

BULLETIN

OF THE SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

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NO. 4

SAA ANNUAL MEETING

~~PROGRAM FORMAT REVIEWED~~

(The following article is the text of comments made by Bruce D. Smith at the Business Meeting of the 51st Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology in New Orleans)

Over the past half century the SAA has steadily grown in terms of prominence, membership, and the range and complexity of issues that it addresses. The annual meeting has mirrored this growth of the discipline in both complexity and magnitude. While there has certainly been year to year fluctuations in annual meeting attendance, depending upon the pull of the host city, the number of people registering and giving papers has generally spiraled ever upward. This is obviously a very encouraging trend for the SAA, but it also has created a dilemma in that there has at the same time been consistently strong sentiment to keep the meeting manageable, to keep it small.

This strong sentiment or pressure for a manageable meeting is inherent in a traditional three day, eight concurrent session ceiling or cap on the number of possible presentations. The three day eight session format accommodates almost 50 half-day sessions and 450 to 550 papers. Obviously whenever paper submissions surpass this 50 session 500 paper limit, one of two things has to happen: the meeting is expanded to accommodate the additional papers, or enough papers are rejected to maintain the small meeting three day eight session format. The partial annual meeting statistics that are available for the past seven years, particularly the key statistic - number of papers presented - demonstrate this quite clearly.

Five hundred and nineteen papers were accommodated at the 1980 annual meeting in Philadelphia. In 1981 the SAA meetings were held in San Diego, a

southern California coastal city, and 555 papers were accommodated. Seven hundred and fifty five paper proposals were submitted that year; however, with the 200 papers turned away representing a 26% rejection rate. The following year the northern city of Minneapolis accommodated 450 papers, with 40 being turned away. The 1983 Pittsburgh meetings accommodated 530 papers, and in Portland the following year all 427 of the paper proposals submitted were accepted for presentation.

With the single exception of San Diego, the three day eight concurrent session "small meeting" format was maintained from 1980 to 1984, and it worked in Philadelphia, Minneapolis, Pittsburgh, and Portland because paper submissions did not significantly exceed the capacity of the three day eight session format (although the Pittsburgh meeting was expanded to 11 concurrent sessions because of Plenary sessions, the number of papers presented was still maintained in the three day eight session range). Now let's look at what happens when the "small meeting" format cannot accommodate all of the papers proposed.

Five years ago in San Diego, when 755 papers were submitted, the three day eight session format was relaxed somewhat by adding two more concurrent sessions. This allowed 555 papers to be presented, but 200 were turned away.

In Denver last year 715 abstracts were submitted, enough for four one half days of meetings, but still below the number of submissions for the San Diego southern coastal meetings of 1981. Because it was the 50th anniversary celebration of the SAA, the program chair for requested and received an unprecedented relaxation of the three day eight session "small meeting" format. A full day was added to the program, allowing 623 papers to be presented. Only 92 (13%) of the papers submitted were turned away, rather than the 237 (33%) they would have had to

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turn down if the "small meeting" format had been maintained.

This year the SAA returned to a southern coastal city for the first time since San Diego, and while southern California certainly had a strong pull, New Orleans and its multiple charms exerted what could be more appropriately characterized as an intense suction. Sixteen hundred and twenty six people have picked up registration materials in the hotel this year, making 1985 New Orleans the second largest annual meeting in the history of the SAA, falling about 250 short of Denver last year. But while it is the second largest annual meeting ever held, it is also very close to the "small meeting" format. Almost a thousand abstracts (993) were submitted for consideration, a 40% increase over Denver, more than twice the Portland level, and enough presentations to fill about six and one half days of meetings.

The program chair requested an expansion of the meeting format, and the Executive Committee responded by adding a half day to the program, on Sunday morning, and rather than adding concurrent sessions, papers were scheduled through the lunch hour. Maintaining the eight concurrent session cap, this limited expansion still allowed 634 papers to be presented here in New Orleans. More papers will be presented during this annual meeting than ever before in the history of the SAA. At the same time, 359 papers were turned down, with 36% rejection rate also representing a record - ten percentage points higher than San Diego, but well below the 50% rejection rate that the three day eight session with lunch format would have required.

It is possible that Denver and New Orleans represent an anomaly, and that the submission level for papers will drop within the range that can be accommodated by the three day eight session format next year in Toronto and the following year in Phoenix. But this year's meeting, when combined with San Diego and Denver, has made it very clear to the Executive Committee that alternative ways of dealing with submission levels above the capacity of the three day eight session format need to be developed. The response to such situations up until now has been to attempt to stay close to the "small meeting format" through limited program expansion and increased paper rejection. This approach, which could be termed the "limited access" approach, has a number of

negative consequences in my opinion.

The financial consequences are clear - travel money is tied to paper presentations. People who can't attend the meeting because their paper was turned down do not contribute to the financial well being of the SAA through their registration fees, and may also be more likely to let their membership lapse. I realize that it is indelicate to talk about money within the context of intellectual exchange, but as Jerry Miller mentioned in his report earlier this evening, over 400 1985 SAA members have yet to renew their membership for 1986, so the financial health of the SAA cannot be ignored. Secondly, the "limited access" approach will entail the implementation of a rigorous if not demonstrably omniscient, peer review process for paper submissions. Even if such a process is 100% correct and objective, there will still be a large number of SAA members who do not gain access to the podium. By turning the podium into a limited access resource, geographical and subject matter cracks inherent in the discipline become evident - "Mesoamerica has too much coverage", "Old World papers should take a back seat", "There should be more CRM presentations", and so on. Any process that holds the potential for generating such internal fractionalization should be considered very carefully.

At the same time, however, an open podium policy is not the answer if it results in a six and one half day meeting. There is, however, a broad middle ground between high rejection rate "limited access" meeting formats and an open door policy, and a number of different options for change to the annual meeting program format will be considered. Some of the most obvious possibilities involve extending the meeting a half day on either end, as necessary, reducing papers to 15 or even 10 minutes, expanding the number of concurrent sessions, and strongly encouraging poster sessions, which are commonplace in many other scientific societies.

An Annual Meeting Program Format subcommittee of the Executive Committee has been formed to address this complex issue. The following individuals will be serving on the committee: Keith Kinteigh, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Santa Barbara, CA 93106, J. Jefferson Reid, Department of Anthropology, University of Arizona, Tuscon, AZ 85721, and Bruce D. Smith, Anthropology, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20560. The subcommittee solicits your constructive comments and suggestions in this regard, and we hope, with your help, to find a solution to the difficult dilemma of how to grow while staying small.

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC

PRESERVATION: ACTIVITIES

On July 21, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation swore in three members newly appointed by President Reagan and unanimously adopted revised regulations governing the review process established in Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Section 106 review, as this process is commonly called, requires all Federal agencies to take into account how their activities affect historic properties and to afford the Council an opportunity to comment on such activities and effects. The action took place during a 2-day meeting of the full 19-member Council in Washington, D.C., on July 21-22, 1986.

~~Said Council Chairman Cynthia Grassby Baker of Denver, CO,~~ "Many people have worked very hard for a long time to bring about the changes embodied in these new regulations. It has been very much a team effort, in which all parties have worked constructively together to improve the review process. Now that regulatory reform is behind us, we look forward to implementing the new procedures."

The Council's approval of revised regulations concluded a 5-year effort to streamline the review process. Proposed revisions to the Council's regulations, "Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties," which appear at 36 CFR Part 800, were first published for comment in the Federal Register on October 15, 1985. By the close of the public commenting period on January 15, 1986, the Council had received over 240 comments.

The newly adopted regulations reflect the Council's consideration of the many responses and the efforts of a 9-member Council task force to integrate the numerous points of view expressed by those who commented on the regulations. ~~The new~~ approved revised regulations are now pending final review by the Office of Management and Budget. The Council expects to publish final regulations in the Federal Register at the beginning of September 1986, for effect on October 1, 1986. Single copies will be available on request about October 1. The revised regulations will supersede current regulations, which were published at 36 CFR Part 800 on January 30, 1979.

Council Provides Agencies with More Compliance Options

Although the revised regulations retain much of the basic process established in earlier regulations, they introduce alternative procedures that allow agencies greater flexibility in developing ways to resolve conflict between their

program needs and preservation values. Agencies will still follow the five main review steps: identification and evaluation of historic properties that may be affected by agency action; assessment of effects on the identified properties as a result of agency activities; consultation to mitigate adverse effects; rendering of Council comment; and proceeding with the undertaking. However, agencies now have more options available to them in taking these steps.

Highlights of Changes Under Revised Regulations

Among the changes that improve the Section 106 review system are the following:

* Federal agencies will now have more autonomy and flexibility in meeting statutory requirements of Section 106. Emphasis is placed on agency consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer to consider ways of avoiding or reducing harm to historic properties caused by a proposed agency action. A successful consultation results in a Memorandum of Agreement signed by all consulting parties and submitted to the Council for review. Currently, the Council is a party to all such consultations; under the new regulations, it will be involved in more of an oversight role, with less frequent involvement in routine consultation.

* Agencies are encouraged to use "Programmatic Agreements," which satisfy Section 106 requirements for large or complex projects or classes of undertakings with similar effects on historic properties. Without such a device, these kinds of Federal actions would require multiple requests for Council comment on an activity-by-activity basis.

* The roles of Section 106 participants are more clearly defined, and participation by a wider range of interest groups is encouraged. Specific circumstances are defined that call for Section 106 participation by local governments; representatives of Indian tribes; applicants for federal grants, licenses, and permits; owners of land affected by a proposed agency action; and members of the public.

* New regulatory language spells out special procedures for use when federal actions are proposed in response to a declared emergency; when National Historic Landmarks could be affected by agency action; when an agency has "foreclosed" opportunity for meaningful Council comment (usually by beginning work on a project before Section 106 review is complete); and when "new" historic properties are discovered after Section 106 review is complete and work has begun on a

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Advisory Council on Historic Preservation:
Activities

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project.

* Procedures for determining whether a property is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places--and therefore subject to Section 106 review--have been greatly simplified.

* Agencies are encouraged to complete their Section 106 review documentation in such a way that it can also be used to satisfy requirements of other statutes, thus saving time and money.

* The revised regulations allow states to develop their own substitute review processes to take historic values into account. Once such a state plan has been approved by the Council, agencies may choose to meet Section 106 requirements by following the state review process rather than 36 CFR Part 800.

Council Swears in Three New Members

At the meeting, Secretary of the Interior Donald P. Hodel and Council Chair Cynthia Grassby Baker swore in three members appointed by President Reagan on July 21. The three are Dr. Robert O. Johns of San Francisco, CA; Mr. Johnathan S. Miller of Alexandria, VA; and Ms. Mina E. Wright of Arcadia, CA.

Dr. Robert Johns, Council Vice Chair since 1982, was reappointed to a second 4-year term and will continue to serve as Vice Chair. Executive Director of the California Podiatric Medical Association, Dr. Johns also has served on the committee to save and restore the Palace of Fine Arts in San Francisco and actively participated in the restoration of the State Capitol in Sacramento. He has been chair of the board of regents of the Institutes for Organization Management at Santa Clara University and Mills College, and from 1972-1974 he was Chief of Protocol for then-Governor Ronald Reagan.

Mr. Johnathan Miller is Deputy Assistant to the President for Administration and Director of the Office of Administration. Previously, he was Senior Director for Coordination at the National Security Council. He has also served as Deputy Coordinator for Public Diplomacy for Latin America and the Caribbean at the Department of State, as Peace Corp Director in Botswana, and as the Special Assistant to the Deputy Administrator at the Agency for International Development. He succeeds Mr. Christopher Hicks, former Deputy Assistant to the President and Director of the

Office of Administration and now General Counsel for the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Ms. Mina Wright, Project Director of Project RESTORE for the city of Los Angeles, was previously Director of the Preservation Office of the Old Executive Office Building in Washington, D.C., in which capacity she sat on the Council as the designee of the Director of the Office of Administration. Under her leadership, the Preservation Office received a Preservation Honor Award from the National Trust for Historic Preservation in 1985 for its sensitive and skillful restoration of the Old EOB. Ms. Wright, who holds a degree in Art and Architectural History, has also been a research assistant for the National Building Museum and the Smithsonian Institution Press. She succeeds architect Thomas B. Muths, AIA, of Arlington, VA.

About the Council

Established by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, the Council is composed of 19 members. Ten of these, including the Chair and Vice Chair, are appointed by the President: four are appointed from the general public, four are historic preservation experts, one is a governor, and one is a mayor. Seven members are the heads of federal departments and agencies whose work affects historic properties. The federal members include the Secretaries of the Interior, Transportation, Treasury, Agriculture, and Housing and Urban Development; the Director of the Office of Administration; and the Architect of the Capitol. The Chair of the National Trust for Historic Preservation and the President of the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers complete the Council membership.

The Council's role as Government policy advisor on historic preservation includes offering guidance to other federal agencies to ensure that their activities are carried out without needless harm to the Nation's historic properties, providing the President and Congress with annual reports on the nationwide state of preservation, and preparing special studies of critical interest to Congress and preservationists. Council offices are located in Washington, D.C., and Denver, CO.

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AGENCY FOR THE BLIND NEEDS NARRATOR

Associated Services for the Blind in Philadelphia is seeking a volunteer interested in anthropology/archaeology who is willing to spend

ca. 3 hrs/wk in their own home to record monthly tapes on articles from several periodicals, including American Antiquity. If the narrator doesn't own a reel-to-reel recorder the agency will loan one to the narrator. Training in these subject areas is not necessary if the narrator has traveled extensively to major (and minor) sites around the world. The present narrator will serve as back-up narrator in case of vacation or illness. For further information contact:

Dr. Edward H. Riddle (present narrator)
1073 Kipling Road
Rydal, PA 19046
(215) 884-7635

* * *

MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR DR. VICTOR CARBONE

We all mourn the untimely loss of Victor A. Carbone who passed away this June in Washington, D.C. Dr. Carbone was the Chief of Archeological Assistance Division and a key member of the National Park Service team which has been instrumental in developing policy and guidelines for the management of archaeological resources.

Dr. Carbone, who was Chief of the Archeological Services Division, Atlanta, GA from 1980 to 1983, was responsible for creating the INTER/ACTION newsletter as part of a public information program designed to coordinate archaeological and cultural resource activities among federal and state agencies, academic archaeologists, and private contractors.

Dr. Carbone was buried in Ponce, Puerto Rico on June 14 and a memorial service was held on June 21 at St. Lukes Catholic Church in McLean, VA. Those wishing to send a card to Victor's mother may send it to:

Ms. Alicia Santiago
Roosevelt Street #97
Ponce, Puerto Rico 00731

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CALL FOR MANUSCRIPTS AND REVIEWERS

As of July 1, 1986, Charles Redman became the American Anthropologist's Editor for Archaeology. Dr. Redman will continue the publication's policy of seeking quality manuscripts on a full range of archaeological subjects. American Anthropologist is interested in publishing articles and research reports that either span more than one anthropological area or focus on specific topics within

the subdiscipline. Efforts are being made to review manuscripts speedily, with an anticipated turnaround time of five to eight weeks. Manuscripts should be sent directly to the Editor-in-Chief.

H. Russell Bernard
Editor-in-Chief, American Anthropologist
Department of Anthropology
1350 GPA
Gainesville, FL 32611

The Editor's office is currently updating a resource file of book and manuscript reviewers. We are using the Guide to Departments as a primary resource for potential reviewers. Recognizing that a large number of archaeologists working in the public sector, CRM, other academic departments; etc. may not be represented; we are soliciting your help. If you are unlisted, but would like to be considered as a manuscript or book reviewer, please send your name, address, and area of expertise to :

Charles L. Redman
Department of Anthropology
Arizona State University
Tempe, AZ 85287

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AAAS SCIENTIFIC FREEDOMS AND RESPONSIBILITY AWARD

Call for Nominees

Submission of entries in the 1987 selection of the AAAS Award for Scientific Freedom and Responsibility is invited. Established in 1980, the \$1000-prize is awarded annually to honor scientists and engineers whose exemplary actions, often taken at significant personal cost, have served to foster scientific freedom and responsibility.

The AAAS Prize recognizes scientists and engineers who have:

- * acted to protect the public's health, safety, or welfare; or
- * focused public attention on important potential impacts of science and technology on society by their responsible participation in public policy debates; or
- * established important new precedents in

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carrying out the social responsibilities or in defending the professional freedoms of scientists and engineers.

As noted by John T. Edsall, professor emeritus of Harvard University and former chair of the AAAS Committee on Scientific Freedom and Responsibility: "Those scientists and engineers who act on behalf of scientific freedom and responsibility under difficult circumstances are performing services of exceptional value to society... The exceptional people who have performed such services should receive some appropriate recognition. This is in part to honor them, but it also is to spread, among the scientific public and the public in general, awareness of the importance of maintaining scientific freedom and responsibility".

A candidate for the award is selected by a panel of judges appointed by the AAAS Board of Directors. The deadline for receipt of entries is September 30, 1986.

Nominations and requests for information should be sent to:

Scientific Freedom and Responsibility
Award
AAAS
1333 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

* * *

GELBURD WINS USDA

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD

Diane E. Gelburd, national cultural resources specialist for the Soil Conservation Service, today received the highest award in the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Gelburd received the Distinguished Service Award for her leadership, initiative, and creativity in bringing efficiency and effectiveness to a program for investigating archaeological and historical sites. Under her leadership, the program has become one of the best in the federal government.

This year, 19 individuals and four groups received the USDA's Distinguished Service Award.

Gelburd received her bachelor's and master's degrees in anthropology with specialization in archaeology from George Washington University in Washington, D.C., in 1974 and 1978. She is presently completing her doctorate in anthropology

at the American University in Washington. She has conducted archaeological research in Botswana, England, and various locations throughout the United States. She is a member of the American Anthropological Society, the Society for American Archaeology, and the Soil Conservation Society of America.

* * *

FELLOWSHIPS

Bunting Fellowship

The Bunting Fellowship Program is sponsored by the Mary Ingraham Bunting Institute of Radcliffe College to enable women to pursue independent study in academic or professional fields, in creative writing, or in the arts. Appointments are full-time for the year July 1, through June 30, and require residence in the Boston area during the term of appointment. Fellowships include a stipend, office or studio space, auditing privileges, and access to the libraries and other resources and facilities of Radcliffe College and Harvard University. The stipend for the 1987-1988 year will be \$16,000. The selection of a fellow is based on evidence that the year at the institute will make a significant difference in her professional life and that the project will make an important contribution to her field. Fellows may be at various levels of career development, from early postdoctoral to senior doctorates before June 30, 1985. Applicants in creative writing, the visual arts, or music are expected to be at an equivalent stage in their professional development. Former institute fellows may apply if their previous fellowship year was 1982 or earlier. The application deadline for 1987-88 is October 15, 1986; the application fee is \$30. Announcement will be made in May 1987. Address inquiries and requests for application forms to:

Bunting Fellowship Program
Bunting Institute
Radcliffe College
10 Garden St.
Cambridge, MA 02138
(617) 459-8212

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Resident Fellowships Available

At least four Resident Fellowships will be awarded for the 1987/88 academic year to scholars in anthropology and related disciplines by the School of American Research in Santa Fe, NM.

The fellowships are supported by the Weatherhead Foundation and the National Endowment

for the Humanities and are open to Ph.D.s and doctoral candidates whose field work is complete. They provide a monthly stipend, housing, a private study and the time, space and quiet needed for creative research. Residency is usually for 11 months and begins in September, 1987.

The application deadline is December 1, 1986 and recipients will be chosen by the middle of February. For further information contact:

School of American Research
Resident Scholar Program
P. O. Box 2188
Santa Fe, NM 87504

The School of American Research was founded in 1907 and is a nonprofit advanced research institute in anthropology and related disciplines. In addition to a Resident Scholar program the school sponsors advanced seminars, archaeological excavations, a publishing program, and houses a major research collection of Southwest Indian arts.

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LAUNDERING SOILED PLANTS

Agronomists studying plant propagation are often faced with the tedious task of separating roots, seeds, and other plant tissue from soil samples. Previous filtering devices could only wash small amounts of soil at a time, were laborious to operate, and did not work effectively with clay soils. Now, a new apparatus has been developed which can rapidly and thoroughly separate plant tissue from soil and accommodate a large volume of material at one time.

The device consists of a wash tank, a rotating offset shaft and drive assembly, canisters to hold the soil sample, and a canister-support cradle. The tank is filled with water, the machine is switched on, and the shaft rotates to submerge each canister and agitate it gently. Perforations in the canister allow solution and soil to move freely but keep plant tissue intact.

The new washer could also be used for cleaning archaeological artifacts, precious stones, and other items which are heavily soiled. If necessary, a mild detergent may be added to the wash tank.

For technical information, contact:

William W. Donald, research agronomist
USDA-ARS Metabolism and Radiation
Research Laboratory
P. O. Box 5674
Station University Station
Fargo, ND 58105

NATIVE AMERICANS RECEIVE FELLOWSHIPS

FROM SCHOOL OF AMERICAN RESEARCH

Harold Littlebird, a poet, songwriter, and potter of Laguna and Santo Domingo descent, and J. Daniels Rogers, an anthropologist of Cherokee descent, have been awarded Katrin H. Lamon Fellowships in Native American Art and Education by Sante Fe's School of American Research.

Littlebird will use his fellowship to present a series of poetry readings and songs in the Rio Grande Pueblos. The project will be documented by cassette recordings and a text of his work. He plans to use the School's 6000 piece collection of Indian art as visual reminders of his pueblo heritage and to inspire further development of his art.

Littlebird has been presenting his songs and poetry at universities, conferences, museums, and arts events throughout the country and in public schools throughout New Mexico for the past ten years.

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THE MONITOR CANNOT BE RAISED

Underwater photography of the shipwrecked Civil War ironclade, U.S.S. Monitor, began in August 1986, 13 years after discovery of the ship, 200 feet below the ocean floor, and 16 miles from Cape Hatteras, NC, where it sank in a storm in 1862. In 1975 the Monitor was designated the first National Marine Sanctuary. A detailed photographic and videotape record kept by the robot submarine Deep Drone and museum storage of original nineteenth-century records were chosen in preference to two other options for documenting the Monitor - removing some of the artifacts to answer specific research questions, or raising all or part of the hull. These "could be considered only if funding and conservation and display facilities were already available, which at the moment they are not," according to Carol Olsen, Monitor project coordinator for the National Trust for Historic Preservation, which co-sponsors the project with the National Park Service, the U.S. Navy, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration of the Department of Commerce.

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Two Native Americans Receive Fellowships

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"Within pueblo culture is a sense of place and inter-connectedness which the people have endeavored to pass on through the generations in dramatized stories, myths, ritualized dance, legends, prayer and song," says Littlebird. "Throughout my artistic career," he continued, "I have tried to extend the life of that tradition by using its wisdom as my inspiration, without retelling traditional stories nor replicating existing motifs."

Littlebird says that he has always received encouragement and support when he has presented his poetry and songs to Indian audiences most of whom recognize it as a reflection of their traditional values and ideals. He also feels that his work is important to Native Americans who do not know their native language or are looking for "meaningful ways to express appreciation for their heritage."

Rogers, who is a Ph.D. candidate in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Chicago, will be completing his dissertation on "The Arikara Responses to Euro-American Trade." His research examines how the use of Euro-American trade goods by the Arikara Indians of Upper Missouri in the seventeenth through nineteenth centuries reflects major shifts in the political, economic and social relationships between the two groups.

The Katrin H. Lamon Endowment was established by the School of American Research in 1984 as one of several programs designed to help Indian scholars and artists further their professional careers. It is made possible through a gift of the late Katrin H. Lamon, a novelist and the descendent of a missionary to the Chippewa Indians.

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REPORT OF THE ELECTIONS COMMITTEE

Members of the Committee for 1986 were Candace Greene and James B. Griffin, and Bruce D. Smith, Chair.

A total of 1,459 valid ballots were received and counted, representing 36% of the paid membership of the SAA as of April 1, 1986.

The results of the election are as follows:

Editor-elect: W. Raymond Wood
Executive Committee Position #1:
J. Jefferson Reid
Executive Committee Position #2:
David Hurst Thomas

On behalf of the SAA and the Executive Committee, I would like to congratulate each of you, and welcome you to your new tasks on the Executive Committee.

It is traditional for the vote totals not to be made public, but that information is on file at the Secretary's office and is available to any member upon request.

Respectfully submitted,

Bruce D. Smith, Chair

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SECOND OPINIONS ON EARLY TOOLS

Four bone tools found in the Old Crow Basin, Yukon Territory, and designated as evidence for early human occupation of North America 30,000 years ago, may be much younger. The new dates were obtained by accelerator mass spectrometry, which can run tests on different sources of radiocarbon in the same bone. The original misdating is thought to have occurred because the carbon tested came from inorganic material in the bone, which is now known to pick up extraneous carbon from sources such as groundwater near rivers.

When the organic material was examined, a "flesher" was found to be about 1,350 years old instead of the 27,000 previously announced. Two antler wedges and a caribou-antler billet also dated to less than 3,000 years old.

These tools can no longer be used to demonstrate that people spread into the northern Yukon more than 25,000 years ago, but some of the mammoth bones from the Old Crow Basin assemblage, dated between 25,000 and 40,000 years old, have been interpreted as artifacts and therefore do suggest the possibility of this very early human occupation. (from Archaeology 39(5):83, 1986)

* * *

EDITOR'S CORNER

Editing a newsletter is a challenging and demanding responsibility. Editing the SAA Bulletin will be no different. However, the perils and frustrations of editing a newsletter from its moment of creation were alleviated by the SAA executive committee's nurturing and the sound editorship of Al Downer. Under his editorship, the SAA Bulletin has survived its most

difficult stages of development: birth and early childhood. The SAA Bulletin will continue to grow and to chronicle significant archaeological developments taking place in the New World and beyond. I look forward to the work and the excitement as your editor.

Sincerely,

David H. Dye

* * *

PLACEMENT CENTER

University of Chicago

The University of Chicago, Department of Anthropology invites applications for two positions in archaeology at ranks of assistant professor (tenure track) or beginning association professor (with tenure). The appointments will be made over the next 18 months; one will take effect in 1987-88 and the second in 1988-89. Preference given to archaeology of complex societies and /or areal specialties in Eastern North America, Latin America, Sub-Saharan Africa, or Europe. Send vita, names of 3 references, and letter detailing current and planned research/teaching by December 1, 1986 to:

Chair
Department of Anthropology
University of Chicago
1126 E. 59th Street
Chicago, IL 60637

Florida State Museum

The Anthropology Department of the Florida State Museum seeks an Assistant Curator to develop a strong field research program centered on the archaeology of the prehistoric Caribbean. A Ph.D. is required with a preferred specialty in prehistoric North American archaeology. Duties include curation of collections and participation in exhibit and public programs. Applicants should send vita, publications, and names of 3 to 5 references, by December 15, 1986 to:

W. P. Maples
Caribbean Archeology Search
Florida State Museum
University of Florida
Gainesville, FL 32611

SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

ARCHAEOLOGY AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT PUBLICATION SERIES

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For information, write or call: (202)833-2322
SAA, Office of Public Affairs
2000 P Street, NW Suite 305
Washington, D.C. 20036

The Anthropology Department of the Florida State Museum, pending administrative approval, seeks an Assistant Curator to develop a strong field research program centered on the archaeology of prehistoric Florida. A Ph.D. with a specialty in prehistoric North American archaeology is required. Duties include curation of collections and participation in exhibit and public programs. Applicants should send vita, publications, and names of 3 to 5 references, by December 15, 1986 to:

J. T. Milanich
Florida Archeology Search
Florida State Museum
University of Florida
Gainesville, FL 32611

Saginaw Archaeological Commission

Position open for a staff archaeologist with the Saginaw Archaeological Commission. Responsible for the administration of an archaeological repository, laboratory, and museum. Includes some college teaching. Conduct surveys, environmental impact statements, and mitigation projects. Minimum qualifications: M.A. in

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archaeology/anthropology, Federal Professional Qualification standards in archaeology. Interest in Great Lakes area. Photography, report writing, and IBM computer experience would be helpful. Includes supervising volunteer projects. Send salary requirements with resume, by September 30, 1986 to:

Director
Saginaw Archaeological Commission
P. O. Box 359
Saginaw, MI 48606
(517) 753-3537

MEETING CALENDAR

Ocmulgee National Monument, 50th Anniversary Conference

This conference has been organized to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the Ocmulgee National Monument and will be held on December 13, 1986, beginning at 9:00 a.m. in the Medical Center Auditorium, Mercer University Macon, GA. Papers by David Anderson, James B. Griffin, David Hally, Charles Hudson, Richard Jefferies, Vernon Knight, Lewis Larson, Jerald Ledbetter, Lisa O'Steen, Mary Lucas Powell, Thomas Riley, Teri Rudolph, Gerald Schroedl, Gregory Waselkov, Mark Williams, and Stephen Williams will focus on: 1) the contributions that CPA/WPA investigations at the Monument made to the development of Southeastern archaeology and 2) the resolution of issues raised by those investigations. Conference papers will be followed by a reception and banquet at the Macon Hilton and addresses by Gordon R. Willey and Jesse D. Jennings, participants in the investigations at the Monument. For further information and banquet reservations, contact:

David J. Hally, Conference Organizer
Department of Anthropology
University of Georgia
Athens, GA 30602

Conference on Wet Site Archaeology

The National Endowment for the Humanities has allocated funds to convene an International Conference on Wet Site Archaeology. The conference will be held December 12-14, 1986 at the J. Wayne Reitz Union, University of Florida Campus, Gainesville. The purpose of the conference is to examine issues pertaining to archaeological sites located in swampy wetland areas. Topics include: survey and testing, excavation and sampling, processing and recording, preservation, responsibilities, and cultural and environmental significance. Commitments have been received from individuals to present papers about work conducted in Canada, Chile, Denmark, England, Florida, Germany, Ireland, Newfoundland, Switzerland, Tahiti, and Washington. At least one field trip is planned to visit an archaeological wet site in Florida. For further details, please contact:

Barbara A. Purdy
Department of Anthropology
University of Florida
Gainesville, FL 32611

Canadian Archaeological Association

The Canadian Archaeological Association will hold its 20th Annual Meeting April 22 to 26, 1987, at the Westin Hotel, Calgary, Alberta, Canada. The deadline for session abstracts is October 1, 1986. The deadline for paper abstracts is January 7, 1987. The Conference Coordinator is:

Lesley Nicholls
Department of Archaeology
University of Calgary
Calgary, Alberta, T2N 4C9
Canada
(403) 220-7131

First National Indian & Native Archives Conference

The National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) will host the first National Indian and Native Archives Conference on September 24-25, 1986, in Phoenix, AZ. The Archives Conference will be held in conjunction with the 43rd annual NCAI Convention, September 22-26, at the Hilton Hotel in Phoenix.

The purpose of the two-day Conference is to expand interest in the development of tribal archives, to increase awareness about the practical need for records preservation and oral history documentation, and to provide information about financial and technical resources available for archival development. NCAI has gathered together a stellar group of experts for the Conference, featuring tribal archivists and museum experts, state and federal archivists, Smithsonian representatives and historians, among others. "We encourage all to attend the Archives Conference," said NCAI Executive Director Suzan Shown Harjo. "Participants will have a golden opportunity to learn about archival development and funding, and to hear from a wide range of experts in all aspects of archival planning and maintenance."

Until recently, there has been scant attention paid to the orderly preservation and accessibility of tribal records. Control of many records by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, other federal and state entities and law firms have precluded archival development in much of Indian country. This topic and possible resolutions will be explored during the Conference.

In keeping with the growing interest in repatriation of materials and objects of Indian national importance which are held by non-Indian institutions, this subject will be highlighted at the Conference. Other topics for discussion include financial and technical resources available for archives development, successful tribal archival programs, use of tribal archival materials in the development of Indian law and policy, oral history concerns, intertribal archives management and the use of national, state, and local archives as tribal resources.

The National Indian & Native Archives Conference is made possible through a grant to the NCAI Fund by the National Historical Publications and Records Commission. For more information, contact:

Karen Funk or Jim Jefferson
NCAI
804 D Street, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
(202) 546-9404

1989 International Colloquium

To mark the Bicentennial of the French Revolution, the Maison des pays Iberiques (University of Bordeaux) and the Latin American Center (UCLA) are jointly organizing a colloquium to be held in 1989 entitled, "The Iberian and Latin American Revolutions from the 19th Century to the Present: History, Politics, and Culture."

We invite proposals for panels and papers, particularly on relations between the French Revolution and those in Latin America, Portugal, and Spain and also tendencies, ideas, traditional scholarly "epistemologies" that have guided study of this topic. Papers may be both historic and theoretical, and where appropriate, may also consider the historical contexts of conflicting interpretations. The colloquium is open to all disciplines, especially from anthropology, art, economics, ethnology, history, literature, philosophy, political science, sociology.

The colloquium will consist of two sessions: the first, at Bordeaux in the spring of 1989, will concentrate mainly, but not exclusively, on Portugal and Spain; the second, at Los Angeles in the fall of 1989, will deal primarily with the Latin American world. We expect to publish a selection of contributions from both sessions in a single volume.

More detailed information will be announced in scholarly publications through 1988 and early 1989 or sent to individuals upon request. Questions and proposals for papers and panels should be addressed to either the University of Bordeaux or UCLA:

Prof. Joseph Perez
Maison des pays Iberiques
Universite de Bordeaux III
Domaine Universitaire
33405 TALANCE CEDEX
France

or

Prof. Robert M. Maniquis
Latin American Center
10343 Bunche Hall
University of California
Los Angeles, CA 90034

1986 Southeastern Archaeological Conference

The 43rd Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference will be held November 5-8, 1986, in Nashville, TN at the Radisson Plaza Hotel. For additional information contact:

Carl Kuttruff
Tennessee Division of Archaeology
5103 Edmondson Pike
Nashville, TN 37211
(615) 741-1588
or
1612 Linden AV
Nashville, TN 37212
(615) 297-8375

Both prehistoric and historic topics will be presented. ~~Those individuals who will be attending~~ the Southeastern Conference, and wish to go to the Grand Ole Opry, are encouraged to order their tickets as soon as possible to insure obtaining a ticket. For further information on the Grand Ole Opry contact: Opry Ticket Office, 2808 Opryland DR, Nashville, TN 37214 (615) 889-6600.

The Radisson Plaza Hotel is situated in the middle of downtown Nashville and is adjacent to the Tennessee State Museum. Room rates for the

Southeastern Conference are \$54.00 per night for 1 to 4 persons. Those rates are also guaranteed for two nights prior to and two nights after the meetings for those wishing to spend additional time in Nashville before or after the meetings. Please be sure to specify that you will be attending the Southeastern Archaeological Conference to insure the conference rate. Those wishing to make reservations may contact: Radisson Plaza, 2 Commerce Place, Nashville, TN 37219-0999, Tel (615) 244-8200 or (800) 228-9822.

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CALL FOR PAPERS

A call for papers is requested for the 19th Annual Dakota History Conference to be held at Madison, SD, on the campus of Dakota State College on April 10-11, 1987. ~~Papers presented will be published if desired.~~ Deadline for submission of papers is January 31, 1987.

Please address all correspondence to:

H. W. Blakely
History Department
Dakota State College
Madison, SD 57042-1799

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