

# Bulletin

Vol. 6, No. 4

## OF THE SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

### In the Looking-Glass: The SAA Member Survey

by Blythe E. Roveland

The SAA conducted a survey at the end of 1987 to gather information on the interests and background of its members, the importance of various Society programs and activities, and the future of the SAA. Questionnaires were distributed to 1,312 regular and student members, about one-third of the total membership; a little over half were returned completed. Although these returns cannot be construed as a representative sample, the number of questionnaires was large enough to warrant some cautious analysis and discussion of trends and opinions. The geographical distribution of the respondents did correspond well with that of the total membership.

The survey was divided into four parts: (1) personal background, (2) knowledge and interest in SAA activities, (3) the SAA and its future, and (4) comments and suggestions. All questions in each part but the last were multiple choice. This first of several reports on the survey discusses the results of the first two parts of the questionnaire -- a profile of the respondents, their involvement in the organization, and their feelings about SAA services and activities. Additional reports will address the issues of future directions in the SAA and the particular interests of various groups of members who responded to the survey (Canadians, students, those in CRM, those in academia, etc.).

Of the total number of responses, 74% were "regular" (\$50) members and the remainder were in the "student" (\$25) category of membership. Almost an equal number of all members stated that their highest degree was either a doctorate (44%) or a master's (42%). Most of the respondents were employed as archaeologists while less than 10% classified themselves as having an amateur/avocational interest in archaeology. The majority of those employed as archaeologists have been in this field for more than ten years. The primary work setting for 47% of the respondents was in educational institutions while government organizations and

*continued on page 2*

### Complementarity between Public Archaeology and Academic Archaeology

by Dena Dineauze

As part of the recent "self-study" of the SAA, the management consultant distributed a questionnaire to one-third of the membership. Many of the questionnaires returned were expanded by comments written in the space provided, on the margins, and on the reverse of the question sheets. The comments were all welcomed, as they provided clearer information than the questions and the prepackaged answers could ever do about the respondents' concerns and satisfactions about the Society and contemporary archaeology. The Executive Committee is incorporating the comments into the process of planning for the Society's future.

However, a troubling number of the comments expressed hostile feelings about various aspects of public archaeology, and others indicated a perception of a status differential between practitioners of academic archaeology and those doing the contract archaeology that makes possible compliance with the cultural resource protection statutes and regulations. The perceived differential suggested a growing factionalism, even a two-class division within the SAA membership, with the academics at the top. Many of us who have nurtured the concept and practice of public archaeology over the past 15 years or so had been willing to assume that such notions were fading fast. Perhaps they are, perhaps the commentators are merely fighting a rear-guard action.

Without making any statements about the difficulties of doing archaeology under the constraints of competitive bidding and government regulations, and without attempting to measure any gaps between the real and the ideal, I do want to address the issue of relative contributions to the enterprise in which we all participate -- American archaeology. My thesis is that public archaeology and academic archaeology are mutually dependent. They are complementary aspects of the same enterprise and, consequently, neither can exist long or be meaningful without the other.

The SAA is an organization founded and maintained to support archaeology in the Americas. As such, there is no justification for any claims to special status among its practitioners on the basis of employment. The only ethical discrimination should be between archaeology done well and any other kind; we must all strive together to eradicate the latter.

The ideal of the academy, where scholars cogitate in splendid isolation from the realities of resource competition in all its guises, is not realized in the present decade. Whether we mourn or cheer its demise is immaterial; it is gone, and with it the protection it offered to the lone scholar seeking truth or beauty in the dust. If we had not already invented public archaeology, we would have to do it now to protect the resources, to justify the enterprise. Fortunately, it was developed long enough ago to be ready to hand now, and to have become a second, strong, complementary and essential support.

Public archaeology in its several guises supports scholarship and academic archaeology in many different ways.

(1) Public archaeology provides protection for archaeological resources on public lands and against heedless destruction by public projects.

(2) Public archaeology is developing inventories of resources at scales which no academic activity could create and which academic research can utilize to its benefit.

(3) The new scales and intensities at which contract archaeology is being done have resulted in the funding and development of powerful new methods for fieldwork and analysis. The recent

*continued on page 2*

### In This Issue

Letter to the Editor	3
Office of the President	4
Head-Smashed-In Site	5
Continuing Education	5
Announcements	6
Placement	8

*Survey, continued*

private research/consulting firms each accounted for 18% of the total. Approximately 8% of the total number of respondents worked in a museum setting.

Members were also asked to state their major work activity. Most were involved in either teaching and research (30%) or cultural resource management (32%), followed by basic research, administration, teaching only, and laboratory operations. The overwhelming majority of respondents indicated North America (including Mesoamerica) as their primary geographic area of interest. The remaining 17% were interested in South America (6%), Europe (5%), Australasia (4%), and Africa (2%).

Most people responding to the survey have been SAA members for six years or more (52% were actually members for more than ten years). Almost 80% of the respondents said that the SAA was their primary membership organization. These results seem to indicate the possible self-selected (non-representative) nature of this survey, because those with the longest and most extensive involvement with the Society probably were more apt to complete the questionnaire. About one third of the respondents indicated membership in local, regional, and state archaeology societies' governing bodies and committees. Only a small number were involved in such operations on the national level, in the SAA, or elsewhere.

Members were asked to evaluate several SAA services and activities by indicating their importance ("very," "somewhat," or "not" important). The activities were broken down under the headings of (1) "Annual Meeting," (2) "Publications," and (3) "Society Programs." The activity in each of these categories that was shown to have the highest level of importance was (1) professional papers at the annual meeting, (2) *American Antiquity*, and (3) legislative action and lobbying. The programs that generated the least amount of enthusiasm were annual meeting field trips and poster sessions, and SAA group life insurance.

This questionnaire was the Society's first attempt at a serious self-examination by reasonably objective means to get a sense of who the members are and what they think the SAA should and should not be. The results indicate that the absolute dominance of academics among the membership has ended, at least in numbers. In the next two summaries members' views on the Society's programs and future prospects will be explored. Critical reflection and continual member input will help us define the Society's trajectory more clearly as we approach the 1990's.

*Complementarity, continued*

expansion of knowledge of regional-scale resource distributions, and the development of tools such as GIS databases, have been made possible almost entirely by the needs and funding of public archaeology.

(4) Contract archaeology provides opportunities for the testing of academic interpretations of past human behavior and lifeways against large new data bases.

(5) Contract archaeology is assembling provenienced artifact and material collections for academic archaeologists to use in research and teaching. The problems such large collections bring with them are not to be laid uniquely at the feet of the contractors. An embarrassment of riches is nevertheless a gift.

(6) Contract archaeology, whether within or outside of the universities, provides training and employment for a newly expanded student generation, which in turn supports academic archaeology.

(7) Public archaeology, whether as contracting, cultural resource management, or recreational development, provides new career tracks at a time when academic archaeology cannot expand to employ all the new professionals the schools are producing.

(8) Public archaeology on public lands and in the public eye is creating a large new constituency for archaeology among an interested and increasingly aware public. If this interest can be directed into an enthusiasm for the information content and interpretive challenges of archaeological resources, the academy will benefit directly from a large audience and indirectly for better protection of its resource base.

The SAA leadership in the past two decades has clearly seen that public archaeology directly benefits academic archaeology, and has been willing to support it for those reasons as well as for resource protection. The benefits have exceeded the costs, and continue to do so. Without public archaeology, archaeology for and with the public, archaeologists will quickly become as extinct as the civilizations of millennia past.

Within the community of archaeologists, therefore, the mutual dependency of academic and public archaeology should be clearly understood.

Just as contract archaeology would be meaningless without strong ties to the intellectual and humane concerns of the academy, so the academy would be an anachronism without its involvement in the larger world of contemporary concerns. We need each other, and no one can claim privilege of place.

**Call for Nominations of SAA Officers**

Nominations are now being accepted for the following SAA Executive Officers: President-elect, Editor-elect, and two at-large positions. Nominations must be received by the Nominating Committee by September 25. The Committee consists of:

Dr. Raymond H. Thompson (Chair),  
Department of Anthropology, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721,  
(602) 621-2585, - 6281;

Dr. Sandra Parker, Arkansas  
Archaeological Survey, P.O. Box 1249,  
Fayetteville, AR 72702-1249,  
(501) 575 -3556, -3156;

Dr. John Yellen, Program Director,  
Anthropology Program, National Science Foundation, 1800 G St., NW  
Washington, DC 20550, (202) 357-7804;

Dr. Robert L. Bettinger,  
Department of Anthropology, University of California at Davis, Davis, CA 95616,  
(916) 752-0745.

**Bulletin Illustrations**

In the January 1988 SAA Bulletin, we began using illustrations of motifs from Southwestern ceramics (January and March) and Southeastern conch shell dippers (May) to enhance the quality of the Bulletin appearance. The May Bulletin was the first "theme" issue concentrating on Mississippian art from the Spiro site in eastern Oklahoma. These drawings are from the two volume publication, *Pre-Columbian Shell Engravings, From the Craig Mound at Spiro, Oklahoma*, by Philip Phillips and James A. Brown, published in 1978 and 1984 by the Peabody Museum Press, Harvard University.

If you know of items you would like to see illustrated in the Bulletin or suggestions of particularly relevant materials, please send photocopies (with copyright waiver where relevant) to the Bulletin editor. Scattered throughout this issue of the Bulletin are illustrations or Pre-Dorset, Early Dorset, and Late Dorset harpoon heads. They were originally published in our *Memoirs*, No. 31 covering Eastern Arctic Prehistory and the problems of the Paleo-eskimo.

The Society apologizes for the delay in delivery of *American Antiquity* Volume 53 Numbers 2 & 3. Due to publishing complications members should not expect to receive issue 3 before September. Issue 53:4 should be received on schedule.

## Letter to the Editor

I am concerned by what I heard and did not hear at the SAA business meeting in Phoenix. Before announcing the results of the survey of one-third of the members, I think that the entire membership should have seen the questionnaire. It was not very well written and contained questions similar to ones received from any organization with a cause. Without commentary as to what an answer one way or the other might mean for the organization, simple "Mom and apple pie" statements were presented. The questions dealing with certification demonstrated a poor understanding of existing law and implied that archaeologists currently employed by the federal government are incompetent.

As an archaeologist working for the federal government, I have observed some very competent, concerned, hard working professionals in federal and state positions. I have also observed some who do not live up to my own or, evidently, the SAA board's expectations. As a reviewer of contract reports, I have read some very good work, and have been appalled by some. However, most of the authors of the poor reports would meet almost any standards (Ph.D., publications, etc.) that one might establish for certification. Certification is not a cure all.

It has been difficult for most archaeologists working for state and federal governments during this administration. Few have archaeologists as bosses or in decision making positions. For most agencies archaeological research is a problem, not a mission. During an administration in which funding for historic preservation has been zero in every budget, it has been difficult to fight for funds, personnel, and time. Rather than attacking those struggling within their bureaucracies to do what they can for historic preservation, the SAA should be trying to make it easier for them to do their jobs. Lobby the agencies - all the agencies - not just the Interior. Work on the local and federal level to get funding in every agency's budget - not just Interior's.

All of the archaeologists working today got degrees somewhere. I've believed since the initial arguments over SOPA that the place to start quality control is accreditation of academic programs. Start with certification of programs. Then, maybe, we will be ready to worry about individuals. Look at the increase in MBA programs. A

Now available from Oxford University Press...

# ANTIQUITY

From across the Atlantic comes *Antiquity*, edited from Cambridge University by Christopher Chippindale. Known as an old-world journal, it has a vigorous development program of more frequent and thicker issues, using state-of-the-art electronic production, which allows very rapid publication, and expanded coverage of the world's archaeology.

A prominent feature of *Antiquity* is its special section of over 60 pages set aside for papers on a topical theme. The March 1988 special section is on the archaeology of Maya decipherment, edited with Norman Hammond and Jeremy Sabloff, and with contributions by Ian Graham, Stephen Houston, Patrick Culbert, David Stuart, William Fash, and Christopher Peebles. Readers will also enjoy the regular features of the journal, which include editorial papers and notes from periods ranging from the palaeolithic to historical, and from regions from Papua, New Guinea to the Mediterranean, plus thirty or so reviews of new books in the field from all over the world. The March 1988 issue also includes responses to Colin Renfrew's radical new book on Indo-European origins.

*Antiquity* is published in March, June, September, and December.

Subscription rates for Volume 62, 1988 (4 issues):

Individuals: \$40.00; Institutions: \$60.00

Single issues: Individuals: \$12.00; Institutions: \$18.00

Send your order to: Journals Marketing Department,  
Oxford University Press, 200 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10016

lot of what we object to is the result of a lack of ethics, standards, and personal integrity. An advanced degree is no guarantee of quality. Perhaps a little morality would help.

Status might also help. Who sends their best Ph.D.'s into federal service? Who encourages those who are there to stay? Our agency recently lost an excellent archaeologist to academia. I doubt that money was the reason. Constructive criticism is useful and can do a lot of good towards the correction of existing problems and deficiencies. Sniping and denigration do not accomplish anything. If an agency is doing something you do not like, write constructive letters. Write Congress. Help us do our job better. Do not wait until you are ready to sue. Write often. Escalate appropriately. Do not blind side us. Federal employees react the same way as every other human when attacked or praised. Do not forget the importance of SHPO staffs; which are overworked and underfunded. It is hard for an agency archaeologist to say that something is wrong if the SHPO does not also protest.

Finally, I am concerned by the fact that the current concern might

have economic rather than purely professional aspects. Is it a coincidence that there is increased concern about credentials at a time when there is a downward trend in job availability? For those who got degrees in the last decade it has been tough. Tenure track positions are few. Is that why the emphasis is on federal positions? Where were the willing Ph.D.'s in the mid to late seventies; when many agencies were adding archaeological positions? Do we really want to unionize; to be like the AMA, the ABA, or the plumbers union? If so, we need all the checks and balances built into those systems, not just individual certification. We would also have to convince the public-at-large that certification is important.

The existing situation is not perfect, but I believe that there are many options available of which elitism ranks very low. Please publish the entire questionnaire and let's have business meetings where discussion is encouraged; not smoothly manipulated away.

Ellen M. Cummings  
7022 N. 79th Plaza  
Omaha, NE 68122

## Office of the President

## Fulfilling the Mission

More than fifty years ago, the founders of the SAA clearly and concisely set forth the goals of the new organization: "The objects of the Society are to stimulate scientific research in the archaeology of the New World by: creating closer professional relations among archaeologists and between them and others interested in American Archaeology; guiding, on request, the research work of amateurs; advocating the conservation of archaeological data and furthering the control or elimination of commercialization of archaeological objects; and promoting a more rational public appreciation of the aims and limitations of archaeological research." The goals that A. V. Kidder, A. L. Kroeber, and Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr. (who made up the committee that wrote these words in 1934) envisioned for the new Society are just as meaningful today as they were in the 1930s. The trouble is that while the forces threatening the archaeological record and necessitating public education and professional/amateur cooperation have intensified considerably over the years, the SAA has fallen behind in its attempts to conserve archaeological data in the Americas. Although the SAA has had some notable triumphs in preserving archaeological resources, overall it is losing ground to the ravaging forces of our modern world. To help stem the tide, the SAA, as its founders saw with such foresight, must do much more in public outreach and education, working with avocational archaeologists and interested citizens to conserve the past.

In order to fulfill its original mission, the SAA needs stronger resources and a more efficient organization. The recent management study of the SAA by John Evans of Fairbanks Associates states: "The overall evaluation of the Society finds that it has a mixed level of performance in both serving and fulfilling its purposes. The Society's government relations program has made significant contributions to archaeology and the nation. *American Antiquity* and the papers at the annual meeting serve a purpose to promote and to stimulate interest and research in archaeology, in addition to providing a basis for the dissemination of information. The other purposes of the Society have a variable level of achievement. The challenge to the Society is to determine whether it can and wants

to fulfill the purposes it has set forth or whether there is a different or modified role it should take. To some extent, it can be said that the Society has been standing at a crossroad. The Society needs to determine its role and position as archaeology moves into an uncertain future."

As Jerry Miller, the Executive Director of the SAA, forcefully pointed out at the business meeting in Phoenix, the present position of the Society is like that of a rowboat being paddled upstream. If the Executive Committee takes no actions to reorganize the Society it will not even be able to maintain the status quo. The logic of the apt rowboat analogy indicates that doing nothing will actually cause the Society to be drawn backward by the current. (In fact, membership has declined every year in the 1980s.) However, if the SAA challenges the current and decides to move into the 1990s in a forceful and positive manner then, as John Evans recommends: "The organization and program structure of the Society needs expansion and overhauling. SAA need(s) to be strengthened and made into an organization that can function in a stronger leadership role by:

1. Broadening the base of the Executive Committee to provide for a higher degree of involvement and knowledgeability.
2. Realigning committee operations.
3. Providing for an Organization class of member that would be represented by individual State archaeological societies.
4. Creating a Council organization to represent and give voice and program to State archaeological societies.
5. Realigning and defining member classes with a Professional, Member, and Student class.

6. Creating a merit program for avocational archaeologists.

7. Creating a Foundation for American Archaeology to be the public communication and educational arm.

8. Creating a Special Interest Group capability.

9. Undertaking a broad based membership development program.

10. Reestablishing an inter-society relationship.

11. Developing and upgrading of services, programs, and operations.

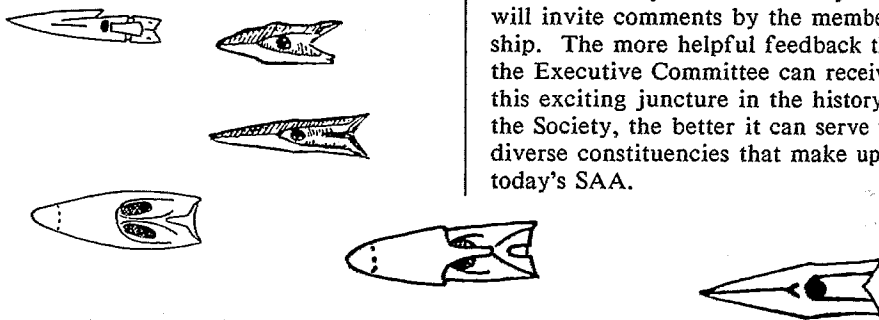
12. Providing a Fellow designation to recognize members who have made significant contributions to archaeology and the Society.

13. Undertaking to develop a full-time staff organization and Society Headquarters Office.

14. Upgrading the bylaws and bringing them in line with proposed operations."

During the coming year, the Executive Committee will be discussing the pros and cons of John Evans' many recommendations and will then decide what initiatives to proceed with in both the short and long runs. In particular, Dena Dincauze (President) has appointed a committee consisting of herself, Jeremy Sabloff (President-Elect), Lynne Goldstein (Secretary), Robert Sharer (Treasurer), Mark Leone (Treasurer-Elect), and Fred Wendorf (Past President, 1979-1980) to examine the management study and propose an action plan to the full Executive Committee at its December meeting. The initiatives that the Executive Committee finally decides to take will be presented to the membership in 1989 and the revisions in the bylaws that they necessitate will be voted upon by the membership of the Society.

In the next few issues of the *Bulletin*, the Executive Committee will present in more detail some of the issues raised by the Evans study and will invite comments by the membership. The more helpful feedback that the Executive Committee can receive at this exciting juncture in the history of the Society, the better it can serve the diverse constituencies that make up today's SAA.



## Alberta Preservation Effort Matches Magnificence of "Head-Smashed-In" Site

By Jack Brink

The summer of 1987 brought to fruition many years of work on the public development of Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump by the Historical Sites Service and the Archaeological Survey of Alberta. This spectacular archaeological site, set among the Porcupine Hills of southwestern Alberta, Canada has been designated a Provincial and National Historic Site, and most recently a UNESCO World Heritage Site. This latter recognition was justified on the basis of Head-Smashed-In being the finest extant representative of a specific class of site; the great communal Buffalo Jump. Stemming largely from the importance of the UNESCO designation, the Government of Alberta decided to invest \$10 million in the development and construction of a new interpretive center. With much fanfare, including the presence of the Duke and Duchess of York, the center officially opened in July of 1987. During the first three months of operation the center attracted over 100,000 visitors, supporting our belief that the public maintains a keen interest in historical resources.

The new visitor center is a dramatic structure carved into the bedrock a few hundred meters south of the jump-off. Built like a staircase, the seven story building straddles the cliff face, allowing access to both the top and bottom of the cliff through a series of stairs and elevators. Five of the seven floors are devoted to public displays, with one theme developed on each level. The major interpretive themes are the Plains environment, the culture of the Plains Indians, the operation of a buffalo jump, the culture contact of the Historic period, and the science of archaeology. In addition to the displays, the building features a cafeteria, a gift shop, a 100 seat theater, activity and education rooms, staff administrative areas, and a fully equipped archaeological laboratory.

Outside the center the landscape remains much as it had probably appeared when the jump was in use. Walking trails take visitors to the 10m high cliff of the jump-off and the 11m deep stratified bone bed, as well as across the broad level prairie below the jump where the butchering and processing of the carcasses took place.

An integral part of the HSI interpretive program is an on-going archaeological project that combines public education about the science of

archaeology with the pursuit of meaningful research. Each summer season a crew will be exploring aspects of the site archaeology, both in the field and in the lab. The field and lab work have been structured so as to maximize public exposure. For example, the field work is conducted along a guided trail where visitors can spend as much time as they wish watching and asking questions about the work in progress. The archaeological lab has been built into the last display level using glass walls and half doors, thus allowing the public voice and visual access to the operations of a functioning lab. A volunteer program to participate on excavations is already in operation.

Native involvement in the Head-Smashed-In development project has been and continues to be of paramount concern. Prior to the opening of the center the Blackfoot people of southern Alberta, primarily the local Peigan Band, had been participants in a variety of research projects aimed at acquiring information for the HSI center. An elders committee was formed and was involved in reviewing all display concepts, all preliminary and final text, all original and reproduced artifacts used in displays, as well as playing a critical role in assisting with audio-visual productions, especially a series of visual and vocal presentations of Napi stories about Blackfoot creation. Now that the center is in its operational phase, Native people make up the great majority of staff, including all guides and guide supervisors. The on-site archaeological crew also consists primarily of Natives. Since the opening of the center, the site has become something of a regional focus for Indian people of the northwestern Plains, with many ceremonies, special events, and Pow Wows being staged at the site.

In sum, the development of a major new interpretive center at Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump has resulted in what we believe is a world class presentation of an archaeological theme. We are particularly proud of the fact that the information about this important archaeological site, and the ancient lifestyle it represents, is delivered to the public by those whose personal heritage is most closely linked to the story of Head-Smashed-In. The interpretive center is open year round. For further information on visiting the center call (403) 553-2731, or write Box 1977, Fort Macleod, Alberta, Canada, T0L 0Z0. For additional information about the archaeological projects at Head-Smashed-In contact the Archaeological Survey of Alberta, 8820-112 St, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, T6G 2P8.

## Continuing Education National Park Service Workshops

We are pleased to announce the dates and locations for the Federal Archeology Program Coordination Workshops. They are as follows: September 12-16, 1988, Southwest Cultural Resources Center, Santa Fe, NM and October 24-28, 1988, Mather Training Center, Harper's Ferry, WV.

An objective of the Archeological Assistance Program of the National Park Service is to improve federal agency archaeological programs through interaction, exchange of information, and identification of common problems at the national and regional levels. Cooperation between federal and state agency personnel as well as other professionals concerned about public archaeology is essential to implement appropriate activities. This workshop is designed to present information about successful approaches to these activities at the national and regional levels and focus on interagency coordination. Instructional segments will describe the Archeological Assistance Program and its current status, including the Annual Report to Congress, the National Archeological Database, Archeological Resource Protection Act (ARPA) activities, public awareness efforts, and the LOOT and LEAP information clearinghouses. Other segments will include education as an element of ARPA enforcement. The workshop culminates in a series of working groups based on the workshop segments. They are designed to produce activities appropriate for the Federal Archeology Program which may be implemented on regional and state levels.

At the end of the workshop, participants will have a full understanding of the following: (1) the objectives and status of the Federal Archeology Program, including the role of the Archeological Assistance Division in providing leadership and coordination; (2) the common problems in implementation of federal agency archaeological programs and the bases for interagency coordination; (3) the roles of non-federal agencies and organizations in the Federal Archeology Program; (4) the purposes, status, and plans for the Secretary of the Interior's Annual Report to Congress on the Federal Archeology Program, National Archeological Database, Archeological Information Clearinghouses, and public awareness activities. Application requests may be sent to the following: Dave Dahlen, c/o Mather Employee Development Center, P.O. Box 77, Harper's Ferry, WV 25425



## Announcements

### Deadline for 1989 Crabtree Award Nominations

The deadline for nominations for the SAA's Don E. Crabtree Award for 1989 is November 1, 1988. The Crabtree Award was established by the SAA in 1985. Since that time, it has recognized outstanding contributions by avocational archaeologists. The 1985 award went to Dr. Clarence H. Webb; in 1987, to Dr. Leonard Blake, and at the 1988 meeting in Phoenix, to Mr. Julian D. Hayden.

The Crabtree Award committee looks at several criteria in evaluating nominees. For example, the breadth of the individual's contributions to archaeology, the quality of publications, and a commitment to the understanding and protection of archaeological resources, are all important considerations.

Inquiries and nominations should be directed to: Dr. Thomas R. Hester, Department of Anthropology, The University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX 78712, (512) 471-5959. A nomination form and other guidelines will be provided.

### 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, 1988 (postmarked), for projects beginning on or after July 1, 1989, and of October 15, 1989, for projects beginning on or after July 1990. 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, anthropology, literature, philosophy, musicology, art history, archaeology, religious studies, 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.



### SAA Takes Appropriate Lead

by Kathleen M Reinburg

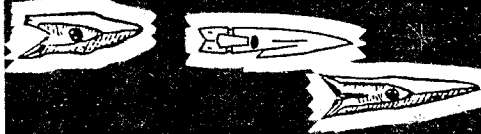
SAA Office of Government Relations has been working closely with Congress and federal land managing agencies to ensure that approximately \$26.5 million is appropriated for various cultural resource related programs and projects in the Fiscal 1989 appropriations. These funds would allow the federal agencies to increase their overall cultural resource program effectiveness, begin to address theft and vandalism, improve investigations and prosecution, and begin some new initiatives.

The requests for the National Park Service includes specific funds for the Departmental Consulting Archaeologists Office, anti-looting efforts, specific National Park and National Monument operation, interpretation and stabilization funds, and curation.

The Fish and Wildlife Service has never received funds dedicated for cultural resource management and as a result has surveyed less than 1% of its lands. This year, SAA is supporting special add-on money for Fish and Wildlife to begin base survey of sites. Special funds were also requested to continue salvage archaeology at the Stillwater National Wildlife Refuge. For the Bureau of Land Management, SAA is supporting restoration of the cultural resources base which was severely reduced in the Administration's budget. SAA is also working for an add-on of funds for cultural resources and law enforcement.

The Forest Service Recreation Management Program, responsible for cultural resource projects, also received a severe cut in the Administration's budget. The Society is working for restoration of funds for cultural resource management, special initiatives, challenge agreements and staffing.

Vandalism, theft and looting of archaeological resources are terms that are becoming all too familiar to cultural resource management. The SAA, during the Phoenix meeting, has made its anti-looting initiatives a major priority. Other funding priorities that the SAA has been supporting include the Historic Preservation Fund, Land and Water Conservation Fund and National Register Programs.



### TEMPORARY POSITION QUANTITATIVE ARCHAEOLOGY UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA SANTA BARBARA

The Department of Anthropology seeks applications for a one quarter position at the level of Lecturer or Visiting Faculty during Winter Quarter, 1989. Salary and rank dependent on qualifications.

We are looking for an individual to teach both undergraduate and graduate courses in quantitative methods of archaeological analysis. Applicants must be able to integrate the use of microcomputers into their teaching.

Completion of the Ph.D. is required at the time of the appointment.

Terms and conditions of employment are subject to UC policy and any appropriate collective bargaining agreement.

Please send cv, samples of published and/or unpublished work and the names of three references to:

Chair,  
Temporary Position Search Committee  
Department of Anthropology  
University of California  
Santa Barbara, CA 93106  
Telephone: 805 961-2519

Application deadline is September 9, 1988

The University of California is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer. Proof of U.S. Citizenship or eligibility for U.S. employment will be required prior to employment.

## Robert Arthur Alex — In Memorium



Robert Alex (46) passed away unexpectedly on April 21, 1988, while participating in an archaeological field training session in the Badlands National Park. He attended the University of Iowa (B.S. and M.A.) and received his doctorate in anthropology from the University of Wisconsin-Madison in 1981. He taught at Fort Lewis College in Durango, CO, in 1972 and the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee from 1973 to 1975. In 1975 and 1976 he served as Chief Archaeologist with

the State Historical Preservation Office in Iowa. He assumed duties as the South Dakota State Archaeologist and Director of the State Archaeological Research Center in 1976, the position he held until his untimely death. Bob was a member of various state, regional, and national organizations and had served on the Board of Directors of the Plains Anthropological Society. He participated in archaeological fieldwork in South Dakota, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Mexico. His Ph.D. dissertation and

published articles contribute to the understanding of North American Plains prehistory.

Bob will be greatly missed by his family, many friends, and professional colleagues in South Dakota and elsewhere. A memorial fund has been established to aid in the education of his children; a daughter, Allison Victoria (7), and a son, Brendan Robert (5). Anyone who may wish to make a contribution may send it to: Children's Education Fund, c/o Dr. J. R. Fishburne, Director, Office of History, 800 Governors Dr, Pierre, SD 57501-2294.

## Honors

### Judith A Habicht Mauche Wins 1988 SAA Dissertation Prize

Judith A. Habicht Mauche has been selected as the winner of the 1988 SAA Dissertation Prize. Entitled "An Analysis of Southwestern-Style Utility Ware Ceramics from the Southern Plains in the Context of Proto-historic Plains-Pueblo Interaction," the dissertation was defended this spring before Harvard University committee chaired by Stephen Williams. The research evaluated alternative models of the relationships between Plains and eastern Pueblo groups through stylistic and petrographic analyses of utility ware ceramics from New Mexico, Texas, and Oklahoma. Although supporting models of mutualistic Plains-Pueblo exchange between A.D. 1500-1700, the study demonstrated that most Southern Plains utility wares were produced within that area by mobile bison-hunting groups. Production of the vessels was related to the processing of Pueblo agricultural products, one of the key components of the exchange network.

The Dissertation Prize Committee emphasized four characteristics of the research in awarding the dissertation prize to Judith Habicht Mauche:

(1) clear formulation of a research issue, (2) systematic collection of a regional body of data to address that issue, (3) thorough analysis and presentation of data, including the development of new approaches to petrographic studies of ceramics, and (4) overall scholarship as indicated by the comprehensiveness of the research and quality of the arguments. The dissertation is an outstanding contribution to our understanding of the prehistory and ethnohistory of the Plains-Pueblo region.



### Eric R Wolf Wins Staley Prize

Europe and the People Without History, by cultural anthropologist Eric R. Wolf, has received the first \$5000 J. I. Staley Prize for outstanding scholarship in the field of anthropology. The award, which is the largest existing prize in anthropology, is given periodically by the School of American Research in Santa Fe, NM. The winner was chosen from among 26 nominees.

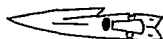
In naming Wolf's work for the prize, the School released the following statement: "Europe and the People Without History, published in 1982 by the University of California Press, is a meticulously researched and elegantly written book, replete with remarkable historical details that are incorporated into the broad sweep of world history.

"The importance of Europe and the People Without History extends far beyond the bounds of the discipline, and it will have a broad and permanent impact on the future of all the social sciences."

Eric Wolf, who was born in 1923 and received his doctoral degree from Columbia University in 1951, is Distinguished Professor of Anthropology at the Herbert H. Lehman College of the City University of New York and author of *Sons of the Shaking Earth*, *Peasants*, and *Peasant Wars of the Twentieth Century*.

The J. I. Staley Prize recognizes the author of an imaginative groundbreaking publication which goes beyond traditional frontiers in anthropology and gives new insight into the understanding of humanity.

Nominations for the prize are reviewed by a distinguished panel of scholars from a broad range of anthropological specialties. The panel then recommends its choice to the president of the School of American Research who reports that choice to the School's Board for final ratification.



### Saskatchewan Heritage Award

The Saskatchewan Archaeological Society received a present from the federal government on the society's twenty-fifth anniversary. In a Heritage Day ceremony in Saint John, New Brunswick the Honorable Tom McMillan, minister of the environment, presented a 1987 Parks Heritage Award to society president Eldon Johnson of Kindersley.

The province-wide archaeological society received the award in recognition of its outstanding work in enhancing public appreciation of Canada's cultural heritage. Throughout its history the society has played an important role in preserving archaeological sites and artifacts through advocating resource conservation legislation and through public education.

The group's public education efforts include an annual summer dig for amateur archaeologists, tours to archaeological sites, and public talks and seminars.

The SAS has also published a best-selling book on Saskatchewan's prehistory, *Tracking Ancient Hunters*, and is currently producing a cable television series on Saskatchewan archaeology and the province's ancient human history.

The society's resource preservation efforts include supporting the 1984 designation of Wanuskewin Heritage Park as provincial heritage property. Last year, the society joined the other members of the Heritage Saskatchewan Committee in urging the creation of Grasslands National Park to protect the area's rich natural and archaeological features.

As part of its continuing efforts to preserve, protect, and educate the society operates a Regional Archaeology Volunteers Program, through which a dozen amateur archaeologists across the southern half of the province serve as sources of archaeological information for their communities and regions.

## Annual Meeting Highlights

### Judge and Attorney Recognized by Society for 1st Conviction under ARPA

In November, 1987, in the U.S. District court in Phoenix, a looter was successfully prosecuted under the Archaeological Resources Protection Act and other U.S. codes, and was convicted of felony violations. This marks "the first time a pothunter has been found guilty of a felony violation of ARPA ... in a jury trial" (SAA Bulletin 6[1]:1). From a cave in the Tonto National Forest, the felon stole the mummy of an infant girl of the Hohokam culture and the rich assortment of grave goods that accompanied her, compounding the outrage of archaeological looting with grave-robbing.

The SAA is greatly heartened by this conviction, confident that it will help discourage others from attempting similar deeds. We hope that it opens a new and more enlightened era in the protection of national heritage. The prosecuting attorney was Assistant U.S. Attorney Linda Akers, and the presiding judge, was the Honorable Charles L. Hardy, of the case. By refusing to trivialize the offense and by trying the case in the spirit of the law, these two jurists have established a most important precedent.

Judge Hardy and Attorney Akers were presented plaques at the Phoenix meeting which read, "In appreciation - 1988. Society for American Archaeo-

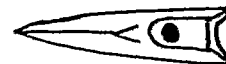
logy." In addition, the jurists were given signed replicas of Mesa Verde Black on White mugs made by Dr. Bruce Bradley of the Crow Canyon Archaeological Center as symbols of the SAA's deep gratitude and in recognition of their outstanding contributions to public awareness of the human values and scientific importance of intact archaeological remains.

### Sylvia and Warren Gaines Receive Special Thanks

The program for the large and impressive SAA Phoenix meeting was assembled in record time and with extraordinary skill by Sylvia Gaines, working with her husband Warren to create a computer program that would facilitate most of the detail work and automate the scheduling tasks.

When Sylvia came to the Executive Committee meeting in Washington, DC last December, with the schedule in hand, the Executive Committee was deeply impressed with the skill and competence that lay behind the accomplishment. When she told us that Warren was completing a handbook for the program, so that it could be passed onto the next program chair, we were deeply grateful. However, when she then said that all this was done without cost to the SAA, we were speechless. In recognition of their efforts Sylvia and Warren were presented with a Bruce Bradley replica of a Mogollon jar at the Phoenix meeting.

For service beyond expectation and even comprehension, the SAA gratefully thanks Sylvia and Warren Gaines.



## Placement

The Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center at the University of Wisconsin La Crosse seeks a laboratory director for a full-time, permanent position. Duties will involve managing the archaeological laboratory, supervising students and volunteers, teaching one course per year, and preparing occasional displays and exhibits. Requirements include a MA/MS in Anthropology or relevant field, previous experience in the direction of an archaeological laboratory, and skills in at least two of the following areas: paleoethnobotany, computerized data base management, and museology. Experience in Midwestern archaeology is preferred although not required. Closing date for submission of applications is July 15, 1988. Starting date is in early October. Interested parties should send a letter of application and a current resume to: Dr. James P. Gallagher, Mississippi Valley Archaeological Center, 1725 State St., University of Wisconsin-La Crosse, La Crosse, WI 54601

*The BULLETIN of the Society for American Archaeology, ISSN 1741-5672, is published six times a year by the Society for American Archaeology, David H. Dye, Editor, Shari D. Moore and Toreda D. Earls, Assistant Editors. The BULLETIN is distributed free to all US members of the SAA and all US institutional subscribers to AMERICAN ANTIQUITY. Non-member subscriptions are available for \$10 per year. Advertising and subscription related matters should be addressed to Rebecca Kaiser, the Society for American Archaeology, 808 17th Street, NW, Suite 200 Washington DC 20006. Items published reflect views of the authors; their publication does not signify endorsement by the BULLETIN or the Society. Information for inclusion in the BULLETIN, articles for publication, announcements, and letters to the Editor should be sent to SAA BULLETIN, Department of Anthropology, Memphis State University, Memphis TN 38152.*

Society for American Archaeology  
808 17th St NW Suite 200  
Washington DC 20006

Non-Profit Org.  
U.S. Postage  
PAID  
Washington, DC  
Permit No. 4837