

OF THE SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

Government Affairs

SAA Enters Fray To Protect Sites From Strip Mining

Loretta Newmann, SAA Washington Representative

In April of this year a precedent setting law suit was filed against the Department of Interior's Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSM) challenging the OSM permitting regulations and failure to comply with federal historic preservation laws.

The suit was filed by the National Trust for Historic Preservation, Society of Professional Archaeologists, National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers, and state archaeological and historic preservation societies from Kentucky, West Virginia, Indiana, and Ohio. Another suit was filed by coal companies claiming that OSM lacks authority to force state regulatory authorities to protect historic resources beyond those protections included in the Surface Mine Control and Reclamation Act (SMCRA).

In July, SAA's Executive Committee voted to join the litigation as an *amicus curiae* (friend of the court). This involves presenting a brief to the court to complement the case. The intent is to present an argument and supporting data to help convince the court that archaeological resources are not now protected adequately where the strip mining of coal occurs on private land in states operating under OSM-permitted programs. The Society for Historical Archaeology will be joining the SAA in the brief.

Dr. Richard A. Boisvert, an archaeologist who has worked very effectively on strip mining compliance issues for the Ohio Historic Preservation Office, will draft the brief in consultation with an attorney and members of the SAA's Governmental Affairs Committee and Executive Committee.

In addition to the litigation, SAA is pursuing the strip mining issue on other fronts. On August 3, Dr. Boisvert and I testified at an oversight hearing on the 10th anniversary of SMCRA, held by the House Interior Committee chaired by Morris K. Udall

(D-Ariz.). We said that when SMCRA was enacted in 1977, archaeologists "were optimistic that protection and due consideration would be afforded archaeological sites and historic properties which were then being destroyed on a daily basis by strip mining. We did not, however, expect that SMCRA would do the job alone. We viewed SMCRA as a new and strong tool to apply to coal stripmining the same protective measures already afforded under the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) to other federal undertakings."

We noted that problems arose when states began using SMCRA as a substitute for the legally mandated protection of cultural resources. For example, Section 106 of the NHPA requires federal agencies to take into account the effects on historic and archaeological resources of their undertakings, which includes OSM's approval and funding of state regulatory programs. By bypassing the NHPA and using only SMCRA as a determinate of site protection, OSM is in violation of federal law.

Dr. Boisvert noted efforts to resolve the problem and described a number of sites that have been protected in Ohio. "At the same time," he said, "we have seen huge campsites which were over 8000 years old, with over six feet of artifact rich deposits, bulldozed in Kentucky. A conservatively estimated 1900 archaeological sites were destroyed within the last two years in Indiana. We have virtually no idea of what we may have lost in West Virginia because of a complete intransigence on the part of the state regulatory authority, this is the largest coal producing state in the East."

We pointed out that SAA gave similar testimony two years ago concerning the ineffectiveness of OSM's activities with respect to approval of state permit programs. SAA had been heartened when the then-acting direc-

tor of OSM promised new rule making to resolve the problem. However, OSM's subsequent rule making simply further blurred the roles and responsibilities of states for protecting archaeological sites and historic properties.

In essence, the OSM allowed the states, as they assumed primacy for their programs, to substitute OSM's affirmative responsibility for the comprehensive protection of cultural resources for a permissive consideration of selective sites.

The current timetable for the pending law suit indicates that the issue could be tied up in the courts for several months, with a ruling sometime in late winter 1988.

As Dr. Boisvert concluded at the end of his testimony before the House Interior Committee, "It is a sad commentary on the effectiveness of a statute when the only available remedy appears to be lengthy and costly litigation. Yet while we endure this legal process, significant and irreplaceable components of our national heritage continue to be lost."

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Federal Archaeology

Staff Changes at National Park Service Archaeological Assistance Division

Within the last year there have been a number of personnel actions in the National Park Service's Archeological Assistance Division. Sadly, Dr. Victor Carbone, the former Chief of the Division passed away in June 1986. Dr. Francis P. McManamon, formerly of the National Park Service's North Atlantic Regional Office, accepted the position as Chief of the Division, beginning in July 1986. A new Staff

Archeologist position was established and was filled by George S. Smith. Yvonne Stewart retired and relocated to Tucson, AZ, where, she writes us, she is enjoying herself tremendously. Dick Waldbauer, formerly a temporary employee was selected to fill the position vacated by Ms. Stewart. Also in January, Ms. Michele Aubry accepted the position of Archeological Program Specialist in the Office of the Depart-

mental Consulting Archeologist.

George S. Smith received his undergraduate degree in anthropology from the University of South Florida and his graduate degree in anthropology from the University of Alaska. Before joining the Archeological Assistance Division, George was Director of a historical museum in Florida. Prior to that he spent 14 years in Alaska, seven years as an archaeologist with the NPS and seven years as a research associate and curator of archaeology with the University of Alaska Museum. He has published a number of articles in professional journals, written a book on zooarchaeology in Alaska, and taught at the college level. While working for the NPS in Alaska he received an invitation from the Soviet Academy of Sciences to present a paper on research he was conducting on a 1600 year old frozen mummy. He has over 14 years experience in conducting and supervising archaeology programs including a five year interdisciplinary cultural resource project in Alaska. His areas of interest include applied archaeology, Arctic archaeology, and zooarchaeology. Presently he is co-authoring a manuscript on geoarchaeology in Alaska for the centennial volume of the American Geological Association.

Richard Waldbauer has a B.S. in economics from the University of Pennsylvania, an M.A. in anthropology from the University of Idaho, and currently is completing his dissertation in anthropology from Brown University on the archaeology of the nineteenth century farms in northern New England. One of his major interests is the historical interpretation of change and social interaction in communities through material culture studies. This has resulted in experience in cultural ecology, historical archaeology, museumology, and cultural resources management.

Michele C. Aubry brings to her new position over nine years of experience working as an archaeologist in the National Park Service's Washington, D.C. headquarters office, where she advised federal agency staff on the development of national programs to protect archaeological resources. Ms. Aubry has an M.A. degree in anthropology from the University of California at Riverside, a B.A. in anthropology and sociology from Occidental College in Los Angeles, and has archaeological field experience in California, Arizona, and Israel. Her special interest areas include cultural ecology, museum practices, tourism to historic sites, and historic preservation law and legislation.

IN CONGRESS

Congress Addresses Archaeological Looting

Kathleen M. Reinburg
Office of Governmental Affairs

The SAA has been very successful in pursuing its anti-looting initiative to protect archaeological sites from theft and vandalism. Of the \$5 million add-on that the SAA requested for the Interior Department's appropriations to fund an interagency task force, the House of Representatives appropriated \$4.5 million. This amount would be divided between the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service to be used for law enforcement, prosecution, and education. The bill has gone to the Senate, which will consider it this fall. The SAA supports the House bill but has urged the Senate to add \$1.5 million for the National Park Service.

In addition to the land managing agencies funding, the SAA is also pursuing \$1 million for the Department of Justice to increase investigation, arrest and prosecution of looters and vandals. Senator Pete Domenici (R-N. Mex.) has been very helpful to the SAA's efforts to secure this funding. Senator Domenici has also introduced an amendment to the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA), S. 1314. The bill would strengthen the provisions of ARPA by extending its coverage to include the attempted destruction or looting of sites and by lowering the current \$5,000 threshold of damage. No committee action has been scheduled on the amendment.

SAA Testifies in Support of New National Parks

Since January the SAA has supported legislation to establish three new units of the national park system. H.R. 775 would establish the Louisiana mound site Poverty Point as a National Monument. This site has been described as one of the three most significant prehistoric sites in the Southeastern United States. The SAA urged Congress to establish Poverty Point as a National Monument. This legislation will be on "hold" until the latter part of September when the National Park Service will complete a comprehensive study of the area.

The SAA has also been supportive of two bills (H.R. 403, s. 56) to establish the El Malpais National Monument in New Mexico. This legislation includes separate designation of monument and conservation areas and makes provisions for interpretation and public education. The SAA testified on the importance of this legislation and made recommendation that land surrounding the Pecos National Monument be acquired if it should become available. The bill passed the House but did not pass the Senate before the summer recess due to some concern over water rights. Further action is hoped for this fall.

The third proposed national park bill that the SAA has supported is the Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve (H.R. 1983). This bill would expand the administrative and interpretive functions of the existing Fort Caroline National Memorial in Florida to encompass surrounding endangered wetlands and historical sites. H.R. 1983 has passed the House of Representatives but as no hearings have been scheduled by the Senate. SAA will be encouraging further action on the bill this fall.

Honors

Arizona Preservation Office Receives National Award

The Arizona State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) is the recent recipient of the National "Take Pride in America" Award in the state government category for its commitment to enhancing public awareness and appreciation for Arizona's prehistoric and historic cultural resources. The Take Pride Award recognizes the success of the SHPO in coordinating the innovative public archaeology program with the cooperation and support of federal and state agencies, avocational archaeology groups, and municipal and private organizations, and citizens. Shereen Lerner, SHPO, Teresa Hoffman, SHPO Archaeologist and staff coordinator of the program, and Donna J. Schober, formerly SHPO, accepted the award in Washington, D.C. on July 21, where recipients were honored in ceremonies at the White House by President Reagan, at the National Arboretum by the Secretaries of Interior, Agriculture, and Education, and at the National Chamber of Commerce. Nominated by the Arizona Archaeological Council, the state's professional archaeological organization, the Arizona SHPO also received the "Take Pride in Arizona" Award earlier this year, which resulted in their entry into the national competition.

The fifth annual Arizona Archaeology Week was celebrated from March 22-28, 1987 and revolved around the theme "Take Pride in the Past: 100 Years of Arizona Archaeology," honoring the centennial of organized archaeological research in the state. Mary Hemenway, a wealthy Boston philanthropist, launched her Southwestern Archaeological Expedition in 1887 and the first excavations were conducted in Phoenix at the prehistoric Hohokam village of Pueblo Grande. In honor of this event, Arizona archaeologists sponsored many activities across the state to acquaint the public with Arizona's antiquities.

Coordinated by the SHPO, over 50 organizations participated and sponsored programs in more than 26 communities this year for Archaeology Week. Major components of the 1987 program included the traditional poster design competition, the exhibition at the State Capitol, a teachers' workshop, events and activities in the major metropolitan areas and other communities across the state, and a variety of public information efforts. The latter included development of a brochure highlighting the major activities across the state, a timeline illustrating sig-

nificant events in Arizona archaeology over the last 100 years, production of two public service announcements for radio and television (one with Ted Danson of the television program "Cheers"), and extensive print media and television coverage. All aspects of this many faceted program are summarized in the Annual Report of Arizona Archaeology Week 1987 produced by the SHPO.

The SHPO continues to coordinate with the Archaeology Advisory Commission, a statutory body composed of 11 members appointed by the Governor to advise the SHPO on a variety of important archaeological concerns. A major focus of the Commission has been the Site Steward Program, administered by the SHPO through the Commission. The program is designed to monitor the condition of selected archaeological sites and areas in Arizona. Its purpose is to increase public awareness of cultural resources, discourage vandalism, and promote better cooperation among agencies, organizations, and individuals. Volunteers throughout Arizona are managed by Regional Coordinators whose activities are monitored by the State Program Coordinator, based in the SHPO. The activities of the Commission were summarized in the Annual Report of the Arizona Archaeology Advisory Commission which was produced through the SHPO.

Archaeologists also have begun to realize over the last few years the importance of instilling in our children a sense of stewardship for our cultural heritage if our dwindling cultural resources are to survive with integrity to be appreciated by future generations. The SHPO has worked closely with the Arizona Archaeological Council Archaeology for the Schools Committee to develop a curriculum packet which was presented to teachers at a pilot workshop in conjunction with Archaeology Week this year. The highly successful workshop offered teachers an introduction to Southwestern archaeology and allowed them to return to their classrooms with a variety of packaged programs on concepts of culture, archaeological dating techniques, excavation techniques, how prehistoric pottery was made, and an appreciation for the types of information that help archaeologists piece together the past. Additional workshops are planned to reach educators in other areas of the state.

Placement

Connecticut State Archaeologist Position Available

This new permanent position of State Archaeologist starts November 6, 1987, at the new Connecticut State Museum of Natural History at The University of Connecticut, Storrs. Ph.D. (preferred) in anthropology or archaeology or Masters degree and three years experience.

The office of the State Archaeologist will maintain site files and maps and serve as a primary reference source for information on the archaeological heritage of Connecticut. He or she will coordinate with the State Historical Commission, Medical Examiner, Indian Affairs Council, and other state agencies on salvage of threatened property, research, and preservation of archaeological materials and cemeteries.

The State Archaeologist must have a strong interest in public education and outreach and be able to communicate effectively with the public to encourage better appreciation of archaeology.

He or she must be able to work with amateur and professional archaeologists and native Americans and encourage the highest standards in archaeological investigation. Must possess a sensitivity to the significant issues of native heritage, reburial, and the preservation of native cemeteries. The State Archaeologist will assist the Museum staff in planning archaeological exhibits and programs.

The State Archaeologist will initiate research in Connecticut archaeology including coordinating research efforts of other archaeologists in Connecticut. No teaching is expected except for supervision of undergraduate or graduate students and possibly seminars or workshops.

The starting salary is \$30,000 to negotiable for 11 months with excellent state benefits. Applications including a curriculum vitae and names and addresses of three references should be sent to Carl Rettenmeyer, Museum of Natural History, University of Connecticut, Box U-23, Storrs, CT 06268. Screening begins September 1, and the closing date is September 30. The University of Connecticut is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer.

Boston University seeks an Assistant or Associate Professor of Archaeology with expertise in eastern North American prehistory and in zooarchaeology. Ph.D. required. Tenure-track position starting September 1, 1988. Send *vita* only by November 2, 1987 to James R. Wiseman, Chair, Department of Archaeology, Boston University, 675 Commonwealth AV #347, Boston, MA 02215.

Boston University seeks an Assistant or Associate Professor of Archaeology whose primary interests are in the Egyptian late Predynastic and/or Dynastic. A commitment to field archaeology, excavation experience, and superior teaching skills are essential. Ph.D. required. Tenure-track position starting September 1, 1988. Send *vita* only by November 16, 1987 to James R. Wiseman, Chair, Department of Archaeology, Boston University, 675 Commonwealth Ave #347, Boston, MA 02215.

Boston University seeks an Assistant or Associate Professor of Archaeology with expertise in the archaeology of Etruscan and Roman Italy. The ideal candidate will have extensive field experience in Italy and superior teaching skills. Ph.D. required. Tenure-track position starting September 1, 1988. Send *vita* only by December 1, 1987 to James R. Wiseman, Chair, Department of Archaeology, Boston University, 675 Commonwealth AV #347, Boston, MA 02215. Boston University is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer.

WAPORA, Inc.

An archaeologist with academic qualifications and work experience necessary to qualify as a principal investigator is sought to fill a full-time position. The candidate will be knowledgeable in all aspects of Cultural Resources management and eastern North American archaeology, with experience directing large field projects, and also in all phases of technical report writing and production. Good oral and written communication skills are essential. A working knowledge of federal and state regulations and agencies pertinent to contract archaeology is essential. A masters degree and experience is required; a Ph.D. preferred. The position is open immediately. Send resume to Dr. David J. Rue, WAPORA, Inc., 5700 Hillside AV., Cincinnati, OH 45233.

Announcements

Reagan Names Two for Preservation Council

President Reagan has appointed Avery C. Faulkner, FAIA, of McLean, VA, and Dennis F. Mullins, of Manhattan Beach, CA, to serve as members of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the White House has announced. Both have been named to a four year term as historic preservation expert members of the Council. They succeed Clifton Caldwell and Roger Alan DeWeese, whose terms were completed June 10.

An independent agency of the federal government, the Council advises the President and Congress on historic preservation matters and administers the Section 106 review process, which guides federal agencies to ensure that their actions are carried out with meaningful consideration to preserving the Nation's historic properties. Established by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, the Council is composed of 19 members. The agency is headquartered in the Old Post Office Building, Washington, DC.

Field Archaeology Fellowship

The Association for Field Archaeology announces a competition for a one-year \$5,000 Fellowship to support innovative Ph.D. dissertation research in the area of archaeological field method and technique. Proposals are limited to five single-spaced pages that describe research objectives, significance, methods, budget, and institution support (space, equipment, computer access essential to research). The candidates *vita* and a letter from the student's advisor addressing the candidate's qualifications, status of research, and the feasibility of the project must accompany the proposal. Proposals should reach Dr. Janet Levy, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of North Carolina, UNCC Station, Charlotte, NC 28223, by December 1, 1987. The award will be announced as soon thereafter as practical.

J.I. Staley Award Now Available

The School of American Research in Santa Fe announces the establishment of the \$5000 J. I. Staley Award for outstanding scholarship in the field

of anthropology.

The periodic award will recognize the author of an imaginative groundbreaking publication which goes beyond traditional frontiers in anthropology and has given new insight into the understanding of humanity. Recipients will be chosen by a panel of judges based on nomination portfolios sent to the School of American Research no later than October 1987.

The panel of judges will decide on a list of 10 candidates during the American Anthropological Association Annual Meeting in November or December and the final selection will be made at the School and announced in March 1988.

For detailed information on nominating procedures and deadlines write to Jonathan Haas, School of American Research, P.O. Box 2188, Santa Fe, NM 87501 or call (505) 982-3583.

Westview Press Begins New Series

Westview Press has begun a new series, *Investigations in American Archaeology*, to publish significant books on the prehistory of North America. A Board of Editors has been established: Paul Minnis (General Editor), Patricia Gilman (Southwest), Dean Snow (Northeast), Vincas Steponaitis (Southeast), James Brown (Midwest), Larry Zimmerman (Plains), Robert Kelly (Great Basin), Julie Stein (Northwest), Michael Moratto (California), John Ives (Sub-arctic), and Clifford Hickey (Arctic). Potential authors should contact Paul Minnis, General Editor, Amerind Foundation Inc, PO Box 248, Dragoon AZ 85609, (602)586-3666.

John Wiley & Sons Renews Discount Group Subscription to Geoarchaeology

John Wiley & Sons, Inc. is renewing the discount groups subscription offer in 1988 for *Geoarchaeology* to SAA members. For Volume 3 (1988) members will pay only \$52.00 for 4 issues in comparison to the regular rate of \$104.00. (Outside the U.S. add \$20.00 for air service.) This special offer is for personal subscriptions only. Send payment to: Periodicals Division, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., Box 836, Bound Brook, NJ 08805, and identify themselves as members of the SAA.

Conference Held on Native Americans, Native American Lands, and Archaeology

On April 7 and 8, 1987, a conference was held at the Heard Museum in Phoenix, AZ, with the working title, "Native Americans, Native American Lands, and Archaeology." This seminar was organized by the Navajo Nation Archaeology Department (Anthony L. Klesert, Director) and Historic Preservation Department (Alan S. Downer, Director) and was supported by a grant from the Arizona Humanities Council and donations from the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Office of Surface Mining, Peabody Coal Co., and other private sponsors.

This conference raised and discussed a range of issues pertaining to the conduct of archaeological research on Indian lands, or involving management of archaeological and cultural resources of inherent interest to Native American groups. Some of these issues are at least nominally covered in federal, state, and tribal law and regulation, but many are not. Furthermore, most of these issues are currently topics of great controversy. Legal scholars, Native American advocacy groups, government officials,

developers, practicing archaeologists, and the public at large all have differing points of view regarding the complications that can arise when Native American cultural remains are dealt with. While opinions abound, there is little if any consensus, and most parties are wholly ignorant of the details or the basis of the opposing viewpoints. The conference brought together representatives of the major interested parties in this historic and continuing debate: participants represented tribal governments, Native American advocacy organizations, federal and state agencies, industry, and archaeological research institutions (universities and private consulting firms) from throughout the United States, providing a broad spectrum of experience and views.

The conference was divided into two major realms of discussion: 1) Native Americans and Federal Cultural Resource Management Law; 2) Native Americans, Archaeologists, and Industry. The first section dealt in depth with the major historic preservation laws enacted by Congress and discussed how these are applied to Native lands and cultural resources, how Native concerns are accounted for, and how (and whether) these various laws should be revised or adapted to these situations. Laws under discussion included the

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (ARPA), the American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 (AIRFA), the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975 (P.L. 93-638), and applicable federal regulations.

The second major topic was that of the relationship between archaeologists, industry, and Native Americans. This section included papers dealing with how Indians and archaeologists perceive each other: how Native Americans regard the archaeological discipline, its methods, goals, and priorities; how archaeologists feel about and deal with the demands inherent in working on Indian lands; and how archaeologists and Native Americans can more effectively work together to resolve problems. A major and inflammatory topic of debate in this arena was the question of reburial: whether, and under what circumstances, to re-bury skeletal remains uncovered during archaeological research. The debates are more than a matter of a conflict of archaeologists versus Indians. For one thing, they occur within a complex network of interrelated federal and local laws. And deeply imbedded in the debate are other complex issues relating to the conduct of science, the rights

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by Douglas Bamforth

and responsibilities of scientists, opposing world views, anthropological ethics and the rights and prerogatives of Native Americans and Native American governments.

This second session also examined the role of industry in archaeology on Indian lands. More often than not it is industry that is responsible for adherence to federal and tribal stipulations regarding the conduct of archaeology. In many instances these stipulations are in conflict, are vague and indeterminate, to the detriment of development plans. This in turn is detrimental to Indian groups who have a vested interest in these needed improvements. The needs and responsibilities of industry towards cultural remains, extant Indian populations, and ever-changing regulations were discussed from the perspectives of Native Americans, archaeologists, and industry itself.

The conference was a closed session, composed entirely of participants and selected discussants. The meeting was conducted over a two day period, and the session was recorded for transcription. Formal papers are being submitted by all participants. These will be edited into a uniform format, transcribed discussions will be incorporated between these, and the entire proceedings will be published in the Navajo Nation Papers in Anthropology series, for distribution to all recognized Indian Tribes, other relevant agencies, and to the general interested public. The proceedings should be available by the Phoenix SAA meetings.

Editor's Note

The editor accepts and welcomes articles and announcements from members and others who wish to share research information and anecdotes pertaining to the field of American archaeology. If you would like to contribute something please send the copy 45 days prior to the first day of the month of issue, e.g. for the November issue the manuscript should be received by September 15. Address correspondence to: David Dye, PhD., Dept of Anthropology, Memphis State University, Memphis TN 38152, (901) 454-3330.

Twentieth Annual Canadian Archaeological Association Meeting

by Larry Titus, Simon Fraser University

In April of 1987 a session was held on Early Investigations of the Western Arctic at the twentieth annual meeting of the Canadian Archaeological Association in Calgary, Alberta. This session brought together many of the leading scholars in the field of Arctic history and provided an opportunity to discuss openly the data, interpretations, and problems with which they all dealt.

This session was organized to provide a venue for current research in the Western Arctic by historians, geographers, anthropologists, and archaeologists -- all working on overlapping but often quite distinct bodies of data. This was done because of a worrying trend in academia towards compartmentalization of disciplines. This ultimately limiting comity of disciplines is a product of specific historical events in academia, but it is not an irreversible consequence.

The session on Early Investigations of the Western Arctic was held during the year which marked the 75th anniversary of the successful conclusion of the Stefansson-Anderson Expedition of 1908-1912. This was to honor the men and results of this particular and significant segment of Arctic history. Vilhjalmur Stefansson and Rudolph Anderson, for many years, set the standard of scientific investigation in the Arctic.

The papers delivered at this symposium share several things in common. Geographically, they all examine the Western Arctic of North America, that is, the Mackenzie Delta/Beaufort Sea area. Temporally, they all deal with the protohistoric and historic period, approximately 1700 to 1900. And epistemologically they all share a common belief in the use of historical data for the interpretation of events and processes. What these papers do is provide a palimpsest of current research by a number of scholars in a variety of disciplines all concerned with the Western Arctic.

Ken Coates' (University of Victoria) paper details the political and economic reasons for the Hudson's Bay Company's explorations along the Arctic Coast conducted in 1837 by Thomas Simpson and Peter Warren Dease. William Barr's (University of Saskatchewan) contribution examines Kurt Faber's journey in 1906 from Herschel Island to Fort McPherson in the company of Roxy, a Mackenzie Inuit. Richard Diubaldo's (Concordia University) paper is a comprehensive

examination of the 1908-1912 expedition of Stefansson and Anderson. Robert Christie's (Geological Survey of Canada) contribution addresses the specific involvement of the Geological Survey of Canada with Stefansson and especially its major role under R. W. Brock for sponsoring the Canadian Arctic Expedition of 1913-1918. Barry Gough (Wilfrid Laurier University) and John Greenhouse (Waterloo University) examine the question of supplying the Canadian Arctic Expedition. David Morrison's (Archaeological Survey of Canada) work on the interpretation of the Kugaluk site is a combination of historical and archaeological investigations. Larry Titus' (Simon Fraser University) paper looks at the changes in Mackenzie Inuit culture during the early historic period. William Morrison's (Brandon University) work looks at the processes whereby the Canadian Government was forced, by a combination of external forces and internal pressures, to accept responsibility for the Western Arctic. Barry Gordon's (Archaeological Survey of Canada) video presentation on his current work at the Nadlak site provided an examination of the site's excavation, interpretation, and reconstruction.

The presentations delivered at the symposium on Early Investigations of the Western Arctic contributed an interdisciplinary body of data, interpretation, and explanation on the history of the Western Arctic. All of the papers are currently being prepared for publication as a single volume including several solicited papers from individuals who could not attend the conference but who were interested in the project. It is hoped that this collection of papers will be of use to those interested in the Arctic, will stimulate further research in the area, and will demonstrate the need for such interdisciplinary studies. The organizer wishes to sincerely thank all of the participants at the session in Calgary and all those who have shown an active interest in this project. Special thanks are due to Dr. Ross Mackay for his continued advice and encouragement during the course of this undertaking. As well, Lesley Nicholls and Sharon Hanna of the C.A.A. are to be commended for all their help in organizing the session and their competent ministrations which were largely responsible for the success of those meetings.

Meeting Calendar

Southwest Symposium

Arizona State University is hosting a conference, Southwest Symposium, to be held in Tempe on January 15-16, 1988. This meeting is a scholarly conference to advance a synthetic understanding of the prehistory of the Greater Southwest. Five sessions are scheduled: Hunters and Gatherers (Katherine Spielmann, organizer), Transitions to Sedentism (Patricia Gilman and Michael Whalen, organizers), Elites and Regional Systems (Randall McGuire, organizer), Prehistoric to Historic Transition (William Doelle, organizer), and History of Intellectual Transitions (J. Jefferson Reid, organizer). Registration is \$10.00. For further information, contact Paul Minnis, Amerind Foundation, P.O. Box 248, Dragoon, AZ 85609 (602-586-3666), or Charles Redman, Dept. of Anthropology, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85287 (602-965-6213).

Instituto De Cooperacion Cultural

In relation to the upcoming 46th International Congress of Americanists, which will take place July 1988, in the Dutch city of Amsterdam, we are at the moment preparing a Symposium with a broad outlook on the following subject, Historical Archaeology in America: Remains of material culture from Discovery until Independence times. We hope those participants in the Congress interested in this general approach to the theme may contribute their own experiences and criterion in order to discuss chronological, geographical, cultural, and technological aspects of common interest to Historical Archaeology.

In case you are willing to participate in the Symposium and so as to meet the dates established by the organization, we kindly request your reply before October 1, 1987 including the following information: name and address, working institution or professional activity, financial means for attending the Congress of Americanists, and title of your communication.

By March 1988, once the program of the Symposium is approved by the Congress Executive Committee, participants will be asked to mail a summary of their communication in order to be distributed among participants. The full text and illustrations will eventually be published in the form of Proceedings. This publication will be undertaken either by the Congress Organization in Amsterdam or by a

Spanish cultural institution.

For more information, please contact Lorenzo E. López y Sebastián, c/o Dirección de Cooperación Cultural, Instituto de Cooperación Iberoamericana, Av. de los Reyes Católicos, 4, 28040 Madrid (Spain).

Vandalism

The first International Symposium on Vandalism in North America will be held April 20-23, 1988 at the Seattle Sheraton Hotel in Seattle, WA. The symposium is organized and sponsored by the U.S. Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Research Station; Institute for Environmental Studies, University of Washington; Vandalism Alert, Inc. A world-wide problem, the Seattle conference will build upon the 1982 International Colloquium on Vandalism held in Paris, France, and the 1977 and 1982 local conferences in Seattle. Abstracts for papers, presentations, and posters should be returned by June 1, 1988. Address all inquiries to International Symposium on Vandalism, Ms. Polly Dyer, Co-chair, Institute of Environmental Studies, FM-12, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195 (206-543-1812) or International Symposium Vandalism, Dr. Chris Christensen, Co-chair, USDA Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Research Station, 4043 Roosevelt Way NE, Seattle, WA 98105 (206-442-7846).

Wood Symposium

A five day symposium will be held on archaeological wood at the 196th National American Chemical Society Meeting in Los Angeles, CA in September, 1988. Topics included in the symposium are: structure of dry and waterlogged wood; the aging process; physical and chemical properties of archaeological wood; microbial degradation of lignocellulosic materials; treatments for dry and waterlogged wood; weathering and protection; gluing of archaeological wood; long term storage and display; and potential treatments of archaeological wood based on chemical modification of cell wall polymers. The final half-day of the symposium will be devoted to a discussion of future needs and directions.

There is still room on the program for a few research talks. Titles should be sent for consideration for inclusion in the program. For further information please contact: Dr. Roger M. Rowell, USDA, Forest Products Laboratory, One Gifford Pinchot Dr., Madison, WI 53705.

Society for Industrial Archaeology

The Society for Industrial Archaeology promotes the study of the material culture of our industrial past. It encourages field investigations, recording, research, and the exchange of information on all aspects of our industrial heritage, as well as dissemination of that information through public programs, exhibits, publications, and educational activities.

The 1988 conference, to coincide with the 125th anniversary of the formation of the State of West Virginia, will be held in Wheeling in the historic U.S. Custom House of 1859. Conference organizers welcome papers relating to nineteenth century iron architecture, and also papers under the theme "Wheeling Port of Entry" featuring transportation systems in the region of the Ohio Valley. Papers on general industrial archaeological subjects will also be welcomed.

Participants may suggest 30-minute papers or more informal 15-minute reports on works in progress. Use of audio-visual materials is encouraged.

To be considered for presentation, a one-page abstract should be submitted to the program committee by November 1, 1987, at the following address: Emory L. Kemp, Program for the History of Science and Technology, G-14 Woodburn Hall, West Virginia University, Morgantown, WV 26506.

For general information on conference events, including tours of historical industrial sites, contact: Beverly Fluty, Ridge Runner Farm, R.D. 2, Box 71, Wheeling, WV 26003.

Midwest Archaeological Conference

The 1987 Midwest Archaeological Conference will be held October 16-18, The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, host for the conference, is now home of the American Geographical Society Collection. This unique resource of books, maps, photos, etc., is open to all researchers. A special open house and exhibit is planned to introduce Midwestern Archaeologists to the collection. In association with this open house, there will be a plenary session late Friday afternoon focusing on the research potential of extant archaeological collections. Paper abstracts must be received by September 14, and should be sent to Lynne Goldstein, Department of Anthropology, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Milwaukee, WI 53201 (414-229-4174).

Carnegie Museum of Natural History New Exhibit on Egyptian Civilization

The Carnegie Museum of Natural History (Pittsburgh, PA) received a \$900,000 grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities toward construction of a permanent exhibit about ancient Egypt. The \$2.8 million hall will open to the public in June 1989. Support from NEH's Programs in Museum and Historical Organizations includes exhibit installation, artifact conservation, educational programs, publications, and audiovisual presentations.

Unlike most exhibits on Egypt, which are located in art museums, the Carnegie's hall has a decided anthropological orientation whereby emphasis is placed on interpreting this ancient state from a cultural perspective, not an art historical approach. Interpretation will be based on well-provenanced artifacts, life-size dioramas, extensive use of graphics (including tomb and temple painting and relief), and interactive laser disc presentations.

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Current Exhibitions

The American Museum of Natural History, New York. "Ancient Eskimo Ivories of the Bering Strait." Presents more than 160 historic ivories discovered in the past 60 years in the Bering Strait sites of St. Lawrence Island, the Chukchi Peninsula in Siberia and in Alaska (October 9, 1987-January 3, 1988.)

* * *

The Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, IL. "Gods, Spirits, and People: The Human Image in Traditional Art." Presents ceremonial art from more than 40 countries, spanning tens of thousands of years. Over 130 artifacts are featured (through 1987.)

Six themes, Cultural Evolution and History, World View, Nautical Tradition, Social Structure, Daily Life, and Funerary Religion, will be developed within the hall. Two highlights are the re-assembly of a nine meter royal funerary boat and a recreation of a "middle class" tomb.

The two-year project is co-di-

The San Diego Museum of Man, San Diego, CA. "Plains in Transition: Indian Life 1850-1900." Emphasizes the material culture of the Plains Indians, demonstrating how their traditional ways changed after contact with Europeans. Over 200 artifacts are on display (through October 5, 1987.)

* * *

The Alaska State Museum, Juneau, AK. "Qajaq: Kayaks of Siberia and Alaska." Explores the traditional Arctic kayak's design, uses and importance to indigenous cultures. Historic photographs, models, gear, and clothing are featured (through October 1987.)

rected by Dr. David R. Watters, Assistant Director for Exhibits and Education, and Ms. Diana Craig Patch, Ph.D. Candidate in Oriental Studies, University of Pennsylvania. This is the second permanent anthropology exhibit scheduled for installation. Polar World: Wyckoff Hall of Arctic Life opened in 1983.

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