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SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

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the SAA Archaeological record

The Magazine of the Society for American Archaeology

VOLUME 6, No. 3

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Georgia State University undergraduate students Nia Mitchell and Jennifer Skiba profile the wall of a test unit at an 11th-century Puebloan community in New Mexico (Photo credit: John Kantner).



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EDITOR'S CORNER

John Kantner

John Kantner is an Associate Professor of Anthropology at Georgia State University.

The Editorial Office is Moving

The editorial office for *The SAA Archaeological Record* is moving for the last few issues of my tenure as editor. I have accepted a new position as Vice President for Academic and Institutional Development at the School of American Research, effective August 1. Future correspondence should be sent to the following address:

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I want to express my gratitude to Georgia State University for the enthusiastic and generous support they have provided *The SAA Archaeological Record's* editorial office. Thanks also to the School of American Research for agreeing to host the editorship until my replacement is found.

Desperately Seeking Cover Images

You may notice that the cover image for this issue is from my own archaeological field school. This reflects the fact that so few of you have sent photos, and I have been forced to dig into my own collection. Please contribute your favorite archaeologically themed photographs! Remember, they need to be slides or high-resolution digital images, they should have a portrait orientation to fit the cover, and any people who are identifiable in photographs need to have signed photo releases.



IN BRIEF

Tobi A. Brimsek

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

It's Your Choice! Web or Paper Ballot Voting?

As a member (please note that the bylaws stipulate that Associate and Honorary Members are nonvoting members) of the Society for American Archaeology, you have a voice in SAA governance. SAA elections are held annually in late December, and eligible members have the opportunity to vote. SAA offers members the option of voting via the web or with a paper ballot mailed through the postal service. The *choice* is yours.

If you choose to vote via the web, you will receive an email with a web link to the candidate statements and your official ballot. Simply follow the link to make your selections and cast your vote online. If you prefer to receive your ballot through your local postal service, your ballot will be sent and must be returned via the postal service. *Please keep in mind that you will automatically receive a paper ballot in the mail, unless you choose otherwise.*

How Do I Choose the Web Voting Option?

LET THE SAA STAFF DO IT FOR YOU.

- Email "sign me up for electronic voting" either in the subject line or as the message to membership@saa.org
- Call any SAA staff member at (202) 789-8200
- Fax SAA at (202) 789-0284

DO IT YOURSELF ON-LINE.

- Go to SAAweb (<http://www.saa.org>) and login to Members Only. (If you don't remember your login and password, or you simply want help, you can contact the SAA staff for assistance.)
- Select the "Update my membership information instantly" link
- Select the "More info" button
- Select the "Mbr_Profile" link
- Select the "Vote On-Line" box to receive an email containing a link to vote online
- Select the "Update" button to save your selections
- Select "OK" once your selections have been recorded

What is the Critical Key to Voting via the Web?

In order to receive the web link, you must provide **your current email address** to us. Be assured that SAA will only use your email address for Society business. The email with the web link for voting will be sent from membership@saa.org, so please adjust your spam filters as needed.

Please don't hesitate to contact the SAA staff with any questions or concerns you may have about voting via the web.

Staff Transitions

Kevin Fahey, formerly coordinator, Financial and Administrative Services, has been promoted to manager, Membership and Marketing, upon the retirement of Bette Fawley. Bette was at SAA for five years and was sent off into retirement with a grand staff celebration at the end of February.

Staff also welcomed Tom Weber as the new coordinator, Financial and Administrative Services in late February. Darren Bishop, SAA's coordinator, Membership and Marketing joined the staff last August when his predecessor headed off to graduate school in anthropology. These are the new voices to greet you at SAA!

See You in Austin, Texas, April 25–29, 2007

On April 1, 2006, the Call for Submissions for the 72nd Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology was distributed. The online submissions system for Austin is up and running. The deadline for submissions is **September 6, 2006**, with the grace period ending on September 13, 2006. We hope to see you in Austin! Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact us at meetings@saa.org or call us at (202) 789-8200.



THE NATION'S BUDGET DIFFICULTIES WORSEN

SOARING DEFICITS SPLINTER CONGRESS, THREATEN CULTURAL RESOURCE PROGRAMS

David Lindsay

David Lindsay is manager, Government Affairs for the Society for American Archaeology.

Congress and most budget watchers were expecting tough sledding for the President when he submitted his Fiscal Year 2007 budget request two months ago. Supplemental and emergency spending bills for the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq, combined with hurricane relief, on top of the regular FY06 appropriations bills, were expected to increase the budget deficit and national debt, making the FY07 process politically difficult for the White House and the majority party in Congress.

But the numbers contained in the President's request, along with subsequent budget projections released by congressional and outside sources, have stunned official Washington and led to a standoff between the President and fiscally conservative members of his own party in the House.

According to the Congressional Budget Office's (CBO) March projections, the President's request for FY07, if enacted, would result in a net deficit of \$335 billion, \$70 billion more than if the FY06 spending legislation were simply extended for another year. Moreover, the CBO estimates that even under current law, the gross federal debt will climb from \$8.4 trillion in 2006 to \$9.0 trillion by the end of 2007. To make matters worse, the Treasury Department recently announced that the federal government set a new all-time record for spending in a single month in March 2006, with \$250 billion in outlays. Even after factoring in receipts, there was a deficit of \$85.5 billion for the month.

While the Senate narrowly adopted a budget resolution (S. Con. Res. 83), the torrent of red ink sparked a rebellion in the House. Fiscal conservatives refused to go along with the leadership's budget blueprint, and the House adjourned for the Easter-Passover recess without adopting a spending plan.

This will be the situation facing the Congress when it puts together the FY07 Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies legislation, the bill that funds most of the federal government's core historic preservation and cultural resources programs. Congressional sources have indicated that the overall amount of

funding expected to be made available for the bill is less than adequate to maintain current expenditure levels, putting great pressure on the appropriators to pick and choose among programs and shift funding from some already-strained areas to others. Given that the President's request already flat-lines, reduces, or even eliminates some historic preservation programs, cultural resource professionals will have to be vigilant in this budget cycle and urge Congress to support this vital national priority.

There may be some room for cautious optimism. During recent hearings on the FY07 budget, Senators and Members of Congress expressed strong reservations to administration witnesses about the proposed spending levels for the Department of Interior. Truly damaging cuts might be avoided this year, but with the long-term budget picture unlikely to improve in the near future, there is a distinct possibility that the struggle facing cultural resources protection in FY07 will become an annual event.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

As no newcomer to Americanist archaeology or the philosophy of science, I am at rest with the prevailing view on cosmology within our field—if not in agreement. However, I strongly object to the use of our professional publication to argue this point of view without solicitation of alternative viewpoints. This strikes me as the apex of strawman set-ups. Is the "ID" climate so uncomfortable as to lead us to reactionary tactics?

*Dr. Robert B. Patton, RPA
Director, Cultural Resources
BHE Environmental, Inc.*



THE REGISTER

FOREWORD

Jeffrey H. Altschul

Jeffrey H. Altschul is President of the Register of Professional Archaeologists.

The establishment and acceptance of universal standards in archaeology is the fundamental goal of the Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA) (see <http://www.rpanet.org>). This goal has a long history in American archaeology. In 1920, the Committee on State Archaeological Surveys was formed and gave considerable attention to archaeological standards until it was disbanded in 1937. The perceived shortcomings of many Depression-era, large archaeological projects were partially blamed on the failure to produce widely accepted professional standards and the lack of enforcement of those standards that did exist. In 1939, the Committee on Basic Needs in American Archaeology was established to define standards for archaeological research. In turn, the Committee for the Recovery of Archaeological Remains took up this mantle in 1945, ensuring that federal programs such as the River Basin Surveys maintained the highest research standards.

The passage of the National Historic Preservation Act in 1966, the National Environmental Policy Act in 1969, and the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act in 1974 led to a tremendous increase in the amount of archaeological research. Almost immediately, the leaders of American archaeology recognized the need for an explicit and enforceable code of archaeological ethics and standards. In 1976, the Society of Professional Archaeologists (SOPA) was created, and a code of ethics and standards of research performance were adopted.

Unfortunately, SOPA was never widely accepted by American archaeologists. In part, this result was a function of SOPA being perceived as an organization focused solely on cultural resource management (CRM) as practiced in the U.S. In 1998, RPA was formed to take on the SOPA mantle. Although some assume that RPA is SOPA with another name, there are fundamental differences between the two organizations. RPA is not a membership organization; it is a voluntary listing of professional archaeologists who meet particular qualifications and agree to abide by an explicit code of ethics and standards of research performance. RPA is sponsored by the four major American archaeological organizations: the Society for American Archaeology, the American Anthropological Association, the Society of Historical Archaeology, and the Archaeological Institute of America. As such, RPA provides the only grievance procedure by which archaeologists can be held accountable for their professional behavior by their peers and by the public. Beyond sanctions, RPA certifies that archaeological field schools meet professional standards, sponsors forums and roundtable discussions of archaeological ethics, and intervenes in public policy debates that impinge on the standards of archaeological research. Today, there are about 2,000 listed archaeologists in RPA.

Although we have made great strides in registering archaeologists, there is one group that is disproportionately underrepresented: academic archaeologists. In 2004, RPA had a needs assessment conducted by Association Research, Inc. More than 50 percent of RPAs are employed in CRM, while less than 18 percent are employed at universities. Conversely, of those nonregistered archaeologists sampled, more than 35 percent worked in an academic setting, whereas 15 percent were employed in CRM. More alarmingly, the dominant degree obtained by RPAs is an M.A., whereas the dominant degree held by those choosing not to register is the Ph.D. It appears that while students are willing to be listed in RPA, their professors are not.

The failure of academic archaeologists to embrace the ethics and research standards set by their professional societies seems strange given the history of American archaeology. Those that fought to establish professional standards throughout the 20th century is a venerable Who's Who of American archaeology: A. V. Kidder, Emil Haury, James Griffin, Frederick Johnson, J. O. Brew, Jesse Jennings, William Webb, William Duncan Strong, Fay-Cooper Cole, William McKern, Julian Steward, Irving Rouse, Ed Jelks, Charles McGimsey III, Hester Davis, Fred Wendorf, Don Fowler, William Lipe, and many, many others. All had academic ties to universities, museums, or research institutions. Yet, today, it is precisely archaeologists in these positions that have chosen not to be listed in RPA.

There are probably many reasons why ethics and standards have receded from the forefront of American archaeology. Over the next year or so, I intend to explore some of them with you in the newsletters of the sponsoring organizations. The first topic focuses on archaeologists working in foreign countries.

A common response received in the needs assessment from archaeologists refusing to register was that they worked in foreign countries, and therefore RPA did not apply to them. This response represents a fundamental misconception about RPA; that it only applies to CRM as practiced in the U.S. Yet RPA was formed in part to respond to ethical problems involving American archaeologists abroad. Moreover, the issues of ethics and standards are now in the forefront of archaeology in many places around the globe. Last December, Fred Wendorf and I had the honor of representing the U.S. at the International Conference on Rescue Archaeology in Pultusk, Poland. We heard firsthand that the number-one problem facing historic preservation programs in post-Soviet countries is the establishment of professional standards to ensure the quality of work as archaeology passes from the control of state-run programs and enters the free market. The concerns of eastern Europe are being echoed all over the continent, and RPA is being used by some countries to ensure that foreign and domestic archaeologists meet the same standards. To help explain the current situation in the Netherlands, RPA past-president Chuck Niquette asked Willem J. H. Willems, the Netherlands' Inspector General for Archaeology, to prepare the following piece.

RPA ABROAD

Willem J. H. Willems

*Willem J. H. Willems, RPA, is
Inspector General for Archaeology in the Netherlands.*

Archaeology in Europe has changed drastically over the past 15 years. Part of this change can be attributed to the adoption of a revised European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage, also called the "Malta Convention" after the island where it was signed in 1992. The convention is a voluntary treaty from the Council of Europe and has been signed by a majority of European countries; it includes a "developer pay" principle (see <http://conventions.coe.int/treaty/en/Treaties/html/143.htm>).

There are still vast differences between countries in the way that archaeological resource management is organized. In many, it



Figure 1: The 1994 excavation of two adjacent Gallo-Roman temples in the town of Nijmegen, Netherlands during urban renewal work; the site is being excavated before construction starts.

has remained exclusively in the domain of governance, but in others, it is now regarded as a field for private enterprise as well, and legislation has changed accordingly. The Netherlands is among the latter. Commercial archaeology was introduced five years ago under a temporary decree that should be replaced by a new law this year. Since then, as in all other countries where the system has changed, quality assurance has become a major concern, and various tools are being used to ascertain two main issues: not only that work is done properly, but also that it is relevant.

In the Netherlands, and indeed in most of Europe with the exception of the U.K., strong ties are maintained between academia and heritage management. Initiatives such as the Irish Discovery Programme or the Swedish program under which the State Antiquities Board finances research positions aim to ensure that developer-led work remains relevant to research. Increasingly, research agendas are being written as guidance, and almost everywhere formal “briefs” or “project outlines” that state the research questions are used. Normally, these come through state, provincial, county, or some other governmental archaeology service, and university archaeologists are often involved for major projects. Of course, the wide gap persists between those that believe there are “facts” out there to be recorded and archived for future interpretation and those that insist that the questions asked determine to a large extent what can be discovered.

A second approach is to control work in the field. This is done either by maintaining a state monopoly for such work or by elaborate and labor-intensive systems of fieldwork supervision by government organizations, and in some cases by written standards for archaeological work. The two most elaborate ones are those developed by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) in the U.K. (available at <http://www.archaeologists.net/>) and the Dutch standards (available in English at <http://www.archinsp.nl/>). While both have been written by the archaeological community, the major difference between the two is that work according to the standard is obligatory in the Netherlands. Everyone—whether private company, university department, or government heritage service—needs a license, and working according to the standard is a condition that is enforced. The standard, by the way, includes the obligation to publish the results within two years, which is currently revolutionizing Dutch archaeology and is expected to have a major impact on research.

However, as we all know, archaeological fieldwork can be described in standards only to some extent. Much depends on the qualifications, attitudes, and ethics of the archaeologist in charge. In many countries, associations of archaeologists exist that sometimes have codes of ethics or practice; at the European level, the European Association of Archaeologists (EAA, see <http://www.e-a-a.org/>) is a counterpart of the SAA. The Dutch and British associations are similar to RPA, though perhaps more to what used to be SOPA, because they have membership grades. The most important aspect, however, is that members can be held accountable for their work.

It may well be that upcoming E.U. legislation on competition between service providers will lead to more trans-boundary tenders for archaeological work. If that happens, Europe may need an RPA type of register (and why not RPA itself!), because the national organizations, with their unique grading systems, cannot easily accommodate archaeologists from other countries. In addition, an RPA type of register would seem to suit the needs of international funding organizations, such as the World Bank. As far as I know, the World Bank's cultural policy already requires environmental impact assessments—



Figure 2: The excavation of a well-preserved Roman river barge in the town of Woerden on the Rhine. The Rhine was the northern frontier of the Roman empire from the 1st through early 5th century A.D. Dendrochronological analysis revealed that the barge was built in A.D. 148.

including archaeology—for bank-financed projects. The bank does not yet require guaranties for the standard of work that is done, or for the people doing it, but when it does, RPA may well prove to be a good solution. It is in fact already a desirable option for American scholars working abroad. After all, what better way to show your good intentions towards another nation's cultural heritage than by showing that you subscribe to an ethical code and can be held accountable for your actions as an archaeologist!

At the moment, RPA has already proven to be a good solution for a Dutch problem. The standard there requires key personnel to be members of an archaeological association with a code of ethics and a grievance committee. Under Dutch law, nobody can be forced to join a specific association, so joining the Dutch association of professional archaeologists cannot be a condition, and RPA has become an officially recognized alternative.



Figure 3: Lifting of the barge for conservation. Because of its remarkable preservation, the entire boat was lifted and is currently being preserved at NISA, the Dutch Institute for Maritime Archaeology.

POSTSCRIPT

Jeffrey H. Altschul

As Willems points out, the Netherlands' struggle with ethics and standards is being repeated all across Europe. In the not-to-distant future, we can expect permit requirements to include demonstrated adherence to enforceable ethical codes and research standards. RPA is committed to being part of the solution. As RPA engages in these discussions, I encourage you to contact me at jhaltschul@srcrm.com. Voice your concerns! I look forward to hearing from you and working with you as a listed RPA.

Acknowledgment

Charles R. McGimsey III provided valuable comments, additions, and corrections on the Foreword. Errors are mine alone.



COMMITTEE ON CURRICULUM

“WHAT SKILLS DO I NEED TO GET AND KEEP A JOB IN ARCHAEOLOGY?”

Pei-Lin Yu, Barbara Mills, and Anna Neuzil

Pei-Lin Yu is an archaeologist with the Bureau of Reclamation in Boise, Idaho. Barbara Mills is a professor at the University of Arizona, Tucson.

Anna Neuzil is a preservation archaeologist with the Center for Desert Archaeology in Tucson, Arizona.

The SAA Committee on Curriculum was established in 2003 to foster the implementation of the principles outlined in Teaching Archaeology in the Twenty-first Century: (1) stewardship, (2) diverse interests, (3) social relevance, (4) ethics and values, (5) written and oral communication, (6) basic archaeological skills, and (7) real-world problem-solving (<http://www.saa.org/aboutsaa/committees/curriculum/principles.html>). Our committee supplements the important work of the SAA Task Force on Curriculum, which began the M.A.T.R.I.X. Project and developed a number of syllabi for undergraduate courses that actively incorporate these seven principles (<http://www.indiana.edu/~arch/saa/matrix/homepage.html>).

Whether undergraduate, graduate, or postgraduate, students today are aware that the world of employment is changing fast in archaeology and becoming more diverse and oriented toward the public than ever before. In this new world, students face a number of career choices, and the SAA Curriculum Committee wants to ensure that all students are aware of the different skills needed for different kinds of jobs in archaeology. This article is addressed to students who frequently ask: “What skills do I need to get and keep a job in archaeology?”

We compiled information from a number of professional archaeologists in different career paths to describe skills needed at different educational levels. Their answers were given to us at various levels of detail, and we recommend that you read all the entries to gain insight into how different jobs compare. Some of the answers for one job type are very suitable for others as well. We have divided the jobs into the general categories of private sector (such as private contracting companies), academia, tribal government, public sector (such as federal or state government), and museum or heritage program.

One of the most important skills that all of our correspondents emphasized is the ability to write well. Writing is essential and anyone going into the field should be strongly encouraged to develop these skills, regardless of level, from field notes to summary reports to final reports.

Students Seeking Employment with a B.A. Degree in Anthropology

Jobs at the B.A. level are scarce in academia, but it is still possible to be gainfully employed in many areas of applied or practicing archaeology. Those seeking a job working with private contracting companies should have skills taught in a B.A.-level field school, including basic techniques such as excavation, profiling, survey, mapping with a compass and/or Global Positioning System (GPS) unit, shovel probes, test units, and field curation of artifacts and samples (Figure 1). The respondents to our survey also said that the ability to identify and analyze both prehistoric and historic artifacts is a definite plus and that some experience in cultural resources management (CRM) is helpful. Good note-taking skills are especially valued by employers in this area, as are proficiencies in using total stations and digital cameras (Figure 2). A job in a tribal government includes the additional ability to assist in stabilization and protection of sites or features. A job in a museum or heritage center might also stress a basic understanding of how items are procured in the field and of field cataloging and curation techniques. Jobs in museums also might require archival basics, including artifact-handling procedures and a basic understanding of archival materials used in storage and curation.

A job in the private sector generally requires basic word processing and spreadsheets, general comfort with the computer, and an awareness of Geographic Information Systems (GIS). In academia, software skills include word processing and basic familiarity with databases, including bibliographic databases. Respondents in federal or state-government jobs recommended basic competence in word processing, presentational software, spreadsheets, relational databases, and graphics packages. Jobs in a museum or heritage program might require the same as for the public sector (basic skill level), with the addition of flexibility in using specialized collections databases.

For all jobs at this level, writing skills include the ability to compose in clear, concise, report style. The ability to provide clear descriptions of what was observed in the field and the ability to

distinguish between description and interpretation while recording field notes are also necessary.

Few of the employees in any category mentioned that previous publications or presentations were required, but that they would certainly give an applicant an edge. However, a job in academia should include an honors thesis and/or a paper or poster presented at a professional conference.

Students Seeking Employment with a M.A. Degree in Anthropology

Skills required of those seeking employment with a M.A. degree in anthropology are similar to those expected with a B.A., including basic laboratory analysis and field skills, but with the following additions. In the private sector, two years' experience in CRM and experience in report writing were mentioned. One respondent wrote:

I would hope that someone with an M.A. would have more field experience. They should have a general concept of all of the elements that go into running a field project so that they can take on a significant role in helping a Principal Investigator plan and implement fieldwork.

For academic projects, additional skills mentioned were basic soils analysis, Harris matrix or equivalent documentation of stratigraphy, and the abilities to supervise undergraduates, take digital photographs, and provide clear field documentation. For a job in the public sector, the same field skills for a B.A.-level employee were listed, with additional abilities to supervise and coordinate field crews, conduct advanced map reading and orienteering, cadastral survey/contour mapping, GPS survey, metal detector survey, photography, soil classification, and field conservation of artifacts and samples. Site stabilization and protection techniques were considered to be a plus. A job in a museum or heritage program listed the ability to research field documentation for information needed in cataloging and inventory phases.

In terms of equipment expertise, a job in the private sector might require the same as B.A.-level equipment skills, plus intermediate competence with the electronic transit/total station, GPS, Brunton compass-and-tape, field forms, and in-field analysis of one or more artifact types of lithics, ceramics, or historical-period materials. One respondent mentioned experience working with heavy equipment operators. Similar skills were listed for jobs in academia, tribal governments, and the public sector. In a museum or heritage program, knowledge of shelving types, operation and maintenance of humidity- and temperature-monitoring equipment, and understanding of

proper shelving, stacking, and the large-scale organization and placement of different material types relative to each other and the overall set-up of the storage facility are necessary.

In the private sector, software proficiencies would be the same as that expected for B.A.-level employees, with intermediate competence in word processing and spreadsheets, and the addition of statistical packages and basic competence in GIS or other mapping software. There should be some hands-on skills with GIS and databases (not just spreadsheets, but relational databases). For a job in academia, intermediate competence in the software knowledge of B.A.s is expected, including presentation, image processing, and bibliographic database software. In addition to the requirements in the private sector, a tribal government job might also require intermediate competence in GPS equipment and software and basic competence in GIS. A job in a museum or heritage program should be competent in the software listed for B.A. jobs, but at a more advanced level. The ability to troubleshoot and do advanced searches are also important.

Writing skills mentioned for private-sector employees include the ability to efficiently organize and write basic descriptive reports. Attention to organization and clarity in writing are definite pluses, as is the ability to take a focused research topic and develop an essay that brings together background, research question, data collection strategy, analysis, and conclusions in a concise and logical presentation. A chapter-level publication in a CRM report, M.A. thesis, or publishable article is necessary. In academia, the same B.A.-level writing skills were mentioned, with ability to articulate a solid research design and to think critically. In addition, there is an expectation at this level of the ability to write according to the format of a research paper: introduction, methods, results, discussion, and conclusions. Editing and the ability to evaluate the writing of others and the ability to operationalize written materials in a classroom or field setting were specifically mentioned. A job in a tribal government might not require additional writing skills beyond the B.A., although there may be more specific skills, such as the ability to write and evaluate grant proposals and contracts and the ability to tactically apply knowledge of federal preservation law and policy. A job in the public sector, such as federal or state government, requires the same writing skills as for academia, with the ability to write basic work plans for fieldwork and analysis. Respondents in this category also mentioned basic editing skills for clarity and organization of others' work and the ability to evaluate contract and grant proposals based on specific criteria.

Expected publications or presentations for a job in the private sector include a M.A. thesis and perhaps a published article. In academia, it was expected that the employee would have a minimum of one paper or poster presented at a professional con-



Figure 1: B.A. graduates seeking employment in private contracting companies must possess basic field skills, such as excavation and profiling.

ference, plus the M.A. thesis or equivalent, and ideally at least one publication or technical report. For a job in tribal government, the M.A. thesis is required, and other publications would give the applicant an edge. A public-sector and a museum- or heritage-program job would require a M.A. thesis or equivalent in a peer-reviewed journal article or CRM publication. A paper or poster presented at a professional conference would give the applicant an edge.

Students Seeking Employment with a Ph.D. Degree in Anthropology

Jobs in the private sector at the Ph.D. level include the same as M.A.-level field skills, with ability to supervise all phases of excavation in the field, including analysis and write-up of results. The production of site maps using mapping software, the ability to design and implement independent fieldwork, and field analysis of artifacts and samples (with a specialty in one particular type of material culture, such as lithics, ceramics, faunal, or archaeobotanical materials) are all considered to be important. At this level, the employee ideally has a lot more field experience. They do not necessarily need to know firsthand how to do all of the specialized tasks related to mapping and implementing fieldwork, but they do need to have a big picture of how a project is run and how to keep others focused on their roles in

the project. Thus, substantial experience with field conditions under a variety of settings is important so that they can work efficiently to train field personnel and get them focused on the relevant aspects of the local conditions. Our respondent working in a tribal government emphasized the need to have demonstrated the ability to meet deadlines and produce quality fieldwork. Our respondent in the public sector emphasized the ability to evaluate fieldwork portions of research designs critically and to inspect all phases of fieldwork in progress. Knowledge of all mitigative techniques, including stabilization, protection, data recovery, and off-site mitigation, would give an applicant an edge.

In terms of equipment expertise, a job in the private sector would include full competence in the equipment mentioned for the M.A. level. It would also include the ability to troubleshoot and evaluate the relative utility of equipment types and models for project needs. Others mentioned the need for additional flexibility for project-specific requirements and proficiency in electronic transit/total station, digital camera, and basic proficiency in GPS mapping equipment.

Software proficiencies at the Ph.D. level for the private sector include the same as the M.A. level, but with significant experience in applying database and analysis software to research



Figure 2: Proficiency with technical equipment such as total stations is needed for most private-sector and academic positions.

problems and the ability to conceptualize problems and determine what data are needed to address the problem. For a job in academia, a similar expectation is present, with intermediate knowledge of mapping, GPS, and database and statistical packages. A respondent working in tribal government mentioned the same requirements as at the M.A. level, with the additional ability to take on new software skills as needed on a project-specific basis. In the public-sector jobs, it is expected that there be full competence in the same programs as at the B.A. level (includes ability to design, modify, and troubleshoot), as well as intermediate competence in GPR, GIS, illustration, and mapping software. Ability to judge between software types best suited for project needs and to migrate between different databases as needed were also mentioned as important skills. A job in a museum or heritage program would require similar skills: same as at the M.A. level, with the additional ability to evaluate between software types and migrate between different types as databases are upgraded or changed.

At the Ph.D. level, the writing skills needed in the private sector were essentially the same as M.A.-level writing skills, plus the ability to write descriptive and interpretive reports. The ability to write grant/contract proposals and marketing documents was also mentioned for these jobs. In addition, the ability to conceptualize bigger problems and carry them through to completion was seen as important, as was the ability to communicate to others how to write clearly and improve their contributions to a project or report. Finally, several articles, a well-written dissertation, and the ability to work on publications in a team context were seen as important. For a job in academia, the ability to develop and carry out a solid research design is important, along with the ability to design, communicate, and conduct research independently. In tribal government, the ability to compose complex reports and grant/contract proposals was explicitly mentioned. In the public sector, superior report-writing skills (i.e., suitable for publication) was emphasized. A job in a museum or heritage program might also involve the preparation of long-term planning documents.

Publications or presentations needed for obtaining a job at the Ph.D. level in the private sector include the doctoral dissertation and several peer-reviewed articles, papers, and other publications. For a job in academia, the minimum was thought to be two papers presented at a professional conference, one or two solid publications or reports, and the Ph.D. dissertation. For a job in tribal government, the doctoral dissertation plus a demonstrated record of complex reports and proposals was mentioned. For a job in the public sector, a doctoral dissertation or equivalent in peer-reviewed journal articles or CRM publications is required. The same was mentioned for a job in a museum or heritage program.

Other Critical Skills for the Archaeologist

The following information provided by our respondents doesn't fall under the above categories but may enhance your curriculum vita.

A B.A. graduate should be highly motivated in the fields of preservation and stewardship. On a more practical level, basic first-aid and safety knowledge are helpful. A track record of volunteer work in the field often impresses prospective employers. One respondent recommended that recent graduates who are relatively certain that they want to get a Ph.D. in archaeology take a year off and work in a diversity of academic and CRM projects in that year. It is the single-most efficient way to gain broad experience.

A M.A.-level applicant should have a specialized area of analytical expertise in a field such as ceramics, faunal material, historic artifacts, or geoarchaeology. The ability to develop investigative

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research designs, gather and synthesize data, and present results to the professional community is critical. Also at the M.A. level, the applicant should be able to critique the work of others productively. Knowledge of the ethics of the field and of preservation law and policy is critical. Registry in the Register of Professional Archaeologists is gaining preference among some employers and is required in some states.

At the Ph.D. level, archaeologists are expected to be able to conduct large-scale analysis and to develop and test models in all fields of archaeology. Critical thinking at the level of serving as a peer reviewer for professional publications and for research proposals is an important skill. Excellence in teaching and research is key in academia, as the candidate will be mentoring undergraduate and graduate students. Publication in peer-reviewed journals and books is important for continued employment in most academic settings. Creativity and success in pursuing and obtaining funding will continue to grow in importance. The ability to understand and communicate the social relevance of the archaeological field to all the different publics is also an important trend in academia but was also mentioned by archaeologists in other career tracks.

In closing, we note that one of the best ways to learn about what employers are looking for is to look at job ads. Listed below are websites that students may wish to browse for a sampling of typical skills asked of job candidates at all levels:

- For federal jobs: <http://jobsearch.usajobs.opm.gov/jobsearch.asp> (series # 0193);
- For private contractors: <http://www.acra-crm.org/senior-jobs.html>, <http://www.shovelbums.org/>, <http://www.eculturalresources.com/>;
- For museum or collections work: <http://www.globalmuseum.org>;
- For academic and some public archaeology jobs: <http://www.saa.org>, <http://www.aaanet.org>, and <http://chronicle.com/jobs/>.

Do you have feedback on this skills document? Did we leave something out? Please let us know by contacting Pei-Lin Yu at pyu@pn.usbr.gov or P.O. Box 6751 Boise, ID 83707.

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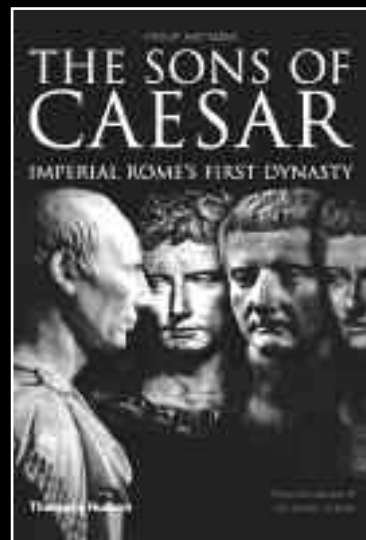
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DOUBTS SWEEP AWAY WITH A MOUSE CLICK

John Roby

John Roby recently received his M.A. in Anthropology from Georgia State University and plans to enter Binghamton University's doctoral program in the Fall.

The last day of February here in Atlanta dawned cool but clear. An early hint of spring grew stronger as morning wore into afternoon. Usually my kind of day, but there was no cheering me up.

I had been out of school for two months, and I was growing restless. What was I going to do with this new degree? Would any graduate school take me? I had sent out applications back in October; surely some program would bite, and soon. I felt like knowledge was slipping out of my head; pretty soon I wouldn't be able to tell a metate from a Tecate. Foucault? Gesundheit!

It's tough being a grad student between schools. While I was at Georgia State University, I felt proud whenever anyone asked me what I was studying. "Archaeology," I'd say, and inevitably I could talk about my courses, papers, ideas for research I planned for the future. But since I'd left, I tried to avoid the subject. "Well, I've applied to these schools, so I'm waiting..." and I'd kind of trail off from there.

Before, I could talk endlessly about archaeology as a vibrant field, with so much to say about life in the present, in the real world. But going back to work part-time at CNN.com, I felt stuck in the past. Suddenly, I was the guy who wanted to dig up old stuff ("But why is he back here?" was always the implied subtext). I heard, "Hey John, can you post this story about a new tomb they found in Egypt, since that's your expertise?" way too often. It was frustrating, and maddening, but I couldn't bring myself to correct anyone.

I started to think maybe I had made a big mistake. Perhaps it is futile to try to work toward an archaeology with meaning in the present, that can help explain and interpret the dynamics of the modern world, that can even create emancipatory knowledge. Those ideas had driven me for the past two years. But maybe people are interested in archaeology only as a moderately interesting interlude between things that affect them directly. Maybe it really is nothing more than bits of junk in faraway places, whose stories might get told in six paragraphs, possibly with a photo.

The last day of February, all those doubts were swept away.

When I got to work, I noticed the headline "NYC burial ground declared national monument" on CNN.com. Of course I got the reference immediately. The African Burial Ground, a cemetery where possibly tens of thousands of Africans were interred in the 17th and 18th centuries, was accidentally unearthed in 1991 by construction workers in Manhattan. Initial plans to move the bones without fanfare were scrapped, largely at the request of African American communities in New York. The site's journey—cast aside at first, then recognized, but haltingly and only through much effort—calls to mind the African American struggle for basic rights, writ small.

Moreover, the African Burial Ground Project is a shining example of the power of archaeology to work with descendant communities to reveal a hidden past and empower the present. Perhaps astonishingly, it has captured the public imagination, and here, finally, on my computer screen, was public acknowledgment both of the scholarship and of the human struggle and tragedy wrapped up in the site.



Figure 1: The U.S. General Services Administration selected New York architect Rodney Leon's design for the permanent memorial at the African Burial Ground site in New York's Wall Street area. President Bush recently designated the site a National Monument.

The Presidential proclamation said, in part, that the monument will allow “visitors to better understand and honor the culture and vital contributions of generations of Africans and Americans of African descent to our nation.” Illuminating culture and contributions: that’s what we have the power to do, especially when we take an inclusive view and share power in our scholarship.

At CNN, it seemed like everyone was talking about the story, and there wasn’t a word about pyramids or Bronze Age hoards. What’s more, thousands of people were clicking on it. It revitalized me: yes, people did care, and they could see that our field is much more than ancient history; it can also be a history of today.

The last day of February here in Atlanta, I remembered why I love doing this.

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GOING PUBLIC

CUSTOMIZATION AND AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

Lawrence E. Moore

Larry Moore is an archaeologist at Fort Hunter Liggett in California.

Previously, forecasts for significant socioeconomic change for the U.S. and cultural resource management (CRM) were made (Moore 2005a, 2006). The claim is that a large demographic shift, the retirement of the Baby Boomer generation, threatens the future of American archaeology. As U.S. society and economy will be significantly changing, then so too will the conditions for why, when, and where archaeology gets done (Van der Leeuw and Redman 2002:597). The goal here is to identify the new conditions that will foster archaeology for many years.

Over the next decade, American archaeologists should take advantage of the coming demographic shift by expanding their applied talents into a growing marketplace: the leisure industries. Through numerous excavations, archaeologists can provide recreation that is interesting to Americans. This will take the profession further into the public domain, perhaps ending up on Main Street America. This expansion in infrastructure can be achieved through customization, an additional trend that is transforming America.

Customization

One of the more memorable Baby Boomer sayings has been “Think globally, act locally.” This phrase expresses a customized value. Most everything in the U.S. is being localized or personalized, and yet it is all tied to macro-level current affairs. Localization and personalization are varieties of customization, a process that emphasizes flexibility at the point of action. Customization is a democratic and diversifying process, driven by technological proficiency and favorable values that encourage innovation and open economic markets.

Customization is replacing standardization, the process that saturated U.S. society with standardized products, services, and values about standards. Standardization emphasized uniformity, consistency, conformity, and congruency—of and between products, social institutions, and behaviors. Standardization is also expressed as normative concepts within the sciences. Stan-

dardization developed over most of the 19th century and climaxed in the early 20th century. Sprouting from standardization, customization began in earnest after World War II. Customization inserts multiple standardized products and services, along with values promoting flexibility, into every conceivable situation, such that their placement is targeted or appears distinctive.

Customization replaces one-size-fits-all and cookie-cutter standards with values that promote flexibility, diversity, convenience, and fine-tuning. 401k plans are replacing pensions because 401ks are customizable and pensions are not. In the workplace, workflow processes are customized to technological changes. Frequent adjustments and upgrades create adaptable, quick-learning workers. Knowledge is no longer viewed as static but transitory. Rules and regulations are impermanent. In terms of political and business leadership, people want rules from the top that are flexible at the point of use. Customization recognizes that what works well in one context may not work well in other similar contexts, and adjusting for that knowledge.

Local Heritage Management

As an industry, historic preservation is localizing. CRM, led by the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), is becoming local heritage management, to be led by state and local policies with commercial ties to economic development, tourism, recreation, and education. Some states, like California and New York, are several years into this transformation; many states have hardly begun.

The outcome of this process is diversity of local preservation implementation. In 2003, the City of Fort Collins acquired the Lindenmeier site as part of its Soapstone Prairie Natural Area, a local conservation area. In 2005, Hamilton County Parks and Recreation, in Indiana, unveiled six miles of recreation trails within its Strawtown Koteewi Park, visiting its numerous archaeological sites. In Cortez, Colorado, the Indian Camp Ranch subdivision has archaeological concerns written into its

homeowner association bylaws. Congress is also providing new customizing legislations; 36 bills are currently being considered that relate to National Heritage Areas that integrate economic development, tourism, historic preservation, and local planning.

All the recent NHPA enhancements have been customizing ones. The Preserve America Initiative, its associated Executive Order (EO 13287), and the current amendments before Congress expand preservation initiatives at the local level. In the future, the NHPA likely won't be the centerpiece legislation driving historic preservation because numerous federal legislations will target different issues. The standardized Section 106 process of the NHPA can be customized, as well, by replacing its focus on identifying national historic properties with a process that identifies multiple categories of useful resources across multiple jurisdictions and purposes.

Local communities can create numerous jobs for archaeologists. From the 2000 census, this country has 3,142 counties and 239 large cities. Within these, there are possibly 50 active municipal archaeology programs today. In 10 years, there could be 1,000 programs. Cressey et al. (2003) and Kenny and Murray (2003) offer useful insight on ways to integrate archaeology into community planning.

Recreation Archaeology

The retirement of the Baby Boomers ushers in another era of social change for the U.S. The leisure industries will benefit greatly from this, even if the economy turns negative. The best way to accommodate this change is by personalizing archaeology to the public. To accomplish this, an infrastructure is needed.

Recreation Archaeology, as a variety of Public Archaeology, includes volunteer programs, paid participant programs, and travel-expedition programs. Maybe there are 200 of these now nationwide; eventually, there should be 2,000. A few hundred enterprising archaeologists can make it happen. There is time to develop this infrastructure; the Baby Boomer wave of retirements begins about 2009, but the heyday of Recreation Archaeology will be 2016 to 2034, the years with maximum retiree participation.

Many of these programs should develop within the local preservation expansion described above. The volunteer programs in Fairfax and Alexandria Counties in Virginia are two examples that have been operating this way for many years. These "Community Archaeology" programs can make up half of the programs to be created. The other half can come from numerous sources. Every college, university, museum, for-profit, nonprofit, and local archaeological society can run these programs. For



Figure 1: The upcoming retirement of the Baby Boomer generation will lead to a rapid increase of visitation at archaeologically themed public parks, such as Bandelier National Monument in New Mexico. Archaeology stands to benefit from such demographic and economic changes.

example, in northern Virginia, there is the Mount Vernon volunteer program, run by a nonprofit organization. The University of West Florida is establishing seven Public Archaeology programs across that state. Likewise, 50 more centers like Crow Canyon need to be spread around the country. There is also room for a few more travel programs like what The Archaeological Conservancy offers. Lastly, almost every federal land managing agency will be running volunteer programs at full capacity in the near future.

Recreation programs are timely in two important ways. First, they are the essence of customizing archaeology to the public because participation is a personal action. Second, recreation and volunteerism will gain recognition as key ingredients within the U.S. economy. Politicians and high-level managers will be creating these programs instead of trying to cut them. Recreation Archaeology will become a leisure industry that replaces CRM as the dominant career track within the profession.

Marketing Popular Culture

To be successful at Recreation Archaeology, significant multimedia exposure and interesting excavation topics are needed. The first is already in hand, because archaeology has become a modest theme within popular culture (Holtorf 2005). Significant media currently include the Archaeology Channel, the History Channel, the Discovery Channel, and shows like *Stargate*

SG-1. There are also video games and mystery-adventure novels that have archaeology as a subject matter. Other important media include information websites, such as <http://archaeology.about.com/> and <http://archaeologyfieldwork.com/>. All these exposures indicate that archaeology will remain as popular culture.

The second item for success is interesting excavation topics. Going forward, archaeologists must focus on topics that are appealing to the general public, topics that draw much media attention and numerous volunteers. The reason for this is that during the coming leisure economy, Americans will be overwhelmed with the choices presented to them on how to use their leisure time. To compete in this market, archaeologists have to maintain high visibility with fascinating projects. Overly academic topics will do poorly in a leisure economy.

The way to compete strongly is to identify useful themes within American popular culture and then structure projects around them. This is targeted marketing. For example, in Oklahoma (Moore 2005b), themes that have local and regional appeal include the relocation of Native Americans to Indian Territory and cowboy culture. Another theme is "Firsts," because Americans like knowing the first occurrence of any type of event or process and the people connected with them. This could include excavating sites like the first school house or the first homestead in a county, and it includes Paleo-Indian studies. Genealogy is another theme, as the most common hobby in the U.S. For this theme, a "Firsts" homestead project might also be marketed as a genealogical one. A catch-all theme might be "Exotic-Spectacular-Rare," since anything that is considered exotic, spectacular, or rare is interesting to Americans. For Oklahoma archaeology, this includes sites that display well and have a rich collection of artifacts and features, such as Spiro.

It is easy to decide if a theme is popular or not. If it can be presented as an episode on the Archaeology Channel or as an essay in *Archaeology* magazine, then it is a popular theme. This use of popular culture themes is commercial, an essential trait of this new Public Archaeology. The profession need not, however, give up museum, academic, or preservation interests; Public Archaeology expands beyond them. "Going public" means taking applied archaeology into new territory, thereby creating new opportunities. CRM has been an applied venue, but it never took archaeology deep into the public domain because, in general, the value of archaeological resources continues to be based on internal concerns instead of public interests. Over the last 150 years, the profession has focused on internal, private interests—museums, research, and preservation—but these are old interests with diminishing opportunities.

The Civil War

A catalyst is needed to create growth for all areas of archaeology, a topic to focus on that can create action for the profession. In bowling, to get a strike, the lead pin must be hit hard, allowing the ricochet effect to achieve the desired result. Likewise, archaeologists need a popular topic that can spread its rewards throughout the profession. The Civil War is an excellent lead-pin, because it is the most important heritage-related theme in American popular culture. Conveniently, the 150th anniversary of the war will be the years 2011 through 2015. Given the number of retirees with idle time and America's infatuation with this war, this anniversary will likely initiate the greatest soul-searching era in U.S. history, surpassing the 1960s. Archaeologists have to embrace this anniversary and by doing so, enable hundreds-of-thousands, maybe millions, of non-archaeologists to enjoy the celebration. During those years, there must be large open-area excavations available for volunteerism and public visitation everywhere possible. This is a Public Archaeology opportunity that cannot be missed.

Incongruity is Valuable

American archaeology is obviously customizing. One legacy of the Processual-Post Processual debates is that they transitioned much of archaeology away from standardized conceptions of culture, science, and archaeology into customizing ones. Few people care about Culture Areas or the Midwestern Taxonomic System anymore because they were standardized, homogeneity-laden concepts from the early 20th century. Archaeologists today offer generalizations that express the heterogeneous, multidynamic, and multivocalic character of culture change, and the new common denominator of the archaeological record is local variation.

Customization has brought problems into the profession. On one hand, archaeologists now appreciate local variation. In CRM, some permitting procedures now require consultants to have local experience. On the other hand, customization generally does not create local experts. The American workforce is more flexible, mobile, and impermanent today than any time in the last 75 years, and this is increasing. Localization is not about maximizing local knowledge but instituting flexibility at the point of use and implementation. Customization creates adaptable quick learners capable of targeted action using portable communications tools. This is necessary in today's world that treats information as transitory, including archaeological information. Local knowledge certainly has merits but mandating it is counterproductive when the workforce is being pulled in another direction.

Customization is diversifying archaeology in other ways. It is now acceptable to speak of multiple archaeologies, even if pre-

sented by non-archaeologists. Looking ahead, boundaries between professional and nonprofessional will likely blur, forcing negotiations with other interested parties, such as modern material culture specialists, Native Americans, and relic collectors. The Secretary of Interior's definitions for two kinds of archaeologists—prehistoric and historic—are also approaching obsolescence. Several definitions may be needed, or one that is exceptionally generic.

Archaeologists today have more roles in society than previously. During the standardized years, archaeologists were primarily authorities or educators. The new customized archaeologist shifts roles based on context, sometimes being an authority, sometimes a mentor, translator, facilitator, bottleneck, negotiator, mediator, or bystander. In Public Archaeology, a competent archaeologist knows his or her contextualized roles; debunking myths and folklore may be appropriate in some situations, while in others, enabling and facilitating them are the appropriate actions.

"Going public" also means that archaeologists accept values from the public domain and nurture them. This new ethic is based in the wisdom that, more frequently than not, the external interests of the public are more important to the profession's future than are the internal concerns of its practitioners; rhetoric about archaeology held by members of the public are usually more important to them than professional accuracy and correctness. Incongruity is useful, allowing archaeologists to have their own professional opinions while supporting multiple opinions from the general public.

The key image of archaeology that the public seems to care about is the process of discovery (Holtorf 2005), best evoked by the term "digging." What the public seems to want from archaeology is an outlet for digging. Therefore, the purpose of Public Archaeology is to create situations that allow people to follow the process of digging, to discover whatever it is they want to discover while experiencing archaeology.

Digging for Prosperity

Customization in America has many years to its climax. Meanwhile, recognize that Americans have the wondrous ability to take trends into the absurd. Standardization climaxed with people referring to their behavior as machine-like. Today, Americans believe that everyone is unique and special, yet they are not quite certain how to act on such claims. Excessive diversification can certainly happen to archaeology. How many versions of it

will there be? How multivocalic can it become? No one knows, but somewhere is a customized compromise that most of us can live with.

Throughout these forecasting essays, the years 2009–2016 have been viewed as important. In those years, the Baby Boomer retirements will reach critical mass, such that economic and political crises are likely. The rapid decline of CRM is also very likely, while the leisure industries will grow exponentially. And we will have the anniversary of the Civil War, with its attendant social unrest. Understanding these changes, we can position archaeology for prosperity by expanding local heritage management and recreation archaeology. Both are accommodations to a changing society. Both create new jobs in new places. If the economy goes badly, these changes also position us to absorb large numbers of laborers, giving us an essential role in society, a unique opportunity.

Everything recommended means substantial increases in excavations, because digging is the best way to keep the public interested in archaeology. Digging is our leverage. If the economy stays strong, digging will ensure growth while going public. If the economy becomes adverse, digging safeguards our profession.

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RESPONSE TO MOORE

COMMON SENSE FOR ARCHAEOLOGISTS: ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE 21ST CENTURY

Charles R. McGimsey III

Charles R. McGimsey III is Director Emeritus, Arkansas Archeological Survey.

Perhaps the sentiments contained in the following pages are not *yet* sufficiently fashionable to procure their general favor; a long habit of not thinking a thing *wrong* gives a superficial appearance of [it] being *right*, and raises, at first, a formidable outcry in defense of custom. But the outcry soon subsides. Time makes more converts than reason. (Thomas Paine, *Common Sense*, Introduction to the 3rd edition, 1776)

There is no question that, over the past four decades, the development of cultural resource management (CRM) archaeology has brought about both growth and vast change in the discipline. No doubt more changes are to come, quite possibly along the lines discussed by Moore (*The SAA Archaeological Record* 6[1]:30–33). The discipline needs to be prepared for whatever the future holds.

Archaeologists showed commendable skill in coping with the dramatic increase in funding received over the last four decades of the 20th century. There have been instances of inadequate data recovery and poorly spent public funds, but, on the whole, these have been remarkably few. However, there also have been many changes in the discipline and how archaeologists conduct their affairs. Some of these have been less successfully dealt with. There is still a need for reviewing and revising attitudes, approaches, and techniques of interpreting the past. Inevitably, there has been a tendency to maintain the old and familiar and apply them to the present. In this regard, the discipline has indeed experienced its “formidable outcry in defense of custom”—academic archaeologists, having lost their monopoly on research, have been slow in accepting the realities of the times, while archaeologists involved with CRM have had difficulty in adjusting to the new circumstances in which they now find themselves. All archaeologists must learn to abandon customs as they become outdated and work together as an integrated discipline if archaeology is to make the progress required for it to contribute meaningfully to the 21st century. If the discipline fails to make adequate adjustments, it inevitably will find itself without the personnel, theories, techniques, and level of public

support necessary to cope effectively with the upcoming challenges.

The most unfortunate result of the arrival of CRM was the emergence of an unfortunate breach between traditional academic archaeologists and those practicing CRM. The usual causes cited by academics for this are an unacceptable lowering of quality in CRM and inadequate attention by CRM to theoretical development. To the degree that the charge of lower quality is true, the discipline has nobody but itself to blame. The Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA) was established to provide, among other things, a peer-review system to address just such an issue. It has been and should be so used. (But the Register will be most effective when it becomes accepted that a practicing archaeologist is a Registered Archaeologist.) The lesser emphasis by CRM archaeologists on theoretical development is a function of a necessarily different approach to the resources, not from any difference in the ultimate goals of those practicing CRM.

There is only one really significant difference between the two approaches, and it is a difference that, if exploited, can serve to unite rather than divide the discipline. Those engaged in CRM archaeology are, by the very conditions of their employment, restricted to what might be termed “reactive management.” They can manage only those resources found in areas chosen for non-archaeological reasons, and only to the level of intensity requested. While their immediate management capability is limited to assuring that the funding entity receives the best and most appropriate archaeological data, the database being developed and interpreted for further management is huge, much of it derived from areas that would not otherwise have been studied. Nonetheless, because they cannot control where they work, inevitably there will be areal and perhaps other gaps in CRM-based research.

At present, only academic archaeologists whose research is funded through a university, federal agency, or private source have the privilege of doing “proactive management.” Only they can select areas urgently needing attention, determine from a broad,

regionally based, scientific perspective what has first priority. In short, academic archaeologists, individually and as members of research teams, must accept primary responsibility for actively managing that portion of the resource base not covered by CRM. Like it or not, they must recognize that they, too, are now equally responsible for archaeological resource management.

The goal of archaeological management is to derive the maximum amount of information from the database remaining to us, utilizing available time, funds, and personnel while preserving intact an appropriate portion of the resources for future research, public education, and enjoyment. Good management also entails assuring that all recovered data (information and objects) are adequately curated and readily available to all in perpetuity. We all recognize that archaeology has a limited and fast-disappearing resource base. It logically follows that it is incumbent on all practicing archaeologists to assure that what remains is managed in the best possible manner.

If academic archaeologists consciously assume a proactive management approach when doing research, the profession will be in a position to effectively coordinate and integrate their selectively developed research results with those derived from the massive CRM database. Viewed from this perspective, it is easy to understand that all archaeologists—academic and CRM—should work in concert, utilizing both reactive and proactive management. By so doing, archaeologists can assure the public that their discipline is fulfilling its commitment to provide the best possible understanding of the past.

Moore projects that the amount of CRM archaeology will decrease considerably over the next few years, but I would expect it to level out at some point, rather than bottom out as Moore seems to predict. Federal agencies are better prepared for archaeology now and have come to prefer avoidance to data recovery, resulting in fewer major archaeological excavations. But, short of a major economic depression (and maybe even then), federal and federally sponsored land-disturbing activity is going to continue into the foreseeable future. So long as that remains true, and present laws are in place, CRM will remain an important element within the discipline's research segment, if not the source of growth it has been over the past 40 years.

Moore predicts, and I basically agree, that Public Archaeology will become the wave of the future. If it does, the discipline must learn from its own past and take care that a schism, such as accompanied the rapid growth of CRM, is not allowed to occur. Public Archaeology, now and in the future, should be accepted as an essential segment of the discipline and should be fully integrated as an equal partner. Above all, contributions in the field of Public Archaeology must be evaluated and rewarded on par with field research and other goals of the discipline. The degree of success achieved by Public Archaeology is the ultimate measure of the success of the discipline in meeting its professional responsibilities to the public. Archaeologists must occasionally remind themselves that informing the public is the *raison d'être* for the discipline's very existence.

SAA 2007 CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

The 2007 Nominating Committee of the Society for American Archaeology requests nominations for the following positions:

Treasurer-elect (2007) to succeed to the office of treasurer for 2008-2009.

Board of Directors member, Position #1 (2007-2010), replacement for current member Sarah Schlanger

Board of Directors member, Position #2 (2007-2019), replacement for current member Miriam Stark

Nominating Committee Member, Member 1 (2008)

Nominating Committee Member, Member 2 (2008)

If SAA is to have effective officers and a representative Board, the membership must be involved in the nomination of candidates. Members are urged to submit nominations and, if desired, to discuss possible candidates with the 2007 Nominating Committee: Chair George H. Odell (email: george-odell@utulsa.edu), Jon Czaplicki, Kelley Hays-Gilpin, Katharina Schreiber, and Kay Simpson.

Please send all nominations along with an address and phone number, no later than September 1, 2006 to Chair, 2006 Nominating Committee, c/o SAA, Executive Director, 900 Second St., NE #12, Washington, D.C. 20002-3560, (202) 789-8200, fax (202) 789-0284, email tobi_brimsek@saa.org.



RESPONSE TO MOORE

CONFESSIONS OF A PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGIST

Robert “Ernie” Boszhardt

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Archaeology Center at the University of Wisconsin–La Crosse.*

Lawrence Moore’s article “CRM; Beyond its Peak” (*The SAA Archaeological Record*, 6[1]:30–33) raises several intriguing issues for American archaeology. By invoking industrial models, he predicts the plateauing of cultural resource management (CRM) projects due to a variety of causes, including the impending wave of Baby Boomer retirees. He suggests that the future of the profession lies in Public Archaeology, and references the National Forest Service’s Passport in Time Program (PIT) as a positive example. PIT, which involves lay volunteers for a myriad of research, restoration, and management projects, is indeed a good example of Public Archaeology. By most accounts, participants have a wonderful experience and gain an appreciation of archaeology in general. However, many of the PIT programs are essentially public field schools, and these types of Public Archaeology activities raise two major concerns for the future: timely report preparation and proper curation.

I have been doing “Public Archaeology” at a university-based CRM organization since 1982. While CRM projects have been our bread and butter, our mission emphasizes public outreach and we have undertaken innumerable educational activities, including programs to schools and civic groups, interpretive displays, and both public and university field schools. Although CRM has been criticized for problematic research, the industry has required the production of timely technical reports, a small percentage of which are revised and published. In my career, I have directed somewhere on the order of 200 CRM projects and have produced about 199 reports (I confess to being late on completing the report of a relatively recent Phase III project). In other words, CRM by contractual obligation requires that fieldwork be followed by laboratory processing, artifact analysis, and report production, all within a relatively short time frame. While the body of gray literature has its own problems, the reports at least exist and can be found at state historic preservation offices, agencies, and local repositories. That is not the case with most public and university field schools.

Not referenced in Moore’s article is the fact that the CRM industry is also responsible for the bulk of the collections, which constitute the curation crisis. Curation problems in American archaeology began before the onset of the CRM industry but exploded into a collections management nightmare largely during Moore’s “CRM Phase 2 (1976–1988)” and continue to this day. Unfortunately, due to a general lack of training and awareness by the first generation of CRM professionals, coupled with nearly non-existent agency oversight and enforcement, curation of CRM-generated collections has long been neglected, and it is often the easiest line to cut in this low-bid industry (a few agencies have the foresight to separate curation from the bidding process, instead awaiting completion of the field investigations to assess an accurate cost estimate for the volume of materials and documents requiring “perpetual” obligation). While dominated by CRM collections, the curation crisis has been compounded by university and public field schools.

Between 1982 and the late 1990s, I also directed approximately 20 public and university field schools. These were generally supported through tuition fees, with occasional supplementation via grants from local foundations, state Historic Preservation Offices or Humanities Councils and, once in a blue moon,



Figure 1: Research conducted by university field schools, such as this one sponsored by Georgia State University, is less likely to result in final reports than is work completed through cultural resource management.

by National Science Foundation or National Endowment for the Humanities grants. While many of these projects were done under the guise of salvage archaeology for noncompliance projects during the explosive era of urban sprawl, the fact is that most have not resulted in a complete report. With the exception of the state and federal grant-funded projects, which demanded a final product, virtually all of our public and university projects have brought in only enough funds to cover field and laboratory processing expenses. The result: files of field records and boxes of unanalyzed artifacts. I suspect that I am not alone in this quandary. How many of us have outstanding CRM projects in contrast to how many of us have long overdue reports on public and university field school projects?

The bottom line is, if Larry Moore is correct, and Public Archaeology involving field projects that satisfy the yearnings of retiring Baby Boomers is to become the next wave of American archaeology, how will this phase establish adequate funding and oversight that will ensure analysis, report production, and proper curation? For my money (or lack thereof), the future need is dealing with the curation crisis.

THE CHOICE IS YOURS!

SAA members¹ have the opportunity to vote in SAA elections, which are held annually in late December. SAA offers members the option of voting via a web link or with a paper ballot mailed and returned through the postal service. The choice is yours. If you are interested in voting via a web link, email “sign me up for electronic voting” in the subject line or as the message to membership@saa.org. You may also call any SAA staff member at +1 (202) 789-8200, or fax SAA at +1 (202) 789-0284. The link to your ballot is sent via email, so the key to voting via the web is to provide your current email address. Please keep in mind that you will automatically receive a paper ballot in the mail, unless you choose otherwise. For more information on voting via a web link, please see “In Brief” by SAA’s Executive Director, Tobi A. Brimsek, on page 3. Thank you for your continued involvement with SAA.

¹Please note that the bylaws stipulate that Associate and Honorary Members are non-voting members of the Society.



THE CHARACTERISTICS OF A GREAT ARCHAEOLOGIST

Brian W. Kenny

Archaeologist Brian W. Kenny is a Mandel Fellow at Case Western Reserve University Weatherhead School of Management and the founder of Southwestern Archaeology Inc.

If we hope to succeed as archaeologists, we must know where we are heading. Here are some ideas about how individuals move to a professional future filled with opportunity.

The Five Attributes of a Great Archaeologist

KNOWLEDGE: The great archaeologist owns anthropological theory, regional cultural history, artifact typology, and the administrative rules and regulations of academia, the preservation profession, and cultural resource management (CRM), to set the starting point for all anthropological and archaeological discussion. By owning the rules, the archaeologist demonstrates mastery and competence to the extent that she or he becomes indispensable. In addition, the great archaeologist must be able to measure risks and account for everything, understanding that there can be many different costs.

NATURAL ABILITY: The great archaeologist undertakes action—whether in the field or lab—and provides authoritative voice to a complicated and uncertain process. This means the archaeologist communicates with the interpersonal and motivational skills required to manage teams engaged in a comprehensive process. Such motivational communications must convince people that the leader's ideas are right. Part of this approach requires the archaeologist to “grind away” with resilient aesthetic vision and personal confidence. Such abilities are demonstrable, and by showing the way, the archaeologist helps executive decision-makers and their staffs make decisions to act.

AMBITION: The great archaeologist does the right thing to help others; deliver exceptional service; produce quality and exceed expectations; work as a full innovative partner with federal, state, and tribal authorities; create good will and remove administrative doubt and inertia; offer people solutions to painful problems; create lasting value; and establish high reputation from the start and sustain that reputation.

PERSONALITY: The great archaeologist has intellectual ability, but combines it more and more with “softer” skills and emotional intelligence. She or he must make strong connections. Loyalty helps the archaeologist excel in managing relationships, and the great archaeologist builds deep relationships with a variety of people—by opening doors, listening to clients and coworkers, and valuing their ideas. It is an attitude—showing active interest in others and accepting ideas from everyone. People are the key to archaeology as a business and as an intellectual pursuit. The great archaeologist respects people of integrity and good will who cooperate with others at no gain to themselves and who show skill and effort at whatever level. The great archaeologist focuses most on the experiences that people value for their intrinsic worth—relationships in the family, at work, and in the community—and also encourages individuals to develop their talents and take risks from which innovation, productivity, and social capital arise.

PROFESSIONAL STYLE: The great archaeologist must be ready to laugh off the fabulous screw-up, embrace ambiguity and change, appreciate new technology and science in the service of understanding the past, and adopt a style of life-long learning. She or he must think positively and focus on incentives

for all the relevant actors before making strategic decisions. Moreover, the great archaeologist must actively build something new every day, one step at a time—an idea, an achievement, a relationship, a webpage, a service, a product, a friendship. “Actively” means to move anthropological theory from the abstract to the concrete, even when there are constraints. The great archaeologist communicates this style clearly, telling others what she or he knows about people, cultural resources, and project operations, so expectations have a chance of matching reality.

Great archaeologists must be able to **KNAPP**—they must strive to incorporate these five attributes (Knowledge, Natural ability, Ambition, Personality, and Professional style) into their personal and administrative make-up. Moreover, great archaeologists must pay great attention to detail. They should not (and cannot) claim that they hold special truths or insights, but they should know their job so well that they can see, hear about, or learn something connected with their line of work and automatically know it is true and correct.

Archaeologists are conceptual in that they can take random bits and pieces and visualize how they might be used in the future, and they are perfectly willing to explore the abstract as well as the concrete. Great archaeologists must be independent and in control of their economy in that they treasure resources and use them wisely. While they understand the intangibles of community building, great archaeologists also must act traditionally in that they know well what works best in cultural and team settings and can stick with a plan to make things happen. As a professional person, the great archaeologist must demonstrate humble pride, dignity, poise, knowledge, and good measure of professionalism.

You’ll Know It When You See It

The personal characteristics to which most archaeologists relate and work with most easily are based in individual working experiences emerging from very modest beginnings. Great archaeologists strive to:

- Appreciate women and men who come from diverse cultures and human situations, especially those who deliberately engage with the outside world despite its uncertainty.
- Appreciate positive thinkers and active builders—individuals who suspend judgment and “try ideas” without getting caught up in internal fears over whether an approach will or will not work.
- Demand personal ethics and integrity.
- Hope for superior communication skills, excellence in pragmatic writing, and adoption of a life-long approach to learning.
- Heartily enjoy individuals with a strong passion for corporate citizenship, who work as an uplifting force for corporate, social, and environmental responsibility.

Great archaeologists encourage their coworkers to engage their empathy to pursue the transcendent desires of community. They readily appreciate cross-functional teams that are willing to get their hands dirty in community-based projects, always demonstrating commitment to environment, community, and the material preservation of the archaeological record—teams that advance a common good while demonstrating camaraderie and collegial, collaborative, and trusting relationships.

In our informal society, great archaeologists network—they walk and talk with people. They clearly must value motivated teammates who manage conflicts well and who build relationships well across organizations and accept ideas from everywhere. The most vibrant archaeologists immerse themselves in knowledge networks.

Our Critical Future Road Together

Archaeology in the U.S. remains deeply embedded in market capitalism, democratic government, transparency, and the rule of law. Debates about specific government actions or operational philosophy arise from two kinds of contrasting frameworks to gain general compliance: economic incentives vs. direct administrative and legally coercive requirements. Detailed social and scientific knowledge can be assembled for each of these two styles, yet it remains that neither has been decisively established as more valid than the other, with the result that there is no consistent, consensual, knowledge-based way

of favoring one over the other. While it is not possible to regard either “incentives” or “coercion” as unequivocally mistaken, government tends to apply coercive authority as a primary tool; it is a tool, however, that must be used sparingly.

In the context of these opposing philosophies, the biggest challenges preservation and CRM face deal with critical perspective, action and comprehensive response, fear of the unknown, long-term relationships, and judgment calls.

Every knowledge claim contains an argument, a non-obvious statement about how the world works based on evidence or logical reasoning. Humans universally take action, for better or for worse, based on some claim, some mental representation of their environment. For the archaeologist, having a critical perspective means examining the premises of the knowledge claim and evaluating whether the logic and the actions are defensible. In addition, the archaeologist must closely examine the way that any evidence for the claim was generated and the way that evidence was interpreted. Such efforts form a factual basis for any subsequent action.

Government program managers sometimes decline participation in archaeological or preservation activities if they feel such actions were not specifically authorized by their state legislature. Such positioning also may spring from deep philosophical concerns or local structural or budgetary constraints. Developers may resent that government coercion may have a hand in their pocket to pay for restoration or avoidance and preservation. A consultant may want a firm schedule for completion of an undertaking. Community activists may demand special consideration to establish their authority or to demand action or rights. Tribal representatives sometimes focus on diplomatic fact—we are long-term neighbors who must interact over time, well into the future. The bottom line is that no single project constitutes or defines a working relationship, but a single project gone badly can destroy a working relationship.

In a sense, preservation archaeology is not about the cultural resources per se. Replace the concept of “cultural resources” (that we are “doing it” to preserve the “resources”) with “people,” and new insights emerge. While knowledge of and access to the “resource” in CRM is crucial, the resources must ultimately serve people. Of critical importance is the knowledge of how various groups—Native peoples, scientists, project funding sponsors, agency regulatory authorities, politicians—each conceptualize, manage, or use environment for their own ends. These widely divergent groups are socially and culturally differentiated by ethnicity, age, occupation, gender, political affiliation, political network connectivity, knowledge and use of scientific methods, and information-sharing beliefs.

In the final analysis, most archaeological and preservation issues are questions of judgment. Archaeologists tend to get into trouble not by fouling up the numbers but by failing to give the correct weight to the quantitative and qualitative factors that should figure in their decisions. Great archaeologists must ask questions that matter to their communities, whether or not the answers are quantified in traditional ways. Contemplating economic, aesthetic, and social-cultural-political approaches makes a great difference in how resource and preservation issues are interpreted. Such emphasis may or may not assist the resolution of specific issues, but it allows the great archaeologist more opportunity to sharply focus anthropological insights, and it helps establish deeper empathy for one another over the long term of our relationships.



LOUISIANA'S ANCIENT MOUNDS HERITAGE AREA AND TRAIL

Joe Saunders, Reca Jones, Josetta LeBoeuf, and Nancy Hawkins

Joe Saunders is the Regional Archaeologist for northeast Louisiana and coordinator of the Mounds Trail. Reca Jones is a Regional Archaeology Assistant and Mounds Trail Liaison. Josetta LeBoeuf is an Archaeologist for the Louisiana Division of Archaeology and the coordinator of the Mounds Trail markers and booklet. Nancy Hawkins is the Louisiana Director of outreach activities for the Regional Archaeology Program and the Mounds Trail.

In 1997, the Ancient Mounds Heritage Area and Trail was established to make an inventory of earthworks in northeast Louisiana. The long-term goal was to create a self-guided Mounds Trail on which visitors would be directed to historic markers that would describe the earthworks visible from the highway at those locations. A total of 360 earthworks was listed in 15 parishes in northeast Louisiana. A preliminary survey was conducted to assess the visibility of major mound sites from paved roads. In 2001–2002, 33 of the sites were selected for inclusion in the initial phase of the Mounds Trail program. The following year, 21 sites were added; of the 54 selected, 40 will have received markers by the end of 2005. During the entire selection process, only four site owners declined to participate.

The markers provide minimal information about the site (number of mounds, age, period of prehistory) because the text is limited to approximately 50–60 words (Figure 1). A self-guided tour booklet will provide additional information about each site as well as a color topographic map of the earthworks. Once a site is added to the Mounds Trail, a review and summary of previous work at the site is compiled, total station mapping of the earthworks is completed, and, when possible, the mounds are cored to define their stratigraphy and to recover radiometric samples for dating. Through 2005, radiometric dates have been obtained from 10 mounds of previously unknown age.

The Lagniappe

An unforeseen consequence of the Ancient Mounds Heritage Area and Trail in northeast Louisiana has been the conservation ethic exhibited by many of the owners participating in the program. Mound sites have been cleared of brush and thickets to improve their appearance, and earthworks have been removed from cultivation to prevent further damage to the site (Figure 1). What was envisioned as a means for the public to inspect many of the magnificent earthworks in northeast Louisiana has become a modest movement by landowners to protect the sites under their stewardship.

Twelve of the owners of the 40 marker sites have taken steps to enhance and/or preserve their earthworks. The most common action has been to remove underbrush and abandoned farm machinery from the mound site to improve its appearance and visibility. Two owners have stopped running cattle on mound sites to prevent further “hoof damage” to the mounds. Dead trees have been removed, site areas excluded from further cultivation, and house plans revised to protect the sites. Most of these activities were instigated by the owners, with only a few acting in response to suggestions by the archaeologists.

One site in particular exemplifies the attitude and response of the northeast Louisiana landowners. Insley (16RI3) is a mound group that dates from Poverty Point times (1700–1200 B.C.) to the Coles Creek period (A.D. 700–1200). Major portions of the site are owned by Lee Dell Lynch and James Foster Bullock (Figure 2). Mr. Lynch, a veteran of the Korean war, owns the best preserved mound, Mound K. Mr. Bullock, a veteran of Vietnam, owns four mounds, including a midden/mound that is Poverty Point in age, and Mound A, the largest mound on the site.

In 2003, archaeologists received permission from Mr. Lynch to map Mound K. The top of the platform mound was mapped, but the underbrush and thickets on the flanks of the mound were so dense that mapping was curtailed. Mr. Lynch told the archaeologists to return in a year and he would have the mound cleared for mapping. A year-and-a-half later, the archaeologists returned, and the underbrush and thickets were cleared. The mound had been transformed into a park-like setting—not only Mound K, but the adjoining property as well. After Mr. Lynch completed clearing Mound K, he received permission to clear the property next to his mound. As he continued, Mr. Bullock began to clear the area around Mound A. Where once was a mound obscured by trees and brush along its base, now is a mound visible from a distance of a half mile or more—and an impressive view it is. Mr. Lynch continues his project to this day.

Insley Mounds

Getting there: From I-10, travel south on LA Hwy 17 for approximately 4 miles. Turn east onto Martin Rd. and north onto Frankie Lofton Rd.



The Insley Mounds are located on the east edge of Macon Ridge just south of the confluence of Bayou Macon and Joe's Bayou. The number of mounds at Insley is unknown. Investigations in 1913 and 1935 identified four mounds and three have been verified archaeologically. However, other mounds may have existed along the terrace edge and to the west. The two largest mounds at Insley are visible from the road. Mound A is the largest mound and may have been a platform mound, but historic activities and erosion have altered its shape. At least five feet of fill were removed from the top, reducing its height to 20 feet, with to an approximate diameter of 200 feet. Radiocarbon dates from under the mound suggest it was constructed during the Coles Creek Period, sometime around AD 1000. Mound K is a well-preserved platform mound that is 10 feet tall, 175 feet by 135 feet at the base and 140 feet by 70 feet at the summit. Radiocarbon samples from beneath Mound K date to AD 1025, suggesting that it also was constructed during the Coles Creek Period. Poverty Point Period (ca. 1500 BC) artifacts from the north end of the site (Locus D and Md. E?) show that people lived here more than 2000 years before the mounds were constructed.

Figure 1: A mock-up page from the self-guided tour booklet, which will provide additional information about each site as well as a color topographic map of the earthworks.



Figure 2: Mr. Lynch (left) and Mr. Bullock (right) in front of the Insley marker. The mound in the background is the one cleared by Mr. Lynch.

What's Next?

As the Mounds Trail continues to grow, additional examples of ownership pride will occur. The program was developed as an alternative to the purchase of mound groups for public access, something neither the state nor the Archaeological Conservancy could afford. Instead, State Representative Francis Thompson of Delhi suggested the Trail, which would provide the public with visual access to the variety of earthworks in Louisiana. State Archaeologist Dr. Tom Eubanks has directed the project to its successful conclusion, as the last marker was cast in January.

Many of the sites have had their markers for more than a year, and not one complaint about trespassers has been expressed by the owners. But the added bonus of the protective stance many owners have shown alone makes the Mounds Trail a success. Unfortunately, mounds still are leveled for farming and urban development, so these cultural resources are fewer in number each year. The Mounds Trail initiative seems to offer a sanctuary to extant mounds by raising their public profile. Hopefully, its success will encourage more Louisiana landowners to enroll their mound sites in the program and also serve as a benchmark and incentive for other states considering similar initiatives.



RESEARCH AND NAGPRA

Elizabeth Weiss

Elizabeth Weiss is an Assistant Professor of Anthropology at San José State University.

Fifteen years ago, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) was passed. NAGPRA is a Federal law that requires museums and federal agencies (including universities) to provide opportunities for federally recognized tribes to obtain culturally affiliated Native American human remains and artifacts. By reburying skeletons, valuable scientific evidence is lost, as is the possibility to study them further as newer and better techniques come along (e.g., DNA extraction).

Most anthropologists are not opposed to the repatriation and reburial of *affiliated remains*, that is, those that can be shown to have a cultural or geographical link to a modern Native population. For example, the American Association of Physical Anthropologists (AAPA) has taken an official position that is generally sympathetic to repatriation (<http://www.physanth.org/positions>).

Other anthropologists have argued that repatriation is good for science. Rose and colleagues (1996), for example, put forth the theory that repatriation would eliminate gaps in knowledge of specific times and geographic areas, require osteological analyses to be more comprehensive than before, increase the use of new methodologies, improve curation facilities, and, finally, create a more ethical discipline. Klesert and Powell (1993) pointed out that NAGPRA would result in a uniform set of standards for the study of human subjects. The 1994 book *Standards: For Data Collection from Human Skeletal Remains* was published as a reaction to the passing of NAGPRA and provides uniform procedures for examining skeletons (Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994).

Whereas the judgment that repatriation is good for anthropology has some pragmatic merits, the case can also be made that repatriation of remains detracts from the ability of anthropologists to study humankind scientifically. In fact, the ideology surrounding repatriation and reburial can be perceived as a threat to freedom of scientific inquiry. Once bones have been returned, they can no longer be studied without the permission of the Amerindian tribes that hold the rights to the bones, which is rarely forthcoming. Moreover, human remains are often destroyed in the process of reburial. This means that when new technologies or questions arise, the material is no longer available.

Recently, I presented at the American Association for the Advancement of Science on the negative effect NAGPRA has on osteology research. I based my research on a meta-analysis of osteological research on human remains covering the last 30 years of publications in the *American Journal of Physical Anthropology*.

Current Study

To test the previously mentioned predictions by Rose and colleagues (1996) and Klesert and Powell (1994), I examined articles from the *American Journal of Physical Anthropology* (AJPA) before and after 1990 to ascertain the effect NAGPRA has had on osteological research. I chose AJPA because it is the official journal of the largest physical anthropology association (AAPA) in the world. The journal has been in publication for 88 years and, thus, encompasses the pre-NAGPRA and post-NAGPRA eras. Finally, the AJPA is highly regarded and ranks consistently in the top three of all anthropology journals by the Social Science Citation Index. In 2003, AJPA had an impact factor of 2.052 and was ranked second in impact from 53 anthropology journals; the *Yearbook of Physical Anthropology* was ranked first.

From the journal, I collected tallies for each year on the number of research articles, the number of

studies using U.S. Native American remains, and the numbers of different Native American sites and states investigated. I also examined the type of methods used and whether studies were descriptive or theoretical. Finally, I looked at whether studies published after 1994 were using the *Standards: For Data Collection from Human Skeletal Remains* (Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994). From these tallies, I calculated several percentage variables and used other raw tally variables. All of the variables (with the exception of *Standards* usage) were then used to determine the changes from pre-NAGPRA to post-NAGPRA years. I ran Student's t-tests to analyze the data and identify significant ($P < 0.05$) differences between the pre- and post-NAGPRA years.

Statistically significant results indicate that compared to the pre-NAGPRA era, osteological studies containing Native American remains have decreased (means: pre-NAGPRA = 7.53%, post-NAGPRA = 2.60%; Student's t-value = 5.30, $df = 29$, $P = .001$). In addition, during the post-NAGPRA era, fewer sites have been used (means: pre-NAGPRA = 28.13, post-NAGPRA = 9.00; Student's t-value = 3.16, $df = 29$, $P = .004$) and fewer geographic locations examined (means: pre-NAGPRA = 7.13, post-NAGPRA = 3.53; Student's t-value = 3.14, $df = 29$, $P = .005$).

Both before and after NAGPRA was enacted, over 70 percent of the osteological studies have come from sites in nine states. Research using Native American human remains has decreased significantly in four (Alaska, Arizona, Kentucky, and Ohio) out of the nine states from pre- to post-NAGPRA years (Student's t-values range from 2.15 to 2.88, $dfs = 29$, $Ps > .05$).

Only one-third of the osteological studies published after 1994 use *Standards: For Data Collection from Human Skeletal Remains*. The remaining variables did not differ significantly from pre- to post-NAGPRA years. NAGPRA, it seems, has not changed research much and the statistically significant changes that have occurred are in the negative direction.

Reactions

Following my presentation and press release, I received many email requests for more information. Some emails were reactionary; some of the individuals in favor of repatriation who contacted me seemed to have a spiritual investment. Much of the correspondence, for example, emphasized the importance of religion or spirituality over Western science, which made me more fully aware that repatriation can be viewed as another religious attack on scientific inquiry.

Most of the email correspondence displayed strong negative feelings toward scientists and a misunderstanding of the field of anthropology. A few Native American groups sent me angry emails with subject headings such as "Who's Digging Up Grandma's Bones?" and "Sacred Sites Stay Sacred." Statements such as "we do not educate Native Peoples to go out and disrupt American grave sites; why go and dig up what has been put to rest? I ask that you leave our Ancestors alone and let them do the Spiritual work..." and "why not dig up the early white graves in the U.S. and study what made them such asses in dealing with the Native population?" reveal a common misunderstanding that anthropologists dig up remains purely for research. Many collections are actually salvage sites that were conducted for highways and other developments. Anthropologists saved these remains from being destroyed. After replying to one emailer's questions about ethical implications, he sent a response that compared my work to that of Joseph Mengele's.

Conversely, there were voices of reason as well. *Native American Times* interviewed me via telephone to try to get a more complete picture of the issue (Lewin 2006). In this article, Sherry Hutt of the National Park Service stated that NAGPRA has not impeded research, but has enhanced it. This, however, is not reflected in anthropological publication of research. Furthermore, she stated, "many of the human remains in collections were not collected using scientific methods and therefore repatriation of those remains would have little or no bearing on science." I would have to disagree: even if the sample was not ideally collected, we can still learn a lot about bone biology, health, and the past in general from good sample sizes.

Conclusions

When examining publications of osteological research, NAGPRA seems to have had a negative impact on osteological research on Native American human remains. Anthropologists with Native American remains in their vicinity may opt not to conduct research on the remains in case repatriation occurs in the middle of a project. Other universities disallow research on human remains until they have achieved full NAGPRA compliance. Finally, other skeletal collections that were once available have been repatriated and are no longer available for study.

Repatriation laws are increasing in numbers and decreasing the proof required of Native American tribes for repatriation claims. A California law (CalNAGPRA, AB978) removes the requirement of Federal recognition for Native American groups who are culturally affiliated (which is broadly defined and can be proven with little to no scientific research) to obtain human remains. CalNAGPRA allows as much weight to be given to Native American's "oral histories" and "tribal testimonies" as to forensic, geological, or other scientific evidence when determining affiliation. One section of CalNAGPRA states, "determination of cultural affiliation shall not be construed to authorize the completion or initiation of any scientific study of human remains or cultural items." In other words, besides determining cultural affiliation, scientists cannot conduct research on the remains while the fate of the remains has not been decided. Once cultural affiliation is determined and repatriation processes begin, it may be too late to conduct additional research.

Other anthropologists opt to study remains from South and Central America to avoid the complexities of repatriation issues. These studies have increased over the years since NAGPRA passed. The ideology of repatriation and reburial, however, is spreading around the world. Israel passed a law in 1995 that human remains must be handed over to the Ministry of Religious Affairs. Consequently, Hebrew University handed over numerous ancient skeletons from their research collection for reburial. Australia has recently passed legislation to allow Aborigines to claim prehistoric skeletons from museum collections. When skeletons are handed over, the Aborigines bury them at sea; this ensures scientists will never study them again. South Africa has recently begun to enact repatriation laws as well. It is only a matter of time until the same occurs in South and Central America. I review some of the spread of repatriation in my 2001 *Politics and the Life Sciences* article.

The ethical considerations of repatriation are in the forefront of human-remains politics and study. Rose and colleagues (1996) may be correct in stating that NAGPRA has created a more ethical science. However, as scientists, it is our ethical obligation to study and try to explain the world around us. NAGPRA and other repatriation laws obstruct the process of scientific endeavors, thereby creating an ethical dilemma for scientists.

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SATELLITE ARCHAEOLOGY FOR EVERYONE

C. Britt Bousman

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Over the last few years, a number of websites have begun to provide satellite imagery or maps as downloads or for viewing on screen. Among these are NASA's WorldWind (<http://worldwind.arc.nasa.gov/index.html>), TerraServer (<http://terraserver.com>), Geoeye (<http://www.geoeye.com>), Sandborn (<http://www.sandborn.com>), USGS (<http://www.usgs.gov>), and Google Earth (<http://earth.google.com>). Some are commercial, and some provide their imagery or maps without charge. All provide imagery of the U.S., and some provide imagery for the entire world. WorldWind and Google Earth stand out because they provide a dynamic viewing tool that allows you to view landscapes in a three-dimensional (3-D) perspective. These two packages provide worldwide coverage with easy-to-use navigation software, and both provide the map-viewing program for free. Google Earth's imagery is more up to date and detailed, but it has copyright restrictions, while WorldWind does not. Both packages provide a dynamic navigation/search tool linked to the earth's geographic and cultural features. A detailed comparison of these and other packages is beyond the scope of this article, but I will discuss Google Earth and make a few observations about WorldWind in order to provide the reader with a snapshot of the types of features these packages provide.

Exploring the Packages

If you have not discovered Google Earth or WorldWind yet, indulge yourself with the exhilarating experience of zooming from a full global view of earth down to the individual rooms, kivas, and plazas at Pueblo Bonito (Figure 1). Google Earth combines flight-simulator and search engine with comprehensive satellite imagery coverage. It provides a seamless mosaic of photographic images laid over 3-D landscape models to provide a topographic backdrop. In Google Earth, image resolution ranges from 1 km to 15 cm per pixel. Unfortunately, Google Earth does not provide higher resolutions for most of the areas that interest archaeologists. High resolutions are reserved for major cities, although there are a few notable exceptions. Coverage is provided from a variety of photographic sources collected over the last three years. These are not real-time images with

moving objects; Google Earth uses recent still photographs, and replaces images as they become available. Since August 2005, I have noticed a number of photograph updates.

You can download the basic PC or Mac software package by going to <http://earth.google.com> and following the simple instructions. Because Google Earth streams the imagery to your computer, broadband internet access is necessary to refresh the image at a reasonable rate. In addition, you need a relatively new PC or Mac. Minimum system requirements are Windows 2000 or XP, or Mac OS X (10.3.9 +); 500-MHz CPU; 128-MB (PC) or 256-MB (Mac) RAM; 400-MB hard disk space, 3-D video card with at least 16-MB VRAM; 1024x768 32-bit true-color screen; and 128 Kbps or greater (broadband) network speed. If you have trouble, you should first check your video card; it may not be compatible. I found that WorldWind supports fewer video cards than Google Earth. On Google Earth, if you have good broadband access, a fast CPU, and slow the "flight" speed a bit, you will see breathtaking images. I have downloaded the program six times on different computers and only once had a failed download. In this case, I immediately downloaded the program again and it worked the second time.

In comparison to WorldWind, Google Earth was easier to learn and more intuitive to use. The controls on Google Earth are straightforward (Figure 2), and Google provides instructions on their help menu or as an Adobe Acrobat (.pdf) file that you can download from their website. You can search for an address, enter a location by its latitude/longitude, or manually zoom into a known location from outer space. The latter really tests your geographic memory. On the lower right of the screen is a measure of your viewing altitude. I was stunned to realize that I could actually "see" Teotihuacán from 100 miles up! An extremely useful feature is the ability to tilt your view to a horizontal angle with the landscape shown in 3-D perspective. Google Earth comes with built-in tours, but you can create your own flying tours by easily recording "Placemarks" at different angles ("tilts"). You can save your Placemarks and link them in a series by arranging them in a specific order to construct your own

individualized fly-by tours. To get a feel for the potential, try a close-up tour of Cape Town and the Cape Peninsula in South Africa or the Front Range in Colorado north of Denver. Other impressive flying tours are at Bandelier National Monument up the Cañon de los Frijoles from the Rio Grande to the ruins at Tyuonyi.

Google Earth provides a series of features or layers that you can switch on or off. These include roads, rail lines, borders, natural features such as volcanoes and earthquakes, water features, populated places, airports, and more. National Geographic has earmarked sites you can toggle on or off; you can easily save your own Placemarks as .kmz files and email these files. Another useful tool is the measurement tool. This provides straight line or path distances in a variety of metric or British units. You can also add your own imagery through a simple process called rubbersheeting. This is easy to use and can be found through the menu/tool bar under the "Add" menu tab where you can choose "Add Image Overlay." These rubbersheeted images also can be saved as .kmz files and emailed.

In addition to the free version, two other versions are available. Google Earth Plus costs \$20/year and Google Earth Pro \$400/year; you can download a seven-day free trial of Google Earth Pro. The major differences between these versions are printing resolution and the ability to import location coordinates directly from a spreadsheet or a handheld GPS receiver (Google supports both Magellan and Garmin brands). For \$200 each, you can purchase either a movie capture module, a premium printing module, or the GIS data importing module. These modules can only be used with Google Earth Pro. The movie capture module is easy to use but is very slow. The movies are recorded in .wmv (Windows Media Audio/Video) or .avi (Audio Video Interleave) formats. Freeware programs such as FRAPS (<http://www.fraps.com>) and VirtualDub (<http://www.virtualdub.org>) also allow you to capture and edit movies.

Potential Applications

Google Earth has many applications, but I see its use primarily in the classroom, some management situations, and to a limited degree for research. In terms of management, I can give a real-world example. The government of Lesotho in Africa for the first time is establishing an agency to manage its cultural resources. As with many developing countries, available computer resources are limited. The government has requested that individual researchers (there are not many) provide site information, including locations. Using Google Earth, I am currently plotting the sites I discovered 30 years ago on a survey and will provide the government agency with the detailed locations. When Pat Vinnicombe and I surveyed the extremely remote and



Figure 1: Tilted Google Earth view of Chaco Canyon, with Pueblo Bonito and the isolated great kiva Casa Rinconada in the background. Elevations are exaggerated by two times.

roadless Senquenyane Valley, we did not even have topographic maps; we only had stream channel maps. Looking at my deteriorating maps, I realized I would have to depend on my slides to jog my memory in order to plot these sites accurately. With Google Earth imagery, I could actually see a number of the shelters and terraces we recorded with the sites. My Google Earth plots accordingly are more accurate than I achieved on my original maps. Google Earth will allow the Lesotho government to plot all the known sites and create a database on this widely available software for a fraction of the cost of a complex GIS system. Moreover, the training takes only hours instead of weeks or months. This will provide the government agency with the ability to manage their resources in a way that has never been possible. In this case, Google Earth is a real treasure.

These days, with computer-driven LCD projectors in many classrooms and many of those with Internet access, Google Earth can be a vibrant classroom tool. The dynamic ability to view archaeological sites in their local, regional, or even world geographical context gives students an appreciation of site locations that cannot be duplicated by other classroom-bound means. This also empowers graduate students who can create the same dynamic presentations in seminars, and it gives them an intuitive knowledge of a site or region that only a visit could improve upon. I have found that this helps to engage disinterested students and really motivates the good students. The main problems with classroom uses are the limited web connections



Figure 2: Google Earth screen with navigation bar at the bottom and Layers and Places on the left side bar. On the navigation bar, the four clustered arrow buttons in the middle move the image any direction, the two circular arrows rotate the image in opposing directions, the plus and minus buttons to the mid-left zoom in and out, on the right side of the navigation bar are tilt up and down buttons, and easy-to-select and full-set Layer buttons are on the far left. Other very handy features include a north button that automatically rotates the image to the north and a button that automatically moves to a vertical view. "Placemark," print, and email buttons are on the far right of the navigation bar. In the upper right screen is an inset locational map that you can hide. This view shows some of the sites at Olduvai Gorge with Ngorongoro and Olmoti craters in the background and Kili-manjaro on the horizon. Elevations are exaggerated by two times.

in many classrooms, out-of-date or lack of computer equipment, and the cost of preparing movies with the add-on modules.

I have archived a few of my tours/databases on my website to help you get a start. You can download these at http://txs.its.txstate.edu/anthropology/cas/staff_faculty.html, or email me and I will send them to you. The files include Early Hominin and Stone Age sites in Africa, Early Hominin sites in Java, Middle and Upper Paleolithic sites in Western Europe, Mesoamerican and North American sites, and others. I retrieved all these locations from published sources, so I am not divulging restricted information, but I make no claims as to their accuracy. You can find other files on the Google Earth website. Concerning pub-

lishing site locations, I think people should be extremely careful about protecting sites, and we should not publish the locations of unprotected sites.

In terms of research, this falls into the GIS range of applications. As with management, Google Earth allows researchers from all across the globe to share locational information and view sites in their 3-D context. This alone is a powerful tool that benefits collaborative research within and across borders. In North America or Europe, the impact may not be as important because of the greater availability of GIS software and databases. However, in Asia, Africa, Australia, South America, and many other areas, this is a remarkable resource. The Google Earth Plus and Pro versions allow one to import locations from inexpensive and popular GPS receivers. Nevertheless, the biggest limitation of Google Earth is in the research domain. High-priced GIS software packages are powerful analytical tools with numerous built-in features that are not part of the Google Earth package; even fewer are available from WorldWind. Perhaps WorldWind or Google Earth will add these features in the future, but for now true GIS analyses will be beyond the range of Google Earth or WorldWind.

Currently, one of the most useful features for research is the ability to print 3-D site views. Another important feature is the ability to conduct aerial reconnaissance with this imagery. Even though the resolution is not great for many areas, and many types of sites are not readily visible (e.g., Mayan sites in Mesoamerica), this is not true for all regions. Geoarchaeological reconnaissance in less-vegetated areas, for example, can be facilitated by the 3-D views. In the Free State of South Africa where I work, eroding Pleistocene alluvial terraces with known sites are clearly visible; using Google Earth, I identified additional terrace deposits that should be searched on the ground.

Concluding Comments

This introduction hardly scratches the surface of possible applications, and Google Earth and WorldWind have a number of features I did not discuss because they are aimed at tourism or business. You should take the time to download these packages and try them. Look at the Google Earth sites I have saved on my web page, or just explore this program on you own. These packages are definitely worth the time, not hard to learn, and the basic versions are free!



GOOGLE EARTH AND ARCHAEOLOGY

Jason Ur

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Once upon a time, three-dimensional (3-D) visualization of landscapes was the exclusive realm of highly trained computer experts. The production of an oblique view of a landscape took several detailed stages, each involving obscure datasets, arcane knowledge, and expensive software (and occasionally large amounts of money). This situation changed in 2005 with the release of Google Earth, a new visualization and mapping program by the ever-expanding Google suite of applications. The Google Earth program (free download from <http://earth.google.com>) presents the user with an interactive globe. As the user rotates it or zooms in closer on any spot, the initial low-resolution imagery is replaced with increasingly higher-resolution views, giving an extremely realistic feeling of descent. As one moves from place to place, the ground rotates below in a manner vivid enough to inspire nausea in the weak-stomached.

In Google Earth, the entire planet is covered by medium-resolution, simulated, true-color images derived from Landsat data. Some select areas of the world, mostly American and western European cities, are covered by high-resolution Digital Globe satellite imagery, and some urban areas are covered by aerial photography. In some cases, the latter is so good that it allows the user to identify car models. These imagery sets are draped atop a digital terrain model, so surface topography is also represented. This is where Google Earth can elicit gasps: the user is not limited to a vertical perspective, and with oblique and near-horizontal viewing angles, this combination of imagery and terrain produces amazing 3-D perspectives on the landscape with no need for Geographic Information Systems (GIS) training.

The program contains a vector component as well. The user can overlay roads, political boundaries, lines of longitude and latitude, and a wide variety of point locations (most of the latter are various sorts of commercial establishments not immediately relevant to the study of the past, but archaeologists have to eat too). More significant is the ability to mark places—a sort of “bookmark” for a spatial location on the earth. These “Place-

marks” can be saved, annotated, emailed, and even published online via the Google Earth Community bulletin board site at <http://bbs.keyhole.com> (a sample set of Placemarks for the sites and landscapes mentioned in the text can be downloaded from http://www.people.fas.harvard.edu/~jasonur/SAA_ArchRec.kmz). All these features are available from the free version. A Google Earth Plus license (\$20/year) enables the user to upload waypoints from a Global Positioning System (GPS) receiver, and the Professional version (\$400/year) includes the capacity to import various raster and vector data from standard GIS programs (ESRI Shapefiles, IMAGINE images, GeoTIFFs, etc.) into Google Earth’s KML format.

In the year that I have been using Google Earth, it has become indispensable. It is normally my first step in locating a business, and I would not dream of driving in Boston without first plotting my journey. Google Earth quickly became established in my archaeological life as well. However, although I think this resource is of great importance to archaeology, I also think it necessary to warn of how it could ultimately harm sites, if the archaeological community is not careful about how we use it.

Google Earth and Archaeological Research

Google Earth is an interface to a giant database of imagery of the earth’s surface. Some archaeologists will be delighted to see their sites or regions of interest appear in brilliant detail. Since ancient Mesopotamia is my primary geographic focus, I am one of the lucky ones: Iraq probably hosts the most high-resolution areas outside of the U.S. and the U.K. Even northeastern Syria sports inexplicably good coverage. At Tell Brak, where I am involved with an ongoing survey project, one can make out the square patches of bare earth where we’ve cleared off the sherds for our tent footings! However, the limited extent of imagery with such a high resolution will likely disappoint many, for this coverage seems to be limited to important urban places and their suburbs. If you are lucky enough to be working in Massachusetts, New Jersey, or Indiana, you will find that the entire state is covered; elsewhere, the coverage is a patchwork of high-

and medium-resolution imagery, the latter being too coarse to observe most cultural features.

Google Earth is not a file server, and imagery cannot be downloaded in a georeferenced format. It is possible, however, to perform a screen capture to save a screen image, which can then be pasted into PowerPoint or into Photoshop for further manipulation. One clever colleague noted that since the program displays the geographic coordinates of the cursor as it moves across the scene, it provides the control points to georeference captured scenes in a remote sensing program such as ERDAS Imagine or ENVI. He had made systematic screen captures across his survey region, georeferenced them individually, stitched them together, and used the output as the base field map for a survey.

Hardcore remote sensing users will not be impressed with this quick-and-dirty approach since the image compression on these scenes means that they are of poor spectral resolution (although the spatial resolution seems not to suffer). Through their partnership with Digital Globe, Google makes it easy to browse the original high-resolution QuickBird satellite imagery. Turning on a vector layer shows the footprints of available scenes, and clicking on the footprint calls up a low-resolution version, complete with acquisition dates, coordinates, atmospheric conditions, and ordering information. Google Earth thus makes it quite easy to legally acquire these images, but keep in mind the archived scenes are rather expensive. Most of the aerial photographs of the U.S. are available through state GIS agencies for free (as they've already been paid for by taxpayers), but be prepared to navigate some user-unfriendly websites.

Google Earth's ability to create and share Placemarks makes collaboration with distant colleagues very efficient. For example, I was recently browsing the former areas of marshland along the border between Iran and Iraq, not far from Basra, and came across a variety of interesting landscape features. Were these ancient sites now rendered visible by Saddam's marsh drainage program? Or were they the desiccated and abandoned former villages of the Marsh Arabs? Or were they the remnants of military positions constructed during the Iran-Iraq war that was fought in this area in the 1980s? I made Placemarks with some comments and sent them off to colleagues who had studied the region or visited it in earlier, less-troubled times. This ability to tap colleagues' geographic expertise has greatly enhanced my own abilities to interpret landscape signatures in places where I have never set foot and has offered me new insights into how I interpret the landscapes in which I do work.

Google Earth in the Classroom

While Google Earth is a convenient adjunct for research, it has

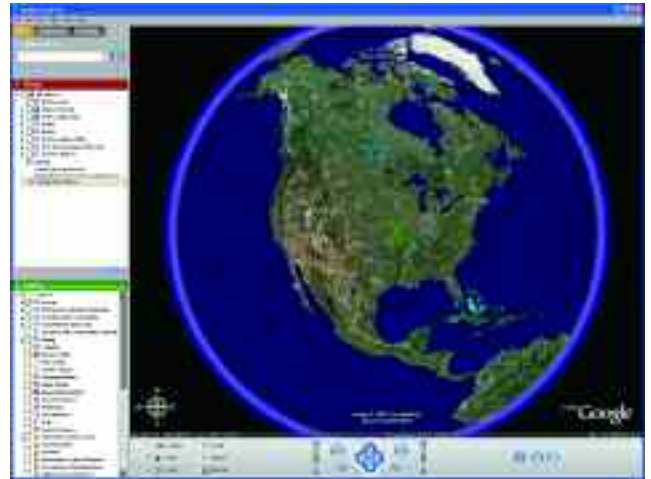


Figure 1: The Google Earth interface.

enormous potential as a teaching tool, and it is this aspect which is the most promising for archaeology. The dynamic visualization possibilities of Google Earth allow the geographic aspects of sites and their locations to come alive. Most lectures show a series of static maps. My lectures now start from an oblique view of our classroom in the Peabody Museum; from there, we fly to ancient sites and regions around the world. The movement of landforms imparts to the students a better appreciation of scale and is more intuitively grasped by individuals whose experience of landscape in the real world involves movement through it. The scale independence and flexible viewing angle also allow me to interact with landscapes in ways that lead to better understanding. For example, a discussion of Pompeii starts with a low-altitude vertical perspective to illustrate its internal organization. A shift to a smaller scale (zooming out) puts the site in the context of its now-silted harbor. Finally, a shift in the viewing angle to near-horizontal brings the mass of Mount Vesuvius looming over the doomed city, a vivid illustration of how human society can be at the mercy of its environment, a perspective that elicits gasps from the students.

The students enjoy watching me fly up the Nile or zoom across the Andes, but greater understanding comes from self-guided interaction. After the lectures, I upload the Placemarks from the lectures onto our class website so the students can explore on their own time. As Google Earth becomes more common on students' personal computers and in campus computer labs, GIS can finally become a part of laboratory sections at introductory levels. Most GIS software is far too expensive for individual students, and has a steep learning curve, and is thus impractical to incorporate into introductory archaeology courses. Google Earth is the solution to this problem. Instructors can upload Placemarks of places and landscape features and ask the stu-

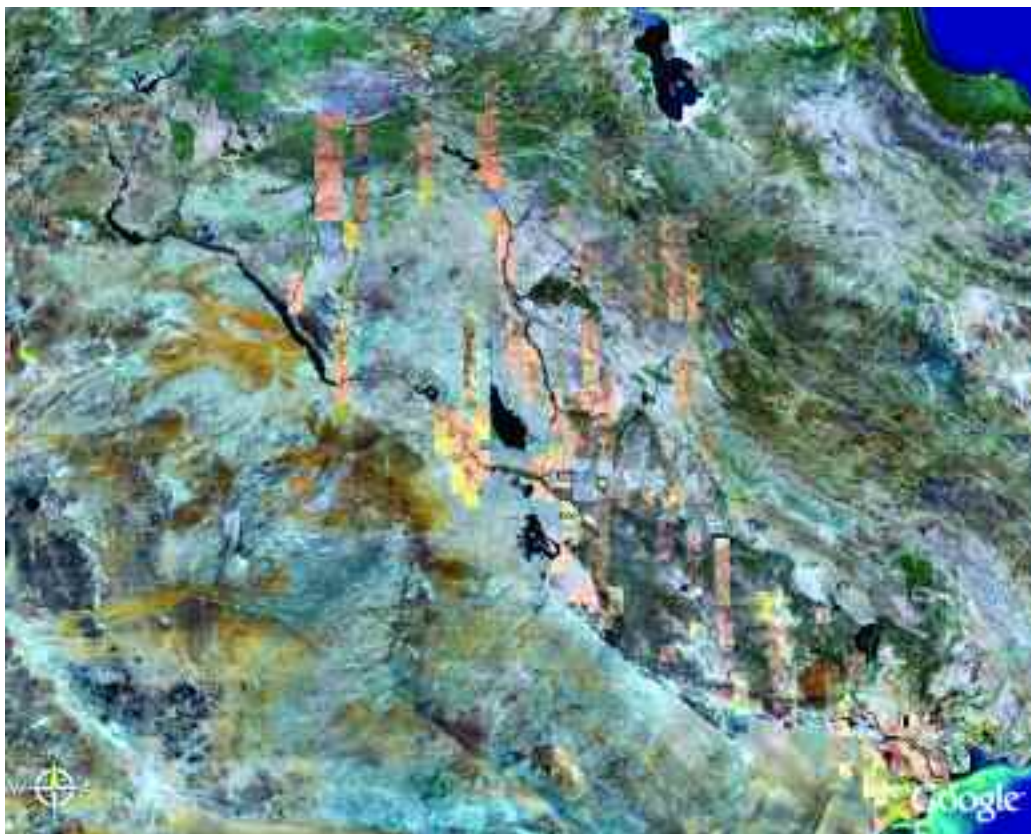


Figure 2: Medium- and high-resolution imagery coverage for the Middle East. The buff squares and north-south strips are areas of sub-meter Digital Globe QuickBird scenes.

dents to answer basic geographic questions. How long is the Avenue of the Dead at Teotihuacán? How are the water features at Angkor organized? What is the terrain around Macchu Picchu like? The importance of geography is better appreciated when students answer these questions on their own.

Google Earth as a Potential Threat to Archaeology

Two of the great strengths of Google Earth can potentially result in harm to the archaeological record if users do not exercise some caution. Archaeologists owe it to the public to share our findings, and indeed public education is the best hope for protecting our cultural heritage. However, we cannot assume that all users who seek out archaeological sites are doing so out of a positive interest in antiquity. Google Earth is also a potential tool for those who see archaeological sites as a source of saleable artifacts: pothunters and looters.

In a paper publication, one can accurately plot sites on a map at a scale of 1:250,000 without necessarily providing precise loca-

tional information. The scale independence of the Google Earth interface means that a Placemark (assuming it is correctly placed) is accurate at a regional level or at the street level. Thus, an unscrupulous user has access to precise geographic coordinates that can be easily uploaded into a GPS for navigation to a site. For some parts of the world, the unsuspecting Google Earth interface is more than happy to provide turn-by-turn driving directions, complete with estimated travel times!

The convenience of Placemark files makes them easily posted online at publicly accessible websites, such as Google Earth's community bulletin board site. A search of some of these forums indicates that most posted Placemarks are for well-known historical and archaeological sites already developed for tourism (and thus presumably monitored). Other archaeologist-maintained websites also offer downloadable Placemarks (for example, important Near Eastern sites at the ArchAtlas site: <http://web.arch.ox.ac.uk/archatlas/IndexAAP2.htm>).

This combination of accuracy and ease of dissemination could



Figure 3: An oblique perspective on the landscape of Pompeii and its hinterland. In the foreground is the doomed city; in the background is Mt. Vesuvius.

put sites at risk. Clearly, there is a need for balance. Our research is enabled to a large extent by public funding, and we should present what we learn to the public. But we can ask ourselves if this obligation requires the level of precision made possible by Google Earth. Is the benefit of public education greater than the risk of enabling damage to the very cultural resource in question? I am not discouraging the posting of Placemarks to Chaco Canyon or Stonehenge; we should encourage people to visit archaeological sites that have the educational and security infrastructure to handle them. On the other hand, unexcavated sites are of little interest to most laypersons. In such a case, the archaeologist's mission might be to give the public a general idea of the extent of ancient settlement without handing out a roadmap (literally) that could be abused by pothunters. Looters have done quite well for themselves without any additional electronic aids.

I can foresee one critical response: these images are online for everyone to see already, so what's the big deal? I would not advocate taking down the high-resolution images to "protect" sites.

But these images do not speak directly to the viewer; they require interpretation, as do all remote sensing datasets. Through field survey, archaeologists have hard-won, ground-control skills that allow us to decode these images. With the advent of Google Earth, these skills take on new responsibility.

Conclusions: Archaeological GIS for Everyone

Google Earth has emerged as a fantastic tool for archaeology at multiple levels. Although it can serve as a very basic tool for archaeological research, GIS and remote sensing specialists are not going to abandon ArcGIS and Imagine; the ease of Google Earth comes at the expense of flexibility and the capacity for advanced spatial analyses. Ultimately, Google Earth's significance for archaeology lies at the interface with students and the interested public. The world's past is accessible in a vivid and immediate way that cannot be captured in static maps and photographs. There are risks here, but these can be circumvented with a bit of forethought, and they are greatly outweighed by the benefits of exciting our students and the public with what we do.

JAMES MICHAEL ELAM, 1957–2005

Archaeologist James Michael Elam died on November 7, 2005 in Los Angeles, California. Although his death was unexpected, he had battled complications from Crohns disease for over a decade. He was visiting his brother at the time of his death, and they had planned to attend a Rolling Stones concert on November 8.

Mike Elam was born on July 19, 1957 in Knoxville, Tennessee to parents James Donald and Audrey Wagner Elam and grew up with his two brothers in Athens, Georgia. He attended the University of Georgia as an undergraduate, earning a B.A. degree in 1981 with an interdisciplinary major in Anthropology, History, and Classics. His broad interests extended beyond social science and humanities, however, and he was soon investigating the use of luminescence for dating and ceramic provenance as a graduate student at the University of Missouri–Columbia (UMC), where he earned his M.A. in Anthropology in 1987. Around 1985, he began working with Mike Glascock at the University of Missouri Research Reactor Center (MURR), developing protocols for instrumental neutron activation analysis (INAA) of obsidian and other archaeological materials. Elam's input was crucial in the first successful proposal that generated support for the MURR Archaeometry Lab in 1988. Mike worked on a number of important methodological studies of ceramics during the early 1990s, including studies examining the impact of paste preparation on ceramic compositional profiles and an important study that questioned accepted dogma about the origin of Eastern Sigillata A pottery (with Kathleen Slane of UMC). It was also largely Mike's initiative to develop obsidian hydration dating facilities at the MURR Archaeometry Lab.



Elam participated in the pioneering pedestrian surveys of the Oaxaca Valley as an undergraduate (under the direction of Stephen Kowalewski) and later excavated with Gary Feinman at the Ejutla site. Mike's writings on the defensive and fortified sites in the Valley of Oaxaca remain important contributions. Besides his fieldwork in Oaxaca, Elam also excavated with Mary Hodge at Chalco and spent summers in Syria with Michael Fuller and in Corinth, Greece with Kathleen Slane.

For his dissertation research, Mike combined his interest in Oaxaca with his analytical expertise in INAA and obsidian hydration dating, completing his dissertation, *Obsidian Exchange in the Valley of Oaxaca, Mexico, 2500–500 B.P.*, and receiving his Ph.D. at UMC in 1993. Married by the time he

received his Ph.D. to Karla Riggle Elam, a nuclear engineer, the couple moved to Oak Ridge, Tennessee in 1993.

In Tennessee, Mike returned to his interest in archaeological chronometry. With Lee Riciputi and Larry Anovitz of Oak Ridge National Laboratory, he obtained two National Science Foundation grants to investigate the process of obsidian hydration using SIMS (secondary ion mass spectrometry), research that led to several papers that still represent the state of the art. Elam also collaborated with University of Tennessee (UT) and Oak Ridge researchers in trapped-charged dating research (electron spin resonance and luminescence), and he helped establish the UT radiocarbon dating laboratory in 2002 and 2003. He contributed to professional organizations, serving as President-elect and President of the International Association of Obsidian Studies. At the time of his death, he was Research Associate Professor of Anthropology at University of Tennessee, Knoxville.

The essence of Mike Elam's approach to archaeology was collaboration. He was a generous colleague who relished bringing the right specialists together to solve problems. Mike was gregarious, made friends easily, and loved to tell humorous stories, even when they were occasionally about himself. One involved "Miss England," who turned out not to be a beauty contestant but rather a woman with the surname of England who was accompanying a British colleague. After the joke was revealed, Mike, typically good humored, yielded his seat to the woman and was rewarded with a kiss on the cheek. Mike could talk about any subject, and he enjoyed playing classical and rock guitar.

Mike leaves two sons, Derek and Jacob, who were born in Knoxville, as well as his wife, Karla. As the symptoms of Crohns disease took their toll, it was his family, he reminded his colleagues, who kept him going. We will miss Mike's tall and commanding physical presence, which made an oddly appropriate complement to his gentle nature.

—Hector Neff and Michael D. Glascock

Hector Neff is Professor of Anthropology and Research Scientist at the Institute for Integrated Research in Materials, Environments, and Societies at California State University Long Beach. Michael D. Glascock is Senior Research Scientist at the Missouri University Research Reactor, where he directs the Archaeometry Laboratory. The authors gratefully acknowledge contributions from Karla Riggle Elam and Gary Feinman.

CHOSUKE SERIZAWA 1919–2006

Chosuke Serizawa died suddenly at his home in Sendai, Japan on March 16, 2006. Professor Serizawa was a leading figure in Japanese archaeology. In the years before World War II, when archaeological research was politically risky, Serizawa worked to identify the earliest expressions of Jomon culture. After the War, working at sites like Natsushima and Fukui Cave, he led the way in using C14 dating and cave stratigraphy to document the age of Jomon ceramics. His primary contribution was, however, leading others into the investigation of the Japanese Paleolithic era. He recognized the importance of the 1949 discovery of “pre-ceramic” artifacts at Iwajuku and assiduously set about exposing the temporal and regional variations of assemblages that he demonstrated to be of Pleistocene age. After showing that Japan had a full Upper Paleolithic sequence, Serizawa searched for even older materials. Materials he reported from Sozudai and elsewhere challenged some



of his colleagues, but he had no involvement with the discredited Early Paleolithic “discoveries” that were exposed as frauds in scandals that rocked Japanese archaeology in 2000. Professor Serizawa was an internationalist. He freely welcomed foreign researchers and worked hard to present his results in international outlets. He traveled widely in Russia, Asia, Europe, Canada, and the U.S. After his retirement from Tohoku University in 1983, he designed and headed a major museum at Sendai’s Tohoku Fukushi University and developed expertise in Ainu art and ethnohistory.

—Peter Bleed

Peter Bleed is Professor of Anthropology in the Department of Anthropology and Geography at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

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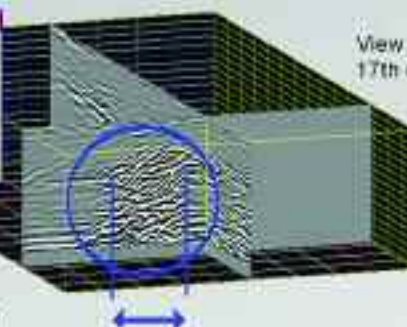
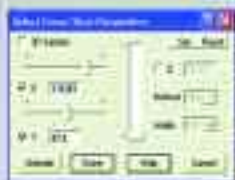


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THE RELUCTANT ARCHITECT: ALFRED BENDINER (1899–1964)

Alessandro Pezzati

Alessandro Pezzati is Senior Archivist at the University of Pennsylvania Museum.

Alfred Bendiner's most distinguishing characteristic was his wit, a quality present in his personality and writings, but most readily seen in his drawings. To Bendiner, drawing was as natural as breathing. He traveled a great deal, and everything he saw was a subject for his pen, on any scrap of paper. His humor could be sharp but was never mean, always tempered by a deep understanding and appreciation of people and life.

During his life, Bendiner was a Philadelphia icon. Though trained as an architect, his popularity and fame derived from his caricatures and cartoons which for many years he contributed weekly to several Philadelphia newspapers. His genius was his inimitable style, at home with any subject, always joyful and irreverent, the work of someone who found constant delight in the world around him.

Alfred Bendiner was born in Pittsburgh in 1899, the second of five children. His parents, Armin and Rachel Hartmann Bendiner, were Sephardic Jewish immigrants from Hungary. While still a child his family moved to Philadelphia, where he was raised in a strict orthodox household.

At Eighth Street our childhood went out the window and in came that old-fashioned religious training. . . . If I could remember one-tenth of all the goodness which was pumped and drummed into me from then on, I would have turned out a damned saint [Alfred Bendiner, 1967, *Translated from the Hungarian*, A. S. Barnes, New York, p. 48].

His conservative upbringing was tempered by the closeness and eccentricity of his large extended family and the many visitors and family friends who gathered at his parents' house. Though a somewhat sickly child, he enjoyed the city and the social opportunities it presented. His family and heritage were a constant force in his life: "to be an American by birth, a Hungarian by descent, and a Jew by religion, takes a lot of understanding" (p. 13).

He attended Northeast High School, and though he flunked art class, upon graduation he won a scholarship to the School of Industrial Art (now the University of the Arts) and got his first newspaper job doing cartoons for the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. He loved the atmosphere of the newspaper office and learned the importance of meeting deadlines.

Well, it was great training.... I hung around long after the whistle, and listened to the talk, and ate too many ham sandwiches and store cakes and drank too much coffee. But I strutted around like a real newspaperman in the days when they were still trying to beat the next paper, and artists made on-the-spot sketches of murder trials, railroad wrecks, electrocutions, raids and fire. I envied those boys. The photographers snuffed them out [p. 182].

When the U.S. entered World War I, he enlisted in the Army and was sent to the Students Army Training Corps at the University of Pennsylvania. The war ended, however, before his training finished. After the war he earned automatic admission to Penn, where he decided to study architecture.

I had no idea what this was all about then, and my parents didn't either. They were happy that

we had survived the war..., and that I was accepted in the university and might get a degree even in a subject they never heard of. I wanted to be a newspaper cartoonist, and here I was studying architecture! [p. 198].

He studied under Paul Philippe Cret, the famous Beaux-Arts architect whose major works included the Detroit Institute of Arts, the Folger Shakespeare Library (Washington, DC), and the Main Building of The University of Texas at Austin. After earning both a B.A. and M.A. in architecture, Bendiner worked as a draughtsman for Cret's architectural firm. After Bendiner placed second in competitions for traveling scholarships three times, Cret lent him money to travel in Europe for a year to enhance his architectural education. In 1927–1928, he visited Italy, France, England, and his parents' homeland, Hungary. He sketched everywhere he went.

When I got home, I went back to my draughtsman's board, and got Europe out of my system. It had all been fascinating and wonderful, but what I had brought home in the portfolio of drawings was not architecture, but caricature. My mother was disappointed and showed it [p. 236].

In 1929, he started his own architectural practice, and though the Great Depression made architecture a tough living, a number of small projects kept him afloat. A constant and curious observer of all things around him, he used his caricaturing skills to interpret the world, meet people, and make friends.

Around this time, he met Ephraim Avigdor Speiser, an archaeologist and professor at Penn who invited him to join The University Museum's excavations at Tepe Gawra in Iraq. Bendiner spent one season (1936–1937) there as draughtsman, drawing artifacts and site plans.

A mound came about by an ambitious neighbor attacking a village. They would massacre the people, burn down the houses, and take over. A few generations later, a new crowd would come along, push in the ruins, and build their own village on top of the old ruins. It was up a few feet now, and they could see the enemy and throw rocks on him. This continued, one generation piling on top of another, and as the mounds went up they got smaller, were used for fortifications, and finally, too small for fighting, were capped by a shrine, dedicated to God, and left for archaeology [p. 254].

When he returned to Philadelphia he married Eliza-

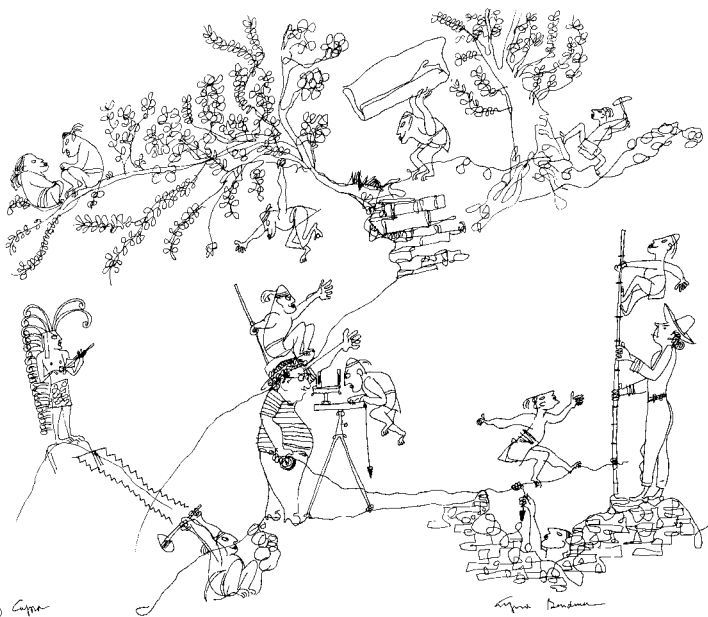


Figure 1: "Cafard (Gremlins)" by Alfred Bendiner, 1960. Bendiner and his wife Elizabeth attempt to use a transit at the Museum's excavation site of Tikal, Guatemala. Pen and ink on paper. UPM img. 146980.



Figure 2: "Ouch" (Khafaje, Iraq) by Alfred Bendiner, 1936–37. Color pencil and crayon on paper. UPM img. 148900.

beth Wheatley Sutro, daughter of a well-to-do manufacturer, and an Episcopalian. Despite misgivings about the serious differences in their cultural and religious backgrounds, their marriage endured and Elizabeth became Alfred's travel companion and staunchest supporter: "Intermarriage is nothing for the young and sensitive, but should only be entered into after mature deliberation, and by two free-swinging, intellectual giants" (p. 271).

In 1938, Bendiner returned to newspaper work, making caricatures of musicians, conductors, and singers for the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* music reviews. Week after week, he entertained readers with sketches of such Philadelphia stage personalities and orchestral geniuses as Eugene Ormandy, Leopold Stokowski, Arturo Toscanini, and Marian Anderson. Many of these drawings and his witty commentary were later compiled in *Music to My Eyes* (1952). He also contributed observations on and drawings of Philadelphia buildings and scenes to the Philadelphia *Sunday Bulletin Magazine* and the *Philadelphia Record*. A second book, *Bendiner's Philadelphia* (1964) compiled these pieces.

I was busy trying to run an office and stay awake after one o'clock, drinking and drawing. Finally I decided to give up the newspaper business and settle down only to architecture, mural painting, lithography, caricatures and travel... My father probably would have laughed at me. Imagine the son of a Hungarian who couldn't do six things at once and tell a long story at the same time. I guess America has softened us all [pp. 298–299].

In 1960, he found time to join another Penn Museum archaeological excavation. As a draughtsman at Tikal in Guatemala, he drew a huge number of caricatures of staff, tourists, and Maya architecture, all captured with his unique humor.

Alfred Bendiner died in 1964. Additional accomplishments include articles in *Atlantic Monthly*, *Harper's*, the *Journal of the American Institute of Architects*, *The Pennsylvania Gazette*, and *Expedition*. His autobiography, *Translated from the Hungarian*, was published in 1967. He made several murals, including *The Academy of Music* (1952), which depicts a historic December 2, 1939 performance with Sergei Rachmaninoff playing his own *Concerto No. 3*, conducted by Eugene Ormandy. His drawings and lithographs have been exhibited at the Philadelphia Museum of Art, the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, The Philadelphia Art Alliance, and the Library of Congress.



Figure 3: "Hi!" (Tikal, Guatemala) by Alfred Bendiner, 1960. Pen and ink on paper. UPM img. 148901.

ANNOUNCEMENT

HOW TO PROPOSE NEW U.S. WORLD HERITAGE SITES

The National Park Service (NPS) Office of International Affairs and the George Wright Society, on behalf of the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks of the Department of the Interior, are cooperating to prepare a new U.S. Tentative List of sites that appear to qualify for nomination to the World Heritage List.

As the first signatory to the World Heritage Convention, a treaty which it helped draft, the U.S. participates in placing sites on the World Heritage List. World Heritage Sites are internationally recognized through UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) as the most outstanding examples of the world's cultural and natural heritage. Currently, there are 812 World Heritage Sites in 137 countries. There are 20 World Heritage Sites in the United States. (Inclusion in the Tentative List does not affect the legal status of a property in any way. Final inclusion in the World Heritage List only affirms U.S. laws applicable to the property.)

The Tentative List will be submitted through the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of State to the World Heritage Centre of UNESCO by February 1, 2008. The U.S. will consider the sites contained in the new Tentative List for nomination during the decade from 2008 to 2018. (This new Tentative List supersedes a similar list of sites, referred to as the Indicative Inventory, that was completed in 1982.)

Because of the applicable U.S. law and program regulations, all property owners must concur in any World Heritage nomination. Thus, an owner's participation in the preparation of the new U.S. Tentative List will be strictly voluntary.

The new Tentative List will meet the World Heritage Committee's request that it allow for the nomination of no more than two sites per year by any one

nation, at least one of which must be a natural site. The number of individual sites included in the new Tentative List, however, may be significantly larger than 20 to permit discretion in selecting nominations and because some sites may be grouped together as a single nomination. The NPS plans to use a two-step process to prepare the new Tentative List.

Initial Questionnaire

First, willing owners or their representatives will be asked to express their interest by completing a relatively brief questionnaire. It will be possible to submit the questionnaire electronically by email or by requesting a copy and returning it by surface mail.

The questionnaire will be used to determine whether properties meet the legal prerequisites for World Heritage nomination and otherwise appear to be likely candidates, such as whether or not they appear to enjoy stakeholder support. Respondents will also be asked to state which World Heritage criteria they believe the property meets and why. The criteria are explained in the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, which is the main written guide to World Heritage issues.

The legal prerequisites for World Heritage nomination are set out in U.S. law and in the World Heritage Program Regulations (36 CFR 73). In addition to satisfying one or more of the World Heritage Committee's criteria, U.S. law requires that *all* three of the following requirements be met:

- Each property that is proposed must previously have been determined to be nationally significant for its cultural values, natural values, or both (i.e., formally designated as a National Historic Landmark, a National Natural Landmark, or as a Federal

reserve of national importance, such as a National Park, National Monument, or Wildlife Refuge).

- All of the property's owners must concur in the proposal.
- It must appear likely that the owners and the Department of the Interior will be able to agree on and present full evidence of legal protection for the property at the time of final nomination.

The questionnaire is in preparation. After it has been completed and has been approved by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, it will be distributed to all who have requested it. It is expected that the questionnaire will be available around April 15, 2006 and that completed forms will need to be returned by September 1, 2006.

Application

Next, the NPS Office of International Affairs intends to invite owners of properties that appear, based on the initial questionnaires, to be the most likely candidates for inclusion in the Tentative List to submit an additional application for inclusion in it. Joint applications may be recommended in some cases where properties share a common theme. It is expected that this application will contain most of the principal elements of the UNESCO Format (nomination form) required for World Heritage Sites. (The Format is available at <http://whc.unesco.org/en/nomination-form>.)

Only sites whose owners submit, or authorize to have submitted on their behalf, complete applications will receive full evaluation for inclusion in the Tentative List.

The protection, management, authenticity and integrity of properties are also important considerations in their selection for inscription on the World Her-

➤ ANNOUNCEMENT, continued on page 56

REPORT FROM THE SAA BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Linda S. Cordell

Linda S. Cordell is the Secretary for the Society for American Archaeology.

The Board of Directors met at the annual meeting in San Juan, Puerto Rico, on April 26 and April 29, 2006. The Board received reports from SAA officers, the executive director, and the chairs of the Society's many committees, task forces, and interest groups. The Board is mindful that SAA depends upon the energies and expertise of the many members who volunteer their time and skills, insuring that the Society's business is successfully accomplished. Much of this invaluable, collective effort is not generally apparent, because this report includes only highlights from the Board meeting.

Attendance at this 71st Annual Meeting as of the Business Meeting, with a total of 3,118 registered, 1,724 papers, and 282 posters made it the second-largest meeting in SAA history in numbers of papers submitted. The enthusiasm for San Juan as a meeting venue clearly outweighed any concerns about distance. Attendees enjoyed many exciting sessions on archaeological research in the Caribbean and expanded coverage of archaeology in Latin America. The number of exhibitors was somewhat less than might be hoped for, yet was more than expected given the location's logistical difficulties for exhibitors. SAA members found the new Puerto Rico Convention Center well-designed and with excellent service. The distance from the Convention Center to the various meeting hotels was not ideal, but the provided bus service was outstanding. The Board spent time during the meeting working closely with our hosts to insure that meeting attendees were fully informed about peaceful demonstrations of the people of Puerto Rico concerning local government issues and that meeting attendees were minimally inconvenienced. During the course of its meetings, the Board met with local officials and unanimously passed a motion expressing its profound appreciation, on behalf of SAA, to the Puerto Rico Convention Center, the Puerto Rico Convention Bureau, Travel Services, Inc, the Caribe Hilton hotel and the Puerto Rico Convention District Authority for their efforts contributing to the success of our meeting.

President Ames reported on his activities on behalf of SAA in National Policy Issues including Section 106, NAGPRA, ACHP,

and ARPA enforcement training. On international matters, President Ames discussed SAA's efforts to continue dialogue on issues in Peruvian archaeology. Executive Director Brimsek gave a detailed report covering changes in staff in the Washington, D.C. office and changes in staff health benefits. She also discussed the substantial progress of the 75th Anniversary Campaign, SAA marketing efforts, and membership, public education and outreach, all of which remain strong. In his report, Treasurer George Odell noted that The SAA Press has begun to generate modest revenue, complementing a generally strong market and the success of the Salt Lake City meeting to increase SAA financial stability.

The Board members selected the committees, task forces, and interest groups with which they will serve as liaisons over the coming year. These assignments are critically important because they are the link between the Board and the many groups that accomplish the Society's business. In addition, the Board approved a motion to create a Subcommittee of the Board on Committees. The Subcommittee on Committees is charged with developing, vetting, and prioritizing lists of potential committee chairs to be recommended to the Board, monitoring committee function and composition, and supporting Board liaisons to committees and representatives to external organizations. The Subcommittee on Committees should greatly facilitate the work of committees and communication among the Board, committees, and membership in general.

The Board met, over lunch, with SAA publications editors: David G. Anderson, editor of *The SAA Press*; John Kantner, editor of *The SAA Archaeological Record*; Michael Jochim, editor of *American Antiquity*; and Mark Aldenderfer and Jose Luis Lana, coeditors of *Latin American Antiquity*.

The Board also approved the following Diversity Statement: SAA believes that the study and preservation of the archaeological record can enrich our appreciation for diverse communities, foster respect for difference, and encourage the celebration of individual and collective achievement. SAA is committed to pro-



The SAA Board of Directors. Top row (left to right): Dorothy Lippert, Michael Glassow, Scott Simmons, Ken Ames, Dean Snow, Christopher D. Dore, Sarah Schlanger; Bottom row (left to right): Emily McLung de Tapia, Susan M. Chandler, Tobi A. Brimsek, Linda Cordell, Miriam T. Stark.

moting diversity in our membership, in our practice, and in the audiences we seek to reach through the dissemination of our research. Moreover, SAA aims to cultivate an inclusive environment that promotes understanding and values diversity in ethnic origin, national origin, gender, race, age, economic status, lifestyle, physical and/or cognitive abilities, religious beliefs, sexual orientation, work background, family structure, and other perceived differences.

In other action, the Board adopted a modified proposal from the Student Affairs Committee to offer a Student Research Award and raised the reserves target to 60 percent of one year's operating costs. As noted in previous Board reports, the reserves target is increased every time good fiscal policies cause us to

approach it. Hence, it is a clear measure of the strength of financial health of SAA. The Board voted to allocate some of the funds it may allocate to improve software for the program chair for abstracts and program organization of the Annual Meeting, to providing for one expanded issue of *Latin American Antiquity* in order to resolve backlog, and to sponsoring a repatriation dialogue between archaeologists and Native Americans.

It is truly a pleasure to serve on the SAA Board of Directors. On behalf of the Board, we thank all of our members for their dedication and their energy. Look for more information on current SAA activities in the President's report and the report on the 71st Annual Business Meeting.

SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

71ST ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING

MINUTES OF THE MEETING

President Ames called the Society for American Archaeology's 71st Business Meeting to order at 5:18 P.M. on April 28, 2006 in San Juan, Puerto Rico. The President noted that a quorum was present and requested a motion to approve the minutes of the 70th Annual Business Meeting held in Salt Lake City, Utah on April 1, 2005 (these minutes were published in *The SAA Archaeological Record*, volume 5, number 3). It was so moved, seconded, and the minutes were approved.

President Ames gave his report, noting that SAA membership remains strong at about 7,000 and financially sound. The Society has been able to institute online voting this year and will move to online submission of symposia, paper titles, and abstracts in Fall 2007. Paper options will remain available. In Fall 2005, SAA launched a major fundraising drive to increase SAA's three endowment funds as part of its 75th Anniversary celebration. The campaign target is \$500,000, which can be achieved through modest pledges and high participation rate among members. Income from endowment funds is used to meet current needs. President Ames proudly noted that 100 percent of the SAA Board of Directors has made a pledge to the campaign, "Give the SAA a Gift on its 75th," and encouraged all SAA members to join them.

President Ames stated that SAA has been active in government affairs, providing input on proposed revisions to the National Advisory Council for Historic Preservation on its reconsideration of its burial policy, 106 guidance, and Heritage Tourism. SAA also provided strong congressional testimony on proposed revisions to Section 106 and met with the National Park Service several times regarding changes to the National Historic Landmarks program and the ARPA training program. These proposed federal issues remain unresolved at this time.

President Ames noted that this year's meeting marks a signal success, having met its goal of increasing participation of Latin

American scholars. As of April 28, the meeting had attracted 3,118 registrants, making it the second-largest annual meeting in SAA's history in numbers of papers submitted. President Ames thanked Program Chair Thomas Rocek, and his committee, Local Arrangements Chair Yasha Rodriquez, Executive Director Tobi Brimsek, and the SAA Staff for their efforts. At this meeting, the SAA Board sponsored a session on doing archaeology in Peru as part of its program on working in Latin America. President Ames encouraged all SAA members to register with the Register of Professional Archaeologists because in addition to advancing our discipline's professionalism, registration provides a grievance mechanism for addressing breaches of ethical code that greatly facilitates cooperation among archaeologists working outside the U.S.

Treasurer George Odell reported 2005 was a financially strong year for SAA and that the year ended with a pre-audit surplus that will be put to work for the Society. Importantly, 2005 marked a milestone for the Board putting endowment earnings to work funding the additional expenses of the hybrid election and providing both slide and LCD projectors, as a transitional strategy, at the 70th Annual Meeting. At this meeting, the SAA Board will consider a Student Research Award possibly funded from the General Endowment.

Secretary Linda Cordell read the election results. Dean Snow will serve as President-elect during 2006–07, taking over as President at the 2007 annual meeting. Michael Glassow will serve as Secretary-elect during 2006–07, taking over as Secretary at the 2007 annual meeting. Dorothy Lippert and Scott Simmons were elected to the Board of Directors, replacing outgoing Directors Madonna Moss and Joe Watkins at the close of the 2006 business meeting. John Czaplicki and Kelley Hays-Gilpin were elected to the 2006–2007 Nominating Committee. Secretary Cordell thanked all those who served the SAA by running in the SAA election and encouraged all members to vote.

Executive Director Tobi Brimsek reflected on the ten years of growth and change she has seen since she first attended an SAA



Michael Glassow

Scott Simmons

Dorothy Lippert

annual meeting. She reported particular highlights of the past year were implementing more electronic services including the hybrid election system, the Forensic Archaeology Recovery database and management of the 75th Anniversary Campaign, continued activity of SAA's Government Affairs program, and increasing momentum in The SAA Press, all made possible by the hard work of SAA Staff. She noted that the 2007 call for submissions was mailed on April 1, 2006 and is available at the SAA booth at this meeting, and online submissions are up and running, inviting us to attend the 2007 annual meeting in Austin, Texas.

John Kantner, Editor of *The SAA Archaeological Record*, reported that he has three thematic issues planned for volumes 5 and 6: government affairs in September, indigenous knowledge in January, and avocational archaeology in May. He reminded the Society that he is now serving his sixth and final year as editor of *The SAA Archaeological Record* and encourages applicants for the position of editor to contact him.

Michael Jochim, Editor of *American Antiquity*, commented on the wide range of submissions he has been receiving. He reported that in the first 3 months of this year, the submission rate increased fifty percent compared with last year. He reported that he was pleased to have been able to shorten review turn around time and especially thanked John Neikirk, SAA Publications Program Manager and Douglas Bamforth, *American Antiquity* book review editor for their hard work in this endeavor.

Latin American Antiquity Coeditors Mark Aldenderfer and Jose Luis Lanata reported a number of changes adopted to make the journal and review process almost fully digital. *Latin American Antiquity* has also revised the reviewer form to encourage more extensive comments. The editors noted that with no diminution of submissions or reviews, there was considerable backlog, and registered a plea for additional pages.

David Anderson, Editor of The SAA Press, reported that one new publication, *Formation Theory in Archaeology: Readings from American Antiquity and Latin American Antiquity*, compiled by Michael Shott, is available at this meeting and that three more

volumes are in press. He expressed thanks to the editorial committee of the press.

After the reports, President Ames recognized outstanding achievements by presenting the Society's Awards, which were listed in the meeting program.

The SAA Lifetime Achievement Award was accepted by Michael Bisson on behalf of recipient Bruce G. Trigger. Dr. Bisson read Dr. Trigger's remarks, explaining that Dr. Trigger had been hospitalized with cancer at the time the award was announced. He reported that Dr. Trigger had received a new therapy and was now at home and regaining his health.

Dr. Trigger's remarks focused on the development of archaeological theory viewed from the context of social science theory in general. He commented that the debates between so-called processual and post-processual archaeologists have helped to bring archaeological theorizing in accord with the complex and multilayered understanding that prevails in other social sciences, noting that despite highly complex, variable and poorly understood factors, underlying human behavior and the material culture they produce, underlying cross-cultural regularities are not ruled out.

After the awards, there was no new business, and the ceremonial resolutions were offered.

President Ames expressed the Society's thanks to our staff at SAA headquarters in Washington, D.C and to Executive Director Tobi Brimsek particularly. He extended the Society's appreciation to Treasurer George Odell and to Board Members Madonna Moss and Joe Watkins, all of whom completed their terms at this annual meeting.

President Ames called for a motion to adjourn, and the 71st annual meeting was adjourned at 6:32 P.M.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

This has been an interesting and memorable day, probably unlike any in SAA's history. However, everyone in Puerto Rico has worked hard to ensure our meeting was able to proceed without a hitch.

One thing I have learned this past year is how much the SAA does and how little can be fit into this report.

This past year has been good for the Society. Membership

remains strong at around 7,000 members. The financial news is good, as George Odell, our outgoing Treasurer, will tell you shortly. One piece of important financial news that I **do** get to tell you is that the Society has achieved its temporary goal of having 55% of one year's operating costs in our invested reserves. That success was brief, however—the Board has raised the goal to 60%.

The Society continues to work to use your money more effectively. This year online voting was added to online dues renewal and meeting registration. In Fall 2007 you will be able to do online submittals of symposia, paper titles, and abstracts as well. This not only makes it more convenient for you, but it will save considerable staff time that can be used in other creative ways. Paper will remain an option for those of us who prefer it, however.

GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS. SAA has devoted considerable energy and effort to a range of issues. Last year the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation established an Archaeology Task Force (see article by Dan Roberts in the most recent *The SAA Archaeological Record*) which we have monitored closely. The Task Force is "revisiting" its burial policy, 106 guidance, and Heritage Tourism. The Task Force had a forum yesterday that some of you attended. SAA will continue to provide input as this proceeds.

Society representatives met with the National Park Service several times to discuss its reorganization of the National Historic Landmarks program and the ARPA training program.

The Society also presented strong congressional testimony on proposed revisions to Section 106 and testified in July on proposed changes in the language of NAGPRA. Both of these changes are currently in legislative limbo.

SAA provided comments, assistance, and letters of support for several state-level issues affecting the preservation of the archaeological record—something that we do routinely when we are asked by the local or regional archaeological community for our help.

PUBLICATIONS. You will hear from our editors shortly—I would like to commend them for their hard and excellent work this past year. Some commercial publishing houses have approached SAA about publishing our journals. We have said thanks but no thanks. I take this as yet more confirmation of the stature of our journals. I want to welcome David Anderson, editor of *The SAA Press*, to the dais. He will shortly present the very first editor's report for *The SAA Press*.

The Board voted this past year to end *E-tiquity*. However, this

does not end the Society's need to continue to think and plan about the place of electronic publishing in our publication program.

MEETINGS. This year's meeting is a signal success. San Juan was chosen in the hopes of increasing the participation of Latin American scholars—and their participation has doubled. Actually, this is the 2nd largest meeting in SAA history in numbers of papers submitted with 3,118 registered as of April 28, 1,724 papers, and 282 posters. These numbers, shockingly enough, may not be reflected in attendance at this business meeting.

The meeting's success is the result of many people's hard work. We need to thank Program Chair Tom Rocek and his committee and Local Arrangements Chair Yasha Rodriguez for their effort in putting this meeting together. We also want to acknowledge the work of SAA's Executive Director Tobi Brimsek and the SAA Staff in this meeting. Will the staff please stand as I call your names:

Darren Bishop, Kevin Fahey, Maurice Harris, David Lindsay, Maureen Malloy, John Neikirk, Tom Weber, Tobi Brimsek.

Lynne Sebastian began the President's Forum two years ago. You may have noticed there isn't one this year. That's because there was literally no space for it, not because I discontinued them. I hope to have one at next year's annual meeting in Austin, Texas and look forward to attending president's fora in Vancouver, BC in 2008, in Atlanta in 2009, and beyond.

Our 75th annual meeting will be in 2010 in St. Louis. A task force headed by Jerry Sabloff and James Snead is beginning the planning. If you have ideas, please contact them.

Tomorrow morning is the second of the Board-sponsored sessions on doing archaeology in Latin America—this year's session is on Peru. On a related note, SAA continues to work with the Register of Professional Archaeologists and the College of Archaeologists in Peru on establishing reciprocity between RPA registration and the credentials required by the collegio.

That allows me to segue into talking about the Register of Professional Archaeologists. I must confess to having resisted registration for a long time—first because I didn't see the need and then simply because it wasn't really convenient—they wanted a copy of the signature sheet of my dissertation for crying out loud—wasn't my vita enough? However, the register certifies my credentials—therefore they need to see them. As for the need—there is convincing and abundant evidence it exists. In order to advance the discipline's professionalism, we need adherence to a code of ethics that embodies our commitment to the resources, our colleagues, and the public, and a grievance mech-

anism for addressing breaches of that ethical code. The Register provides this for its sponsoring organizations—SAA, SHA, and AIA—and it will only be truly effective when the great majority of archaeologists come to view registration as a professional obligation. Please register. Visit the RPA booth tomorrow.

Finally—almost—I want to thank the Nominating Committee, chaired by Bob Kelly, for an outstanding slate of candidates, and to thank all the candidates, both those who were elected and those who were not, for their exemplary willingness to serve their Society. I also want to acknowledge and thank our outgoing officers and Board members, George O'Dell, Treasurer, Madonna Moss, Board of Directors, and Joe Watkins, Board of Directors. They brought their passion, their hard work, and their special qualities to the board and we thank them.

I want to conclude my report by talking about money again.

As part of the 75th Anniversary celebration, last fall SAA launched a major fundraising drive—called “Give the SAA a Gift on its 75th” to enlarge our endowments. Our campaign target is \$500,000.00—yes, half a million dollars to benefit the SAA's three endowment funds. When the SAA Board set that target, we considered smaller goals, but ultimately decided it was essential to have a campaign that was ambitious and achiev-

able. We felt confident our membership would step up and help us to meet that goal. This is a five-year campaign, and in our first half-year, we have raised \$135,000.00 from 265 donors.

In planning the campaign, the Board considered two important numbers. First is our membership of roughly 7,000. Second, we expected to achieve a very high participation rate. For example, if there is 100 percent participation, our target could be achieved by a \$75 pledge from every member—a mere \$15 per year over the campaign's five years—that's half a latte a month. Keep these numbers in mind if you haven't yet made a pledge. We hope you will be generous.

Also know that benefits are already beginning to flow back to the membership from our three endowments. Once the endowments passed the \$100,000 mark, the SAA Board felt it important to begin using income from the endowments to meet current needs. So, the faster the endowments grow, the faster the benefits to the membership can increase. I am proud to say that 100 percent of your SAA Board has made a pledge to the SAA fundraising campaign. So, please join us and many other generous members and help to “Give the SAA a Gift on its 75th.” I look forward to being among the celebrants at the St. Louis meetings in 2010 when we bring this very important campaign to a successful finish.



2006 AWARD RECIPIENTS

Presidential Recognition Award

SAA HISTORIC LANDMARKS COMMITTEE



The award was accepted by (left to right) Maureen Meyers, Kathleen Deagan, and Penelope Drooker on behalf of the committee. The award will be sent to Ian Brown, most recent chair of the committee.

The work of the members and Chairs of this committee exemplifies the highest standards of SAA's public Service. The committee provided to the National Park Service extensive *pro bono* professional archaeological expertise in reviewing Historic Landmarks nominations as well as developing theme studies as guiding frameworks for the identification and nomination of Landmarks. This award recognizes the committee's hard, dedicated, and innovative work. The Society for American Archaeology is proud to present this year's Presidential Recognition Award to the National Historic Landmarks Committee.

Gene Stuart Award

ANDREW PETKOFSKY

The Gene S. Stuart Award recognizes outstanding efforts to enhance public understanding of archaeology. This year's award

goes to science writer Andrew Petkofsky, who followed the story of efforts to identify DNA from what may have been the remains of Bartholomew Gosnold of Virginia's Jamestown through possible female relatives in England. Along the way he gave readers a glimpse of historical archaeology on two continents. His skill at placing the story soundly in history and conveying the process of archaeology and the possibilities is laudable. When the National Geographic Society dropped the story, Petkofsky used the opportunity to explain both the successes and failures of research attempts and to give value to the effort as well as the results.

Ethics Bowl

SAN DIEGO STATE UNIVERSITY'S ETHICAL AZTECS



This year, for the first time, the Ethics Bowl is awarded at the business meeting. This year's award goes to the Ethical Aztec team from San Diego State University, Elaine Michaels, Matt Tennyson, and Cyndi Eischen.

POSTER AWARDS

Student Poster Award



RUTH DICKAU

This year's Student Poster Award goes to Ruth Dickau for her poster entitled "Seeds, Roots, Shoots and Fruits: Panama Archaeobotany and Pre-Columbia Plant Dispersals."

Professional Poster Award

ROBERT HARD, CYNTHIA MUÑEZ, AND ANNE KATZENBERG

The Professional Poster Award goes to Robert Hard, Cynthia Muñoz, and Anne Katzenberg for their poster, "Frames of Reference for Prehistoric Aquatic Resource Intensification."

State Archaeology Week Poster Award

Each year the State Archaeology Week Poster Contest is held at the Annual Meeting, sponsored by the Public Education Committee and the Council of Affiliated Societies. Winners are decided by a vote of those viewing the posters and turning in a ballot included with their registration packets. The winners are:

First Prize: WYOMING



Second Prize: ALASKA

Third Prize (tie): LOUISIANA, MARYLAND, MISSOURI, AND VERMONT

SCHOLARSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS

Dienje J. Kenyon Fellowship



SARAH ELIZABETH MISTAK

The Dienje J. Kenyon Fellowship is presented to women beginning their graduate careers and pursuing research in zooarchaeology. SAA is proud to present this year's award to Sarah Elizabeth Mistak. Sarah Mistak earned her Bachelor of Arts degree at the State University of West Georgia in 2004. She is currently working toward her Master of Arts degree at Mississippi State University. She received the Dienje J. Kenyon Fellowship in support of research toward her master's thesis, which is titled "Using Morphometric and Isotopic Analysis of Bivalves to Explore the Hypsithermal Climatic Interval."

Douglas C. Kellogg Award



HEIDI LUCHSINGER

Under the auspices of the SAA's Geoarchaeology Interest Group, family, friends and close associates of Douglas C. Kellogg formed a memorial fund in his honor. The fund will provide support for thesis or dissertation research for graduate students in the Earth Sciences and Archaeology. SAA is proud to present the 2006 Douglas C. Kellogg Award to Heidi Luchsinger

Arthur C. Parker Scholarship for Archaeological Training for Native Americans and Native Hawaiians

MALIA KAPUANALANI EVANS-MASON

The awards from SAA's Native American Scholarship Fund are named in honor of SAA's first president, Arthur C. Parker, who was of Seneca ancestry. The goal of the scholarship is to provide archaeological training for Native Americans, so that they can take back to their communities a deeper understanding of archaeology, and also that they might show archaeologists better ways to integrate the goals of Native people and archaeology. The SAA is proud to present the 2006 Arthur C. Parker Scholarship to Malia Kapuanalani Evans-Mason (Native Hawaiian).

NSF Scholarships for Archaeological Training for Native Americans and Native Hawaiians

VERA ASP (First Nation, Tahitan)

ASHLEY LAYNE ATKINS (Pamunkey Indian Tribe, Virginia)

JOEY CONDIT (Native Hawaiian)

ELIZABETH LEINA'ALA KAHAAHAVE (Native Hawaiian)

ROBERTA LYNN THOMAS (Muscogee [Creek] Nation)

Student Paper Award



**METIN I. EREN AND
MARY E. PRENDERGAST**

This year's SAA Student Paper award is presented to Metin I. Eren of Southern Methodist University and Mary E. Prendergast of Harvard University for their paper "The Reduction Rumble! A Comparison of Reduction Values, Means, and

Ranges." Their thoughtful study examines the different strengths and weaknesses of various stone tool reduction indices used to analyze lithic retouching and resharpener processes. The authors examine values of three separate reduction indices as applied to both an experimental assemblage and a sample of unifacial stone tools from the Perigordian component of La Colombiere, France. Their study shows that direct comparisons of the various indices may be unproductive since each index provides a quantitative measure of different aspects of tool reduction. The authors recommend a discriminating use of the various indices as a more nuanced approach to lithic reduction quantification and analysis.

Dissertation Award



ELISABETH HILDEBRAND

Elisabeth Hildebrand of Washington University, St. Louis conducted an innovative and intensive ethnobotanical and ethnoarchaeological study of enset, yam, and honey use by Sheko farmers in southwestern Ethiopia. Her dissertation presents the first ethnographic description of the Sheko, including a basic vocabulary of the

Sheko language. Her research led to important insights on the region's biodiversity and the taxonomic classification of yams. Using these lines of evidence, she developed important new perspectives on explanations for the origins of agriculture and linked her interpretations to explicit expectations that can be

tested archaeologically and ethnoarchaeologically. Her study makes clear that agriculture may have had multiple causal variables, depending on the plant or plants involved and circumstances under which they were domesticated or cultivated.

Award for Excellence in Public Education



RICHARD M. PETTIGREW

Richard M. Pettigrew has earned the SAA's Excellence in Public Education Award for his leadership in the sharing of archaeological information with the public. Dr. Pettigrew founded the Archaeological Legacy Institute, an education and research nonprofit organization through which he created *The Archaeology Channel* website. He brings archaeological

resources to a diversified audience in a cost-effective format. In utilizing new applications, tapping underutilized resources, and for touching the generations that are archaeology's future, Richard M. Pettigrew is a model of Excellence in Public Education.

Book Awards

The Society for American Archaeology annually awards a prize to honor a recently published book that has had, or is expected to have, a major impact on the direction and character of archaeological research, and/or is expected to make a substantial contribution to the archaeology of an area. The Society for American Archaeology also annually recognizes a book that has made, or is expected to make, a substantial contribution to the presentation of the goals, methods, and results of archaeological research to a more general public.

PETER BELLWOOD

The SAA Book Award for 2006 is presented to Peter Bellwood for his book *First Farmers: The Origins of Agricultural Societies*, published by Blackwell Publishing in 2005. Dr. Bellwood's book is a sweeping study of early agriculture across the globe. Besides providing up-to-date summaries of archaeological research on each continent, Bellwood tests his innovative theory about the relationship between agricultural and language dispersals, illustrating how information from multiple disciplines can be brought together to illuminate a shared research objective. Implicit in the text is the assumption that controversy generated by the text will encourage researchers to refine their questions and analytical methods.

Book Award for Public Understanding of Archaeology



**JAMES E. BRUSETH
AND TONI S. TURNER**

The 2006 SAA Book Award in this category is presented to James E. Bruseth and Toni S. Durner for *From a Watery Grave: The Discovery and Excavation of La Salle's Shipwreck, La Belle*, published by Texas A&M University Press in 2005.

From a Watery Grave is a well-written, finely illustrated account of nautical archaeology in practice for a general audience. Using cutting-edge technology and scientific innovation, Texas Historical Commission archaeologists discovered and excavated the wreckage of La Salle's ship *La Belle*, which ran aground in 1686. The underlying message of *From a Watery Grave* is the present-day value and indeed importance of evidence from the past, so long as a project is skillfully carried out and the evidence well-documented.

Award for Excellence in Archaeological Analysis



MICHAEL BRIAN SCHIFFER

This year's Award for Excellence in Archaeological Analysis goes to Michael Brian Schiffer. Dr. Schiffer has contributed significantly to the rigorous study of ceramics within a fully behavioral context to fill the lacunae between pottery technology and performance characteristics. He has developed a theory of technological change based on a performance-based life history model.

In his Laboratory of Traditional Technology, he carried out rigorous experimental studies that have resulted in new insights about firing technology and ceramic thermal properties. Through his efforts, concepts of *performance characteristics*, *use-lives*, and *artifactual life histories* have become part of middle range theory and are helping human behavior to reemerge as the critical element in meaningful studies of archaeological ceramics.

Crabtree Award

KARL HERBERT MAYER

Karl Herbert Mayer is the recipient of the SAA's Crabtree Award for 2006 for his distinguished record of service to Mesoamerican archaeology spanning more than 35 years. A native of Austria, Professor Mayer used his vacation time to travel at his own

expense to Mexico, Belize, Guatemala, and Honduras nearly every year to work with archaeologists in relocating and documenting sites and to share with his professional colleagues his extensive knowledge of unprovenienced stela fragments, sculptures, and artifacts from European private collections. He is a founder of the respected journal *Mexicon*. His work is in the best tradition of cooperation and mutual respect between avocational and professional archaeologists: as one committee member remarked, "I know Don Crabtree would have approved!"

The Fryxell Award for Interdisciplinary Research



OSCAR POLACO RAMOS

Oscar Polaco Ramos has earned the SAA's 2006 Fryxell Award for Interdisciplinary Research for his role as a founder of archaeozoology in Mexico and for his interdisciplinary scholarly contributions. Among these accomplishments, he established the Archaeozoology Laboratory at Mexico's National Institute of Anthropology and History.

He encourages students and scholars to enter the discipline and participate in the international sphere. His scholarly contributions are noteworthy for their breadth and depth with an emphasis on Mexican quaternary environments and biogeography. He also plays an important role in educating the Mexican public about their cultural and natural heritage. His contributions are described as inspirational and his career is an admirable model for lifetime contributions in interdisciplinary research with an emphasis in archaeozoology.

Lifetime Achievement Award

BRUCE TRIGGER



Michael Bisson accepting the award on behalf of Bruce Trigger.

Bruce Trigger has consistently challenged archaeologists to question their beliefs and stereotypes. His books on North American native peoples, the history of archaeological thinking, the archaeology of ancient Egypt, and the nature of social inequality in early civilizations are classics. His research has had significant impact on how Canadians view the past and the native peoples who make up a fundamental part of Canada's heritage and self-knowledge. He has been inducted into the Great Turtle clan of Hurons and given

the name Nyemea, meaning "he who finds the way." Influential teacher, editor, department chair, and member of McGill Uni-

versity's Board of Governors, Trigger has earned a reputation for leadership and fairness. His archaeological engagements on the nature of power and inequality and the history and rights of native peoples, and his support of his university's need to maintain independence of thought and enquiry, abundantly deserve the SAA's Lifetime Achievement Award. The Society for American Archaeology is honored to confer upon Bruce G. Trigger the 2006 Lifetime Achievement Award.

CEREMONIAL RESOLUTIONS

The Resolutions Committee offers the following resolutions:

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

Retiring **Officer**

George H. Odell, Treasurer

and the retiring **Board Members**

Madonna L. Moss Joe E. Watkins

To the SAA Staff, and especially Tobi A. Brimsek, the Executive Director, who planned the meeting, and to all the volunteers who worked at Registration and other tasks;

To the **Program Committee**, chaired by

Thomas R. Rocek

And the **Program Coordinator**

Andrea L. Anderson

and to the **Committee Members of the Program Committee**

Alexander A. Bauer	Jane Eva Baxter
John H. Blitz	Gregory J. Borgstede
Virginia Butler	Christina Conlee
L. Antonio Curet	Cynthia L. Herhahn
Meghan L. Howey	Stacie M. King
Matthew Liebmann	Jeanne Lopiparo
Augusto Oyuela-Caycedo	Brian Peasnall
Uzma Z. Rizvi	Michael Rosenberg
Laura L. Scheiber	Craig S. Smith
Kathleen Sterling	

AND

To the **Annual Meeting Local Advisory Committee**, chaired by

Yasha N. Rodriguez

And to other committee chairs and members completing their service and to the many members who have served the Society on its committees and in other ways;

And sincere wishes that those members of the society who are now serving in the armed forces return safely.

Will the membership please signal approval of these motions by a general round of applause.

And be it further resolved that thanks again be given to those who inform us of the deaths of colleagues, and finally,

A resolution of sympathy to the families and friends of

David Batcho	Kenneth L. Beals, Jr
Robert E. Bell	Marie Louis Crozier Brace
Paul Edward Damon	James M. Elam
Ned Heit	Margaret (Peggy) Holman
Louana Mae Engelhart Lackey	Rebecca Lang
Olaf Olmos	James B Petersen
Benjamin Irving Rouse	Robert Santley
Wayne Suttles	

Will the members please rise for a moment of silence in honor of our departed colleagues.

*Respectfully submitted,
Jon Muller
on behalf of the Resolutions Committee*

**THE FOLLOWING REPORTS FROM THE ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING CAN BE VIEWED ON SAAWEB AT
[HTTP://WWW.SAA.ORG/ABOUTSAA/REPORTS.HTML](http://www.saa.org/aboutsaa/reports.html):**

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

REPORT OF THE EDITOR, THE SAA ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD

REPORT OF THE EDITOR, AMERICAN ANTIQUITY

REPORT OF THE COEDITORS, LATIN AMERICAN ANTIQUITY

REPORT OF THE EDITOR, THE SAA PRESS



NEWS & NOTES

Heinz Grant Program in Latin American Archaeology. The Howard Heinz Endowment supports a program of small grants for archaeological research in Mexico, Central America, South America, and the Caribbean. The Heinz grants are intended for the fieldwork portion of archaeological research, but can include limited field analysis of data. It is expected that the grant funds will be expended in 2007. Grants will be awarded for the following kinds of research activity: (1) field projects aimed at determining the feasibility of future full-scale explorations; (2) field projects that will carry to completion an important phase of a larger exploration; and (3) field projects that will carry to completion the last phase of a long-term project. Projects must be headed by an individual with a Ph.D. or equivalent degree. The principal investigator should hold a position at a non-profit institution (university, college, museum, or scientific research institution). Applications for dissertation research will not be considered. The maximum amount per grant will be \$10,000; university overhead charges will not be paid. Deadline: five copies of the proposal must be received by November 17, 2006. Notification of awards will be made in March 2007. Pro-

posals should include: (1) cover sheet with project title; specific objectives that can be realized within the proposed schedule; amount requested; research period; name, address, email, telephone number, and institutional affiliation of the researcher; (2) abstract (maximum of 500 words) that describes the project and explain its significance in a manner readily understandable to the non-archaeologist; (3) general description of the proposed project, not to exceed five single-spaced pages (exclusive of bibliography and appendices); (4) budget of research expenses with justification of each item; (5) statement on the status of permission from the host country to conduct the project; (6) researcher's curriculum vita; (7) location map of the region and, if available, site map and a few photos; and (8) name, address, telephone number, and email of at least three individuals that your proposal may be sent to for evaluation. Questions and completed proposals should be addressed to: James B. Richardson III, Department of Anthropology, 3302 Wesley W. Posvar Hall, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260; tel: (412) 665-2601; fax: (412) 648-7535; email: jbr3@pitt.edu. For more information, visit <http://www.pitt.edu/~jbr3/>.

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itage List, and these considerations will be carefully evaluated in the second stage of the selection process.

The Applications for the second-stage of the process should be distributed around October 1, 2006, with an estimated deadline for return of April 1, 2007.

Tentative List

After various reviews and approval by the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks in accord with the program regulations, the final U.S. Tentative List will be forwarded, along with an accompanying explanatory background report, through the Secretary of the Interior to the U.S. Department of State for submittal to the World Heritage Committee by February 1, 2008.

For Further Information

For additional information, including a fuller explanation of the U.S. World Heritage Program, or to request a copy of the first-stage questionnaire, please contact James H. Charleton, World Heritage Advisor, Office of International Affairs, National Park Service, 1201 I Street NW (0050), Washington, DC 20005; email: james_charleton@contractor.nps.gov; fax: (202) 371-1446. Phone inquiries may be placed to him at (202) 354-1802 or to April Biscoe at (202) 354-1808.



CALENDAR

2006

JUNE 1–3

The 1st International Conference in Crop Fields and Garden Archaeology will be held at the Palau de les Heures (Ivy's Palace), Campus Mundet, Universitat de Barcelona. Researchers of crop fields and garden archaeology are invited to participate.

AUGUST 10–13

The 2006 Pecos Conference will be held at the Elks Campground at Navajo Lake, New Mexico. The conference is sponsored by the Center for Desert Archaeology and Salmon Ruins, in partnership with Farmington BLM, Aztec Ruins National Monument, Animas Ceramic Consulting, and San Juan College–CRMP. Visit the Pecos website, courtesy of Brian Kenny and Yunjung Lee, at http://www.swanet.org/2006_pecos_conference/. The website has all the information on Pecos, including the complete conference packet and registration form.

SEPTEMBER 6

Deadline for submissions for the 72nd Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology. For information call 202-789-8200; email: meetings@saa.org.

SEPTEMBER 13–16

The 2nd Archaeological Sciences of the Americas Symposium will be held on the campus of the University of Arizona in Tucson. In recognition that archaeological science represents an interdisciplinary effort, six major themes will be represented: Geoarchaeology; Conservation Studies and Ephemeral Remains; Spatial Analysis and Remote Sensing; Chronometry; Human-Environmental Interactions; and Material Culture Studies. For more information, contact R. Emerson Howell (email: rhowell@email.arizona.edu) or AJ Vonarx (email: ajvonarx@email.arizona.edu), or visit our website at <http://asas06.ltc.arizona.edu/>.

OCTOBER 19–22

The 30th Biennial Great Basin Anthropological Conference will be held at the Golden Nugget Hotel in Las Vegas, Nevada. All anthropological subdisciplines and related fields are welcome. Symposia organizers should submit packages by June 1. Please include digital and hard copies of the symposium title, a 100-word abstract, a list of paper titles, and their 100-word abstracts. Include the name and affiliation of the organizer(s) and participants. Contributed papers, posters, and film screening abstracts should be submitted by July 1. Please provide digital and hard copies of the title, a 100-word abstract, name of contributor(s), and affiliation. Submission forms are available for download at <http://www.gbac.whsites.net>. Address inquiries and submissions to Barb Roth, GBAC Co-Chair, Anthropology Department, UNLV, Las Vegas, NV 89154; tel (702) 895-3640; email: barbara.roth@unlv.edu.

OCTOBER 21–25

The Archaeological Geology Division (AGD) of the Geological Society of

America (GSA) will be sponsoring a series of technical programs and a one-day fieldtrip at the 2006 Annual Meeting in Philadelphia. Session topics include alluvial, cave, and marine geoarchaeology; natural and human-induced disasters; prehistoric earthworks; wetland landscapes; and geology of America's early wars. The field trip is titled "Prehistoric and Urban Landscapes of the Middle Atlantic Region: Geoarchaeological Perspectives" and will include several areas within the Delaware River Valley recently investigated as a result of historic preservation projects. For more information regarding the conference and registration, please visit <http://www.geosociety.org/meetings/2006/index.htm>.

NOVEMBER 8–11

The 2006 Annual Conference of the Plains Anthropological Society will be held at the Capitol Plaza Hotel in Topeka, Kansas. The conference will focus on current archaeological and anthropological research on the Plains and will include a keynote speaker (Dr. Schuyler M. Jones), symposia, and general paper and poster sessions. For more details, visit <http://www.ou.edu/cas/archsur/plainsanth/index.htm>.

2007

APRIL 25–29

72nd Annual Meeting of The Society for American Archaeology will be held in Austin, Texas. www.saa.org.



POSITIONS OPEN

POSITION: FIELD REPRESENTATIVE

LOCATION: MARKS, MISSISSIPPI

National, nonprofit organization seeks person to acquire and preserve endangered archaeological sites in the Southeast (South Carolina to eastern Arkansas). Requires negotiating and working with landowners, donors, corporations, and government. Successful experience in business or real estate, as well as archaeology. High motivation essential. Extensive travel. Salary DOE. Based in Marks, Mississippi. Send resume to Jessica Crawford, Archaeological Conservancy, 225 Crawford Road, Lambert, MS or e-mail to jessicac@gmi.net

POSITION: CURATOR OF ANTHROPOLOGY

LOCATION: PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

Carnegie Museum of Natural History, Section of Anthropology, seeks an Amazon Basin specialist whose research is of an interdisciplinary nature, relating human societies to the ecology and biodiversity of Amazonia. The position will be filled at the rank of assistant curator. Applicants knowledgeable of past and present Amazon societies are especially welcome; this could be an archaeologist who is also familiar with indigenous groups, an ethnologist familiar with material culture and regional prehistory, or a biological anthropologist with relevant research interests. A Ph.D. is required. Candidates having a strong record of grants and publications will be given preference. The successful candidate is expected to conduct original research, obtain grants, and disseminate knowledge of research through publications. The candidate is expected to develop strategies for engaging the Section's superb Amazon ethnographic collections with the Museum's public programming efforts. In particular, this includes evaluating the feasibility of developing a major permanent exhibit

that explores cultural ecology and biodiversity within a scientific and interdisciplinary framework. Ability to interact with diverse audiences, including educational groups, donors, trustees, fellow curators in the life and earth sciences, and anthropologists in other institutions in Pittsburgh is vital. Further information regarding Carnegie Museum of Natural History is available at its website: <http://www.carnegiemnh.org>. Application should include (1) a letter describing qualifications and research programs, (2) curriculum vita, (3) names and contact information for three references, and be addressed to: Dr. Zhe-Xi Luo, Associate Director for Research and Collections, Carnegie Museum of Natural History, 4400 Forbes Ave., Pittsburgh, PA 15213. Review of applications will begin on Sept. 15, 2006, and continue until the position is filled. Carnegie Museum of Natural History is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

**POSITION: PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR
(LEAD ARCHAEOLOGIST)**

LOCATION: PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

GAI Consultants, Inc. (GAI) is an engineering and environmental consulting firm with offices in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Indiana, and Florida. The firm has an immediate opening for a Principal Investigator (PI) working out of its Pittsburgh (PA) office. This is an upper-level position that requires an M.A. or Ph.D. in anthropology/archaeology with no less than 5 years supervisory experience. We are looking for candidates with excellent writing, communication, management, and organizational skills and an extensive background in supervising Phase I/II and complex Phase III historic and/or prehistoric archaeological investigations. The PI position involves the management and direction of field, laboratory, and support staff, preparation of reports and proposals (including

cost estimates), and client and agency coordination. Applicants will be expected to prepare well-written research designs and synthetic and interpretive chapters of reports. PIs will manage several projects concurrently and must have a strong artifact analysis background (e.g., lithics) and a working knowledge of Section 106 (NHPA) and NEPA. Emphasis will also be placed on those candidates with experience with FERC policies and procedures. It is critical that PIs meet stringent project budget and schedule requirements. GAI anticipates that much of this work will occur in the Mid-Atlantic region and vicinity, including Pennsylvania, West Virginia, New York, Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, and Maryland. As such, candidates familiar with the archaeology in this area and agency staff are preferred. Send resume to address below or email to humanresources@gaiconsultants.com. GAI Consultants, Inc. (<http://www.gaiconsultants.com>), Pittsburgh Office, 385 East Waterfront Drive, Homestead, PA 15120. (EEO M/F/V/D). Please refer to AD #1176. Electronic submission of resume preferred.

**POSITION: COMPLIANCE REVIEW ARCHAEOLOGIST (PLANNER COORDINATOR/
SENIOR PLANNER)**

LOCATION: UPPER MARLBORO, MARYLAND

Candidates for this position should have a Master's degree in archaeology or anthropology or equivalent disciplines and three years of progressively responsible professional-level planning experience. Candidates must meet appropriate qualifications for professional archaeologists in Maryland, including knowledge of and experience in applying archaeological methods and theory in prehistoric archaeology of the Mid-Atlantic region, historical archaeology of the Chesapeake region including African-American sites, knowledge of

artifact processing, analysis and curation, knowledge of and experience in the analysis of known cemeteries, the location of unmarked graves, and the treatment of human remains. The successful applicant must demonstrate experience in undertaking archaeological compliance review and participation in preservation planning projects. The candidate must demonstrate excellent writing and oral communication skills, including the ability to negotiate in a clear and persuasive manner. Preferred Skills: Microsoft Office Suite, ArcGIS. Position Title/Grade: Planner Coordinator/Grade I or Senior Planner/Grade H. Department: Prince George's Planning Department, M-NCPPC, 14741 Governor Oden Bowie Drive, Upper Marlboro, MD 20772. Division: Countywide Planning Division, Historic Preservation and Public Facilities Planning Section. Salary Range: Grade I: \$49,028–\$78,470; Grade H: \$43,291–\$69,154. Position #: 13956. <http://www.mncppc.org/index.cfm?id=1job>. Apply online. Open until filled.

**POSITION: POST-DOCTORAL SCHOLAR,
ARCHAEOLOGY – DEPARTMENT OF
ANTHROPOLOGY
LOCATION: LAS VEGAS, NEVADA**

The Public Lands Institute at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas seeks a postdoctoral scholar in the Department of Anthropology to direct archaeological surveys and research in the Lake Mead National Recreation Area (LAME) and the Parashant National Monument (PARA) area of southeastern Nevada and northwestern Arizona. The successful candidate will oversee the archaeological field research, data analysis, and report and paper preparation. Ample opportunities exist to publish separately or in conjunction with the research team. In addition to the duties outlined above, the postdoctoral scholar will develop a research project that is related to his or her research expertise/interests, involves the LAME database, and will enhance knowledge of the archaeology of this region. As such, the position

presents an excellent opportunity to establish and carry out research that draws upon the candidate's strengths, interests, and background. Applicants with a Ph.D. from an accredited college or university in anthropology or closely related field. Experience and research interest in Southwestern archaeology or archaeology of the western United States desert regions preferred. Review of applications will commence on May 15, 2006 and will continue until the position is closed. The successful candidate must have the Ph.D. completed prior to start date. Position contingent upon funding. Salary will be commensurate with qualifications and experience. Minimum starting salary \$40,000. Application materials must include a current vita; detailed cover letter; and the name, address, telephone number, and email address of three professional references. Applicants should fully describe qualifications and experience, since the initial review will serve to evaluate applicants based on documented, relevant qualifications, and work experience. Materials should be addressed to Dr. Karen Harry, Search Committee Chair, and are to be submitted via online application only at <https://hrsearch.unlv.edu>. For assistance with UNLV's on-line applicant portal, contact Jen Feldmann at (702) 895-3886 or email hrsearch@unlv.edu. Questions about the position may be addressed to Dr. Harry at (702) 895-2534 or karen.harry@unlv.edu. For information about the university, visit the UNLV World Wide Web site at <http://www.unlv.edu>. Women and minority post-docs are encouraged to apply. UNLV is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer committed to achieving excellence through diversity.

**POSITION: LITHIC ANALYST
LOCATION: HOMESTEAD, PA**

GAI Consultants, Inc., has an immediate opening for a part-time/full-time lithic analyst in its Pittsburgh Office. A Bachelor's or Master's Degree in anthropology/archaeology is required with at

least 2 years applied experience in identifying stone raw material types and classifying prehistoric flaked stone and groundstone tools and debitage. Duties include analyzing lithic artifacts under supervision of project principal investigators. Study materials include those recovered from sites during CRM compliance survey and testing, primarily in the Ohio Valley and Mid-Atlantic region (Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Maryland, and Virginia). Ability to work within project schedules and budgets is critical. Candidates with degrees in closely related fields with similar experience may also be considered. GAI offers comprehensive benefits and is an equal opportunity employer. Send resume to address below or e-mail to humanresources@gaiconsultants.com. GAI Consultants, Inc. (www.gaiconsultants.com), Pittsburgh Office, 385 East Waterfront Drive, Homestead, PA 15120 (EEO M/F/V/D). Please refer to AD #HR1200SAA (electronic submission of resume preferred).

**POSITION: ARCHAEOLOGICAL PM / PI
LOCATION: NORCROSS, GEORGIA**

Brockington and Associates, Inc. is seeking Archaeological PM/PI. Requirements: Masters degree; min. three years supervisory in CRM or applicable fieldwork; quality writing abilities, computer skills. Preferences: Southeastern US CRM background, commitment to research/reporting, ability to work well with others and direct field and laboratory investigations, understanding of theoretical issues. Brockington offers competitive salary (commensurate with level of experience), benefits package, excellent working environment (visit www.brockington.org). Send a CV/resume with references and writing sample(s) to: Thomas G. Whitley, tomwhitley@brockington.org; address: Brockington and Associates, Inc., 6611 Bay Circle, Suite 220, Norcross, GA 30071; (770) 662-5807 ext. 13.

ANNOUNCEMENT

DIVERSITY AND THE SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

**Madonna L. Moss, Miriam T. Stark, Christopher D. Dore,
Sarah H. Schlanger, Emily McClung de Tapia, and Joe E. Watkins**

All authors are members or former members of the SAA Board of Directors.

"SAA believes that the study and preservation of the archaeological record can enrich our appreciation for diverse communities, foster respect for difference, and encourage the celebration of individual and collective achievement. SAA is committed to promoting diversity in our membership, in our practice, and in the audiences we seek to reach through the dissemination of our research. Moreover, SAA aims to cultivate an inclusive environment that promotes understanding and values diversity in ethnic origin, national origin, gender, race, age, economic status, lifestyle, physical and/or cognitive abilities, religious beliefs, sexual orientation, work background, family structure, and other perceived differences."

This Statement on Diversity was approved by the SAA Board of Directors at our meeting in San Juan, Puerto Rico, on April 26, 2006. It will be posted on the SAA website soon, and is the first product of the Subcommittee on Diversity Initiatives of the SAA Board of Directors. During our discussions (in person and over email), we struggled with issues of sexism, racism, heterosexism, and white privilege that affect our

profession. As individuals, we have inherited institutions plagued by these problems; as an organization, we must work toward fixing them. In and of itself, a statement does little to address the deeper issues. To help demonstrate the Board's commitment to increasing diversity, the Board of Directors established the Subcommittee on Diversity Initiatives during its November 2005 meeting in Albuquerque.

We are indebted to two SAA task forces that worked to address the lack of diversity in the SAA. L. Antonio Curet was the Chair of the first task force, which included Elisabeth A. Bacus, Fumiko Ikawa-Smith, Chapurukha Kusimba, Jian Leng, Robin L. Sewell, and Board Liaison Susan Bender. The task force report (January 2002) addressed reasons for the lack of diversity in archaeology and the SAA and recommended a number of possible actions to remedy the situation. J. Daniel Rogers chaired the second task force, which involved Anna S. Agbe-Davies, Frances M. Hayashida, Lisa J. Lucero, Desireé René Martinez, and Board Liaison, Joe Watkins. This task force report (September 2005) presented even more recommendations for

the Board to consider. Many other professional organizations are taking up the challenge of increasing diversity and we hope to borrow some of their most successful ideas. Yet we believe that our profession can promote diversity in ways that no other field can because of the unique characteristics of archaeology and the archaeological record.

The hard work of these two task forces, for which the SAA membership is indebted, has inspired the current effort. We wanted to revisit the issue of diversity and make it central to the mission of the SAA, hence the statement quoted above. The next step is to prioritize the many recommendations supplied by the two task forces and to implement them in such a manner that we can measure progress toward the goal of increasing diversity in SAA. This work will be spearheaded by the new chair of the Subcommittee on Diversity Initiatives of SAA Board of Directors, Miriam Stark, with her committee, Christopher Dore, Dorothy Lippert, and Tobi Brimsek (ex-officio). The Board welcomes input from the membership on this important initiative.



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Give the SAA a Gift on its 75th

All SAA members are invited to join the recently launched campaign to significantly increase the size and impact of the SAA's endowment funds. The goal? By 2010 – when the 75th Annual Meeting is held in St. Louis – **together we will add \$500,000 to these funds.**

The SAA's endowment funds have grown slowly since 1985. By mid-April of 2006, our three endowments were worth \$457,000. More importantly, some 265 generous members had donated or pledged \$135,000 to the campaign to "Give the SAA a Gift on its 75th." Already, we are over 25 percent of the way to our goal!

Donors can support the general SAA Endowment Fund, or choose to direct part or all of their gifts to the Native American Scholarships Fund or Public Education Endowment.

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