

BULLETIN

OF THE SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

Volume 3

November 1985

No. 5

ADVISORY COUNCIL DRAFT REGULATIONS PUBLISHED

On October 15, 1985, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation published draft revised regulations for public comment. The proposed regulations revise 36 CFR Part 800, which governs the process of review of federal undertakings pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

The draft revised regulations were published in the *Federal Register* (Vol. 50, No. 199, pp. 41828-41833). The comment period expires on December 14, 1985.

* * *

SAA ANNUAL MEETING DATES CHANGED

The dates for SAA's 1986 Annual Meeting in New Orleans have been changed.

The new dates are April 23-26, 1986.

The Society has agreed to this change at the request of the Clarion Hotel, the site of the Annual Meeting. In return, the Society has negotiated the greatly reduced single/double room rate of \$49.00 and a one-hour complimentary cocktail party (drinks only)!

* * *

REPORT ON THE CONFERENCE ON REBURIAL ISSUES

Dena F. Dincauze

The conference on reburial issues sponsored jointly by SOPA and SAA was held on June 14 and 15, 1985, at the Newberry Library's Darcy McNickle Center for the History of the American Indian, in Chicago. Twenty-three invited participants represented a range of groups whose interests converge around issues relating to disinterment, analysis, curation, and reinterment of human remains. Academic and administrative archaeologists, Indian spiritual and public leaders and tribal administrators, physical anthropologists, museum administrators, lawyers, cultural anthropologists and historians were among those present; many people represented more than one category (see List of Participants following). The geographical representation ranged from Maine and Ottawa on the north to Arizona on the south, and from Massachusetts to California. Support for the conference was provided by the National Geographic Society and Conoco.

The conference was planned to bring together advocates of many different positions to present and discuss their several points of view in a non-confrontational manner. It was axiomatic that there might be irreconcilable differences within the group on some issues. However, all opinions were respectfully received, and both direct rebuttal and confrontational debate were minimized by prior agreement.

Discussions developed around an agenda with five major topics: (1) reasons for insisting upon reburial, (2) reasons for objecting to reburial, (3) reasons for scientific study of human skeletal populations, (4) exploration of possible resolutions, and (5) the next step. A special feature of the agenda was a series of 62 statements that had been derived from position papers and articles submitted in advance by the participants. The statements were representative of advocacy positions taken on many aspects of the controversy, and served to stimulate and guide discussion under each topic. During the conference discussion was not neatly compartmentalized, since consideration of each topic in turn included anticipation of issues from that next following. Discussion was, however, civil and productive throughout.

The full transcript of the meeting is in preparation; without the details before me, I can only report on generalities. The transcript, now being edited by Polly Quick, will present the discussion in full, and will be published as soon as possible.

Consideration of the first two topics--the cases for and against reburial--revealed the major issues between Indian peoples and archaeologists. There is far less adversarial feeling between Indian people and physical anthropologists or museum people, probably because of less direct familiarity on both sides. There was near-unanimity among the Indian participants in favor of reburial; differences included the degrees of willingness to consider exceptions for special cases. All the Indians present agreed that reburials should be left in the ground, undisturbed. Diversity was evident among the Indians in respect to traditional burial modes, the degree of feeling against disturbance, and the feelings about analytical research involving human remains after disinterment.

It was clear that archaeologists and physical anthropologists have failed to communicate their research goals effectively. Few benefits from such research are perceived by the subjects themselves. There is, moreover, a strong suspicion in some quarters that the research is undertaken for motives of personal advancement of the researcher, without the intent to benefit the subjects. Exceptions to this general situation indicate that where efforts

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REPORT ON THE CONFERENCE ON REBURIAL ISSUES
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are routinely made, contacts established over long periods, and trust developed, Indians and archaeologists can communicate and cooperate in research. There also emerged troubling evidence that archaeologists, as a group, are relatively ignorant of the goals, methods, and information potential of modern bio-anthropology, and tend to devalue such research.

Discussion of the benefits to be realized from archaeological and physical anthropological research continually bogged down in cases. Studies valued by anthropologists for their contributions to the understanding of the human species or to the solution of anthropologically-defined problems were mainly rejected as uninteresting to tribal people, who define their past through tradition. Those people are, however, appreciative when such research helps in identifying and protecting cultural resources, or is publicized so that it increases understanding and respect for Indians in the larger society. Instances were presented in which requests from tribes for help through research on particular problems met indifference or were relegated to very low priorities by trained investigators. If traditional people realize no benefit from relations with anthropologists, especially from studies supported by long-term curation of human remains, the case for such curation cannot be compelling to them.

At least two, apparently irreconcilable, value systems were in evidence during the discussions. The anthropologists presented their scientific values, and their commitments to professional responsibility and to knowledge for the sake of the human species. The Indians, for their part, presented aspects of traditional spirituality, as those relate to feelings for the earth, the role of humans in nature, and the desire that human remains be allowed to return to and nourish the earth. It was eloquently explained that Indian spirituality is not an organized religion, but that it pervades and defines the life of each person, as it does the role of persons in the larger community and the world. There does not seem to be much hope for accommodation by the modification of either of these value sets; compromises must be sought by people of good will who respect each other's differences and who value cooperation.

Issues of professional performance standards and of ethics in fieldwork and in relations with native peoples were raised several times. The social anthropologists in the group were particularly insistent about the need for more effective training in ethics and interpersonal relations for archaeologists, and for sensitizing both archaeologists and bio-anthropologists to the feelings, beliefs, and needs of others.

The fourth topic led to a great deal of talk about specific laws, regulations, and policies, particularly at the federal level. The Indian people are especially distressed about the definition, in the Archaeological Resources Protection Act, of graves as "archaeological resources," since that emphasizes their "scientific" value above their traditional importance as the remains of ancestors. Tribal ordinances, state reburial laws, and constitutional law were also explored. The unevenness of compliance processes between federal agencies was a recurrent problem. Potential conflicts between state laws and federal policies, and between some federal policies and constitutional guarantees respecting religion were considered, without expectation of resolution in the context of the conference. It was apparent as discussion proceeded that no single inflexible policy about graves or about the disposition

of human remains would meet the variety of needs and situations that exist. There was, on the other hand, a great deal of support among many diverse factions for deciding cases on an ad hoc basis through consultation with interested parties.

The conferees concluded Saturday's meeting by discussing what should be done to capitalize on the spirit of cooperation engendered in Chicago. A set of eight consensus statements was prepared (Jerome Cybulski, of the National Museum of Man, Ottawa, abstained from the consensus on technical grounds.) A subcommittee of the SAA Public Relations Committee was established to pursue several goals with which it was charged (see below). The subcommittee, chaired jointly by Duane Anderson (State Archaeologist, Iowa) and Carol Condie (Quivira Research Center, Albuquerque), has subgroups comprised of SAA members and non-member advisors working on the several projects as directed.

CONSENSUS OF THE REBURIAL CONFERENCE

1. Human physical remains should always be treated with respect.
2. It is imperative for anthropologists and Native Americans to work together to resolve issues of common concern, particularly reburial and the investigation of mortuary sites.
3. Physical anthropologists, social anthropologists, and archaeologists should think of the reburial issue in the broader context of anthropology.
4. Anthropologists and Native Americans should make joint presentations and appearances in dealing with agencies and the public whenever possible. Special emphasis should be given to public education.
5. Anthropologists and Native Americans should work together to solve problems of vandalism, looting, and desecration.
6. Procedures should be developed for cooperation between anthropologists and Native Americans.
7. The subcommittee shall prepare (for internal consideration) draft materials including the following: a statement on the ethics pertaining to excavation and reburial; possible changes to ARPA, NHPA, and other appropriate federal laws and regulations; model state-level legislation (nonprescriptive); and it shall address the matter of deaccession.
8. The subcommittee shall make recommendations for future interaction of interested and relevant parties on the local, regional, and national levels.

The consensus statements and the agenda they imply indicate the scope of the work and discussion that remain before notable progress toward resolutions of any of the problems can be claimed. SAA has declined to formulate a new policy on reburial at this time, given the complexity of the professional and human issues to be explored. The Society is reaching out to other professional groups for cooperative consultation on the issues. The subcommittee, representing a broad spectrum of special interests, will provide invaluable insight and advice as the search for mutually acceptable solutions continues.

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Members with questions, comments, suggestions or information on this issue are invited to contact the sub-committee chairs:

Duane Anderson State Archaeologist 305 Eastlawn University of Iowa Iowa City, IA 52240	Carol J. Condie Quivira Research Center 3017 Commercial, NE Albuquerque, NM 87110
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LIST OF PARTICIPANTS -- Final Attendance

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Larry Benalli, Cultural Resource Management Program
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
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Published monthly from October through July (9 issues annually), this newsletter provides useful information on Pacific Northwest research and cultural research management. Monthly circulation approaches 500 and includes professional and amateur archaeologists, Federal and state agencies, departments of anthropology, and interested members of the public.

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**CANADA FILES FIRST REQUEST TO U.S.
FOR PROTECTION OF ENDANGERED ARTIFACTS**

United States Information Agency

The Canadian government has formally asked the United States to impose import restrictions against certain endangered Canadian archaeological and ethnological artifacts. Canada is the first country to submit such a request under the terms of the U.S. Cultural Property Act (P.L. 97-446).

The request was delivered personally to Charles Z. Wick, director of the U.S. Information Agency, by Dr. Jean Sutherland Boggs on behalf of the Government of Canada. Dr. Sutherland Boggs, special advisor for cultural affairs to the Canadian minister of communications, is a former director of the National Gallery of Canada and has had a long and distinguished career in the museum field. She was accompanied at the presentation by Canadian ambassador to the United States, Allan Gotlieb.

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The Cultural Property Act, signed by President Reagan in 1983, implements U.S. acceptance of the 1970 UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property. The convention received unanimous advice and consent from the U.S. Senate in 1972.

As required by the act, the Canadian written request, with accompanying documentation of need for assistance, will be reviewed by USIA's Cultural Property Advisory Committee before recommendations are submitted to the President for executive action.

The Cultural Property Advisory Committee, appointed by the President, is made up of experts in archaeology, ethnology, anthropology and the international sale of art, as well as representatives of the museum community and general public. The committee is chaired by Michael J. Kelly, chairman and chief executive officer of Kelco Industries in Woodstock, Illinois.

The 1970 UNESCO convention rose from a growing international concern that the high demand for cultural objects in the art market has generated rampant pillaging of archaeological sites, destroying countries' cultural heritages.

Countries that have ratified the 1970 UNESCO Convention are eligible to submit requests for U.S. import restrictions to protect archaeological and ethnological objects that comprise their cultural patrimony. In order to be considered for import restrictions, an archaeological object must be of cultural significance, at least 250 years old, and normally discovered as a result of scientific excavation, accidental digging, or exploration on land or under water. An ethnological object must be the product of a tribal or non-industrial society and important to the cultural heritage of a people.

The President will receive a report on the committee's findings and will make the final decision as to whether the U.S. should enter into an agreement with the requesting country to impose import restrictions against the cultural items in the request.

* * *

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Guide to Contractors in Cultural Resource Management

ArchaeoPress is pleased to announce the publication of Volume II of the **Guide to Contractors in Cultural Resource Management**, the only national directory devoted solely to organizations and individuals who provide regular services in archeology and other cultural resources work. Greatly expanded over the first volume, Volume II offers:

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EMERGENT HORTICULTURAL ECONOMIES OF THE EASTERN WOODLANDS CONFERENCE

The Center for Archaeological Investigations announces a conference to be held at Southern Illinois University March 28-29, 1986. The purpose of this conference is to go beyond the present emphasis on the origins of plant domestication to examine the socioeconomic conditions that promoted the intensification of horticultural production and the consequences of such increased reliance on horticultural produce. Conference participants will be asked to present substantive papers concerning either methods for interpreting the contribution of domesticates in prehistoric subsistence economies or the sociocultural development of horticultural economies in the temperate environments of eastern North America. The latter would include models of subsistence change that relate production, exchange, social organization, demography, and other cultural variables. Selected conference papers will be incorporated into an Occasional Paper to be published by the Center. Inquiries about the conference and requirements for paper submission should be made to: William Keegan, Center for Archaeological Investigations, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Illinois 62901: 618/536-5529.

MIDDLE ATLANTIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

The Annual meeting will be held on April 4-6, 1986, at the Henlopen Hotel, Rehoboth Beach, Delaware. The Arrangements Chairman: Kurt W. Carr, Bureau for Historic Preservation, Pennsylvania State Museum, Box 1026, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17108-1026. The Program Chairman: Daniel R. Griffith, Bureau of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Old State House, Dover, Delaware 19901. Session topics are: General, Plantation Archaeology, Site Context and Environment, Faunal Analysis in both Urban and Prehistoric contexts.

TECHNOLOGY AND HUMAN NUTRITION THE SOCIAL ECOLOGY OF DIETARY CHANGE: A SEMINAR IN ANTHROPOLOGY

The Seminar to be held April 7-8, 1986, in Los Alamos, New Mexico, will provide an interdisciplinary and subfield exchange of the latest information, research needs, and priorities in the study of human diet. Twelve speakers and 100 participants will examine the causes, measures, and results of technological, dietary, and nutritional change on past and continuing human evolution. Because of its "high-tech anthropology" nature, the Seminar topic will involve the physical/chemical sciences, human and social sciences, and humanities.

Speakers will discuss such issues as:

- the relevance of nutrition and anthropology to each other for identifying nutritional status and dietary change
- nutritional and health impacts of technological/economic development in the US and the Third World
- history of European agricultural development (particularly Roman) and its significance for evaluating U.S. industrialized agriculture

- concurrent dietary and social revolutions in North American (pre)history (development of maize sedentism)
- technological change, diet, and evolution of the human species
- the high-technology of nutritional assessment and body composition
- human development

The Seminar will be held immediately preceding the annual meetings of the American Association of Physical Anthropologists and the Human Biology Council in Albuquerque, New Mexico, April 9-12, 1986.

MICRONESIAN ARCHAEOLOGY CONFERENCE ON GUAM

In conjunction with the Indo-Pacific Prehistory Association (IPPA) Congress to be held consecutively in Japan and Guam in early Fall 1987, the Micronesian Area Research Center at the University of Guam is sponsoring a series of symposia on Micronesian archaeology. Tentative dates for the meetings on Guam are September 9-12. Topics to be covered include the future of historic preservation programs in the region, as seen from the perspectives of local island cultural resource managers and representatives of relevant U.S.-based institutions (session title: "Historic Preservation in Micronesia: New Political Realities and the Professional Archaeologist"). Papers in other sessions will address the role that ethnohistorical and ethnoarchaeological investigations can play in prehistoric research ("Archaeological Models and Cultural Information"); the evolution and maintenance of various forms of social complexity"; the reconstruction of past Micronesian environments and food resource exploitation strategies ("Environment, Subsistence, and Past Ecological Contexts"); and the nature of early prehistoric colonization and adaptation to varying environments presented by the islands of Micronesia ("The Initial Settlement of Micronesia, and Models of the Earliest High and Low Island Adaptations"). Other possible topics include advances in artifact analysis and typological distributions through the region; settlement pattern analysis which would define and aid in understanding settlement variability; and human biology in Micronesia as it relates to archaeological investigations.

The IPPA-UOG Micronesian archaeology conference will be the first such scholarly meeting ever to be held in Micronesia and reflects the increasing amount of research that has been taking place in the region over the last 15 years. A conference proceedings volume is anticipated, which will provide an up-to-date record of current problems and data, presented at the meeting. Post-conference tours to archaeological sites in the region may be arranged if interest warrants. The organizers, Dr. Rosalind Hunter-Anderson and Dr. Michael Graves, welcome potential participants to contact them at the University of Guam, Micronesian Area Research Center, Mangilao, Guam 96923; 671/734-4473.

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PLACEMENT CENTER

MARYLAND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, Division of Archeology, is seeking a collections manager and laboratory supervisor to curate its aboriginal and historic

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PLACEMENT CENTER

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archeological collections. Requires B.A. with archeology specialty. Salary starts at \$16,168 plus benefits. Contact Maryland Department of Personnel "Interest File" at (301) 225-4927 regarding Archeologist I (0336) before December 31, 1985. For informational purposes, send resume to Tyler Bastian, State Archeologist, Maryland Geological Survey, The Rotunda, Suite 440, 711 West 40th Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21211.

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THE SANTA BARBARA MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY announces the immediate availability of a position for a Curator of Anthropology. The museum is a private, nonprofit institution, with a staff of over 20 and an annual operating budget of \$1.3 million. The anthropology department manages a collection of approximately 50,000 artifacts, specimens and records, that focuses on the Santa Barbara region and western U.S. Staff in this department are responsible for managing the collection, conducting regional research, and advising our education and exhibits departments. Requirements for the position are a Ph.D. in anthropology or a related field, demonstrated interest and expertise in Chumash studies, and experience with museum collections. Graduate students about to complete degree requirements are eligible. Salary: \$20,000-22,000 plus benefits. Send letters of inquiry, resumes and references to Dr. Dennis M. Power, Director, Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, 2559 Puesta del Sol Road, Santa Barbara, CA 93105.

- - -

SOUTHEAST MISSOURI STATE UNIVERSITY is seeking an archaeologist to start January 13, 1986, 1 year temporary full-time position (3/4 teaching, 1/4 research). Preference for M.A. or Ph.D. with experience in the Midwest, public archaeology, and previous teaching--introduction to physical/archaeology, world prehistory, archaeology lab. and advance archaeology. Researching with tenured faculty on Mississippian culture and working on CRM projects. Send vita and 2 letters of recommendation to Dr. Duncan Wilkie, Dept. of Soc. and Anth., Southeast Missouri State University, Cape Girardeau, MO 63701. Deadline is December 1, 1985. Position dependent on expected outside funding with possible extension for second year. Southeast Missouri State University is an equal opportunity employer.

* * *

COOP COLUMN

For the past two years, I have been examining charred remains (dottle) within California ethnographic and archaeological smoking pipes. I have used standard palynological procedures to extract and to identify *Nicotiana* species (tobacco) and other pollen types from the dottle.

My immediate purpose is to identify the tobacco species smoked by Indian groups (both within and outside the California area) and to find if quantitative analyses of pollen types found within pipe dottle may be useful in identifying past micro-environments inhabited by the species as well as the Indian peoples that harvested them and who perhaps traded them to groups living in dissimilar environments.

The custom of washing archaeologically recovered smoking pipes has severely limited the number of pipes available for pollen extraction purposes. I am writing you in hopes that you will ask your SAA Bulletin readers to inform me regarding the location of prehistoric pipes with charred remains within them so that I can seek permission to extract pollen from them and to refrain from washing archaeologically recovered smoking pipes.

Thank you,

Pat Hall
c/o University of California,
Berkeley, Geography Department
(Palynology Laboratory)
Earch Sciences Building
Berkeley, CA 94720
Phone: 415/643-8108

- - -

The survey of archaeobotanists distributed at the 1985 SAA meeting is now tabulated. If you would like a copy of the results, send an addressed, stamped (39¢) legal size envelope to Naomie Miller, Dept. of Anthropology, Washington University, St. Louis, MO 63130.

- - -

Call For Papers

We are now gearing up for the next issue, Volume 3, of Current Research in the Pleistocene. We are soliciting papers from as many and as diverse a group of researchers as possible; we have sent information directly to some 700 people. Interested authors should contact Judith Cooper, Publication Coordinator, Peopling of the Americas Publications, Institute for Quarternary Studies, Center for the Study of Early Man, University of Maine at Orono, 495 College Avenue, Orono, ME 04473; 207/581-2197.

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Alice B. Kehoe is preparing a revision of the textbook North American Indians (Prentice-Hall). Since the book includes and integrates North American prehistory with ethnohistory, she invites corrections, suggestions, and new information from SAA members. (New information will, of course, be credited where appropriate.) Kehoe's address: 3014 N. Shepard Ave., Milwaukee, WI 53211.

* * *

ANNOUNCEMENTS

"Golden Members"

Seventeen members whose names appear on the Society's first membership list of 1935 also are on the 1985 list. They are:

Katherine Bartlett	Frederica DeLaguna
Ralph L. Beals	W. C. McKern
Donald D. Brand	Paul H. Nesbitt
Luther S. Cressman	Philip Phillips
David L. DeJarnette	George I. Quimby
Gordon Ekholm	William A. Ritchie
Charles H. Fairbanks	Irving Rouse
James B. Griffin	Waldo Wedel
Emil W. Haury	

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ANNUAL REVIEW OF ANTHROPOLOGY ANNUAL REVIEW OF ECOLOGY AND SYSTEMATICS

The Society for American Archaeology and Annual Reviews Inc. (a nonprofit scientific publisher) are pleased to offer SAA Members the opportunity to purchase the *Annual Review of Anthropology* and the *Annual Review of Ecology and Systematics* at a 15% discount from the list price as a benefit of membership in the SAA. Orders must be placed through the society office to qualify for the discount.

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Tulane University
University of Missouri
University of Nebraska
University of New Mexico
University of North Carolina

International Committee for Archaeological Heritage Management Meeting

The International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), a non-governmental international body concerned with protecting the world's cultural heritage, has recently formed an International Committee for Archeological Heritage Management (ICHAM). The Committee was given a broad charter to stimulate understanding of archeology, promote the careful management of archeological resources, encourage multi-disciplinary research, establish standards, and promote exchanges of expertise. Thomas F. King of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation has agreed to serve as a member of the ICAHM representing the United States.

In a recent letter to the presidents of all national archeological organizations, King asked for recommendations as to how U.S. archeological interests should be represented in the new organization. In accepting membership on the Committee, King proposed to its Chair, Margareta Biorstad of Sweden, that special emphasis be given to extending emergency archeological assistance from the developed nations to the Third World, and to exchange programs for professionals between developed and developing nations.

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The ICAHM will hold its first general meeting in 1986 in Great Britain. King advises the BULLETIN that he would like to go to the meeting armed with a fully developed package of ideas and proposals from the United States. People with ideas or interests to convey to him can reach King at the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, 1100 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Room 809, Washington, D.C. 20004.

Rock Art Research Data Now Available at Salmon Ruin

Researchers seeking additional data on the rock art of the Four Corners Area of New Mexico will be interested to know that a wealth of information is now available at the San Juan County Archeological Research Center and Library at Salmon Ruin near Bloomfield, New Mexico.

Some 30 years of meticulous work is represented in the rock art research collection of the late Harry Hadlock, now on indefinite loan to the research center. This data, coupled with the Ruth Hawk collection donated to the library some years ago, makes up one of the most comprehensive records of San Juan/Rio Arriba County rock art to be found in one accessible location.

Thousands of slides and photos, carefully documented and keyed to site forms are predominant in the collection. Also included are numerous books and reprints of articles dealing with the subject of rock art and also with mythology and ceremonialism of the Native American tribes indigenous to the Four Corners.

The research center and library is open to the public from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily. Special arrangements can be made for lengthier in-house research projects. Address: San Juan County Archeological Research Center and Library at Salmon Ruin, Route 3, Box 858, Farmington, New Mexico 87401; (505) 632-2013.

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