

Bulletin

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OF THE SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

Fulfilling the Mission III—Can We Afford Not to Change?

Some Financial Implications of the "Evans Report"

The 1988 management study, "The Evans Report," makes a series of recommendations that have financial implications for the SAA. These can be broadly characterized as organizational, procedural, and policy changes. The following synopsis highlights the proposed changes that would effect the fiscal position of the society in the future.

Under the proposed changes recommended by the Evans Report, a newly designated office of Secretary/Treasurer would assume the financial responsibilities of the SAA. This is merely one component in important organizational changes being proposed. At the heart of these changes is the shifting of the SAA's national headquarters from a professional management operation, as at present (Bostrom Corporation), to an independent operation headed by a full-time professional Executive Director.

As many of you are aware, the SAA established its contract with Bostrom to replace the management services rendered by the AAA when that relationship ended.

The Evans report concludes that we have received excellent service from Bostrom, but that for the SAA to grow, and achieve its goals in the future, it should assume responsibility for its own operations and destiny. This is in keeping with the SAA's internal agenda set at the time we parted company with the AAA—that hiring a professional management company was an interim measure, designed to get us through a transitional period until we were able to become fully independent. So the management study's recommendation is fully consistent with our overall long-range plans.

The Evans Report outlines a solid and workable plan, organization, and timetable for this process. Of

principal concern here are the financial implications for managing our own national headquarters. Many have assumed that such a move would result in cost savings, largely because we would no longer have to pay a professional management fee to Bostrom. But the financial analysis provided by the Evans study shows that the actual cost differential would be marginal at best—in fact depending on where we chose to locate our office (the rental cost variable) we could actually end up paying some \$20,000 per year more than at present. If this increased cost proves to be a real barrier to going independent—and financial constraint would seem to be the only reason for not making this move—we should consider alternative housing arrangements that might lower our space rental costs (such as linking the headquarters operation to a major university).

Within the proposed reorganized headquarters, the overall operation and duties of the Secretary/Treasurer in the financial sector would be essentially the same as now, although some relatively minor modifications in fiscal procedures are suggested. These modifications would improve the fiscal operations of the Society and allow the Executive Committee to be more fully integrated into the financial decision-making process. Accounting records and procedures would be little different from present, and auditing and budgeting procedures would be essentially the same as now. A useful addition would be a streamlined summary budget report prepared for the Executive Committee twice each year that highlights comparisons between current and previous year expenditures.

Several policy areas are addressed by the Evans Report, and resulting recommendations have important financial implications for the SAA.

The first is the size of our financial reserves relative to our
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Slack Farm: Archaeology of a Looted Site

by David Pollack, Cheryl Ann Munson, Mary Lucas Powell

In the Spring of 1988 archaeologists conducted investigations at an extensively looted Late Mississippian site known as Slack Farm (15UN28) near Uniontown, KY. The looting was brought to the attention of archaeologists and law enforcement officials by private citizens in December 1987.

With sufficient evidence in hand, a grand jury indicted ten individuals on charges of desecration of a venerated object. Two of these individuals together had paid \$10,000 to lease "digging rights" from the site's owner. They then sold shares to their friends.

Under Kentucky state law human remains involved in criminal cases may be claimed by "relatives or friends of the deceased." In early January 1988, Dennis Banks, a representative of the American Indian Movement (AIM) filed such a claim, and it was accepted by the Kentucky State Medical Examiner (SME). Thus, the recovered human remains could be released to the Indians for reburial.

The archaeological community was concerned about the pending reburial because of the factors listed below: (1) involvement by Indian representatives in plans for treating the site and its human remains was limited to Banks and his designees,

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because Kentucky has no resident tribal government and it was impossible to demonstrate a link between the human remains at Slack Farm and tribes now resident elsewhere; (2) Kentucky had only limited funds and resources to support the SME's collection and analysis of the disturbed human remains to determine the number of burials that had been looted; (3) the exposed features and deep midden deposits at the site were eroding; and (4) no information was available on the biological characteristics of this Late Mississippian regional population due to previous looting at other sites.

In light of these concerns an agreement was reached by the Kentucky Heritage Council (KHC), SME, the Kentucky Organization of Professional Archaeologists (KYOPA), and Indian representatives defining the nature and scope of the field and laboratory investigations at Slack Farm. The SME requested that the KHC coordinate the studies. Field and laboratory investigations were designed to collect evidence for the trial, to document the nature and extent of the site and the disturbances to it, and to recover as much archaeological and osteological information as possible. The field work was conducted according to explicit protocols and focused on the 450+ holes dug by the looters. Over the course of 11 weeks, more than 250 volunteers worked with the archaeological team.

The field investigations were directed by David Pollack, Staff Archaeologist of the KHC, and Cheryl Ann Munson, Senior Archaeologist at the Glenn Black Laboratory -- Indiana University. Mary Lucas Powell, Director of the University of Kentucky Museum of Anthropology, supervised the analysis of the human skeletal remains.

Support for the studies was provided by: KHC, the National Park Service, the Glenn Black Laboratory, the University of Kentucky and the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

The directors spent considerable time responding to local, regional, and national media inquiries about the damage done by the looters and the findings of the archaeological team. The time spent with the media paid off. During the fieldwork Indian representatives spoke out against scientific study of the human remains and attempted to stop the field



Aerial view of Slack Farm (15UN28) shortly after looting was halted by Kentucky State Police

investigations. However, little credence was given to these claims either by the media or the public. When certain Indian leaders were replaced, fieldwork continued according to the original plan.

The field investigations were completed in mid-May and the analysis of the disturbed human remains was completed in August allowing the State to prepare its report. Analysis records, photographs, and radiographs are curated at the University of Kentucky Museum of Anthropology, along with dental casts, and selected bone and tooth samples that are retained with the permission of Indian representatives.

Field investigations documented over 300 partly intact burials, and an additional 350-450 individuals were identified in the laboratory. Over 400 features (houses, hearths, and trash-filled storage pits) were recorded, and more than 500 boxes of artifactual remains, floatation samples, and C-14 samples were collected.

Because of the Slack Farm case and the information that reached the public throughout the region,

appreciation of archaeology and its contribution to knowledge of the past was heightened. The Kentucky General Assembly increased the penalty for disturbing graves from a misdemeanor to a felony, revised the State Antiquities Act, passed other preservation laws, and established a task force to propose new legislation in 1990 for protecting archaeological sites.

In Indiana, a legislative study committee drafted a bill for the 1989 Indiana Legislature. It seeks strong penalties for excavation of both burial sites and other types of archaeological sites on private and public lands without a state permit.

The criminal suit in the Slack Farm Case is pending, as is most of the laboratory work pertaining to the collected cultural materials.

Both a technical monograph and a report for the general public are planned that will describe the findings and will interpret the site.

Nomination of this important protohistoric Mississippian site to the National Register of Historic Places is planned, because substantial portions of Slack Farm were shown to be still intact.

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.

Parts of the Whole: Convergence and Divergence in Member Opinions

by Blythe E. Roveland

The Society consists of many subgroups brought together by the common bond of a commitment to archaeology. For a thorough analysis of the trends in the member survey, the points of convergence and divergence among various groups within the membership should be carefully examined. This last of three reports on the results of the member survey discusses the responses of some of these groups.

Although the same questionnaire was sent to all of the randomly selected members, different colored forms were sent to the student members and the regular members. An unsettling though perhaps not a surprising difference between the student and regular members was in the area of membership and participation in national, regional, state and local organizations. One hundred percent of the student members surveyed had never served on any SAA committee and virtually none (1%) had ever been a committee member in other national organizations. There was more participation on regional, state, and local executive boards and committees by student members than at the national level but still considerably less than that by the regular members.

The student and regular members rated the importance of SAA services and activities similarly with a few marked exceptions. A wider majority of student members believed that the distinguished lectures and the placement service at the annual meeting were "very important." Special publications, legislative action and lobbying, and the public archaeology network were also identified as "very important" in a large majority of student responses.

Questions relating to legislative action and cultural resource management in the section of the survey entitled "The SAA and Its Future" proved to be the source of some difference of opinion. A majority of members in both categories agreed that the Society should support professionals involved in archaeology-related legislative action. However, the student members agreed by a much wider margin. The most dramatic divergence in opinion occurred on the issue of credentialing. More regular members disagreed than agreed with the proposal for examinations or

continuing education programs for the purpose of credentialing in CRM; the opposite was true for the student members. Perhaps the above difference reflects the concern of the student members with perspective on the future (a greater competition for jobs, continued government funding of archaeological projects, etc.). It is also interesting that the student members disagreed (by a two to one majority) with expanding the membership by encouraging avocational archaeologists to join.

Much discussion has been generated recently about a supposed rift between the members who work primarily in an academic setting and those who work in cultural resource management. An examination of the responses of regular members in CRM and in teaching and research (T&R) might help to define areas of divergence as well as convergence. Members in CRM and T&R tended to have similar opinions about Society activities. However, those involved in CRM gave higher ratings to workshops at annual meetings, to the *Bulletin*, and to special publications. This group also gave a greater positive response to legislative action and lobbying, and to the public archaeology network. In the section of the survey on the SAA's future, both groups' responses had similar trends, but in areas relating to public communication, legislation and CRM activities, the CRM members were in stronger (positive) agreement amongst themselves. The majority of the members in CRM felt that their membership in the society was "slightly" to "moderately" beneficial to their personal and professional goals whereas most of those working in T&R thought that this membership was "moderately" to "very" beneficial.

A comparison of Canadian and American responses would have proven useful. Unfortunately, of the 80 surveys mailed to Canada only 34 were returned. Furthermore, in the analytical report, the Canadian responses were compared to the overall responses (Canadian included) rather than to the American responses alone. With those drawbacks in mind, a few cautious remarks should be made.

The Canadian responses indicated a lower interest in the SAA *Bulletin*, no participation in the Executive Committee, and a very slight amount of involvement in other SAA committees.

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annual budget. Our present policy is to maintain reserves at 100% of our budget, i.e., to balance each year's budget against real income and maintain the Society's reserves at a one year operating budget level. This means we avoid, as a matter of policy, using our reserves for operating expenses (funds from reserves have been allocated on a one-time only basis, by special action of the Executive Committee, such as in paying for the Evans study). The management report concludes that this policy is too conservative, and that in line with other scientific technical societies, where a 50% reserve policy is about average, we should consider something in the 60%-75% range for our reserves policy in future.

The money issue of greatest interest to most members is, of course, the dues structure. Our Society is driven by the fuel generated by our membership--88% of SAA income in FY 1987 came from dues. Given this heavily weighted reliance on a single source of income, the Management Study recommends diversification in our income sources in order to eventually reduce our dependence on membership dues. But developing these additional financial resources will take time. In the meantime, our present dues structure, unchanged for the past five years, has failed to keep pace with inflation. Since the SAA is subject to the same inflationary pressures we see everywhere in our lives, future raises in the dues rates will obviously be necessary. Therefore, the management study agrees with our own projections as to the need for an increase in dues over the next five years.

How much of an increase is in the cards? The Evans Report points out that our regular membership cost (\$50 per year) is slightly below the present average (\$55) for scientific technical societies. In light of the SAA's financial dependency on its membership, and the very real inflationary pressures existing now and that are likely to continue in the immediate future, a two-step increase is recommended. It is proposed that initially regular membership dues be increased to \$55 per year, and that this be raised to \$60 per year by the end of the next five year period.

Closely related to the dues issue is the question of new membership categories. The Evans Report concludes that our present membership structure is inadequate and out of date. A new membership structure is proposed to more accurately reflect

the needs of an increasingly diversified archaeological constituency. The dues level for each of these new membership categories would be set to reflect the benefits received from, and the amount of participation in, the SAA. But beyond being a refinement of the present structure, the proposed new structure is an opportunity to broaden membership appeal and thereby expand the size and financial resources of the SAA. It must be emphasized, however, that any and all recommendations to change the membership structure will be open for discussion and debate--which is both needed and healthy--before revisions, if any, are made.

The Membership Structure proposed by the Evans Study has nine categories:

1. **Professional Member:** A new category for the professional archaeologist, defined by certain minimum experience and/or training requirements (such as a minimum number of years of research experience or attainment of advanced degrees);
2. **Member:** Essentially unchanged--a person who is active or interested in archaeology and supports the objectives of the SAA;
3. **Student:** A person training to be an archaeologist, changed only by adding minimal requirements (such as documentation of student status from a college or university);
4. **International Member:** A new category defined for individuals

residing outside of the US or Canada who otherwise meet SAA membership requirements;

5. **Retired:** Unchanged;
6. **Joint Member:** Unchanged;
7. **Life Member:** Unchanged;
8. **Organization Member:** A new category defined for regional, state, and local archaeological societies desiring membership in the SAA;
9. **Merit Member:** A new category for amateur archaeologists desiring the Society's formal recognition of their archaeological commitment and/or expertise (such as receiving a "Certificate of Merit" or a similar instrument from the SAA);


The latter two categories will be discussed at greater length in a future SAA Bulletin when new initiatives to broaden the SAA's appeal to the amateur community are outlined.

Of course the entire package of financial recommendations, including the proposals for changing our national headquarters operations, fiscal policies, and membership structure (with new dues levels for each), will be considered in depth by the SAA Executive Committee before that body makes any final decision. Members' opinions and suggestions on these issues are needed, but your reactions can be heeded only if you communicate them to members of the Executive Committee before a decision is reached. The addresses of the Society's officers are on the inside front cover of the latest issue of American Antiquity.

SAA Plays Part in New Indiana Jones Film

Word gets around fast in archaeology and in moviemaking -- good word and bad word. Perhaps that is why Steven Spielberg quickly reorganized his plans for the next Indiana Jones episode.

When some Native Americans in Arizona learned that Spielberg planned to shoot a scene of his new film at Mesa Verde they got the word out to many preservationists. Among those efforts set in motion to protect Mesa Verde was our own. It took the form of a letter to the filmmaker signed by Jeremy Sabloff and Dina Dincauze outlining the Society's concerns. The response belies that we were not only successful in that respect, but even had some influence over the script!



PO BOX 2009, SAN RAFAEL, CA 94912

September 5, 1988

Mr. Jeremy A. Sabloff
Ms. Dina Dincauze
Society for American Archaeology
Office of the President-Elect
Department of Anthropology
University of Pittsburgh
Pittsburgh, PA 15260

Dear Mr. Sabloff and Ms. Dincauze:

We have been in receipt of your letter dated August 25th in regard to your concern for the alleged kiva scene in the new INDIANA JONES movie.

Please understand we take your letter very seriously. We had already planned to substitute the kiva for a cave. Additionally, we will make no reference to a kiva.

There will continue to be the discovery of a gold crucifix, but please understand that this will not be represented as someone looting the cave. In fact, the crucifix is returned to a museum as a part of Spanish archaeological findings.

We sincerely hope this addresses your concerns, and we continue to support the Society for American Archaeology.

Sincerely,
STEVEN SPIELBERG
KATHLEEN KENNEDY

FRANK MARSHALL
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An exciting new vision of the entire study of archaeology

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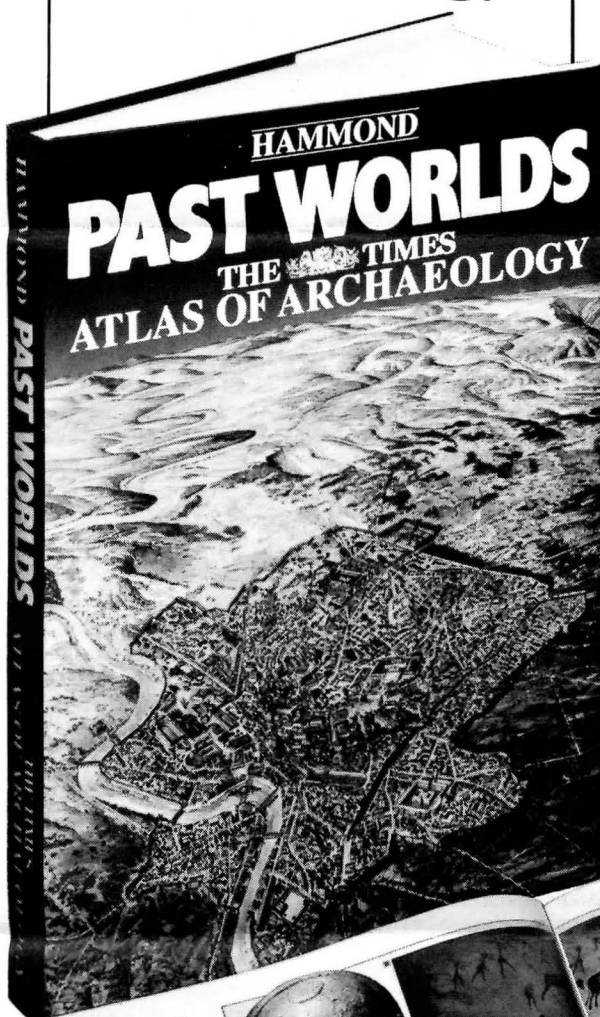
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Meeting & Announcements

Visiting Scholar's Conference: Processual/Post-Processual Debate

The 1989 Visiting Scholar's Conference theme is "New Directions in Archaeology: The Processual/Post-Processual Debate." It will be a two-day affair on April 28 and 29 and will be hosted by the Southern Illinois University at Carbondale. The goal of the conference is to foster greater interdisciplinary understanding through an appreciation that there is considerable common ground in archaeology and its interpretation, despite the wide diversity of research programs today.

Four sessions will address major issues in the on-going debate:

(1) epistemological issues; (2) the relationship between the individual and society and its implication for theory building; (3) different potentials of culture history and culture progress; and (4) themes of ideology and power. Patty Jo Watson will give the keynote address.

Advanced graduate students are encouraged to participate. All paper abstracts are due by December 1. All presenters will be notified by mid-February. A volume of selected conference papers will be published. Requests for further information should be sent to Robert W Preucel, Center for Archaeological Investigations, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, IL 62901 (618)536-6651.

Humanities, Science and Technology Conference Call for Papers

Ferris State University is requesting abstracts be submitted for its Second Annual Conference on Humanities, Science and Technology to be held April 7-8, 1989. The conference will provide a unique forum emphasizing concerns that transcend traditional disciplinary boundaries. This will include such diverse topics as the history of science and technology, ethics, medical ethics, technology and modern warfare, e.g. the Vietnam War, film, and the place of the humanities in a scientific and technological world. Proposals should include a 300 word abstract and the participant's vitae.

Please indicate in your proposal if you are interested in serving as a

session chair or commentator.

Proposals or inquiries should be sent to: Professors Craig Newburger and George Nagel, Coordinating Program Committee, Department of Humanities, Ferris State University, Big Rapids, MI 49307. Telephone: 616/592-2771 or 616/592-2758.

Mesoamerican Archaeology and Ethnohistory Conference

The twelfth annual meeting of the Midwestern Conference on Mesoamerican Archaeology and Ethnohistory will be held at the University of Michigan on March 11, 1989. Preliminary notices will be mailed out in December 1988. For additional information contact Jeffrey R. Parsons, Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109.

Archaeological Protection Training

The Departmental Consulting Archaeologist and the Archaeological Assistance Program, National Park Service, in cooperation with the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center have developed a 12 hour training course entitled, "Archeological Protection Training for Cultural Resources and Law Enforcement Managers and Specialists." The objective of the course is to provide an overview of archaeological resource protection against looting and vandalism. It is geared to cultural resources and law enforcement managers and specialists. It will assist managers in evaluating the current status of their programs, particularly with regard to personnel training needs, and it will suggest effective ways to implement archaeological resource protection activities. It also will provide an opportunity for interagency cultural resources and law enforcement program personnel to interact.

The course is free and offered at the following sites for 1988:

November 14-15	Seattle, WA
November 16-17	San Francisco
December 5-6	Dallas, TX
December 8-9	Atlanta, GA

Those wishing to attend must apply to the appropriate NPS Regional Office training division: Pauline Jue, Western, (415)556-3916; Mike Biezad, Rocky Mountain, (303) 969-2000; Norma Patton, Southeast, (404) 331-5712.

University of Nevada Cultural Resource Management Courses

The University of Nevada-Reno (UNR) offers a program of graduate-level continuing education short courses in cultural resources management. The courses are designed specifically for historic preservation and cultural resources management professionals working in government agencies, museums, or the private sector, as well as others working in related fields such as city or county planning or real estate. All classes are, however, open to any individual with at least a bachelor's degree in anthropology or a related field.

Historical Cans and Bottles

Anthropology 699
January 16-19, 1989
9:00 a.m. 5:00 p.m., M-T
The fee is \$450 and registration deadline is December 10, 1988.

This workshop focuses on the identification and analysis of "index artifact" tin cans and bottles found on historic archaeological sites. The workshop will be particularly useful for those assessing small historic sites for which there is little historical or archival documentation. A field trip will be taken to historic sites in the greater Reno area.

Exhibit Design

Anthropology 699
January 9-13, 1989
9:00 a.m. 5:00 p.m. M-F
The fee is \$450 and registration deadline is December 10, 1988.

Topics covered during this course include development, design, and implementation techniques of effective public education and public service exhibits for agencies, libraries, and small museums. Practical and cost-effective techniques for exhibit development are stressed, including procedures for researching and writing captions, and special problems in the development of traveling exhibits.

February

Geographical Information Systems in Archaeology.

April

Geomorphology in Archaeological Analysis.

Assessing Archaeological Significance of Historical Sites

Current Archaeological Theory and Method.

Placement

Tenure Track Prehistorian

The Department of Anthropology at Appalachian State University announces a new tenure-track position for a prehistoric archaeologist with a specialty in the Eastern US. The candidate must be willing to make a commitment to research in northwestern North Carolina, develop an archaeology program in the local community with some summer obligations, manage the department's archaeology collections, and teach in the (undergraduate) instructional program. Prefer PhD with the ability to teach CRM, experience in fund raising or contract work, and good public relations skill in working with the University's regional museum and Center for Appalachian Studies, faculty outside the department, and the public. Beginning date flexible, either January or August 1989. Send letter of application, vitae, three letters of reference with telephone numbers, and graduate transcripts to Dr. Patricia Beaver, Chair, Department of Anthropology, Appalachian State University, Boone, NC 28608. **Closing date:** November 15, 1988. Appalachian State University is an equal opportunity employer.



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One-year Assistant Professor

The Washington State University Department of Anthropology anticipates a one-year assistant professor academic position in archaeology. PhD, research, publications, demonstrated teaching ability plus, primary research specialty in geoarchaeology required. Secondary specialty open. Duties include graduate course(s) and lab(s) in specialty, supervision of lab facilities, and undergraduate courses in archaeology and general anthropology. Starting date August 16, 1989. Teaching load two courses/semester. Send resume and names of four references by December 15, 1988, to Geoffrey Gamble, Chair, Department of Anthropology, Washington State University, Pullman, WA 99164-4910. WSU is an EO/AA educator and employer. Women and minority candidates encouraged to apply.

Assistant Professor

The Department of Anthropology of the University of California, Riverside, seeks applicants for an assistant professor position in Mesoamerican archaeology. Completed or virtually completed Ph.D. required. Send letter of application with current curriculum vitae with list of publications and at least three letters of reference to Alan R. Beals, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Riverside, CA 92521-0418 by December 31, 1988. UCR is an affirmative action/equal opportunity employer.

Farmer Receives Preservation Award

The Professional Council for North Dakota Heritage (PCNDH) has established an award commending individuals who demonstrate an awareness of historical significance in the state of North Dakota. It honors private landowners who act voluntarily to preserve sites of archaeological and historical importance on their land. The first award under the North Dakota Cultural Resource Conservation Program went to Bill Andersen, a young farmer from Montpelier, ND. To qualify for the award, Andersen signed a document acknowledging his intent to preserve an important complex of prehistoric burial mounds that is located on his land. Governor George Sinner made the presentation to Andersen in a ceremony in Bismarck in August 1988.

The site that Andersen pledged to preserve on his farm is recorded as Site 32SN223, one of the few large earth mound complexes in the state that has not been damaged by looting, cultivation, or development. A similar mound complex located on private land in nearby Jamestown, North Dakota, was largely leveled between 1979 and 1982 to make way for a housing development. Archaeological excavation in damaged remnants of the mounds revealed a thousand-year history of use of the site as a cemetery. The fate of the Jamestown Mound site underscored the need to preserve prehistoric cemeteries on private lands, sites that at present are afforded little in the way of enforceable protection under North Dakota law.

PCNDH is an organization of professional archaeologists, historians, and cultural resource managers who are active in matters of North Dakota's cultural heritage. The organization anticipates making at least one award per year under the conservation program. The principal objective of the program is to encourage landowners to assume responsibility for preserving important sites on their property. Other objectives are to increase public awareness of roles the private citizen can play in heritage preservation; to promote communication between professional archaeologists and landowners; and to encourage landowners to come forward with sites, perhaps unknown to the professional community.

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However, 71% of the Canadian respondents did feel that their membership in the Society was "moderately" or "very" beneficial to their personal/professional needs.

There is no question that there are diverse "subgroups" within the larger body of the SAA, each with their own opinions, needs, and concerns. Although the responses to the survey may not be entirely representative, the differences between groups in this sample often tend to reflect more a difference in degree rather than in kind. Plans for the Society's future development and success need to take both divergent and convergent concerns and goals of its members into account. Yet, it is certainly encouraging that the responses indicate more unity of purpose than disharmony.

A Rose By Any Other Name...

Florida Museum of Natural History is the new name bestowed upon what had been known as the Florida State Museum. Its address remains: Museum Road, University of Florida, Gainesville FL 32611.

Fieldwork Opportunities Bulletin in Print

The Archaeological Institute of America has published the January 1989 Archaeological Fieldwork Opportunities Bulletin which lists current and ongoing archaeological programs, including fieldwork, field schools, and special programs. Program directors are seeking and welcome individuals who are interested in learning about archaeology and want to experience day-to-day hands-on experience. In most cases archaeological experience is not necessary.

To obtain a copy, a prepaid order (in US dollars drawn on a US bank) should be sent to the Archaeological Institute of America, 675 Commonwealth Ave, Boston, MA 02215. Please send the order after November 15, 1988. The charge is \$8, or \$6 for members of the AIA. Please add \$2.50 for first class delivery.

Comprehensive Index to Archaeology and Federal Government Resources

The National Park Service has just published an issue of its Cultural Resources Management Bulletin devoted to the topic *Archaeology and the Federal Government*. This 36-page

publication includes brief descriptions of most major federal agency archaeological programs, articles on a number of other topics, and descriptions of a variety of federal archaeological projects. This is the first general description of federal archaeology. It is meant to address an audience of archaeologists, historians, historic preservationists, and cultural resource managers. Single copies are available from the address below. Multiple copies for course adoption are available at no cost when requests are on departmental letterhead and specify the course title, dates, and expected enrollment. Send requests to George S. Smith, Archeological Assistance Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127.

Federal Archaeology Newsletter Published

The National Park Service has initiated a newsletter entitled the *Federal Archaeology Report*. This newsletter contains information about federal archaeological activities and topics related to them. Individuals wishing to be placed on the mailing list to receive the newsletter should write to Juliette Tahar, Archeological Assistance Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127.

The Bulletin of the Society for American Archaeology, ISSN 1741-5672, is published six times a year. David H Dye, PhD is the Editor, and he asks that all articles, announcements, letters to the editor, or other information for inclusion in the Bulletin be sent to him at the Department of Anthropology, Memphis State University, Memphis, TN 38152. All advertising should be sent to the Advertising Director, Suite 200, 808 17th St NW, Washington, DC 20006, by the first of the month prior to the month of issue. The Bulletin is provided free to all US and Canadian members and institutions as part of their subscription to the Society journal American Antiquity. The newsletter is published in January, March, May, July, September, and November. Items published reflect the views of the authors and their publication does not imply endorsement of those views.

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