

SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

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SURVEYING THE FIELD

Jeremy A. Sabloff
President, Society for American Archaeology

**"Words, words, mere words, no
matter from the heart."**

William Shakespeare, *Twelfth Night*

For years archaeologists have lamented the looting and destruction of archaeological sites and materials. The efforts of a number of dedicated individuals, including professional and avocational archaeologists, native Americans, elected officials, and organizations such as the American Society for Conservation Archaeology, have resulted in the implementation of important laws and regulations. Together with increased governmental vigilance and activism, these have helped to protect archaeological resources in the United States, Canada, and throughout Latin America. In spite of such assiduous work, however, looting and destruction of prehistoric and historic sites continue unabated. Clearly, relatively small-scale attempts to change widespread practices, no matter how well-intentioned or how skillfully argued, are simply not sufficient to bring these practices to a halt. Isolated victories over the forces of depredation are legion, but, overall, defenders of the archaeological record appear to be losing the war.

Fortunately, in recent years archaeologists have come to realize that they must change their tactics if they are to turn the tide in the preservation conflict. Informed by the successes of other preservationists, such as those concerned with environmental issues, they have begun to adopt the successful tactics of group efforts and public outreach. In the United States, for example, federal archaeologists, state historic preservation officers, and state archaeologists, as well as the Society for American Archaeology, have seen that if they speak in concert within their own spheres, and work together more broadly on the preservation of the archaeological record, their chances of success increase.

Moreover, archaeologists have perceived that our undertaking to combat looting through legislation will be of no avail without a well-planned campaign of public

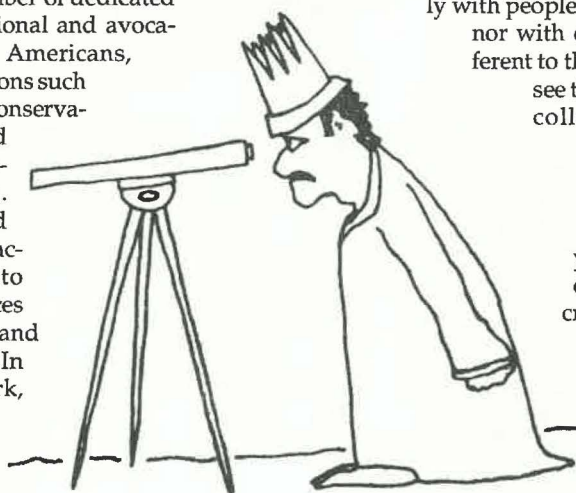
education. The message that the pillaging of archaeological sites is bad and should be stopped is not necessarily self-evident to the general population or to legislators. Rhetoric alone obviously is insufficient. We have realized that exhortation must be combined with clear, well-reasoned justifications.

Such a shift in strategy, one that is still underway, is not as simple and easy as it would appear. Over the years archaeologists have become too accustomed to speaking only to their colleagues, those who do not need to be persuaded about the unfortunate consequences of site destruction. We are not used to dealing regularly with people who disagree with our premises, nor with others who are completely indifferent to the problems discussed and do not see them as moral issues. Many of our colleagues have disdained communication with non-scholarly audiences. Fortunately, however, these problems are not insurmountable and in recent years attitudes have begun to change and communication to increase.

As a case in point, recommendations of the SAA's "Preserve the Past for the Future" project have stimulated the Executive Board to create a new SAA Committee on Public Education, that is

being energetically led by Edward Friedman (Chair) and Phyllis Messenger (Vice-Chair). This committee, working in concert with the Professional Relations Committee (chaired by Olga Soffer) and the Public Relations Committee (chaired by Susan Bender), has two principal goals: to organize cooperative efforts to inform the public about the nature of archaeological research and its contributions; and to increase understanding about the importance of conserving archaeological sites and materials. I am excited about this, and about other new initiatives to preserve the past, and I am hopeful that they will have positive affects in the coming years.

Note: This column is a slightly modified and expanded version of my "Preface" to *Protecting the Past: Readings in Archaeological Resource Protection*, edited by George S. Smith and John E. Ehrenhard, to be published by Telford Press in early 1991. All royalties from this book will go to the SAA "Save the Past for the Future" project and upon completion of this project to other SAA public education programs aimed at protecting archaeological sites.



SAA AWARD ANNOUNCEMENTS

Patty Jo Watson Awarded 1990 Fryxell Award for Interdisciplinary Research

The Society for American Archaeology has presented the 1990 Fryxell Award to Dr. Patty Jo Watson in recognition of outstanding contributions to method and theory in interdisciplinary research, and to the understanding of the origins of food production in the eastern United States. Her research, teaching, service, and leadership to the Society for American Archaeology have influenced scores of individuals.

She received her Ph.D. in Anthropology from the University of Chicago, where she completed her dissertation in 1959. She then taught anthropology at several universities, including the University of Southern California, the University of California at Los Angeles, Los Angeles State College, and the University of Michigan. In 1969 she moved to Washington University-St. Louis, where she chaired the Department of Anthropology from 1982-1984 and where she continues to teach.

Dr. Watson has participated in interdisciplinary fieldwork in Iran, Turkey, and various areas in North America, including Kentucky, New York, and Tennessee. She has researched a broad range of topics including the origins of New and Old World food production, shell midden archaeology, aboriginal use of caves, and the nature of explanation in archaeology. Her development of the "Patty Jo Watson flotation barrel" took many archaeologists out of the rivers and revolutionized floral recovery techniques. It is her ability to move skillfully from theory, to method, to application and testing that characterizes her contributions.

She has authored or made major contributions to ten books, has several books underway, and has published over 65 articles. She served as Editor of *American Antiquity* from 1984-1987. In recognition of her outstanding scientific contributions, she was recently elected to the National Academy of Sciences.

Ben McCary Awarded 1990 Crabtree Award

The Society for American Archaeology has presented the Crabtree Award to Dr. Ben C. McCary of Williamsburg, Virginia, in recognition of a lifetime of dedicated service, research, and publication. Dr. McCary holds a Ph.D. in modern languages and he has been an active avocational archaeologist for more than 40 years.

He is the author of numerous publications on Virginia archaeology and history, and is particularly well known for his contributions to Paleoindian studies. He has played a significant role in the protection and preservation of the Williamson Site, an important Paleoindian site in Virginia. The SAA also recognizes his founding role in the Archaeology Society of Virginia, one of the outstanding avocational organizations in the United States.

SAA Gives Public Service Award to Morris K. Udall

The Society for American Archaeology has presented a Public Service Award to Representative Morris K. (Mo) Udall (D-AZ) for his outstanding efforts to preserve archaeological remains. The award is traditionally given to people outside of

the profession who have made significant contributions in the areas of public education and preservation of cultural patrimony.

As Chairman of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Representative Udall has been deeply involved with legislation affecting public lands, national parks, and particularly archaeology and historical preservation. Among his many accomplishments, Representative Udall was the original sponsor of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 and he was strongly supportive of the 1988 amendments to ARPA. He was one of the key supporters of the National Historic Preservation Act Amendments of 1980, and a consistent supporter of annual appropriations for the Historic Preservation Fund and other funding measures that benefit historical and archaeological resources.

Udall spearheaded the passage of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA), that included numerous provisions for management and protection of historical and archaeological resources in Alaska. He was a major supporter of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, the first "Organic Act" for the Bureau of Land Management, the planning and multiple-use management provisions that protect historical and archaeological resources. He also initiated and led passage of the landmark 1977 Surface Control Reclamation Act, which includes special provisions to protect historical and archaeological resources.

In addition to these very visible accomplishments, Representative Udall has done numerous things behind the scenes to the benefit of archaeology—such as offering countless amendments to various bills that promote and protect prehistoric and historic resources. He has maintained an open door, and has always been willing to meet with members of the archaeological profession to discuss special concerns. Representative Udall is a representative in the best sense of the word, one who truly cares about the merits and not merely the political payoffs of legislation.

1990 Dissertation Award To David Bernstein

In recognition of an outstanding doctoral dissertation, the Society for American Archaeology has awarded the Dissertation Prize to David J. Bernstein. Dr. Bernstein completed his dissertation, *Prehistoric Subsistence at Greenwich Cove*, at the State University of New York-Binghamton in 1987 under the direction of Dr. Vincas Steponaitis. By means of a wide array of analytical procedures, he documents in his dissertation an increase in diversification of the resource base over a 3000 year period (late Archaic to early Historic) in the Narragansett Bay Region and he convincingly argues that population increase was a primary causal variable. The research design, analysis, and results are clearly presented and reviewers praised Bernstein's work for making significant methodological and substantive contributions.

The Dissertation Prize Committee also recommended honorable mention for Dr. Charles Cobb (Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, 1988), Dr. Amy Douglass (Arizona State University, 1987), Dr. Gary Hennen (Rutgers, 1987), and Dr. Stuart Reeve (State University of New York-Albany, 1986).

SOCIETY LOSES THREE PAST PRESIDENTS

The Society for American Archaeology mourns the loss of three esteemed colleagues, each of whom served as President of the Society.

DR. CYNTHIA IRWIN-WILLIAMS, 54, died of natural causes relating to a long-term respiratory illness on June 16, 1990. She had been active in archaeology for almost four decades. Dr. Irwin-Williams was one of the first female graduates of Harvard, receiving her Ph.D. in 1963. She is best known for developing the framework for the Southwest Archaic Oshara Tradition and for her contributions toward understanding the Chacoan Phenomenon, but she also added to our knowledge of Paleoindian and Archaic cultures of the Plains and Central Mexico. She was an active advocate of women in science, and of multidisciplinary approaches to the resolution of archaeological problems. She also played a major role in the development of standards and guidelines in cultural resource management.

Dr. Irwin-Williams was a major force in the Society for American Archaeology, beginning her service to the



Society at the national level in 1973. From 1973-1975, she served on the Executive Committee, developed and chaired the Committee on Native American Relations, and was a member of the Committee on the Status of Women in American Archaeology. She was President of the Society from 1977-1979, and was the youngest person and only the second woman to hold the office. From 1979-1985, Dr. Irwin-Wil-

liams chaired the Committee on Federal Archaeology, which established standards and qualifications for federal archaeologists. From 1983-1985, she represented the Society as co-chair of a series of conferences with the Bureau of Land Management and representatives of the mining industry. These conferences resulted in a 1986 presentation of mutual goals to Congress. During 1984-1986, she coordinated a series of BLM/SAA Conferences on Predictive Modeling, and organized regional conferences on cultural resource management. In 1987, she was selected to represent all past Presidents of the Society on the Long-Term Planning Committee.

DR. ROBERT LISTER, 74, former Director of the National Park Service's Chaco Canyon Research Project died in May during a visit to an archaeological site in Colorado. Dr. Lister is best known for his studies of a wide range of issues relevant to Southwestern prehistory and of Spanish pottery in the New World.

Dr. Lister received his B.A. degree from the University of New Mexico in Anthropology in 1937, M.A. degrees from the University of New Mexico in 1938 and from Harvard University in 1947, and a Ph.D. from Harvard in 1950. His first academic job was at the University of Colorado where he stayed from 1947-1970. During that time he established the archaeology program and was Chairman of the department in 1952 and 1953. In 1971, he accepted the position with the National Park Service's long-range Chaco Canyon archaeological research program, and served the dual role of Director and Chief Archaeologist from 1972 to 1973. Dr. Lister retired from the Park Service in 1978 and moved to Tucson where he was a Research Associate with the Arizona State Museum. In 1988, he and his wife and research partner, Florence, settled in Mancos, Colorado.

Dr. Lister was an active participant in the Society for American Archaeology, serving as Assistant Editor for *American Antiquity* from 1957-1958 and as President of the Society from 1970-71.

DR. ALBERT C. SPAULDING, 75, Professor Emeritus, University of California, Santa Barbara died May 29, 1990 after a long battle with cancer. Dr. Spaulding is best known for his con-

tributions to the method and theory of archaeology and his field experience was wide-ranging.

Dr. Spaulding received his B.A. degree from the University of Montana in Economics, 1935, his M.A. from the University of Michigan in 1937, and his Ph.D. from Columbia University in 1946. He took his first academic job at the University of Kansas in 1946. He next taught at Michigan from 1947-1961. He then joined the National Science



Foundation as Program Director of the History and Philosophy of Science Program from 1959 to 1961, and as Program Director of Anthropology from 1959 to 1963. In 1963 he accepted the position of Chair of Anthropology at the University of Oregon, which he held until 1966 when he joined the anthropology faculty at the University of California, Santa Barbara.

Dr. Spaulding maintained an active interest in various professional societies throughout his career. During the period 1953 through 1963 he served the Society for American Archaeology as an Associate Editor, Secretary, Vice-President and then President. In 1981 he received the Distinguished Service Award, and in 1985 the Special Award for Distinguished Service.

**The Editors would like to thank Patricia Hicks and Fred Nials (Desert Research Institute), Jim Colleran (Crow Canyon Archaeological Center), and Barbara Voorhies (University of California, Santa Barbara), for providing these obituaries.*

RECENT FINDS FROM POMPEII ON VIEW

From July 12 through September 15, 1990, the IBM Gallery of Science and Art in New York City will present an exhibition exploring daily life and art in 1st-century Pompeii, the once prosperous town that was buried by the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius on August 24, 79 A.D. The exhibition demonstrates the increasingly significant role computers now play in the exploration and restoration of one of the world's best-known archaeological sites.

At the entrance to the exhibit is the cast of the body of a young woman killed while fleeing the eruption. Visitors then pass through a specially constructed tunnel simulating the various strata of debris that covered up all traces of Pompeii over 1,900 years ago. Inside, the artifacts on display shed new light on daily life in the city and prints, watercolors, and photographs document the history of excavations at Pompeii.

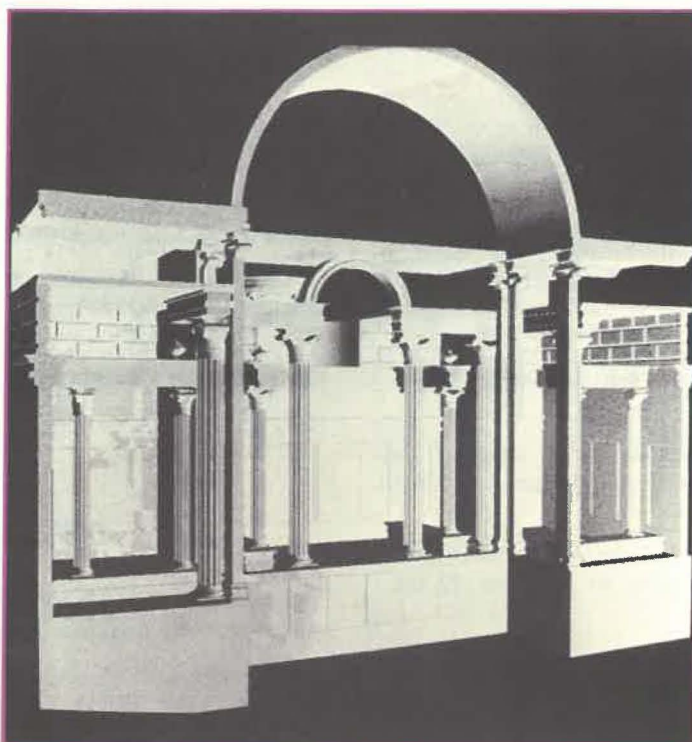
Many of the artifacts on view are only recently excavated and they have never before been exhibited to the public. These include more than 200 frescoes, mosaics, a Pompeian garden fountain and other examples of bronze and marble garden decorations, sculptures, vessels, games, articles of jewelry, and utensils for writing, cooking, and eating.

Interactive computer displays also offer visitors the opportunity to learn more about the objects on view, and

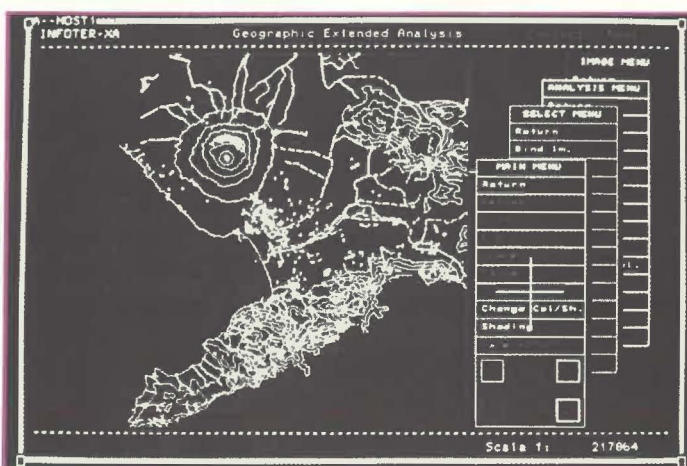
about everyday life in Pompeii. The exhibition features more than 20 interactive computer programs which enable visitors to take an electronic "walk" through Pompeii's Forum, theaters, amphitheater, villas, and baths. The programs allow visitors to see exhibits from various perspectives, to view rotating images of some of the exhibition's objects, to see a time-lapse sequence of the progress of the Vesuvian eruption, and to read electronic reproductions of 18th-century excavation records.

The exhibition's computer programs are adapted from programs developed over the past two years by representatives of IBM Italy in cooperation with the Archeological Superintendency of Pompeii and Fiat Engineering, in a venture known as the Neapolis Consortium.

Together, the artifacts and computer programs present a comprehensive picture of the life, death, and rediscovery of Pompeii. They also highlight continuing efforts to interpret and restore the remains of the city. The exhibition is sponsored by the Italian Ministry of Cultural and Environmental Assets/Archeological Superintendency of Pompeii and IBM Italy. Prof. Baldassare Conticello, Superintendent for Archeology in Pompeii, organized the exhibit in collaboration with Prof. Luisa Franchi dell'Orto and Dr. Antonio Varone.



Computerized reconstruction of a Pompeian structure.



Computer map of the Vesuvian area.

NON-DELIVERY OF THE SAA BULLETIN: It has come to the attention of the Editors that some members of the Society for American Archaeology are not receiving their issues of the *Bulletin*. If you do not receive your copy, or know of anyone who fails to receive their issues, would you please contact the *Bulletin* Editors and we will make every effort to resolve the problem.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION AWARDS

Archaeology, Autumn 1989

POSTDOCTORAL

Blumenschine, R. (Rutgers U Busch Campus), Permit Procurement for the 1990 Olduvai Archaeology Project, 6 mo., \$5,186.

Dean, J. (U of Arizona), Dendroclimatic Characterization of Southwestern Paleoclimate During the Last 2000 Years, 12 mo., \$42,491.

Denbow, J. (U of Texas Austin Campus), The Political Structure of Iron Age Economies in Southern Africa, 24 mo., \$85,034.

Drake, R. (Inst of Human Origins), Continued Age Calibration and Field Study of Hominid-Hominoid Fossil Localities in East Africa, 24 mo., \$38,000.

Feinman, G. (U of Wisc Madison), Shell-Working at Prehispanic Ejutla: An Archaeological Analysis, 12 mo., \$19,996.

Hammel, E. (U of Cal Berkeley), Gender Factors in Academic Careers in Anthropology, 24 mo., \$58,646.

Healan, D. (Tulane U), Prehispanic Settlement and Obsidian Procurement in the Zinapécuaro, Michoacán, Source Area, 24 mo., \$120,818.

Kowalewski, S. (U of Ga Res Fdn Inc), Archaeological Survey in the Mountains of Oaxaca, Mexico, 12 mo., \$40,285.

Lamberg-Karlovsky, C. (Harvard U), Harappan Exploitation Practices: A Comparative Regional Study, 12 mo., \$68,102.

Lightfoot, K. (U of Cal Berkeley), Archaeology in the Hinterland of Fort Ross, California, 12 mo., \$19,868.

McEwan, G. (Harvard U), The Pikillacta Archaeological Project, 12 mo., \$11,381.

Milner, G. (Penn State U Cen Off), Prehistoric Settlement in the Central Mississippi River Valley in Illinois and Missouri, 12 mo., \$33,545.

O'Rourke, D. (U of Utah), Mitochondrial DNA Variation in Ancient Tissues from US Southwest, 12 mo., \$42,031.

O'Shea, J. (U of Mich Ann Arbor), Settlement and Social Change in the Early Bronze Age of Southeastern Hungary, 12 mo., \$13,066.

Pearsall, D. (U of Missouri Columbia), Prehistory of the Jama River, Ecuador, 12 mo., \$55,057.

Pigott, V. (U of Pennsylvania), The Archaeology of Production: Prehistoric Copper Metallurgy in Central Thailand, 12 mo., \$66,752.

Pollock, S. (SUNY at Binghamton), Production, Exchange, and Consumption in Household Contexts: Archaeological Investigations at an Uruk Town in Mesopotamia, 12 mo., \$47,049.

Price, T. (U of Wisc Madison), Changing Social and Economic Organization at the Early Neolithic Village of Beidha, Jordan, 12 mo., \$2,160.

Schortman, E. (Kenyon Col), Craft Production and Sociopolitical Hierarchy in Southern Mesoamerica, 12 mo., \$56,558.

Wendorf, F. (Southern Methodist U), Early Neolithic in the Eastern Sahara, 12 mo., \$101,224.

Zeidler, J. (U of Pittsburgh), Prehistory of the Jama River, Ecuador, 12 mo., \$42,831.

Zeitlin, R. (Brandeis University), The Archaeology of Tehuantepec, 18 mo., \$14,245.

DISSERTATION

Bryant, V. (Texas A&M Research Fdn), Paleonutrition of the Lower Pecos Region, 12 mo., \$7,960.

Bunn, H. (U of Wisc Madison), Analysis of Olduvai Faunal Remains, 24 mo., \$3,000.

Chang, K. (Harvard U), Development of Chiefdom Society: Settlement Patterns and Social Organization of Kangjia, 12 mo., \$12,000.

Clark, G. (Arizona State U), Technological Organization and Variability in the Middle Paleolithic of Southwest Asia, 24 mo., \$9,082.

Deagan, K. (U of Florida), Ethnic Groups, Mobility, and the Material World in an Emergent Market Economy, 24 mo., \$7,080.

Grayson, D. (U of Washington), Bison Density and Bone Bed Structure at Mill Iron, Montana, 12 mo., \$4,347.

Kolata, A. (U of Chicago), Prehispanic Maya Community Organization and Settlement Hierarchy in the Chichen Itza Area, 18 mo., \$11,995.

Longacre, W. (U of Arizona), Use Alteration of Pottery, 12 mo., \$8,152.

McIntosh, S. (William Marsh Rice U), Archaeological Investigation of Iron Age Sites in the Mema (Mali), 16 mo., \$11,733.

McIntosh, S. (William Marsh Rice U), Archaeological Investigation of Late Stone Age Sites in the Mema (Mali), 24 mo., \$11,995.

Schiffer, M. (U of Arizona), Mobility and Farmers: Adaptive Diversity in the American Southwest, 18 mo., \$9,300.

Steponaitis, V. (U of NC Chapel Hill), Early Archaic Settlement in the Yadkin-Pee Dee Drainage, 18 mo., \$5,361.

GLASNOST' DIGS OUT FROM THE PAST: A PERSONAL VIEW

Alexander B. Dolitsky, University of Alaska Southeast

Optimistic sovietologists consider the year 1985 the beginning of a new era of pluralistic thinking and free enterprise—the era of the intellectual movement of *glasnost'*, and of the economic reforms of *perestroika*. Many progressives question, however, the relationship between *glasnost'* and the traditional goals of scientific research, i.e. the search for the "truth" of the "real world." To what degree, for example, will *glasnost'* increase communication within the national and international scientific community? In this context it is interesting to contemplate the implications of the new era for the structure, perspectives, and future of archaeology in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Soviet archaeologists continue to pursue their interest in the study of antiquity, investigating archaeological sites throughout the country, and as elsewhere these researches provide materials and contextual data for reconstructing the economic life and social systems of prehistoric societies in this part of the world. The Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR in Moscow, led by V. H. Alekseyev, is the central research institution for the study of archaeology. This institute plans and coordinates the activities of all other archaeological institutions in the country, and determines how excavations are to be undertaken, which data are to be gathered, and how these are to be analyzed and preserved.

There are archaeological institutes in many of the union republics of the USSR, and in republics that lack them archaeology is included in the plans of institutes of history. In addition, a significant role in archaeological research is being played by networks of museums that are funded and managed by the Ministry of Culture of the USSR. These museums serve as repositories for historical materials and resources, and as centers of research in the most remote parts of the country. More than 500 Soviet museums maintain a department of archaeology.

Currently there are approximately 1,200 professional archaeologists working in the USSR. Training and education of archaeologists is undertaken in archaeology departments and/or by the chairs of archaeology in history departments within universities and other pedagogical institutions, and The Ministry of Education in the Soviet Union sponsors archaeological projects conducted by these groups. Agencies sponsoring such investigations must first attain the consent of the Academy of Sciences before archaeological excavations are undertaken. Excavations pursued through private initiative are forbidden and the most important ar-

chaeological sites are recorded on government rolls and protected by the state.

While research proceeds, Soviet archaeology is still hobbled by the legacies of the past. In particular, there is a desperate lack of money, equipment, and radiocarbon laboratories. Additionally, the paucity of computers, photocopy machines, and other sophisticated electronic technology limits contemporary field work. Despite these constraints, however, there has been definite progress in the area of institutional reorganization, and in the search for increasingly modern methods of analysis.

In particular, many Soviet research institutions have been requesting a self-financing and self-managing status. For example, The Institute of History, Philology, and Philosophy of the Siberian Division of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR in Novosibirsk may soon change its affiliation and be named The Russian Academy of Sciences. Such a change would permit them to administer resources more efficiently, and to engage in communication with foreign counterparts independent of the central governing apparatus. A number of joint archaeological projects have, in fact, already been arranged between Soviet and North American researchers. One example is the recently opened Alaska-Siberia Research Center in Juneau, Alaska, which will coordinate and conduct archaeological projects in Siberia and Alaska in 1991.

While such cooperative initiatives are a heartening development for studies of history and prehistory, recent changes in Soviet archaeology appear superficial and rather spontaneous. They are largely influenced by international events and sociopolitical developments in the country. In addition, ideology in the Soviet Union acts as an "umbrella" which protects and fulfills the state mission of creating a uniform and non-controversial philosophy, a philosophy that shapes not only the social attitudes of the Soviet people, but also the nature of art, communication, education, literature, and science, including archaeology.

Marxist-Leninist ideology in the USSR still dictates social structure, economic incentives, and the direction of industrial development. If change in Soviet archaeology is to come, the ideological foundation of the Soviet society will have to change. Modernization of the field requires new training, a broadening of outlooks, and freedom for sharing scientific data. Such changes cannot be effected quickly. Therefore, I believe that one should continue to be cautious of the goals of *glasnost'* and the motives of its advocates, and cautious in interpreting the immediate impact of these on archaeology.

SAVING THE PAST FOR THE FUTURE: IMPLICATIONS FOR THE PROFESSION

by Annetta L. Cheek

My professional career has gradually carried me away from the mainstream of archaeology, but I continue to be concerned about the problems of looting and vandalism of archaeological sites. While I no longer have the pleasure of being directly involved in archaeological research, I still consider myself a professional archaeologist and I believe it is my responsibility as a professional to help ensure the preservation of our resource base, not only for the benefit of future generations of archaeological professionals, but more importantly for future generations of Americans. After all, most of the work we do today is paid for by the public, because of the perception that there is value for the public in archaeological resources.

As you all know by now, the Society for American Archaeology, in conjunction with a variety of Federal agencies, has undertaken a several year project to address the problems of looting and vandalism of archaeological sites. Considerable information on this effort has appeared in past editions of this *Bulletin*, and a report of the Working Conference held in May, 1989, has been available for some months now. The last annual meeting of the Society marked an historic first--a plenary session--which was dedicated to the looting issue. I have had the pleasure of being the Chair, first of the Planning Committee and subsequently of the Steering Committee, for this project.

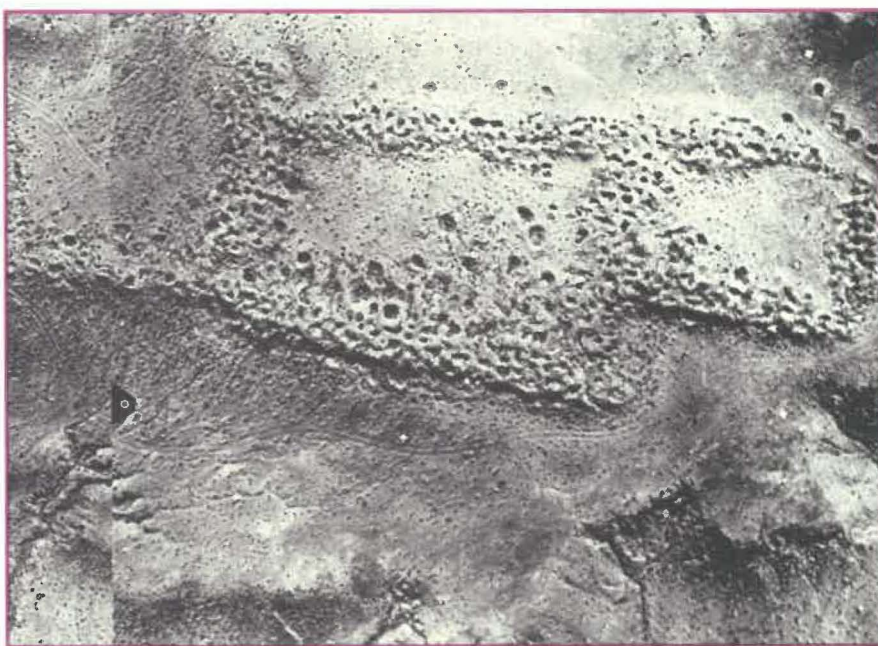
I have been amazed at the energy that many of my fellow professionals have devoted to this project. To a considerable extent, it contradicts my previous experiences with voluntary associations. Nevertheless, it is still true that too few archaeological professionals have gotten involved in this effort, even though it is really very easy to make a contribution to the anti-looting battle.

My personal major focus has been on the protection of archaeological resources on public lands. Obviously, our resource base is not restricted to such lands, but our tools to achieve protection are the greatest there. Furthermore, it is easier to explain to the general public why publicly owned resources should be protected than to maintain that a private land owner should respect and preserve resources on his or her own land.

Because my own background is in public lands, I will focus on that issue here.

Of the approximately .8 billion acres of public land, less than 10% has been surveyed and it is unlikely that a significant portion of the remainder will be surveyed in the foreseeable future. Vandalism is clearly continuing almost unabated. In fiscal years 1985 and 86, the National Park Service reported over 1000 documented cases and this is likely the tip of the iceberg.

Furthermore, there was a sharp increase from 1985 to 1986. On the other hand, there were just 33 arrests and 82 citations for violations of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act, and only 43 convictions--and the majority of these occurred in 1985. A recent General Accounting Office report, which focused on the Four Corners area, has stated that commercial looting has not been deterred, and scientific information continues to be destroyed (GAO/RCED-88-3). The three major federal land managers in the region--National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, and Forest Ser-



Homolovi II in Arizona showing looters' excavations.

vice--had a total of three people in fiscal year 1985 whose primary responsibility was the protection of archaeological resources on over 104 million acres of public lands. The three agencies had surveyed only about 7% of their lands in that area, and recorded about 136,000 sites. They estimate a total of almost 2,000,000 sites, of which approximately one-third have been vandalized. Often, the sites that are vandalized are the



Structures looted for building stone and burial goods, Peru.

sites with varied, stratified deposits, which hold both the greatest amount of scientific information and the most commercially valuable artifacts.

Implications for the Profession

When the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 was passed, we expected that the rate of looting and destruction of our country's archaeological heritage would subside. Unfortunately, this has not proven to be the case. While casual looting may be on the decline, clearly commercial looting is not and archaeological resources on public lands continue to be seriously endangered.

An article of this scope cannot discuss the possible solutions to this problem in even a remotely thorough manner. Instead, I would like to examine a few individual ideas about what might be done to make some impact on the problem.

First, it is obvious that passing a law is just the beginning. Agencies need to be convinced that it is important to enforce the law--that of the many responsibilities they have, this one should be near the top of the list. Furthermore, even if they are convinced, they must have resources to implement those responsibilities. This is something that the archaeological profession can help with through lobbying efforts in the Congress. We also

need to keep in close contact with top executive agency management who need to be educated about the problems, and who need to be convinced that enough of the public cares so that they need to care.

Second, a major component of fixing this problem is public education in the largest sense. This has been the main thrust of the Society for American Archaeology's "Save the Past for the Future" project. By education I do not mean simply presenting school children with the facts and figures of archaeology. I include educating federal land managers, federal law enforcement personnel, and everyone involved in our judicial system. A major problem with obtaining prosecutions has been the reluctance of the judicial bureaucracy to take on cases of this nature. It is up to the profession to change that. We need to educate our local, state, and national legislators about the problem, and about the need for resources to be focused on the problem in an effective way.

Finally, we all need to do whatever we can do locally to help protect the archaeological resources in our own backyards. Participate in site steward programs, and get your friends and relatives to do the same. Offer assistance to local land managers to analyze site conditions or vandalism. Report any violations you know about, even if they seem minor.



The Graveyard Site in New Mexico being bulldozed.

As a professional archaeologist, if you are not part of the solution, you clearly are part of the problem--and in the long run, you will be the loser.

The passage of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act did not achieve the results we expected, but it was, and remains, a major victory. Public awareness of, and concern about, the looting problem has increased. However, the job of protecting these resources is barely begun. Federal agencies simply do not have the fiscal and personnel resources to do the job alone, and they never will. We all have to do our part.

"VICTIMS" OF LOOTING

Michael J. O'Brien, Associate Dean and Professor of Anthropology University of Missouri-Columbia

Wanton destruction of archaeological sites, i.e., the purposeful destruction of archaeological properties through indiscriminate excavation for private or monetary gain, is a large problem in the Midwest, as it is in other regions of the country. Parts of the Midwest, especially the archaeologically-rich Mississippi River Valley, have endured decades of looting and land leveling, so much so that best estimates of destruction place the loss of mound sites in southeastern Missouri and northeastern Arkansas at approximately 90 percent.

Other "victims" of looting include rock shelters in the Ozark Mountains of south-central Missouri and north-central Arkansas. During the 1980s at least five previously untouched shelters, several of them containing deep deposits covering large floor area, were

destroyed in Missouri. In fact, the only intact Missouri Ozark rock shelter deposit of which I am aware is one protected by a landowner whose house sits opposite the shelter's mouth. He has publicly vowed to shoot any and all trespassers.

Universities and archaeological societies in the Midwest are concerned with the destruction and have organized at the state and local levels to combat it. However, for every site saved, at least temporarily, many others are vandalized. There are no easy solutions to the problem. It appears that public education may be the only answer, short of passage of a state national patrimony law.

The discouraging fact is that the archaeological record has become biased through almost total elimination of an entire class of sites. No amount of education can replace the resources that have been destroyed.

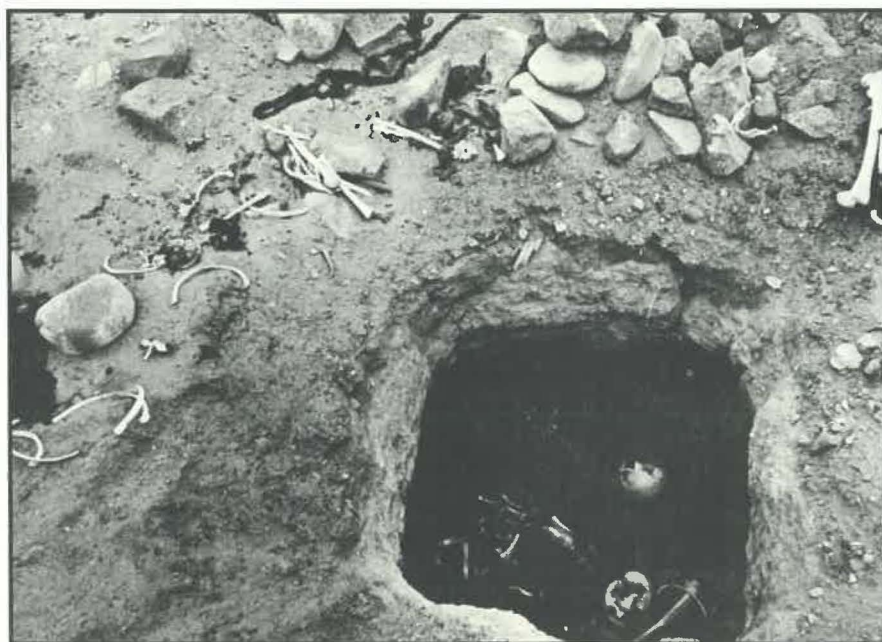
LOOTING, VANDALISM, AND LAW ENFORCEMENT: THE FEDERAL PERSPECTIVE

Compiled from *Federal Archaeology: The Current Program, The Department of Interior National Park Service Annual Report to the Congress on the Federal Archaeology Program FY 1985 and FY 1986* (Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office).

Bennie C. Keel, Francis P. McManamon, and George S. Smith

Although there are numerous statutes designed to protect archaeological sites, looting and vandalism of important and non-renewable archaeological resources located on federal land has been reported. Recent studies suggest a widespread, serious problem. What should be clear from the outset is that the reported incidents of looting and vandalism do not tell the complete story. It is suspected that many incidents go unreported because the sites looted are in remote locations or the evidence of looting is not noticed.

A total of over 1000 documented violations of the Archaeological Protection Act (ARPA) were reported on sites located on public or Indian lands during a 1985 and 1986 National Park Service study. These include both casual, possibly unintentional destruction of resources, as well as systematic commercial looting of valuable artifacts for sale. Thirty-three arrests for looting



A looted cemetery, Peru.

and/or vandalism were reported, and over 80 citations were issued. In addition to ARPA violations, 48 other cases of looting and/or vandalism were prosecuted under other authority, such as state statutes, agency-specific legislation, the Antiquities Act of 1906, or laws covering theft of government property. Financial awards in amounts up to \$500 are given by ARPA for information leading to civil or criminal prosecution. The results were 43 convictions, and over \$200,000 in fines and seized archaeological resources. While the increase in reported incidents reflects the heightened concern about the problem of looting, very few incidents of vandalism are discovered in time to apprehend vandals or looters, much less to prevent the damage to archaeological sites. Also notable, less than half of the arrests or citations resulted in any kind of criminal conviction, with less than one-third of the convictions being felonies. While the ratio of incidents to arrests/citations is increasing, the number of arrests/citations is actually declining. The trend seems to be that the situation is becoming worse.

In part, this destruction of our archaeological heritage is driven by the market for attractive artifacts that can be sold for hundreds or thousands of dollars. For example, Mimbres bowls and pots from the Southwest can sell for \$2,000 to \$25,000. Prehistoric pottery vessels from Kentucky have been valued at \$4000 and ceremonial pipes are estimated to be worth \$18,000. A well-made Dalton projectile point from the Southwest can be sold for as much as \$3,000.

Destruction is occurring throughout the country. Incidents are known from national parks, national forests, and Bureau of Land Management areas in Florida, Virginia, California, Oregon, Washington, Colorado, Arkansas, Wyoming, Idaho, Minnesota, and Maryland, reflecting the national scope of the problem. A recent survey of a sample of archaeological sites listed on the National Register of Historic Places by the National Park Service indicated that about 50% of all archaeological sites, including those on private land, have been looted or vandalized, or are threatened with looting or vandalism.

A number of initiatives are beginning to educate the public about the problem, however. Greater numbers of outreach programs are being developed in the overall effort to improve archaeological preservation through education. These programs include public relations messages, such as the "Take Pride in America" campaign, which have been undertaken to promote awareness of America's archaeological heritage on all public and private lands.

Many federal agencies have realized the importance of public education and interagency efforts, and are making progress in these areas. Some have initiated interpretive programs, facilities, and displays, replete with articles, brochures, and slide and video

presentations. Training programs for employees and contractors have been incorporated into cultural resource management programs and Cooperative Management Agreements have been developed between agencies and public interest groups. A few regional offices of the Bureau of Land Management and the National Park Service have designed visitor management techniques as part of their protection measures, and the Army and Tennessee Valley Authority have published studies of their resource protection methods in order to compare and improve upon them.

Only through these public education and awareness programs will looting and vandalism be reduced or eliminated, as the market for looted material shrinks and vandalism becomes regarded as unacceptable behavior. Archaeological resources will be preserved because the public believes preservation is important.

ARIZONA'S APPROACH TO THE LOOTING OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Shereen Lerner, State Historical Preservation Officer, Arizona State Parks.

The Four Corners Region is renowned for the looting of archaeological sites on private and public lands. It is estimated that more than 50 percent of the archaeological sites in Arizona have been vandalized to some degree. In an effort to combat vandalism and raise public awareness, the State Historic Preservation Office has sponsored "Arizona Archaeology Week" for the past nine years. During the week, activities and celebrations are offered that provide people with a positive view of archaeology; rather than the negative "don't pothunt," we promote "see what archaeology can do for you." In 1989, we estimate that 150,000 participants attended events held statewide. In addition to Archaeology Week, the Arizona Archaeological Council has been sponsoring biennial workshops for teachers in an effort to bring archaeology into the classroom setting. These successful workshops have trained hundreds of Arizona teachers.

In concert with these positive approaches to archaeology, in 1986 we initiated the Site Steward Program. The program consists of volunteers who monitor archaeological sites for vandalism on federal, state, tribal, and private lands. Less than 20 percent of Arizona's land is held in private ownership. Therefore, the majority of archaeological sites in Arizona fall under state and federal antiquities laws, which afford them some protection. However, the level of law enforcement on public lands is low, resulting in the need to monitor archaeological sites for vandalism. The program is a cooperative effort among law enforcement and land management agencies, American Indian

tribes, the archaeological community (professional and avocational), and all levels of government and the public. Currently, there are more than 250 participants in the program, monitoring more than 200 archaeological sites across the state. Until very recently the program was coordinated by a volunteer. In 1990, however, the state legislature endorsed the initiative by funding a full-time staff person to administer and coordinate the Site Steward Program.

In an effort to further our protection of archaeological sites, in 1990 we proposed burial protection legislation for private lands. The legislation was given a boost when citizens from a small town in northern Arizona banded together with several American Indian tribes to stop destruction of a large, significant archaeological site located in their town. As a result of their actions, and the ensuing publicity, the legislature passed a bill which prohibits the excavation and removal of human burials and associated funerary objects from private lands without permission from state authorities. The bill was a compromise among archaeologists, tribes and special interest groups such as cattlemen, the Farm Bureau, cotton growers, realtors, developers, contractors, and utility companies. While the legislation is not as strongly worded as many archaeologists would have

liked, it does take a first step in protecting burial sites from further desecration. The legislation passed with a two-thirds majority in both houses, thus enacting an emergency clause allowing it to take effect immediately and prohibiting an onslaught of vandalism that would have otherwise occurred in the intervening 90 days before it would normally take effect.

It has been a successful year in enhancing the protection of archaeological sites in Arizona. Both the Arizona Archaeological Council's Archaeology for the Schools Committee and the Site Steward Program individually received the 1990 Governor's Awards for Historic Preservation. The Schools Committee continues their work to bring archaeology into the education curriculum. Arizona Archaeology Week is in its ninth year and going strong. The Steward Program will grow and be enhanced with the full-time administrator assisting in its development. Newly-passed legislation has raised the consciousness of citizens with regard to the looting problem. We look forward to more successes in the future.

**The Editors would like to thank Jim Judge for providing photographs used in this issue. The cover photograph is a petroglyph of a bighorn, SE Utah, being cut by vandals for removal.*

SOFTWARE REVIEWS

BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATABASES

PART II: *BIB*

Michael Adler, University of Michigan
Alex Barker, University of Michigan

Of the three bibliographic database managers highlighted in this review series (*Notebook II* in the June issue; *BIB*, in this issue; and *Pro-Cite*, in the November issue), *BIB* is the most specifically geared toward use in anthropology. The package was developed by an archaeologist for his own use and, at the urging of numerous colleagues, is now being marketed. Thus, *BIB* has been tailored to be applicable to both our discipline and our pocketbooks. But don't let the price fool you, the package can do nearly everything the expensive packages can do. Available for \$50 (or \$40 for students; the ordering address is 671 Dodge Avenue, Tucson, AZ 85716), version 4.1 was evaluated for this review. The Anthropology Edition requires DOS 2+, 256K RAM, and 1 disk drive. No McIntosh version is available, nor are site licenses.

Hard disk installation is handled effortlessly by the program, and both screen colors and intensity can be reset, allowing for greater compatibility with finicky portable computer displays. The package has all of the necessary capabilities to enter, manage, import, edit and print bibliographic databases. *BIB* is straightforward in its data entry set up. Entering a record involves

selecting one of the pre-set formats (Article, Book, Chapter, and Other). This is a bit more limiting than *Notebook II* or *Pro-Cite*, but the catchall "Other" category still allows the entry of such non-standard references as maps and films. The program is well-stocked with pop-up menus and informative help screens.

Up to ten keywords can be entered per reference. Each *BIB* database file can handle up to 2000 references (500 if using a floppy drive), certainly sufficient for article or book bibliographies. Keyword searches and the generation of bibliographies with common themes are managed effortlessly. Importing ASCII files can easily be done, so that bibliographies already entered in any of the word processing formats can be transferred into *BIB*. The documentation and tutorials for *BIB* are both shorter than the other packages, but the self-explanatory nature of the program does not necessitate extensive explanation. The documentation is succinct and sufficient to master the program.

Once the databases are entered, a variety of printing formats can be utilized. Thus, with a few keystrokes an output file can be put into any number of journal styles, including: *American Anthropologist*, *American Antiquity*, *American Ethnologist*, *American Journal of Physical Anthropology*, *Current Anthropology*, *Latin American Antiquity*, *Journal of Anthropological Archaeology*, and the *Journal of Anthropological Research*. These output files are meant to be read and printed within your previously specified word processing environ-

ment. Due to the significantly different file formats used in *MS Word*, *BIB* encounters some minor problems with underlining. But the program can be equipped with a short macro to take care of the underlining.

A useful utility in *BIB* is *Getrefs*. Unlike *Notebook II* and *Pro-Cite*, *BIB* does not have the capability to automatically construct a bibliography from textual references. Instead, *Getrefs* scans text files for bibliographic references (actually, calendrical dates) and compiles all of the potential references in a separate file. This reference search capability is not foolproof, but this is also true of *Notebook II* and *Pro-Cite*. Because the program keys on year listings, it will pick out author/year references as well as any years mentioned in the text (e.g., Smith 1987; Jones 1988; in 1986).

There are a few minor drawbacks to *BIB* in comparison to the other packages. First, *BIB* is not set up with unlimited text capabilities like *Notebook II*. If annotation is a primary component of your bibliographies, this is something to keep in mind using *BIB*. The program is also more economical in its use of entry fields, and lacks the capacity to enter such things as call numbers or less common references, such as maps. But the advantages of the well-tailored Anthropology Edition of *BIB* outweigh any slight shortcomings. Because the menu-driven program prompts the user with directions at every step of the data-entry process, it takes very little time investment to learn the ropes. This contrasts with the relatively high time commitment necessary in familiarizing oneself with *Notebook II* or *Pro-Cite*. For clarity, value, and applicability to the field, it can't be beat.

TIMELY ARCHAEOLOGY VOLUMES FROM PLENUM

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The *Bulletin* of the Society for American Archaeology (ISSN 0741-5672) is published five times a year (January, March, May, September, and November) and is edited by Stephen Plog and Don Rice. Please send all articles, announcements, letters to the editor, or other information for inclusion in the *Bulletin* to the Department of Anthropology, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA 22906-9024. For information, please call (804) 924-3549 or (804) 924-3953. All advertising and placement ads should be sent to the Advertising Director, Suite 200, 808 17th St., NW, Washington, DC 20006, by the first of the month prior to the month of issue. The *Bulletin* is provided free to members and institutional subscribers to *American Antiquity* in the US and Canada. Items published reflect the views of the authors and their publication does not imply SAA endorsement of those views.

GRANT COMPETITION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK

The Foundation for Field Research is soliciting grant proposals for archaeological fieldwork in the following areas:

Baja California Norte, Mexico and Chiapas, Mexico. In each area support is available for the Summer of 1991 and the Spring and Summer of 1992. Application deadline: 1 November 1990.

Liberia, West Africa. Support is available for the Spring and Summer of 1992 and 1993. Application deadline: 1 January 1991.

Request Grant Guidelines From:

Foundation for Field Research
P.O. Box 2010
Alpine, CA 92001
phone: (619) 445-9264

announcements

CAMPI CALLS FOR VOLUNTEERS.

The Committee for Anthropology in Predominantly Minority Institutions (CAMPI) is issuing a call to retired and soon-to-be-retired anthropologists to contribute a semester or a year of teaching in historically Black, predominately Hispanic, or Native American colleges or universities. For more information please send your letter of interest, a copy of your vita, and any suggestions or questions to Judith Lisansky, AAA, 1703 New Hampshire Av NW, Washington, DC 20009.

MUSEUM COMPUTER NETWORK, located in Syracuse University's School of Information Studies, recently received a grant of \$15,700 from the National Endowment for the Arts. The grant is for the development of a curricular framework and supporting materials for training museum professionals in computerization of their collection management. The NEA grant has been matched by \$15,700 from the Fan Fox and Leslie R. Samuels Foundation of New York City. The project is scheduled for completion in Fall, 1990. For further information, contact

Deirdre Stam, Executive Director of the Museum Computer Network, School of Information Studies, Syracuse University, Syracuse, NY 13244.

THE JOHN HEINZ III CHARITABLE TRUST GRANTS for archaeological field work in Latin American

announces its grants program for 1991. This program will fund three to four scholars to conduct archaeological research in Latin America (dissertation research not considered). The maximum amount of the award is \$8,000. Deadline for submission is Oct 30, 1990 and notification of the award will be made in Jan, 1991. Contact Dixon R. Brown, Trustee, H.J. Heinz III Charitable Trust, 600 Grant St, Suite 4400, Pittsburgh, PA 15219.

PAPERS SOUGHT for volume on public interpretation of archaeological sites. A session entitled: "Digging for the Truth: Interpreting Archaeological Sites" will be held during the 1990 National Interpreters Workshop Nov 26-30. The session is hosted by the Interagency Archaeological Services Division, National Park Service, Atlanta. A volume will be published containing workshop and contributed papers. Articles are sought that will reflect the diversity of backgrounds and experien-

ces of persons involved in the public interpretation of archaeological information. Draft manuscripts accompanied by abstracts will be considered until March 1, 1991. Contact John Jameson, Interagency Archaeological Services Division, National Park Service, 75 Spring St SW, Atlanta, GA 30303.

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS for 1991 Crabtree Award. The Crabtree Award is presented annually to an avocational archaeologist who has made significant contributions to scientific archaeology in the Americas. Please send the name of an individual you deem worthy of this award with supporting documentation including a vita and references to Dan F. Morse, Arkansas Archaeological Survey, Drawer 820, State University, AR 72467.

INFORMATION REQUEST. I would be interested in hearing from anyone who has been, or is studying glass trade beads from protohistoric and historic sites in Southern California. I particularly want to trace their distribution. Any references would be welcome. Please contact Dennis O'Neil, Archaeology, Palomar College, San Marcos, CA 92069.

positions open

ASSISTANT/ASSOCIATE ANTHROPOLOGIST, ARCHAEOLOGIST Bishop Museum invites application from archaeologists for a position at the asst/assoc professor level to begin Jan 1st, 1991, or whenever filled thereafter. Candidate will develop and conduct innovative, quality research in Hawaii, the Pacific and related areas; conduct and contribute to interdisciplinary, ecologically oriented research; actively seek financial support for research; initiate, design and coordinate field studies; supervise the design and creation of computerized research databases; use and develop Museum collections; serve as resource person to Museum public programs and the community. Completed Ph.D., excellent communication skills, understanding of teamwork approach, ability to work affectively w/staff and local community; ability to interact with national and international scientific community. Send CV and Letter to Dr. Elizabeth Tatar, Chair, Search Committee, Anthropology Dept., Bishop Museum, PO Box 19000A, Honolulu, HI 96817. An equal opportunity employer.

ARCHAEOLOGIST The Navajo Nation Archaeological Department (NNAD), in anticipation of a significant expansion of its operations, is accepting applications for permanent field and laboratory positions in cultural resource management. Long-term positions will soon be available for persons qualified and experienced in large- to medium-scale inventory, test excavation, supervision of mitigation projects, laboratory supervision and analysis, and technical report preparation. Four-Corners Southwestern field experience is required, and supervisory experience in the Navajo region is preferred. Entry level salaries range from \$20,030 to \$24,336 depending on academic credentials and experience. The NNAD is an agency of the Navajo Nation and therefore strongly encourages qualified Navajos to apply. Anyone interested in long-term or permanent employment should send a current vita/resume (and three references) to Navajo Nation Archaeology Department, P.O. Box 689, Window Rock, AZ 86515.

ARCHAEOLOGIST Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., a growing cultural resource management firm based in Lexington, Kentucky, has an immediate openings for supervisory level archaeologists. The company is seeking highly motivated individuals who interact well with clients

and co-workers. Considerable field experience, demonstrated analytical ability and computer literacy are paramount. Successful applicants must demonstrate an ability to design and carry out research, to conduct field operations and laboratory analyses, and to produce professionally acceptable reports in a timely manner. The openings to be filled are full-time, salaried position with benefits. The salary will be negotiated (\$18,000 to \$22,000). The company also offers a profit sharing plan to qualified employees. Interested applicants should send a letter of interest, vita, and the names and addresses of three references to Charles M. Niquette, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., 143 Walton Av, Lexington, KY 40508 (606) 252-4737.

ARCHAEOLOGISTS The Cultural Resource Group, Louis Berger and Associates, Inc. (LBA) seeks archaeologists for positions as an Operations Manager and as Principal Investigators. For Operations Manager, we seek an individual with organizational skills and background to direct day-to-day operations of a large CRM company. For Principal Investigators, we seek highly motivated individuals to pursue quality archaeological research in a CRM context. PI responsibilities include: design and implementation of research, coordination of laboratory analysis, and report/proposal preparation. For both positions, PH.D. or M.A. in Anthropology required, eastern US experience desirable. Competitive salaries, benefits, and retirement plan. Submit vitae, references to Dr. John Hotopp, Director, The Cultural Resource Group, Louis Berger & Associates, Inc., 100 Halsted St., East Orange, NJ 07019. EOE.

ARCHAEOLOGIST. Southern Methodist University, Department of Anthropology, invites applications for a tenure-track assistant professor position in archaeology, with specialty in the American Southwest, beginning January 1991. Ph.D. required. Of special interest will be applicants with particular methodological strengths, especially in ceramics. Responsibilities will include teaching a summer field school at the Fort Burgwin Research Center in Taos, NM. A letter of application, C.V., and names of three references must be submitted by November 1, 1990, to David J. Meltzer, Chair, Search Committee, Department of Anthropology, SMU, Dallas, TX 75275. SMU is an Equal-opportunity/affirmative action/Title 9 employer.

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meeting calendar

June 21-Jan 1991 A GIFT FROM THE HEART: TWO POMO ARTISTS, exhibition at The Museum of the American Indian, Broadway at 155th St, New York, NY.

Sept 25-28 V. GORDON CHILDE CENTENARY CONFERENCE, Australia. Theme: "His Intellectual and Political History." Contact Dr Don Castan, Director of Australian Studies Centre, U of Queensland, St. Lucia, Australia, QLD 4067; 617/377-2733.

Oct 5-7 CHACO CANYON REUNION, for those who lived and worked in the Canyon. Contact Judi Snow P.O. Drawer Q, Gallup, NM 87305; 800/242-4282.

Oct 6-7 PRE-COLUMBIAN SYMPOSIUM, Dumbarton Oaks, Washington, DC. The theme is the collection and display of Pre-Columbian objects. Contact: The Pre-Columbian Symposium 1990, Dumbarton Oaks, 1703 32nd St. NW, Washington, DC 20007.

Oct 10-14 MUSEUM COMPUTER NETWORK, Richmond, VA. Theme: Integrated Computer Systems. Contact Deirdre Stam, Executive Director of the Museum Computer Network, School of Information Studies, Syracuse U, Syracuse, NY 13244-2340; 315/443-5612.

Oct 14-21 LUBBOCK LAKE LANDMARK CELEBRATION

WEEK, Lubbock, TX. Theme: The integration of the geological and biological sciences in archaeology as a force behind this era of research. Contact Dr. Eileen Johnson, Museum of Texas Tech U, Lubbock, TX 79409; 806/742-2481.

Oct 17-20 FIFTH ANNUAL NAVAJO STUDIES CONFERENCE, Shiprock, NM. Theme: "The People Have Survived—Ahalahgo Naasha." Deadline for abstracts: April 15, 1990. Contact James McNeley or Herbert Benally, Fifth Annual Navajo Studies Conference, Navajo Community Col, PO Box 580, Shiprock (Navajo Nation), NM 87420; 505/368-5291.

Oct 17-21 NATIONAL PRESERVATION CONFERENCE, 44th Preservation Conference, Charleston, SC. Theme: "Keeping America's Heritage Alive!" Contact Connie Keys, National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1785 Massachusetts Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20036; 202/673-4095.

Oct 25-27 AMERICAN CERAMIC SOCIETY PACIFIC COAST MEETING, will take place at the Seattle Sheraton Hotel, Seattle, WA. Contact Thomas Stoebe, U of Washington, Seattle, WA.

Oct 25-28 SIXTH ANNUAL CALIFORNIA INDIAN CONFERENCE, Riverside, CA. Theme: Any Topic Relating to California Indians. Deadline for abstracts: Sept 4, 1990. Contact Ethnic Studies Programs, U California, Riverside, CA 92521; 714/787-4577.

OCT 27-28 EIGHTH NORTH-

EAST MESOAMERICAN CONFERENCE, Albany, N.Y.

Themes: "Social Stratification in Prehispanic Mesoamerica" and "Cycles of Conquest in Mesoamerica," as well as other diverse topics. Contact Liliana Goldin or Brenda Rosenbaum, Department of Anthro, SUNY, Albany, NY. 12222; 518/442-4700.

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. Hoffman, Dept of Anthro and the Oklahoma Archaeological Survey, U of Oklahoma, Norman, OK 73019.

Nov 1-4 AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR ETHNOHISTORY, Annual Meeting, Westbury Hotel, Toronto. Papers, Organized Sessions, Special Events, and Speakers that treat all world areas. 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, Riverview Plaza Hotel, Mobile, AL. 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 Con-

ference, U of Calgary. Theme: "Ancient Images, Ancient Thought: The Archaeology of Ideology." Anyone interested in submitting a paper, organizing a symposium, or chairing, contact: Dept of Archaeology, U of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2N 1N4; 403/220-5227.

Nov 9-11 EASTERN STATES ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEDERATION, 57th Annual Meeting, The Great Southern Hotel, Columbus, OH, featuring symposia on eastern U.S. burial practices and contact period archaeology. Contact Martha Potter Otto, Ohio Historical Society, 1982 Velma Avenue, Columbus, OH 43211-2497 or Verna L. Cowin, Carnegie Museum Annex, 5800 Baum Blvd., Pittsburgh, PA 15206.

Nov 26-30 DIGGING FOR THE TRUTH: INTERPRETING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES will be held during the 1990 National Interpreters Workshop, Omni Hotel, Charleston, S.C. Hosted by the Interagency Archaeological Services Division, National Park Service, Atlanta, GA.

Nov 28-Dec 2 AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, 89th Annual Meeting, The New Orleans Hilton, New Orleans, LA.

April 23-28, 1991 56TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY, Clarion Hotel, New Orleans, LA. It's not too early to start planning.