

Bulletin

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OF THE SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

Office of the President

52nd Annual Meeting Report

Toronto itself was a highlight of the 52nd Annual Meeting, May 6-10, 1987. The city sparkled under sunny skies, with spring blooms enlivening the cityscapes and parks. The city Archaeological Resources Centre, the Royal Ontario Museum, and the University of Toronto offered special tours and visiting opportunities, as part of the rich mix of attractions planned by Mima Kapches, in charge of local arrangements. About 1400 registrants enjoyed the program in the comfort of the fine old Royal York Hotel.

The Program Committee, under the capable leadership of Timothy Kaiser, prepared a diverse, large, and well-articulated academic program with 60 symposiums and sessions, as well as a pair of Distinguished Lectures on the theme of "History and Archaeological Theory" with James Deetz and T. Cuyler Young offering different perspectives.

The officers labored steadily and purposefully through two days of full Executive Committee meetings and numerous shorter meetings of standing and *ad hoc* committees. The ExCom introduced new officers Jeremy Sabloff,

President-elect, Lynne Goldstein, Secretary-elect, and Kathleen Deagan and Nan Rothschild, members-at-large. The retiring officers, President Don Fowler, Editor Patty Jo Watson, and members-at-large Keith Kintigh and Prudence Rice will be missed for their expertise, energy, and good humor.

On Thursday and Friday evenings, Don Fowler ceremoniously presented the Society's awards to this year's recipients. Few heard the citation over the merry din in the atrium of the Royal Ontario Museum, but, between the marching fife and drum honor guard, the Mayor and the City Council of Toronto, he received the Society's Public Service Award in recognition of his fine civic program of archaeological protection and development. At the business meeting on Friday, the Distinguished Service Award was given *in absentia* to William A. Ritchie, former New York State Archaeologist, past president of the SAA, and indefatigable promoter of Northeastern prehistory. The Crabtree Award honoring distinguished achievement by amateur archaeologists went to Leonard W. Blake of Missouri, longtime collaborator in archaeobotanic research with Hugh Cutler. Archaeobotany was also honored by the Fryxell Award this year, presented *in absentia* to Richard Ford, currently teaching his specialty in China.

The officers and members welcomed Loretta Newmann who succeeds Phil Speser as our representative to executive agencies and Congress. Loretta brings to the firm of Foresight Science and Technology, Inc. many years of Congressional staff work in behalf of environmental and historic preservation concerns. She is widely known and highly respected within the government offices, agencies and special interest groups with which the SAA works most in the pursuit of its goals in the public sector. Her contacts and skills will be highly beneficial to the Society in building coalitions and in presenting our concerns in Washington.

A major decision taken by the ExCom in support of better protection for archaeological resources in the field was the decision to join the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the Society of Professional Archaeologists, and several state professional archae-

ological groups in a suit against the Office of Surface Mining in the Department of the Interior. The brief alleges that OSM has failed to discharge its obligations under the Historic Preservation Act to fully implement the "106" process for consultation with the Advisory Council and other provisions of the HPA. The suit is seen as important for clarifying what has long remained a murky aspect of federal law--the degree to which permitting agencies can delegate their historic preservation mandates to other persons and agents. The ExCom is not investigating the implications of joining the suit as a co-plaintiff or an *amicus curiae*; a decision will be made early in June.

The ExCom has retained the services of John Evans, President of Fairbanks Associates of Alamo, CA, to conduct a management survey and evaluation of the Society. The decision was taken as part of the ExCom's continuing efforts to make the organization and administration of the Society better serve its established goals and growing needs. Mr. Evans will consider and advise on, among other topics, means and directions for expanding membership, investment strategies for the Society's capital and means for further fund-raising, increasing the efficiency of the ExCom and standing committees without increasing the work load of the volunteer members, and maximizing the efficiency of the Society's administrative office and officers.

The six standing committees are again fully staffed and moving to discharge their mandates as advisors to ExCom. The Government Affairs Committee, continuing under the capable leadership of Mark Leone, keeps a sharp eye on archaeological interests in Washington. The Professional Relations Committee, chaired by E. Wyllys Andrews, is surveying and evaluating a variety of means to increase the Society's membership in Latin America and to increase communication with our colleagues both south and north. The Public Relations Committee, energetically led by Alice B. Kehoe, plans to improve our outreach to the public and our interactions with the media. The Finance Committee will be closely scrutinizing the stewardship of the

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Society's funds, with Richard B. Woodbury overseeing the several tasks. The Membership Committee chaired by Jonathan Haas has begun distribution of a brochure soliciting new memberships, and continues to seek ways to increase our membership base. The Publications Committee, led by Elizabeth A. Morris, advises on the Society's publications, with the continuing excellence of American Antiquity and the expansion of the Bulletin their special concerns. SAA members who have particular interests or concerns involving any of these activities are invited to contact the relevant committee chairperson and make their ideas and opinions known.

With so many expert helpers at its behest, the ExCom looks forward to a productive year in the service of the Society and of archaeology in the Americas.

Dena F. Dincauze
Department of Anthropology
University of Massachusetts
Amherst, MA 01003

Archaeology as Avocation

The following are letters addressed to the Society inquiring about various aspects of archaeology. We thought you might enjoy reading the types of mail that are responded to here.

I am a French girl, aged 18 and I would like to know if there are any American or international archaeologists working on digs in South America, especially in Peru and Argentina, in order to take part in one. I am very keen on archaeology and especially languages. I enjoy speaking English, Spanish, Italian, German, and Russian, and participating [on a dig] in one of these places would allow me to meet people.

Nathalie Mertz

I am 13 years of age and very interested in archaeology. I live in a small community that has a very small library. I would like to know if you can help me learn more on this subject. If you can send me anything on this subject, I would appreciate it. Being a "child" I usually am not taken seriously. I hope that you will. Thank you for your time.

Bobbie J. Lee

Letter to the Editor

Ronald V. May is certainly correct in his identification of space in museums' storage being a problem in relation to archaeological collections retention. He is also correct in identifying archaeologists' apparent inability to provide a good rationale to museums for retaining all specimens collected forever, through demonstration of multiple values of statistical packages, or any other means.

May's letter (SAA Bulletin 51:2) seems to lay much of the fault, however, at the door of uncaring, unthinking museum personnel, who arbitrarily dump artifacts of which they are not smart enough to recognize the value. He concludes that archaeologists must write their reports in such a fashion as to convince museum personnel that the museum should keep materials forever. Having served as an archaeologist for the State Historical Society of North Dakota for 12 years, including nine years as its Chief Archaeologist, I have recently crossed the line into museum management. I am concerned that May's letter does not indicate any particular cogent understanding of what museums do, or of their financial problems. I understand quite well the financial problems of contract and government archaeology, and the frustration that comes from finding that a collection you need for research purposes is not accessible or has been lost. May needs to understand that the best solution to the problem is for the archaeologist, and the governmental agency which is responsible for causing the artifacts to be dug up or collected in the first place, to ensure that proper storage is paid for before they try to saddle museums with permanent retention.

This is a complex issue which is not fully discussed in either this letter or May's. If the archaeological community wants museums to provide permanent storage, help us determine what level of security and environmental control is appropriate, what is redundant, what can be parcelled out as educational packages, and who is going to do and pay for all this.

C.L. Dill
Director, Museum Division
State Historical Society of ND
North Dakota Heritage Center
Bismarck, ND 58505

Government Affairs

The Politics of Preserving the Past

by Loretta Newmann
SAA Washington Representative

For nearly 14 years I worked "inside" the Congress on a host of archaeological issues. My boss for all those years was a great friend of archaeology, Representative John F. Seiberling, now retired. We often relied on information and advice from people such as Ray Thompson, Don Fowler, Dena Dincauze, Hester Davis, Charles McGimsey, Ruthann Knudson, Leslie Wildesen, Annetta Cheek, and Mark Leone, to name a few.

I am therefore especially pleased to work now on the "outside" with SAA and the very people whose professional judgement I value so much. I have joined Phil Speser at Foresight Science & Technology Incorporated as Vice President for Conservation, Environment and Historic Preservation. At his behest, and with the blessing of the SAA Executive Committee, I am replacing Phil as SAA Washington Representative.

Assisting me is Kathy Reinburg, the SAA Director of Public Relations, an archaeologist herself and a very knowledgeable person with respect to the intricacies of the government. Together we rely on the good counsel of Mark Leone, chairman of the Governmental Affairs Committee.

At the SAA annual meeting in Toronto, the following members of the Governmental Affairs Committee were assigned issues for which they will serve as key contact persons:

Hester Davis: *Historic Preservation Fund, Land & Water Conservation Fund, National Historic Preservation Act;* **Al Downer:** *anti-looting on federal lands, federal lands issues generally;* **Leslie Wildesen:** *COPA network, repatriation reburial, wilderness, Take Pride In America;* **Judy Bense:** *anti-looting on non-federal lands, American Conservation Corps bill;* **Ruthann Knudson:** *historic shipwrecks, Office of the Departmental Consulting Archeologist at the Interior Department;* **Jim Judge:** *National Science Foundation, Coalition for Applied Preservation Technology (CAPT), park entrance fees;* **Chuck Niquette:** *Interior's Office of Surface Mining;* and, last but not least importantly, **Mark Leone:** *coordination with SAA Executive Committee, any other legislative/administrative matters as needed.*

One of our main goals is to increase SAA's already good standing with the Congress and the Administration. Of course, we respond to their inquiries for assistance. But we also seek out new ways to help archaeology when national policy decisions are made.

In May alone, for example, Mark Leone testified before the Senate Appropriations Committee for increased funding in fiscal 1988 for the National Science Foundation, and Kathy Reinburg testified for a bill to extend moneys going to the Historic Preservation Fund. Both were supporting programs that everyone recognizes as helping archaeology. A couple of weeks later I testified for SAA at a hearing on the Land and Water Conservation Fund, which most people think only benefits recreation but which also helps to acquire and restore many archaeological and historical resources.

We have also recently testified on bills that would protect key archaeological sites in New Mexico (El Malpais, H.R. 403) and in Louisiana (Poverty Point, H.R. 775). We've continued SAA's initiative to support anti-looting efforts. We've worked with other groups to help develop a reasonable and sensitive solution to the Indian reburial repatriation issue. And we have attended many meetings to determine whether SAA should join in the pending lawsuit against the Office of Surface Mining.

Our firm belief is that all archaeologists need to be concerned about politics, with a little "p" that covers all the branches of our government -- legislative, administrative, and judicial. We in Washington are here to serve you, but we cannot do it without you.

If you would like to help and be kept informed on these issues, please call or write us at the SAA Office of Public Affairs, Suite 305, 2000 P St., NW, Washington, DC 20036. (202) 833-2322.

Federal Archaeology

Archaeological Assistance Division National Park Service Begins Information Exchange Efforts

The Departmental Consulting Archaeologist (DCA), Dr. Bennie C. Keel of the National Park Service and the Archeological Assistance Division (AAD), National Park Service, are responsible for carrying out the lead-

ership and coordinating role in the Federal Archeology Program that several statutes assign to the Secretary of the Interior. One means of coordinating the Federal Archeology Program is to provide for the easy and comprehensive availability of important information. The DCA and AAD have begun several activities that, if successful, should improve information exchange among archaeologists and between archaeologists and the American public.

The specific steps already underway include: (1) two clearinghouses, one for information about prosecutions of cases of looting or vandalism to archaeological sites (the LOOT clearinghouse), and the second for information about public education efforts that are part of archaeological projects or programs (the LEAP clearinghouse), (2) an arrangement with the Smithsonian Institution, or other appropriate institution, to make reports prepared as part of the federal program more accessible, (3) a procedure for submitting to appropriate regional and national archaeological journals copies of federal archaeological reports for review, and (4) the production and distribution of relevant technical archaeological information.

Clearinghouses During 1987, two clearinghouses for archaeological information were established by the AAD. One clearinghouse, LOOT (the Listing of Outlaw Treachery), summarizes information about the prosecution of archaeological vandalism or looting cases. The other, LEAP (the Listing of Education in Archeological Projects), summarizes information about public education efforts carried out as part of federal agency or other organization archaeological projects.

A formal mechanism for obtaining accurate data for the LOOT clearinghouse on prosecuted cases of vandalism is still being developed. We welcome summary information from individuals who know about cases. This may be submitted on blank summary sheets that are available from the AAD (see address below).

We invite federal, state, and local agencies, institutions, and individuals to participate in the LEAP clearinghouse. We are asking that a one-page summary sheet on public education or awareness aspects of archaeological projects or programs be filled out and sent to the AAD (see address below). The completed summary sheets should then be returned to the Archeological Assistance Division. The Division will enter the data onto computer spread sheets and regularly provide clearinghouse

participants with copies of the spread sheets.

The LEAP clearinghouse will contain, but not be limited to, information on: (1) projects or programs, including cooperative efforts among agencies, to protect archaeological resources, and to educate the public about these resources; (2) projects or programs with amateur organizations and volunteers involving archaeological survey, testing, excavation, or interpretation; (3) projects or programs with museums, academic institutions, historical societies, etc., for exhibits or displays about archaeological resources; and (4) brochures, posters, radio and TV spots, and other products of these efforts.

Report Accessibility In the spring of 1987, we began discussions with the National Anthropological Archive, Smithsonian Institution, to develop a plan for improving access by the public to reports from federal archaeological activities. We hope that elements of the plan will be implemented during FY 1988. The plan will consist of identifying means for procuring the reports, organizing them, protecting confidential site location information, and providing for their maintenance and use.

Reports for Review In the summer of 1986, we began a program of submitting federal archaeological reports to professional journals for review. This program has accelerated in FY 1987 such that 80 reports have been sent as of June, 1987.

Technical Information In 1986, *Cost Analysis of Archeological Activities at Eight Southeastern Sites*, by Roy S. Dickens, et al., was published by the AAD. Currently, a technical brief on archaeological contracting guidelines is scheduled. Additional technical information on archaeological topics related to improving the effectiveness and efficiency of federal archaeological activities will be produced and distributed in the future as part of this program.

Many federal agencies, including bureaus within the Department of the Interior as well as other departments, have expressed concern about the need for centralized places for the kinds of information available through the clearinghouses. State agencies and professional organizations, such as State Historic Preservation Offices and the Society for American Archaeology, have expressed similar concerns. The need to provide sound technical information as an important element for improvements in archaeological preservation has been stated by the General Accounting Office and the Office of Technology Assessment.

We hope that through the efforts and activities described above some of these needs can be met, or begin to be met. We ask for the cooperation, suggestions, and help of SAA members, especially in providing summary sheets for the LOOT and LEAP clearinghouses.

For further information about the clearinghouses and the report repository contact: Frank McManamon, Chief, Archeological Assistance Division, P.O. Box 37127, National Park Service, Washington, D.C. 20013-7127; (202) 343-4101. For report reviewing contact: George S. Smith, Archeologist, Archeological Assistance Division; (202) 343-4119. For technical publications contact: Richard Waldbauer, Archeologist, Archeological Assistance Division; (202) 343-4110.

Amateurs and the Private Land Issue

by L. W. Patterson
Houston, TX

Introduction

The lack of an extensive cultural resource management program for archaeological resources on private lands in the United States has been a chronic problem for some time. Because cultural resource management laws and regulations cover only public lands or federally permitted projects on private lands, cultural resource management on private lands generally occurs only very randomly or not at all. In a large number of states, over 90% of the land is privately owned. A large portion of the archaeological resources in the U.S. is not subject to programs for the discovery and conservation of these resources. Private lands, however, are where archaeological resources are being destroyed at a rapid rate by farming, urban development, and pot-hunting.

Since public funds are generally not available for archaeological research on private lands, the serious amateur archaeologist constitutes the main resource available for the preservation of the archaeological data base. Recognition should be given to current programs by serious avocational archaeologists, and an effort should be made by the SAA to give national support for a program to expand amateur activities to minimize loss of the archaeological data base on private lands.

Current Amateur Activities

While some recognition that serious amateurs discover and report ar-

chaeological sites, there seems to be less recognition of more detailed research by amateurs. For many years, amateurs in states such as Louisiana, Texas, and Virginia have been making significant contributions to archaeological research. For example, approximately half of the published research on the prehistory of southeastern Texas has been done by amateurs. Work by amateurs is, of course, self-funded, so the availability of public funds is not a problem for research projects by amateurs.

There are thousands of members of amateur archaeological societies in the U.S., but only a small fraction of these people have the interest, initiative, and competence to do independent detailed research. It is this cadre of serious amateurs that should be expanded to do more independent research on private lands. It should also be noted that a few experienced amateurs can direct the efforts of large groups of inexperienced people to execute projects.

Suggested Actions by the SAA

While originally founded with the recognition of archaeological activities by both professionals and amateurs, the SAA currently operates mainly as a society of professionals. Since public funding is available mainly for archaeological work on public lands, SAA activities and policies have reflected little interest in solving the private lands conservation issue or even recognizing the contributions of serious amateurs in preservation of the archaeological data base for private lands. In actual practice, archaeological research projects by professionals and serious amateurs are complementary in maximizing total preservation of archaeological resources.

It is suggested that an SAA program be established to encourage maximization of the preservation of archaeological resources on private lands through the recognition of existing programs by serious amateurs and support of the expansion of amateur research programs. An SAA program could do some of the following items: (1) Encourage state archaeological societies to conduct more broad-based training for amateurs to support high quality independent research projects; (2) Encourage more State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPO's) to utilize the resources of avocational archaeologists to obtain more uniform regional research; (3) Support the use of qualified amateur groups to do work where public funding is not adequate for professional work; (4) Support more

publication of research results by amateurs; (5) Suggest areas where amateur resources are most needed and could be most productive; (6) Support the establishment of more archaeological societies in regions where the least amount of research is being done.

Increased participation of amateurs in the SAA would be a good step in encouraging more activities by amateurs. By itself, however, this would fall short of providing a program to encourage and support research programs by amateurs to increase the discovery and preservation of the archaeological data base on private lands.

Positive actions should be taken to solve the private land problem in archaeology. Otherwise, future generations will wonder why so much of the archaeological data base was lost due to failure to do research on a large portion of the land area in the U.S. Serious amateur archaeologists are continuing to contribute to research on private lands, and their programs should be expanded to minimize loss of the archaeological database in the U.S.

Placement

University of Hawaii at Manoa

The Department of Anthropology invites applications for a tenure track Assistant or Associate Professor position (#84399) in archaeology. Successful applicant will assume duties in Fall 1988. Ph.D. required at the time of hiring; a previous record of publications and sponsored-project research is desirable at the Assistant level and mandatory at the Associate level. Responsibilities will include undergraduate and graduate teaching, supervision of graduate student research, and the development of a program in Hawaiian and Pacific archaeology. Previous experience in Hawaiian and Pacific archaeology is desirable, but not essential. A wide range of topical areas of specialization will be considered. The University of Hawaii is an equal opportunity employer and encourages applications from women and minorities. Applicants should send a letter stating their teaching and research interests, vitae, and the names of three references to Dr. P. Bion Griffin, Department of Anthropology, 2424 Maile Way, University of Hawaii, Honolulu, HI 96822. This position is new, and is not the position (#83574) previously advertised. Closing date: December 1, 1987.

University of Mississippi

The University of Mississippi invites applications for a Historic Archaeologist to participate in currently funded contracted archaeological research. The individual selected will be responsible for the analysis of materials that have already been collected as well as helping to structure future fieldwork. This analysis and the subsequent preparation of a final report is the prime job responsibility. A minimum of a Master's Degree in anthropology or successful completion of coursework toward the Ph.D. preferred, and experience as a field supervisor is preferred. A demonstrated ability to prepare reports is required. The position will begin about January 1, 1988 and will last for 18 months to two years. Deadline for application is December 31, 1987. Send vita and other pertinent information to: Dr. Robert M. Thorne, Center for Archaeological Research, University of Mississippi, University, MS 38677 (601-232-7129). The University of Mississippi is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

Announcements

Duke University Press

Ethnohistory, the journal of the American Society for Ethnohistory, and Duke University Press are pleased to announce their association, whereby the journal (now in its thirty-fourth volume) will now be published by the Press for the Society.

Matters concerning the society should be directed to the American Society for Ethnohistory, c/o The Newberry Library, 60 West Walton, Chicago, IL 60610; correspondence concerning articles and submission of materials should be directed to the Editor, *Ethnohistory*, Anthropology Program, George Mason University, Fairfax, VA 22030; and books for review should be sent to the Book Review Editor, *Ethnohistory*, Department of Anthropology, Hartwick College, Oneonta, NY 13820.

All matters concerning subscriptions, sales of back issues, advertising in the journal, use of the mailing list, and all matters of production should be addressed to *Ethnohistory*, Duke University Press, 6697 College Station, Durham, NC 27708.

DeSoto's Winter Camp Discovered

The Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research has been conducting excavations since mid-March at the Martin site in downtown Tallahassee, FL. The site is the presumed location of the 1539-1540 winter encampment of the Hernando de Soto expedition and Anhaica Apalache, the capital of the Apalachee chiefdom. The expedition spent five months at Anhaica between October 6, 1539, and March 2, 1540. This is the first definite de Soto encampment site to be found. It promises to provide data that will enable us to refine the late prehistoric and early historic period chronology in the Apalachee area and to increase our knowledge of the material culture correlates of the de Soto expedition.

The site was discovered on March 11, 1987, by Calvin Jones, who placed limited test units at a construction site near the Florida State Capitol. Salvage excavations, under the direction of Jones and Charles Ewen, have been confined to the 2.4 ha (6 ac) tract proposed for development. Test units placed at 10 m intervals across the tract suggest possibly four conjoined areas of Spanish habitation over a portion of the Apalachee village. Current research is being concentrated on two areas that are to be impacted by construction. This work has resulted thus far in the discovery of a wattle-and-daub structure and trash pits (with corn and beans) associated with early sixteenth century clear glass, amber, and faceted chevron beads, quantities of early olive jars, early majolica, hand-wrought nails, chain mail, and Fort Walton period aboriginal ceramics. Excavations will end in July.

The remaining 1.6 ha (4 ac) of the 2.4 ha (6 ac) slated for development are proposed to be preserved through purchase by the Trust for Public Lands, and are intended to become a state-owned de Soto interpretive center.

Funding for the excavations was provided by the Florida Department of State, the Florida Department of Natural Resources, the Florida State Museum, and the Institute for Early Contact Period Studies at the University of Florida. A contact for further information is:

John F. Scarry
Archaeological Research Section
Division of Historical Resources
R. A. Gray Building
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250
(904) 487-2299

Coop

Request for Information on the Teaching of Ethnohistory

I am trying to obtain some idea of how many anthropology or archaeology departments offer formal courses in ethnohistory, either at the undergraduate or graduate level, and something of the nature and organization of these courses. I would appreciate hearing from anyone teaching such a course, particularly if it would include a brief syllabus or course description.

W. Raymond Wood
Department of Anthropology
University of Missouri
Columbia, MO 65211

Honors

Fred Wendorf Elected to National Academy of Sciences

Southern Methodist University (Dallas) archaeologist Fred Wendorf is one of 61 new members elected to the National Academy of Sciences on April 28. He is the only representative of a Texas institution among the newly elected members.

Wendorf is the Henderson-Morrison Professor of Anthropology in SMU's Dedman College. He is the first person to be elected to the National Academy of Sciences while on the SMU faculty.

This year marks the 25th anniversary of Wendorf's ongoing excavations in northeastern Africa. He began his work there by salvaging the prehistoric sites to be destroyed by the flooding of Lake Nasser in Egypt and the Sudan. Wendorf organized the Combined Prehistoric Expedition in 1962 to conduct excavations in the area. He continues to serve as director of the expedition, which is jointly sponsored by SMU, the Polish Academy of Sciences, and the Geological Survey of Egypt.

A new book, *Prehistory of Arid North Africa: Essays in Honor of Fred Wendorf*, will be released by the SMU Press in May. It was edited by Angela Close, Wendorf's professional colleague and wife. In the book, Desmond Clark, who is recognized as the world's leading authority on African archaeology, writes, "The record of the Combined

Prehistoric Expedition, directed and master-minded by Fred Wendorf over the past 25 years, has provided insight as never before into human occupation and behavior along the Nile and in the Desert, enabling us to appreciate something of the evolving adaptive strategies used there by the prehistoric populations from the Upper Acheulean to the Late Neolithic."

Originally a specialist in archaeology of the Southwestern United States, Wendorf was involved in the discovery and excavation of the Midland Man in Texas, still the oldest human remains to be found in the New World.

Wendorf came to SMU in 1964 to launch the Anthropology Department, which now based in Dedman College and located in the Institute for the Study of Earth and Man at SMU. He left a post as research director at the Museum of New Mexico to begin the SMU department, which currently is conducting research in archaeology and several other fields of anthropology in more than a dozen countries.

Wendorf's professional activities include past presidency of the Society for American Archaeology and the chair of the Texas Antiquities Committee. He is a member of several international scholarly bodies, including the Institut d'Egypte. He currently is involved in efforts to protect historic shipwrecks from looting.

Wendorf holds both MA and Ph.D. degrees from Harvard University.

Membership in the National Academy of Sciences, a private organization founded in 1863, is considered second only to the Nobel Prize in prestigious recognition of American scientists. The Academy's current membership totals 1,523 American scientists and 249 foreign associates. Fewer than 50 of the American members are anthropologists and only about 10 of them are archaeologists.

Fighting Indiana Jones

by Alice B. Kehoe
Marquette University

Swashbuckling ain't the way to do archaeology, but how do we convince the public that archaeology is a science? One tactic may be to muscle in, politely, on projects for science education.

The National Science Foundation's Directorate for Science and Engineering Education will accept grant proposals using archaeology in educational projects, which may involve colleges, museums, local or state education agencies, publishers (including computer software), or business organizations. Projects may address teacher preparation (including inservice programs), laboratory instruction (the College Science Instrumentation Program), and both

formal and informal science education programs and instructional materials. The latter can "introduce new subjects, integrate science with other subject areas, or present new applications of science ... model new approaches to science ... introduce hands-on experience, inquiry learning, and improved content ... [or] support new or revised curricula," according to the Directorate's guidelines; target dates for Instructional Materials Development projects are October 1, February 1, June 1. The telephone number to call to discuss ideas is (202) 357-7066. Preliminary proposals are required before formal ones are submitted, and should be addressed to Division of Materials Development, Research and Informal Science Education, NSF, Washington, D.C. 20550.

Social studies traditionally claim anthropology/archaeology as one of the five disciplines incorporated, although history and geography have always dominated. State and regional social studies educators' conventions welcome "sectionals" (session segments) and workshops on prehistory and archaeology. A surprising number of teachers give presentations at these meetings on simulated digs and similar exercises labeled "archaeology," and few seem to have input from professional archaeologists. Giving a presentation at your state or regional convention takes very little time and reaches those teachers who will really use what you give. Your local school system's social studies supervisor can put you in touch with the convention organizers, or write National Council for the Social Studies, 3501 Newark St. NW, Washington, DC 20016 (202) 966-7840. The National meeting will be in Dallas, TX, November 13-17, 1987, and in Orlando, FL, November 18-22, 1988.

State Tourism Offices are another means of educating the public. Many include archaeological sites on their maps and brochures enticing visitors, but not all realize the potential archaeology offers, nor the dangers of ignorant usage. In Canada, Alberta's Archaeological Survey has for several years been cooperating in the development of a major interpretive center at a bison drive site near Fort MacLeod in the southern part of the province. This venture, which is anticipated to attract hundreds of thousands of visitors is particularly instructive because the site, *Head-Smashed-In*, is neither spectacular nor famous, but rather typical of a principal class of sites in the region. Drs Jack Ives, Director of the Archaeological Survey of Alberta, and Jack Brink of the Survey have been supervising the *Head-Smashed-In* pro-

Computers in Archaeology

Virginia & Eastern States Groups Develop Database

The Archeological Society of Virginia (ASV) and the Eastern States Archeological Federation (ESAF) have formed ASVNET and ESAFNET to exchange free archaeological information among people who have computers and are interested in high-speed, quick access to a large archaeological data bank. The networks are located in Virginia and are accessible by a computer telephone line (703) 354-2827 or by writing P.O. Box 4190, Arlington, VA 22204.

All you need is a computer, telephone modem, and communications software, and you can access ASVNET and ESAFNET by setting your computer modem settings: data word length is 7 bits, number of stop-bits is 1, parity is none, and full duplex. ASVNET and ESAFNET contains nearly 500,000 words in 139 files and is constantly being updated. The network is divided into nearly 30 topic categories that include prehistoric and historic, Old World,

Mesoamerican, underwater archaeology, plus anthropology, how-to archaeology, new books, meeting calendar, society address list, field-schools, volunteer programs, colleges, museums, and much more. The network is bilingual and contains files in Spanish. Most of the material in the network comes from national and state societies. Professional file exchanges are available, and journal file exchanges are now being performed among ESAF societies.

ASVNET and ESAFNET are on the air from: Monday to Friday at 6:00 p.m. to 11:00 p.m. (EST); Saturday 10:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m. (EST); Sunday 1:00 p.m. to 11:00 p.m. (EST); holidays 10:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m. (EST). By summer, a 24 hour operation is planned. An operations manual is available for \$2.50 which explains the network's complete operation, subject matter, and objectives. The network administrator is Wm. Jack Hranicky.

ject. The Survey also employs a full-time Education Officer, Heather Devine, to work with schools and other education agents in the province on improving knowledge of archaeology and the province's prehistory. The Survey's address is 8820-112 St., Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2P8, Canada (403) 431-2300.

The Archaeological Assistance Division of the National Park Service, is building a computerized clearinghouse for information on projects involving public education (as well as a parallel program for information on vandalism). The Archaeological Information Exchange/Clearinghouse will not be limited to federal government programs, and welcomes all information on projects great or small. Chief of the project, Dr Frank McManamon will send, upon request, a brief form to submit with information: write him at the Division, NPS, Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127 (202) 343-4101.

Serum Proteins and North American Culture History

A Call for Samples

Among the various serum proteins which constitute about 1% of the protein present in human bone, several (e.g. albumin and Gc, the vitamin D binding protein) are characterized by genetic markers known to be specific to particular ethnic or language groups or language families in the New World. The serum protein albumin, for example, exhibits two distinctive and widely distributed genetic markers in North America: Albumin Naskapi (Al_{na}) and albumin Mexico (Al_{mex}). Al_{na} is, insofar as we know, found in virtually all Algonkian-speaking and Athapascan-speaking American Indian groups but not in others (e.g., Eskimo-Aleut) except in rare cases through admixture. In addition to overwhelming linguistic evidence, Al_{na} establishes unequivocally the Athapascan ancestry of the Navaho and Apache in the American Southwest. The other distinctive North American Albumin variant, Al_{mex} , is known to occur only among Uto-Aztecan, Sahaphtin, and Hokan speakers and not, for example, among Algonkian, Athapascan, Siouan, or Iroquoian speakers, except, again, in rare cases through admixture.

The implications of these distributions for the study of New World

culture history are obvious. The route of migration into the American Southwest followed by the Southern Athapascans, for example, might be identified by the presence of Al_{na} in human bone retrieved from archaeological sites along that route of migration. Unfortunately, physical anthropologists have in the past been unsuccessful in extracting serum proteins in sufficient quantity from skeletal remains to permit analysis of this sort. We now have the technical ability to do this using double antibody/enzyme-linked staining of proteins (extracted from bone and concentrated) transferred to nitrocellulose membranes after isoelectric focusing on polyacrylamide.

One of us (Smith) recently characterized albumin phenotypes in protein extracted from human bone dated between 7000 and 8000 B.P. from Windover archaeological site in central Florida. Thermostable and anaerobic conditions at that submerged site were unusually favorable for protein preservation. Nevertheless, we are convinced that the extremely sensitive technique Smith employed to identify the albumin phenotypes in the Windover bone was central to his success and will be applicable to bone from sites where preservation is less ideal. We are currently developing a long-term program of research to study albumin and other serum proteins in archaeological bone from North American sites.

If you have access to such skeletal material, or know of someone who does, I encourage you to contact either one of us. It is important that bone samples be obtained from different individuals (i.e. who occur as discrete burials), that these samples be frozen as soon as they are exposed to air as possible (after which time the protein will begin to denature) and that they be shipped to us on dry ice. The prompt removal and freezing of bone samples is absolutely essential to the success of protein analysis. In fact, since proteins in bone should remain stable indefinitely after freezing, we strongly recommend that bone samples (50-100 grams) be recovered from all skeletal remains excavated in the future, then labeled, cataloged, and frozen. Even if protein analyses of these samples are not anticipated in the immediate future, their conservation will provide a valuable resource for future studies. It would be prudent to first obtain only a very few bone samples so that we can determine whether or not sufficient proteins for phenotypic analysis remain before processing a much larger number of samples. Collaborative efforts which result from

this inquiry will, of course, be reflected in joint authorship of any publications resulting from this work.

For further information contact:

David Glenn Smith or Robert L. Bettinger, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Davis, CA 95616

National Endowment for the Humanities

Interpretive Research Program

The Interpretive Research Program of the Division of Research Programs, the National Endowment for the Humanities, wishes to announce the annual application deadline of October 1, 1987 (postmarked), for projects beginning on or after July 1, 1988, and of October 1, 1988, for projects beginning on or after July 1, 1989. Funding is available for up to three years of collaborative research in any field or fields of the humanities. Draft applications may be sent to the program for staff comments any time up to August 15. The Projects category supports collaborative research primarily in history, literature, philosophy, musicology, art history, archaeology, and the social sciences that employ interpretive rather than quantitative methods. A second category of support, Humanities, Science and Technology, supports collaborative research that draws on the theories and methods of the humanities to study current or historical issues in science and technology. For more information about the Projects category, please write or call Dorothy Wartenberg or David Wise at (202) 786-0210; for Humanities, Science and Technology, write or call Daniel Jones or Elizabeth Arndt at the same number. The address of the program is: Interpretive Research Program, Room 318 IR, National Endowment for the Humanities, Washington, D.C. 20506.

Annual Meeting News

Phoenix

Plan to Attend

April 27 — May 1, 1988

Meeting Calendar

Southeastern Archaeological Conference 1987 Meeting

The 44th Southeastern Archaeological Conference will be held jointly with the Eastern States Archaeological Federation meeting on November 11-14, 1987 at the Omni Hotel at Charleston Place in Charleston, SC. The conference is being sponsored by the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina. For conference information contact Albert C. Goodyear, SEAC Local Arrangements, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC 29208 (803-799-1963). Planned sessions include contributed papers (20 minutes), research topics (10 minutes), and symposia (composed of 20 minute papers). Both prehistoric and historic topics are welcomed. Given the joint nature of

the conference, symposia which have pan-eastern emphases are encouraged. The SEAC film festival will be continued this year for the exposition of non-contemporary documentary and contemporary humorous films. The festival will be held in conjunction with the Wines of SEAC event, which returns by popular demand. The deadline for contributed paper and research report abstracts is August 15, 1987. All proposals and abstracts for symposia, and abstracts for papers should be sent to Glen T. Hanson, SEAC Program, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC 29208 (803-725-3724). Film titles and abstracts should be sent by August 15, 1987 to C. Wesley Cowan, Cincinnati Museum of Natural History, 1720 Gilbert Avenue, Cincinnati, OH 45202 (513-621-3889). Any special requests for logistical, space, or equipment needs for presentation should be submitted in writing with the abstracts. Slide projectors (35 mm carousel) will be provided in each meeting room.

Current Exhibitions

Haffenreffer Museum of Anthropology, Brown University, Bristol, RI. "Archaeological Artifacts from Peru and Central America." (through December 1987).

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The Carnegie Museum of Natural History, Pittsburgh, PA. "Pieces of the Past: Archaeology in Pittsburgh." Describes urban archaeological work in Pittsburgh and relates artifacts to seven formerly-unknown, nineteenth-century entrepreneurs from the city's commercial period of development. (through June 1988).

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Pueblo Grande Museum, Phoenix, AZ. "Centennial." Recounts 100 years of archaeology at Pueblo Grande. (through February 1988).

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