

## OF THE SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

### Fulfilling the Mission: II

#### An Instrument Ill-Adapted to the Purpose: The Organization of the Society for American Archaeology\*

*Editor's note This is the second in a series of articles by the Executive Committee on issues presented in the management study and currently facing the SAA.*

Under this heading last issue, it was observed that the mission of the Society for American Archaeology, as originally set down on paper by its founding members in 1934, remains as valid today as it was then. This comes as no surprise: really good ideas never grow old nor go out of style -- and most of us agree that a Society for American Archaeology was, and will continue to be, a really good idea.

The founders never intended that our Society remain simply an idea, however. From the start, they assumed the primacy of certain worldly goals, a mission, the pursuit of which required a specific organizational structure. This organization they formalized in the bylaws of our Society. But what made sense more than 50 years ago as organizational means to stated ends, does not today and has not for some time.

Simply put, the present organization of the Society is inconsistent with its stated mission. While, its mission grew larger and more complex as a result of manifold demographic, social, political, and economic changes in the world at large, the organization of our Society remained unchanged. The present contradiction can be resolved in either of two ways: abandon the original mission of the Society, or change its organization. The decision here is easy: we must change the way our Society is organized.

The much harder question is, "In what ways should the Society change to fulfill more adequately its mission?" Within this broader question, which

this *Bulletin* column will address over the next few issues, one area in special need is that of the existing operational units of the organization.

As presently constituted the Society is headed by an Executive Committee served by three contractors. The Executive Committee consists of five officers (President, President-elect, Treasurer, Secretary, and Editor of *American Antiquity* and four at-large members. The contractors are: Bostrom Corporation, which through our half-time Executive Director, Jerome Miller, is responsible for business operations; Allen Press, the commercial printer of *American Antiquity*; and Foresight Science and Technology, Inc., which through the person of our Washington Representative, Loretta Newmann, represents our interests in Washington, D.C.

Notable among the problems encountered when trying to hold our Society steady to its mission by relying on this present organizational framework are the following:

First, as a consequence of the simpler times in which, and simpler organization for which, they were written, the bylaws of the Society are at some times more restrictive and others less specific than is desirable. When the necessary guidelines are lacking, the Executive Committee often decides by resolution important matters that should be more properly the subject of bylaws. In some instances, resolutions deemed necessary for the maintenance of the Society seem to be in conflict with the bylaws.

Second, the constitution and terms of service of the Executive Committee exacts too great a cost in participation from its volunteer officers and at-large members; the responsibilities are currently too broad and varied to be met at consistently high standards.

Third, the Executive Director is currently a half-time position and much business work of the Society is undertaken by volunteers rather than

paid staff in the central office under the Executive Director. Further, the organizational relationship between contractors, particularly, the office of the Executive Director (Bostrom) and the government relations activities of the Society (Foresight), is not clearly spelled out.

Obviously, some changes are needed in these existing areas of our organization. After considering the management report recently submitted by John Evans (hereinafter the "Evans Report") the Executive Committee deems the following moves prudent:

1. **Revision of bylaws.** More obstacle than vehicle, our bylaws no longer reflect the reality within which the Society for American Archaeology operates. They must be thoroughly reevaluated, revised, and, where necessary, made stronger and more specific. They must define our mission and establish a clear sense of procedural means by which that mission can be attained. Other organizational changes discussed below will require modification of extant bylaws in addition to the general reconsideration recommended here. This is an issue of fundamental importance because bylaws cannot be changed except by a vote of the entire membership. In this sense, the mandate for reorganization of the Society must in the last instance come from its membership, not from its Executive Committee.

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\*After the Scottish Definition of a Golf Club



## Letters to the Editor

### The Saving Grace: Complementarity

Kudos to Dena Dincauze for highlighting what appears to be a more than superficial perception of status and perhaps professional differentiation between contract and academic archaeologists. She is to be congratulated for stressing the need for complementarity between the academic and, for lack of a better word, empirical sectors of the profession at a time when the very existence of archaeology is jeopardized by the crush of austerity programs. I believe, however, that the conflict stems from the rapid rate at which we are changing from an academic to an applied profession and from our correspondingly languid response to that transition.

In a very real sense the bulk of the blame for the antagonisms and unhealthy professional rivalries has to be laid at the doorstep of the source of our occupational training, the university archaeology programs. Pause. Those who have already re-read this last sentence, ruminating on the phrase "occupational training," are undoubtedly taken aback. Occupational training? Have we really become part of the general work force? But by occupational training I call attention to the galloping trend in contemporary employment that has seen our profession entrench itself in the business and government sectors. The SAA survey itself showed that fully 36% of all respondents were represented by these categories (as opposed to 47% academic). Most significantly, they are growing much more rapidly. It is fair to say that in the very near future the membership of the SAA will be dominated by non-academic archaeologists.

But while our ranks are swelling in the public and private sectors, we have not asserted ourselves as dominant forces in the ultimate disposition of their archaeological affairs. In the same issue of the *SAA Bulletin*, Ellen Cummings bemoaned the fact that federal and state archaeologists run into difficulty when it comes to communicating with decision makers and with the all important management and administrative problems that beset these agencies. I submit that a major cause for this sorry state of affairs is that archaeologists are simply not trained in business and related

fields. Consequently, as Cummings notes, "Few (agencies) have archaeologists as bosses or in decision making positions." It is sadly ironic when archaeologists, perhaps the best educated members of the agencies, are powerless to make decisions in their own domains because they simply are not empowered to do so through lack of administrative and managerial training and expertise. As we all know gaining this training and advancing is a Catch-22 situation. You don't have the training and you don't advance. Because you don't advance, you cannot acquire the expertise. Quite simply, to advance you must have the training, or at least some of it, by the time you join the agency.

It follows that if we are grooming students to be professional archaeologists in the 1980's and 1990's, we need to furnish appropriate programs. The university departments must face up to the fact that they must begin to teach professionals the requisite skills to meet the demands of the current job market. This means offering, and in some instances, even requiring courses in accounting, environmental law, proposal writing, and administration and business management.

While some of my more traditional academic colleagues will clearly balk at this suggestion, I have only to remind them of the period, in the not so distant past, when respected scholars were "pure" archaeologists, culture-historians really, and challenged the conceptual foundations of the "new archaeology," one of whose tenets was the need to utilize non-traditional skills in the pursuit of archaeology. At that time the methods and skills of the hard sciences were advocated by mavericks who saw interdisciplinary approaches as a means to accommodate the theoretical and methodological directions the profession was taking in the late 1960's and early 1970's. Implementation of such programs was a long time coming and, it can be argued, some departments have still not warmed to these developments. They are currently paying the price, assuming the positions of intellectual backwaters in the profession.

If we track the directions the profession is taking presently, we would do well to consider that the new realities demand new accommodations. These directions are, perhaps, neither as glamorous nor intellectual, if only

because archaeology has already established itself as a legitimate professional pursuit. Perhaps we should bemoan the loss of innocence when we were constantly grappling with the mental challenges of what it was that we were really doing. At that time we "did it" (theorize and experiment) in the universities, much as departments of science did in medieval Europe. But archaeology is no longer at the frontier that it was in its early days. If the "new archaeology" succeeded in identifying the goals of archeology, then the environmental movements and the preservation laws they spawned furnished the framework for realizing them. Moreover, these developments have changed the practice of archaeology forever, and, like it or not, the profession has matured and become more "mainstream". As such, we would do well to recognize that if we wish to maintain ourselves as a viable discipline, we have to train our people in its contemporary practice.

It took great efforts by forward thinking archaeologists of the past decade to link the environmental movement to a preservation ethic in this country. In so doing, these pioneers opened up a host of professional opportunities. Fortuitously or not, the new possibilities coincided with a period of demographic transition when the teaching demands of the past disappeared, perhaps forever. We do ourselves a disservice to think that the "old days" will return, much as the old ways of culture history archaeology are long gone (despite our need to draw on their lessons from time to time). It is our responsibility to attune ourselves to the new demands of our profession and to educate students appropriately from the ground up in graduate programs. Most significantly, we must guarantee that the archaeologists of the future find meaningful employment after all those years of training. As Dincauze aptly stressed, the demographics demonstrate that the academy simply does not and will not have room for all competent archaeologists in the years to come.

Having said all this, I see the call for complementarity as the saving grace for our profession and one that must be kept in the fore as occupational opportunities expand to new spheres. Ultimately, it is the intellectual directions from basic

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## Letters to the Editor

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academic research that are our *raison d'être*. The singular opportunities of the present warrant that now, more than ever, the gulf between research and applied archaeology be bridged.

This can only be done, however, by expanding the scope of university programs in archaeology. As one trained in the ultimate academic esoteria of archaeology, Old World prehistory, I learned through trial and error that non-academic archaeology is a demanding and very rewarding practice. I only wish that my institution had grounded me, even marginally, in its practice. The realities of the future will demand that archaeologists be familiar with such notions as cost-efficiency, scope of work, and marketing sectors as they are with optimal foraging strategy, subsistence-resource bases, and site formation process. It is up to the archaeology departments in our universities to prepare students for this professional world. If they don't, archaeological decisions will continue to be made by bureaucrats, if they are, indeed, made at all, and we will all suffer the consequences.

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### Further Comment on . . . Mending the Rift

I would like to suggest that mending the rifts between academic and "contract" archaeologists recognized by Dincauze, and between academic and government archaeologists as reported by Cummings (*Bulletin* V 6:4 (July 1988)) may take more than asserting that we "need each other," or decrying "sniping and denigration."

As anthropologists, we should always seek systemic explanations for cultural phenomena rather than attributing them to "hostile" or any other sort of feelings, or to variability in the quality of university programs. Our problem, as a profession, is that archaeology today may not be a viable profession for any of us -- academic, government,

or private sector. Competition for the extremely limited funding available for all archaeology today (approximately \$300 million per year, which is something like a quarter as much as is spent on diet dog foods annually) is fierce, at individual as well as sub-discipline levels.

And each "sub-discipline" must carry part of the blame for our economic problems. Academic departments continue to attempt to turn out unspecialized archaeologists for whom there are no jobs, under threat of decreasing funding should student enrollment dwindle. At the same time, university faculty are increasingly disgruntled because their salaries are worth less and less in comparison with other professions, and this almost universally affects their enthusiasm and the level of effort expended in their work.

Contract organizations underbid one another in competition for scarce projects, to the extent that there is no possibility they can produce a worthwhile physical product, let alone inject any "academic" or theoretical content into it. Contract archaeology thus becomes a rote, assembly-line process, with only lame lip-service paid to explanatory uses of the archaeological record. It is also labor intensive, to the extent that virtually no one can make any money doing it. The great bulk of this private sector archaeology is actually performed by employees hired as "consultants," with no benefits or job security, but willing to work for low wages because they want to be archaeologists, and there's nothing else available.

Government agencies, responsible for originating or overseeing most contract work, specify funding at ridiculously low levels to begin with, and accept unrealistic low bidders. While touting their archaeologists as "advocates" of the resource, government agencies also (again, systemically -- not "intentionally!") encourage just the opposite: cowardice and toadying to the "management" of real estate on the part of archaeologists who naturally want to preserve their jobs, which are at least monetarily speaking "better" than most available academic positions, because there aren't any more jobs out there. There is no way to get around the glaringly obvious conflict of interest involved in almost all government archaeology programs today.

The solution to all of these problems is, of course, to increase the level of funding to archaeology in this country. That's easy enough to say, of course, but it may be difficult or impossible to do. What logical and convincing arguments can we bring the American public to convince them that more money needs to be spent on archaeology? Can we really say that we help anyone, or anything, given the involuted state of our profession?

I would like to challenge the leadership of the SAA to do something about the overwhelming fiscal problems we face. Rather than decrying "rifts" among our membership, and mailing out questionnaires asking about and emphasizing them, let's get going to increase our economic base. We have engaged consulting firms to lobby for the protection of archaeological materials, but have ignored the economic facts that plague our quasi-profession. We need a market, at least as great as that which diet dog food commands. If archaeology could triple its income in the next few years -- to, say, \$900 million -- nobody would be "hostile," and we'd all be doing as well as auto workers or construction engineers. The purpose of a professional organization such as the SAA is to help its members economically, not to try to smooth over imaginary rifts in its members' "feelings."

I for one would like to see some more "activist" candidates for SAA offices. I would like to see a questionnaire distributed to all of our membership asking about their annual wages, their employment benefits, their job security, and their perceptions about the future of this profession. I think that we might be surprised at the answers. Many of us imagine that those within the SAA who are not employed at universities are "students" who soon will be. I don't think this is the case anymore. The "profession" of archaeology perpetuates many thousands of second class citizens, who do not have viable jobs and never will unless we do something to change this situation. This category may include just about all of us, and we need to do something about it.

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Ebert & Associates  
3100 Ninth St., NW  
Albuquerque, NM 87107



## Placement

**Two Positions at University of Toronto**

Applications are invited from archaeologists for a tenure stream appointment at the Assistant or Associate Professor level at the University of Toronto, St George Campus (budget permitting). The successful candidate must have a PhD and a strong record of research and teaching. Ongoing research should have emphasis on Canadian archaeology. Duties include undergraduate and graduate teaching and supervision, and administrative responsibilities. Effective date of appointment is July 1, 1989. Applications should be sent to Professor S. Nagata, Chair, Department of Anthropology, Sidney Smith Hall, University of Toronto, 100 St George Street, Toronto, Ontario, M5S 1A1, and include a curriculum vitae, copies of relevant publications, and the names and addresses of three referees. Application deadline: October 15, 1988. In accordance with Canadian immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents of Canada.

Applications are invited from archaeologists for a tenure stream appointment at the Assistant Professor level at the University of Toronto, St George Campus (budget permitting). The successful candidate must have a PhD and a strong record of research and teaching with emphasis on "Old World" archaeology. Statistical, computer, or archaeometrical expertise is also useful. Duties include undergraduate teaching and research with possible graduate teaching and supervision. Effective date of appointment: July 1, 1989. Applications should be sent to Professor S. Nagata, Chair, Department of Anthropology, Sidney Smith Hall, University of Toronto, 100 St George Street, Toronto, Ontario, M5S 1A1, and include a curriculum vitae, copies of relevant publications, and the names and addresses of three referees. Application deadline: October 15, 1988. In accordance with Canadian immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents of Canada.

**Curator—Egyptian and Ancient Near Eastern Art**

The Museum of Fine Arts, Boston seeks a Curator of Egyptian and Near Eastern Art. Qualified applicants should have broad knowledge of Egyptian and Ancient Near Eastern Art, PhD or equivalent, field work, exhibitions, publications, supervisory experience, and a minimum of seven years museum work desirable. **Please send resumes and samples of critical writing to Sandra Matthews, Employment Manager, Museum of Fine Arts, 465 Huntington Ave, Boston, MA 02115 by November 18, 1988. AA/EEO**

**Temporary Position in Quantitative Archaeology University of California at Santa Barbara**

The Department of Anthropology seeks applications for a one quarter position at the level of Lecturer or Visiting Faculty during the 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 PhD 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:

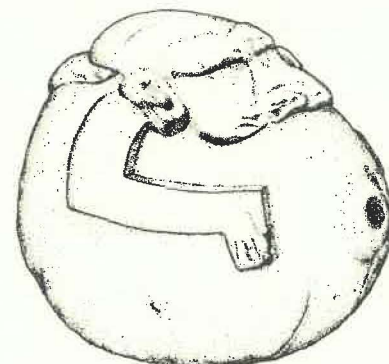
Chair, Temporary Position Search Committee, Department of Anthropology, University of California Santa Barbara CA 93106 (805) 961-2519

Application deadline: **September 30, 1988.** The University of California is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer. Proof of US Citizenship or eligibility for US employment will be required prior to employment.

**Historical Archaeologist Needed**

The University of Delaware announces a tenure-track position for an historical archaeologist at the rank of assistant professor, beginning September 1989. A PhD is required. Preference will be given to applicants with one or more years of field and laboratory research (post-doctorate) and teaching experience in North American historical archaeology for the time period of 1600-1880. A subspecialty in faunal analysis is also preferred. Position requires excellence in teaching courses in general, introductory archaeology and historical archaeology.

Send cv and three reference letters by **October 15, 1988 to Dr Jay Custer, Search Committee, University of Delaware, Department of Anthropology, Newark, DE 19716.** (An equal opportunity/ affirmative action employer.)



**A "Potbellied Style" monument, Santa Leticia (El Salvador).**

**Classical Archaeologist**

The Department of Archaeology at Boston University seeks an archaeologist of the Graeco-Roman world at the Assistant or Associate level. The most appropriate candidates will have experience in, and interests in future, multi-disciplinary field research as well as a commitment to excellence in teaching. PhD required; tenure-track or tenure-level appointment effective September 1, 1989.

Send applications, including current *vita* to Professor James R Wiseman, Boston University, Department of Archaeology, 675 Commonwealth Ave Boston MA 02215, by November 15, 1988.

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## Awards

**Society Honors Charles E Bennett for Public Service**

Florida Congressman Charles E Bennett from the Jacksonville area was distinguished on June 29 when he was presented with the Society's 1988 Public Service Award by President Dena F Dincauze and Loretta Newmann, the Society's Washington Representative. The award, a Fiftieth Anniversary Trowel and a framed citation, honor Congressman Bennett's long-term crucial support for archaeology in such legislation as the Moss-Bennett provisions of 1974 and this year's successful Abandoned Shipwreck Act and Timucua Reserve legislation. Congressman Bennett was sincerely delighted by the Award and our recognition of his long term commitment to historical preservation.

The SAA has also nominated him for a Preservation Honor Award given annually by the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

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## Meetings

### Vere Gordon Childe To Be Focus of Intellectual History Conference

The career and intellectual impact of Vere Gordon Childe (1892-1957) are currently the focus of many scholars in several disciplines around the world. In Australia in 1990, to celebrate this native scholar's 100th birthday, the University of Queensland will hold a conference to discuss his intellectual contributions and their significance for modern social and political thinking.

Rediscovered articles and letters are throwing new light on the formation of his ideas about prehistory, politics, and social theory. As the details of his biography emerge, his career is seen to raise important questions about the history of archaeology, the impact of the cold war on intellectual life, and the role of intellectuals in labor politics. Scholars in Britain, where he pursued his academic career, in Japan, in North America, and the Soviet Union are taking up these questions. In Australia scholars are particularly interested in the influence of Australian social thought and labor politics on his development.

Already the new work on Childe has established links between three broad themes and Childe's intellectual contributions: the place of Marxism in anthropology and archaeology; the relationship of party and class in socialist strategy; and the nature of Australian social thought in the early Twentieth Century.

The conference scheduled for September 1990 will be a forum to discuss these themes. The Australian Studies Centre, part of the University of Queensland, is planning to publish selected papers from the conference as a book in 1992.

Located in Brisbane, where Childe began to write his first book, the Australian Studies Centre is the oldest of its kind in Australia. The Centre extends an invitation to prehistorians, anthropologists, historians, political scientists, and philosophers to submit suggestions for papers to: The Director, Australian Studies Centre, University of Queensland, St Lucia, QLD 4067, Australia.

### Canadian Archaeological Conference

The twenty-first annual meeting of the Canadian Archaeological Association will be held in Fredericton, New Brunswick, May 10 - 13, 1989. We are calling for titles and abstracts for symposia and contributed papers on all aspects of prehistoric and historic archaeology of interest to our members. Papers will be of 20 minutes length. Titles are due by December 2, 1988 and abstracts are due January 6, 1989. Inquiries can be addressed to: Dr. Christopher Turnbull - Conference Coordinator (506) 453-2792; Patricia Allen - Programme Coordinator (506) 453-2782. Tourism, Recreation, and Heritage Archaeological Services, Old Soldiers Barracks, P.O. Box 6000, Fredericton, NB, E3B 5H1.

### Second Symposium for Smithsonian Institution Quincentenary Series

The second symposium in its Quincentenary series will be hosted by the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution from October 1 - October 4, 1988. Papers will be presented by 23 South American archaeologists on Paleo Indian sites, coastal adaptations, local cultural developments, and other recent fieldwork, as well as inferences from human skeletal remains and theoretical perspectives. A public session on October 1 will be conducted in English; working sessions on the following days will be Spanish /Portuguese.

For further information contact Leslie Moore, Quincentenary Programs, NHB-59A, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20560



**Late Postclassic Mesoamerican Borgia Group Codex Laud from the Puebla-Tlaxcala region.**

### The Council of Virginia Archaeologists

The Council of Virginia Archaeologists (COVA), the organization of professional archaeologists in Virginia, would like to announce a series of symposia organized to provide the professional and public communities with baseline documents on the present state of archaeological research within the Commonwealth. The symposia and their subsequent publications are meant to be syntheses of scientifically-derived archaeological data and to act as introductions to the current understanding of particular periods, eras, or events. COVA will first conduct a series of four symposia pertaining to our current understanding of Virginia's prehistory; historical archaeology symposia will be examined afterwards. The four prehistoric symposia include: Paleo Indian period, Early to Middle Archaic Indian periods, Late Archaic to Early Woodland Indian periods, and Middle Woodland to Historic Contact Indian periods.

The first of these symposia has been organized and will be held November 19, 1988, at the Department of Anthropology, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA. It will focus on the Paleo Indian period. Individuals wishing to attend the COVA Paleo-Indian period symposium are requested to obtain and complete a registration form and return it with a check for \$10.00 to: Douglas W. Sanford, COVA Treasurer, Paleo-Indian Symposium, P.O. Box 610, Locust Grove, VA 22508. Please make checks payable to: Council of Virginia Archaeologists.

### Eastern States Archaeological Federation: 55th Annual Meeting

The Eastern States Archaeological Federation (ESAF) will hold its 55th annual meeting at the Westbury Hotel, 475 Yonge St, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, November 3-6, 1988. For further information please contact Dr. Roger Moeller, Business Manager, ESAF, P.O. Box 386, Bethlehem, CT 06751.



## Zooarch Research CONSULTANTS



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(314) 721-6369

## Should the Society and the Sierra Club Join Forces?

by Harvard G. Ayers  
Appalachian State University

The Society for American Archaeology and the Sierra Club are both organizations dedicated to preservation, right? Both work toward the study, protection, and enjoyment of our country's natural heritage, right? From these obvious commonalities, one could safely assume the two have a long history of cooperation in a mutually beneficial relationship, right? Not so! Actually very little cooperative spirit has existed between the SAA and the environmental community.

Why do archaeologists sometimes view environmentalists with skepticism? While a number of answers could perhaps address this question, there is one I have heard most frequently: how many of us field archaeologists have not at one time or another been asked if the cultural resources we find can "stop" a development for reasons other than damage to cultural resources. In this case we may rightfully believe we are being looked at as pawns or tools in a larger game.

In October last year several

archaeologists and Sierra Club members founded the Sierra Club Native American Sites Committee (NASC). We were aware of the potential conflicts referred to above but also of the great potential for success that could result from cooperation in our common pursuits. While this article will stress the positive (cooperation potential), the former (conflict potential) needs to be addressed first.

One of the stated purposes of the NASC is to consult with other Sierra Clubbers as to how various federal and state statutes protect cultural resources. In many, if not most cases, other environmental values may have been the initial concern of the activists. This scenario obviously presents a potential conflict - would the archaeologist on the NASC tend to "use" cultural resource protection as a tool? To give a plain and simple answer, no way! If we would once prostitute ourselves in such a way, we would lose credibility with all parties involved and would thus defeat our purpose. The NASC has had three Sierra Club projects ask for our help - in all three cases, we found that

the agencies of development have met their cultural resource responsibilities and have so advised the Sierra Club activists. If you have questions about our activities of this sort, contact Mark Mathis, North Carolina Office of State Archaeology, 109 E. Jones St., Raleigh, NC 27611.

Actually, those consultancies are a small portion of the activities of the NASC. Perhaps the greatest benefit to the archaeological community may be derived from the inherent nature of the Sierra Club. We are an organization of 450,000 members nationally, the members of which are quite willing to actively support preservation efforts. The NASC is developing a "corresponding member" network which will function mainly to write letters to Congress in support of *archaeological preservation*. This network can provide something the professional archaeological community lacks: a large supportive constituency.

Specific project activities of the NASC currently are several: we are a major player in protecting 15,000+ prehistoric and early historic  
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## Books

### The First Albertans

by John W. Ives  
Director of the Archaeological Survey  
of Alberta

Like many provinces, states, and other jurisdictions in North America, the province of Alberta, in Canada, lacked a publication which could communicate in effective, lay terms information about the rich prehistoric and historic past of the province. This need was most keenly felt in two ways. The Archaeological Survey of Alberta frequently received requests from avocational archaeologists and members of the general public who sincerely wished to see a publication of this type.

Additionally, since 1973, Alberta has managed its historical resources through a "user pays" philosophy. Developers undertaking land surface disturbances must pay for historical resources impact assessments and mitigations when these are required. Many fine corporate citizens have emerged in this connection, and often they too wished to see the technical literature of resource management supplemented by literature with a more popular appeal. They believed it would help to give a clearer sense of purpose to historical resource management.

Although a number of researchers in Alberta, both at the Archaeological Survey of Alberta and elsewhere, recognized this need, no suitable publication materialized for a variety of reasons. Much archaeological research in Alberta can truly be said to be in programs for resource management, post-secondary education, interpretation, and research. Moreover, there was always the possibility that, however gifted the professional might be who undertook such an assignment, the prose and presentation might not meet the needs of a lay audience.

In 1985, Paul F. Donahue, resolved to meet these problems by turning to professionals in the field of trade publications with a proposal to undertake the kind of publication we had in mind. Grant Kennedy of Lone Pine Publishing offered a suitable tender, in which the Archaeological Survey of Alberta provided a subvention in two forms: agreement to buy a specified number of volumes and direct cash support for certain

production costs. Copyright is held jointly by the Archaeological Survey of Alberta and Lone Pine. Lone Pine located the writer (Gail Helgason) and illustrator (Don Inman), and produced the book. The Archaeological Survey of Alberta assumed the role of general editor for the project, coordinating information and other professional contacts for the writer and illustrator, helping to set story line and content, and editing copy. Our mutual objective was to produce a book which would be a "good read," but which nevertheless conveyed real substance about archaeological research in Alberta.

The book which was released in 1987, *The First Albertans, An Archaeological Search*, begins by indicating the tremendous time-depth of Native settlement in Alberta, long before historic contact two centuries ago. The reader is equipped with some carefully chosen archaeological concepts. The story then proceeds with a consideration of the role the eastern slopes region of Alberta, which contains the final stretch of the "ice free corridor," had to play in the peopling of the New World of northeast Asians. Subsequent chapters treat Plains prehistory and communal bison hunting, the prehistory of the boreal forest of Alberta, historical archaeology of the fur trade, and the role of different professional and avocational groups in Alberta archaeology.

Although there are limits to the market for such a book, sales at a variety of bookstores and historic sites, like Head-Smashed-In, have been brisk. Plans for reprinting have already been set in motion for next year. Copies acquired through the subvention were provided as gifts to all high school libraries in the province, all members of the Legislative Assembly of Alberta, and chief executive officers of corporations who have been particularly helpful in promoting historical resource management in the province. The response has been gratifyingly positive.

We would certainly commend to agencies and institutions with a similar need the kind of partnership employed in this venture. Information on obtaining *The First Albertans* or on any other kind of trade publication project can be obtained from the Archaeological Survey of Alberta, 8820-112 St, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, T6G 2P8.

## Tenure-Track Position in Quantitative Archaeology

The Department of Anthropology, University of California, Santa Barbara seeks applications for an anticipated position at the Assistant Professor level in archaeology, beginning July 1, 1989. We are looking for an individual with a high level of expertise in a wide range of quantitative methods of analysis in archaeology and an interest in teaching courses on this subject at both the undergraduate and graduate level, and who can effectively integrate the use of micro-computers into teaching and research. Applicants also should be actively engaged in archaeological field research; the geographic area of speciality is open. Completion of the PhD is required at the time of appointment.

Applications, including curriculum vitae and samples of published or unpublished work, together with names of three references, should be sent to:

Professor Brian Fagan, Chair  
Archaeology Search Committee  
Department of Anthropology  
University of California  
Santa Barbara, CA 93106

The deadline for receipt of completed applications is Nov. 30, 1988. We invite past applications to reactivate their files by contacting us.

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



## Announcements

### SAR Received Grant for Archaeological Research

The School of American Research (SAR) received a \$25,000 grant from the Harry Frank Guggenheim Foundation in New York to support the first of a two-year archaeological project on "Warfare, Disease, and Colonial Contact in the Pueblos of Northern New Mexico."

The research project will investigate how Pueblo Indian society changed as a result of contact with Spaniards in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries.

"We hope to learn more about why many New Mexico Indian pueblos were abandoned even prior to Coronado's first exploration of the northern Rio Grande in 1540 and why more were abandoned during the early Colonial period before the Pueblo Revolt of 1680," said Dr. Jonathan Haas, the School's Director of Archaeology. A related objective, according to Haas, is to try to determine what Pueblo society looked like before the Spaniards came and how it changed as a result of the introduction of European disease, a different religion, new crops and farm animals, and outside military rule.

Dr. Winifred Creamer will work with Haas in directing the study to investigate twelve abandoned Pueblo sites between Taos Pueblo to the north, Isleta Pueblo to the south, Jemez Pueblo to the west, and Pecos Pueblo to the east.

### New York State Museum Catalogue Available

A new free catalogue listing more than 200 publications on anthropology, history, botany, entomology, zoology, geology, and paleontology is now available from the New York State Museum. Publications for professional scientists, scholars, and lay people are categorized by subject for handy reference. Old classics still in print, such as *Myths and Legends of the New York State Iroquois* by Harriet M. Converse and Arthur Parker are included along with more recent works. To obtain a copy write: Publications Sales, New York State Museum, 3140 CEC, Albany, NY 12230.

### Native American Anthropologists Data Bank Begun at Smithsonian

The Department of Anthropology at the Smithsonian Institution has begun the creation of a data bank of native American professional anthropologists and archaeologists at pre- and post-doctoral levels. Send names and addresses of Native American graduate students and former students who have earned graduate degrees along with cv information to Bruce Smith, Dept of Anthropology, NHB 112, Smithsonian Institution, Washington DC 20560.

### School of American Research Anthropology Fellowships Available

Applications for resident fellowships in anthropology and related disciplines for the 1989-1990 academic year are being accepted by the School of American Research in Santa Fe, NM.

Five fellowships are supported by the School of American Research and the National Endowment for the Humanities and are open to Ph.D.s and doctoral candidates whose field work is complete. Native American scholars, artists, and artisans are encouraged to apply for the Katrin H. Lamont Fellowships in Native American Art and Education.

All fellowships provide a monthly stipend, housing, a private study, and the time, space, and quiet needed for creative research. Residency is usually for 11 months and begins in September, 1989.

Application deadline is December 1, 1988 and recipients will be notified by the beginning of March, 1989. For further information write to the School of American Research, Resident Scholar Program, P.O. Box 2188, Santa Fe, NM 87504.

The School of American Research was founded in 1907 and is a non-profit advanced research institute in anthropology and related disciplines. The School's programs have helped support the work of more than 800 scholars.

### Sunwatch: A Reconstructed Fort Ancient Village

After 17 years of excavation and reconstruction "Sunwatch" was opened to the public on July 29, 1988 with the dedication of a new visitors' center. The site, a fortified Twelfth Century "woodhenge" of Fort Ancient cultural affiliation, is operated as a branch of the Dayton Museum of Natural History in Dayton, OH.

### Call for J I Staley Nominations

Nominations are now being accepted for the \$5,000 J I Staley Prize for outstanding scholarship in the field of anthropology. The deadline for receipt of nomination portfolios is October 31, 1988.

The periodic award which was established in 1987 is the largest in its field. It is given by the School of American Research in Santa Fe, NM. The award recognizes 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 are chosen by a panel of judges based on nomination portfolios. The panel will choose ten finalists during the American Anthropological Association's Annual Meeting in November. The award will be presented in May 1989.

The 1988 J I Staley Prize winner was *Europe and the People Without History* by Professor Eric Wolf of the City University of New York.

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

### Newsletter of Archaeological Ceramics

Growing out of an increased interest in research, analysis, and replication of archaeological ceramics, a newsletter to facilitate communication between researchers, ceramicists, replicators, ethnoceramicists, etc. and to disseminate information on various avenues of ceramic research has been created. The newsletter will publish short reports, book/article reviews, letters, research notes, etc. to provide a forum to enhance our understanding of the ceramic medium in past societies.

The first issue is planned for September/October of 1988. We plan to start with an issue of four to five pages to be published quarterly. The subscription rate has been set at \$5.00 (US funds) per year. Interested persons should write: James E. Corbin, Box 13047, SFA Station, Nacogdoches, TX 75962-3047.



**Sierra Club, Continued from page 9**

petroglyphs from development pressure near Albuquerque, NM; we are cooperating with the National Park Service to produce a brochure discouraging looting - this educational tool will be dispensed at archaeological parks, museums, etc, across the country; Sierra volunteers will work as and with professional archaeologists in Utah next spring to provide badly needed cultural resource inventory and documentation for the Bureau of Land Management and the US

Forest Service; and we are encouraging environmentalists involved with *Wilderness* designations to include language in the bills to specifically allow professional archaeological research. This is currently an important issue for SAA Washington Representative Loretta Newmann and SAA Director of Public Relations Kathy Reinburg.

The response to the Native American Sites Committee within the Sierra Club has been impressive. The national leaders of the Club strongly support the effort financially and administratively. Sierra lobbyist Jim

Bloomquist has indicated his interest in NASC federal legislative issues. And perhaps best of all, the response from the power base of the Sierra Club (its grass roots) has been gratifying. And we hope to have several hundred corresponding members within a year. While we are a brand new group with a lot to prove, I believe we will provide a steady and powerful ally to the SAA in cultural resource protection.

For information contact Harvard G. Ayers, Department of Anthropology, Appalachian State University, Boone, NC 28608, (704) 262-2295.

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