

Bulletin

November 1989

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OF THE SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

Reburial and Repatriation

Jeremy Sabloff, SAA president, has formed a Task Force on Reburial and Repatriation to review legislative initiatives and to advance the Society's position with the Congress and the media. Since its creation, the Task Force has worked closely with the SAA's Office of Government Relations, particularly on the historic preservation legislation, with reburial provisions, proposed by Senator Fowler and on the reburial and repatriation sections of the bill introduced by Representative Campbell. The Task Force is chaired by Keith Kintigh (Arizona St.) and includes Richard Ford (Michigan), Lynne Goldstein (Wisconsin-Milwaukee), William Lovis (Michigan St.), Vincas Steponaitis (North Carolina), and Phillip Walker (California-Santa Barbara).

The Society's position on reburial was adopted by the Executive Committee in May 1986, after a long period of study and careful consideration. This position maintains that both scientific and traditional interests in human remains are legitimate. It states that the disposition of human remains should be determined on a case-by-case basis, considering the beliefs and strength of the relationship of possible claimants to the remains and the scientific value of the remains. However, in cases where the remains are of a known individual, disposition should be determined by the closest descendants, regardless of scientific value. The statement encourages communication between scholars engaged in the study of human remains and the communities that have an affiliation with the remains.

Given the public debate concerning reburial, and because there appears to be some uncertainty within the profession about the Society's position, the SAA Statement Concerning the Treatment of Human Remains is reproduced below from the June 1986 *Bulletin*. Any questions or comments concerning this position should be directed to Keith Kintigh, Department of Anthropology, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85287-2402.

SAA Statement Concerning the Treatment of Human Remains

Archaeologists are committed to understanding and communicating the richness of the cultural heritage of humanity, and they acknowledge and respect the diversity of beliefs about, and interests in, the past and its material remains.

It is the ethical responsibility of archaeologists "to advocate and to aid in the conservation of archaeological data," as specified in the Bylaws of the Society for American Archaeology. Mortuary evidence is an integral part of the archaeological record of the past culture and behavior in that it informs directly upon social structure and organization and, less directly, upon aspects of religion and ideology. Human remains, as an integral part of the mortuary record, provide unique information about demography, diet, disease, and genetic relationships among human groups. Research in archaeology, bioarchaeology, biological anthropology, and medicine depends upon responsible scholars having collections of human remains available both for replicative research and research that addresses new questions or employs new analytical techniques.

There is great diversity in cultural and religious values concerning the treatment of human remains. Individuals and cultural groups have legitimate concerns derived from cultural and religious beliefs about the treatment and disposition of remains of their ancestors or members that may conflict with legitimate scientific interests in those remains. The concerns of different cultures, as presented by their designated representatives and leaders, must be recognized and respected.

The Society for American Archaeology recognizes both scientific and traditional interests in human remains. Human skeletal materials must at all times be treated with dignity and respect. Commercial exploitation of ancient human remains is abhorrent. Whatever their ultimate disposition, all human remains should receive appropriate scientific study, should be responsibly and carefully conserved, and should be accessible only for legitimate scientific or educational purposes.

The Society for American Archaeology opposes universal or indiscriminate reburial of human remains, either from ongoing

excavations or from extant collections. Conflicting claims concerning the proper treatment and disposition of particular human remains must be resolved on a case-by-case basis through consideration of the scientific importance of the material, the cultural and religious values of the interested individuals or groups, and the strength of their relationship to the remains in question.

The scientific importance of particular human remains should be determined by their potential to aid in present and future research, and thus depends on professional judgments concerning the degree of their physical and contextual integrity. The weight accorded any claim made by an individual or group concerning particular human remains should depend upon the strength of their demonstrated biological or cultural affinity with the remains in question. If remains can be identified as those of a known individual from whom specific biological descendants can be traced, the disposition of those remains, including possible reburial, should be determined by the closest living relatives.

The Society for American Archaeology encourages close and effective communication between scholars engaged in the study of human remains and the communities that may have biological or cultural affinities to those remains. Because vandalism and looting threaten the record of the human past, including human remains, the protection of this record necessitates cooperation between archaeologists and others who share that goal.

Because controversies involving the treatment of human remains cannot properly be resolved nation-wide in a uniform way, the Society opposes any federal legislation that seeks to impose a uniform standard for

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determining the disposition of all human remains.

Recognizing the diversity of potential legal interests in the material record of the human past, archaeologists have a professional responsibility to seek to ensure that laws governing that record are consistent with the objectives, principles, and formal statements of the Society for American Archaeology.

Executive Committee
The Society for American Archaeology
New Orleans, Louisiana
May 1986

(Reprinted from Bulletin 4[3]:7-8, June 1986).

Foundation for American Archaeology

The fact that you are reading the SAA **Bulletin** tells us something about you. To begin with, you are vitally interested in archaeology and probably earn your living in the discipline in one capacity or another. Moreover, you very much want to keep up with the latest news about your Society.

You should be pleased, then, to learn that the Agnese N. Lindley Foundation in Tucson, AZ has offered the SAA a \$2,000 challenge grant for funds needed for legal fees to establish a Foundation for American Archaeology, search for a managing director and print brochures.

If you attended the National meetings held in Atlanta, you know that the SAA authorized the establishment of a Foundation for American Archaeology along the outlines presented in the March 1989 issue of the **Bulletin**.

The goal of the Foundation is to provide education to individuals, all levels of government that affect archaeology, and corporations concerned with archaeology. The Foundation will respond in various ways to the numerous opportunities that occur for education about issues of pothunting and concerns about reburial and the repatriation of artifacts.

There presently is no formal structure to address the many demands and opportunities to educate the public about the true nature of the discipline of archaeology. The public gets their information about archaeology from popular movies, and from sensational news accounts. The success of films and articles about archaeology indicates there is tremendous public interest in the subject which forms a natural constituency for support of archaeological research. The Foundation would tap this interest for education about the true nature of archaeology. The establishment of this

Foundation is essential, for the discipline has never faced such grave challenges nor such a receptive audience.

In order to put these ambitious plans in motion, George Gumerman was asked to chair a task force composed of Dena Dincauze, Brian Fagan, Mark Leone, William Marquardt, Stuart Struever, and Daniel Thiel.

We are pleased to report that their efforts are bearing fruit and the challenge grant is a giant step in the right direction. What is now needed is for the SAA membership to match the \$2,000 offered by the Agnese N. Lindley Foundation. Obviously \$4,000 is only a beginning, but it is a start.

This is a modest sum. A five or ten dollar donation or more from everyone who reads this will quickly match the requisite amount. Since you have already demonstrated your interest in archaeology by the simple exercise of reading this, you will surely want to help make the Foundation a reality by contributing toward the \$2,000 challenge. You are, after all, not only contributing to your profession but, in all probability, toward your own livelihood.

Checks of any amount should be made out to: The Foundation for American Archaeology, and sent to: Society for American Archaeology, 808 17th St, NW, Suite 200, Washington, D.C. 20006.

SAA Succeeds in Congress

by
Loretta Neumann and Kathleen Reinburg
SAA Office of Government Relations

Money and reburial have headed the list of issues Congress has been tackling over the last several months. The latter is discussed in detail by Keith Kintigh in this issue of the **Bulletin** (see page 1, "Reburial and Repatriation"). The following summarizes some of the issues for which the SAA has been lobbying.

SAA achieved several major successes in the fiscal 1990 appropriations for Interior and Related Agencies. In a year with tight fiscal constraints placed on legislators, the outcome for cultural resource protection programs in the federal agencies was surprisingly good. SAA sought and obtained \$18.2 million for the Forest Service cultural resource management programs. This is an increase of over \$2 million compared to last year. The Historic Preservation Fund was increased to \$32.75 million. Last year it received \$30.5 million. Special add-on funds were provided for several programs. The National Park

Service was given \$500,000 to pursue anti-looting efforts in the National Park Service and \$100,000 to begin preservation technology transfer. The Bureau of Land Management was provided \$200,000 for cultural resource law enforcement in the four corners area.

In addition, the Senate included language in the National Science Foundation appropriations report which encourages NSF to provide funds for archaeology research within the biological, behavioral and social science directorate. This is the first time that archaeology has been mentioned in the appropriations report and we hope to gain support for increases in funding of archaeology at NSF.

Senator Fowler (D-GA) introduced S. 1579, ~~National Historic Preservation Policy Act~~ on August 4. It would amend the National Historic Preservation Act, Historic Sites Act, Archaeological Resources Protection Act, and the Abandoned Shipwreck Act to strengthen the protection of historic heritage and resources, provide for treatment of human remains, develop training and education programs, strengthen state and tribal preservation programs, develop certification for archaeologists, and implement an artifact registration system. In addition, Senator Fowler introduced S. 1578, to create an independent historic preservation agency and national center for preservation technology. SAA worked on a number of provisions in these two bills to improve them with respect to archaeology.

The SAA testified in support of expanding the Chaco Protection System (S. 798) and establishing the Petroglyph National Monument in New Mexico (S. 286); designating the Amistad National Recreation Area in Texas (H.R. 967), reauthorizing the Bureau of Land Management programs (H.R. 828), and ~~establishing the National Museum of the American Indian~~ (H.R. 2668 and S. 978).

For information on these and other bills, call the Congressional Bill Status office, (202) 225-1772. To obtain copies of House bills call (202) 225-3456 or write to House Document Room, H-226 Capitol, Washington, DC 20515. For Senate bills, write to Senate Document Room, SH-B04 Hart, Washington D.C. 20510.

Dues Increase Crucial to Future

The Society for American Archaeology is financially sound. Now that we have finished the long range study of the Society, and have a new set of Bylaws strongly endorsed by the membership, we are in a position to build for the next decade and more. Much of the dues increase announced in the last **Bulletin** will go to help build

activities crucial to our future. Some of these follow:

* **Latin American Antiquity** is intended to reach Latin American colleagues and to provide greater outlet for the rich scholarship done in Mesoamerica, Central and South America. The Society has invested two years of start up funds in this new journal. This is an important scholarly and collegial investment and may need more help.

* **Bulletin** space, topics, and initiative are being expanded. The **Bulletin** will contain a much needed calendar of archaeological meetings. It will also bear news for and from avocational members.

* A Foundation for American Archaeology will not be funded by our dues increase, but the Society will assist in its start-up. ~~This Foundation will do its own fund raising which in turn will aid in educational programs of wide accessibility to the public.~~

* The Council of Affiliated Societies will provide a national forum for archaeologists and supporters of archaeology to express local and regional interests and to help shape the Society's policies.

* We have been very successful in Washington on legislative and regulatory matters. But there are missed opportunities we cannot continue to overlook. Funding for academic archaeology needs serious amounts of new money. Archaeology in the world of historic preservation needs a stronger, more powerful, and influential voice. A national compromise needs to be reached on reburial and repatriation.

* We have begun and need to sustain a major membership drive.

Eventually we will have to establish an independent executive office. Our membership and budget are simply too small to do that now. Growth and independence go hand in hand, especially since we want ~~an executive office run as well as Jerry Miller and Bostrom run ours now.~~

We previously explained that a portion of the dues increase each year will be used to pay back the funds borrowed from reserves. That is an obligation. We are also obligated to expand the Society to fight hard for archaeology and to serve archaeologists. The Society hopes to be able to serve you as energetically and as skillfully as you serve our common work.

Jeremy Sabloff, President
Mark P. Leone, Treasurer

LAS VEGAS—APRIL 18–22

Business, of course, is always foremost at SAA Annual Meetings—papers, networking, seeing old friends, Society

business. But-- "All work and no play makes Jack a Dull boy"--and Jill a dull girl.

The site of the 55th Annual meeting offers an unusual opportunity to combine professional business with personal relaxation. The Riviera Hotel and Casino where the meeting will be held is described as the most entertaining and unique resort in the heart of the world-famous Las Vegas strip.

In addition to the usual "fun and games," the facilities include an outdoor Olympic pool and tennis courts, indoor recreation, and health club facilities, spectacular shows and special events. Then there is the dining--eight dining facilities in all--from elegant haute French cuisine to the more casual Pizzeria and Burger King or Snack Bar where a hot dog and a beer is one of the best deals in town.

The Society has arranged a special discount rate of \$75.00 single or double and these special rates are applicable three days prior to and three days following the official dates of the meeting.

Hotel reservations forms will be in the Preliminary Program scheduled for mailing in early January.

Call for Las Vegas Volunteers

The Society depends upon the services of volunteers for the on-site management of its Annual Meeting. Volunteers are needed to help staff the registration desk, the message and information center, the membership desk, and to serve as room monitors during the presentation of papers. As an incentive, the Society offers free membership for one year, free meeting registration, credits toward the purchase of SAA publications, and \$3.00 for each session worked toward lunch or parking expenses. ~~Volunteers work only a half day each day which leaves the other half of the day to attend sessions.~~ Prior to the meeting, SAA will contact all who volunteer to determine the hours they wish to work and their preference for the type of service. To volunteer, please write to Jerome A. Miller, SAA, 808 17th St. NW, Suite 200, Washington, D.C. 20006.

ANNUAL PLACEMENT SERVICE

The Society invites employers with positions open, and applicants seeking employment, to take advantage of the Placement Service operated at the Annual Meeting.

"Position Open" listings are posted on bulletin boards in the Placement Center. If

an applicant is interested in pursuing one of the open positions, the applicant requests an interview by filing a message to the prospective employer at the Placement Center's Message Desk.

Likewise, a directory of registered applicants is made available to employers. If an employer finds an applicant who interests him or her, the employer can leave a message for the applicant at the Placement Center's Message Desk. The employer may then reserve a time for interviews in the room set aside for this purpose.

This match-making service is made available by SAA to its members at no charge. Forms and information to preregister are available from SAA's Executive Offices, 808 17th St. NW, Suite 200, Washington, DC 20006.

Please specify whether you are an applicant or an employer so we can send the proper form.

Thirteenth Annual Ethnobiology Conference

The thirteenth Annual Ethnobiology Conference will be held in Tempe and Phoenix, AZ on March 21-24, 1990, under the joint sponsorship of Arizona State University and the Desert Botanical Garden. The conference will include professional papers, poster sessions, and film screenings on subjects concerning the traditional uses of materials.

In conjunction with the conference there will be field trips to local archaeological sites and traditional markets. The society also offers the "Lawrence Award," a cash prize for the best student paper on an ethnobiological topic.

Submit abstracts by January 15, 1990 to: Ethnobiology Conference, c/o Gary Nabhan, Desert Botanical Garden, 1201 N. Galvin Pkwy, Phoenix, AZ 85008.

Indiana Enacts Anti-Looting Law

by Cheryl Ann Munson and C. Russell Stafford

A strong anti-looting law (SEA 33) was passed with nearly unanimous support by the 1989 Indiana General Assembly, after two unsuccessful attempts to gain state legislation to protect archaeological sites from looting. Legislative success followed a number of widely publicized incidents of damage by looters and vandals at archaeological sites and cemeteries in Indiana and neighboring states.

The Indiana law was designed to protect burial sites and historic cemeteries, as well

as archaeological sites that do not contain human remains. It applies to both public and privately owned lands. Unlike laws mandating reburial in other states, Nebraska (Bulletin 7[5]) and elsewhere, the Indiana law provides equal protection to human burials regardless of race or antiquity, and makes allowances for both scientific treatment or reinterment of human remains. The law is an important outcome of the cooperative efforts of archaeologists and Native Americans who have worked together in recent years on site protection and public education.

The law has four main elements: (1) the Department of Natural Resources (which includes the SHPO's office) will develop regulations for excavation permits and the disposition of disturbed human remains, administer permits, encourage groups of amateur archaeologists "to establish and maintain a code of ethics," and handle law enforcement; (2) disturbance of the ground for the purpose of discovering artifacts or burial objects that predate "December 11, 1816" (when Indiana became a state) without having or in violation of a state permit is a Class A misdemeanor (punishable by one year imprisonment and \$5,000 fine); (3) failure to promptly report disturbance of human remains in a Class A misdemeanor; and (4) intentional disturbance of human remains or grave markers without having or in violation of a state permit is a Class D felony (punishable by two years imprisonment and \$10,000 fine).

Political realities in the Hoosier state are evident in specific inclusions and exclusions of the law. Non-mortuary archaeological sites were included because of their scientific and historic importance, as well as the difficulty in proving that someone intended to disturb human remains; the public "defense" of persons indicted in a neighboring state for looting hundreds of human burials was that they didn't know the bones were human and had not meant to dig into burials. The economic and political importance of agriculture and state regulated coal surface mining are reasons for excluding farming and permitting mining from approvals to disturb non-mortuary sites; concerns that protection of archaeological sites would impede surface mining was a primary reason for the defeat of a 1987 anti-looting bill. Archaeologists promoted an exclusion for "surface collecting" artifacts, because most of the amateur archaeologists who engage in this activity are opposed to looting and frequently assist professional archaeologists. Last, but not least, excluding post-1816 artifacts in non-mortuary contexts from protection was an unfortunate amendment made to appease bottle collectors and metal detector hobbyists, who were among the many outspoken artifact

collectors who opposed change in state law.

Opposition to the 1989 bill was stronger and more organized than in previous years. Artifact collectors and one of their organizations, the "Indiana Archaeological Society" (affiliated with the Central States Archaeological Societies, Inc.), employed a professional lobbyist and organized letter-writing campaigns. Supporters of the bill worked in conjunction with archaeologists throughout the state, whose legislative efforts were made on behalf of their professional organization, the Council for the Conservation of Indiana Archaeology.

The CCIA and other supporters of the anti-looting legislation were also more organized. They distributed fact sheets, information packets, and photos and videotapes of looted burials and sites. They also used a telephone tree to keep supporters informed when letters and phone calls were needed, and responded to numerous requests from the news media for interviews by TV and newspaper journalists who closely covered looting incidents and the progress of the legislation.

While professional archaeologists worked with the bill's sponsors on language and testified at committee hearings of a study panel, the Senate, and the House about the loss of the state's heritage to looting, others also contributed significantly to the positive outcome. Supporting testimony and letters came from the tribal chair of the Miami Nation and individual Native Americans; three organizations of amateur archaeologists in the state which have strong codes of ethics (Wabash Valley Archaeological Society, Indianapolis Avocational Archaeological Association, and Little Turtle Archaeological Society); genealogists, county historical societies, and township trustees concerned with the looting of historic burials, vandalism of headstones, and the looting of historic burials; a reformed pothunter who described his former depredations of sites and burials and "greed" for artifacts; a farmer whose site and crops had been repeatedly damaged by looters; the General Electric Co. whose land contains a Hopewell mound that was looted after accidental discovery during a construction project; and the owners of a National Register site where persons prosecuted and convicted under trespass laws received only \$1.00 fines; and interested citizens who worked to facilitate coverage by the news media.

Since May 8, 1989, when the law took effect, there has been a sharp drop in the reports of looting; widespread publicity about the damage caused by looting and the new strong penalties may be effective deterrents, but equally likely, looters are increasing efforts to escape detection. In either event, the eyes of the law's many

proponents, and probably some of its more active opponents, are now turned toward the Indiana Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology--the SHPO Office--as its staff drafts state policy and rules that promote "the scientific investigation and conservation of past cultures" and provide for excavation that address "the systematic recovery, analysis, and disposition by scientific methods of material evidence and information about the life and culture in past ages." The progress of anti-looting legislation in other states will be watched as well, particularly efforts being directed against the sale and exchange of looted artifacts.

Further information can be obtained from the Council for the Conservation of Indiana Archaeology, c/o Laboratory of Anthropology, Indiana State University, Terre Haute, IN 47809. (C.R. Stafford, [812] 237-3997).

American Society for Conservation Archaeology Conveys Awards at Annual Meeting

The American Society for Conservation Archaeology (ASCA) conveyed their prestigious Conservation Award to five individuals, one private company, and one archaeological organization at the annual business meeting.

ASCA President Herrick Hanks presented awards to Loretta Neumann, SAA Washington representative and Kathleen Reinburg, Assistant SAA Washington Representative, for their work in obtaining enactment of two Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 amendments and the Abandoned Shipwreck Act; increased funding of federal cultural resources programs, and improving public awareness and coordination between federal agencies and other organizations. He also gave an award to Robert M. Thorne for pioneering efforts in the in-situ preservation of archaeological sites in the Tennessee River system. Through his work at the University of Mississippi, and with federal agencies, he established a national clearinghouse for site conservation technology at the University. Thorne's technologies are now being adopted throughout the country.

The remaining six awards went to the following:

- * The Northern Virginia Chapter of the Archeological Society of Virginia for outstanding protection efforts contributing greatly to all five society goals.

- * Wachesaw Plantation, SC, a private developer who funded extensive

archaeological excavations which were not legally required.

* Matt and Karen Henderson, NM, who donated a 3.74 acre tract containing Bloom Mound and a second 11.25 acre tract containing Henderson Pueblo to the Archaeological Conservancy in 1988. Both mounds are Plains/Pueblo sites dating from A.D. 1250-1400.

* Albert and Geraldine Porter, Vacaville, CA, for donating Albert Porter Pueblo on a 13.49 acre preserve near Cortez, CO, to the Archaeological Conservancy in 1988. The Pueblo is a 35 room Mesa Verde Anasazi Pueblo with 21 associated kivas and three towers that was occupied from late Basketmaker times through the Pueblo III period.

* Ralph Wingfield, Nogales, AZ, for donating the ruins of Mission Guevavi to the Archaeological Conservancy in 1988. The site was Father Kino's first mission in what is now the United States and is located on a 7.76 acre preserve.

ASCA's goal is conserving archaeological resources. If you wish further information on ASCA or the awards, please contact Herrick Hanks, ASCA President, USDI Bureau of Land Management, Susanville District Office, 750 Hall St, Susanville, CA 96130.

National Museum of the American Indian: Reburial and Repatriation

The National American Indian Museum Act (H.R. 2668, S. 978) provides for the creation of the National Museum of the American Indian as a part of the Smithsonian Institution through the transfer of the collections of the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation. The Museum would be constructed on the Mall in Washington, D.C., a facility would be created in the old Customs House in downtown Manhattan, and exhibits would be maintained at the existing Broadway and 155th St. location in New York; storage and conservation would be accomplished at the Support Center of the Smithsonian Institution in Maryland.

This bill, sponsored by Representative Campbell of Colorado and Senator Inouye of Hawaii has received great attention because of its embodiment of the agreement worked out between Robert Adams, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and Native American advocates of reburial. This part of the legislation requires the Smithsonian Institution to inventory the human remains and funerary objects under its control for the purpose of determining the "tribal origin"

(not defined in the legislation). Where the preponderance of the evidence establishes a tribe of origin, the Smithsonian is required to notify the tribe, and on request, to return the remains and funerary objects. This process is to be monitored and reviewed by a committee of five individuals appointed by the Secretary of the Smithsonian, a majority of whom are nominated by Indian tribes and organizations. Finally the bill establishes a program of grants to Indian Tribes for the purpose of reaching and implementing repatriation agreements with Federal and non-Federal institutions. The Senate bill passed on October 3. As of this writing, the House bill is awaiting action by the House Interior, Administration, and Public Works Committees.

The SAA supports the creation of the National Museum of the American Indian but argues that the section of the legislation dealing with reburial and repatriation needs revision. The SAA Task Force on Reburial and Repatriation has developed suggested revisions that the Office of Government Relations is advocating in Congress. The proposed revisions request acknowledgement of the value of scientific study of human remains and funerary objects and recognition of the role that museums have played in preserving material aspects of Native American heritage. Definitions of "tribal origin" and "cultural affiliation" are proposed. Under these revisions, the Smithsonian Institution would be required to fully document human remains and funerary objects to be returned. The Society recommends equal representation of scholars and Native Americans on the oversight committee, and suggests the addition of a grant program to museums to help support their responses to repatriation requests funded by the tribal grant program.

Louisiana State University

The Department of Geography and Anthropology at Louisiana State University announces the availability of a two hour VHS tape entitled "Bringing the Past Alive: Conversations with George Quimby and William Haag." The tape focuses on the archaeological experiences of Quimby and Haag during the 1930's and 1940's. The taping sessions were part of a conference, held in April 1989, funded by the Louisiana Endowment for the Humanities under the direction of Ann F. Ramenofsky. Enquiries regarding acquisition of the tape should be directed to Geoscience Publications, Department of Geography and Anthropology, Louisiana State University, P.O. Box 16010, Baton Rouge, LA 70893-6010. The cost of the tape is \$20.00.

Announcements

Lubbock Lake 50th Anniversary Rescheduled

Extraordinary circumstances have occurred that necessitate the rescheduling of the Lubbock Lake 50th Anniversary Celebration Week to approximately October 14, 1990. This rescheduling provides us the opportunity to have the grand opening of the new facilities and public exhibits, in addition to the dedication ceremonies, as part of the Celebration Week. Furthermore, we can now plan a year-long anniversary celebration with a series of special events beginning on the local level this October and culminating with the international focus for October 1990. A circular outlining the expanded plans and schedule will be forthcoming.

BLM Archaeologist Appointed to District Manager Post

The United States Department of the Interior's Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has appointed Herrick (Rick) E. Hanks to fill the position of District Manager for the BLM Susanville District Office in Susanville, CA. Hanks, currently the President of the American Society for Conservation Archaeology, becomes the first archaeologist in BLM to be appointed to one of the 58 district manager positions in the Nation's largest land managing agency.

Fun and Games with Archaeology

The Saskatchewan Archaeological Society imaginatively expanded its outreach program by presenting a two-day Archaeological Games and Crafts Festival at the Jeux Canada Games Festival in Saskatoon, August 5-6. Jeux Canada Games Festival Saskatoon Committee even gave them a grant toward participation.

At least 1,500 people saw the Archaeological Festival. Both professional and avocational archaeologists carried out demonstrations of crafts that produced prehistoric artifacts: flint-knapping, Indian-style pottery-making, petroglyph and grooved hammer pecking, fire-drilling, cooking in a paunch, and atlatl-throwing. Informative programs were distributed to viewers, and active participation was encouraged with the awarding of "Honorary Prehistoric Person" certificates from the Society.

Saskatchewan Archaeological Society has always maintained a close working relationship between the professional avocational archaeologists in the province. The Games and Crafts Festival relied upon and further cemented that cooperation, as well as publicizing the province's heritage program to an audience less likely to be reached through print.

Teaching Archaeology

Peter Stone announces a new semi-annual bulletin, *Teaching Archaeology*, designed as a forum for the presentation and discussion of ideas on the incorporation of archaeological knowledge in school curricula. The first issue of the bulletin includes a review of pertinent sessions at the Baltimore Archaeological Congress, practical suggestions, and news of developments in the efforts to gain curricular recognition of the prehistoric past.

To obtain a copy of the first issue of the bulletin, write to Peter Stone, 123 Adelaide Rd, St. Denys, Southampton SO2 1HY, U.K.

SHA Announces Publication

The Society for Historical Archaeology announces the September publication of *Underwater Archaeology Proceedings from the Society for Historical Archaeology Conference* held in January 1989, in Baltimore. Edited by J. Barto Arnold III, the landmark volume from the year of the Archaeological Congress is available for \$15.00 from the SHA business office, P.O. Box 231033, Pleasant Hill, CA 94523-1033.

Wiley Offers SAA Members Discount on Geoarchaeology

Geoarchaeology wishes to renew the discount group subscription offer in 1990 to the SAA membership. For Vol. 5, 1990, members in the U.S. pay only \$48 for four issues in comparison to the regular rate of \$125. Members outside the U.S. pay \$68 compared to the regular rate of \$159. Our foreign price is inclusive of air service delivery. This special offer is for personal subscriptions only, and cannot replace current institutional subscriptions. Members who wish to take advantage of this special rate may send their orders with payment directly to the Subscription Department, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., P.O. Box 836, Bound Brook, NJ 08805, and identify themselves as members of the SAA.

National Institute for History of Technology and Archaeology

West Virginia University has established a new Institute for the History of Technology and Industrial Archeology. Emory Kemp, nationally recognized for his expertise in the history of science and technology, is the newly appointed institute director.

University of Nevada, Reno CRM Workshops

The continuing education Cultural Resources Management workshops program at the University of Nevada, Reno is now entering its fourth year. The program is specifically designed to provide CRM professionals with state-of-the-art methods and techniques applicable in their work, as well as refresher courses in general archaeological methods and theory. To date, 20 workshops have been held, with an average attendance of 12 participants. Instructors have come from the academic community, research organizations, consulting firms, and federal and state agencies. Topics have ranged from lithic analysis through computer graphics, GIS and remote sensing, geomorphology, and exhibits design, to significance assessment of small historic archaeological sites.

In July 1989, the Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C. office entered into a cooperative agreement with the University of Nevada, Reno that provides effective underwriting support for the program. Discussions and negotiations for similar agreements with other agencies are underway. A Cooperative agreement between the university and the Fort Burgwin Research Center, Taos, NM, is being discussed. This will permit certain workshops, short courses, and conferences to be held at the Center on a cooperative basis. Plans have been formulated for seven- to ten-day long "refresher" courses to be held, beginning in Fiscal Year 1991, as well as invited conferences on current issues in CRM.

In October, 1989, Charlotte Beck and G. Tom Jones, of Hamilton College, conducted a workshop on Small Site Analysis. Forthcoming workshops for early 1990 are:

* **Current Method and Theory in Archaeology.** Instructor: Patty Jo Watson (Washington University). January 8-11, 1990, at the University of Nevada, Reno. Fee: \$360.

The workshop will discuss the "post-processualist" approach, and the major points of disagreement between that framework and Binfordian processualist archaeology, as well as the relevance of these approaches to CRM archaeology.

* **Cultural Resource Contracting Perspectives from the Private Sector.** Instructors: Cashion Calloway and Robert Elston (Intermountain Research, Silver City, NV) and A.E. (Gene) Rogge (Dames and Moore, Phoenix, AZ). April 16-18, 1990, at the Riviera Hotel, Las Vegas, NV (preceding the 1990 meeting). Fee: \$270.

The workshop will include discussions of the goals and styles of contracting, pre-solicitation phase, preparing solicitations, technical and cost proposal preparation,

evaluation procedures, negotiations, administration, and ramifications.

* **Rock Art Recording.** Instructors: Donald J. Weaver (Plateau Mountain, Desert Research, Flagstaff, AZ) and William Cannon (Bureau of Land Management, Lakeview, OR). May 7-10, 1990, at the University of Nevada, Reno. Fee \$360.

The workshop will provide the basic background and skills required to properly record rock art. Basic techniques, such as completing data forms, photography, and scale drawings, will be stressed in addition to more general introductions to advanced techniques. A one day field trip is included.

For further information contact: Leeann Stone, Division of Continuing Education, University of Nevada, Reno, NV 89557. (702) 784-4606, or Don D. Fowler, Historic Preservation Program, University of Nevada, Reno, NV 89557. (702) 784-6851.

The Sierra Club and Archaeological Activism

What do you do if you want to help solve a vexing social problem? One solution would be to take the advice of people who are dealing with the worst of the situation day in and day out.

The problem is the widespread looting of archaeological remains in the Four Corners. The specific place is southeast Utah. The person whose advice is given is archaeologist Winston Hurst, Curator of Edge of the Cedars Museum in Blanding, UT. When asked by Appalachian State University archeologist Harvard Ayers, now chair of the Sierra Club Native American Sites committee, what could the Sierra Club do to help stop the looting, Hurst's response was to propose a documentary archaeological survey of looting-prone areas near Blanding by Sierra Club Volunteers.

Two years after Hurst's proposal, it happened. With Hurst and Ayers as co-principal investigators, a four week survey of the Milk Ranch Point area near Elk Ridge, UT proceeded. Funded jointly by the U.S. Forest Service and the Sierra Club, each of two groups of 15 Sierrans spent two weeks photographing, drawing, and recording some 60 Anasazi sites. They were directed in the field by Ayers, Charmaine Thompson, and Shane Baker. The latter two are archaeologists from Brigham Young University hired by the project to direct field crews and to write up the results of the survey.

That we found about 20 "new" Anasazi sites and better documented about 40 more is not all that significant. What is remarkable is that for the first time a major environmental group has gotten actively involved in archaeological preservation. Already, the Forest Service has agreed to fund an improved version of this year's

project for next season. And the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) also may get involved for 1990. The Sierra Club, the Forest Service, and the BLM see this project as hopefully continuing over the years. We believe the alliance has enormous potential.

While the author of this article spent four weeks this summer in Utah with the project, he will only be able to participate for two weeks next year. I am looking for another adventuresome archaeologist who is willing to donate two weeks of his/her time to our effort. Contact Harvard Ayers at the Department of Anthropology, Appalachian State University, Boone, NC 28608. (704) 262-2295.

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

The Council's Eastern Office of Project Review is currently recruiting to fill three vacancies on its staff. Pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, the Eastern Office of Project Review evaluates and comments on federal undertakings affecting historic and archaeological properties in all states east of the Mississippi River, Missouri, Minnesota, Iowa, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

The following positions are available:

Assistant Historic Preservation Specialist (one position). This entry level position is for candidates who have an educational

background in an historic preservation field and are in search of challenging work experience.

Historic Preservation Specialist (two positions). This is the principal professional position at the council and requires both advanced educational training as well as work experience.

For more information contact: Don L. Klima, Eastern Office of Project Review, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, The Old Post Office Building, 1100 Pennsylvania Av, N.W. #809, Washington, D.C. 20004. (202) 786-0505.

Job Placement

Arizona State University

Arizona State University, Department of Anthropology, invites applications for a tenure-track Assistant Professor position in archaeology. We seek an archaeologist specializing in the Greater Southwest or Latin America, although other geographic specialties may be considered. Of special interest will be applicants with particular strengths in quantitative or formal methods, ceramic technology, complex societies, or bioarchaeology. Applicants with research interests complementary to those of existing faculty are also preferred. A strong research and publication history and teaching experience are desirable; completion of the Ph.D. by the time of appointment is required. This is an academic year appointment beginning August 1990; salary is commensurate with qualifications and experience. A letter of application, vitae, and names of three references must be submitted by January 1, 1990, to Keith W. Kintigh, Chair, Archaeology Search Committee, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85287-2402. EOE/AA.

Arizona State University Excavations at Roosevelt Lake

Project Directors, Crew Chiefs, and Field Assistants are continually sought by the Office of Cultural Resource Management (ASU) for multi-year Reclamation-sponsored project at Roosevelt Lake in central Arizona. A Ph.D. is preferred for the position of Project Director, and M.A. and B.A. degrees are desirable for the other positions. The Project Director will have intellectual and administrative responsibility for a component of the research, and will manage a field staff of about 10, perform analyses, and write reports. Send vitae and references to Brenda Shears, Department of Anthropology, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85287. (602) 965-7181.

Louisiana State University

The Department of Geography and Anthropology, Louisiana State University, invites applications for two anticipated, tenure-track positions as assistant or associate professor, beginning August 1990. We seek a prehistoric archaeologist and an historical archaeologist, with regional interests in the American South, the Caribbean, or Mesoamerica. Ph.D. required, salary commensurate with rank and experience. Please send letter, vita, and names of three referees to: Chair, Anthropology Search Committee, Department of Geography and Anthropology, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA 70803. Review will begin December 1, and will continue until the position is filled. EOE.

Northwestern University

Northwestern University, Department of Anthropology, seeks an archaeologist for tenure-track position as assistant or associate professor starting September 1, 1990, to teach undergraduates, supervise graduate training, and conduct long-term field research. Area and time period open with preference to areas outside of the Midwest. Ph.D. required. Ongoing program preferred. In order to ensure full consideration, applications must be received by January 3, 1990. Women & minorities are urged to apply. Send letter, vita, and names of three referees to: Archaeological Search Committee, Department of Anthropology, Northwestern University, Evanston, IL 60208. EOE/AA. (Hiring is contingent upon eligibility to work in the United States.)

University of Chicago

The University of Chicago, Department of Anthropology has reopened its search for an archaeologist specializing in complex societies. Strong preference will be given to applicants with active, current programs of field research. Send vita, names of three references and letter detailing current and planned research/teaching to: Chair, Department of Anthropology, University of Chicago, 1126 E 59th St, Chicago, IL 60637. Closing date for applications is January 1, 1990. EOE.

Washington University

Washington University (St. Louis) seeks a paleoethnobotanist specializing in eastern North America as Assistant Professor, tenure-track position beginning Fall 1990. Ph.D. required, strong research focus, good teaching record. Salary competitive. Deadline December 1, 1989. Send vita with names of three to five references to: Archaeology Search, Department of Anthropology, Washington University, Box 1114, One Brookings Dr, St. Louis, MO 63130-4899. EOE/AA.

Woolpert Consultants

A national top consulting firm, headquartered in Dayton, OH is seeking an archaeologist to create a new discipline within a wide range of in-house specialists. Qualification: Advanced degree, 2-4 years experience, SOPA certification, experience in Phase I-III surveys, knowledge of section 106 4 (f) statements, PCR's nomination forms for NRQHP and historic and prehistoric archaeology. Submit resume to: Woolpert Consultants, J.M. Morelli, 409 C. Monument AV, Dayton, OH 45402. EOE m/f.

First Soviet-American Symposium on Upper Paleolithic-Paleoindian Adaptations Held in USSR

The first Soviet-American symposium on Upper Paleolithic-Paleoindian adaptations, a bilateral project of the subcommission on history and archaeology, ACLS - AN SSSR Commission on the Humanities and Social Sciences, was held July 10, through July 23, 1989, in the USSR. The U.S. delegation consisted of the following American archaeologists: J.M. Adovasio (Pittsburgh), L.R. Binford (New Mexico), B. Bradley (Crow Canyon Archaeological Center), L.B. Davis (Montana St.), D.F. Dincauze (Massachusetts), G.C. Frison (Wyoming), C.V. Haynes (Arizona), D.J. Meltzer (Southern Methodist), and O. Soffer (Illinois). The Soviet participants included over 50 scholars from a number of institutes, departments, and museums.

This first Soviet-American symposium on late Pleistocene adaptations was an extremely productive and enriching one giving all specialists involved a broader comparative base for their research and American scholars their first look at seminal Upper Paleolithic sites in European USSR. These two weeks of intensive and most collegial interactions with Soviet scholars also revealed a number of possibilities for future direct collaboration between pertinent

Soviet and American institutions - some of which are currently being explored by the Universities of Illinois, New Mexico, and Pittsburgh.

Plans for the second Soviet-American

archaeological symposium on Upper Paleolithic-Paleoindian Adaptations, to be held in the U.S. in June 1991, are currently being formulated and will be announced at a later date.



Participants of the symposium on Upper Paleolithic-Paleoindian Adaptations at the Kosoutsy Upper Paleolithic site in Moldavia, July 18, 1989. Front row, seated, left to right: C.V. Haynes, A.A. Sinitin, photographer, S.I. Kovalenko, graduate student from Ivano-Frankskovsk, O.M. Adamenko, B. Bradley, N.D. Praslov. Second row, standing, left to right: L.B. Davis, J.M. Adovasio, C. Gamble, P.M. Dolukhanov, N.K. Anis'utkin, D. Meltzer, D.F. Dincauze, S.M. Demchenko, G.F. Korobkova, O. Soffer, C.I. Mendynsk, S.N. Astakhov, driver. Third row, standing, left to right: I.V. Sapozhnikov, Ms. I. Borziyak, V.A. Dergachev, I.M. Masson, I.A. Borziak, L.R. Binford, G.C. Frison.

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