

Bulletin

January 1989

Vol. 7, No. 1

OF THE SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

Fulfilling the Mission IV: Expanding the Vision

When the Society for American Archaeology was founded in 1934, the first editorial in *American Antiquity* envisioned an organization with a broad-base (albeit numerically small) membership in which all would participate "coordinating the research efforts of all sincere students of American archaeology, and ... greatly encouraging an improved understanding and friendly cooperation between such students, professional and amateur"

The goal of including all those concerned with archaeology in the Society for American Archaeology was still in place on the Society's 25th birthday. And even though it seems as if participation by non-professionals (monitored by contributions to *American Antiquity* had declined by this time, there was still a significant mix of professional and amateur/avocational contributions to the journal; more than one-sixth of the articles and one-fifth of the comments were from members in the latter category.

A 1987 survey mailed to a one-third sample of SAA's 4300 members in the United States and Canada, and answered by 58% of those polled, reveals a rather different picture today. The present membership of the Society is much less heterogeneous and inclusive than what was envisioned at its founding. The survey, undertaken as part of the management study done by John Evans, of Fairbanks Associates, for the SAA, has been discussed in the past three issues of the *Bulletin*; some of its results will be summarized here.

However, the survey cannot report on the characteristics and attitudes of a numerically significant portion of the archaeological community that is not on the membership rolls.

continued on page 6

Saving the Past for the Future: SAA Embarks on Project to Prevent Looting

by Loretta Neumann
Washington Representative

Why do looting and vandalism occur and what can the archaeological profession do to address the problem?

Site looting is increasing at an alarming rate. Yet, few archaeologists have delved deeply into why people loot, nor have they used that information to develop solutions. Most attention has been directed at federal lands, but the problem is also serious on state, local, Indian, and private lands.

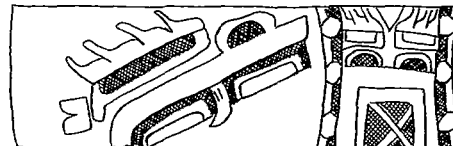
The SAA has begun a year-long project called "Saving the Past for the Future." This project will address four major areas: to understand why archaeological looting occurs; to determine ways to reduce looting; to provide opportunities for public education; and to better protect America's archaeological heritage.

To accomplish this the SAA's Office of Government Relations is seeking support from federal and state agencies, private organizations, corporate and non-profit foundations, and other interested groups.

The project will include a plenary session - open to all interested persons - during the SAA Annual Meeting in April 1989 in Atlanta, and a focused (by invitation only) working conference in New Mexico in May. James Judge of Fort Burgwin Research Center in Taos, NM is the conference director. Kathleen Reinburg and Loretta Neumann are the project directors.

A planning committee has been formed and is chaired by Annetta Cheek. The planning committee will provide advice and policy guidance during the course of the project, including recommending topics, speakers and participants for the plenary session in Atlanta and New Mexico. Participants being considered will include land managers, elected officials, law

continued on page 8



Two views of a crocodilian motif from Tlapacoya

Photographs Needed in Anti-Looting Project

The SAA Anti-Looting Project is seeking photographic evidence of looting and/or vandalism at archaeological sites (prehistoric or historic). We are interested in slides, color prints, or black and white photos of damaged areas within sites, or overviews of the sites themselves, clearly showing damage. It is hoped a variety of photos will be submitted from many geographical regions to demonstrate that looting is not limited to well-known areas such as the Southwestern US. Selected pictures will be shown in a presentation at the SAA Plenary Session in Atlanta, and will possibly become part of a traveling exhibit on the site looting problem.

Please contact, or send photos to, Jim Judge, Fort Burgwin Research Center, Box 300, Ranchos de Taos, NM 87557, (505)758-8322. Originals sent will be reprinted and then returned, and photo attribution will be given, at owner's request.

In This Issue

Letter to the Editor	2
Assets of the SAA	2
Government Affairs	3
Placement	4
Progress in the OSM	4
Kentucky Registry	4
Meetings	7

Letter to the Editor

I was particularly interested in the story of the Slack Farm situation as reported in the latest SAA Bulletin (6:6). While the loss of much of this site is regrettable, the results of the affair are laudable - media attention, increase in public awareness, cooperative efforts by several institutions and agencies, and legislative actions. Unfortunately, many of us are far from being able to report similar success stories. My state, North Dakota, is currently losing ground in the attempt to develop public and legislative support for cultural resource preservation and management, development of reasoned discourse concerning the reburial issue, enforcement of legal protection for these resources and support for state legislation concerning these issues. This past year alone has witnessed two legal suits against pothunters accused of digging human bones terminated prior to a court hearing. We have witnessed two instances of reburial of human bones with no concern as to the identity of these individuals or the legal right of the claimants to these bones to rebury them. One instance of reburial was by a federal agency in violation of federal law. So far, North Dakota has witnessed a "knee-jerk" reaction to most issues dealing with cultural resource management and the issue of reburial.

Articles such as that concerning Slack Farm are helpful to those of us concerned and involved with cultural resource issues in our own states. I plan to make copies of the article available to the governor's office, members of the State Historical Board, and key members of the state legislature. With permission of the Bulletin, I would also like to reprint the article in the Newsletter of the North Dakota Archeological Association. The SAA and its membership need to continue and increase their efforts towards developing public awareness and appreciation of the evergrowing national crisis in cultural resource preservation and management. The Bulletin can serve as a forum for discussion among professionals, however, we need to further develop forums between the profession and the public.

Dr. Fred E. Schneider, Professor
Department of Anthropology
University of North Dakota

How Many Cookies are Left in the Cookie Jar?— The Assets of the SAA

by Colin I. Busby, Lorraine Heartfield, Kenneth G. Hirth, Daniel G. Roberts, and Richard B. Woodbury, Members of SAA Finance Committee

In a broad sense the greatest asset of the Society is the support and participation of its membership. But of course this has to be translated into manuscripts, meeting attendance, and financial support. Members' dues and institutional subscriptions provided less than half of the SAA's income in 1987-88. The balance came from publications (about 23%), annual meeting (about 23%), and investments (about 9%).

However, membership, although recently sharply upturned, declined by about 15% between 1980 and 1987. Higher dues, which always result in an initial membership loss, may not significantly increase income for several years. The present upturn in membership must continue if our members' dues are to be a more promising resource. As to the income from publications and the annual meeting, much of it is offset by their necessary costs. All of the SAA's contractual costs, particularly management and administration, have been difficult to control and are climbing steadily.

This leaves as the most significant financial asset our gradually accumulated capital, what the auditors' report calls "Reserves (unallocated)," to distinguish it from our small allocated reserves, such as the Fryxell Award fund and the Crabtree Award fund. This capital is invested to produce income to help meet the Society's needs. The income has grown only moderately in recent years, from \$28,000 (rounded) in 1983-84 to \$36,000 in 1986-87, and \$34,500 in 1987-88, and still provides hardly 10% of our income. This income and the capital to produce it must increase for our future fiscal health.

However, after a long period of increase, the value at which our invested funds are listed is now declining, from \$551,240 in March 1987 to \$446,070 in July 1988. As with a declining membership, a shrinking investment portfolio is not a promising resource, even though the dollar total may look impressive.

One problem is recurring withdrawals from the invested funds to meet rising expenses, resulting in deficits of \$11,880 in 83-84, \$10,200 in 84-85, \$29,900 in 85-86, and \$47,900 in 87-88. This totals \$99,880 beyond income, only offset by an excess of \$6,000 over expenditures in 86-87. The Society has too often spent beyond its income. The expenditures made by the Executive Committee have been considered essential to the SAA's viability and purposes, including its increasing role in protecting the archaeological data base. But this spending has not yet been matched by a system for adding to our reserves. Long-term benefits are, however, expected from this policy of temporary deficits. In a fiscal sense, the capital reserve remains our only substantial asset, since the inventory of publications, cash on hand, accounts receivable, and so on make up only about 5% of what for accounting purposes are recorded as assets.

The Evans Report proposes a variety of new undertakings, some of them costly, some not, and some, it is hoped, to eventually bring increased revenues. At present the money for major new activities does not yet exist, unless our capital reserves are further reduced or funds are reallocated from other programs. Our capital is not a "surplus" waiting to be spent, but (1) a source of desperately needed income and (2) a reserve to help tide us over an unexpected misfortune. Opinions differ on how much reserve a society such as ours should have; some argue that 50% of the annual budget is enough, assuming that in a crisis it might be reduced to near zero. Others urge that twice the annual budget is prudent. At present our invested funds are only about 15% more than a year's expenses, not a margin we can risk reducing.

Some not-for-profit organizations have by-laws that protect their reserves, so that they cannot be withdrawn at will, instead, the reserves remain as a permanent income-producing resource. The Society could do this by creating a "non-invadable" capital fund, starting now with perhaps \$475,000 of our invested funds, its income reverting annually to this fund

continued on page 8

Government Affairs Lobbying

Cheryl Ann Munson
Indiana University
Chair, Government Affairs Committee

Priorities for action by the committee and SAA's Office of Government Relations in Washington, DC were recommended by the committee and approved by EXCOM at the 1988 Annual Meeting. Of most concern are the issues of: (1) reburial /repatriation; (2) looting and site protection; (3) loss of archaeological resources allowed by the Office of Surface Mining's (OSM) state administered programs; (4) preservation legislation; and (5) coordination and funding for federal agency archaeological programs.

Legislation, appropriations, proposed federal agency policies, and other matters are tracked by SAA's Office of Government Relations (Loretta Neumann and Kathleen Reinburg) and committee members (reburial: Cheryl Ann Munson; anti-looting initiatives: Judy Bense, Al Downer; OSM: Chuck Niquette; preservation: Hester Davis; federal agencies: Ruthann Knudson; Coalition for Applied

Preservation Technology: James Judge).

Since the passage of the Shipwreck Bill last Spring (signed into law during the Annual Meeting),

New Laws Benefit Archaeology

Amendments to the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (P.L. 100-555).

Archaeological Resources Protection Act Amendments (P.L. 100-588).

Manassas National Battlefield Park, in Tax Act (P.L. 100-647).

Natchez National Historic Park (P.L. 100-479).

Poverty Point National Monument (P.L. 100-560).

Salinas National Monument, National Mimbres Cultural Study, Aztec Ruins National Monument, Georgia O'Keefe Landscape Museum, and Warm Springs NM study (P.L.100-559).

Zuni Cibola National Historical Park (P.L. 100-567).

NOTE: To obtain copies of public laws, write to the Senate Document Room SH-B 04, US Senate, Washington, DC 20510.

the main efforts of the GAC have concerned:

(1) **Appropriations.** Lobbying has paid off! The most notable achievements are add-on funding for the National Park Service's Departmental Consulting Archeologist's Office and in-house programs, increasing cultural resource funding and law enforcement funding for BLM and US Forest Service, and maintaining funding levels at the National Science Foundation.

(2) **Legislation.**

The 100th Congress amended ARPA to make it easier to prosecute persons who loot or attempt to loot archaeological sites on federal land. It also created a number of new parks and monuments that enhance the protection and interpretation of significant prehistoric and historic archaeological sites. (Please refer to table)

(3) **The Melcher Bill: Native American Museum Claims Commission (S.187 as amended.)** In coordination with the Smithsonian and the American Association of Museums, the SAA gave testimony to the Senate Indian Affairs Committee opposing the creation of the commission. It would hear and resolve claims brought by Native American groups

continued on page 8

DESERT RESEARCH INSTITUTE

The Quaternary Sciences Center of the Desert Research Institute is seeking applications for the following positions. First two positions are professional level, starting salary is \$24,000 to \$27,000 depending upon qualifications. All positions offer liberal benefits.

MATERIAL CULTURE ANALYST

Supervise a laboratory staff for major investigations in southern Nevada; develop and implement new techniques for the analysis of artifacts; and compose manuscripts of analysis for inclusion into reports. Requires advanced degree, one year experience in supervising an archaeological lab; and demonstrable expertise in analysis of artifacts typically found in the Great Basin, including lithics, ceramics, and textiles. Prefer class work or experience in lithic and ceramic analysis and an interest in computer applications to lab analysis and management.

Applications will be accepted until January 31, 1989 or until suitable candidates are found, whichever is later. To apply, send vita, statement of research interest, and names of references to:

Personnel Office
Desert Research Institute
University of Nevada System
P.O. Box 60220
Reno, Nevada 89506

Additional information on these positions can be obtained from Dr. Lonnie Pippin or Mr. Gregory Henton at (702)673-7303.
An Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

COORDINATOR/PROJECT SUPERVISOR

Supervise and coordinate a multi-year archaeological investigation in southern Nevada including supervising other project supervisors in individual elements of the investigation; and direct individual elements of this investigation including field work, coordination with laboratory personnel and preparing quality publishable reports. Requires advanced degree, at least two years experience directing archaeological field projects including excavations and surface collections; and a demonstrable ability to produce reports of publishable quality.

PROJECT SUPERVISOR

Direct archaeological investigations including supervising field work, coordination with laboratory personnel in analysis of data recovered and preparing quality publishable reports. Requires degree in anthropology or related discipline (advanced preferred); at least one year experience directing field projects including excavations and surface collections; and a demonstrable ability to produce quality reports. This is a technical level position with a minimum starting salary of \$17,950 which includes employer paid retirement.



Placement

University of Chicago Seeks Assistant Professor

The University of Chicago, Department of Anthropology invites applications for two tenure track positions in archaeology at the rank of assistant professor. Strong preference given to the archaeology of complex societies, and to applicants with active, current programs of field research. Area specialties of particular interest include Eastern North America, Latin America, sub-Saharan Africa and Eurasia. Send vita, names of 3 references and a letter detailing current and planned research/teaching to: Chair, Department of Anthropology, University of Chicago, 1126 E. 59th St., Chicago, IL 60637. EOE.

Graduate Research Fellowship Opportunity

The SUNY at Buffalo Anthropology Department invites applications for a two year graduate fellowship in their Research Careers Program. The program emphasizes research skills, field work, and close attention to integration of the biological, cultural and archaeological strengths of anthropology. The focal area within archaeology is land use in southern New Mexico.

This two year program is organized around course work that cross-cuts traditional subdivisions in anthropology, the focal point of which is an on-going integrative research seminar. In addition, fellows will participate in an established field research project. Financial support includes a \$7000 stipend, plus tuition remission for each of two years, and financial support for fieldwork.

Readers are urged to bring this opportunity to the attention of those applying to graduate schools. For further information, Write to: Research Careers Program Dr. Margaret C. Nelson Department of Anthropology State University of New York at Buffalo MFAC 365 A Amherst, New York 14261 (716) 636-2414

Application deadline is March 1, 1989. Earlier submission is encouraged. Fellowships are supported by the Department of Education Funds for the Improvement of Post Secondary Education and the State University of New York at Buffalo.

Progress in the Office of Surface Mining

The US Office of Surface Mining, Reclamation, and Enforcement (OSMRE), through its Eastern Field Office in Pittsburgh, PA, is helping Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, and West Virginia protect archaeological sites from surface coal mining impacts by improving the quality and quantity of, and access to, needed archaeological information.

The OSMRE has negotiated an agreement with the Indiana Department of Natural Resources (which includes both the SHPO and the Division of Reclamation) to design and develop an automated archaeological data base for the southwestern Indiana coal counties. The SHPO will add some temporary staff members to work on this project.

In Kentucky, the OSMRE is sponsoring a series of field surveys in the eastern Kentucky coal country, expected to help predict areas of heavy site concentration.

Kentucky Archaeological Registry Begins Third Year of Operation.

In March 1987, the Kentucky Nature Preserves Commission, under a Federal Survey and Planning grant from the Kentucky Heritage Council, launched the Kentucky Archaeological Registry, a landowner contact/site registration program aimed at providing long-term, low-level protection for significant sites under private ownership.

The Registry Program recognizes the important role private property owners play as stewards of our cultural heritage. Landowners of significant archaeological sites are asked to make a commitment, either verbally or by signing a non-binding Registry Agreement, to preserve and protect their site to the best of their ability, notify the Heritage Council of any threats to the site, and notify the Heritage Council of any intent to transfer ownership. The Council, for its part, agrees to provide site management assistance and information about stronger site protection options to the landowner upon request. Participating landowners receive a certificate signed by the Governor of Kentucky and/or a brass and walnut plaque in acknowledgment of their preservation commitment and their site is designated a Kentucky

The field work is being conducted by the University of Kentucky, under an agreement with the Kentucky Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Cabinet, which oversees coal mining.

Ohio will be computerizing their existing inventory records for the eastern coal-producing counties. The OSMRE agreement will enable the Ohio SHPO to acquire hardware and staff to develop on-line access to data base. This will improve consultation between the SHPO and the Department of Natural Resources, which issues mining permits.

A pending agreement in West Virginia between the SHPO and the West Virginia Department of Energy, developed with OSMRE's assistance, will fund a SHPO staff member to conduct records searches and other necessary pre-permit work for coal mining applications.

Further information is available from Leslie E. Wildesen, OSMRE, 10 Parkway Center, Pittsburgh, PA 15220.

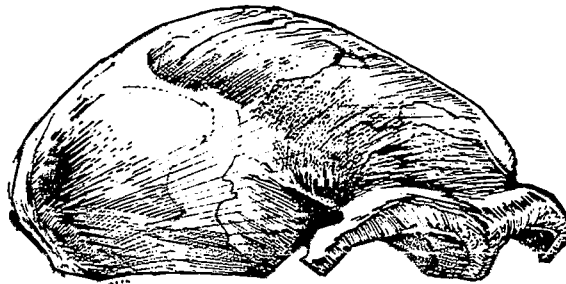
Archaeological Landmark. Annual visits with each landowner underscore the importance of their long-term preservation commitment. These visits also provide the Council with the opportunity to educate each landowner about the importance of their site and to monitor the condition of some of Kentucky's most significant and threatened sites. A Registry newsletter sent to each participating landowner seeks to inform them of state-wide preservation developments and educate them about Kentucky's rich cultural heritage.

Since the Registry began 19 landowners have agreed to participate in the program, representing 59% of that population. Participation in the program has resulted in the partial or complete registration of 19 sites, for a total of 300 acres.

In mid-December 1988, administration of the Registry Program was transferred to the Kentucky Heritage Council to become a permanent element of its site protection program. Copies of the report describing the program and evaluating its first year of operation are available from the Kentucky Nature Preserves Commission, 407 Broadway, Frankfort, KY 40601.

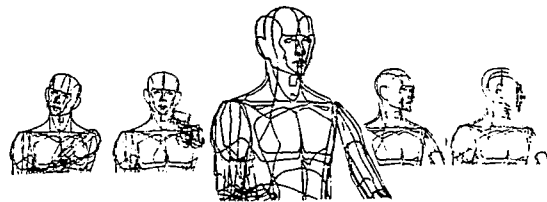
L'HOMME DE NEANDERTAL

Actes du colloque International
Liège, décembre 1986.



Etudes et Recherches Archéologiques de l'Université de Liège

ERAUL



VOLUME 1	ERAUL n° 28 - LA CHRONOLOGIE	140 pages + 25 illustrations	950
VOLUME 2	ERAUL n° 29 - L'ENVIRONNEMENT	220 pages + 45 illustrations	1.150
VOLUME 3	ERAUL n° 30 - L'ANATOMIE	140 pages + 25 illustrations	950
VOLUME 4	ERAUL n° 31 - LA TECHNIQUE	140 pages + 105 illustrations	1.100
VOLUME 5	ERAUL n° 32 - LA PENSEE	120 pages + 40 illustrations	950
VOLUME 6	ERAUL n° 33 - LA SUBSISTANCE	140 pages + 50 illustrations	1.000
VOLUME 7	ERAUL n° 34 - L'EXTINCTION	160 pages + 40 illustrations	1.050
VOLUME 8	ERAUL n° 35 - LA MUTATION	190 pages + 125 illustrations	1.200

La collection
complète (n° 1 à 8)

7.800

Les prix ci-dessus sont en francs belges, **franco de port**

PAIEMENT

Au compte de M. OTTE, NEANDERTAL - n° 792-5113805-17 (C.O.B.)

par virement ou chèque bancaire de compte à compte ou par mandat international.

Emis en francs belges (les frais seront à charge de l'acheteur).

MISSION IV, *continued from page 1*

While it is difficult to identify how many "sincere students of American archaeology" there are today, it is worth noting that the Archaeological Institute of America records more than 90,000 subscribers to its magazine, *Archaeology*. Certainly some of these individuals should be members of SAA.

The question facing the SAA at this point is how to better appeal to the large number of individuals interested in, and supportive of, archaeology. Since the goals of the Society include the protection of the resource base, and the dissemination of information about and an appreciation of archaeology, it follows that a broad-based membership is desirable and essential. This course conforms to what most of the Survey participants said they wanted, namely growth in the membership, and representation of all categories of those concerned with archaeology. If the SAA is to undertake even a proportion of the activities the vast majority of its members want it to do, then an increased membership (and therefore a broadened financial base) is crucial.

The Evans Report recommends an aggressive membership drive using a variety of methods (such as direct mail and recruiting by present members) targeted to avocational and professional archaeologists, both "academic" and cultural resource managers. The latter two groups were remarkably consistent in their responses to survey questions about what directions the SAA should take and how it should expand programs. The only areas of disagreement concerned the extent to which the SAA should expand its political role and how an expanded Public Information Program should be funded. Despite the fact that twice as many members employed in teaching and research (38%) found SAA membership "very valuable," compared with members employed in Cultural Resource Management (17%), it seems as if the interests and goals of these two groups are not very different.

The other major group of possible members consists of avocational archaeologists. This is a larger, and less consistent group. Some members have made important contributions to the field and subscribe to SAA policies on excavation and collection of artifacts, while some do not. The



Department of Archaeology Assistant Professor

The University of Calgary Department of Archaeology invites applications for an Assistant Professor (tenure track) effective July 1, 1989. Applicants should have expertise in Mesoamerican Archaeology and Epigraphy, and will be expected to develop a program of field work in the area that involves graduate and undergraduate students. Preference will be given to applicants who have already achieved a significant research record and who have teaching experience. PhD required.

Salary commensurate with qualifications and experience. In accordance with Canadian immigration requirements; priority will be given to Canadian citizens and permanent residents of Canada. The University of Calgary is committed to employment equity.

Application, with a detailed curriculum vitae, and the names and addresses of three referees should be sent by March 1, 1989 to:

**Department Head
Department of Archaeology
The University of Calgary
2500 University Drive N.W.
Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2N 1N4**

Evans Report recommends the creation of a Council of Affiliated Societies. This would be formed of extant regional, state, and local archaeological societies whose by-laws are consistent with those of the Society for American Archaeology. Memberships would exist at the organization level, and members (the societies) would receive SAA publications and materials.

The Council would consist of representatives from each affiliated organization, and it would meet at the same time as the SAA, with its own committee structure and meeting agenda. The Report envisions the Council's role as that of a mediator between state and national concerns. It would be able to effectively mobilize support at the local level for national archaeological concerns, and to pass along national-level information and offer SAA programs and workshops to members of state or local societies. It would also provide a forum for communication between state societies from all areas of North America.

A final recommendation of the Report that pertains to membership is one that proposes a series of membership classes, each with potentially different dues, and perhaps with somewhat different privileges. These might include: Member, Student Member, International Member, Life Member,

Retired Member, Spouse, and Avocational Member. Qualifications for each class of membership would be clearly defined if this practice were to be adopted. All of these membership groups would also have to agree to abide by the SAA philosophy on excavation/collection as set out in the by-laws. In order to reach out to the avocational group, the Society also is considering the establishment of a program of lectures and workshops throughout the country to be coordinated with regional, state, and local societies. The possibilities of workshops at the Annual Meeting for both avocational education and professional development are being studied too.

The Society for American Archaeology is interested in the reactions of you, the members, to the ideas presented here. A number of changes have been suggested by Evans; however, none of these will go into effect overnight. We are committed to making those changes that will equip the SAA to thrive in the '90s, and into the 21st Century, but we want to effect change that reflects members' wishes and ideas for the SAA. Therefore, we need to know members' opinions as to which ideas are appealing, and which are less appealing. Please write or talk to a member of the Executive Committee, or any of the officers of the Society about your ideas and reactions; tell us what you want!

Meetings & Announcements

Soviet-American Archaeological Symposia on Upper Paleolithic-Paleoindian Adaptations

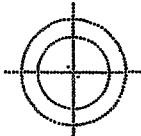
The archaeology of Late Pleistocene hunter-gatherers in northern latitudes will be the subject of two forthcoming symposia on **Upper Paleolithic-Paleoindian Adaptations** to be held jointly by Soviet and American archaeologists under the aegis of the Subcommittee on History and Archaeology, ACLS - AN SSSR Commission on the Humanities and Social Sciences. The co-organizers and co-ordinators for the symposia for the U.S. side are George Frison (University of Wyoming) and Olga Soffer (University of Illinois). * Prof. V.M. Masson (Director, LOIA AN SSSR) and Dr N D Praslov (Head, Paleolithic Department, LOIA AN SSSR). The first symposium will be held at the Paleolithic Department of LOIA AN SSSR (Leningrad Branch, Institute of Archaeology, Academy of Sciences of the USSR) in July 1989.

The second symposium, in which some ten Soviet Paleolithic specialists

will take part and which will be open to the general public, will take place in Washington, DC in July 1990 (the exact dates and location of the US symposium to be announced at a future date).

In addition to the agreed upon symposia, the Soviet and American co-ordinators have petitioned their respective sponsoring and funding agencies to augment the symposia with fully funded research exchanges of two person-months per country per year. If approved, this would permit two US and two Soviet scholars to have one month research stays in the respective countries in 1989 and 1990. Anticipating budget approval, the US co-ordinators are, at this time, soliciting brief (2-3 pp, double-spaced) proposals for research projects of a one month duration in the USSR to take place between June 1989 and 1990, and June 1990 and 1991. The proposed research is to concentrate on topics

relating to the theme of the symposia (Upper Paleolithic-Paleoindian Adaptations) and to be based at LOIA in Leningrad. Interested US scholars are asked to submit 2 copies of their brief proposals (2-3 pp, doubled-spaced, stating research problem, methodology, and tentative schedule) together with copies of their cv to Olga Soffer by February 1, 1989. If the anticipated funding is received, selection of proposals in the US will take place by March 1, 1989, the candidates notified, and their names and research proposals forwarded to LOIA AN SSSR for approval by the end of May 1989. For further information contact either: George Frison, Department of Anthropology, University of Wyoming, Box 3431, University Station, Laramie, WY 82070, (307) 766-5136 or Olga Soffer, Department of Anthropology, University of Illinois, 109 Davenport Hall, Urbana, IL 61801, (217) 328-4106.



Mesoamerican pecked cross calendrical device

Saving the Past for the Future—A Plenary Session

A panel discussion will be held at the SAA Annual Meeting in Atlanta, GA on Friday, April 7, 1989 from 8:30 a.m. - 12:00 p.m. on the alarming, nationwide increase of archaeological site looting and vandalism. The session launches the public phase of the SAA anti-looting project, Saving the Past for the Future. Speakers will include nationally known experts on all aspects of the issue. Comments and recommendations will be welcomed from the membership. Plan to attend!

Topics will include: Where we are today, The Legal Framework, Visual Presentation of Looted Sites, Archaeology and the Public, Action Plan: Where we go from here, and a Panel Discussion

For information contact James Judge, Fort Burgwin Research Center (505) 758-8322 or Kathleen Reinburg, SAA Government Relations Office, (202) 833-2322.

The Archaeology of Gender

The 22nd annual Chacmool Conference entitled "The Archaeology of Gender," will be held at the University of Calgary, November 9-12, 1989. Gender roles are a fundamental component of all cultural systems. With this conference we hope to generate discussion and stimulate new research on the roles and interaction of men and women in prehistory. Titles and abstracts for symposia and contributed papers are due by April 1, 1989. For further information, contact The Programme Committee, Department of Archaeology, University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta, Canada, T2N 1N4.

Midwest Archaeological Conference

The Midwest Archaeological Conference will be held October 13-15, 1989 in Iowa City and hosted by the Office of the State Archaeologist (OSA), University of Iowa. Abstracts for symposia (and all symposium paper abstracts) due August 4, 1989; abstracts for contributed papers due September 8, 1989. For further information, please contact William Green or Stephen Lensink, OSA, Eastlawn, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA 52242; (319) 335-2389.

Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference

The 1989 Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference will be held at the Henlopen Hotel, Rehoboth Beach, DE from March 31 to April 2, 1989. The deadline for paper submissions is February 3, 1989. For further information contact: Henry M. Miller, MAAC Program Chair, Historic St. Mary's City, St. Mary's City, MD 20686, (301) 862-0976.

Caribbean Archaeology Conference

1989 will be the year for the thirteenth biennial International Congress for Caribbean Archaeology (ICCA), and it will be held from July 23-29 at Willemstad, Curacao, the Netherlands Antilles. The Congress will cover both prehistoric and historic archaeology. Eleven sessions are planned that range in topics: method and theory, prehistoric technologies, Spanish Caribbean historical archaeology, human remains, and underwater archaeology, to name a few. This is the major meeting on the archaeology of this region and draws archaeologists and other interested persons from the Caribbean, Latin America, North America, and Europe. For more information contact Dr Jay B Havisier Jr, Thirteenth ICCA Chair, Institute for Archaeology and Anthropology, Johan Van Walbeeckplein 6-B, Willemstad, Curacao, Netherlands Antilles (599-9-613304)

PAST/FUTURE, *continued from page 1*
enforcement officers, prosecutors and judicial representatives, professional and avocational archaeologists, sociologists, criminal psychologists, cultural anthropologists, educators, media and advertising specialists, private land owners and developers, artifact collectors and antiquities dealers.

The project is meant to be "action-forcing" -- linking to a variety of products and programs that will continue after the project itself is over. These will include public education materials, a traveling exhibit and short video, conference proceedings, executive summaries, and brochures.

For further information on this or other activities of the Office of Government Relations, contact Kathleen Reinburg at (202) 833-2322.

Distinguished Service Award Nominations

Nominations are requested for the 1990 Distinguished Service Award of the SAA. It is intended to recognize individuals who have provided extraordinary service to the Society and the field. Previous winners have been Carl Chapman, Charles McGimsey III, Gordon Willey, Albert Spaulding, Jesse Jennings, Hannah Marie Wormington, James Griffin, Emil Haury, Waldo Wedel, William Ritchie, and Richard and Natalie Woodbury. Nominations should contain a two page statement of the service, activities, and qualifications of the nominee as well as a curriculum vitae. Letters of recommendation from at least two individuals other than the primary nominator should be provided in the nomination package. *The deadline for nominations is March 15, 1989.* Nomination packages should be sent to T. Douglas Price, Chair, SAA Distinguished Service Award Committee, Department of Anthropology, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706.

GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS, *continued from page 3*
for the return of human skeletal remains, grave goods, and ceremonial objects, regardless of their antiquity, from museums (all types: public, private, federal agency, and university). SAA believes that the right to resolve disputes should be retained at the local level, to better achieve balance between legal issues and the legitimate concerns of scientists and living peoples who have a clear relationship to human remains and grave goods. Because of the widespread concern about this bill, a COPA ALERT and fact sheet were sent to State Representatives. This bill was held from Senate vote

in the closing days of the 100th Congress, but a similar bill may be introduced in 1989.

(4) **Committee on Public Archaeology, COPA.** The ALERT mailed to State Representatives in August urged SAA members to send letters and make phone calls. Not all SAA members who normally receive ALERTs were notified. Shirley Powell, new COPA Chair, is reactivating SAA's critical communication network and would be pleased to hear from anyone who has a special interest in working with COPA (Department of Anthropology, Box 15200, Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff, AZ 86011, (602-523-6573). A listing of all COPA State Representatives will be published in a future issue of the SAA Bulletin.

Except for the Melcher bill, SAA is the only organization actively lobbying on archaeological issues. Usually more than twenty legislative issues are monitored at any one time, and committee members

also respond to agency policies and recommendations.

For information contact: Cheryl Ann Munson, Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana University, 9th and Fess Sts, Bloomington, IN 47405, (812) 335-0656 or SAA Office of Government Relations, Foresight Science & Technology, Inc., 2000 P St, NW, Suite 305, Washington, DC 20036, (202-833-2322).

COOKIE JAR, *continued from page 2*

rather than transferred to operating expenses. A separate revolving "emergency" fund of about \$20,000 could be set up for unexpected needs not budgeted, any amount withdrawn one year to be returned in the next year's budget. This would protect the Society's capital yet provide a special reserve for emergencies.

The bottom line is that the Society has no "surplus." It has inadequate and shrinking capital, a membership which is not a sufficient proportion of the profession, and steadily rising expenses. Indeed, John Evans said in his report, "The SAA, even with its reserve position, is a fragile organization that can easily find itself in financial difficulties with lack of growth and the erosion of its financial base" (p. 38). However, the cookie jar is not yet empty. Will Mother bake tomorrow?

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.

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

Non-Profit Org.
U.S. Postage
PAID
Washington, DC
Permit No. 4832