probably ponded on the pit house floors, creating an excellent reflection surface (Figure 3). One of the pit structures discovered by GPR was later confirmed by augering.

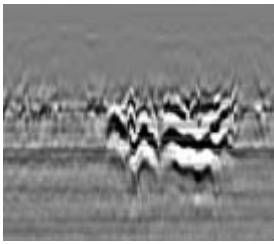
A few months later, the survey was repeated, but this time a few days after about 2 inches of rain had fallen. The reflection data from this survey showed little indications of the pit structure floors, but abundant anomalous pockets of water that had been differentially retained in sediment layers (Figure 3). If my initial survey had been conducted after the rain in this case, it would have created images of nothing but water pockets. Instead of conducting the geophysical survey after the rain storm, it would probably have been prudent to postpone it for at least a few days to give the water time to percolate through the ground.

The Future of GPR and Other Geophysical Surveying Methods

In the last 10 to 15 years, there has been a small group of geophysicists and technically trained archaeologists that have been applying GPR techniques (and other methods) to archaeological sites around the world. Some surveys have been successful in revealing archaeological features, and others less so. The GPR surveys that most hear about, and are published, appear to be almost



Soil after rain



Dry soil

Figure 3 -- Floor of pit-structure

uniformly successful and they yield important information about archaeological sites that could not be acquired in any other fashion. But there are probably an equal number of surveys that are at least initially judged to be failures by those involved due to problems similar to mine with rain water at the buried pit-structure.

One potential problem in employing any new technology is a perception by new enthusiasts that "high-tech" methods can do almost everything an archaeologist desires. This misperception can be perpetuated because only geophysical successes are published or widely discussed and many experienced geophysicists are reluctant to say their techniques are not appropriate in some areas, especially if they do not completely understand the site conditions in advance. Fortunately, geophysical successes are becoming common as we learn more about how to apply different techniques to archaeological problems. The successes need to be critically evaluated, studied, and published. Unfortunately, information about unproductive surveys, which is rarely published, is transmitted by a different and potentially more destructive method: word of mouth. If the person doing the survey has not attempted to address why a particular method yielded poor results, or if reasons for failure are known but have not been adequately communicated to all concerned, the method receives a "black eye" that can be hard to recover from, as more people hear the story.

Why So Few Geophysical Surveys?

Although geophysical surveys are becoming more common, there is still a general reluctance to use these methods in archaeology for a number of reasons. One may be due to the way most archaeologists are trained. Many of our college instructors were traditional field archaeologists who have a perception of what are "real" archaeological data (artifacts and architectural features) and what are "suspect" data (information or maps produced from processed digital data). Typical anthropology programs offer little in the way of computer and other technical field methods classes, and little encouragement is given to students wishing to take geophysics courses in other departments. As a result, geophysical techniques (especially GPR) are quite intimidating to many archaeologists, and are often looked at as "black box" methods where strange equipment is moved around on the ground and mysterious images, which are difficult to interpret, are produced.

In today's archaeology, the practitioners of what appear to be obscure geophysical techniques are usually not archaeologists, but consultants with nonarchaeological backgrounds who are brought in to do a quick survey, produce some results (that may or may not be useful), and then leave. There is often poor communication between the anthropologically trained field archaeologists and the technically trained geophysicists, which can often result in a "clash of cultures" (or at least a moderate chasm in understanding) between the two. The geophysicist often is unsure what the archaeologist really wants to map and may have a limited understanding about site conditions. The archaeologist often lacks the geophysical background to appreciate the nature and limitations of the method. Thus the geophysical data output produced in the field can be confusing, at best, for both.

Even worse if a consulting geophysicist tells an archaeologist to "dig here" because "I found an anomaly" and then after excavating "nothing is found" by the archaeologist, what little intellectual capital the geophysicist might have earned can be squandered. (I am always puzzled when those conducting excavations tell me that "nothing was found". . . surely "something" was uncovered—at least soil changes, moisture differences, stratigraphic boundaries, or other features that might be useful to the geophysicist in the interpretation process).

One Approach to Advance a Geophysical Archaeological Understanding

In an attempt to make geophysics more "real," or at least more understandable, a geophysical archaeology test facility was constructed in Champaign, Illinois. Built by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers at their Construction Engineering Research Laboratory, with funds from the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training, a model archaeological site was constructed and then buried, plowed, and replanted. In a 50-x-50-m test area house floors of different construction materials, storage pits, hearths, ditch and wall features, and even pig carcasses (to simulate human burials) were put in the ground according to a precisely mapped plan. Archaeological geophysicists can use this site as a test of different geophysical methods under varying soil conditions and field procedures.

I conducted a GPR survey over the entire test site in October 1998. My initial perception of the data, as they were being acquired, indicated the survey would likely be a failure. Recent rains had saturated the ground and the high clay content of the soil appeared to be severely attenuating the radar energy before it could be transmitted to any significant depth. In a normal setting, I would have been tempted to give up and go home. Extremely complex reflections appeared to be all but worthless using traditional interpretation techniques because the human brain is not capable of processing huge amounts of random reflections within a three-dimensional volume.

In an attempt to create images of what I knew was there, these reflection data were processed using the amplitude slice-map method, in the same way as the data from the great kiva in Utah. Subtle changes in reflection amplitudes, which were not visible in individual profiles were then mapped, which could be directly correlated to what was known in the subsurface. The amplitude map of radar reflections collected at the depth of four house floors is particularly interesting (Figure 4). Although none of this information was visible in individual transects, the slice-map showed each individual floor, some of the standing walls, hearths, storage pits, and a number of other features. And they were mapped at precisely the correct burial depth. This survey vividly illustrates the power of collecting and processing three-dimensional data, even if it "looks bad" in the field. Sometimes the computer is capable of doing what the human brain cannot by combining information from adjacent lines and processing subtle changes that are present in digital data, but not immediately visible to the human eye. Hopefully, this test site will be more widely used for research and training of archaeologists in the future.

The Future of Geophysical Archaeology

New acquisition, processing, and interpretation techniques in GPR, as well as those of other geophysical methods, have the potential to change the way field archaeology is done. As geophysical field techniques are refined and processing and interpretation methods are experimented with and perfected,

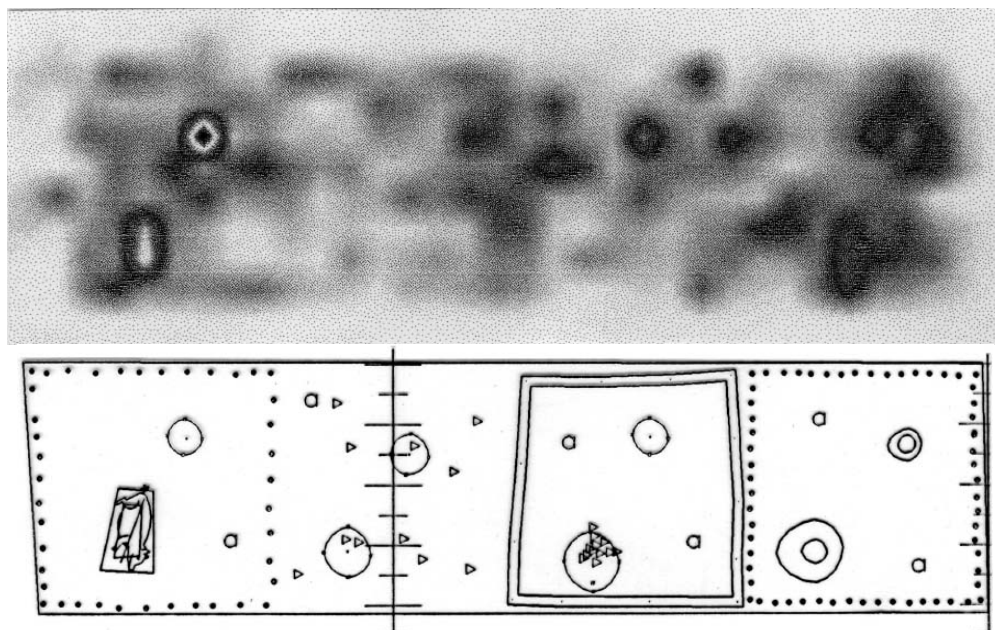


Figure 4

archaeologically useful data sets will become the norm. Time must always be spent, however, with the data from perceived failures so that they can be understood, or maybe reprocessed and interpreted in different ways.

Geophysics is slowly being incorporated into research designs as a new generation of archaeologists (many of whom were computer literate almost from grade school) are entering the field. They are still, however, obtaining most of their archaeological training in traditional anthropology departments that rarely incorporate geophysical methods into field methods courses or as part of a field school experience.

For geophysics to become more widely accepted, more surveys must be attempted, the results published and methodological approaches repeated and modified for different conditions. Geophysical results should be tested by excavation, and what was uncovered (whether it was what was predicted by geophysics or not) must be studied and compared to the processed data. What appear to be marginally successful surveys should be evaluated not so much as failures, but as part of a learning experience that can hopefully be amplified in the future. Using this approach geophysics will gain in stature as a legitimate way to collect archaeological data. I hope that someday soon it will become not just a common field technique, but one that is universally accepted as standard practice by the archaeological community.

Much the GPR research discussed in this paper was funded by the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training.

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networks



Cultural Resource Management and the Internet: A Touch of "Gray"

Gregory D. Lattanzi

Is the Internet the indispensable tool that cultural resource management (CRM)¹ professionals imagined? Some say it is not [A. Lutins, 1998, Internet Resources for Cultural Resource Management (CRM) Professionals. *SAA Bulletin* 16(3): 30], but I disagree. The Internet is an important and useful tool for CRM professionals, but CRM firms have not taken full advantage of the new technology. Only limited access to cultural resource² information (i.e., reports, report bibliographies, indices) exists on the Internet for CRM practitioners, state/tribal historic preservation officers (SHPOs), and the public. But this is a CRM problem, not an Internet one. As a result of this lack of access, CRM professionals, SHPOs, and the public tend to remain isolated from each other and do not use the Internet to improve communication. In general, the sources of CRM are not readily accessible to everyone, creating the phrase we love to hate, the "gray literature."

This article examines current uses of the World Wide Web by CRM professionals, the problems encountered by the CRM community in using this medium, and ways the Internet can be used to improve information exchange. In addition, the results of my recent survey of CRM professionals provides data on how cultural resource information can be better disseminated through the Internet, who should control this information, what form it should take, and how SHPOs and CRM practitioners currently use this technology. The survey shows that it is possible to use the Internet to improve the quality of information exchange between CRM practitioners and SHPOs. Once more Web sites with substantive data are created, CRM firms and perhaps SHPOs will begin to see the advantages of a shared repository for cultural resource information. Through the innovative and responsible use of the Internet, archaeologists will be able to effectively bring the gray literature into the colorful and exciting Internet world.

Cultural Resource Management and the Internet

The Internet has changed the face of archaeology and CRM. The introduction of the World Wide Web in 1992 changed how that information could be exchanged through new and innovative forms of design and presentation (S. Gassaway, G. Davis, and C. Gregory, 1996:13, *Designing Multimedia Web Sites*. Hayden Books, Indianapolis). Numerous archaeological organizations (SAA, SHA, SIA, ROPA, and so on), journals (*SAA Bulletin*, *CRM*, *World Archaeology*, *Journal of Field Archaeology*, etc.), and resources (National Archaeological Database, Anthropology Resources on the Internet, Yahoo, ArchNet, Archaeology WebRing, About.com, etc.) are available on the Internet, and new ones are added all the time. National Register of Historic Places nomination forms, National Register of Historic Places listings, federal regulations and legislation, GIS software, government and state contracts, satellite aerial photographs, and Historic American Buildings Surveys, Historic American Engineering Records also are available on the Web. All of these sites provide much-needed and up-to-date archaeological information and disseminate it far more widely than traditional means.

An early issue of *CRM* [1995, Vol. 18(9)] was devoted to the subject of cultural resources and the Web, while a more recent one [*CRM* 1998, Vol. 21(5)] centered on new technologies. Both contain lists of Web sites invaluable to the contract archaeologist. Two columns in the *SAA Bulletin* focus on the Internet and technology (Networks and Interface -- Archaeology and Technology), which provide a necessary outlet to inform the professional community of the ever-growing list of online archaeological resources.

CRM companies are only just beginning to enter into the global Internet community. Most still do not have home pages. The CRM Web sites that exist provide images, limited project descriptions, staff profiles, job opportunities, guestbooks, and, of course, the ability to contact companies via email. They also provide company profiles to online visitors and provide a way to get in touch with them. Some sites also include report abstracts, bibliographies, and even provide full reports or lists upon request, or reports for sale (for some examples, see www.crai-ky.com/reports/, markmaninc.com/, www.uiowa.edu/~osa/, and www.parsons.com).

Having a Web site can be a great advantage to a CRM firm, reaching a wider audience than a firm without a home page including future clients and field crews. CRM home pages can help their current and future clients in other ways: Clients can ask their consultants what they do and how they do it; and they can see credentials, other projects, and client lists. Web pages also can have a frequently asked questions (FAQ) section to explain cultural resource management and compliance issues to help clients through the process. Internet availability keeps the lines of communication open between CRM firms and their clients, it opens up opportunities to further business relations, and helps projects run smoother.

Architectural and engineering firms that provide CRM services also are putting up Web sites. These firms provide a useful service to the rest of the archaeological community by offering quick and easy Web access. Large engineering firms who conduct CRM investigations have an advantage since they have the resources to afford elaborate home pages. However, even the smallest firms can compete with larger ones on the Internet. Every firm is equal when seen through the eyes of the World Wide Web.

There also are Web sites available that can benefit the CRM practitioner to help deal with proposals and contracts. Government contracts, request for proposals (RFPs) by state, cultural resource management, and other government contracts abound online. Web sites such as those maintained by the Engineering News Record (www.enr.com), (=GovCon (www.govcon.com), and the Commerce Business Daily (www.cbdnet.com) are just a few that list government or state cultural resource contracts or environmental jobs. Each state also has its own Web site, which includes request for proposals and available contracts. Most sites require some sort of free registration, but it is worth the time.

In contrast to CRM practitioners, most State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPO) already have Web sites. They inform the local public of statewide activities and current events, provide information on current projects and compliance issues, and list contact details. SHPO Web sites also contain their own business information. Current news, museum and educational programs, grant and funding applications, internships, job openings, summer programs, local archaeology and preservation projects, and directions on how to get involved are all present on their sites. SHPO Web sites allow in-house project reviewers and other SHPOs to interact with consultants and lay people in a timely and efficient manner. Consultants can contact SHPOs with questions, schedule meetings, and attach documents (correspondence) while still creating a paper trail. Being able to contact SHPOs quickly reduces the lengthy project review process and keeps clients updated on the project's status. Thus, the consultant, the client, and the SHPO use time and resources more efficiently. As with CRM firms that are online, SHPO Web sites can reach a wider audience than traditional means of disseminating information. Current local or regional research undertaken by each SHPO can be displayed and used to educate the public in the state's history and prehistory. SHPOs also have access to cultural resource management data pertaining to projects that were carried out in their state. CRM firms use most of these reports for background research for a particular study area. Easier access to this information is desperately needed. Sometimes CRM firms are located very far away from the SHPO or need the information quickly. Some SHPOs provide printed or computerized bibliographies of their cultural resource management reports to consultants. However, these formats are hardly current.

The SHPOs, with their vast Internet resources, have the ability to provide the rest of the cultural resource community with pertinent data conducted within every state, as it relates to archaeology, historic preservation, architectural history, architectural conservation, and current and future state laws and statutes. Unfortunately, very few of the sites provide that level of information and obstacles exist in the CRM system that hamper SHPOs and CRM practitioners in providing this information.

What Are the Problems?

It is information *exchange* that is most severely lacking between CRM professionals and SHPOs. There is information that does exist on the Internet that no one knows about and should be publicized. Establishing a Web site or obtaining Internet access does not seem to be a problem in the CRM community. However, applying this technology in a way that will bring a new dimension to the field of CRM has been difficult thus far: (1) no comprehensive, online indices exist of contract CRM company Web pages, (2) some professionals do not have Internet access, and (3) there is sometimes disagreement about posting the information online. What and how much information should be posted online? Who should be in control or provide access? Should there be any standards? In addition, the Web-presence of CRM firms and SHPOs falls short in sharing much more than the most basic information with the public, and most CRM firms and SHPOs do not see the Internet as a way to foster communication among and between each other. This medium is clearly not used as it should be -- as a tool that can inform, teach, and communicate.

At the moment, there are only a few Web sites which provide a comprehensive list of CRM companies or SHPOs. The States Services Organization (www.sso.org) houses a Web site (www.sso.org/ncshpo/shpolist.htm) that lists all available SHPOs mail and Internet addresses. The SSO site is by far the most comprehensive and up-to-date site to find SHPO contacts. Jennifer Hutchey has a list of U.S. and Canada contract companies online at arch.hutchey.com/us.htm. Another Web site is one created by the author (home.earthlink.net/~glattanzi/crmfirms.html). ACRA, the American Cultural Resources Association (www.acra-crm.org), also has a large membership list comprised of CRM and other professionals. Another site (www.acs.appstate.edu/dept/anthro/wwwstuff.html) lists the addresses, phone numbers, and some URLs of firms throughout the country and Canada. Although this site contains an out-of-date disclaimer, it is one of the best for locating CRM firms. State Historic Preservation Office Web sites provide a great deal of information on cultural resources and their management within each state.

However, most of these sites do not contain any annotated bibliographies (reports usually housed by the SHPO) or other substantive archaeological data. Most SHPOs have databases of their holdings (investigation reports) within their own organization, and are most sought by archaeologists researching CRM reports. These databases could easily be converted into Web-publishable material. Ultimately, CRM is a business. As such, there are always complications with providing something for nothing. But few realize the tremendous research potential of the Internet within their own fields. They still communicate and rely on the old-fashioned ways of gathering and disseminating information (the "if it's not broke, don't fix it" mentality).

Of course, not all CRM reports can be posted online without the consent of the client, the government agency, or the company president. Reports also need feedback and "final reports" are never really final. Would the CRM company or a client want to post information that can be seen by the entire Internet community and possible competitors? That question should be considered before the CRM industry is asked to account for itself and is better answered by the firm or the SHPO offices.

Giving free access to state-registered site locations is another problem to be considered. That sensitive information doesn't, and perhaps shouldn't, be freely accessible to the public and might be better left with the SHPOs. This problem can easily be solved by restricting the access to site locations and registration forms to academics or professional archaeologists engaged in research.

Should the SHPOs make the gray literature available? Most reports are housed at the SHPO offices anyway. It seems more likely that the CRM firm would take the first step and put the information on the Web. However, most SHPOs already have a Web presence and some provide report bibliographies on disk upon request. These bibliographies could be published online to show how taxpayer dollars are being spent. The National Archaeological Database (www.cast.uark.edu/products/NADB), currently sponsored by the National Park Service and hosted by the University of Arkansas, is a comprehensive list of some of the available CRM literature. So far, this seems to be the bridge across the information gap. However, it is updated infrequently (the last one was in 1997) and is incomplete.

Problems exist with obtaining information and making it readily available on the Internet. For CRM firms to take the lead in establishing a comprehensive index site, and not just an individual listing, they would possibly need some outside funding. Carroll's suggestion to obtain funding for a project that would help provide access to

archaeological gray literature is a great idea [M. Carroll, 1998, *SAA Bulletin* 16(4): 3]. However, these grants are not necessarily available or applicable to individual CRM firms. Once CRM companies and/or SHPOs begin to put a significant amount of cultural resource information on the Internet, a set of standards and a major sponsor (if not with individual SHPOs) will have to be developed to ensure the accessibility of the information.

What Can CRM Practitioners and SHPOs Do?

The Survey Says . . .

How can the quality of information exchange among CRM companies, SHPOs, and the public be improved? More CRM practitioners should go online and provide better access to their reports. SHPOs should index their reports and provide them on disk to professionals (e.g., New York City Landmarks Commission) or put them online, making the information available without revealing site locations. All SHPOs either have Internet access through email or the World Wide Web. As more online resources become available, information will become more effectively disseminated.

How can CRM firms/SHPOs use the Internet to improve the quality of information exchange, and what do they think will be necessary to provide and search for this information? I recently conducted a survey to find answers to questions concerning information exchange and ways to help the CRM community benefit from the Internet. An inherent bias of this survey was that it was only given to CRM firms that already have some form of Internet access. However, all SHPOs were given the survey. A copy of the survey and its tabulated results are available online at home.earthlink.net/~glattanzi/gregpg.html/survey.html.³

The survey questions were sent by email to 259 individuals (200 CRM professionals and 59 SHPOs). A copy also was distributed to the ACRA discussion list: There were a total of 79 responses. Although this was not the desired response level, the content turned out to be very interesting:

Question 1 -- Do respondents support archaeological information becoming more accessible through the Internet? An overwhelming support of this issue was indicated by the 75 (60 CRM professionals and 15 SHPOs) who answered "yes."

Question 2 -- How should this information be made available online? Among the respondents, 94 percent of CRM practitioners and 81 percent of SHPOs wanted to see summaries of data made available online. However, only 60 percent of CRM practitioners and 25 percent of SHPOs would like to see full reports online. Other ideas for possible online information were GIS data, abstracts, and registered CD-ROM distributions of reports. As noted earlier, some firms offer their reports for sale or as a bibliography. Almost all respondents answered this question, indicating a clear need for more online information.

Question 3 -- Who should provide or control access to online information? Among both CRM professionals and SHPOs, 81 percent of respondents would like to see control of access by SHPOs or other government agencies. Control of access by CRM firms was only advocated by 33 percent. Other suggestions (27 percent) for providing or controlling access of information through a centralized agency included museums, universities, libraries, SAA, the Register of Professional Archaeologists, and the American Cultural Resources Association. A centralized authority to control the presence and dissemination of cultural resource management data would be a good start to providing accessible information.

Question 4 -- With the control of this information through a centralized agency, how would one access the information? Of major concern is the problem of putting actual site locations (i.e., prehistoric, historic, sacred sites, and burials) online, which would increase the risk of vandalism and looting. Responses were divided equally between recommending a free searchable database (33 percent) and allowing only professionals with free registration and password (34 percent). Very few respondents supported a fee-based system (4 percent). Remaining respondents recommended some

combination of these forms of access to allow for restricted access to certain kinds of information. One individual responded by adding, "the level of access should equal the level of sensitivity."

Question 5 -- How do respondents currently use the Internet? A majority, 90 percent of CRM professionals and 75 percent of SHPOs, said they use it for research. Fifty-seven percent of CRM professionals use it to find jobs through sites such as those mentioned previously. Both CRM professionals and SHPOs use the Internet for email, either for regular mail or discussion lists.

Question 6 -- The way information presently exists largely determines the facility of changing to an online format. Eighty-four percent of responding CRM firms store their reports in a word processing format, many of which (71 percent) also store data and report information in databases, bibliography programs, and/or graphics and mapping programs. Some respondents noted that their older reports only exist in hard copy since they pre-date word processing or were created in an outdated program. SHPOs, on the other hand, receive most of their reports in hard copy only. Most maintain some form of computerized catalog of their curated reports. A very small percentage of CRM firms are already equipped for greater report accessibility by microfilming their reports or storing them in Internet-ready formats [i.e. pdf (Adobe) and HTML]. While all of these formats are a great leap forward from 10 years ago, nearly all CRM firms will need to catch up with new technologies.

Question 7 -- Would you consider making your information available online? Of CRM respondents, 75 percent answered yes, while only 56 percent of SHPOs agreed. One of the main issues for both parties was that site location and sensitive information be excluded. Another major concern was that certain sections of reports, if placed online, could be lifted by anyone and re-used in other reports. While some respondents said that putting major excavations online would be beneficial, another suggested that the information would be too boring for the general public.

Question 8 -- How can we improve the information exchange? Only 24 CRM professionals and six SHPOs answered this question. The answers were sometimes short and others long, but all were insightful. One person saw the Web as dramatically oversold as a research vehicle, while others said that the Internet has greatly expanded the quality of information exchange and can further bridge the gray-literature barrier.

While we know that CRM does not solely revolve around archaeology, most of the Internet community does not. This needs to change, with more easily accessible CRM information on the Web. One survey suggestion that SAA act as an online source for links to online reports and information for its members seems to be a step in the right direction. However, a set or code of standards must be set and the medium better understood before such a step is taken. Whatever the answer may be, CRM professionals are starting to think in a different direction.

Conclusions

The online presence and accessibility of certain types of cultural resource management are vitally important to the exchange of information among CRM practitioners, SHPOs, and the general public. This information can take the form of abstracts, full reports, indices, summaries, or annotated bibliographies. Information regarding site locations does not have to be included. With the rising costs of archaeology, available and easy access to information is becoming a necessity. Lack of access to available data can make or break a contract, and creating

easier ways to search through CRM publications on the Internet would allow a more efficient use of time. Hopefully, if more CRM firms create their own Web pages, a community will be established where all CRM professionals can share results and ideas and discuss archaeology. If that means posting a list of reports written by a CRM firm rather than the reports in their entirety, then so be it at least they will be available. Perhaps even SHPOs or their interns might be able to convert and post published bibliographies. Each SHPO houses hundreds of reports and publishes annotated bibliographies. Establishing a set of standards to disseminate this information online might be better suited for SHPOs, who would then make it available to the CRM community, and possibly the general public, on a regular basis. However, some problems need to be solved before this can occur.

Even if the only thing that results from this effort is that more CRM practitioners begin to maintain an online presence, that is a very important first step. The Internet is a vital tool let's use it! ·

¹The term cultural resource management is used here as defined in T. F. King, 1998, *Cultural Resource Laws and Practice: An Introductory Guide*. AltaMira Press, Walnut Creek.

² The term cultural resources is used here as defined in King (1998).

³This survey was reviewed and approved by the Society for American Archaeology's Survey Policy and Oversight Committee, according to SAA policy.

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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 American Antiquity, 1999

Access to Origins: Affines, Ancestors, and Aristocrats. M. W. Helms. 1998. University of Texas Press, Austin. \$35 (cloth).

The Archaeological Process: An Introduction. I. Hodder. 1999. Blackwell Publishers, Williston, VT. \$ 59.95 (cloth), \$26.95 (paper).

The Archaeology of Islam. T. Insoll. 1999. Blackwell Publishers, England. \$59.95 (cloth), \$26.95 (paper).

The Archaeology of Rock-Art. C. Chippindale and P. S. C. Taçon. 1998. Cambridge University Press, England. \$80 (cloth), \$29.95 (paper).

The Archaeology of the Iberians: Archaeological Analysis of a Historical Process. A. Ruiz and M. Molinos. 1998. Cambridge University Press, England. \$69.95 (cloth).

Archaeology Under Fire: Nationalism, Politics and Heritage in the Eastern Mediterranean and Middle East. Edited by L. Meskell. 1998. Routledge, New York. \$85 (cloth), \$25.95 (paper).

Archaic States. Edited by G. M. Feinman and J. Marcus. 1998. School of American Research Press, Santa Fe. \$45 (cloth), \$19.95 (paper).

Basketry and Cordage from Hesquiat Harbor. K. Bernick. 1998. Royal British Columbia Museum, Victoria, British Columbia.

Before Pecos: Settlement Aggregation at Rowe, New Mexico. L. S. Cordell. 1999. Anthropological Paper No. 6. Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque. \$28 (paper).

Bison Hunting at Cooper Site: Where Lightning Bolts Drew Thundering Herds. L. C. Bement, foreword by S. A. Turpin. 1999. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman. \$37.50 (cloth), \$16.95 (paper).

The Cambridge History of Ancient China: from the Origins of Civilization to 221 B.C. Edited by M. Lowe and E. L. Shaughnessy. 1999. Cambridge University Press, England. \$130 (cloth).

Ceramic Design Structure and the Organization of Cibola White Ware Production in the Grasshopper Region, Arizona. S. Van Keuren. 1999. Archaeological Series 191. Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, Tucson. \$12.95 (paper).

Chiefdoms and Chieftaincy the Americas. Edited by E. M. Redmond. 1998. University Press of Florida, Gainesville. \$55 (cloth).

Clovis Revisited: New Perspectives on Paleoindian Adaptations from Blackwater Draw, New Mexico. A. T. Boldurian and J. L. Cotter. 1991. University Museums Publication, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

\$40 (cloth), \$25 (paper).

Cognition and Material Culture: The Archaeology of Symbolic Storage. Edited by C. Renfrew and C. Scarre. 1998. McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, University of Cambridge, England (Distributed by the David Brown Book Company, Oakville, CT). \$72 (cloth).

Craft and Social Identity. Edited by C. L. Costin and R. P. Wright. 1998. Archeological Papers No. 8. American Anthropological Association, Washington, DC. \$15 (members), \$20 (non-members).

Early Farmers of the Sonoran Desert: Archaeological Investigations at the Houghton Road Site, Tucson, Arizona. Edited by R. Ciolek-Torrello. 1998. Technical Series 72, Statistical Research, Inc. (Distributed by University of Arizona Press). \$25 (paper).

Early Human Behavior in Global Context: The Rise and Diversity of the Lower Palaeolithic Record. Edited by M. D. Petraglia and R.I. Korisettar. 1998. One World Archaeology, No. 28. Routledge, New York. \$160 (cloth).

Expanding the View of Hohokam Platform Mounds: An Ethnographic Perspective. M. D. Elson. 1998. Anthropological Papers of the University of Arizona, No. 63, University of Arizona Press, Tucson. \$16.95 (paper).

Feast of the Dead: Aboriginal Ossuaries in Maryland. D. C. Curry. 1999. Archaeological Society of Maryland and Maryland Historical Trust Press, Myersville, MD. \$15 (paper).

From Forager to Farmer in Flint: A Lithic Analysis of the Prehistoric Transition to Agriculture in Southern Scandinavia. M. Stafford. 1999. Aarhus University Press, Denmark (Distributed by the David Brown Book Company, Oakville, CT). \$39.95.

Great Towns and Regional Polities in the Prehistoric American Southwest and Southwest. Edited by J. Neitzel. 1999. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque. \$45 (cloth).

The Hillside Site of St. Lawrence Island, Alaska: An Examination of Collections from the 1930s. D. E. Dumond. 1998. Anthropological Papers No. 55. University of Oregon, Portland. \$15 (paper).

Laboring in the Fields of the Lord: Spanish Missions and Southeastern Indians. J. T. Milanich. 1999. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, DC. \$26.95 (cloth).

The Land of Prehistory: A Critical History of American Archaeology. A. B. Kehoe. 1998. Routledge, New York. \$80 (cloth), \$22.90 (cloth).

Legacy of Stone: Ancient Life on the Niagra Frontier. R. E. Williamson and R. I. Macdonald. 1998. Eastendbooks, Toronto. \$29 (cloth), \$20 (paper).

Lithics: Macroscopic Approaches to Analysis. W. Andrefsky Jr. 1998. Cambridge University Press, England. \$69.95 (cloth), \$27.95 (paper).

Man Corn: Cannibalism and Violence in the Prehistoric American Southwest. C. G. Turner and J. A. Turner. 1999. University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City. \$60 (cloth).

Material Symbols: Culture and Economy in Prehistory. Edited by J. E. Robb. 1999. Occasional Paper No. 26. Center for Archaeological Investigations, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale.

Metaphor and Material Culture. C. Tilley. 1999. Blackwell Publishers, England. \$59.95 (cloth), \$29.95 (paper).

Middle Palaeolithic and Middle Stone Age Settlement Systems. Edited by N. J. Conard and F. Wendorf. 1996. Proceedings of the XIII Congress, Volume 6, Tome 1, International Union of Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences. Available from Eberhard-Karls-Universität Tübingen, 25 DM.

Migration and Reorganization: The Pueblo IV Period in the American Southwest. Edited by K. A. Spielmann. 1998. Anthropological Research Paper No. 51. Arizona State University, Tempe. \$30 (paper).

Mimbres During the Twelfth Century: Abandonment, Continuity, and Reorganization. M. C. Nelson. University of Arizona Press, 1999. \$35 (cloth).

Mississippian Towns and Sacred Spaces: Searching for an Architectural Grammar. Edited by R. B. Lewis and C. Stout. 1998. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa. \$29.95 (paper).

Peoples of the Northwest Coast: Their Archaeology and Prehistory. K. M. Ames and H. D. G. Maschner. 1999. Thames and Hudson, New York. \$45 (cloth).

Pottery Origins: Initial Forms, Cultural Behavior, and Decorative Styles. I. Pavlu. 1997. Karlovy University, Praha, Czechoslovakia.

Precolumbian Architecture in Eastern North America. W. N. Morgan. 1999. University Press of Florida, Gainesville. \$19.95 (paper).

Prehistoric Ceramics of the Puerco Valley: The 1995 Chambers-Sanders Trust Lands Ceramic Conference. Edited by K. H. Gilpin and E. Van Hartesveldt. 1998. Ceramic Series No. 7. Museum of Northern Arizona, Flagstaff. \$21.95 (paper).

Prehistoric Warfare in the American Southwest. S. A. LeBlanc. 1999. University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City. \$34.95 (cloth).

The Prehistory of Colorado and Adjacent Areas. T. Stone. 1999. University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City. \$17.50 (paper).

The San Rafael Survey: Reconstructing Eighteenth-Century Navajo Population Dynamics in the Dinéah using Archaeological and Dendrochronological Data. R. H. Towner, and B. P. Johnson, with contributions by M. J. Proper, A. C. Reed, C. W. Wheeler, and P. A. Whitten. 1998. Arizona State Museum Archaeological Series 190. University of Arizona Press, Tucson. \$15.95 (paper).

The Sandy Ridge and Halstead Paleo-Indian Sites: Unifacial Tool Use and Gainey Phase Definition in South-Central Ontario. L. J. Jackson, with a foreword by H. T. Wright and phytolith analysis by A. Buehrle. 1998. Memoir 32. Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. \$26 (paper).

Sedentism and Mobility in a Social Landscape: Mesa Verde and Beyond. M. D. Varien. 1999. University of Arizona Press, Tucson. \$40 (cloth).

Shells. C. Claassen. 1998. Cambridge Manuals in Archaeology, Cambridge University Press, England. \$74.95 (cloth), \$27.95 (paper).

The Social Dynamics of Technology: Practice, Politics, and World Views. Edited by M. A. Dobres and C. R. Hoffman. 1999. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, DC. \$45 (cloth).

Surviving Adversity: The Sinagua of Lizard Man Village. K. A. Kamp and J. C. Whittaker. 1999. University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City. \$34.50 (paper).

Toltec Mounds and Plum Bayou Culture: Mound D. Excavations. M. A. Rollingson with contributions by G. J. Fritz, R. Hoffman, T. L. Hoffman, and G. Powell. 1998. Research Series 54. Arkansas Archeological Survey, Fayetteville.

World-Systems Theory in Practice: Leadership, Production, and Exchange. Edited by P. N. Kardulias. 1999. Rowman & Littlefield, Lanham, MD. \$55 (cloth), \$26.95 (paper).

Zooarchaeology. E. J. Reitz and E. S. Wing. 1999. Cambridge Manual in Archaeology, Cambridge University Press, England. \$80, \$34.95 (paper).

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Books Received but Not Reviewed

6/22/1998 5/1999

Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley. E. G. Squier and E. H. Davis, edited and with an introduction by D. J. Meltzer. 1998. Smithsonian Classics of Anthropology, Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, DC. \$60 (cloth), \$29.95 (paper).

Archaeology at the Fort Laramie Quartermaster Dump Area, 1994/1996. Edited by D. N. Walker. 1998. Selections Series No. 13. Intermountain Region, National Park Service, Denver, CO. Available upon request.

Archeology of the Florida Gulf Coast. G. R. Willey, with a new preface by the author. 1998. University Press of Florida, Gainesville.

The Athenian Agora: Excavations in the Heart of Classical Athens. J. M. Camp. 1998. Thames and Hudson, New York. \$25.95 (paper).

Aztec Art. E. Pasztory. 1998. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman. \$29.95 (paper).

Beyond Price: Pearls and Pearl-Fishing: Origins to the Age of Discoveries. R. A. Donkin. 1998. American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia. \$45 (cloth).

Cartographic Encounters: Perspectives on Native Mapmaking and Map Use. Edited by G. M. Lewis. 1998. University of Chicago Press, Chicago. \$60 (cloth).

Cartography in the Traditional African, American, Arctic, Australian, and Pacific Societies. Edited by D. Woodward and G. M. Lewis. 1998. University of Chicago Press, Chicago. (cloth).

Destination Culture: Tourism, Museums, and Heritage. B. Kirshenblatt-Gimblett. 1998. University of California Press, Berkeley. \$55 (cloth), \$24.95 (paper).

A Dictionary of the Maya Language As Spoken in Hocaba, Yucatán. V. Bricker, E. Po'ot Yah, and O. Dzul de Po'ot. 1998. University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City. \$65 (paper).

Encyclopedia of Deserts. M. A. Mares. 1999. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, OK. \$49.95 (cloth).

The Enduring Seminoles: From Alligator Wrestling to Ecotourism. P. West. 1998. University Press of Florida, Gainesville. \$24.95 (cloth).

The Ethiopians. R. Parkhurst. 1998. Blackwell Publishers, Oxford, England. \$59.95 (cloth).

The Excavations at Tell al Rimah: The Pottery. C. Postgate, D. Oates, and J. Oates. 1998. Iraq Archaeological Reports 4. Aris and Phillips, for the British School of Archaeology in Iraq. Distributed by David Brown Book Company, Oakville, CT. \$75 (paper).

Excavating Voices: Listening to Photographs of Native Americans. Edited and with an introduction by M. Katakis. 1998. University Museum Publications, Philadelphia. \$39.95 (cloth), \$24.95 (paper).

Excavation of the Donner-Reed Wagons: Historic Archaeology Along the Hastings Cutoff. B. R. Hawkins and D. B. Madsen, with contributions by A. Hanniball, D. B. Madsen, M. E. Manion, G. Topping. 1990 (paperback)

edition 1999). University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City. \$14.95 (paper).

Explorations in American Archaeology: Essays in Honor of Wesley R. Hurt. Edited by M. G. Plew. 1998. University Press of America, Lanham, MD. \$56 (cloth).

Florida's Indians and the Invasion from Europe. J. T. Milanich. 1998. University Press of Florida, Gainesville. \$19.95 (paper).

Florida's Indians from Ancient Times to the Present. J. T. Milanich. 1998 (1995). University Press of Florida, Gainesville. \$19.95 (paper).

Frauds, Myths, and Mysteries: Science and Pseudoscience in Archaeology. Third Edition. K. L. Feder. 1998. Mayfield Publishing, Mountain View, CA. \$20.95 (paper).

The Georgia and South Carolina Coastal Expeditions of Clarence Bloomfield Moore. Edited and with an introduction by L. Larson. 1998. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa. \$34.95 (paper).

The Great Warpath: British Military Sites from Albany to Crown Point. D. Starbuck. 1999. University Press of New England, Hanover, NH. \$22.95 (cloth).

Habitats de l'âge du Bronze à Lyon-Vaise (Rhône). 1998. P. Jacquet. Documents d'Archéologie Française No. 68. Editions de la Maisons des Sciences de l'Homme, Paris. 260 F.

Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 12, Plateau. Edited by D. E. Walker, Jr. 1998. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, DC. \$61 (cloth).

Hispanic New Mexican Pottery: Evidence of Craft Specialization, 1790-1890. C. M. Carrillo. 1997. LPD Press, distributed by University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque. \$37.95 (cloth), \$27.95 (paper).

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NEWS AND NOTES



The H. John Heinz III Fund of the Heinz Family Foundation announces its grant program for archaeological fieldwork in Latin America for 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 1998 Awards Committees of the American Society for Ethnohistory are pleased to announce the recipients of the Society's Erminie Wheeler-Voegelin and Robert F. Heizer Awards. For the best book-length work in ethnohistory, the **1998 Erminie Wheeler-Voegelin Prize was awarded to Cynthia Radding** (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign), for her book, *Wandering Peoples: Colonialism, Ethnic Spaces, and Ecological Frontiers in Northwestern Mexico, 1700-1850*, published by Duke University Press, Durham, North Carolina, in 1997. For the best article in the field of ethnohistory, the **1998 Robert F. Heizer Prize was awarded to Ruth Wallis Herndon** (University of Toledo) and **Ella Wilcox Sekatau** (Narragansett Tribe) for their article, "The Right to a Name: The Narragansett People and Rhode Island Officials in the Revolutionary Era," published in *Ethnohistory* 44(3): 433-462.



The Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA) at its 32nd Annual Meeting in Salt Lake City, Utah presented the 1999 J. C. Harrington Medal to George F. Bass of Texas A & M University. The Harrington Medal is given for a lifetime of scholarly contributions to the field of historical archaeology. Bass was honored not for his world-famous field explorations, which have focused on ancient shipwrecks in the Mediterranean, but rather for his pioneering work of creating and building the field of underwater archaeology. Bass, in his publications, education programs, and preservation advocacy, always gave equal attention to modern (A.D. 1400 to the present) as well as ancient shipwrecks and submerged sites around the world. The Bass-founded Nautical Archaeology Program at Texas A & M and the international Institute of Nautical Archaeology have been instrumental in expanding the field into the modern period. These many contributions were outlined by Kevin J. Crisman, his colleague from Texas A & M. The formal presentation of the medal was made to Bass by Pamela J. Cressey, SHA president, at the annual banquet awards ceremony.

Assemblage is an online, peer-reviewed archaeological journal produced by the graduate students of archaeology and archaeological science at the University of Sheffield, England, covering diverse topics and issues in archaeology. Past issues can be found on the Web at www.shef.ac.uk/assem/3/3comment.html. Issue 4 is currently on the Web at www.shef.ac.uk/~assem. The site has been selected as a UC-Santa Barbara "Hot Site" and received a InterNIC Academic Guide "Featured Site" award. Submissions are sought from archaeology postgraduate students and professionals.

The New York State Museum in Albany, New York, announces a call for the submission of slides to all archaeological illustrators for its April 26-July 30, 2000 exhibition, "Focus on Nature VI: Natural History Illustration." This is a biennial exhibition of scientific and natural history illustrations. For the purposes of this exhibition, the definition of natural history illustration is the depiction of natural history subjects

(archaeological, biological, geological, astronomical, etc.) that are either scientifically measured or intended to accurately represent organisms or research results and processes. Since its inception in 1990, the exhibit's geographical representation, breadth of subject matter, and technical quality has increased and now holds a high standard and an international participation. There are no limitations as to the slide size or medium used. Slides must be submitted by November 1, 1999. Several all-day illustration workshops are planned for the week of April 26, 2000, during the New York Natural History Conference. A purchase prize will be awarded on the basis of high quality, scientific accuracy, and aesthetic achievement. An exhibition catalogue with commentary by the artists will be produced. The NYS Museum attracts approximately 1 million visitors each year including tens of thousands of schoolchildren who participate in programs linked to the exhibitions. Further information and a submission form can be available by contacting Patricia Kernan, Cultural Education Center, Rm. 3140, New York State Museum, Albany, NY 12230, tel: (518)486-2024, email: pkernan@mail.nysed.gov, Web: www.nysm.nysed.gov.

The Center for Advanced Study in the Visual Arts awards approximately six senior fellowships and 12 visiting senior fellowships each year for study of the history, theory, and criticism of art, architecture, and urbanism of any geographical area and of any period. Applicants should have held a Ph.D. degree for a minimum of five years or possess a record of professional accomplishment. Scholars are expected to reside in Washington, D.C. throughout their fellowship period and participate in the activities of the center. All grants are based on individual need. Fellows are provided with an office and subsidized luncheon privileges. The center also will consider appointment of associates who have obtained awards for full-time research from other granting institutions and would like to be affiliated with the center. Qualifications are the same as for senior fellows.

Deadlines for:

<i>Award Period</i>	<i>Deadline</i>
Senior Fellowship and Associate academic year 2000-2001	October 1, 1999
Visiting Senior Fellowship and Associate March 1, 2000-August 31, 2000 (maximum 60 days)	September 21, 1999
September 1, 2000-February 28, 2001	March 21, 2000
March 1, 2001-August 31, 2001	September 21, 2000

For further information and application forms, contact the Center for Advanced Study in the Visual Arts, National Gallery of Art, Washington, DC 20565, tel: (202) 842 6482, fax: (202) 842 6733, email: advstudy@nga.gov, Web: www.nga.gov/resources/casva.htm.

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

Alabama, Jackson County Russell Cave National Monument, additional documentation approved 6/10/99

Colorado, Montezuma County Archaeological Site no. 5MT4700, 6/11/99; Bass Site, 6/11/99; Seven Towers Pueblo, 6/11/99; Woods Canyon Pueblo, 6/11/99

Mississippi, Jackson County Back Bay of Biloxi Shipwreck Site, 4/22/99

South Dakota, Custer County Archaeological Site no. 39CU1619, 6/3/99

In addition, the following archaeological properties were designated as National Historic Landmarks by the Secretary of Interior on 1/20/99:

California, Santa Barbara County Mission Santa Ines.

New York, Suffolk County Fort Corchaug Archaeological Site.

North Carolina, Forsyth County Bethabara Historic District.

The Foundation for Exploration and Research on Cultural Origins (FERCO) is a private foundation established by Thor Heyerdahl and Fred Olsen to further Heyerdahl's vision of archaeology's role in demonstrating the possible relations between peoples of the past. It is based on Tenerife, Canary Islands, at the Pyramids of Guimar Ethnographic Park, which provides funding through its parent company Fred Olsen S.A. The following projects received funding in the 1999 FERCO Grant Competition:

Richard L. Burger (Yale University): The 1999 Excavation at the Initial Period Center of Manchay Bajo, Lurin Valley, Peru

Warren B. Church (Columbus State University): The Origins of Eastern Andean Cloud Forest Cultures: Vertical Migrations or Interregional Interaction?

Douglas J. Kennett (California State University-Long Beach) and **Atholl Anderson** (The Australian National University): The Nature of Long-Distance Trade and Interaction in Remote Oceania: ICP-Mass Spectrometry of Fijian Lapita and Navatu Ceramics

Joy McCorriston (Ohio State University): Roots of Agriculture in Southern Arabia: Indian Ocean Interaction and Environmental Change in Choosing Food Producing Strategies in Mid-Holocene Arabia

Juan Francisco Navarro (Universidad de La Laguna, Tenerife, Canary Islands): Las aras de sacrificio prehispanicas de Canarias: Función y origen

Richard M. Rothaus (St. Cloud State University): Prehistoric and Ancient Harbors in the Eastern Korinthia (Greece): A Geoarchaeological Approach for Determining Maritime Trade Patterns

David W. Steadman (University of Florida) and **Anne V. Stokes** (Southeastern Archaeological Research, Inc.): Prehistoric Cultural and Faunal Change on Tobago Island: Continental vs. West Indian Influences through Time

Sharon Steadman (SUNY-Cortland): Socioeconomic Organization and Interregional Interaction in North Central Anatolia: Excavations at Prehistoric Cadir Hoyuk

Barbara Voorhies (University of California-Santa Barbara): Analysis of Archaeological Materials from the Oldest Site in Pacific Coastal Mexico

Samuel M. Wilson (University of Texas-Austin): The Prehistory of the Caribbean: A New Vision

The Foundation for Exploration and Research on Cultural Origins (FERCO) announces its 2000 grant program for research on cultural origins, with particular focus on long-distance interaction in prehistory and on the ancient use of the world's oceans. Proposals in the fields of prehistoric, classical, and historic archaeology; ethnohistory; art history; and other relevant fields will be considered. Interdisciplinary research is strongly encouraged. It is expected that projects will include a significant field, archive, or museum component. The competition is open to individual scholars, including those without institutional affiliation. Most grants will not exceed \$10,000; larger requests will be considered only upon prior consultation. Proposals must be in English and must be postmarked by January 15, 2000; decisions will be announced by May 1, 2000. Direct inquiries and requests for proposal guidelines to Dan Sandweiss, President, FERCO Scientific Committee, Dept. of Anthropology, S. Stevens Hall, University of Maine, Orono, ME 04469, fax: (207) 581-1823, email: dan_sandweiss@umit.maine.edu. Further information on FERCO also is available on the Web at www.ferco.org/.

***Lithic Technology* is the world's only international journal devoted exclusively to the analysis of archaeological lithic remains.** Beginning its use-life in 1972 as a newsletter, three issues per year were published until 1988. Starting in 1993, a new editor changed its format to a perfect-bound edition, published twice each year. Since then, it has appeared continuously and generally punctually. During this period, hallmarks of the journal have been its generally high quality of submissions and its mission to publish works of general interest to anyone studying archaeological stone tools anywhere in the world. Despite the journal's excellent content, steady publication record, and low cost, a surprisingly large number of archaeologists do not know of its existence. Perhaps the problem lies in the public perception that it is relevant only for stone tool buffs, i.e., those who knock rocks for business or pleasure or who insist on peering through microscopes. Yet for the past 2.5 million years, stone has been the medium of choice for hominoids who wanted to get something done. A large proportion of practicing archaeologists must deal in some way with stone tools in the course of their careers. This means that they would be well advised to be conversant with the properties and characteristics of stone, and with developments in this field. Subscriptions to *Lithic Technology* have not attained a level that can sustain it at the current rate, and it is in danger of becoming extinct. Direct subscription and other inquiries about the journal to George Odell, Department of Anthropology, University of Tulsa, Tulsa, OK 74104, tel: (9228) 631-3082, fax: (918) 631-2540, email: george-odell@utulsa.edu.

The new Cultural Resources Diversity Newsletter, *Heritage Matters*, is sponsored by the Cultural Resources Programs of the National Park Service. This biannual newsletter will provide information of cultural resources associated with diverse groups. Short articles and notices for inclusion in the newsletter are invited and should be sent to Bradley Finrock, Heritage Preservation Services, National Park Service, 1849 C St., N.W., Room NC 330, Washington, DC 20240, email: Bradley_Finrock@nps.gov.

The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission (PHMC) invites applications for its 2000-2001 Scholars in Residence Program and its recently inaugurated Collaborative Residency Program. The Scholars in Residence program provides support for full-time research and study in the manuscript and artifact collections at any commission facility, including the State Archives, the State Museum, and 26 historic sites and museums around the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The Collaborative Residency Program will fund original research that relates to the interpretive mission of PHMC sites and museums and advances a specific programmatic goal of the host site or museum. Proposals for a Collaborative Residency are to be filed jointly by the interested scholar and host institution. Both programs are open to all who are conducting research on Pennsylvania history, including academic scholars, public sector history professionals, independent scholars, graduate students, educators, writers, filmmakers, and others. Residencies are available for 4 to 12 weeks between May 1, 2000 and April 30, 2001 at the rate of \$1,200 per month. Deadline for application is January 17, 2000. For further information and application materials, contact Division of History, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Box 1026, Harrisburg, PA 17109, tel: (717) 787-3034, email: ishopes@phmc.state.pa.us, Web: www.phmc.state.pa.us.

A major exhibition, "Gold of the Nomads: Scythian Treasures from Ancient Ukraine," of ancient gold treasures of the fierce, nomadic horsemen who roamed the European steppe from the fifth to the third centuries B.C., will open at the San Antonio Museum of Art on November 7, 1999. These proud marauders, who grew rich on trade with the Greeks, were patrons of some of the finest Greek goldsmiths, and commissioned lavish gold objects for adornment, ceremony, and battle. The exhibition also will travel to the Walters Art Gallery, Baltimore; the Los Angeles County Museum of Art; and the Brooklyn Museum of Art.

After an extensive search through stacks of reports and publications on Canada's archaeology, Richard E. Morlan of the Canadian Museum of Civilization (CMC), in association with the Canadian Archaeological Association (CAA), has just published "The Canadian Archaeological Radiocarbon Database" (CARD), a unique, fully searchable Web resource. CARD is a compilation of radiocarbon measurements that indicate the ages of archaeological and vertebrate palaeontological sites in Canada. With the assistance of Luke Dalla Bona, webmaster for the CAA Web site, Morlan took advantage of the powerful search and cross-referencing capabilities of modern electronic technologies. Designed for both specialists and nonspecialists, CARD includes a wealth of information on the nearly 7,000 radiocarbon age determinations documented, as well as general information on radiocarbon dating. Anyone can access the CARD Web page through the CAA site at

www.canadianarchaeology.com and run searches as complex or as simple as desired. The search page is designed for ease of use and enables searches by culture, province, region, time period, Borden number, lab number, and other fields.

The annual journal, *Utah Archaeology*, is seeking papers and subscriptions. *Utah Archaeology* reports on the archaeology of the eastern Great Basin, the northern Colorado Plateau, and the western Rocky Mountains areas within and surrounding Utah. Submissions are welcome from all scholars and avocational archaeologists with an interest in the region. The journal is refereed, and sponsored by the Utah Professional Archaeological Council (UPAC) and the Utah Statewide Archaeological Society (USAS). Subscriptions can be obtained for \$15 (or as part of membership in UPAC for \$25) from *Utah Archaeology*, Utah Division of State History, 300 Rio Grande, Salt Lake City, UT 84101. Paper submissions and inquiries should be directed to Editor, Steven Simms, *Utah Archaeology*, Anthropology, Utah State University, Logan, UT 84322-0730, email: ssimms@hass.usu.edu.

The American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works (AIC) and Heritage Preservation seek nominations for their joint Award for Outstanding Commitment to the Preservation and Care of Collections 2000. The first award was given in 1999 to the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation. The award is presented annually to an organization in North America that has been exemplary in the importance and priority placed on conservation concerns and in its commitment to the preservation and care of cultural property. Nominees should be nonprofit organizations of any size responsible for cultural property that may include collections, historic sites, and structures. Collections can include fine arts, library and archival materials, natural history, natural science, musical instruments, textiles, technology, archaeology, ethnography, and photography. Organizations that effect the care of cultural property through funding or advocacy also are eligible. Nominations for the 2000 award must be sent to AIC and postmarked by November 15, 1999. To obtain nomination guidelines and additional information, contact either organization: American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works, 1717 K St. N.W., Suite 200, Washington, DC 20006, tel: (202) 452-9545, fax: (202) 452-9328, email: speceraic@aol.com, Web: aic.stanford.edu/ or Heritage Preservation, 1730 K St. N.W., Suite 566, Washington, DC 20006, tel: (202) 634-1422, fax: (202) 634-1435, email: chansen@heritagepreservation.org, Web: www.heritagepreservation.org.



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Positons Open



Additional job announcements can now be found on SAAweb. Just point your browser to www.saa.org/AboutArch/job-listing.html for the most current employment listings in the field of archaeology.

Position: Research Station Archaeologist

Location: Arkadelphia, Arkansas

The Arkansas Archeological Survey seeks a station archaeologist to do research and public archaeology in a nine-county area in western Arkansas and teaches two courses in anthropology per year. He/she closely works with other survey staff and the Arkansas Archaeological Society, a statewide amateur organization. The archaeologist is stationed at the Arkansas Archeological Survey at Henderson Research Station in Arkadelphia. The research is in the surrounding nine counties. Teaching and offices are at the Henderson University. Occasional travel is required. A completed Ph.D. in anthropology, experience in southeastern United States archaeology, and teaching and supervisory experience are preferred qualifications. Deadline for applications is September 30, 1999; the position starting date is January 5, 2000. Statement of interest, résumé, and names of three references should be sent to Thomas J. Green, Arkansas Archeological Survey, 2475 N. Hatch Ave., Fayetteville, AR 72704. The Arkansas Archeological Survey is a division within the University of Arkansas. The University of Arkansas is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer.

Position: Faculty Position

Location: Boston, Massachusetts

The Department of Archaeology at Boston University announces it is reopening the search for a faculty post at the assistant or associate professor level in remote sensing and archaeology, effective September 1, 2000. The ideal candidate will hold a Ph.D. in archaeology and have both research and instructional background in remote sensing (geophysical prospecting and satellite imagery) and familiarity with Geographic Information Systems. The geographic area of interest is open. The successful candidate will have an active research program, a strong commitment to teaching, and be capable of teaching both at the undergraduate and graduate levels. Courses for which the candidate will be responsible include Remote Sensing and Archaeology, Regional Archaeology and GIS, Quantitative Methods in Archaeology, Introduction to Archaeology, and Great Discoveries in Archaeology, as well as courses in the geographic area of interest. Send nominations or applications, including a vita and the names and addresses of three referees, by November 15, 1999 to Julie Hansen, Chair, Faculty Search Committee, Boston University, Department of Archaeology, 675 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, MA 02215. Boston University is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer.

Position: Assistant Project Managers/Project Managers

Location: New Orleans, Louisiana

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., announces immediate openings for assistant project managers and project managers at its New Orleans, Louisiana, office. Applicants for these positions must possess a M.A.

in anthropology and have completed an archaeological field school. These are full-time, salaried, professional positions and come with a full benefits package [paid holidays, vacation, and sick leave; health, dental, and life insurance; and a liberal 401(K) plan]. Salaries are highly competitive and commensurate with educational and professional experience. For more information, send a resume and salary requirements to Tracie Eiserloh, R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., Attn: Personnel Department, 5824 Plaque St., New Orleans, LA 70123. Equal Opportunity Employer.

Position: Cultural Resource Archaeologists

Location: Champaign, Illinois

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Anthropology, Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program (ITARP) is seeking three full-time cultural resource archaeologists to work under the direction of Division Coordinators on projects involving archaeological survey, testing, and mitigation throughout the State of Illinois. Position responsibilities include conducting field investigations, laboratory analysis, and preparation of archaeological reports. The successful candidates should have an M.A. plus several years of relevant field experience, scientific and technical knowledge, and a familiarity with Eastern Woodlands archaeology, as well as a demonstrated ability to finish projects in a timely and competent manner. These are full-time, academic professional positions within ITARP. Salaries for these positions are negotiable (based on experience). Proposed starting date is November 30, 1999. Candidates should submit a résumé detailing their relevant qualifications and the names of three references to the ITARP Business Office address listed below. Candidates must be able to be certified as Supervisory Field Archaeologist under the Illinois Archaeological and Paleontological Resources Protection Act. Questions concerning these positions should be directed to Andrew Fortier at the number below. In order to ensure full consideration, applications must be received by November 1, 1999. Send cover letter and résumés to Janice Pankey, Program Administrator ITARPAnthropology, 209 Nuclear Physics Laboratory, MC-571, 23 E. Stadium Dr., University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Champaign, IL 61820, tel: (217) 244-4244. The University of Illinois is an Affirmative Action, Equal Opportunity Employer. Minorities, women, and other designated class members are encouraged to apply. Inquire about position #6671.

Position: Assistant Professor, Archaeology

Location: Ithaca, New York

Ithaca College Department of Anthropology announces an opening for a full-time tenure-eligible assistant professor in archaeology. We need a second archaeologist to augment our New World prehistoric focus, and are seeking an individual with a specialization in Eastern North America. Preference will be given to someone who could occasionally teach an ethnographic course on Native North America and/or an introductory biological anthropology course. The candidate must have strong commitment to teaching undergraduates and willingness to offer local field school occasionally. Typical teaching duties include two sections of world prehistory and two upper level courses each semester. Faculty also share in departmental responsibilities. Ph.D. in hand at time of application is required. A minimum of two years full-time teaching experience preferred. Candidates from historically underrepresented groups are strongly encouraged to apply. Position begins fall 2000. Send letter of application and vita by October 30, 1999 to Michael A. Malpass, Chair, Department of Anthropology, Ithaca College, Ithaca, NY 14850-7274.

Position: Archaeology/Physical Anthropology

Location: Ashland, Oregon

Southern Oregon University (SOU), Department of Sociology/Anthropology, invites applications for a tenure track position in archaeology/physical anthropology at the rank of assistant professor (salary level \$35,487) beginning September 15, 2000. Teaching load is three courses per quarter. The successful candidate will teach a wide range of courses in archaeology and physical anthropology including introductory, archaeological theory and methods, human evolution, and regional archaeological topics. Other duties include student advising, mentoring research/projects, and managing the archaeology laboratory. Applicants should have experience in western U.S. archaeology and be interested in working in the southern Oregon/Northern California region. The SOU anthropology program has an applied orientation, with an archaeological focus on western North America. We offer a certificate in Cultural Resource Management, a summer field school, and maintain cooperative relationships with the USFS, the BLM, Native American tribes, and local historical societies. Demonstrated teaching excellence and multicultural skills are essential. Ph.D. preferred; ABD required at time

of application. Submit letter, vita, three letters of reference, and statement of teaching philosophy and teaching evaluations to Jean Maxwell, Search Committee Chair, Department of Sociology/Anthropology, Southern Oregon University, Ashland, OR 97520. For further information, call (541) 552-6760. Review of applications will begin on December 10, 1999, and continue until the position is filled. Southern Oregon University is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer committed to development of an inclusive, multicultural community. ·



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Calender

September 20-24, 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 24-October 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. 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 29-October 2, 1999

The American Association for State and Local History (AASLH) and Mid-Atlantic Association of Museums (MAAM) will jointly host their Annual Meeting in Baltimore, Maryland. The topic of discussion will be "Caring for Our Treasures at the Millennium." The meeting program, with over 80 sessions and workshops, covers a wide range of topics and focuses on the important role played by museums and historical institutions in our communities. Topics to be addressed include museum education, collaborations, management, technology, heritage tourism, and other community issues. Special events and tours also are scheduled throughout Baltimore, Annapolis, and Washington, D.C. For more information, contact the AASLH office at tel: (615) 320-3203, email: history@aaslh.org, Web: www.aaslh.org.

September 30-October 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. Web site: august.uwyo.edu/RMAC/.



October 4-8, 1999

El XIII Congreso Nacional de Arqueología Argentina will be held at Cabildo Municipal, Córdoba, Argentina. For additional information, contact 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 4-9, 1999

The theme of the 10a Rassegna Inter-nazionale 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 of archaeology. 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 16-17, 1999

The Sixth Annual Maya Weekend, UCLA Institute of Archaeology, will be held at the UCLA campus. This year's theme is "Communicating with the Gods: Ancient Maya Ritual." The registration deadline is October 8, 1999. For symposium registration, call MTM Destination and Convention Management, tel: (626) 355-6402. For further information about the symposium, call the Maya Weekend hotline at (310) 825-8064 or email: mayawknd@ioa.ucla.edu.

October 20-24, 1999

The American Society for Ethnohistory will hold its Annual Meeting at the Mashantucket Pequot Museum and Research Center in Mashantucket, Connecticut. For additional information, contact Shepard Krech III, Department of Anthropology, Brown University, P. O. Box 1921, Providence, RI 02912, email: Shepard_Krech_III@brown.edu, Web www.ethnohistory.org.

October 20-24, 1999

The 57th Annual Plains Anthropological Conference will be held in Sioux Falls, South Dakota, hosted by the Archaeology Laboratory, Augustana College. It will include a field trip to the Thomsen Center Archeodome at the Mitchell Prehistoric Indian Village. Peter Reynolds (Butser Ancient Farm, England) will speak at the banquet. Conference headquarters is the Best Western Ramkota Inn, 2400 N. Louise Ave., Sioux Falls, SD 57107. For information, contact Archaeology Laboratory, 2032 S. Grange Ave., Sioux Falls, SD 57105, tel: (605) 336-5493, fax: (605) 336-4368, email: winham@inst.augie.edu. Web registration at www.augie.edu/archlab/=PlainsConf.html/PC.html.

October 22-23, 1999

The 7th Annual Meeting of the Arctic Archaeology Conference will be held at the University of Indianapolis, Indianapolis, Indiana. Paper titles and topics are due by October 6, 1999. For information, contact Gregory A. Reinhardt, Social Sciences, University of Indianapolis, 1400 E. Hanna Ave., Indianapolis, IN 46227-3697, tel: (317) 788-3440/3535/3565, fax: (317) 788-3480, email: reinhardt@uindy.edu.

October 28-31, 1999

Clovis and Beyond, a conference on the peopling of the Americas, will be held in Santa Fe, organized by the Center for the Study of the First Americans, Smithsonian Institution, and the Museum of New Mexico Laboratory. Oral presentations by leaders in the field, discussions on scientific directions, and public policy will be featured, as well as exhibits of Clovis artifact collections, and Clovis and paleobiology posters. For information, contact Clovis and Beyond, P.O. Box 8174, Santa Fe, NM 87504, tel: (505) 983-8461, fax: (505) 989-8446, Web: www.clovisandbeyond.org; www.miadab.org; www.peakorg/csfa.html.

October 29-31, 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 7-11, 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 9-12, 1999

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

November 10-12, 1999

El V Coloquio Pedro Bosch Gimpera, auspiciado por el Instituto de Investi-gaciones Antropológicas de la Universidad de México, tendrá como tema la Cronología y Periodificación en Mesoamerica y el Norte de México, con el objetivo de discutir las cronologías y examinar sus contenidos culturales. Para lograrlo, se forma una base de datos de fechas absolutas y por cola-boración de investigadores, se mantiene al día. El Instituto solicita su participación en ampliar el cuadro cronológico, contri-buyendo sus fechas de radiocarbono. Al enviar sus datos se considerará como participante en el coloquio y recibirá el crédito como tal en la publicación. La discusión y los datos estarán accesibles en internet swadesh.unam.mx/bosch. Para enviar sus datos, o para obtener más información, comuníquese con V Coloquio Pedro Bosch Gimpera, Instituto de Investigaciones Antropológicas, Universi-dad Nacional Autónoma de México, Ciudad Universitaria, 04510 Mexico, D.F. México, tel: + (525) 622-9572 o (525) 622-9555, fax: (525) 665-2959, email: bosch@servidor.unam.mx.

November 11-14, 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. 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 12, 1999

A symposium, Commemoration, Conflict, and the American Landscape, will be held at the University of Maryland, University College, in College Park, Maryland. This symposium will explore the complex nature of the meanings, uses, and treatments of battlefield and military landscapes. Speakers will include scholars and managers who are involved in the maintenance and policy-making for battlefield landscapes. For more information, visit the Web page at www.bsos.umd.edu/anth/arch/conference.htm; tel: (301) 405-1418, email: gbrown@anth.umd.edu.

November 17-21, 1999

The American Anthropological Asso-ciation's 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 19-21, 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. 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 1-5, 1999

An international Wetlands Archaeology Conference (WARP) will be held in Gainesville, Florida, with the theme, "The Significance of the Survival of Organic Materials from Archaeological Contexts." Emphasis will be on new sites, comparison of wet/dry/frozen sites and materials, preservation techniques, and the responsibility of government and developers to protect the heritage component of wetlands. On Friday, December 3, there will be an all-day field trip to several Florida springs and wetland sites. For more information, contact Barbara A. Purdy, 1519 NW 25th Terrace, Gainesville, FL 32605, email: bpurdy@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.

March 17-18, 2000

The 18th Symposium on Ohio Valley Urban and Historical Archaeology will be held at Shakertown at Pleasant Hill, Kentucky. For more information, contact Kit W. Wesler, Wickliffe Mounds Research Center, P.O. Box 155, Wickliffe, KY 42087, tel: (270) 335-3681, email: kit.wesler@murraystate.edu.

April 5-9, 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, Web: www.saa.org.

May 15-19, 2000

The 32nd International Symposium of Archaeometry (Archaeometry 2000) will be held in Mexico City. For information, contact Instituto de Investigaciones Antropológicas, UNAM Circuito Exterior s/n, Ciudad Universitaria, Coyoacán 04510 México, D.F., México, fax: + (525) 622-9651 or + (525) 665-2959, email: archaeom@servidor.unam.mx, Web: www.archaeometry.unam.mx.

May 19-21, 2000

The Third National Conference on Women and Historic Preservation will be held at Mount Vernon College, Washington, D.C. It is sponsored by the Preservation Planning and Design Program, University of Washington; the Regional Director, Northeast Region, National Park Service; and the Organization of American Historians, and hosted by the American Studies Department and Historic Preservation Program, George Washington University, and the Women in Power Leadership Program, George Washington University at Mount Vernon College. Proposals for presentations on any aspect of women and historic preservation are invited, particularly those that address the intersections of gender, race, class, ethnicity, and sexuality in the context of historic preservation or which provide an international basis for comparison. Submit proposals for papers, panels, or workshops to Gail Dubrow, Conference Chair, Conference on Women and Historic Preservation, Preservation Planning and Design Program, University of Washington, P.O. Box 355740, Seattle, WA 98195-5740, email: womenpres@hotmail.com, Web: www.caup.washington.edu/WomenPres.



June 5-10, 2000

Screenings of The 3rd AGON International Meeting of Archaeological Film of the Mediterranean Area will be held at the Apollon Theater at 19 Stadiou St. in Athens, Greece. Continuing established traditions, daytime sessions of this biennial festival will focus on films about Mediterranean archaeology from prehistory to modern times. To be eligible, they must run 50 minutes or less and have been completed after January 1, 1996. Documentaries about folk art and other endangered Mediterranean popular traditions will be shown at evening sessions, along with productions including some narrative selections highlighting other aspects of Mediterranean culture. Award-winners may be featured at additional screenings in off-years. The entry deadline is October 15, 1999. For information, contact Maria Palatou, Secretary, AGON 2000 c/o Archaïologia ke Technes (Archaeology and Arts), 4a Karitsi Square, 105 61 Athens, Greece, tel/fax: + (30-1) 33-12-991.

July 10-14, 2000

The International Congress of Americanists will hold its 50th meeting in Warsaw, Poland, with the theme, "Praying for Rain: Style and Meaning as a Response to the Environment in Ancient American Art and

Architecture." Natural phenomena such as topographic and astronomical features, weather, and flora and fauna composed an ecological web that provided inspiration for ancient American artists and architects. The manipulation and control of natural forces was a major leitmotif of most precontact art styles. This symposium will address art and architecture as the most tangible and enduring manifestation of human reaction to the environment in the Americas, with emphasis on the adversarial aspects of the human/nature relationship. Interdisciplinary papers will incorporate ecological, archaeological, ethnohistorical, and art historical data. Abstracts are due by December 1, 1999, to E. Michael Whittington, Curator of Pre-Columbian and African Art, Mint Museum of Art, 2730 Randolph Rd., Charlotte, NC, 28207, tel: (704) 337-2074, fax: (704) 337-2101, email: mwhittington@mintmuseum.org, or Virginia E. Miller, Associate Professor, Department of Art History, University of Illinois, 202A Henry Hall, 935 W. Harrison St., Chicago, IL 60607-7039, tel: (773) 413-2467, fax: (773) 413-2460, email: vem@uic.edu.

August 7-12, 2000

The Fifth International Conference on Easter Island and the East Pacific will be sponsored by the Easter Island Foundation and hosted by the Hawai'i Preparatory Academy on Hawai'i Island. Papers will focus on Polynesian prehistory, island landscape studies, arts of the Pacific, Polynesian languages and literature, colonization and exploration, paleobotany, and conservation issues. For further information contact Pacific 2000, Easter Island Foundation, P.O. Box 6774, Los Osos, CA 93412, email: rapanui@compuserve.com.

October 5-7, 2000

The 26th Great Basin Anthropological Conference will be held at the David Eccles Conference Center, Ogden, Utah. Check the conference Web site www.isu.edu/GBAC for information on past participants, conference development and, as the time approaches, for conference details. The program chair is Steven Simms, Utah State University, email: ssimms@hass.usu.edu and local arrangements chair is Brooke Arkush, Weber State University, email: barkush@weber.edu.

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