



Bulletin

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ARCHAEOLOGY... IS GENDER STILL AN ISSUE?

A generation from now, if all the dreams of reformers have come true, a special issue on women will seem about as appropriate as an issue on tall people... A woman heading a huge corporation will not make headlines by virtue of her gender. Half the Presidential candidates will be women--and nobody will notice. Time, 136(19):10 [Fall, 1990]

When we sat down last January to discuss important problems facing archaeology today, and to determine publishable articles, gender was high on the list. For this number of the *Bulletin* Editorial Assistants Whitney Monger Leeson and Nina Weissberg have drawn together data and opinions that focus attention on the issue of gender. Introducing the topic, Nathalie Woodbury presents a personal overview of women in archaeology and John Yellen discusses discrepancies in NSF applications and awards.

Over the last ten years men and women have been awarded masters and doctorate degrees at an equal rate; however, Yellen maintains only 22% of the NSF senior level grant applications come from women. In 1979, according to AAA statistics, 35% of the Assistant Professors were women. Through an

increased effort in hiring, the figure jumped to 48% in 1989. As expected, the number of women also increased at the Full Professor level, from 12% to 18%. Yet, less than one-fourth of the Full Professors in the United States are women. Given time, we should expect more equal distribution.

In an attempt to put flesh to statistics, Monger Leeson and Weissberg solicited the responses of eight women from a variety of areas in the archaeological discipline. Statistics give distributions, but they cannot reveal reasons. What influenced each woman's career decisions? How did she get where she is today?

The majority of the women surveyed never consciously considered the issue of gender and its effect upon their professional life, which suggests that the 'dreams of reformers' are on the road to realization. Each has made her mark in the discipline with surprisingly similar strengths. The statements share common themes of cultural resource management, policy-making, negotiating skills, and theory. The most unifying motif is the sense of fun and enjoyment which all of them experience in relation to their jobs. The question remaining is: Are women defining their own paths in the field, or is the discipline sifting for a specific type of woman to fill needed roles? Is gender still an issue?

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SURVEYING THE FIELD

Repatriation We Can Live With

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

The Native American Grave Protection and Repatriation Act (nee H.R. 5237) was signed by President Bush on November 16, 1990. This law restructures control over the archaeological record of the United States by granting Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations a substantial legal interest in their heritage. Here I both discuss this legislation (also see sidebar, facing page) and advocate changes in our interaction with the descendants of the subjects of our research.

In its 1986 Statement Concerning the Treatment of Human Remains, the SAA Executive Committee called for a balance between scientific importance and the cultural or religious values of related groups. In my view, the new law creates a legal framework in which an appropriate balance can be struck. Accepting repatriation as sometimes appropriate, the Task Force argued for the value of scientific study and worked toward the transformation of conflicting draft legislation into a fair and workable bill. We presented testimony to both Senate and House committees and submitted comments on numerous drafts. We initiated a meeting with the Native American Rights Fund, the Association on American Indian Affairs, and the National Congress of American Indians that resulted in a six-page joint recommendation to Congress for changes in the legislation. Once there was a bill we could endorse, we worked with those groups for its passage. In the end, good-faith negotiation and compromise among interested parties led to a bill that received broad support from the Indian, museum, scientific (including SAA, SOPA, AAA, AAPA, and SHA), and historic preservation communities.

Those who have followed the issue will note several important features of the bill. Repatriation is considered on a case-by-case basis. Repatriation is contingent on a finding of "cultural affiliation," defined as "a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced historically or prehistorically between a present day Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and an identifiable earlier group." The law does not mandate repatriation; rather, it specifies the cases in which a group has the right to determine the disposition of human remains or cultural items. Claimants are

restricted to federally recognized tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations.

Unfortunately lacking in the bill are enhanced protection of Native American sites and provisions for funding documentation of remains and items to be returned.

While the bill creates the legal framework for repatriation, much of the impact of the bill will be determined by the ways in which archaeologists and museums deal with the issues and with affected Native American groups on a local level. Most of the decisions will be made not by a judge in a courtroom, but by museum professionals, Indians, and archaeologists around a table. From almost any perspective, the outcome will be better if all these constituencies can accept the law's compromise, genuinely respect the views of the other interested parties, and work cooperatively toward resolution of differences. In the long run, the interests of archaeology will not be served by stone-walling or legal nitpicking, but by understanding, a free exchange of information, and an effort to make the process work as it was intended.

Repatriation is only the most visible manifestation of Indian efforts to obtain greater control over their heritage. Archaeologists must display more sensitivity to Indian concerns in their work, particularly when burials are involved. We should do more to make our work on Native American sites relevant to Indian communities, and make more serious efforts to communicate the results of our work to those groups. Remember, in many cases Indian groups will have an unequivocal legal right to force repatriation of collections. To the extent that we can convince them that our treatment of the collection is respectful and that what we can learn is important, they may not choose to exercise that right. In the long run, attempts to achieve greater understanding will benefit both archaeologists and Indians.

The Task Force on Reburial and Repatriation has worked under the general direction of the SAA Executive Board. I gratefully acknowledge the efforts of Task Force members: Richard Ford, Lynne Goldstein, William Lovis, Vincas Steponaitis, and Phillip Walker, as well as the continued involvement of President Jeremy Sabloff and President-elect Prudence Rice, and the invaluable assistance of the SAA Office of Governmental Relations headed by Loretta Neumann.

Reburial Law Summary

- The new law includes definitions of terms including "cultural affiliation" and "cultural item" (funerary objects, sacred objects, and cultural patrimony).
- Consultation with appropriate Indian tribes is required prior to the excavation of human remains or cultural items on federal lands.
- It recognizes Native American ownership interests in some human remains and cultural items found on federal lands and makes illegal (under most circumstances) the sale or purchase of Native American human remains, whether or not they derive from federal or Indian lands.
- The bill requires every federal agency and every museum that receives federal funding (except the Smithsonian Institution) to inventory human remains and associated funerary objects and to provide culturally affiliated tribes with the inventory and a summary of its collections of other cultural items.
- Repatriation, on request, to the culturally affiliated tribe is required for human remains and associated funerary objects.
- Repatriation of the other categories of items is based on evidence bearing on whether or not the original acquisition of the object was from an individual with the authority to alienate it from the group.
- Finally, the bill establishes a grant program within the Department of the Interior to assist tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations in repatriation and to assist museums in preparing the inventories and collection summaries.
- To obtain a free copy of the law, write or call the House Document Room, B-18 House Annex II, Washington DC 20515, 202-225-3456; ask for a copy of PL 101-601.

REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS

Editors-in-Chief

American Antiquity

Latin American Antiquity

The Society for American Archaeology has revised the process by which it will select the Editors-in-Chief for both *American Antiquity* and *Latin American Antiquity*. The Executive Board of the Society invites applications for both positions to be submitted by candidates themselves or by others in their behalf, for a term of office beginning not later than May 1, 1992 and ending in May 1996.

Both *American Antiquity* and *Latin American Antiquity* are quarterly journals of the Society for American Archaeology devoted to practical and theoretical articles, review articles, book reviews, and reports and commentaries. *American Antiquity* is directed to a general archaeological audience and is the leading general, professional archaeological journal published in the United States. *Latin American Antiquity* focuses on the archaeology of Latin America.

The Editor-in-Chief of each journal has overall responsibility for the functioning of the journal, coordination of the activities of the various assistant editors, and final responsibility for content within the general policies established by the Executive Board.

Applicants will be expected to provide some institutional support for the office of the Editor. At a minimum, applicants should be able to provide office space for themselves and for at least one assistant. Additionally, release time of at least 25% will be needed to perform the editorial function.

Persons interested in becoming candidates for these positions should write to Mr. Jerry Miller, Executive Director, Society for American Archaeology, 808 17th Street, NW, Suite 200, Washington, DC 20006 and request a copy of the Request for Proposal for the position of Editor-in-Chief for the particular journal of interest. Proposals will be due by October 1, 1991.

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Archaeology and Public Education: One State's Approach to the Problem

Douglas W. Sanford
Mary Washington College

Recent experiences of archaeologists in Virginia whose research projects incorporate a strong visitation or volunteer aspect have underscored two important points about the interaction between professionals and the public. First, the public is usually fascinated by archaeology and wants to know more about it. Yet these same people often harbor popular misconceptions about archaeology, archaeologists, and what the latter do. Second, the average person interested in archaeology often faces a significant problem in gaining access to information about archaeology at both the conceptual and topical levels. While methodological literature abounds, summary material concerning past lifeways and material culture written with the non-professional and locally-oriented citizen in mind, tends to be lacking.

Although professional archaeologists strive in various ways to educate the public about both the nature of our discipline and our knowledge of the archaeological record, many of us quickly find that these efforts are not sufficient. Moreover, reduced governmental funding for archaeology and other "cultural resources" underscores the need for archaeologists to lobby and educate public servants and their local constituents. Large-scale and fast-paced development constantly forces archaeologists to interact with other segments of the public and to define why their objects of study are significant and contractually worthy of preservation.

Confronted with this situation the Council of Virginia Archaeologists (COVA), the state association of professional archaeologists, inaugurated in 1988 a public symposium series as a first step in addressing the multifaceted public education issue. These symposia provide a synthetic overview of the archaeology of Virginia's prehistoric and historic eras. In addition to disseminating a baseline of archaeological knowledge for the public, symposia sessions also review the current status of archaeological interpretive methods within these periods and chart future research directions. COVA members soon realized an additional benefit of the project, in that symposia intended to produce a consensus view of Virginia archaeology also

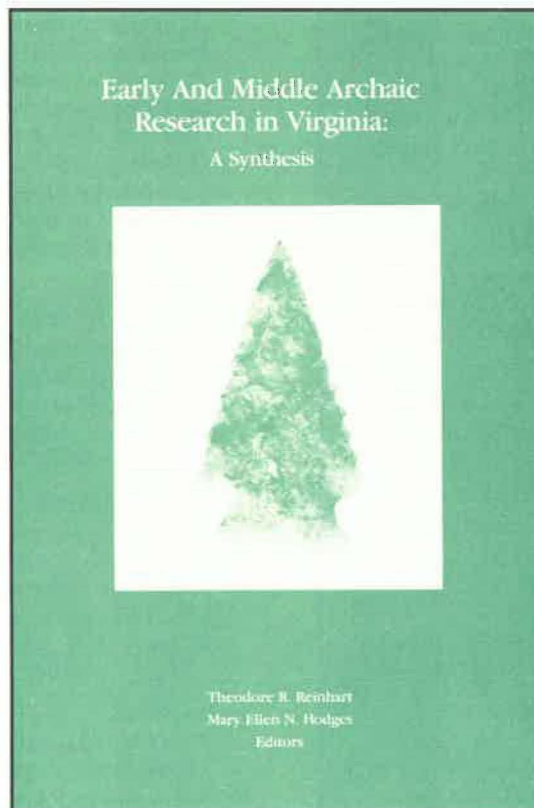
required mutual consideration and sharing of research data.

Cova's Public Education Committee organized the symposia and selected speakers and topics. After some debate the Committee decided to adhere to a chronological format and to use the state of Virginia as a research region. While somewhat arbitrary, the periodization scheme enabled a convenient and familiar segmentation for the series. Hence, prehistoric symposia have utilized the standard Paleoindian, Archaic, and Woodland time frames, while historic sessions will rely on loosely defined topics of the 17th through 20th centuries. Within each symposium, papers include a blending of overview, topical, and interpretive presentations, along with open discussion sessions. For example, prehistoric symposia examine chronology, material culture and typology, settlement patterns, and demography. Overview papers discuss where research of the period stands at present and where it should go in the future, and they also relate the state's archaeology to regional processes, data, and research.

The second step in public education, one deemed critical to the success of the overall project, involves the publication of the papers and discussions from the symposia. Thus, one result of the series is a number of volumes for the edification of archaeologists, school students, and the public. Together these volumes constitute a synthesis that has not existed, and serves to overcome the "gray literature" problem within professional archaeology. To date, the first two volumes dealing with Paleoindian and Early and Middle Archaic archaeological research in

Virginia are in print, while two volumes concerning the Late Archaic-Early Woodland and the Middle and Late Woodland periods will soon follow. Symposia on the historical archaeology of the 17th and 18th centuries will take place in 1991 and 1992.

From its inception the symposium series has been co-sponsored and supported by the Archaeological Society of Virginia (ASV), the state organization for avocational archaeologists and informed lay people. This important coordination with the ASV has meant both a sharing of knowledge and a pooling of resources. ASV officers and members aid in the speaker selection process



and they have participated in the presentations as well. Local ASV chapters help to arrange symposia meetings and to solicit public support and involvement.

ASV funding for the publication series also represents a crucial input to the overall project. Together with financial assistance from COVA and the Virginia Foundation for the Humanities and Public Policy, ASV monies have and will enable the printing of each symposium's volume in a timely and affordable fashion. Finally, by serving as the distributor for these volumes the ASV performs the important service of making this information readily available. Recent reviews of the published volumes have commented positively on the symposium contents and on the concept of the series as a whole. As a joint venture of COVA and the ASV, the series offers a potential model for other states and archaeological societies seeking to better inform themselves with regard to regional archaeological knowledge.

Nonetheless, COVA has realized the necessity of a third and important step for addressing archaeology and public education. Currently in the planning stages, this phase involves condensing the four prehistoric and three historic volumes into two more general volumes aimed at a general public audience. This attempt focuses on producing these volumes in an engaging and non-jargonistic manner, one that appeals to lay readers while acquainting them with archaeological concepts, terms, and topics of current interest. COVA members have yet to decide on an exact format for the two volumes, but as a point of departure will summarize each prehistoric symposium in four public lectures for the ASV. The question remains whether such "narratives" will facilitate the required transition to general public reading.

Comments on or requests for further information concerning the COVA-ASV symposium series should be addressed to:

Douglas W. Sanford, Chair
COVA Public Education Committee
Department of Historic Preservation
Mary Washington College
Fredericksburg, Virginia 22401-5358

U.S. District Judge Upholds Federal Shipwreck Act in Lake Michigan Case

Illinois Historic Preservation Agency

A U.S. District Court judge has upheld the constitutionality of a federal law that gives the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency (IHPA) jurisdiction over abandoned shipwrecks in Illinois territorial waters.

The opinion, issued by Judge Ilana D. Rovner of the U.S. District Court, Northern District of Illinois, upholds The Abandoned Shipwreck Act of 1987. The law came into question in August 1989 when Harry Zych, a diver

and salvage company operator, filed suit seeking ownership of the remains of the Lady Elgin and the Seabird, two ships that sank in Lake Michigan in the 1860s with great loss of life. The sinking of the Lady Elgin on September 8, 1860 off Chicago's north shore is the worst disaster in the history of Great Lakes. A total of 287 people died when the side-wheel steamer was rammed by a lumber schooner, with only a few survivors making it back to shore in Winnetka. The Seabird, also a side-wheel steamer, caught fire and sank during her first run of the season on April 8, 1868. Ninety-nine of the 100 people on board died in the accident.

The events surrounding the U.S. District Court case began in the spring of 1989 when Zych claimed he discovered the wrecks of the two ships in Lake Michigan, about ten miles from the Illinois shoreline. Zych asked Judge Rovner to grant him ownership of wrecks or salvage rights under the general provisions of Admiralty Law. The IHPA and the Illinois Department of Transportation intervened in the case under the Abandoned Shipwreck Act of 1987, seeking to protect these historic shipwrecks from salvage. William Kane from the Illinois Attorney General's Office, who represented the state in this matter, says the case was the first test of the constitutionality of the federal law. Because of the national importance of this case, IHPA requested that the National Trust for Historic Preservation become involved in the case. The National Trust agreed and Judge Rovner allowed them to intervene.

The federal statute also was the basis for provisions of a 1990 Illinois law, initiated by the administration of Illinois Governor Thompson, entitled the "Archaeological and Paleontological Resources Protection Act of 1990." Both the federal and state laws require IHPA approval before any historic resources in Illinois territorial waters are disturbed. This same protection is also in place for historic, architectural, and archaeological resources on public lands, and for human remains on public or private lands.

"The U.S. District Court decision is a victory for archaeologists and preservationists," said Dr. Michael J. Devine, Director of the IHPA, who is in charge of protecting historic resources, including shipwrecks. "The decision prevents the dismantling of historic shipwrecks by salvage companies, and confirms IHPA's right to protect Illinois' historic resources. The Lady Elgin and the Seabird are historic sites. They have value as shipwrecks. We can fully understand and learn from them only if they can be studied as they exist." If funding can be secured, IHPA hopes to record both shipwrecks and make them available for viewing by the public.



IN THE SHADOW OF MAN, OR JUST THE SHADE OF THE LAB TENT?: WOMEN IN THE HISTORY OF AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

Nathalie F. S. Woodbury

Reviewing the place of women in archaeology, one is struck less by their absence until relatively recently than by their presence in the first half of this century and earlier. Archaeology was seen as requiring "rugged" work in a "rough" environment, in addition to education beyond college, an institutional base, income from employment or family fortune, and an ability to secure funds for the field. Women were presumed to be too frail for the first, were less apt to be sent to college than their brothers, even when born into the educated class, and were certainly not prime candidates for institutional appointments, which were scarce even for men. Given these barriers, how could, how did, women do archaeology? After all, in the 1930s a Harvard student--at that time, of course, male--was advised by a professor that one really needed a private income to function as an archaeologist. And, as in the professor's case, the income might come all or in part from a fortunate marriage.

The lists of participants in the University of New Mexico field schools for the 1930s and early 1940s show as many, and sometimes more, women than men enrolled. But a much larger number of men reappear in the ranks of the profession in the years following--sometimes immediately as field school foremen, with wives whom they met in field school. Women often resurfaced in the field laboratories (applying their housekeeping skills?).

A rather crude key to women in the profession through the years can be obtained from the author index of *A History of American Archaeology* by Gordon R. Willey and Jeremy A. Sabloff (second ed. 1980). Of the approximately 470 names, mostly archaeologists on whose writings and discussions the authors have drawn for their survey, from European contact into the late 1970s, only 22 are women. The earliest is Zelia Nuttall (1857-1933), who is described by Beverly Chinas in *Women Anthropologists: A Biographical Dictionary* (Gacs et al. 1988) as "a brilliant archival researcher and self-trained archaeologist who very early carved a career for herself by pursuing independent research and publishing in scholarly journals." Her first article, on Mexican codices, was in *Science* (1886) with another the same year on "The Terra-Cotta Heads of Teotihuacan" in the *American Journal of Archaeology*. By 1888 she published one of the first Peabody Museum Papers and she continued to publish until her death. She was Honorary Assistant in Mexican Archaeology at the Peabody Museum at Harvard for 47 years. Chinas' essay includes the telling sentence: "Zelia Nuttall was a woman with enough wealth to make possible her chosen career."

Tatiana Prouskouriakoff (1909-1985), an architect self-educated in archaeology, is an expectable source in a book written by two Mesoamericanists. Her career, which included publication on Maya architecture, sculpture, and

hieroglyphic interpretation, to which she brought new insights, was with the Carnegie Institution of Washington. When Carnegie eliminated its archaeology programs in 1958, she became Honorary Curator of Maya Art at the Peabody. In 1962 she received the Alfred Vincent Kidder Award. The excellent sketch of Prouskouriakoff in *Women Anthropologists* was written by Joyce Marcus, another Mesoamericanist who is also in the Willey and Sabloff bibliography.

The "list of twenty-two" includes two members of the National Academy of Sciences, Frederica de Laguna and Patty Jo Watson, and Betty J. Meggers. De Laguna, who received her Ph.D. from Columbia in 1933, is both archaeologist and ethnologist, with an impressive record of fieldwork in the Arctic and Northwest North America. Beginning her work in the 1920s, she entered anthropology with intent to meet the professional requirements which came into force at that time. Watson, whose work has taken place in the Near East and the Midwestern and Southwestern United States, belongs to a later generation (Ph.D. 1959) which has combined marriage, family, and career. Meggers did her graduate work in the immediate post-War period (Ph.D. 1952) and came to the Smithsonian Institution as a research associate when her late husband Clifford Evans was appointed a curator there. Their teamwork in fieldwork in South America and their many publications are internationally known. Meggers' use of her maiden name professionally, a practice which invokes no reaction today, gave rise to several decades of comment ranging from gentle joking to the snide. Her independent work, as well as that with Evans, is among the most frequently referred to in *A History of American Archaeology*.

Among other readily recognized names appearing in the references are Dorothy Keur (Ph.D. 1941), who like de Laguna combined archaeology and ethnology; Marie Wormington (Ph.D. 1954), the first woman president of the SAA; her protegee Cynthia Irwin-Williams (Ph.D. 1963), its second woman president; and Linda Cordell (Ph.D. 1972).

It is now over a decade since Willey and Sabloff's second edition was published. Were it revised again today, more women's names would certainly appear. Perhaps another history of American archaeology will be written by another Bowditch Professor--a position which Harvard, after several unsuccessful tries, has left vacant since Willey's retirement--and she will surely be able to draw on the work of many more women.

The relatively few women who received their degrees and practiced archaeology in the first half of this century are retired or gone. A large proportion of those holding

positions in the second half are included in the American Anthropological Association's Guide to Departments. And the ever-increasing number of women who will be part of the future history of archaeology can be found in the Guide's annual dissertation lists and statistics for degrees granted. However, anyone compiling figures from this source will discover that women writing archaeological dissertations, approximately half of the total in that field over the last decade or two, are not represented in quantity in the Guide's academic, museum, and research departments, or in government agencies. Probably time lag, plus hiring slowdown, accounts for this fact more than gender bias, which was definitely a factor earlier in the century.

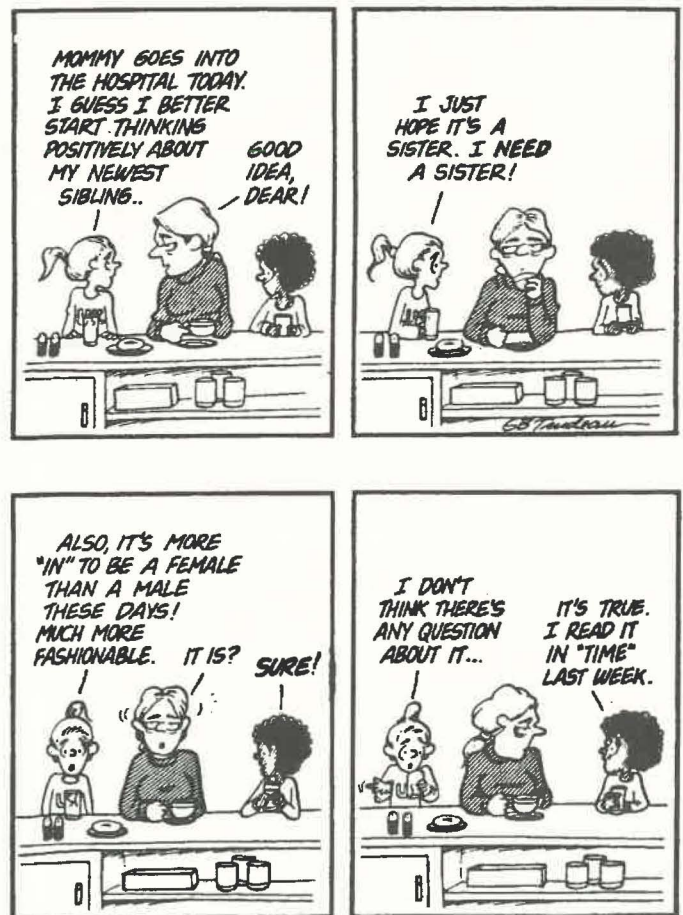
WOMEN, ARCHAEOLOGY, AND THE NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

John E. Yellen
Archaeology Program Director
National Science Foundation

Presented below is a brief analysis of archaeology proposals submitted to the Anthropology Program during the U.S. government 1989 fiscal year (FY 89) which began on October 1, 1988. It draws from an expanded version which will appear in the Proceedings of the 22nd Annual Chacmool Conference. The Anthropology Program distinguishes between dissertation proposals which are written by students, and provide limited funds for doctoral dissertation research, and "senior" applications which usually request larger amounts of money and are almost always (although not necessarily) submitted by researchers who hold a doctoral degree. In FY 89 the Program received 48 dissertation and 111 senior proposals to conduct archaeological research.

Of the 111 senior proposals 29 (26%) were submitted by women. Of these six were funded, a success rate of 21%. Of the 82 proposals submitted by men 22 (27%) received support. The 6% difference in success rates is not statistically significant. Analysis indicates that women are slightly more likely than men to submit proposals which involve fieldwork and that women who request such support are more likely to be funded than their non-field counterparts. Examination of all proposals submitted in FY 89 shows that women ask for a slightly longer award duration than their men counterparts (22 vs. 19 months) and, on the average, slightly less money (\$106,000 vs. \$127,000). On the graduate student level the picture is different. Twenty six (54%) of the 48 proposals for dissertation support were submitted by women students and of these 11 (42%) were funded. Although the male success rate was 32% this difference is not statistically significant. Women graduate students are as likely to propose fieldwork as their male counterparts and no discrimination against such projects is evident.

The most striking disparity revealed in these data is the relatively small number of women who apply for senior awards. An attempt should be made to explain this phenomenon. In archaeology at least, research is most effectively conducted from a secure institutional base which provides a dependable salary, as well as support facilities such as student assistants and laboratory space. Data from an admittedly *ad hoc* sample of ten universities with staff members who frequently submit proposals show an overwhelming preponderance of male archaeologists (85% vs. 15%). Against this background it is not surprising that three-quarters of FY 89 applications were submitted by men. Within the ten-university sample, of the seven faculty members hired within the last six years, only two (29%) are women, a surprising fact given the relative number of women who have received doctoral dissertation awards. Also surprising is the observation that of all FY 89 senior applicants who received their PhDs in the last six years, only 25% are women. Since roughly equal numbers of women and men received doctoral dissertation awards—and this has been true for some time—one would expect more senior applications from (professionally) young women. Whatever the cause, in archaeology women differentially disappear from the researcher pool in the passage from graduate to fully professional status. The perils of this transition are well deserving of broader study.



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Being a woman in a traditionally male discipline brings an extra dimension to virtually all job-related interactions. One is a

professional, but not really a member of "the club." With more women in

the field, and the attitudes of male colleagues changing as well, "the club" is becoming less a factor in defining archaeology and archaeologist. Perhaps there are simply two clubs now.



Being a woman archaeologist in the 1950s (Ph.D.1959) must have affected the goals I set, but not so I noticed. My family was always so wholeheartedly supportive that it never occurred to me there might be things I couldn't do because I was a girl. As a child I had free run every summer of two farms in southeastern Nebraska. My uncle bolted extra seats to the machinery so we kids could ride along while he and Grandad worked the fields. We got incredible dirty, but no one minded as long as we cleaned up before mealtime. Such activities were obviously preadaptive for archaeology fieldwork.

My field school (Point of Pines, 1953) was thoroughly coed. My first research was in the Near East—where indomitable British women archaeologists (e.g., Gertrude Bell, Kathleen Kenyon) were well known—and I was guided by people (Bob and Linda Braidwood, Charles Reed, Herb Wright) who always treated me as a colleague. My present position is partly due to the simple fact that my Ph.D. cohort is small and academic jobs were relatively plentiful in the 1960s. But I also owe a great deal to my husband and daughter, who were extremely understanding during the stressful early-career period. Although my own path has been fairly smooth, I am well aware that there is a widespread subtle and even blatant discrimination against women in archaeology, as elsewhere, and am strongly committed to helping eliminate it... *Patty Jo Watson, Professor, Washington University.*

IS GENDER STILL AN ISSUE?

In pursuing career and personal goals, I have experienced the full gamut of bias ranging from "women can't be archaeologists," to harassment, to job discrimination. Blatant examples of these are rare, however, and my experience and training as a woman has been as much an advantage as a disadvantage.

Initially, my goals were shaped somewhat by the conflict between my own interest, and what women were expected to do. A lifelong interest in archaeology led naturally toward a goal of college teaching. Much later I discovered that I really preferred solving real-life problems, and "making things happen" to conducting research, and very consciously left academia to focus on applied positions. That decision has led me along a career path that I consider both highly rewarding and productive.

The role of the State Archaeologist is to promote protection of archaeological sites and advocate sound archaeological practices. A solid background in archaeology is essential, but the real key to success are skills in negotiating, compromise, and mediation, analyzing issues from all sides, and making sound management decisions based on a wide range of variables. Many women archaeologists have these combinations of knowledge and skill and are using them effectively throughout the state, federal, and local government... *Catherine Slusser, Virginia State Archaeologist*

I consider myself a fortunate archaeologist in my professional life, particularly one of those fortunate scholars who has had the chance to excavate in Turkey, Egypt, Mexico, and Bolivia.

Throughout my 20 years in archaeology, I have had only two moments where being a woman was a problem. One was when I was one of three women directing fieldwork at a site. The workers, accustomed to male foremen and directors, were not at ease. So we had to face laziness, jeers, and lack of interest in work. These attitudes were new for us, particularly because we had had former excellent relationships with workers elsewhere in the Mid-east.

I was in my late 20s before I realized that boredom is the root of all evil, and began serious study in the field I found most interesting: archaeology. A late start made me work very hard, and so did my perception that in archaeology (as in life), a mediocre male was judged as himself, but a mediocre female was held to be an emblem of all womankind. There is a constant (and generally healthy) pressure not to let down the side, not to be judged incompetent or faint-hearted lest other women be discriminated against because of it. But sometimes personal sanity dictates "letting down the side."

My goals as an avocational archaeologist with a strong sense of historic preservation, and a life-long interest in Native American cultures, are multiple.

Thirteen years ago as I was making a local survey of prehistoric sites, I decided that much as I enjoyed being in the field, the most productive and rewarding role I could play was to be a facilitator for others to be able to accomplish their fieldwork, research, and preservation goals. I believe educating the public about our fascinating, rich, diversified--and fragile--heritage is a crucial part of responsible archaeology. Accordingly, I have made myself as available as possible to give talks on our area's past cultures to groups ranging from kindergarten to senior citizens.

The other example comes not from my relationship to workers, but with the director of an archaeological mission. In particular, it was difficult for the male director, my same age, that a female archaeologist (who had more curriculum and field experience) could be directing the work in the major structure of the site. My reflection is that professional envy, especially between the sexes, is one of the most destructive forces in our academic world, particularly when there is the possibility of collaborating constructively... *Linda Manzanilla, Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico.*

I left a tenure-track job in order to be an independent scholar with a normal home life. I lost the chance to teach, to train other scholars, and to be an effective member of a university community. But I gained research and publication time, not to mention the homely pleasures of companionship, gardening, and cooking. Even though I marginalized myself vis-a-vis the academic mainstream, I retained (and even enhanced) chances for satisfying scholarly work. What do women want? Freud asked. Love and work, we say, just like everyone else... *Susan Evans, Research Associate, Penn State*

I am involved in preservation of prehistoric sites as a member of the Board of the Archaeological Society of Virginia (ASV), as Chairman of the ASV Thunderbird Site Preservation Committee, and as a member of the Board of Thunderbird Research Corporation. Two successive appointments to the Virginia Board of Historic Resources has put me in a strong position to accomplish my goals of encouraging responsible treatment of archaeological sites and preservation practices.

My eventual goal is to work directly with Native Americans to help them in promoting understanding and appreciation of their cultures, past and present, to non-Native Americans... *Sandra D. Speiden, Avocational Archaeologist.*





After making the career decision for archaeology, the only goal I recall setting for myself was someday to be editor of *American Antiquity*. Realizing that research and publication in New England's prehistory wasn't a route to national recognition, I positioned myself for candidacy by entering SAA and SOPA service in the discipline's housekeeping, Cultural Resource Management.

Being a woman had little to do with my decision to be an archaeologist, but everything to do with the career path subsequent to that decision. I attended a "Seven Sisters" college, Barnard, to get the best education then available. The duration of graduate school was extended by marriage and child rearing. Radcliffe Graduate School provided crucial support, both financial and social, for completion of degree requirements.

With mobility limited by marriage and children, I decided to specialize in local prehistory, which was quite underdeveloped at the time. The choice proved providential when archaeology became a government priority early in the 1970s and there were few competitors in New England.

The major gender issues of my student years were exclusion from teaching assistantships and supervisory field experience. Later, as family obligations intruded, I gained less field experience than my male peers. This has affected my career style, which became perforce more cerebral than kinetic. That may have eased the transition from museum research to academic teaching, which was delayed in comparison to members of my graduate school cohort... *Dena Dincauze, Professor, University of Massachusetts at Amherst.*



Yes being a woman has affected my career—but I leave it to you to determine how.

Because I was not offered the "hot" field projects as a graduate student, I drifted naturally into theory, and wrote a dissertation on the application of soils concepts to archaeological site development. From there, it was a quick hop, skip, and jump into policy-making and program management, where I have spent most of my career. Consequently, although I don't have the "big" Academic Press site report book, or the flashy Earthwatch contract, I DO have the first big government agency "how to" book, and my negotiating and training skills are in demand within and outside the government.

Is that positive or negative?

I remember being thrilled to discover there was a world outside of academia, a world in which I could make an actual difference for a whole

category of resources. Many of my male colleagues thought policy work was beneath them, or that it detracted from their "real" work of finding and excavating sites. I love it—and in fact I left my former private sector planning firm to return to government because I wanted to be back where the action was.

Is that positive or negative?

I was born in Arizona, I am right-handed, my sun sign is Sagittarius, my Myers-Briggs profile is INFJ. I've also worked in the U.S. House of Representatives, taught at four universities, done field work in seven states, and written over 80 papers. I am also a woman. All of these things have affected my career. For me, being a woman has opened doors I never knew existed, to wonderful worlds of learning and contribution. It has closed others... so what? It's the opened ones that count!... *Leslie Wildesen, Program Leader for Cultural Resources, U.S. Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Region*



Being a woman in the field of archaeology has affected me neither positively or negatively. I say this because when this question was posed to me, I had no immediate response. Upon reflection, I believe I have been accepted as a person, both in the field and at the university, not as a female. The position I find myself in today was achieved through motivation and hard work, which has no bearing on my gender. I have been accepted and judged on an equal basis with my colleagues, and this is how I regard them.

Because of this, I do not believe that the goals I am setting for myself will be affected by the fact that I am a woman. The goals I have achieved, and those I hope to reach in the future, have and will be accomplished because of what I do and not what I am.

Though there are prejudices toward females, and more recently toward males, I believe we should be judged by what we do, not our gender. We have no choice in the latter, only in the former... *Rachel Hamilton, Graduate Student, Tulane University*

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION AWARDS

Archaeology, Spring 1990

Postdoctoral

Aldenderfer, M. (U of California Santa Barbara) The Prehistory of the Osmore Basin, 12 mo., \$80,923.

Benfer, R. (U of Missouri Columbia) Adaptation to Sedentism in Peru, 12 mo., \$29,396.

Brooks, A. (George Washington U) Excavation of Middle Stone Age Occupation Horizons at the Katanda Sites, Semliki Valley, Zaire, 12 mo., \$74,131.

Clark, G. (Arizona State U) Middle Paleolithic Adaptations in Jordan, 12 mo., \$63,055.

D'Altroy, T. (Columbia U) The Late Prehistoric Political Economy of the Calchagui Valley, Argentina, 24 mo., \$78,920.

Dibble, H. (U of Pennsylvania) Archaeological Excavations at Combe-Capelle bas, 12 mo., \$28,167.

Dobbs, C. (Inst for Minnesota Arch) A Pilot Study of High-Precision Radiocarbon Dating at the Red Wing Locality, 13 mo., \$8,334.

Donahue, D. (U of Arizona) NSF-Arizona Accelerator Facility for Radioisotope Analysis, 12 mo., \$255,700.

Drennan, R. (U of Pittsburgh) Prehispanic Chiefdoms in the Valle de la Plata, Columbia, 12 mo., \$25,232.

Kohl, P. (Wellesley College) Preliminary Reconnaissance of Archaeological Sites in USSR, 12 mo., \$7,014.

McIntosh, S. (Rice U) Archaeological Investigations in the Middle Senegal Valley, Senegal, 12 mo., \$90,915.

Schoeninger, M. (U of Wisconsin Madison) Maize and Prehistoric Diets: Isotopic Variation in Eastern North America, 12 mo., \$88,924.

Sheets, P. (U of Colorado Boulder) Household Archaeology at Ceren, El Salvador, 12 mo., \$94,549.

Simmons, A. (U of Nevada Desert Research Inst) Interdisciplinary Analysis of Materials from Akrotiri-Aetokremnos, An Early Archaeological Site in Cyprus, 12 mo., \$29,937.

Stanish, C. (Field Museum of Natural History) Prehispanic State Formation in the Lupaqa Area, Peru, 12 mo., \$37,405.

Stark, B. (Arizona State U) Trace Elemental Source Characterization of La Mixtequilla Obsidian Artifacts, Veracruz, Mexico, 12 mo., \$4,649.

Straus, L. (U of New Mexico) The Middle to Upper Paleolithic Transition: Upper Pleistocene Research at the "Cingles del Capello," 36 mo., \$32,000.

Wells, P. (U of Minnesota St. Paul) Structure and Economy of Temperate Europe's First Cities, 12 mo., \$61,011.

Archaeology, Spring 1990

Dissertation

NSF awards are made to the faculty supervisor and unfortunately we are not provided with the names of the student investigators.

Ambrose, S. (U of Illinois Urbana) Stable Isotope Analysis of Paleosols, 12 mo., \$6,365.

Blumenschine, R. (Rutgers U Busch Campus) Isolating the Hominid Contribution to Dual-Patterned Archaeological Bone Assemblages, 12 mo., \$11,692.

Blumenschine, R. (Rutgers U Busch Campus) Archaeological Analysis of Bone, 12 mo., \$11,624.

Bunn, H. (U of Wisconsin Madison) Determining the Seasonal Use of Archaeological Sites: The Potential for Cementum Annuli Analysis of East African Assemblages, 12 mo., \$12,000.

Drennan, R. (U of Pittsburgh) Social Differentiation in the Middle Period in the Valle de la Plata, Colombia, 12 mo., \$11,780.

Earle, T. (U of California Los Angeles) Archaeology of Hawaiian Ceremonial Architecture, 12 mo., \$12,000.

Giles, E. (U of Illinois Urbana) A Taphonomic Investigation of Reptiles and Their Significance to Early Hominid Ecology, 12 mo., \$7,690.

Lightfoot, K. (U of California Berkeley) Archaeological Investigations at Three Saints Bay, Kodiak Island, Alaska, 24 mo., \$11,967.

McAnany, P. (Boston U) Analysis of an Extractive Frontier in 18th Century Belize, 12 mo., \$9,866.

Milisauskas, S. (SUNY Buffalo) Rock Sourcing of San Stone Artifacts by Neutron Activation Analysis, 12 mo., \$5,276.

Parsons, J. (U of Michigan Ann Arbor) The Tumilaca Drainage in the Late Intermediate Period: Agricultural Growth and Decline in a Small-Scale Andean Polity, 12 mo., \$9,500.

Price, T.D. (U of Wisconsin Madison) Dietary Change at Grasshopper Pueblo, Arizona: The Evidence from Bone Chemistry, 12 mo., \$2,160.

Yerkes, R. (Ohio State U Research Foundation) Exchange of Vanport Flint Bladelets Among Hopewell Groups, 24 mo., \$11,995.

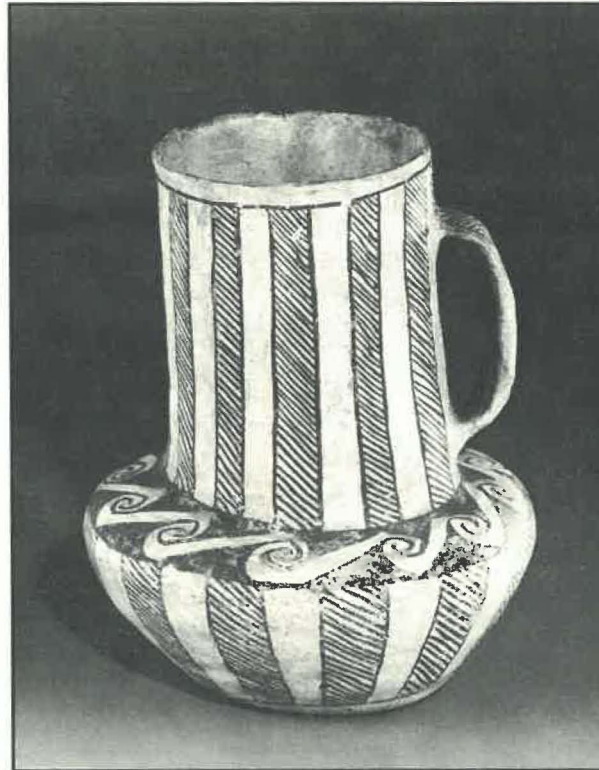
BEAUTY FROM THE EARTH: PUEBLO INDIAN POTTERY FROM THE UNIVERSITY MUSEUM OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY

The "Beauty from the Earth" exhibition of Pueblo Indian pottery recently opened at The University Museum, University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia. The exhibition features 105 rarely seen examples of painted pottery from the North American Southwest, circa A.D. 900 to 1950, and offers an introduction to 1,000 years of ceramic art traditions and the responses to changes in Pueblo life.

The exhibition features numerous pieces from the prehistoric period, created by Pueblo Indian ancestors known as the Anasazi, and dating from circa A.D. 900 to 1600, when the first Europeans settled in the Southwest. Examples of Southwestern painted pottery from the western Pueblos of the Hopi, Zuni, Acoma, and Laguna peoples date from A.D. 1600 to as recently as 1950, with most material dating from 1875-1890.

In the early 19th century, an artistic renaissance began in the Pueblo Indian communities. Inspired by Anasazi vessels and fragments found near the Pueblos, the potters drew upon their ancestors' styles and designs to create their pottery. Anasazi and Pueblo Indian bowls, canteens, mugs, pitchers, and storage jars are on display. All the pottery was created for utilitarian functions—to serve food, store water, hold ritual materials, or for some other practical task of daily life—yet all are artistic pieces, steeped in cultural traditions. Rich in visual metaphor and symbolism, the pottery refers to, reinforces, and embodies the Pueblo world view.

Through enlarged ethnographic photographs, graphics,

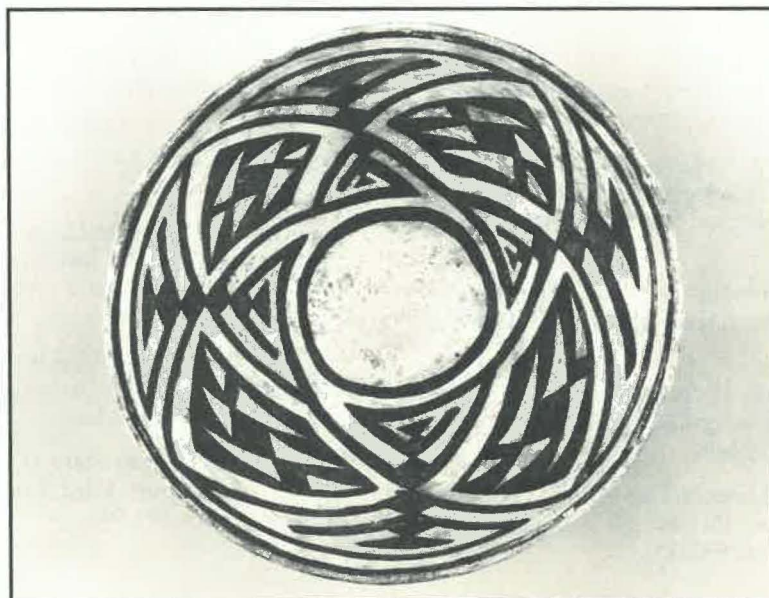


text panels, and a video showing a modern Pueblo Indian potter at work, the exhibition seeks to provide a context from which to examine the forms, styles, and iconography of the pottery painting. The exhibition examines the dynamic qualities of this art form as it changes through time.

The University Museum's Southwestern pottery collection, from which this exhibition is drawn, features approximately 3,500 objects originally acquired at the turn of the century. The collection, distinguished for its artistry, early dates of acquisition, and excellent documentation, came to the Museum from a variety of sources including collecting expeditions, donations, purchases, and long-term loan.

Dr. J. J. Brody, art historian from the University of New Mexico, is Guest Curator of "Beauty from the Earth."

The exhibition, funded in part by major grants from the National Endowment for the Arts and The Pew Charitable Trusts, will travel to eight North American cities after its Philadelphia closing on April 28, 1991. The exhibit will then move to The Museum of Texas Technical University in Lubbock, Texas, from November 1991 to February 1992; to The Emory University Museum of Art and Archaeology in Atlanta, Georgia, from March to June 1993; and from there to The Maxwell Museum of Anthropology in Albuquerque, New Mexico, from July to October, 1993.



SAA COMMITTEE ON STUDENT AFFAIRS

Charles W. Houck, Jr.
Tulane University

One of the greatest non-academic challenges faced by graduate students in archaeology centers on the quest for funding. Money to support dissertation research, summer fieldwork, and even tuition can prove to be quite difficult to come by. It is with this in mind that the SAA Committee on Student Affairs presents the following information on grant and fellowship opportunities:

National Science Foundation, Doctoral Dissertation Research Improvement: The foundation awards grants to improve the scientific quality of doctoral dissertation research. Awards are made to allow doctoral candidates opportunities for greater creativity in the gathering and analysis of data than would otherwise be possible. *Eligibility* - All doctoral students are eligible to apply. *Fiscal Information* - Grants generally do not exceed \$10,000 and are intended to cover research-related expenses, including field equipment and travel. No stipend is included.

For application information write: National Science Foundation, Directorate for Biological, Behavioral, and Social Sciences, Washington, DC 20550.

Wenner-Gren Foundation Predoctoral Grants: Predoctoral grants are awarded to individuals to aid dissertation research in all branches of anthropology. Whenever possible, students should demonstrate the availability of matching funds, though any worthy project will be taken into consideration despite lack of such funds. *Fiscal Information* - Usual grant range \$500 - \$10,000. *Application Information* - Application must be made jointly with an involved senior scholar who will undertake responsibility for supervising the project and assuring the student's compliance with the obligations and limitations of grants-in-aid. Application deadline is May 1.

For more information write: Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research, 1865 Broadway, New York, NY 10023-7596.

Sigma Xi Grants-in-Aid of Research: Research awards are made to support scientific investigation in any field, with priority given to applicants who are in an early stage of their scientific careers. *Fiscal Information* - Awards are made in amounts up to \$1,000, but generally do not exceed \$600. *Application Information* - Closing dates for receipt of applications are February 1, May 1, and November 1.

For more information write: Sigma Xi, The Scientific Research Society, Committee on Grants-in-Aid for Research, 345 Whitney Ave., New Haven, CT 06511.

National Research Council Graduate Fellowships: The program provides recognition and support for advanced study to outstanding graduate students. Fellowships are awarded for study or work leading to master's or doctoral degrees in an array of disciplines, including

archaeology. *Fiscal Information* - Each fellowship gives up to three years of support for full-time graduate study, with a stipend of \$11,000 for a 12-month tenure and a \$6,000 cost-of-education tuition allowance. *Application Information* - Applicants must be United States citizens or nationals, and must not have completed, by the beginning of the fall semester, more than 20 semester hours or 30 quarter hours of study beyond the first baccalaureate degree.

For more information write: Fellowships Office, National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Ave., Washington, DC 20418.

Though certainly not comprehensive, this list provides a starting point for those seeking financial backing, whether for continued coursework or research.

As this column is devoted to the interests of graduate students in archaeology, it cannot succeed without your input. Anyone with suggestions for future column topics, please contact: Charles W. Houck, Department of Anthropology, Tulane University, New Orleans, LA 70118.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNCIL OF AFFILIATED SOCIETIES

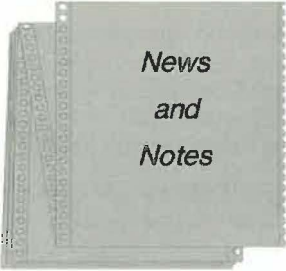
Earl H. Lubensky, Interim Chairperson

The Council of Affiliated Societies of the Society for American Archaeology has been established. Preparations are underway for the inaugural session of the Council to be held starting at 2:00 p.m., Friday, April 26, 1991 in conjunction with the annual meeting of the SAA at New Orleans. The SAA Executive Board at its meeting on April 21, 1990 in Las Vegas appointed Earl H. Lubensky of the Missouri Archaeological Society chairperson of the Council and William D. Hohmann of the Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society (Tucson) assistant chairperson, pending election of Council officers at the New Orleans meeting.

Fourteen societies have been approved for affiliation by the SAA's Executive Board. They are the archaeological societies of Arizona (both the Arizona Archaeological Society and the Arizona Anthropological and Historical Society), British Columbia, Houston (Texas), Kansas City (Missouri), Maine, Massachusetts, Missouri, Northwest Arkansas, Rhode Island, Sacramento, San Diego, and Texas. The Fort Guigarros Museum Foundation of San Diego (California) also was approved. Timely action will be taken on any further applications received before the New Orleans meeting, so that plans for participation at the inaugural session can be made.

All affiliated societies will be requested to appoint representatives (and alternates) for the inaugural session in New Orleans, where plans and programs for future activities of the Council will be discussed and decided. The Council will function in accordance with provisional policies and procedures approved by the SAA Executive

Continued on p. 14



News
and
Notes

NAVAJO ARCHAEOLOGY WORK-STUDY PROGRAM AT NORTHERN ARIZONA UNIVERSITY: The Navajo Nation Archaeology Department, in conjunction with Northern Arizona University, has established a co-op program designed to provide "work-study" opportunities for Navajo students majoring in

Anthropology. NNAD-NAU is actively recruiting Navajo students, both graduate and undergraduate. Interested students should contact Dr. Miranda Warburton, NNAD-NAU Office Manager, at (602) 523-7428.

BULLETIN OF THE HISTORY OF ARCHAEOLOGY: Over the past two decades there has been an increased interest in the history of archaeology and its methodological and theoretical development. Unfortunately, there has been no central "clearinghouse" for those interested in the history of archaeology to exchange ideas, current work in the history of archaeology, or knowledge of archival resources that provide much of the documentary evidence for the history of archaeology. To meet this need, the *Bulletin of the History of Archaeology* will begin publication in May 1991 to provide a forum for short essays and reports which have a bearing upon the history of archaeology. Subscriptions are \$5.00 for those living in the U.S. and \$8.00 for those outside the U.S. Contact: Douglas R. Givens, General Editor, St. Louis Community College-Meramec, 11333 Big Bend Boulevard, St. Louis, MO 63122.

CASE STUDIES IN ARCHAEOLOGY: Holt, Rinehart and Winston Inc. announces a new series, Case Studies in Archaeology. Modeled after the successful Case Studies in Cultural Anthropology Series, this series offers readable, authentic accounts of archaeological cases, covering general topics, current perspectives on archaeological cultures, and specific descriptions of individual site excavations. All new proposals should be submitted to the series editor, Jeffrey Quilter, for his assessment. Each case study proposal should include a prospectus describing the work and its value to introductory archaeology classes, a detailed outline, at least one sample chapter and the author's vita. The full manuscript should be 200 to 600 typed, double-spaced pages, including tables, charts, photographs and line drawings. Please send proposals to: Jeffrey Quilter, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc. Suite 3700, 301 Commerce St., Fort Worth, TX 76102.

NATIONAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL ARCHIVES: The National Anthropological Archives, located in the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., is now open to the public from 9 a.m. to 12 Noon, Monday through Friday. This cutback in hours is temporary. The NAA will resume its regular hours of 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. when the current federal budget crisis is resolved and additional staff can be hired.

COLLECTIONS MANAGEMENT UNIT, NATIONAL MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY: The Collections Management Unit of the Department of Anthropology, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C. will be open to visitors to the archaeology and ethnology collections between the hours of 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday. Three visitors can be accommodated per afternoon. One additional visitor slot per day will be available for the physical anthropology collections. All those interested in visiting the collections are urged to send a written request outlining dates and collections of interest at least two weeks in advance to: Collections Management Unit, Dept. of Anthropology, NMNH, Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C. 20560. These temporary cutbacks in visitor services are due to the current federal budget situation and staff shortages.

NEW YORK UNEARTHED: The South Street Seaport Museum, with funding from Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association, recently opened a cultural and educational facility at 17 State Street in Lower Manhattan, New York. "New York Unearthed" gives visitors a chance to discover New York City's history via artifacts from Native American times to the present, to observe conservators at work in the lab, and to experience a simulated descent through four centuries of urban archaeological evidence.

THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION of the U.S. Forest Service recently published a visitor guide entitled "Windows on the Past: Interpretive Guide to Pacific Northwest History." This guide lists 77 historical and archaeological sites in the National Forests of the Northwest. For copies write: Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region Recreation, 319 SW Pine St, PO Bx 3623, Portland, OR 97208-3623.

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION ANNOUNCES 1991 TRAINING SCHEDULE: The Advisory Council will be offering 16 training sessions in 15 cities during 1991, to government officials concerned with federal historic preservation review. The course is designed to teach federal, state, local, and tribal officials and consultants the basics of the project review process, usually referred to as "Section 106 review," that is mandated by the National Historic Preservation Act. For information and dates, contact: Shauna Holmes, The Old Post Office Building, 1100 Pennsylvania Ave, NW #809, Washington, DC 20004; (202) 786-0505.

SAA MEMBERS who are also members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) are urged to be certain that they are registered as members of Section H. Section membership is not automatic; individuals must request section affiliation and can do so for up to three sections. Section H has been active in anthropology since the 1870s. Currently, section members receive an annual newsletter, including information on how to participate in the AAAS Annual Meeting program. The size of the voice Section H has in the government of the AAAS is linked to section size as is the number of individuals who can be recommended as fellows of the AAAS. You can affiliate with Section H by simply writing Linda McDaniel, Administrative Associate, AAAS, 1333 H Street NW, Washington DC, 20005, and request affiliation. Members with questions about SAA-AAAS relationships can contact G.T. Jones, Department of Anthropology, Hamilton College, Clinton, NY 13323.

Council of Affiliated Societies, cont.

Board at its meeting in Washington, November 19. These policies and procedures are subject to approval by the Council itself at its session in New Orleans. The Board also agreed to a recommendation that society representatives not be required to pay the SAA meeting registration fee unless they attend regular sessions of the SAA. Also, avocational members who attend regular sessions will pay a registration fee at the same rate as student participants.

I will prepare an agenda for approval at the inaugural session of the Council to promote communication among the affiliated societies about their programs, policies, and problems; to support and promote continent-wide programs in the interest of archaeology; and to develop policies and programs to help the SAA accomplish its objec-

tives "to foster the information and welfare of regional and local archaeological societies," and "to serve as a bond among those interested in American archaeology, both professionals and nonprofessionals, and to aid in directing these efforts into scientific channels."

In association with the inaugural session of the Council and in the spirit of its objectives, William Hohmann has organized a symposium for the New Orleans meeting on "Professional/Avocational Interaction: The Role of the Individual and Local/State/Provincial/Regional Organizations in the furtherance of Archaeological Objectives." Programs of various entities will be reviewed by those who have been involved, and emphasis will be placed on ways in which professionals and nonprofessionals have worked together, and can work together, in the interest of archaeology.

positions open

UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA, Department of Anthropology invites applications for a tenure-track position at the assistant professor level in Southwestern Archaeology starting Fall 1991 pending funding. Extensive field work along with strengths in archaeological method and theory required. Candidate's responsibilities will include direction of an archaeological field school. Requirements include Ph.D. and evidence of excellence in both teaching and scholarship. Women and minorities are particularly urged to apply. Send vita, letter of application, evidence of teaching excellence and names of 3 references by February 15, 1991 to Chair, Archaeology Search Committee, Department of Anthropology, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721. The University of Arizona is an equal opportunity employer.

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, SACRAMENTO, Department of Anthropology seeks archaeologist for new tenure-track position beginning August 1991. Qualifications: Ph.D. in anthropology; specialty in California and Great Basin prehistory; college teaching experience; record of scholarly publications; primary commitment to teaching. Responsibilities: Teach introductory, upper-division and graduate courses in archaeology and anthropology; supervise student research; advising; committees; course development. Salary range: \$33,192-\$41,844. We are committed to improving faculty diversity. Qualified women, underrepresented minorities, disabled individuals, and Vietnam-era veterans are encouraged to apply. Application deadline: Feb 1, 1991. Send letter, vita, 2 letters of recommendation to Anthropology Search Committee, CSUS, Sacramento, CA 95816-6106. CSUS is an AA/EEO employer.

WEST GEORGIA COLLEGE, Department of Sociology and Anthropology seeks an individual well trained in general anthropology with an emphasis in Southeastern archaeology for tenure-track Associate Professorship beginning Fall 1991. Ph.D. in anthropology, previous teaching experience, and publication record are required. Candidate must be prepared to teach introductory anthropology and physical anthropology, as well as area courses that complement current undergraduate anthropology program. Demonstrated contract archaeology experience and CRM skills necessary. Salary depends upon qualifications, but competitive. Initial screening date for application is January 18, 1991.

West Georgia College has an enrollment of 7,000 students and is part of the University System of Georgia. Located on a beautifully wooded campus a quick 45 minutes west of Atlanta, West Georgia College is an EO/AA employer. Minority individuals are urged to apply. Send vita and names (only) of three references to: Dr. Lewis H. Larson, Chairman, Anthropology Recruitment Committee, 208 Martha Munro, West Georgia College, Carrollton, Georgia, 30118-0001.

INTERNATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE, INC. (IARII), a non-profit research organization based in Honolulu, Hawaii, is seeking qualified archaeologists (B.A., M.A., and Ph.D.) for participation on archaeological projects in the Hawaiian Islands and western Micronesia. There are openings for field assistants as well as supervisors and directors. Training and/or experience in Pacific archaeology is desirable, but not required. Salary is consistent with relevant education, experience, and position responsibility; advancement to permanent staff positions is possible. Qualified applicants should send vita, names of references, and letter of interest to IARII, 949 McCully Street, Suite 5, Honolulu, Hawaii 96826; (808) 946-2548.

JOB SERVICE NORTH DAKOTA is seeking an Archaeological Field Conservator. Artifact and feature conservation, including controlled removal, transportation, and curation of remains for archaeological field projects. Experience in conservation of

archaeological features; B.A. in anthropology, archaeology, or related field; plus advanced degree in archaeological conservation required. Terms of appointment: beginning approximately March, 1991 and open-ended; \$30,000/year; a long-term appointment. Send resume by Feb. 15 to Dennis Junk, Job Service North Dakota, P.O. Box 1637, Grand Forks, ND 58201; (701) 777-3711.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE is seeking to fill the vacant position of Departmental Consulting Archeologist (DCA) in the office of the Associate Director, Cultural Resources, National Park Service, Washington, DC. The DCA represents the Secretary of the Interior in overseeing the Department's archaeological activities and coordinating the Federal archaeology program. This position is open for applications through January 25, 1991. All qualified individuals will be considered. The Department wishes to fill this position with a highly qualified archaeologist, to provide leadership for the Departmental and national archaeological program. For further information call Ms. Fajardo at (202) 208-4163.

Meetings, continued from back page

and will seek to achieve a better understanding of the temporal issues that are problematic in the area. Contact: Dr. Anabel Ford, Meso-American Research Center, Social Process Research Institute, University of California, Santa Barbara, CA 93106.

June 19-22 HISTORY OF AGRICULTURE AND THE ENVIRONMENT, an interdisciplinary symposium, Washington, DC. Sponsored by agencies of the U.S. Dept of Agriculture and other organizations. Contact: Douglas Helms, National Historian, Soil Conservation Service, PO Bx 2890, Washington, DC 20013; (202) 447-3766.

Sept 1-7 INTERNATIONAL UNION OF PREHISTORIC AND PROTOHISTORIC SCIENCES, 12th Congress, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia. Presentation of the results of world archaeology and its allied disciplines. Contact: Slovenska Akademia Vied Archeologiccky Ustav, Sekretariat XII Kongresu UISPP, 949 21 NITRA-Hrad, Czechoslovakia.

Sept 26-29 SIXTH NORTH AMERICAN FUR TRADE CONFERENCE, at the historic Grand Hotel on Mackinac Island, Michigan, hosted by Mackinac State Historic Parks. For additional information contact Dr. Donald P. Heldman, P.O. Box 515, Mackinaw City, MI 49701.

Oct 16-20 45TH NATIONAL PRESERVATION CONFERENCE, in San Francisco. Theme: "Historic Preservation: The Next 25 Years", to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. For more information, contact: National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1785 Massachusetts Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20036.

Nov 1-2 FORT DEFIANCE CONFERENCE. Theme: "Contest for the Old Northwest: The United States, Canada, and the Ohio Country Indian Wars, 1790-1795." The symposium will commemorate America's struggle with Great Britain and the Northwest Indian tribes for control of the Northwest Territory during the post-federation era. For information contact Larry L. Nelson, Fort Meigs State Memorial, Ohio Historical Society, P.O. Box 3, Perrysburg, OH 43551.

Nov 13-16 49TH PLAINS ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONFERENCE, Holiday Inn, Lawrence, KA. Deadline for paper abstracts - Sept 14, 1991. For additional information contact: William B. Lees, Kansas State Historical Society, 120 West 10th, Topeka, KA 66612; (913) 296-2625.

Nov 20-24 90TH ANNUAL AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, Chicago Marriott Hotel, Chicago, IL.

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February 14-19 AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE, annual meeting in Washington, D.C. featuring speakers from a diverse array of scientific disciplines. For information contact Meeting and Publications Center, 1333 H Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20005; (202) 362-6450.

Feb 23-24 19TH ANNUAL MIDWEST CONFERENCE ON ANDEAN AND AMAZONIAN ARCHAEOLOGY AND ETHNOHISTORY, William Hammond Mathers Museum, Indiana U, Bloomington, IN. Contact: Geoffrey Conrad, Mathers Museum, Indiana U, 601 E 8th St, Bloomington, IN 47405; (812) 855-6873; Bitnet: Conrad@iubacs.

March 3-4 8TH ANNUAL KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE, Bowling Green, KY. Deadline for abstracts is January 8, 1991. For submission of papers and other information, contact: David Pollack, Kentucky Heritage Council, 677 Comanche Trail, Frankfort, KY 40601; (502) 564-7005.

March 13-16 SOCIETY OF ETHNOBIOLOGY, 14th annual conference, St. Louis, MO. Deadline for abstracts January 15, 1991. Contact: Patty Jo Watson, Dept of Anthropology, Campus Box 1114, Washington U, 1 Brookings Dr, St. Louis, MO; (314) 889-6346 or -5252.

March 28-30 NORTHWEST ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONFERENCE, 44th annual meeting, Missoula, MT. Deadline for abstracts February 15, 1991. Contact: Gregory Campbell, Dept of Anth, U Montana, Missoula, MT 59812; (406) 243-2478 or -2693.

April 11-13 SOUTHWESTERN ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, 62nd annual meeting, Tucson, AZ.

Deadline for submissions: Jan 11, 1991. Contact: Thomas Sheridan, Arizona State Museum, U Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721; (602) 621-4898.

April 12-13 FROM BONES TO BEHAVIOR. Ethnoarchaeological and experimental contributions to the interpretation of hunter-gatherer behavior, based on faunal remains and their context. 8th annual Visiting Scholar's Conference, sponsored by the Center for Archaeological Investigations, Southern

April 27 SOPA APPLICATION WORKSHOP IN NEW ORLEANS, at the SAA annual meetings. The workshop starts at 10 a.m. and will walk potential applicants through the simplified SOPA application form and procedure. See program for meeting room and bring the \$15 workshop application fee. Contact: William Lees, Kansas Historical Society, 120 West 10th, Topeka, KA 66612.

May 2-5 ANTHROPOLOGY AND ARCHAEOLOGY OF WOMEN CONFERENCE, Boone, NC. Suggested symposia are "Women at 'Men's Work'", "Archaeology of Gender," "Women in the Discipline," and "Undergraduate Research." Send symposia and paper abstracts by March 1st to: Cheryl Claassen, Center for Archaeological Studies, Rt 3, Bx 150, Boone, NC 28607 or bitnet Claassencp@appstate; (704) 262-2295.

May 8-11 CANADIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION MEETINGS, at the Radisson Plaza Hotel, St. John's Newfoundland, Canada, hosted by the Historic Resources Division, Nfld. Prov. Gov't. Proposals are sought for papers, sessions and posters. Deadline for 200 word abstracts is 31 January 1991. Contact: Ralph Pastore, Dept. of History, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, Nfld., A1C 5S7, CANADA.

May 27-June 22 XVII PACIFIC SCIENCE CONGRESS, Honolulu, HI. Theme: "Toward the Pacific Century; The Challenge of Change." Contact XVII Pacific Science Congress, 2424 Maile Way, 4th floor, Honolulu, HI 96822; (808) 948-5976.

June 17-22 MAYA CERAMIC WORKSHOP, in San Ignacio, Cayo, Belize, will focus on comparative ceramic chronological sequences in the Maya area



Illinois University at Carbondale. Abstract deadline December 14. For details, contact: Jean Hudson, Center for Archaeological Investigations, Southern Illinois U., Carbondale, IL 62901.

April 12-14 NORTHWESTERN PLAINS ARCHAEOLOGICAL SYMPOSIUM: STATE OF THE ART, Billings, MT. Theme: High Plains Archaeology. Contact: John C. Rogers, Montana Archaeological Society, 535 Howard Ave., Billings, MT 59101.

April 23-28 SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY, 56TH ANNUAL MEETING, Clarion Hotel, New Orleans, LA. Contact: Timothy Kohler, Dept of Anthropology, Washington State U, Pullman, WA 99164.

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