



# Bulletin

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## REDEFINING THE NATURE OF AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

As American archaeology moves into the 90s, one of the most significant issues facing the discipline is the potential impact on archaeological research of proposed federal legislation regarding the reburial and repatriation of cultural remains. These pieces of legislation not only affect materials already excavated and held by museums and other institutions, but also seriously restrict the structure of future fieldwork. Although archaeologists have grappled with similar issues for decades in specific cases in specific areas, the national focus of the current debate and the national scale of the proposed solutions are unprecedented. For these reasons, the proposed legislation has the clear potential to redefine the very nature of American archaeology.

As scholars interested in understanding the past and as anthropologists interested in both prehistoric peoples and their descendants, we are faced with a difficult dilemma: how can we conduct research and fieldwork in a manner that will allow us to understand the past while at the same time properly respect the rights and beliefs of the people (and their descendants) whom we are studying? Unfortunately, there are no simple answers to this question, either for archaeologists or for others, but it is a question that few

of us can afford to ignore. In order to inform members of the Society and to encourage discussion of the issues, special attention is given to the problem in this edition of the Bulletin. In a set of articles assembled and edited by William Lovis (pp. 6-10), several aspects of the reburial and repatriation question are delineated. Keith Kintigh begins the section by outlining the perspective of the SAA's Executive Board. Lovis then summarizes some of the most important implications of the pending federal legislation. Finally, a brief synopsis of the viewpoints and efforts of other societies is presented.

One result of the impending legislation is the interdisciplinary and intercultural discourse that has developed to address the problem of reburial and repatriation in a manner satisfactory to all concerned parties. Several conferences have already been held, composed of diverse sets of interest groups including Native Americans, anthropologists, archaeologists, and museum people. It is hoped that such discussions will improve understanding on all sides. The discovery of a common ground can only enhance efforts to illuminate the history of the native peoples of America and protect their future.

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## SURVEYING THE FIELD

JEREMY A. SABLOFF  
SAA PRESIDENT

It is with great pleasure and high hopes that the Executive Board launches the "new look" SAA Bulletin that you are now reading.

We are deeply grateful to David Dye, the past editor of the Bulletin for the energy he devoted to the publication in the past few years. With the installation of the new editors, Steve Plog and Don Rice of the University of Virginia, the board felt the time was ripe to take a new step forward and change the visual form and content of the Bulletin.

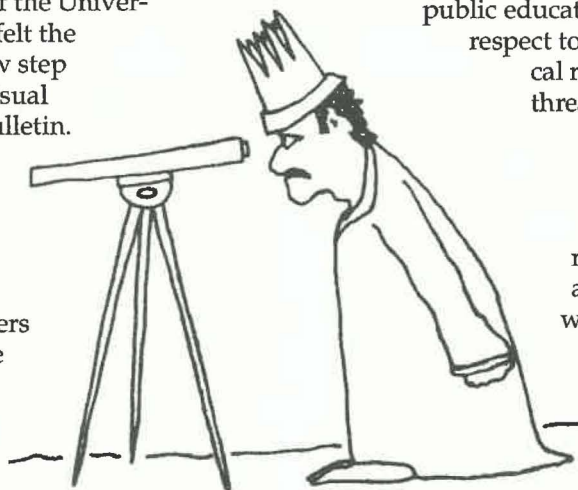
Based on the recommendation of the Evans Management Report, the membership survey, and comments made to members of the Executive Board, we were convinced that we had to add some new objectives for the Bulletin and further develop the ones it already had. In particular, the new editors hope to have different parts of the Bulletin reach out to the many different constituencies, both professional and amateur, that make up the increasingly diverse SAA. The Bulletin will not only contain archaeological news, but will feature opinion columns, discussions of new intellectual trends, reports on new techniques and research, and debates on current scholarly and political issues.

The SAA, as its members are quite aware, is in a state of transition. It has operated as a scholarly society for most of its history, but in recent years has grown under increasing pressure from some of its membership to act as a professional society. As the principal voice for American archaeology, it also is called on to be the leading voice for American archaeologists in

the political and legal arenas. Yet its membership and dues structure still reflect its base as a scholarly society. So, with a membership of just under 5,000 and relatively limited financial means, the SAA is being asked to undertake more and more roles in the public sphere. It also is under increasing pressure--understandably--to be a stronger and more active voice in public education and outreach with respect to the nature of archaeological research and the growing threat to the preservation of the archaeological heritage of the Americas.

The Executive Board is responding to the immediate pressures on the Society, while at the same time making what we feel are productive and visionary plans for the future. The new Bulletin will play a crucial part in these plans by providing up-to-date information on

political issues, critical views of new scholarly ideas and trends, and discussions of techniques and data of interest to amateurs who have found the articles in *American Antiquity* increasingly difficult to comprehend. The Executive Board hopes that the incredibly diverse membership of the society, from an archaeologist in Lima, Peru, to a university professor in Berkeley, California, to a private cultural resource management contractor in Phoenix, Arizona, to a federal archaeologist in Washington, D.C., to a museum curator in Toronto, Canada, to an Americanist scholar in Paris, France, to an amateur enthusiast in Joplin, Missouri, will all find at least some of the contents of the new Bulletin to their liking. This is a tough goal, but we are confident that the editors have the ability and vision to make a good run at fulfilling it.





## current events

An international conference in honor of **Thurstan Shaw**, convened on the occasion of this most distinguished scholar's 75th birthday, was held from November 20-23, 1989, at the Department of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of Ibadan. The main objective was to review African cultural resource management disciplines, in particular archaeology, in light of the work of Thurstan Shaw, and to assess their role (actual and potential) in the development of African countries, especially those of West Africa. Participants, primarily Africanists and cultural resource managers, were drawn from several African countries, Britain, Europe, and the U.S.A.

As part of an examination of the educational setting of historical archaeology in America, **Robert Schuyler** is collecting data on the general orientation and technical organization of all courses in historical archaeology. If you are teaching (or have taught) such classes (undergraduate or graduate) please send Dr. Schuyler a class outline, syllabus, reading list, and any other relevant materials. If a class has been taught several years, it would be helpful if you could send the above materials for the first offering and any subsequent offering that show major changes between the first and current course. Send materials to: Robert L. Schuyler, Univ. Museum, Univ. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA 19104.

**Linda Norbut Suits** has been named an assistant curator for decorative arts at the Illinois State Museum. Suits will be researching a new exhibit for the museum, "At

Home in the Heartland," which is scheduled to open in 1991. The new curator of education for the museum is **Kenneth B. Tankersley**. His role will be translating the results of the museum's research and collection efforts for the general public, especially children. **Joe Hennessy** is the new exhibits chief for the museum and will be responsible for public relations.

The 1989 Awards Committee for the American Society for Ethnohistory is pleased to announce the recipients for the Erminie Wheeler-Voegelin and Robert F. Heizer Awards. For the best book-length work in ethnohistory, the Erminie Wheeler-Voegelin Prize is awarded to **David Hanlon** of the University of Hawaii for *Upon a Stone Altar: A History of the Island of Pohnpei to 1890*. For the best article in ethnohistory, the Robert F. Heizer Prize is awarded to **Irene Silverblatt** of the University of Connecticut for "**Imperial Dilemmas, the Politics of Kinship, and Inca Reconstruction of History**," *Comparative Studies in Society and History* 30(1):83-102, January 1988.

The **Getty Conservation Institute** and the **Department of Antiquities of Cyprus** are offering a course to develop guidelines for conservation policies for excavated archaeological sites. The course will stress the need for a decision-making process to define the significance of an excavated site in terms of its potential for public exhibition and long-term preservation. It will then review techniques of site conservation that are appropriate for sites of different levels of significance. Application forms and additional information are available from: The Training Program, The Getty Conservation Institute, 4503 Glencoe Ave., Marina del Rey, CA 90292.

**Alaska State Parks** will again be offering volunteer positions for student interns and other volunteers. Please contact Volunteer Coordinator/Alaska State Parks, P.O.

Box 107001, Anchorage, Alaska 99510.

**Robert L. Stephenson** has recently given the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology a substantial gift of \$50,000. This very generous gift is "to promote the increase and diffusion of knowledge of and about the prehistoric and/or historic peoples of the State of South Carolina on land or beneath the waters of the State." Dr. Stephenson intends for these funds to support the research of the Institute, and the administration and publication of that research. Dr. Stephenson was the Director of SCIAA for almost 17 years before retiring in June 1984.

Starting in the fall semester 1990, **George L. Cowgill** will join the faculty of Arizona State University's Department of Anthropology. Professor Cowgill's arrival will enhance departmental strengths in quantitative methods and Mesoamerican archaeology. His current fieldwork at Teotihuacan is concerned with the interactions between material and ideational aspects of complex societies. Cowgill's quantitative research on "mixing problems" is part of his long-term interest in the use of statistical and other mathematical methods in bridging archaeological data and anthropological theory.

**Corrections Dept.:** It was incorrectly reported in the article by Lovis and Sabloff in the June 1989 Bulletin that Section 120 of the Fowler Bill "represents a substantial compromise between the SAA, the Native American Rights fund, and the National Congress of American Indians." In fact, the language of Section 120 was reached through negotiation with Senate staffers mediating between interested parties, including the SAA.

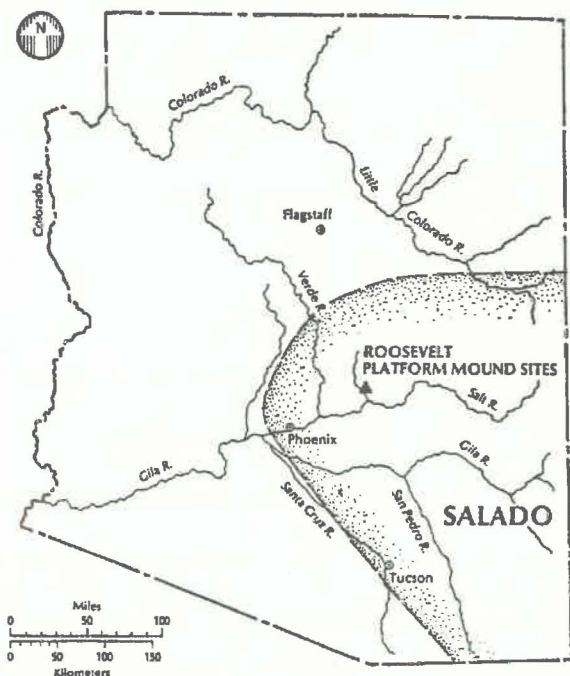
**Tom King's** name was inadvertently left off his article "A 1937 Winged Liberty Head U.S. Dime" published in the January 1990 issue of the SAA Bulletin.



## MOUND SITES IN SOUTHWEST ARE FOCUS OF ASU RESEARCH

*Glen Rice, Senior Principal Investigator  
Roosevelt Platform Mound Study  
Arizona State University*

Arizona State University has begun a large-scale, multi-year archaeological investigation in central Arizona, funded by the Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Department of the Interior, as part of their project to modify Roosevelt Dam. The project will last for a period of eight years, about four of which will be spent in field investigations of 79 prehistoric sites around Roosevelt Lake.



The Roosevelt Platform Mound Study is one of three problem-oriented projects that the Bureau of Reclamation has defined to research a selected sample of the prehistoric sites. It will involve the investigation of the organization of three Classic Period community complexes in the Tonto National Forest known as Pinto Creek, Cline Terrace, and Rock Island. A Classic Period "platform mound complex" is an association of different kinds of buildings and facilities in a dispersed community pattern. The architectural units include a platform mound, from four to twenty walled compounds, and a much higher number of residential structures. These architectural units can be dispersed over an area of about 25 square miles and can be interspersed among agricultural fields, agave plantations, and natural stands of saguaro cacti. A second, separate study will deal with agricultural sites (field houses, terrace systems, rock-pile fields) found in the rural areas away from the platform mound centers. The third study will take a longitudinal

approach and examine a series of multi-component sites that span the pre-Classic and Classic periods.

The focus of our research is the study of organizational complexity. We argue that the Salado phenomenon can be best understood as the material manifestation of a more complex social organization that developed among the societies of the large river valleys of Arizona's Sonoran Desert around A.D. 1100. We also argue that this development was limited to particularly productive environmental zones such as the Sonoran Desert, and that a similar shift to a more complex organization did not occur in the northern Mogollon, southern Mogollon, Sinagua, and (probably) the Anasazi regions. However, these other regions were drawn into interaction with the more complex societies of the Sonoran Desert, which led to an increase in trade, the emulation of styles, and quite likely the movement of people. This increased interaction resulted in the similarities of material culture over a large part of the Southwest that archaeologists have called the Salado Complex.

We will critically evaluate the utility of cultural historical units, as we are also influenced by Emil Haury's observations made at the 1976 Salado Conference that a successful account of the Salado problem probably requires looking beyond traditional culture history systematics. Longstanding accounts have dealt with the Salado in culture history terminology, citing migration and trade as mechanisms by which one unit (e.g., the Mogollon) might have brought about changes in another unit (e.g., the Hohokam). Ceramic compositional and technological analyses of sites in the Tonto Basin will be used to examine the relative placement of sites in cultural traditions. Evidence for the actual migration of populations will be examined by physical anthropological analyses of genetic distance. We also have sought to recast the statement of the problem by looking at the Salado phenomenon as the effect of two parallel forces, an approach that helps account for the highly polythetic nature of the Salado phenomenon as described by Ben Nelson and Steven LeBlanc. Within the Sonoran Desert, the Salado phenomena of platform mounds, walled compounds, massive adobe architecture, and Salado polychromes are viewed as the material manifestations of the development of a more complex social organization. Beyond the Sonoran Desert, the appearance of Salado polychromes, accompanied by adobe architecture and community shifts in some areas, is seen as the partial emulation of the Sonoran Desert system by groups that did not, or could not, become complex. The nature of the Salado is a function of where people were located in the Southwestern environment, and less a function of whether they were Mogollon, Sinaguan, or Hohokam.



## ANCIENT EGYPT EXHIBIT OPENS AT CARNEGIE MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

The Carnegie Museum of Natural History (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania) opened the Walton Hall of Ancient Egypt to the public on February 10, after two and one half years of construction. The opening of the Walton Hall continues the long history of interest in ancient Egypt at the museum which began in 1894 with Andrew Carnegie's presentation of the Chantress of Amun's coffin and mummy to the Academy of Science and Art of Pittsburgh. In contrast to the art historical approach used in art museums, where most exhibits are found, the new exhibit at the Carnegie interprets this ancient state from an anthropological perspective. The hall is structured by six theme areas: Cultural Evolution and History, World View, Nautical Tradition, Social Organization, Daily Life, and Funerary Religion.

Highlights of this permanent exhibit include the reconstructed central burial chamber of a "middle class" craftsman, a reassembled funerary boat probably associated with Middle Kingdom Pharaoh Senwosret III, colossal statues of Pharaoh Sety I, offerings to the falcon-headed god Horus, and a life-size diorama of two ancient craftsmen at work.

Chairmen of the Division of Exhibit Design and Production, Clifford J. Morrow and James R. Senior, designed the hall with the special needs of the objects in mind. The 30-foot funerary boat, for example, required a case with separate climate controls and a mount that provides adequate support without putting pressure on the ancient wood. Used in a funeral procession, the boat carried the body from the east side of the Nile, where most settlements were, to the west, associated with death because of the setting of the sun and the entry of Re into the underworld. The boat reveals much about the practices and beliefs of the ancient Egyptians, and its installation in a case with separate climate controls ensures its continued longevity. Conservation of the boat and funerary objects alone required two years, and scale models of all exhibits were created as part of the design process.



Photographs and line drawings derived from temple and tomb paintings and reliefs illustrate the functional aspects of many of the 604 artifacts, all of which were conserved prior to being installed. Egyptologist Diana Craig Patch (Ph.D. candidate, University of Pennsylvania) conducted extensive research on the Carnegie's Egyptian collection, which previously had been studied only minimally, to ensure the accuracy of label copy content. Provenience as to site and tomb was verified for many artifacts. Human and animal mummies were x-rayed, the funerary boat (while dismantled) was studied by nautical archaeologist Cheryl Haldane (Texas A&M) and dendrochronologist Peter Kuniholm (Cornell), and post-Pharaonic textiles were examined by Thelma Thomas (Kelsey Mus, University of Michigan), in preparation for the exhibit and associated publications and audiovisual presentations.

David R. Watters, Associate Curator of Anthropology, and Diane Craig Patch co-directed the seven years of planning and development necessary for the opening of the Carnegie Museum's newest cultural resource. The Walton Hall of Ancient Egypt has been made possible through the generosity of the National Endowment for the Humanities, a federal agency, and the Rachel Mellon Walton Fund of The Pittsburgh Foundation. The Walton Hall of Ancient Egypt is a project of the Second Century Fund of the Carnegie.



## A PERSPECTIVE ON REBURIAL AND REPATRIATION

Keith W. Kintigh  
Chair, SAA Task Force on Reburial and Repatriation

The SAA Executive Boards's 1986 Statement Concerning the Treatment of Human Remains, in essence, consists of a premise recognizing a diversity of legitimate interests in human remains, a conclusion that the disposition of human remains should be determined on a case-by-case basis in consideration of those interests, and a statement of professional responsibilities in conducting research involving human remains:

*The Society for American Archaeology recognizes both scientific and traditional interests in human remains . . . and mortuary evidence is an integral part of the archaeological record of past culture and behavior. . . The concerns of different cultures, as represented by the designated representatives and leaders, must be recognized and respected. . . 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 and groups, and the strength of their relationship to the remains in question. . . Human skeletal materials must be treated with dignity and respect at all times. . . 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.*

Despite diligent efforts to articulate the Society's position on reburial and repatriation in Washington, there is a perception that the SAA is opposed to reburial, period. Critics ignore or reject out of hand our statement that determinations of the disposition of human remains should be case-by-case decisions based on scientific and traditional values. Similarly condemned as far too narrow is the SAA's statement:

*If the remains can be identified as those of a known individual for whom specific biological descendants can be traced, the disposition of those remains...should be determined by the closest living relatives.*

Unfortunately, the legislative context of the current debate has fostered an atmosphere of mistrust. Any piece of proposed legislation, or any comment on it, is given a worst-case interpretation by parties who perceive themselves to have contrary positions. While it is perfectly rational for any interested individual to do a highly critical reading of proposed legislation,

misunderstandings are heightened by this essentially adversarial context.

I hope that a consideration of some basic issues, and an outline of what I see as substantial agreement between archaeologists and Native Americans on several key points will help illuminate the current controversy.

This is not to deny the existence of genuine differences in opinion and philosophy; however, I believe that in practice, these differences are much less profound than they appear.

**Diversity of Legitimate Interests.** The SAA acknowledges the legitimacy of traditional beliefs about human remains; many Indian people agree that valuable information can come from the scientific study of human remains. Archaeologists and Indians share a desire to protect cemeteries and other sites of traditional importance from looting and vandalism.

**Remains of Known Individuals.** There appears to be complete agreement that when remains are of a known individual, the decision as to the disposition of these remains should be made by the closest descendants.

**Case-By-Case Consideration.** Nearly all legislation, most archaeologists, and very many Indians support case-by-case consideration of the disposition of human remains. (To clarify a point of some misunderstanding: it is the Society's position that case-by-case does not mean skeleton-by-skeleton. Rather a "case" would generally be composed of all remains from a particular cemetery or site.)

**Basis of Traditional Claims.** Importantly, there is widespread agreement that the claim of a group to make or influence decisions about the disposition of human remains should be based on the strength of the relationship between that group and the remains in question. There is also substantial agreement that the determination of relationship should be based on scientific and historical data as well as knowledge contained in the oral tradition. Further, it is generally agreed that negotiations should be with the designated leaders of these groups.

**Remains of Ancestors of Modern Groups.** Native American concern for repatriation of human remains has largely been directed toward the remains of individuals who are, or are believed to be, fairly closely related to

### REBURIAL AND REPATRIATION

A Special Section Edited  
by William A. Lovis

"A perspective on reburial  
and repatriation" by Keith W.  
Kintigh

"How far will it go?" by  
William A. Lovis

"What others are doing"  
by Loretta Neumann

"What! Another request for  
money?!" by Lynne Goldstein



modern groups. The Executive Board believes that the disposition of human remains and grave goods should be determined by a group if a reasonably close biological or cultural relationship can be established (and if there do not appear to be other, more closely related groups). This position is evidenced by the SAA's support of the Fowler-Bennett bill, S. 1579/H.R. 3412, including its provisions on the treatment of human remains, as described in the January 1990 Bulletin.

What I see as a widespread agreement in principle is very important, as these remains comprise the cases most important to Native groups. However, in a legislative context, the considerable stumbling block remains of specifying, in the abstract, what constitutes a "reasonably close" relationship or affiliation. Interestingly, we find that people with disparate perspectives are often able to agree upon whether this criterion of "reasonableness" is met with respect to specific cases. Specific accords notwithstanding, agreement on an abstract set of standards for "reasonableness" has remained elusive (accounting, among other things, for the lack of specificity in the SAA statement concerning situations in which decisions on disposition should be left entirely to descendants).

The lack of definition of "tribal origin" was at the root of the SAA's requests to modify language in particular passages of the Smithsonian bill, P.L. 101-85, and it persists in proposed legislation reviewed elsewhere in this issue. Archaeologists are concerned that if "tribal origin" or "cultural affiliation" is construed too broadly, virtually any Native American remains would be subject to reburial. With equal legitimacy, Native Americans worry that if these terms are defined too narrowly, that even the most straightforward repatriation requests could be denied on technicalities.

I suspect that the difficulty of agreeing on abstract criteria defining a sufficiently close relationship does not so much reflect fundamental conflict as it does mistrust and a lack of understanding of the complexity of the dynamics and the historical relationships among groups. In contrast, a case-by-case negotiation about particular human remains, involving descendants, archaeologists, and other interested parties, can often reach a consensual resolution because it promotes an atmosphere of good faith and obviates many contentious issues. Hence, local decision-making by bodies designed to give fair consideration to diverse points of view (as is called for in the Fowler-Bennett legislation) is essential.

**Remains for which Modern Descendants are Non-existent or Cannot be Determined.** The remaining cases are those human remains that are not reasonably closely related to modern groups. There is a widespread but unfounded belief that archaeologists and physical anthropologists can identify the tribal affiliation of most human remains in museums. It is an unfortunate fact

that the complexity of the cultural relationships plainly evidenced in the historical and archaeological records and the limits of physical anthropological techniques preclude such identifications for a substantial portion of archaeologically recovered human remains in museums.

It is for those remains of uncertain relationship to modern groups that we argue scientific value should be weighed with traditional concerns in making decisions on the disposition of human remains. While many Native Americans would dispute the legitimacy of any scientific interest in human remains, existing national initiatives are silent on cases in which a relatively clear case for tribal origin cannot be made. Here the SAA statement indicates that the ability of those remains to inform all of us about the past represents an important public interest that should be weighed against less than compelling traditional claims.

The legislative context of much of the debate has inevitably amplified the differences in positions and obscured what I see as a substantial basis for reaching case-by-case agreements. To the extent that we can understand the ways in which we do agree, it should be easier to focus our discussion on the real differences and work, as best we can, to resolve them. Resolution of these issues requires a belief in archaeologists' good faith. In order to build that trust, we must not tolerate any disrespect to human remains, we must accommodate Native American sensitivity to the display of human remains, and we must take more seriously our professional responsibilities to communicate our results to the general public, particularly the descendants of our subjects.

#### **Summary of the National Historic Preservation Policy Act, S. 1579**

The bill establishes a process for archaeologists, museums and Native Americans to resolve issues of concern about human remains and grave goods. Every state, tribal, and local historic preservation program-receiving Federal funds would adopt standards which address grave disturbances due to land use and development, natural causes, archaeological excavation and other related factors. It finds that, as a general rule, human remains and grave goods should not be disturbed. If there is legitimate need for disturbance, the remains and grave goods should be handled in accordance with appropriate archaeological methods of recovery and documentation. If excavated, they should be disposed of in a respectful manner that balances the interests of descendants and of research. If living descendants are identified they should determine the manner of treatment and disposal. Where there are no living descendants a commission or other entity will determine treatment.



## HOW FAR WILL IT GO?: A LOOK AT S. 1980 AND OTHER REPATRIATION LEGISLATION

William A. Lovis

Chair, SAA Government Affairs Committee

Over a half dozen bills were introduced in Congress last year relating to the reburial/repatriation of Native American remains and grave goods. This collective legislation reaches far beyond the issues of reburial and repatriation of human remains, and strikes at the core of comparative collections as well as the conduct of archaeological excavations. One piece of legislation that has sparked considerable interest was introduced last November by Senator Inouye of Hawaii--S. 1980, a bill "To provide for the repatriation of Native American groups or cultural patrimony." It followed closely on the heels of the legislation establishing the National American Indian Museum (P.L. 101-85), a bill that Senator Inouye also sponsored and that contains a number of reburial provisions relating primarily to the Smithsonian. Because of the potentially far-reaching effects of this piece of legislation, members of the SAA need to be well informed about its content. The following summary and selected excerpts of S. 1980 highlight the major impacts of the legislation on museum collections and the conduct of archaeology. A brief comparison with the Smithsonian legislation and other pending bills is also provided, including the Native American Grave and Reburial Protection Act (H.R. 1646 by Representative Udall and S. 1021 by Senator McCain) and Section 19 of the National Historic Preservation Policy Act (S. 1579 by Senator Fowler/H.R. 3412 by Representative Bennett).

### DEFINITIONS

Of particular importance in the various pieces of legislation are the broad definitions of several words or phrases that specify the groups, institutions, and materials affected. The Inouye bill greatly expanded the definition of "Indian tribe" to include not only officially recognized tribes but also any "other organized group or community." Some sections of the Inouye bill also allow individuals to make claims on objects. These broader definitions clearly have implications for the types of groups that can participate in subsequent provisions of the bill. (All other bills define tribes in a manner consistent with such previous legislation as the National Historic Preservation Act and the Indian Self Determination Act). Similarly, the term "museum" in S.1980 includes any "person" (presumably individuals as well as corporations), state and local agencies, and institutions of higher education that possess or control a range of objects and receive Federal funds. Therefore, any depository which has received any Federal funding falls under the jurisdiction of this legislation. The Smithsonian Act and the Fowler/Bennett bill do not contain such definition. The Udall/McCain bills are similar to

S. 1980, but they do not include the term "person." However, Udall/McCain also provide that "any museum that fails to comply with the provisions of this section shall no longer be eligible to receive federal funds."

Although S. 1980 includes a rather tight definition for "funerary objects" ("intentionally placed... reasonably

**The term "Native American sacred object" means an object, including (but not limited to) any dead or live animal or animal part, plant or plant part, mineral, or other substance, that is imbued with sacred character or has ceremonial or ritual importance in the practice of a Native American religion. (S. 1980)**

associated with human remains subject to return... removed from a specific burial site") that was originally included in the bill establishing the National American Indian Museum, the Inouye bill includes two new terms that are broadly defined and were not part of any previous legislation. One is the phrase "Native American sacred object," defined in the S. 1980 as "an object, including (but not limited to) any dead or live animal part, plant or plant part, mineral, or other substance, that is imbued with sacred character or has ceremonial or ritual importance in the practice of a Native American religion." Thus, faunal and floral collections, chipped stone collections, pigments, or similar items that have been gathered archaeologically could be included in this category. Similarly, the Udall/McCain bills define a "sacred ceremonial object" as "any specific item that is, or has been devoted to a Native American or tribal religious ceremony and which is essential for (its) continuing observance." The Fowler/Bennett bill is limited to human remains and associated grave goods.

Another phrase particular to S. 1980 is "Native American group or cultural patrimony," defined as "an item having historical, traditional, or cultural importance to the Native American group or culture which is associated with the Native American group itself. . ." More specific statements are lacking. Thus, virtually any archaeological and ethnographic material potentially would be encompassed by this definition.

### INVENTORY OF COLLECTIONS

Another important aspect of the various pieces of legislation is the nature and timetable of the material inventories mandated for various institutions. Section 3 of S. 1980 is organized into several subsections which treat the inventory of Native American and Hawaiian



human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony in possession or control of Federal agencies and museums. The provisions are very similar to those in the Smithsonian bill. S. 1980 establishes an adjudication committee for treatment of claims for such objects and authorizes monies to be made available to Native American and Native Hawaiian groups and museums to comply with the inventory and repatriation provisions. The identification process is designed to itemize materials with "tribal" or "cultural" affiliations. As in the Smithsonian Act, neither term is defined.

Inventories of the holdings of federal agencies and museums are to be completed by March 31, 1992, and notification of appropriate tribes is to take place by June 30, 1992. Federal agencies are to return sacred objects, items of cultural patrimony, and associated and non-associated funerary remains "expeditiously." When claims are made on museum holdings in any of these categories, the burden of proof is on the institution to establish "legal title" to such remains or objects. If legal title cannot be established, then the remains and objects shall be returned "expeditiously."

A committee is also established to oversee the inventory and repatriation process, to arbitrate disputes, and to conduct other matters as necessary. The committee consists of seven individuals, four Native Indians or Hawaiians, and three others. No federal employees or officials can sit on the committee despite the impact of legislation on federal collections. The committee has full access to remains and objects, and documents, as necessary. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to make grants to Native American and Hawaiian organizations and museums to expedite the inventory and repatriation process.

By contrast, the Udall/McCain bills require only federal agencies or instrumentalities with Native American skeletal remains or sacred ceremonial objects to inventory these items within two years and to notify each tribe of origin. Tribes are given one year to decide which, if any, of the remains or objects they wish to accept. Although no museum inventories are required, the Udall/McCain bills direct that upon the written request of the appropriate tribal governing body, any museum which receives Federal funds shall, within two years of such request, return to such tribes of origin any Native American skeletal remains or sacred ceremonial objects in their possession or control unless: (1) such items were acquired with the consent of such tribe, or (2) such skeletal remains are indispensable for the completion of scientific study, the outcome of which would be of major benefit to the United States. Udall/McCain add that if an Indian tribe makes a written request to a museum for the return of items and the items are not returned to the Indian tribe because of the need for scientific study, the museum shall return the items to the

Indian tribe no later than 90 days after the scientific study is completed.

**Statement of the National Indian Education Association before the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Subcommittee on Public Lands, National Parks and Forests on S. 1579, National Historic Preservation Policy Act, February 22, 1990**

Indian tribes and organizations have been working independently of S. 1579 for over a year on various other bills addressing not only protection of burial sites and reburial of recently excavated remains, but also on repatriation to tribes of human remains and funerary objects currently housed in museums, universities, and state historical societies. NIEA would like to see Section 120 of an otherwise good bill deleted, and for the critical issue of return of our ancestors and their grave offerings to be addressed in separate legislation. This is not an issue on which there is likely to be a "compromise" on which all parties can agree. We believe strongly, and a great many people in Indian country believe strongly, that no human remains or grave goods should be excavated, housed, and/or subjected to studies in museums and other academic institutions without tribal consent.

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS**

Section 4 of S. 1980 has far-reaching implications for the conduct of archaeological excavations. Importantly, the phrase "notwithstanding any other provisions of the law" is employed to make inoperative previous provisions of established environmental, archaeological, and historical preservation legislation. Any Native American individual or group can request repatriation of remains and objects that have been excavated under permit by a Federal agency, and the agency must comply with that request. Human remains, sacred objects, and funerary remains must no longer be considered archaeological resources except for laws which impose penalties for disturbance. No human remains, sacred objects, or funerary objects could be disturbed without the permission of a "culturally affiliated" group. Regulations would be promulgated by the Secretary of the Interior for repatriation of human remains, and funerary or sacred objects excavated under the authority of Federal law or permit.

By contrast, the Udall/McCain bills simply stipulate that any Native American skeletal remains which have not been excavated or discovered by the date of the enactment must be disposed according to the wishes of the heirs of the deceased or, if they cannot be ascertained, by the tribe which is culturally affiliated with the items. The Fowler/Bennett bill requires agencies, tribes, and governmental programs that receive assistance under the National Historic Preservation Act to adopt policies and procedures for the protection and deposition of



human remains and associated grave goods that may be subject to disturbance. Several principles are established for determining when such remains and grave goods may be disturbed and the conditions for their excavation, documentation, and disposal. A similar test for excavated items balances respect for the dead, the interests of descendants, and the interests of research.

### SUMMARY

In sum, the Fowler/Bennett bill currently achieves the best balance between scientific concerns and the concerns of tribally affiliated descendants. The Inouye legislation opens all collections held by Federal agencies and institutions receiving Federal funds to review by Native American individuals and groups for purposes of identifying human remains, sacred objects, funerary objects, and items of cultural patrimony. Cultural affiliation is sufficient to establish title by the group or individual. Burials of any age can no longer be excavated, nor can associated or non-associated funerary objects or sacred objects. Objects of cultural patrimony can be excavated, but are subject to return. Clearly S. 1980 and the Udall/McCain bills have far reaching impacts on the conduct of repository management, the ability to attract Federal funding, the longevity and integrity of archaeological and ethnographic collections, and the conduct of future archaeological excavations. It is essential that the membership of the Society for American Archaeology express their views about these several pieces of legislation to their legislators in the House and the Senate.

(This summary was prepared with the assistance of Loretta Neumann, SAA Washington Representative, CEHP, Inc., whose help is greatly appreciated.)

### WHAT! ANOTHER REQUEST FOR MONEY!?

The Executive Board of the SAA would like to request that you--the members of this organization--donate money to the SAA to support our current lobbying efforts. Although a portion of your dues is spent on lobbying efforts in Washington, the percentage of your dues used for that work is very small. Our lobbyist, Loretta Neumann, is able to make a small amount of money go a long way, but she must address several issues. Lobbying in regard to bills that are pending in Congress represents only a small portion of what we do in Washington. We also try to establish working relations with other associations that have similar interests; we work for increased appropriations for archaeology at NSF and other federal agencies; we promote our anti-looting campaign; we comment on proposed regulations; and we try to keep abreast of any issue that may affect archaeology.

The lobbying funds provided by your dues must be spread across all these issues. Each year, the SAA Execu-

### WHAT ARE OTHERS DOING ABOUT REPATRIATION?

*Loretta Neumann*  
SAA Washington Representative

Interest in the reburial/repatriation issue has grown in recent months. The Society of Professional Archaeologists (SOPA) and the American Association of Physical Anthropologists (AAPA) have provided funds to support the SAA's efforts to share information and coordinate with others. The following discussion briefly highlights the concerns and activities of several federal agencies and professional groups who, like the members of the SAA, would be greatly affected by the bills now pending in Congress.

**AAA:** The American Anthropological Association has established a new commission composed of members of the anthropological community, including archaeologists. They plan to have a policy position developed in time for the organization to consider it at the annual meeting next November.

**AAM:** The American Association of Museums adopted a position on the issue of repatriation in 1988 which stated that museums should make Native American collections accessible to Native Americans; and if a request for repatriation is made for ceremonial objects and human remains, the requests should be handled on a case-by-case basis. Of the 2300 institutional museums who are members of AAM, it is estimated that about 400 have Native American materials. The Heard Museum sponsored a commission composed of a diverse set of interest groups including Native Americans, archaeologists, anthropologists, and museum people, who have recently completed a report on these issues.

tive Board establishes a priority list for the SAA Government Affairs Committee and our lobbyist, but accurate predictions of the effort required in various areas are difficult. We therefore need the flexibility to address issues that were not foreseen.

In addition, the reburial and repatriation legislation has become increasingly demanding in the last two years, with several different bills under consideration. It is important that our lobbyist monitor these developments and insure that the Society has the opportunity to comment on proposed legislation. We do not want to spend all of our budget money on the reburial issue, however. Given the extraordinary amount of time the reburial discussion has required and the potential long-term impact of the issue on archaeology, we are therefore making a unique request: Please donate money to the SAA to support our lobbying efforts on all fronts! **We need your help more than we have ever needed it before.** Contributions may be sent to the SAA Office, 808 17th Street N.W., #200, Washington, DC 20006. Please indicate that it is earmarked for lobbying.



**ACHP:** The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation developed a handbook in 1980 on how to deal with archaeology in the context of Federal undertakings. It has undergone minor revision; a major revision is currently in progress. One of the issues that will be treated at greater length is human remains. In 1988, the ACHP adopted a policy on the treatment of human remains. The ACHP will be rewriting the archaeology handbook this spring.

**NCSHPO:** The National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers is concerned that any Federal legislation should not conflict with legislation that has been developed at the state level. Approximately 20 states have passed or are working on new laws and, while they may differ in particulars, most share basic features and are workable. Given the role of the SHPO in conducting federal environmental reviews, NCSHPO is also concerned about the impact of new legislation on the review of federal projects and the alternatives that may be considered. NCSHPO is studying broader Native American issues, including funding for tribal programs and creation of Tribal Preservation Officers as well as reburial/repatriation.

**NPS:** The National Park Service has three initiatives under way: (1) Amendments to the uniform regulations implementing the Archaeological Resource Protection Act (ARPA) amendments of 1988—these will outline how federal managers may repatriate human remains and associated materials under certain conditions. NPS hopes to publish draft regulations in March. (2) Review and revision of the Department of Interior's Guidelines on the deposition of human remains from archaeological sites. A preliminary draft may be ready for distribution for an informal review in March. (3) Possible change in NPS policy for NPS sites—this will probably depend on what happens with the first two items.

For further information, contact the SAA Government Relations Office, 1333 Connecticut Avenue N.W. Suite 400, Washington, DC 20036. **TELEPHONE:** (202) 293-1774 **FAX:** (202) 293-1782.

## LIFE PLAN CREDIT ANNOUNCED

Members insured in the SAA Life Insurance Plans as of September 30, 1989 will receive credit of 50% of their semiannual premium due on the April 1, 1990 renewal. This marks the 26th consecutive year in which premium credits have been granted by the Life Insurance Trust. The SAA Life Insurance Plan offers coverage up to \$300,000 for members. Protection for spouses and dependent children is also available. For more information contact: Administrator, SAA Group Insurance Program, 1255 23rd Street NW, Washington, DC 20037 (800-424-9883, 202-457-6820).

## FROM FORT BURGWIN TO LAS VEGAS: SAVE THE PAST FOR THE FUTURE, AN UPDATE

*Edward Friedman and Kathleen Reinburg*

As the *Save the Past for the Future* conference held at Fort Burgwin, Taos, New Mexico came to a close in May 1989, the one overriding concern was to keep the momentum going. (For a summary of the Fort Burgwin conference see SAA Bulletin Vol. 7, No. 5) Due to the commitment of the many conference participants and other concerned persons much has happened since the conference ended.

Jim Judge, Conference Coordinator, has submitted a draft report to the SAA Executive Board and the Project Steering Committee. The report clearly identifies and summarizes the major issues raised at Fort Burgwin and provides a compilation of the recommendations. This document is currently being edited by Leslie Wildesen for wide distribution.

Using the framework provided by this report, the Steering Committee is developing an action plan that we hope will serve as guidance for the SAA and the entire profession. The plan will address both short- and long-term goals. Importantly, the plan will contain recommendations on how to achieve these goals, including strategies for funding and staffing.

A major percentage of the Fort Burgwin recommendations dealt with the overwhelming need for public education. Individuals who participated in the "Preventing the Problem" subgroup, chaired by Shereen Lerner, formed an ad hoc committee for Archaeology in Public Education. This committee met on October 18 in Minneapolis, Minnesota, to map out a strategy for moving the profession and the public in a positive direction regarding this critical issue. After considerable deliberation, this group prepared and submitted a proposal to the SAA for the creation of a Committee on Public Education.

The Board considered the proposal and in a compromise action established a task force whose mandate is to develop an action plan for public education. The plan is to focus on short-term goals, those that can be accomplished within two to three years. Additionally, the task force is to look at long-term goals that could be undertaken by the Foundation for American Archaeology (see SAA Bulletin, Vol. 7, No. 6). The task force is to present its action plan to the Executive Board at the annual meetings in Las Vegas, Nevada.

The coming year holds a variety of opportunities for the *Save the Past for the Future* project. Everyone is invited to become involved. As plans are formulated there will be an ever-increasing need for your participation. To be kept informed and to help the project, fill out the form on the next page and send it in.



## Save the Past for the Future

☐ I would like to be included in the **Save the Past for the Future** directory.

☐ I am a member of the Society for American Archaeology

☐ I am not a member, send information.

☐ I would like  brochures to distribute.

☐ I will help the project by purchasing a t-shirt or bumper sticker(s)!

☐ I will contribute to **Save the Past for the Future**. Enclosed is my check for \$ .

☐ My organization, institution, company, or agency will support the project. ( ) Please contact me.( )  
Enclosed is our check for \$ .

**NOTE:** The stickers and beautiful white-on-black t-shirts with the anti-looting logo of Tsagaglalal ("She Who Watches") are a great way to publicize the need to protect sites while helping support the project. Single stickers may be bought with the purchase of a t-shirt. Without a t-shirt purchase, there is a minimum order of 12 stickers for \$10.

Children's Sizes: ( ) Small ( ) Medium ( ) Large

Adult Sizes: ( ) Small ( ) Medium ( ) Large ( ) X Large ( ) XX Large

**T-shirts:** \$10.00 a shirt: # shirts:  \$

**Stickers:** \$1.25 a sticker: # stickers:

**Shipping & handling:** \$2.50 first shirt, \$1 each additional

**Shipping & handling:** \$1.00 per sticker order

TOTAL \$

Please make check or money order payable to: SAA Anti-looting Project, SAA Office of Government Relations, 1333 Connecticut Ave, NW, Suite 400, Washington, DC 20036

Name:  Address:

Phone:

## NATIONAL HERITAGE PRESERVATION PROGRAM

In recognition of the singular importance to the humanities of the nation's material culture collections and the challenge facing institutions entrusted with their care, the National Heritage Preservation Program has been established within NEH's Office of Preservation to help institutions stabilize material culture collections. The Endowment's grants will respond to what has been identified as the highest priority of need: to stabilize material culture collections important to the humanities through support for housing and storage of objects, improved climate control, and the installation of security, lighting, and fire-prevention systems. Funds will also be available to establish national training programs for conservators of material culture collections.

Renovation costs needed to stabilize an institution's collection are eligible for support; however, awards will not be made for preservation projects that involve new construction or for the conservation treatment of individual objects. Institutions may apply for grants of up to \$700,000 but are expected to contribute from their own resources or third-party gifts a minimum of 50% of the project's total expenditures. The grant period may last for up to 5 years. The deadline for the first applications for this new category of grants will be April 18, 1990. Notification of awards will be made in early September, 1990.

Guidelines, application instructions, and further information may be obtained by writing or calling: The Office of Preservation, Room 802 National Endowment for the Humanities, Washington, DC 20506 (202) 786-0570.



## THE NATIVE AMERICAN SCHOLARSHIP FUND

The Society for American Archaeology now enters a critical phase of planning for the **Native American Scholarship Fund**, and the assistance of all American archaeologists is requested. Recognizing that significant tension has arisen between the archaeological and Native American communities over the past decade, and acknowledging the acute difficulties still facing Indians who seek higher education, the Native American Scholarship Fund was established by the Executive Committee in 1988 to foster a new sense of shared purpose and positive interaction. Specifically, this enterprise seeks to raise private donations and subsequent matching revenues to assist and encourage qualified American Indians in pursuing graduate education in the field of American archaeology.

The initial plan for the Native American Scholarship Fund was proposed to the SAA Executive Board two years ago by David Hurst Thomas, who was subsequently appointed to chair the committee. Other committee members are Robert L. Bettinger, Edward D. Castillo, Robert L. Kelly, and Brian Swann.

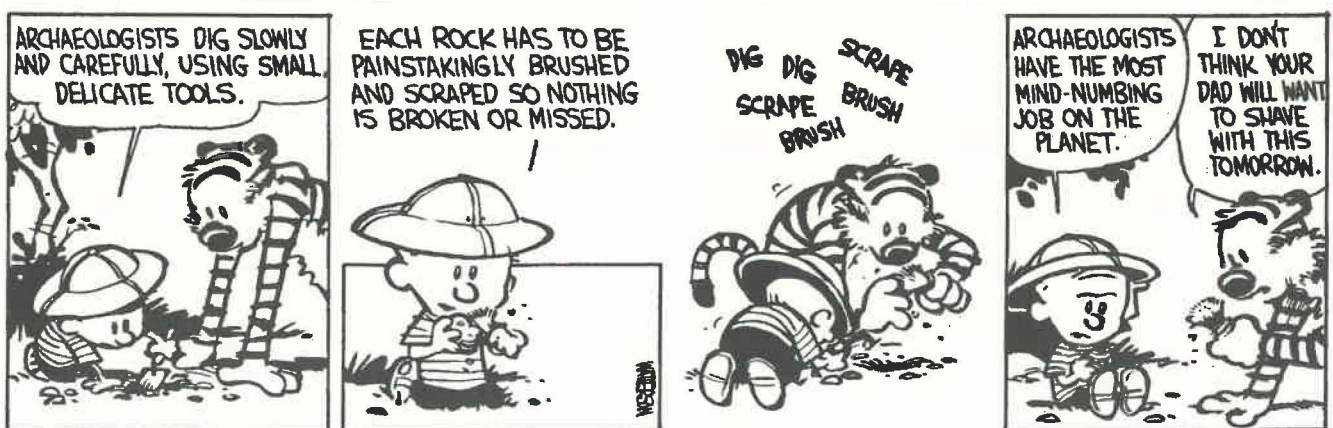
Concrete attempts to raise the necessary capital originated with the Columbian Consequences Seminars, the SAA's recognition of the upcoming Columbian Quincentenary. More than 100 scholars from diverse fields are participating in these nine interdisciplinary symposia, held at successive SAA Annual Meetings in Phoenix, Atlanta, and Las Vegas. The derivative papers are being published in three volumes by the Smithsonian Institution Press; the first book entitled Columbian Consequences: Archaeological and Historical Perspectives on the Spanish Borderlands West (edited by David Hurst Thomas) appears in April 1989. The second publication is comprised of 36 papers addressing the Spanish Borderlands East—

basically Spanish Florida and the Caribbean—and will be published prior to the upcoming Annual Meeting in Las Vegas. The third volume, containing roughly three dozen contributions placing the Spanish Borderlands in Pan-American perspective, is scheduled to be published in April 1991. All royalties from the three books are specifically earmarked for the SAA's Native American Scholarship Fund.

Complete or partial royalties have also been assigned to the Native American Scholarship Fund from the following sources: The Spanish Borderlands Sourcebooks, a 30-volume series (David Hurst Thomas, General Editor), Garland Publishing, New York (in press); Outstanding Dissertations on North American Indians, a 35-volume series (David Hurst Thomas, General Editor), Garland Publishing, N.Y. (in publication); Translating Native American Texts (title tentative) (edited by Brian Swann, Smithsonian Institution Press).

The committee asks all archaeologists and other concerned scholars writing about American Indian themes to consider donating all or part of the resulting royalties to the Native American Scholarship Fund. We think that funds solicited from private foundations and appropriate government sources will be made available to match such donations on a two- or three-fold basis.

The SAA is presently working out the specific nature, distribution, duration, and amount of scholarship assistance. Those interested in contributing funds, suggestions, or counsel are encouraged to communicate directly with the committee chair, David Hurst Thomas, American Museum of Natural History, Central Park West at 79th St., New York, NY 10024.





## MONACAN HISTORY AND THE CONTACT ERA IN VIRGINIA

Just over 200 years ago, Thomas Jefferson excavated portions of a burial mound in central Virginia, an event widely acknowledged by texts as the forerunner of "scientific archaeology" and the elevation of the "study of America's past from a speculative, armchair pastime to an inquiry built on empirical fieldwork" (David Hurst Thomas, *Archaeology*, p. 31). Few students of American archaeology are unaware of the role of that mound in the history of the discipline. Yet, less well understood are questions concerning who the people were who constructed the mound, and whose mortuary ritual is represented in its structure. What role does that mound play in Indian history?

Attempting to answer these and other questions of prehistory and early history in central Virginia has been the focus of a research program begun at the University of Virginia (UVA) in 1985 under the direction of Jeff Hantman. In seeking a regional, cultural and historical context for "Jefferson's mound," archaeological and ethnohistoric research has opened up some new perspectives on both Indian and European history in late prehistoric and colonial Virginia. The research has highlighted the history of the Monacan people who were most likely the builders of the mound tested by Jefferson, as well as (at least) 12 other known mounds in central Virginia. Monacan history, as the tribe notes in its own contemporary literature, is largely unwritten. Due primarily to characterizations by poorly informed, or purposely misinformed, colonial observers such as Captain John Smith, the Monacan have typically been considered only in relation to their neighbors to the east, the Tidewater-based Powhatan chiefdom. At the time of early European contact, the Powhatan named the Monacan as enemies. The colonists themselves never visited the Monacan territory long enough to make meaningful observations; the Monacan chose not to interact directly with the colonists. The resulting image of the Monacan is a rather dismissive one, portraying a relatively fragmented, less complex, and "ruder" (in the colonial rhetoric) society than the Powhatan chiefdom.

The UVA research program has combined a series of county-level, systematic surveys of a 2000 square mile area of the James and Rivanna River valleys with limited excavations at two Late Woodland villages and emergency work at the Rapidan Mound. Funding for much of this work has been provided by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. The remaining portions of the Rapidan Mound are under imminent threat of destruction due to the encroachment of the nearby Rapidan River. Systematic excavations offer an opportunity for insights into the structure of such accretional mound complexes and the rituals that produced the mounds. The eventual disposition of the human remains uncovered (all disarticulated secondary burials)



The Coming of the English to Virginia.

will be determined by the Department of Historic Resources, with input from the Monacan tribe, the Council of Virginia Indians, and the Council of Virginia Archaeologists.

The research program has shed new light on Monacan history, with a particular concern for the Monacan role in the early colonial era. Archaeological data suggest that the Monacan were an equal force in tribal relations prior to European contact. One particularly intriguing connection currently being explored relates to the role of copper in native and colonial trade relations. The Monacan mounds are located in and around the vicinity of known copper sources in the Blue Ridge Mountains. At least one ethnohistoric account tentatively identifies that area as the pre-Jamestown source of Chief Powhatan's copper, a significant point given the importance of copper in Powhatan's world. Once the colonists arrived at Jamestown, however, Powhatan obtained his copper from the Europeans, thus changing the nature of cultural relationships.

The Monacan tribe was just recently recognized as the 8th official Indian tribe in the Commonwealth of Virginia, and the first to be so identified outside of the coastal plain. This recognition comes after centuries of injustice and legal and social challenges to their identity as Indian people. The archaeological and ethnohistoric studies point to the initial definition of cultures and social relations in "colonial ethnography" as one significant source of these contemporary problems. Planning is currently underway for a joint effort sponsored by the Monacan tribe, the Virginia Foundation for the Humanities and Public Policy, and the UVA to write a history of the Monacan people apart from the perspective of the colonial literature, and to fill in the gaps between the archaeological record, the ethnohistoric record, and the present.



## DELAYS IN THE PRODUCTION OF AMERICAN ANTIQUITY

W. Raymond Wood

J. Jefferson Reid

The January issue of *American Antiquity* will not be available until mid- to late April and the April issue also is likely to be at least a month late. The editors and the Executive Board of the SAA apologize to the membership for this delay. Inconveniences to authors, subscribers, and advertisers because of the editorial transition and the computerization of journal production will disappear now that the move to Tucson is complete.

## AMERICAN ANTIQUITY INFORMATION FOR AUTHORS AND REVIEWERS

Effective immediately, material for the articles, reports, forum, and comments section, as well as for the current research section of *American Antiquity* should be submitted to the office of Editor-elect J. Jefferson Reid, Department of Anthropology, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721. Publications for review should be sent to Associate Editor for Reviews and Book Notes Diane Gelburd, 7222 Pinewood St., Falls Church, VA 22046. Authors should submit an original and four copies of their manuscripts (manuscripts are now sent out to four reviewers), which should be prepared following *American Antiquity* style guidelines (see the April 1983 issue of the journal). Authors should include telephone numbers where they can be reached and a BITNET address if available.

Reviewers are also needed both for *American Antiquity* manuscripts and for the book reviews and book notes section. Potential reviewers should provide the following information to either the editorial office (for manuscripts), or the Associate Editor (for reviews and book notes): name, address, telephone number(s), bitnet address (if available), topical area(s) of expertise, geographical area(s) of expertise, and language literacy besides English. Book reviews range from 250-word book notes to 1,000-word reviews. Two months usually are provided for book reviews. Prompt manuscript review is essential to the journal, thus those of you who are sent articles, reports, comments, and forum submissions to review are asked to complete and return them within 30 days.

For additional information, or if you have comments about the journal, contact the editorial office at the above address, or at (602) 621-6297; BITNET: REID@ARIZRVAX.

## FROM THE BULLETIN EDITORS

Stephen Plog

Don Rice

With the transfer of the editorship of the SAA Bulletin from David Dye to our offices, we are asking all members of the society for help in continuing to improve the quality of the Bulletin. The dissemination of information about Society business, committees, and Executive Board meetings and the publication of announcements of meetings and job openings has always been an important function of the Bulletin and will remain central to future issues. We hope all members will continue to send us such information.

We also believe that the newsletter of the Society should provide a forum for a variety of other topics central to current research and debate in the discipline. Discussions of recent research results of broad appeal, comparisons of alternative opinions regarding key methodological and theoretical issues, and evaluations of various types of research tools ranging from field equipment to computer software are all examples of the types of submissions we hope to incorporate in future issues. Please consider either sending us these types of contributions or discussing additional ideas with us. We hope that the Bulletin will serve as many segments of the membership as possible, but it can only do so with your cooperation.

We can be contacted at the Department of Anthropology, University of Virginia, P.O. Box 9024, Charlottesville, VA 22906-9024 or through electronic mail at SAANEWS@PRIME.ACC.VIRGINIA.EDU. Our phone numbers are 804-924-3549 (Plog) and 804-924-3953 (Rice). If neither of us is available, our editorial assistants, Nina Weissberg and Whitney Leeson, should be able to help you.

**Acknowledgment:** The illustration "The Coming of the English to Virginia," page 14, is adapted from the drawing *The arrival of the Englishmen in Virginia*, by John White, in *Arrival of the English in America 1585: The complete Drawings of John White*, by P. Hulton, 1984, University of N. Carolina Press, Chapel Hill.

## NOMINATIONS REQUESTED FOR 1991 FRYXELL AWARD

The SAA is now accepting nominations for the 1991 Fryxell Award. The 1991 award will be presented at the 56th Annual Meeting for outstanding contributions in Zooarchaeology. Nominations should be supported by a statement thoroughly documenting the achievements of the nominee in zooarchaeology. Mail nominations no later than April 1, 1990, to Walter E. Klippel, Fryxell Committee, Department of Anthropology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN 37996-0720.



## 55TH ANNUAL MEETING, LAS VEGAS, NEVADA

James A. Moore  
1990 Annual Meeting Program Chair

Preparations for the Society's 55th Annual Meeting in Las Vegas, Nevada are nearing completion. The meetings will be held in the Riviera Hotel, Wednesday, April 18 through Sunday, April 22. Tremendous increases in the number of papers presented at the past few annual meetings demonstrate the continuing success of the meetings and the record number of abstracts received (over 850) indicates that the Las Vegas meetings will continue this trend. The number of active participants in the meetings has also increased to record levels. There will be over 1000 authors, junior authors, discussants, and chairs participating.

Two plenary sessions have been scheduled. **Save the Past for the Future** will deal with the Society's Anti-looting efforts. In recognition of the importance of this topic for the profession, for the first time the Annual Meeting will hold a mid-morning plenary session at 11:15 on Friday morning. Organized by Annetta Cheek of the SAA's **Save the Past for the Future** Project, the session will feature Assistant Secretary of the Department of the Interior Constance Harriman, author Jean Auel, Ray White, Tribal Chairman of the Miami Nation of Indians, US Forest Service archaeologist Peter Pilles, and Fairfax County (Va.) archaeologist Michael Johnson. The session's participants will present various strategies which we can use to combat looting and vandalism by engaging broader public support.

**From Kostenki to Clovis: Stalking the Mammoth Hunters** presents a comparative perspective on the late Pleistocene adaptations of Eurasia and North America, and stresses that many of the remaining research issues will take a collaborative effort for their solution. Vadim Masson, Nikolai Praslov, Olga Soffer, Clive Gamble, James Adovasio, and George Frison will be presenting not only new finds and new understandings, but newly emerging research problems as well. This second plenary session is scheduled in the traditional Thursday evening time period.

There are several other noteworthy sessions on the meeting schedule. The Society's preparation for the Columbian Quincentennial continues with three SAA-sponsored sessions exploring the consequences of European contact with the Americas. These three sessions examine the Columbian consequences: culture contact in Central America; the impact of the 1893 Chicago World's Fair on our image of contact and the American Indian; and the effect that disciplinary boundaries have had on research results in anthropology,

history, and demography. The theme of European contact is picked up in several other sessions and forms a major focus of the 1990 meetings.

The symbolic, ideological, and social meaning of the cultural landscape forms a second thread which runs through the meeting program. Sessions focusing on the European Celtic landscape, Chaco's non-economic organization, the meaning in the form of Mesoamerican cities, and historical analyses of landscape creation and transformation in both Europe and North America mark what may be a new departure in research interests. On the more technical end of the scale there are several sessions dealing with the strengths and weaknesses, and successes and failures of archaeological databases. As in recent years, CRM is also a strong topical theme. There is perhaps a more reflective note struck in many of these sessions, however, as the goals and ethics of CRM are reconsidered.

On Friday afternoon, there will be a round table discussion, **Writing For Popular Journals**. The issue of presenting the results of our research in the popular media is a vexing one for most of us. Peter Young and Richard Wertime of *Archaeology Magazine* will share their experience and knowledge about presenting archaeology to the wider public. Also on Friday is the **1990 Fryxell Symposium** recognizing Patty Jo Watson's contribution to multidisciplinary research.

The success of the SAA Annual Meeting, with the continual expansion in participants, has not been without its problems. The number of concurrent sessions cannot be expanded without losing the sense of scale. To avoid increasing the rate of rejection, the Program Committee has attempted to increase the number of non-traditional presentations. Many disciplines—geology, biology, and the medical sciences, among others—have long featured poster sessions as a valuable and effective way to present substantive reports. On Friday and Saturday, poster sessions will be featured. The poster presenters will be available during the final hour of each session for questions and discussions. Brian Fagan, and Peter Young and Richard Wertime of *Archaeology Magazine*, are serving on the Poster Awards Committee, and will select the best poster presentation of the meetings.

Finally, there is a full schedule of day trips to archaeological sites in the Basin and Range region. Starting on Tuesday and running through Friday, those who sign up in time will have the opportunity to learn first hand about the important archaeological and environmental sites of the region.



## avocational archaeology

edited by  
Leland W. Patterson

Earl Lubensky  
Chair, SAA  
Task Force on  
Affiliated  
Societies

Regional,  
state, provincial,  
and local arch-  
aeological  
societies will

soon be able to affiliate with the Society of American Archaeology through the Council of Affiliated Societies, which has recently been approved by the SAA Executive Board. Annual dues have been set at \$25. Benefits include the SAA Bulletin and a variety of programs contemplated to help accomplish the Society's objectives "to foster the formation and welfare of regional and local archaeological societies" and "to serve as a bond among those interested in American Archaeology, both professionals and non-professionals, and to aid in directing these efforts into scientific channels." Application forms will be sent to those societies on the SAA mailing list.

To help accomplish these objectives, a category of avocational memberships has been established. Dues also have been set at \$25 per year. Benefits include the SAA Bulletin and programs designed for affiliated societies of which they may be members.

A task force has been formed to advise and assist in the formation of the new Council of Affiliated Societies, as provided by the SAA's amended by-laws. The task force is chaired by Earl H. Lubensky of the Missouri Archaeological Society, which for the past several years has been promoting interest in the formation of an association of archaeological societies in North America. The task force will meet during the Las Vegas annual meeting to draft by-laws or a *modus operandi* for the council, to be approved by the SAA Executive Board. It is contemplated that the inaugural meeting of the Council will be held during the 1991 annual meeting.

The council will be composed of a representative and an alternate from each affiliated society. SAA by-laws provide for cooperation to the extent practicable with affiliated units in serving their needs and interest in American Archaeology. The SAA Bulletin format is being revised and expanded to include news of regional workshops, help in developing relationships and joint activities with museums and historical societies, and promotion of mutually beneficial cooperation among professional and non-professional archaeologists.

Materials of interest to archaeological societies and avocational archaeologists may now be submitted for publication in the SAA Bulletin. Manuscripts should be sent to L.W. Patterson, 418 Wycliffe, Houston, Texas 77079

## STATEMENT ON NSF PROGRAM BUDGET

John Yellen  
Anthropology Program Director

The process which determines the amount spent on anthropological research at the National Science Foundation during any fiscal year is both complex and drawn out over a long period of time. Without an understanding of how this procedure works, dollar figures can be misleading. Following extended preparation within the NSF and Office of Management and Budget, the President of the United States submits his budget to Congress for the next fiscal year. The fiscal year of 1991 (FY91) budget is currently under consideration by Congress and will begin on October 1, 1990. The budget includes a request amount for the Anthropology Program which, unfortunately, represents a maximum that is never achieved. At the end of the budgeting process, the Anthropology Program receives a final allocation. Over the course of the year additional relatively small amounts can be drawn into the Program from other sources within NSF, and, thus, the amount spent is larger than the allocation.

In FY89, which began October 1, 1988, the Anthropology Program allocation was \$7.2 million. According to NSF figures, \$7.9 million was eventually

spent in that fiscal year. In FY90, the President's budget requested \$8.0 million for the program; eventually \$7.2 million was allocated, and the final expenditures for the year should exceed this amount by several hundred thousand dollars. The FY91 budget currently under consideration by Congress requests \$8.6 million.

## MUSEUM ANTHROPOLOGISTS TO ORGANIZE UNDER AAA

An ad hoc committee has been established to organize an "Association of Museum Anthropologists" as a unit within the American Anthropological Association. The principal aim of the new unit will be to further Museum Anthropology within AAA. The unit will receive the assistance of the parent organization with financial management, printing, mailing, and other services, and will disseminate information to the 10,000 readers of the *Anthropological Newsletter* published by AAA. Persons interested in joining the AMA ad hoc committee are asked to contact Duane Anderson, Dayton Museum of Natural History, 2629 Ridge Avenue, Dayton, OH 45414.



## American Bottom Archaeology FAI-270 Site Reports

"The FAI-270 project is without doubt the most ambitious archaeological undertaking to have been conducted in eastern North America since the WPA era. Yet despite the enormous scale of the endeavor and the staggering volume of data recovered, the overall quality of the data produced is absolutely outstanding due to the dedication and hard work of some of the most skilled archaeological field workers in the profession today." — *The Quarterly Review of Archaeology*.

"The project and its publications will serve as a standard for archaeological mitigation projects for many years. This excellent publication series will be of interest to anyone specifically interested in American Bottom prehistory or in the general development of prehistoric Midwestern societies." — *American Antiquity*.

### American Bottom Archaeology

**A Summary of the FAI-270 Project  
Contribution to the Culture History  
of the Mississippi River Valley**

*Edited by Charles J. Bareis and James W. Porter*

"This volume captures in summary form the enormous strides that a single, large-scale project has had in completely rewriting the history of the bottom and in propelling the area from the intellectual status of a marginal study area to one of major importance in the interpretation of cultural evolution in the Mississippi valley . . . it belongs with a short list of essential works that represent the best of contemporary eastern United States archaeology." — *American Anthropologist*. 304 pp. Illus. \$24.95.

#### Recently Published Site Reports

##### Volumes edited by Charles J. Bareis and James W. Porter

#### **Vol. 9: The Go-Kart North (11-Mo-552N) Site, and the Dyroff (11-S-463) and Levin (11-S-462) Sites**

Late Archaic Occupations

*Andrew C. Fortier and Thomas E. Emerson*  
350 pp. Illus. \$21.95.

#### **Vol. 10: The Robinson's Lake (11-Ms-582) Site**

Emergent Mississippian Occupation

*George R. Milner*  
240 pp. Illus. \$16.95.

#### **Vol. 11: The Carbon Dioxide (11-Mo-594) and the Robert Schneider (11-Ms-1177) Sites**

Late Woodland, Emergent Mississippian,  
and Mississippian Occupations

*Fred Austin Finney and Andrew C. Fortier*  
328 pp. Illus. \$19.50.

#### **Vol. 12: The Dohack (11-S-642) Site**

Late Woodland and Emergent Mississippian Occupations

*Ann Brower Stahl*  
392 pp. Illus. \$22.50.

#### **Vol. 13: Selected Sites in the Hill Lake Locality**

Early Woodland, Middle Woodland,  
and Mississippian Components

*Andrew C. Fortier*  
352 pp. Illus. \$21.95.

#### **Vol. 14: The McLean Site**

Late Archaic and Late Woodland Components

*Dale L. McElrath and Fred Austin Finney*  
152 pp. Illus. \$15.95.

#### **Vol. 15: The George Reeves (11-S-650) Site**

Late Archaic, Late Woodland, Emergent Mississippian,  
and Mississippian Components

*Dale L. McElrath and Fred A. Finney*  
464 pp. Illus. \$25.95.

#### **Vol. 16: The Range Site**

Archaic through Late Woodland Occupations

*John E. Kelly, Andrew C. Fortier, Steven J. Ozuk,  
and Joyce A. Williams*  
480 pp. Illus. \$26.95.

#### **Vol. 17, No. 1: The Radic Site**

Emergent Mississippian and Mississippian Communities  
*Dale L. McElrath, Joyce A. Williams, Thomas O. Maher,  
and Michael C. Meinkoth*

#### **No. 2: The Marcus Site**

Emergent Mississippian and Early Mississippian Homesteads  
*Thomas E. Emerson and Douglas K. Jackson*  
400 pp. Illus. \$22.95.

#### **Vol. 18: Late Woodland Sites in the American Bottom Uplands**

*Charles Bentz, Dale L. McElrath, Fred A. Finney,  
and Richard B. Lacampagne*  
352 pp. Illus. \$21.95.

##### Volumes edited by Charles J. Bareis and John A. Walthall

#### **Vol. 19: The Holding Site**

A Hopewell Community in the American Bottom  
*Andrew C. Fortier, Thomas O. Maher, Joyce A. Williams,  
Michael C. Meinkoth, Kathryn E. Parker, and Lucretia S. Kelly*  
696 pp. Illus. \$34.95.

#### **Vol. 20: The Range Site 2**

Emergent Mississippian, Dohack, and Range  
Phase Occupations

*John E. Kelly, Steven J. Ozuk, and Joyce A. Williams*  
600 pp. Illus. \$31.95.

#### **Vol. 21: The Early and Middle Archaic Occupations at the Nohta (11-Ms-128) Site**

A Late Woodland Mortuary Occupation

*Michael J. Higgins*  
320 pp. Illus. \$19.50.

#### **Vol. 22: Selected Early Mississippian Household Sites in the American Bottom**

*Douglas K. Jackson and Ned Hanenberger*  
520 pp. Illus. \$27.95.

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### Meeting Calendar, continued

systems; data sharing and information access; and use of image related technologies in a museum context. Contact: Deirdre Stam, Executive Director of the Museum Computer Network at the School of Information Studies, Syracuse U, Syracuse, NY 13244-2340; 315/443-5612.

**Oct 31-Nov 3 PLAINS ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONFERENCE**, 48th annual conference, Sheraton Century Center Hotel, Oklahoma City, OK. Deadline for papers, research report, and symposia: Sept 15. Contact Susan C. Vehik, Morris W. Foster or Jack L. Hofman, Dept of Anthro and the Oklahoma Ar-

chaeological Survey, U of Oklahoma, Norman, OK 73019.

**Nov 1-4 AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR ETHNOHISTORY**, annual meeting, Westbury Hotel, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. Papers, Organized Sessions, Special Events, and Speakers that treat any world area are encouraged. Deadline for abstracts of 100-200 words, affiliation, and pre-registration fees: June 1. Contact Dr. Trudy Nicks, Dept of Ethnology, Royal Ontario Museum, 100 Queen's Park, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5S 2C6.

**Nov 7-10 SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE**, 48th annual conference sponsored by the U of South Alabama, Riverview Plaza Hotel, Mobile, AL.

Symposia: "Native American Public Architecture," "The Apalachees: Across the Southeast and Beyond," "French Colonial Archaeology," and "Cultures of the Northern Gulf Coast: A Regional Perspective." Deadline for symposium and paper proposals: Aug 31. Contact Edwin Jackson, SEAC Program Chair, Dept of Sociology and Anthro, U of Southern Mississippi, Hattiesburg, MS 39406.

**Nov 8-11 CHACMOOL CONFERENCE**, 23rd annual conference, U of Calgary. Theme: "Ancient Images, Ancient Thought: The Archaeology of Ideology." The conference goal is to generate discussion and stimulate further research regarding the

expression of ideology as found in the archaeological and ethnographic records. Anyone interested in submitting a paper, organizing a symposium, or chairing a general session should inform the programme committee. Contact: Dept of Archaeology, U of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2N 1N4; 403/220-5227.

## POSITIONS OPEN

**ARCHAEOLOGIST - Historic Annapolis Foundation** has a permanent staff archaeologist position. Responsibilities include: laboratory supervision, volunteer recruitment/training, exhibits, collections management, public education. Work with preservation professionals and University of Maryland co-sponsored "Archaeology in Annapolis." Fieldwork experience, computer literacy including dbaseIII+ preferred. Salary \$21,000/yr; benefits. Starting date flexible: May 1990 possible. By April 15, send current CV and three references to Dr. Jean Russo, Research Director, HAF, 194 Prince George, Annapolis, MD 21401. Local interview expenses paid. EOE.

**ASSISTANT CURATOR OF ANTHROPOLOGY - The American Museum of**

**Natural History** announces an opening for an Assistant Curator of Anthropology with a specialty in the archaeology of Mesoamerica.

The principal responsibility of the position is to pursue an energetic career in archaeological research and publication. Curators are also expected to play an active role in the Museum's exhibitions program, in the management of collections and in other areas of museum science. Some research funding is available. The applicant should have a Ph.D. in Anthropology, substantial research experience (including fieldwork) and publications demonstrating high productivity in original research. For additional information write Dr. Craig Morris, Department of Anthropology, The American Museum of Natural History, Central Park West at 79th St., New York, NY 10024. The Museum is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

**ARCHAEOLOGIST - University of Michigan**, Museum/Department of Anthropology opening pending administration approval for East Asia/Oceania area archaeologist, Sept., 1991. PhD. required. Appointment: Assistant Professor, tenure-track in

Department, Assistant Curator in Museum. Position involves curation/research with existing Chinese and Southeast Asian collections, conducting active field program, teaching 2 courses/year. Women and minorities encouraged to apply. Send resume, publications and names of 3 referees by December 1, 1990 to Henry T. Wright, Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, 48109. EOE/AEE.

**ARCHAEOLOGISTS - Two** principal investigator positions open in the cultural resources management group of **3D Environmental Services, Inc.**, an expanding environmental consulting firm in Cincinnati. Placement in Washington D.C. office another possibility. Concentrations in both historic and prehistoric archaeology are of interest, with analytic specialty open. Graduate degree and relevant experience required. 3D/ESI conducts projects across the east and midwest, and many exciting research opportunities exist. Salaries and benefits are competitive, and the Cincinnati lifestyle (e.g., low housing costs) is a major plus. Field directors and technicians should also apply. Send letter

and vita to Dr. David Rue, 3D/ESI, 781 Neeb Road, Suite 5, Cincinnati, OH 45233.

**ARCHAEOLOGISTS - Temporary** employment opportunity in the **Lassen National Forest** not exceeding one year. The Lassen National Forest expects to fill approximately 12 Archaeologist positions, beginning March 11, 1990. Current Salary Rates--GS-5: \$7.81 PH; GS-7: \$9.68 PH

Duties--Perform field surveys, write reports, perform other tasks relating to the cultural resource functions of the Forest. The minimum qualifications are a successful completion of a four-year college course of study in an accredited college or university leading to a bachelor's degree. Appropriate combination of education and experience may be substituted.

Interested candidates should submit SF-171, Application for Employment, OPM Form 1170/17 "List of College Courses" and Form AD-1007, to the Personnel Dept., Shared Personnel Services, Plumas/Lassen/Mendocino National Forests; P.O. Box 11500; Quincy, CA 95971-6025; ATTN: Melraine Weseloh.



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## meeting calendar

**Apr 18-22 SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY**, Las Vegas, NV. See p. 16 for a summary of the meeting program.

**Apr 20 SAA "OLD GALS' NETWORK IN ARCHAEOLOGY"**, informal discussion and drinks, 8:00 pm to 10:00 pm in the Riviera Hotel, Las Vegas, NV. All those interested in touching base with colleagues concerned with issues of women and gender are invited to attend. Agenda suggestions are welcome. Check the final Program and Abstracts for the room location. Contact Elizabeth Graham, Dept of Anthro, York U, North York, Ontario, Canada M3J 1P3; 416/736-5261.

**Apr 21 SOPA APPLICATION WORKSHOP**, starting at 10:00 am and held in conjunction with the SAA meetings, Las Vegas, NV. The workshop is designed to walk potential applicants through the SOPA application form and procedure, which has recently been simplified. Information will be provided concerning qualifications required for certification in any of the 11 emphases. Contact William Lees, Kansas State Historical Society,

120 West 10th St., Topeka, KA 66612; 913/296-2625.

**May 3-6 ALBERTA AND MONTANA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETIES**, joint meeting, Waterton Lakes National Park, Alberta, Canada. Theme: Kunaitapii "Coming Together." The conference features invited Native and White speakers, including religious leaders from Canada, the USA, and England, discussing archaeological topics of common interest and concern to the two cultures. Topics: The Rights of the Dead; Sacred Objects and Cultural Values; Sacred Geography, Places and Spaces; Medicine Circles; First Peoples; Native Archaeological Themes of International Significance; and Interpretive and Management Concerns/Issues. Contact Archaeological Society of Alberta, c/o The Alberta Historical Resources Foundation, 102-8th Ave. S.E., Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2G 0K6; 403/297-7320.

**May 11-13 CORN AND CULTURE IN THE PREHISTORIC NEW WORLD**, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN. The conference will provide a forum for exchange among paleoethnobotanists, botanists, archaeologists, geneticists, and anthropologists on the topic of prehistoric maize in the New World. Topics: Analysis and interpretation of prehistoric maize, regional and pan-regional patterns in space and time, morphological variation and genetic relationships, and the meaning of maize in New World cultures. Contact Dr. Christine A. Hastorf and Sissel Johannessen, Dept of

Anthro, 215 Ford Hall, U of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455.

**May 26-28 AMERICAN ROCK ART RESEARCH ASSOCIATION**, 17th annual symposium. There will be pre-registration on the 25th, papers presented on the 26th and 27th, and several field trips on the 28th. Contact Sharon Urban; 602/621-4011.

**May 26-28 ANASAZI BASKETMAKER SYMPOSIUM**, Blanding, UT. This symposium is the Centennial Celebration of the first known expeditions to enter Grand Gulch. Amateur and professional archaeologists, government representatives, and other canyon enthusiasts will celebrate the renewal of interest in Basketmaker research in Grand Gulch. Topics: Expedition routes through the canyon, expedition collections, and the present location of collections in museums across the country. Contact Wetherill-Grand Gulch Project, 1965 Dartmouth Ave., Boulder, CO 80303; 303/499-8424.

**May 31-June 3 NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY**, conference, Sheraton University City, 36th and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, PA 19104. Special events include a tour of industrial neighborhoods, process tours at the Fairmount Waterworks, and a banquet aboard the U.S.S. Olympia, Admiral Dewey's flagship. Contact Jane Mork Gibson, 32 Rex Ave., Philadelphia, PA 19118.

**Sept 25-28 V. GORDON CHILDE CENTENARY CONFERENCE**, Australia. Theme: "His Intellectual and

Political History." The conference seeks to capture some of the range and variety of Childe's interest and achievements. Conference papers should focus on three major aspects: Childe as a theorist and critic of Labour politics, the meaning and significance of Childe's achievement as an archaeologist and historian, and the Australian background to Childe's intellectual outlook. Contact Dr Don Castan, Director of Australian Studies Centre, U of Queensland, St. Lucia, Australia, QLD 4067; 61-7/377-2733.

**Sept 26-29 NORTH AMERICAN FUR TRADE**, 6th conference, hosted by The Mackinac State Historic Parks, Grand Hotel, Mackinac Island, MI. Conference papers are encouraged which highlight the following: The Mackinac based fur trade; Native Americans and the North American fur trade; and, Euro-Americans and the North American fur trade. Deadline for 1 page abstracts and a "curriculum vitae": Aug 1, 1990. Contact Dr. Donald P. Heldman, P.O. Bx 515, Mackinac City, MI 48701.

**Oct 10-14 MUSEUM COMPUTER NETWORK**, Richmond, Va. Theme: Integrated Computer Systems. Proposals are sought for papers, panel discussions, and demonstrations which focus on overall planning efforts for automation; information architecture studies and use of CASE technology; linking of museum, archival, and library

*continued on p. 19*