

BULLETIN

OF THE SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

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NO. 3

SAA TO CELEBRATE 50TH ANNIVERSARY

David J. Meltzer
Jeremy A. Sabloff

On December 28, 1984, at the Hotel Roosevelt, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, the constitution for a Society for American Archaeology was signed by 31 individuals. This was the culmination of activities that began in the summer of 1933, aimed at creating a society "by which professional and non-professional students of American archaeology can express themselves." The first volume of *AMERICAN ANTIQUITY* appeared under the editorship of Will C. McKern in July of 1935. The first meeting of the newly-formed Society was held in December 1935 at Andover, Massachusetts, in conjunction with the American Anthropological Association and the American Folklore Society. The records show that eight papers were delivered to an assembly of approximately 75; the meeting took place on a Sunday morning.

Things have changed dramatically since then. And in 1985 the Society for American Archaeology will celebrate its jubilee anniversary, and fifty years of significant growth in American archaeology. In recognition of this milestone, the Executive Committee of the Society has appointed a "50th Anniversary Committee" charged with planning a series of activities marking this occasion*. Our plans include a series of special events for the 1985 Annual Meetings in Denver, and a special 50th Anniversary issue of *AMERICAN ANTIQUITY*.

The Society will sponsor two evening Plenary Sessions at the 1985 Annual Meeting. The first will honor the founders and charter members of the Society and will include a roundtable discussion by early members of the Society on the state of American archaeology in the 1930s.

The second Plenary session will focus on the theoretical and substantive growth of American archaeology in the last 50 years. Featured speakers in this session will be Jesse D. Jennings (Utah and Oregon), Lewis R. Binford (New Mexico), and Robert C. Dunnell (Washington).

In addition, the Society will sponsor a day-long symposium on the history and state-of-the-art in American archaeology. The morning session will address some of the major theses in the history of the Society. Among the tentatively scheduled papers are talks on the development of a conservation ethic, archaeology and the American polity, European influences on American archaeology, writing the history of American archaeology, and archaeological interpretation in 1935.

The afternoon session will address contemporary matters. Solicited papers will assess the state-of-the-art in topics such as hunter-gatherer studies, the origins of agriculture, and the origins of complex society. There will also be papers on the state-of-the-art in quantification and culture resource management. Finally, and along more theoretical lines, there will be papers on symbolic and structural archaeology, and archaeological interpretation in 1985.

Complementing these activities will be the publication of a special 50th Anniversary volume of *AMERICAN ANTIQUITY* in April 1985. Under the editorship of Patty Jo Watson, this special issue will also focus on the theme, American archaeology: retrospect and prospect. There the substantive history of the past 50 years of American archaeology will be told, and articles will assess the current health of the Society and American archaeology.

The upcoming 50th anniversary provides an auspicious opportunity for the Society to assess its past and look to its future. The Executive Committee and the 50th Anniversary Committee of the Society cordially invite all to join us in Denver in April 1985 to help celebrate this landmark occasion.

*Members of the 50th Anniversary Committee are: Jeremy A. Sabloff, Chair; Linda S. Cordell, David J. Meltzer; Gordon R. Willey; Nathalie F. S. Woodbury; and Patty Jo Watson, Representing the Executive Committee.

* * *

POT HUNTERS BUSTED

On Tuesday, February 28, 1984, the U.S. Attorney's Office and the U.S. Forest Service announced the results of the first concerted effort to enforce the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA). At a press conference at the Tonto National Forest in Arizona, those agencies announced the results to date of Operation STOP.

Since Operation STOP began in 1982, seven people have been arrested and convicted under ARPA.

In January 1982, after gathering intelligence information on the destruction of archaeological sites and the trafficking of prehistoric relics from those sites located on National Forest lands in the State of Arizona, the U.S. Forest Service, Region 3, in conjunction with the U.S. Attorney's Office in Phoenix, began a series of investigations code named Operation

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STOP. The goal of the operation was to stop the destruction of archaeological resources located on National Forest Service lands and the subsequent trafficking of the artifacts removed from these ruins.

The U.S. Forest Service Chief's Office in Washington funded the operation with an initial grant of \$50,000 in fiscal year 1982. In fiscal year 1983, the Washington Office allocated an additional \$40,000 to conclude the operation. As a consequence of this investigation, Special Agents of the U.S. Forest Service have recovered over \$44,500 worth of artifacts illegally removed from public lands. Total damages caused to the archaeological sites amounted to well over \$100,000. As a direct result of the operation, the following persons were apprehended and convicted under ARPA during the operation:

- John Rahn, Prescott, 2 years sentence suspended; 5 years supervised probation; \$1,000 fine and restitution of \$3,297.00 to the National Forest.
- Kelly Wilda, Prescott, 3 years supervised probation; and restitution of \$3,297.00 to the National Forest.
- Michael Reynolds, Heber, 6 months imprisonment with 12 months supervised probation at the conclusion of the imprisonment period.
- Ken DeSpain, Winslow, suspended sentence and 3 years probation and a \$3,000 fine.
- John Hargett, Phoenix, suspended sentence and probation for 2 years.
- Kenneth Meeks, Tonto Basin, suspended sentence; probation for 3 years and restitution in the amount of \$3,000.
- Don Wood, Heber, suspended sentence and on probation for 2 years.

Five other people were convicted in Arizona State Court for violation of State laws. Information for these convictions was obtained through a cooperative effort between U.S. Forest Service investigators, the U.S. Attorney's Office, the FBI, and State law enforcement agencies. During the course of the investigation,

information and evidence of other Federal and State crimes were discovered. This information has been passed to the appropriate agencies for their prosecution.

U.S. Attorney A. Melvin McDonald said that Roslyn Moore, the assistant U.S. Attorney who has been assigned to Operation STOP since its inception, and other attorneys are still assigned to the operation. In addition to the seven convictions already announced, other cases are pending.

* * *

ARCHAEOLOGISTS GARNER MACARTHUR'S

The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation announced the award of "no strings" gifts to 22 recipients--two to archaeologists. The awards, popularly known as "genius search" prizes, are granted to encourage "exceptionally talented individuals". The grants can be used by the recipient for any purpose and run for a period of five years. The archaeologist receiving grants are:

- David Stuart, junior fellow at Dumbarton Oaks, specialist in Mayan epigraphy received \$128,000. At 18 Stuart is the youngest person ever to receive a MacArthur grant.
- Heather Lechtman, Director of the Center for Materials Research in Archaeology and Ethnology at MIT, a specialist in the pre-Columbian metallurgy was awarded \$236,000.

* * *

EDITORIAL

SCHOLARS VS 'SHOVEL-BUMS': IF WE ARE ALL IN THE SAME BOAT ROWING, WHY AREN'T WE CLOSER TO SHORE?

Alan S. Downer

I just read a fascinating article in the *Chronicle of Higher Education's* January 18, 1984, issue (Vol. 27(15-7)) entitled "On an Archaeological Battlefield, It's Scholars vs 'Shovel Bums'". The article, authored by Eric Strange, was well written, thoroughly researched and balanced. It was also one of the most thought provoking articles dealing with archaeology that I have read in the last several years.

Strange took a hard look at 'contract' archaeology and happened upon the antagonism between contract and academic archaeologists.

In the eyes of the scholars Strange interviewed, contract archaeology wasn't science, couldn't be science, was commercial and entrepreneurial, and had no place in academic institutions. The final position was a minor one, but to it was attributed Harvard University's and Brown University's decisions to stop doing contract work altogether.

Now, that this attitude exists will scarcely come as a revelation to any American archaeologist who hasn't been in a coma for the last ten years. Indeed, we are all aware of it. I suspect that it is such a commonplace attitude that most of us don't even think about it much anymore. It is simply part of the background noise prevalent in our environment.

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We have all read too many contract reports not to realize that there is some truth to allegation that contract archaeology is not generally first-rate archaeological research. Most of us are familiar with the reasons why that statement is truer than we would like. Contract archaeology has not lead to the kind of advance that we have hoped for when Moss-Bennett was enacted with our support. In that sense, contract archaeology has been a failure.

Contract archaeology has succeeded in producing a vast array of new data that would probably never have become available had Moss-Bennett not been passed. In some regions, that new data has lead to substantial changes in our understanding of the past--changes that are in some cases truly revolutionary. It has also lead to a burgeoning of methodological experimentation, some of which has been remarkably fruitful.

But I do not come to praise contract archaeology (or, for that matter, to bury it). Rather, I would like to reflect on some of its real problems.

There is no doubt that contract archaeology has produced tremendous quantities of raw data. This is the one contribution of contract archaeology that even its severist scholarly critics will admit. Perhaps collecting data that would otherwise be destroyed is all that we can reasonably expect of contract archaeology. I don't believe that.

If science is what scientists do, then archaeology must be what archaeologists do. Today in the United States more archaeologists do contract archaeology than do "pure research".

There is a real gulf between the reality of contract archaeology and the goals of archaeology as a scholarly, scientific endeavor. Too many contract projects fail to live up to the standards set by the scholars. This problem seems, to a certain extent, to be institutionalized in government agency procurement policies that place primary emphasis on quantity of earth moved, number of artifacts cataloged, and total project cost. The fact that this situation exists is not an indictment of contract archaeology or of archaeologists who take contracts. It is an indictment of our entire profession. Archaeologists played a major role in the passage of Moss-Bennett and archaeologists played a role in setting procurement policies. If the results are not what they should be, then it is up to the archaeological community to take meaningful steps to correct the deficiencies. We don't need more grousing, passing of horror stories, or sniping about "rip-off archaeology". What we need is some thoughtful solutions and concerted effort.

If we as archaeologists, the people who should care, lack the will to find and promote solutions to the problems of contract archaeology, we will get solutions from people who don't care. And, we will like the results even less than what we have got now.

WASHINGTON REPORT

Philip Speser

It is budget time again in Washington, and we have once again turned our focus to financial matters. In this column I will briefly review the budget process,

highlight parts of the testimony the SAA is delivering, and indicate what you can do to help secure adequate funding for archaeology.

The budget process begins in the individual agencies with the formulation of budget requests. These requests are then "cleared" by the Office of Management and Budget. Clearance is frequently a process of negotiation. The negotiated budget requests are then incorporated into the Administration's fiscal year budget proposal and sent to Congress. Both the House and Senate hold three sets of hearings on the budget--in budget, authorizing, and appropriating committees. For our purposes, the key committees are the authorizing and appropriating committees. Authorizing committees have substantive jurisdiction over agencies and recommend budgets. Appropriating committees actually determine the funding levels. Even after funds are authorized and appropriated by Congress, the budget process continues, as agencies seek to use funds they receive to further their own objectives. These objectives may or may not be those Congress intended in authorizing and appropriating the money.

This year, increased funding for archaeology is likely to be more difficult to obtain. After all, it is an election year and no one wants to be saddled with the "budget-busting" label. Accordingly, the SAA request for the National Park Service represents a modest blend of \$500,000 of redirected funds from within the Administration's budget request and an add-on of \$500,000.

Because it is an election year, we can obtain our request through a strong grassroots effort. A list of all Members of the relevant committees appears at the end of this article.

We urge you to write four letters--one to each committee. This is a painless task if you use a word processor. (We do it all the time.) I will go into more detail on the content of the letter after describing what we have been seeking from Congress.

Testimony was delivered before the House Subcommittees before the House Committee on Public Lands and National Parks and the House Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies (the authorizing and appropriating agencies for the National Park Service (NPS) in the House of Representatives) on February 28th and 29th.

In our testimony, the SAA urged that two policy priorities be recognized:

1) the Department of the Interior should seek to ensure effective coordination of Federal archaeological activities (including minimizing redundant management, research, recovery, preservation, and curation activities and ensuring that projects are carried through to their logical completion or terminated for cause rather than ideological convenience); and,

2) the Department of the Interior should seek, to the extent compatible with effective cultural resources management, to minimize management expenditures in order to maximize expenditures for archaeological research; for recovery, preservation, and curation of important archaeological resources; and for dissemination of the results of research through scientific and public information programs."

The SAA praised the efforts of NPS to implement the data base obtained through an add-on last year. The data base will contain two types of information:

1) a bibliography of cultural resource projects, which describes the nature of the projects, and their locations; and,

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- 2) a catalogue of other data bases with information on areas of interest to users of the master data base and information on gaining access to those data bases.

This strategy for the data base is excellent. By providing a centralized access point for information on previously conducted work, it will enable the agencies to avoid costly and inefficient duplications of archaeological surveys. By providing a heirarchical peak for already existing Federal, state, and private data bases, it avoids redundancy between data bases (and thus unnecessary costs). At the same time, by highlighting areas where data access is limited, it will encourage states to further develop and computerize their own data bases on archaeological resources within their boundaries.

NPS currently plans to have a pilot project on a regional level operational by the end of the current fiscal year. This pilot project will enable evaluation of the data base design and operation prior to its full scale implementation. This procedure is excellent as it allows for early and cost-efficient debugging of the data base.

Unfortunately, during the formulation of the NPS FY 1985 budget, the Park Service failed to include funding to ensure data entry beyond the pilot project stage. Accordingly, our testimony states:

"The Society believes that the Archaeological Assistance Division requires additional funding of \$100,000 to carry the project through completion as a national data base as this Committee and the Congress intended. We urge you to direct NPS to expend funds for this purpose."

The SAA also noted the implementation of the Department of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines. We emphasized that the development of Technical Briefs, a crucial aspect of this approach, should be handled as part of the contract research process rather than as an independent management function. Preparing Briefs in this manner would enable NPS to accomplish two objectives with the same funds. As we testified:

"We urge the Committee to direct the National Park Service to redirect \$400,000 for an Archaeological Assistance Division program of sponsored archaeological research with significant methodological consequences for Briefs."

Our testimony then turned to the problem of determining priorities for Federal Archaeology. The establishment of priorities, we noted, is a difficult scientific, as well as political, problem. We called attention to the SAA's participation in meetings with agencies to discuss this problem.

"For example, in order to address the regulatory dimension, on February 1-3 of this year, representatives from the Society for American Archaeology met in Reno with cultural resource personnel from the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the U.S. Forest Service at the invitation of BLM. the purpose of this meeting was twofold:

- 1) to discuss the formation of a study relating to the proper applicability of predictive modelling in cultural resources management, and

- 2) to explore the development of a series of regional conferences to address issues relating to the conduct of archaeological work mandated by Federal legislation.

The Reno conference provided an excellent opportunity for agency personnel and archaeologists to discuss issues, mutual problems, and to lay the groundwork for attempts at cooperative solutions. The Society for American Archaeology has also engaged in similar discussions with representatives of private industry. Such efforts are so important, that the Society will be working with archaeologists from universities, Federal agencies, contracting firms, State Historic Preservation Offices, and private industry in nine regions across the United States to hold broadbased regional conferences."

While highlighting such cooperative efforts, we also noted the responsibilities of the Federal Government. We recommended that Interior fund a National Research Council (NRC) study on archaeological priorities and cost-efficient research in order to address the scientific dimension of the priorities problem. There is strong support for such a study in the scientific community. In 1982, the Advisory Planning Meeting on American Archaeology met under the auspices of the Commission on Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education of NRC. Since that meeting, the Commission and the NRC have strongly endorsed a study of the current state of research and problem areas in American archaeology.

Funding of an additional \$300,000 over two years was requested. These funds would enable the NRC to conduct such a study. These funds would cover NRC staff and travel costs for members of the study panel.

Finally, we noted the existence of the Section 8 program. Under this program, the Secretary of the Interior is required to monitor the status of National Landmarks report annually on those that are seriously damaged or threatened. All too often, the report is not related to any activity which will mitigate deterioration and damage or increase protection for these irreplaceable resources. We urged the Committees to provide an additional \$200,000 for repair and protection of National Landmarks.

Your help is once again vital for ensuring adequate funding for Federal archaeology. While the SAA position is modest, without strong grassroots pressure, we will not be able to obtain even part of this funding.

Four Committees control funding for the NPS. A list of these Committees, and their members follows. Four letters from each SAA member--one to each committee--will represent a political grassroots landslide in this election year. This is a painless task if you use a word-processor. If a Member from your state is on one of the committees listed below, write him or her. Otherwise write the individual highlighted with asterisks. They are key Subcommittee Chairmen.

The message in the letters can be simple:

Better coordination of Federal effort and allocation of adequate funds for program implementation are vital for continuing progress in Federal archaeology. I urge you to support the following items during mark-up of the FY 1985 National Park Service budget:

- 1) a redirection of \$500,000 within the Administration's request in order to ensure completion of the data base on Federal archaeology and for sponsored research in support of Technical Briefs and,
- 2) an additional \$500,000 for a National Research Council study on priorities and preservation and protection of National Landmarks

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WASHINGTON REPORT

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Please send these letters today. Strong grassroots pressure is the key to political success!

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The events of the past three years make it clear that policy-makers in some Federal agencies share the perception that historic preservation laws and regulations have "gotten out of hand." As a direct result, those agencies are taking actions that erode the existing protection extended to significant historic and archaeological properties. Examples abound but a few will suffice, this Administration has recommended zero funding for the State Historic Preservation Offices in each of its budgets and budgets for the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation ranging from 30-50% below the level needed to maintain current level of operations. Congress has placed sufficient funds in the budget to cover each of these areas, but that does not change the fact that substantial reduction in State participation and project historic preservation review at the State and Federal level is clearly a budgetary goal. In addition, under the guise of regulatory reform, the Office of Management and Budget and the Interior Department are pushing the Advisory Council to make further changes in its regulations (36 CFR Part 800) that would substantially weaken the Advisory Council's influence in historic property management by Federal agencies. A final example is presented by changes in regulations adopted by the Interior Department's Office of Surface Mining (OSM). These changes markedly reduce the protection granted to historic properties that are not both already listed in the National Register of Historic Places and publically owned--a minute fraction of our historic heritage. OSM has also refused to implement a 1981 Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement executed with the Advisory Council and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers. Thus, all of the approved state mining programs received OSM's O.K. without receiving the historic preservation reviews called for in Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, and thus, they are in violation of Section 106.

We could provide other examples, but we believe that these are sufficient to illustrate our point. This Administration has made a concerted effort to reduce the level of protection offered to our Nation's historic resources not by attempting to amend the environmental and historic preservation laws that mandate that protection, but through the budget process, administrative fiat and subtle regulatory change. The threat is very real and it is one that the archaeological community must resist with every means available or our future may be a very bleak one.

We call for the consideration of three areas of strategy:

1. Strengthening our legislative action program,
2. Developing means of establishing and maintaining direct, two-way communication between the archaeological community, the Administration, and various specific Federal agencies, and
3. Where other methods fail to achieve compliance with the spirit and letter of the law, establishing a litigation strategy, including as necessary, forming and cementing alliances with other groups sharing concerns for these issues.

This is a crucial issue. We hope that this letter will promote a reasoned debate within the SAA and the archaeological community. However you feel, you must stand up and be counted. We urge you to give this matter the careful consideration it merits and to

express your considered opinion so that the SAA can proceed to take meaningful steps to counteract this threat.

Sincerely,

Charles M. Niquette
Hester A. Davis

* * *

THE OLD WORLD ARCHAEOLOGY NEWSLETTER

The *Old World Archaeology Newsletter* was established in 1977 as a means of improving communication among North American archaeologists interested in the Old World. It appears three times a year and contains research reports, notices on meetings, information on new publications and exhibitions, fellowship information requests for scholarly assistance, notices on visiting scholars and any other information that seems to be of interest to Old World archaeologists. Beginning with the winter 1984 issue, *OWAN* will start a limited program of book reviews. It is a good way for Americanists to keep current with events in European and Mediterranean archaeology.

Subscriptions are \$3.50 per year (\$4.00 foreign). Subscription requests and other inquiries can be sent to Professor Stephen Dyson, Archaeology Laboratory, Wesleyan University, Middletown, CT 06457.

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PROGRAM TO UNDERWRITE COSTS OF RADIOCARBON ANALYSIS ANNOUNCED

The Radiocarbon Laboratory, Department of Anthropology, Institute of Geophysics and Planetary Physics, University of California, Riverside, California, announces the initiation of a program to underwrite costs of radiocarbon analysis.

Applications are being accepted from graduate students and post-doctoral researchers in archaeology and other Quaternary disciplines to support, in full or in part, costs of obtaining C14 determinations on samples collected as part of their research studies. The principal purpose of this support is to encourage young investigators in archaeology and Quaternary research to utilize C14 data from a critical perspective. It is expected that the typical request will involve from five to twenty C14 determinations. However, no upper limit is placed on the number of dates that can be requested. The primary criteria for selection will be the scientific significance of the archaeological research problem(s) or question being addressed.

Applicants may request support for the total cost of the C14 determinations or to permit a larger suite of samples to be analyzed than would be possible with the existing support available to the investigator. Graduate students currently pursuing their studies leading to either the M.S. or Ph.D. degree or those who have received their Ph.D. within the last seven years are eligible to apply.

An application should not exceed four single-spaced typed pages of text exclusive of bibliography to which should be attached a curriculum vita for the applicant.

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PROGRAM TO UNDERWRITE COSTS OF
RADIOCARBON ANALYSIS ANNOUNCED
continued from page 6)

and, a letter of endorsement from his/her major advisor. Applications should include the following information: (1) an explicit statement of the problem or issue to which the C14 determinations are related, (2) a detailed discussion of the nature of the samples, including existing or anticipated sample sizes, their context, and how they have been or are to be collected, (3) a justification for the number of samples that would be submitted, (4) the amount of existing financial support for the determinations (if none is available, so state and briefly explain the circumstances), (5) a schedule for the completion of the C14 analysis, if support is granted, justified in terms of the research plans of the applicant, (6) how the results of the research are to be published, and (7) a brief, annotated listing of relevant literature.

Typically, C14 determinations will be obtained at the UCR laboratory except in special circumstances where sample sizes require the use of accelerator mass spectrometry. In such cases, samples will be processed at the UCR laboratory and C14 measurements will be obtained in consultation and collaboration with the NSF Accelerator Facility for Radioisotope Analysis, University of Arizona.

The ability of the UCR Radiocarbon Laboratory to support this program has been made possible by a grant from the National Science Foundation (Anthropology Program). Ranking of the proposals will be made by an advisory committee. Final selection of the projects for which C14 determinations will be obtained will depend on the level of funding available to the laboratory in any one fiscal year. However, at least ten projects will be supported in 1984-1985. At least half of these will be graduate student proposal projects. Original and ten copies of the application should be submitted to: Advisory Committee, Radiocarbon Laboratory, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Riverside, California 92521. For additional information, or assistance in completing the application, please contact Professor R. E. Taylor at the same address, or telephone (714) 787-5521.

Deadlines: May 1, 1984 for samples to be submitted in October 1984. November 1, 1985 for samples to be submitted in April 1985.

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PEOPLE ON THE MOVE

Appointed

Anne I. Woolsey, SMU archaeologist, has been appointed Director Amerind Foundation, Dragoon, Arizona. Woolsey fills the position left vacant by the death of Charles Des Peso.

Awarded

Heather Lechtman, MIT archaeologist, Director of the Center for Materials Research in Archaeology and Ethnography received a \$236,000 MacArthur Foundation award.

David Stuart, Junior Fellow at Dumbarton Oaks, received a \$136,000 MacArthur Foundation award.

Convicted

Ken DeSpain, John Rahn, Kelly Wilda, Michael Reynolds, John Hargett, Kenneth Meeks, and Don Wood were apprehended and convicted under ARPA.

* * *

BULLETIN BOARD

There will be a no host cocktail/gathering on Wednesday, April 11, 1984, from 4:30 until 9:30 for all Society members. The room has not been designated as yet but will be posted as close to the registration desk as possible. The Association of Oregon Archaeologists is the sponsoring organization.

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EARLY MAN CENTER: CURRENT RESEARCH

Current Research, part of the Center's *Peopling of the Americas* publication program, focuses on the topic of the Pleistocene peopling of the Western Hemisphere. Scientists from all over the world are invited to submit short current research statements for publication. Collectively, these concise, state-of-the-art reports provide an overview of trends and developments in New World early human studies and allied disciplines in a single source issued once a year. More than one manuscript may be submitted by an author.

Categories of notes will be: 1) site reports, 2) methods, 3) physical anthropology, 4) taphonomy and bone modification, 5) lithic studies, 6) environmental reconstruction, and 7) pertinent Ph.D. dissertations and Master's theses of the previous months.

Manuscripts of note length, up to two printed pages, should be current, original, and may cover any aspect of the subject. All notes will be published in English; manuscripts submitted in French, Spanish, or Portuguese, will be accompanied with an English translation provided by the editorial staff.

A manuscript with a figure should include text, caption, and references up to 4600 characters (approximately 2½ double-spaced typed pages). Manuscripts without a figure should include text and references up to 6400 characters, equal to about 3½ double-spaced typed pages.

For further information contact Jim I. Mead, Series Editor, *Current Research*, Center for the Study of Early Man, University of Maine, Orono, ME 04469, Telephone: (207) 581-1896 or 581-2197.

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1984 MEETING OF THE COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

The meetings will be jointly sponsored by the State University of New York at Binghamton and by the Roberson Center for the Arts and Sciences. They will be held at SUNY-Binghamton on October 19 to October 21, 1984.

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1984 MEETING OF THE COUNCIL FOR NORTHEAST
HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY
(continued from page 7)

Papers on any topic concerning the historical
archaeology of the northeast or on theory and
method in historical archaeology are welcome.
For details contact: Randy McGuire, CNHA - meeting,
Department of Anthropology, SUNY, Binghamton,
New York 13901.

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The Center for the Study of Early Man, University
of Maine at Orono, is organizing a conference of
invited specialists to present papers at Carson
City, Nevada, August 17 to 19, 1984. Registration
materials will be sent to potential participants by
the Local Arrangements Chairman, Donald R. Tuohy,
Nevada State Museum, Capitol Complex, Carson City,
Nevada 89701 (702-885-4812). All others interested
in non-program particulars may call or write the
above for local arrangement details.

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