

SAA

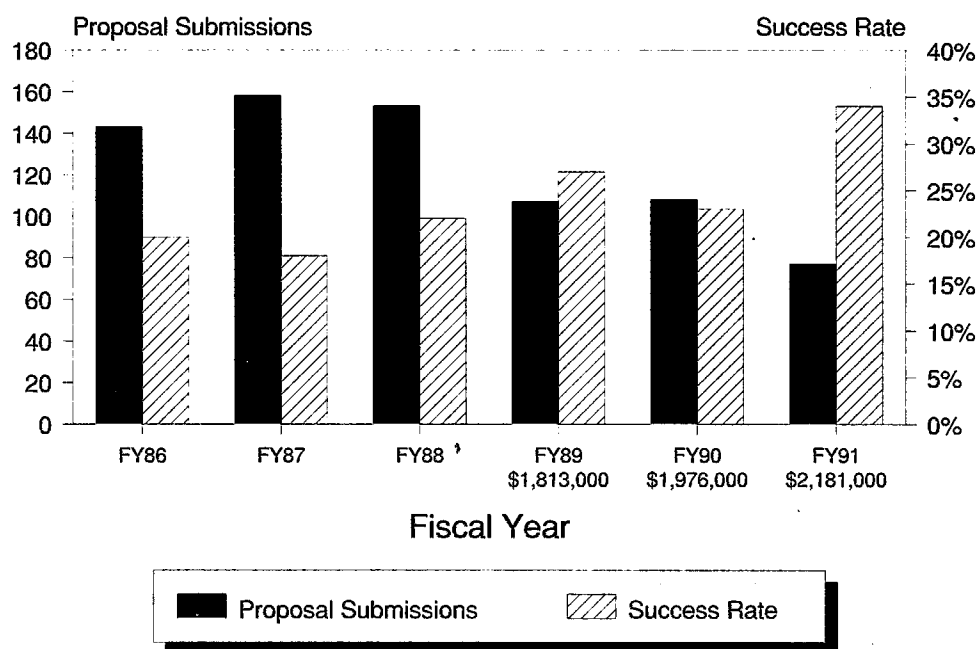
Bulletin

VOLUME 9

NOVEMBER 1991

NO. 5

Declining Proposal Submissions at NSF . . .



. . . and Increasing Success Rates

In This Issue

U.S. Bans Import of Artifacts
from Guatemala

Surveying the Field

Teaching Introductory
Archaeology

News and Notes

Public Education

Student Affairs

Archaeological Legislation in
Congress

The Wadi Ziqlab Hypercard
Project

Archaeology Proposal
Submissions at NSF

Positions Open

Meeting Calendar

The Bulletin of the Society for American Archaeology (ISSN 0741-5672) is published five times a year (January, March, June, September, and November) and is edited by Stephen Plog and Don Rice. Editorial Assistants are Whitney Leeson and Benjamin Ford. Please send all articles, announcements, letters to the editor, or other information for inclusion in the *Bulletin*, to the Department of Anthropology, 419 Cabell Hall, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA 22903. For information, please call (804) 924-3549, or contact us via fax at (804)-924-1350, or electronic mail at SAANEWS@VIRGINIA. 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 SAA members, and to 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.

U.S. Bans Import of Artifacts from Peten, Guatemala

Ricardo J. Elia, Boston University

In April the United States took action against the looting of Maya sites when it imposed emergency import restrictions on artifacts from the Department of Peten in northern Guatemala. The imposition of import controls came after a formal request from the Guatemalan government, which has been struggling to protect thousands of archaeological sites that are being plundered systematically to supply the international antiquities market.

The Peten region is particularly rich in Maya sites, including the important Preclassic center at El Mirador and the famous site of Tikal, a large Maya center that during the Classic Period (ca. A.D. 250-900) was the location of dense settlement covering more than 16 square kilometers.

Guatemala's request was made under the 1970 UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export, and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property. Both Guatemala and the United States are parties to the Convention. The United States is the only major art-importing nation to ratify the Convention. Under the 1983 Cultural Property Act, the United States can impose import controls in emergency cases of pillaging of archaeological or ethnographic materials.

In its request, Guatemala showed that organized and systematic looting of archaeological sites in the Peten had reached crisis proportions. Ironically, many of the looters seemed to have learned where and how to dig from working on large foreign archaeological expeditions in the country. Guatemala has been assembling data on looting since the 1970s. In 1987 and 1988, 85% of sites inspected showed evidence of looting; monumental sculptures and artifact-rich burials are the primary targets. Guatemala also documented that the principal market for looted antiquities from the Peten region is the United States.

The United States' action is the fourth time import bans have been imposed under the 1970 UNESCO Convention. Last year, import controls were placed on Moche artifacts from Peru. In 1988, the United States banned antique textiles from Coroma, Bolivia, and in 1987 Precolumbian artifacts from El Salvador were banned.

SURVEYING THE FIELD

It's that time again...time to renew your membership in the Society for American Archaeology. Dues billing notices will be mailed shortly, together with a letter reminding you of the SAA's recent accomplishments in many areas. This column allows me to expand on these activities and give credit to those who helped bring them about.

Annual meeting: our meeting in New Orleans in April was the Society's largest and most varied annual meeting ever held, for which we thank Program Chair Tim Kohler, Local Arrangements Chair T.R. Kidder, and their committees.

* **Publications:** our two journals, *American Antiquity* and *Latin American Antiquity* are successful and on time, and are accompanied by the redesigned *Bulletin*. Editors Jeff Reid, Steve Plog and Don Rice, and Managing Editor Teresita Majewski are to be congratulated.

* **Council for Affiliated Societies:** the Council has been established and met for the first time in New Orleans, with the aim of opening up the Society to a broader membership base, including avocational archaeologists and others. We thank Earl Lubensky, William Hohmann, and many others who worked with them for bringing this to fruition.

* **Government relations:** the SAA was active in passage of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act in November 1990, and we continue to play a role: providing comments on guidelines, making nominations to the Review Committee, and urging expeditious implementation. Bill Lovis as Government Affairs Coordinator, Phil Walker as Chair of the Repatriation Task Force, and Loretta Neumann in our Government Relations office are overseeing these efforts.

* **Public education:** our extremely energetic Public Education Committee, chaired by Edward Friedman, has been sending out a newsletter and is making great strides in providing information about archaeology to the public. See related information on page six of this issue of the *Bulletin*.

* **Curation:** we have established a new Task Force on Curation, chaired by Bruce McMillan, to work with the National Park Service in making recommendations concerning the curation of federally-owned collections (artifacts and documents) in various repositories.

* **Inter-society relations:** I meet regularly with the presidents of other archaeological and anthropological organizations to discuss matters of mutual interest and coordinate activities and initiatives, particularly regarding government affairs.

* **Finances:** the best news is that the Society finished fiscal 1991 with a healthy surplus, the reserves are being replenished, and this is the third consecutive year of running in the black. We thank Treasurer Mark Leone, Treasurer-elect Vin Steponaitis, and Finance Committee Chair Dan Roberts for their vigilance in overseeing the Society's pursestrings.

* **Independent office:** our self-imposed fiscal austerity measures during the past three years are proving successful, and we have accumulated nearly enough funds to begin the critical transition to a fully independent Executive Office. We hope to implement the plans of Fred Wendorf's Long-Range Planning Task Force very soon.

* **Foundation for American Archaeology:** The Foundation Task Force, headed by George Gumerman, got the Foundation started: it has been incorporated in the District of Columbia, and has begun fundraising. The Foundation will support the Society's much-needed educational outreach efforts, which you, the members, identified as of highest priority in our survey three years ago. Thanks to the great generosity of two special donors plus contributions from the membership, we are in a position to make plans for hiring a start-up firm to get the Foundation underway. Look for details in a future issue of the *Bulletin*.

All these activities and initiatives have been undertaken during a period of belt-tightening, and I should point out that we have not increased dues in three years. The Society needs and appreciates your support of its varied activities, and we hope you will renew your membership for another year. Please remember that your prompt response to the first dues billing notice will save your Society more than \$2.00 it would otherwise cost to send out a second notice.

Prudence M. Rice, President

Teaching Introductory Archaeology: Some Modern Material-Culture Exercises

Michael Brian Schiffer, University of Arizona

Five exercises are presented for introducing students to basic archaeological principles. These use modern material culture and, with suitable modification, can be carried out on and in the vicinity of any campus.

More than a decade ago I published the exercises students carry out for my class on "The Principles of Archaeological Fieldwork." Over the years a number of colleagues have reported to me that they have employed these or similar exercises, which use modern material culture on campus, in various courses with good results. In the Fall of 1990, I co-taught a new course, an honors introduction to archaeology and physical anthropology, and had the occasion to design a new series of modern material-culture exercises. Student evaluations of the course stressed how these hands-on exercises gave them real insight into the ways archaeologists approach the material world. In view of this success, I wish to share these exercises with others who may desire to use their campus and its environs to teach basic archaeological principles. They can be easily modified for use on any campus.

The following essentially reproduces the instructions for the exercises given to the students. (Exercise 3 and 4 were accompanied by a map of campus; Exercise 4 also required a list of campus buildings, their construction dates and functions, as well as demographic histories of the university, Tucson, and Arizona.)

Anthropology 101H: Exercises

These exercises are designed to illustrate and amplify major ideas presented in lectures, readings, and quiz sections. As you carry out the exercises, you will begin to think like an archaeologist, approaching your material surroundings in new ways. These exercises are challenging, and will require you to develop new patterns of thought and to apply your creativity. Collaboration among students on the exercises is not only permissible but encouraged, for it will contribute to a congenial learning atmosphere. However, each student must turn in an individual report.

The report for each exercise need not be elaborate, but it should use complete sentences and display the student's new understandings; in no case should it exceed 5 double-spaced pages. Keep in mind that the exercises are deliberately open-ended, allowing you to make maximum use of your creative abilities.

1. Artifacts and Behavior

Make an inventory (complete list) of your clothing. For each item, record the following information: (1) brand name; (2) country of manufacture; (3) traces of use-wear; (4) how often and on what occasions it is worn; (5) when it was obtained and how (e.g., bought new from store, hand-me-down). This inventory is your data base. Begin by grouping your items of clothing by basic technological function (e.g., blouse, socks). Then, within each techno-functional category, discuss any socio-functional or ideo-functional variability that may be present. Why do some kinds of clothing exhibit much more stylistic variability than others?

In what ways is your inventory likely to differ from those of: (1) students who are much poorer and much wealthier than you are? (2) students at the University of Michigan, the University of South Florida, or Harvard? (3) non-students of your age, sex, and wealth in Tucson? Please include a copy of your inventory along with the project report.

2. Cultural Formation Processes

Select four activity areas used on a daily basis, one each of the following types: a restaurant; a living room (or lounge in a dorm or fraternity/sorority house); a grassy area on campus where people picnic; and the sidewalk and street area in front of a business. Record the following information for each activity area: (1) kinds of activities; (2) kinds of artifacts used in each; (3) kinds of artifacts present on the floor or ground; (4) kinds of artifacts present in wastebaskets or trash cans in the activity area.

Offer hypotheses to explain: (1) differences between the kinds of artifacts used in each area and those present as primary refuse; (2) differences between the kinds of artifacts used in each area and those destined to become secondary refuse; (3) differences between primary and secondary refuse in all areas. Can you identify any additional cultural formation processes that are at work in any of the activity areas? Imagine that each area was abandoned in a different way and suggest what artifacts would be deposited in each case as *de facto* refuse. Imagine that these abandoned areas have been discovered in the year 2990. What will future archaeologists likely find? Be sure to include your raw data in an appendix.

3. Archaeological Recovery

Assume that the campus of the University of Arizona has been abandoned and that the buildings are well-preserved. You are a lone archaeologist who has been sent to carry out a quick, inexpensive, and efficient archaeological survey. At your disposal is a map of the University that has been made from a recent aerial photograph, a table of random numbers, and your prior (ethnoarchaeological) knowledge of the behavior and artifacts of the University.

The following parameters of the archaeological record are of interest: (1) the average (mean) number of stories in campus buildings; (2) the tallest building; (3) the total number of classrooms on campus; (4) the number of cigarette butts outdoors; (5) three lost contact lenses outdoors. Describe the techniques you would use for estimating each parameter and discuss why you think these techniques are appropriate.

4. Inference and Explanation

For purpose of this exercise you will consider the University of Arizona to be a society that has, over a period of a century, grown considerably in size and complexity. Your data base for inferring changes in the University of Arizona society consists of architectural information (name of each building, date of construction, functions). In addition, you have been supplied with information that will permit you to test a host of hypotheses that might explain aspect of the University of Arizona's growth.

1. Using the architectural data, draw a graph showing the amount of overall construction activity per decade.

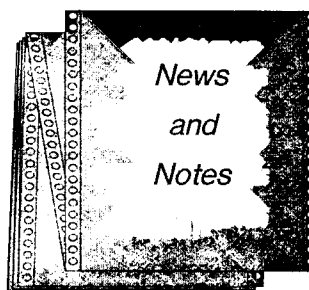
2. Using an appropriate typology of buildings, draw graphs showing changes in social differentiation and social integration.

3. Offer hypotheses to explain the observed trends in overall growth as well as social differentiation and integration. Using the ancillary data provided, attempt to test those hypotheses.

4. Discuss the problems one encounters in attempting to explain changes in societies.

5. Archaeology and Society

Focusing on the activities, artifacts, and economic base of the American household, discuss changes in women's roles in American society from an archaeological point of view. Be creative in seeking sources of relevant evidence.



A newsletter entitled *African American Archaeology*, edited by Theresa A. Singleton, is published three times a year and is free (for now). Short articles, research notes, and news about the archaeology of African Americans are being sought.

Contact: Theresa A. Singleton, Editor, *African American Archaeology*, Department of Anthropology, National Museum of Natural History, MRC 112, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20560.

Information is requested concerning archaeological or ethnographic studies of **Native American piled rock sites** (rock circles, stacks, cairns, "seats", and the like), generally constructed as part of power or vision quest activities. My firm is conducting a study for the U.S. Forest Service to improve the documentation, interpretation, and culturally-sensitive management of such sites. Studies analyzing the relation of site form and function, or the interrelation of such sites within a region (i.e., constituting a sacred landscape) would be particularly helpful. Please contact Rob Winthrop, Winthrop Associates Cultural Research, 347 Guthrie Street, Ashland, OR 97520; (503) 482-8004.

Two reference tools on collections care are now available from the National Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Property. *Collections Care: A Selected Bibliography* (\$15) is designed to help those engaged in collections care who lack professional conservation training. A more extensive bibliography, *Collections Care: A Basic Reference Shelflist* (\$25), aids professional conservators. In addition, *Training for Collections Care and Maintenance: A Suggested Curriculum; Volume II: Archaeology and Ethnography* (\$25) is also available. Contact: Lawrence L. Reger, NIC, 3299 K Street, NW, Suite 403, Washington, DC 20007; (202) 625-1495.

Recently, the Southwest Museum opened to the public "Life in the Balance: The Hopi Way," a major exhibition featuring Hopi pottery, baskets, kachina dolls, textiles, and other forms of Hopi art and everyday objects. Dr. Sheryl F. Miller of Pitzer College, Claremont, California, curated the show and over 350 objects from the museum's collection are on display. Contact: The Southwest Museum, P.O. Box 41558, Los Angeles, CA 90041-0558; (213) 221-2164.

News and Notes continued on p. 13

Public Education

Teresa Hoffman, Arizona State Parks

The SAA Committee on Public Education is pursuing a joint education workshop with the National Park Service. "Archaeology for Teachers" will be a cooperative training activity aimed at educating teachers nationwide. The Committee is also cooperating with the National Park Service and the Society for Historical Archaeology to create a publication and exhibit involving the Education Resource Forum.

The Committee has developed an effective membership network, and was recently able to respond quickly to the request for a proposal for the *Archaeology for Teachers* training. The proposal was presented to the National Park Service for potential funding assistance in FY 1992. If funded, the training program would consist of displays of educational materials on archaeology and hands-on teacher workshops at six regional educator conferences throughout the country during the fall of 1992.

The National Council for Social Studies and National Science Teachers Association regional meetings would be the targets of the education effort. Workshop attendees would be provided with handbooks and additional materials to use in the classroom, plus information on local and state networks of professional archaeologists and educators. The training would focus on preservation ethic, and the value of uncovering information rather than artifacts themselves. This training would be the first systematic effort to educate teachers in archaeological issues and information on the national level through professional educational meetings.

In other news, Ed Friedman and K.C. Smith have contacted Frank McManamon of the National Park Service about publishing an annotated version of the Education Resource Forum list. The National Park Service has agreed to include the list in their Technical Brief series, which has a readership of over 6,000. April, 1992, has tentatively been set as the publication date, coinciding with the SAA meeting in Pittsburgh. If you know of any educational materials not included in the Education Resource Forum list, send a copy to K.C. Smith, Museum of Florida History, San Luis Site, R.A. Gray Building, Tallahassee, Florida, 32399-0250; (904) 487-3711.

K.C. Smith has also been working with the Inter-society Work Group, which includes representatives from the SAA, Society for Historical Archaeology, American Anthropological Association, Archaeological Institute of America, American Society for Conservation Archaeology, and the National Park Service, in an effort to take the Education Resource Forum to the annual meeting of the National Council for Social Studies in Washington, DC, November 23-25, 1991.

The objective is to showcase an array of archaeology educational materials available to educators, including: books; resource guides; magazines; games; and computer simulations. Funding for this effort is shared jointly by the public education committees of the SAA and Society for Historical Archaeology.

To get involved with the Committee and to be placed on the mailing list for the Committee newsletter, contact: Ed Friedman, Chair, SAA Committee on Public Education, Bureau of Reclamation, Denver Federal Center, P.O. Box 25007, Denver, CO 80225-0007, Attn: D-5530; (303) 236-9026. Articles on public education in archaeology for the *SAA Bulletin* can be submitted to Teresa Hoffman, State Historic Preservation Office, Arizona State Parks, 800 West Washington, Suite 415, Phoenix, AZ 85007; (602) 542-4174.



Student Affairs

Charles W. Houck, Jr., Tulane University

The Committee for Student Affairs is putting the finishing touches on a workshop on "the grant proposal process" for the 1992 SAA Annual Meeting in Pittsburgh. We hope that the workshop panel will include representatives from Fulbright and the National Science Foundation, among others. Potential topics include: the structure and function of grant proposals; proper styles and forms; and overcoming common problems in proposal development.

The Committee also is discussing ideas on how to better accomplish its goals of: increasing student participation in the SAA, and in archaeology generally; encouraging professional solidarity among national and international students; and creating meeting sessions or symposia on topics of particular interest to students. Along these lines, we have several projects in the development phase. In an effort to encourage membership and participation, the Committee is investigating means by which student organizations at individual colleges and universities might become affiliated with the SAA. The possibility of setting up a fund to assist foreign student to travel to SAA annual meetings is also under consideration. Finally, the Committee is trying to put together a series of round-table discussions for the 1992 meetings.

As the committee wants to address a variety of concerns, it is crucial that we receive your input. Suggestions regarding the above ideas, particularly round-table topics, or any other potential avenues for committee activity, are welcomed and encouraged, and should be addressed to: Rachel J. Hamilton, 9032 Vance Street, #301, Westminster, CO 80021.

Archaeological Legislation in Congress

Loretta Neumann, SAA Washington Representative
with the assistance of Amanda Lewis

After returning from the summer recess, Congress moved forward on existing archaeological site-specific legislation and added a significant item to their agenda, the **Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area, H.R. 2141**, introduced by Rep. Larry LaRocca (D-ID). The bill would establish a conservation area in Idaho, managed by the Bureau of Land Management, to protect diverse biological and educational resources. During a field hearing on August 12th, Idaho state archaeologist Tom Green recommended the inclusion of language to protect the prehistoric and historic sites in the area. A final hearing was held on September 26th, with mark-up expected shortly thereafter.

Meanwhile, the **Chacoan Outliers Protection Act** stands a good chance of becoming law. The Senate bill, S. 772, introduced by Sen. Pete Domenici (R-NM), and the companion House bill, H.R. 2577, introduced by Rep. Bill Richardson (D-NM), would increase site protection in the San Juan Basin in New Mexico to include the thirty-seven "Chaco Culture Archaeological Protection Sites." A Senate hearing on the bill was held on June 20th and mark-up was held on September 25th. Committee staff said the bill was reported with an amendment to add several sites. They expect no problems getting S. 772 through the Senate by the end of the session. In the House, Rep. Richardson's office requested a fall hearing on the House bill.

A bill to **Rename and Expand the Boundaries of the Mound City Group National Monument in Ohio** has met with less success. The Senate bill, S. 749, introduced by Sen. Howard Metzenbaum (D-OH), and its companion House bill, H.R. 2328, introduced by Rep. Bob McEwan (R-OH), seeks to protect important Precolumbian sites in the Ohio Valley. In the Senate, the bill had a hearing and mark-up, and passed on September 23rd. It was then referred to the House Interior Committee. On the House side, committee staff feel the chances of the bill getting to the floor during the demanding fall session are slim.

Sen. Jeff Bingaman (D-NM) introduced the **Zuni River Watershed Act, S. 1350**. The bill would require planned management of the natural and cultural resources on New Mexico's Zuni Indian Reservation and areas in the Zuni River watershed. The bill had a hearing by the Select Committee on Indian Affairs and was ordered reported in July. However, no further action has taken place and the bill has no companion in the House.

Bingaman also introduced S. 1528, the **Mimbres Cultural National Monument** bill. This bill, which has no companion in the House, would establish a monument for the Mimbres sites in New Mexico, as well as provide such sites with an archaeological protection system. A hearing was held September 26th by the Senate Energy Subcommittee on Public Lands. This bill has some controversial provisions, including water rights, which must be dealt with before the Energy Committee will report it.

The Georgia field hearings in September on S. 684, the **National Historic Preservation Act Amendments of 1991** introduced by Sen. Wyche Fowler (D-GA), went well. The senator's staff requested Washington hearings for the fall. No action has been scheduled on the House version of the bill.

Office of Surface Mining Lawsuit Settled

Charles M. Niquette, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.

After years of delay, Judge Joyce Hens Green rendered a decision in favor of the historic preservation community on October 8, 1991, regarding its suit against the Office of Surface Mining (Civil Action No. 87-1020). A coalition of archaeology, conservation, and historic preservation groups had filed suit against the federal Office of Surface Mining (OSM) in 1987. The Society for American Archaeology also filed an *amicus* brief in support of the coalition's efforts.

The preservation community argued that the OSM failed to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 in the transfer of surface mining permitting functions to the states, in the annual funding of the state programs, and in the annual oversight of those programs. At the same time, Industry filed suit against the OSM, saying that the responsibilities placed on applicants for state mining permits by the OSM were burdensome and challenged a state's right to require archaeological surveys or to condition permits in such a way so as to prevent or mitigate impacts to known sites.

In finding for the historic preservation coalition, the Court concluded that the state permitting process is a federal undertaking, and that although the federal government does not dictate decisions made by individual state regulatory authorities, "OSM retains indirect jurisdiction over the state programs."

The implications of this suit are far-reaching. There are numerous other examples where the federal government has delegated responsibility to the states, but has not passed on the mandated historic preservation obligations. This case provides an important precedent and springboard for future legal recourse by the historic preservation community.

The Wadi Ziqlab Hypercard Project

E.B. Banning, University of Toronto

In 1989, I began exploring the possibilities of publishing electronically an archive for my survey and excavations in northern Jordan, using *Hypermedia*

In the Wadi Ziqlab Project's HyperCard stacks, users navigate through the data principally by reference to maps and aerial photographs. A time-bar on the main regional map (Figure 1) allows users to select the time-range of sites that will appear on the map, while other buttons allow them to show topography, geological outcrops, soils, vegetation, or precipitation. Clicking on a grid square on the regional map causes the computer to zoom in on that square (Figure 2). Clicking on a site zooms in on the site (Figure 3) and provides a range of buttons giving users access to site records, and to radiocarbon dates and their calibration curves. Clicking on an excavation unit, in cases where the site has been excavated or tested, zooms in on that unit and allows access to the field notes, field photographs, stratigraphic profiles (Figure 4), and Harris matrix and bag lists from that unit, while clicking on a "trowel" icon peels layers from the unit, one by one, to reveal underlying features.

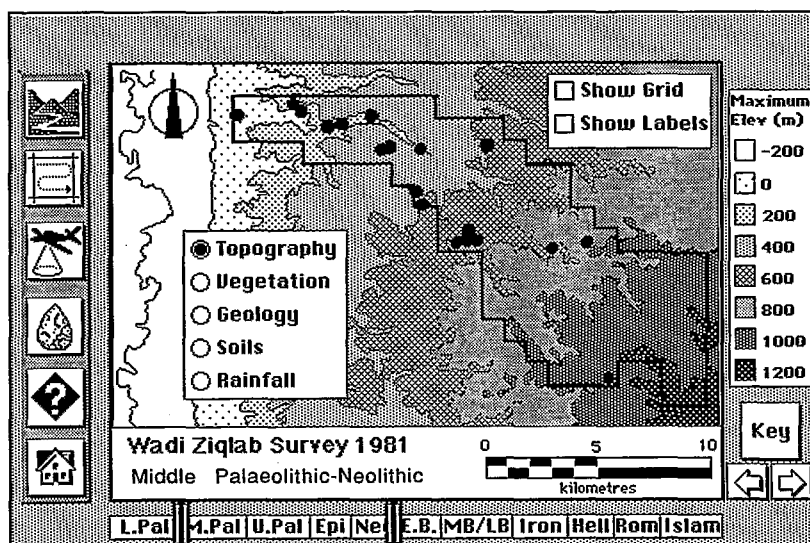


Figure 1. Regional topographic map of Wadi Ziqlab, northern Jordan, with sites of the Middle Paleolithic through Neolithic selected

and optical disk technology. Fortunately, I was able to acquire hardware and software to begin this task, using *HyperCard* on a Macintosh platform.

Through *Hypermedia* authors can link text, data, graphics, video, animation, simulations, and sound in ways that end-users will find useful and intuitive. *Hypertext*, for example, allows users to click on a word in a text, such as a reference or a specialized term, and thereby display a window that shows the full bibliographic reference or a definition, or another "card" that provides more detail than is in the original text.

The Wadi Ziqlab electronic archive is rapidly becoming a reality. A working prototype of the *HyperCard* "stacks" features most of the functionality of a completed archive. This prototype already contains a substantial body of data, including: aerial photographs; maps, site and excavation plans; field notebooks; summaries of sample bags and deposition units; samples of ceramic and lithic data; and radiocarbon dates.

Clicking on icons for pottery, lithics, bones, and other kinds of samples provides immediate access to pic-

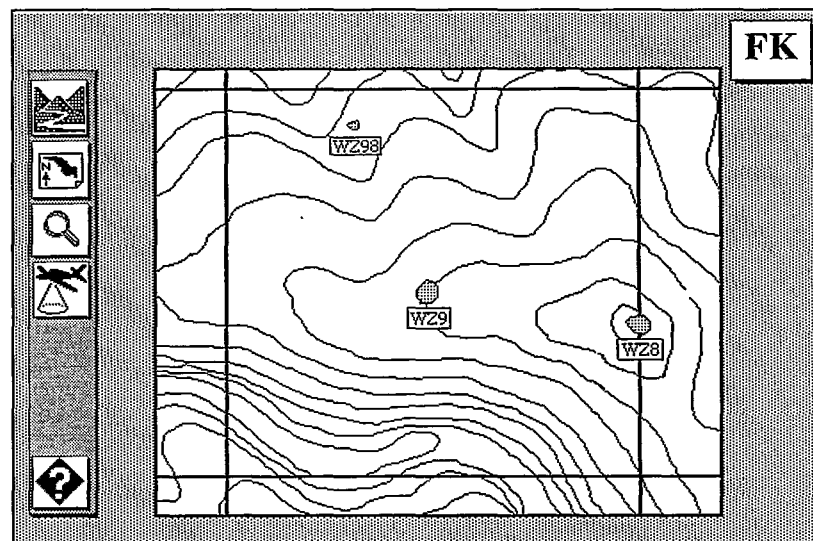


Figure 2. Topographic view of the grid square "FK," showing three of the sites found during the 1981 survey. Clicking on the airplane icon changes it to an aerial photo view, while clicking on a site links to the site map (e.g., Figure 3).

tures of, and statistics on any of these items that were found in the layer currently shown on the screen.

Future additions will allow users to print reports of data they find in the stacks, to export data to one of the popular database or statistics packages for subsequent manipulation, and to show distributions of selected artifacts on the regional maps.

Once made available on optical disk, the advantage of this type of publication over printed or microfiche appendices to an archaeological report should be obvious. Data and images can be stored efficiently on optical disk and *Hypermedia* allows almost instantaneous access to any of these without the need for index look-ups. Another advantage will ultimately be cost. Although preparation of our stacks has been time-consuming, many of the costs are identical to ones that would be incurred in a printed publication and programming or "scripting" costs do not have to be repeated for a second set of stacks once all the scripts for the first one are complete. On CD-ROM or some other format of optical disk, thousands of illustrations and gigabytes of alphanumeric data could be made available at a fraction of the cost of the traditional archaeological monograph.

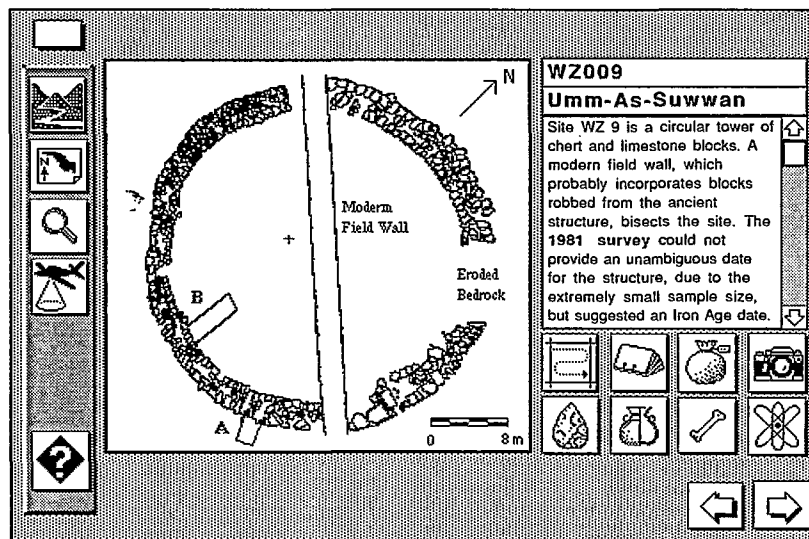


Figure 3. An example of a "head card" for one of the sites in the Wadi Ziqlab HyperCard stacks. Clicking on one of the excavation areas zooms in on a card such as the one in Figure 4.

I would not advocate doing away with the printed monograph as a medium of archaeological publication. Its place is to present the researchers' summaries of and hypotheses about archaeological materials, along with evidence that is directly relevant to these hypotheses. The optical disk archive, appended to the printed report, allows easy access to a wider range of data, providing other researchers the tools to investigate hypotheses that the author of the printed monograph did not directly address.

Acknowledgements: I would like to thank Henry Knight for his assistance in scripting the latest version of the stacks; S. Burr, A. Dewar, C. Ferguson, K. Kuperhause, C. Lavis, N.C. Loader, S. Low and A. Villamere for keying data and scanning graphics; and Geoffrey Rockwell, Mark Chignell, George Michaels, Steve Oakes, and J.T. Wolleson for helpful discussions about stack design. Fieldwork upon which the stacks are based was funded by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada, the American Schools of Oriental Research, the American Center of Oriental Research, and the Friends of Archaeology, Amman. The University of Toronto provided hardware and software for the project. *HyperCard* and *Macintosh* are trade marks of Apple Computer, Inc.

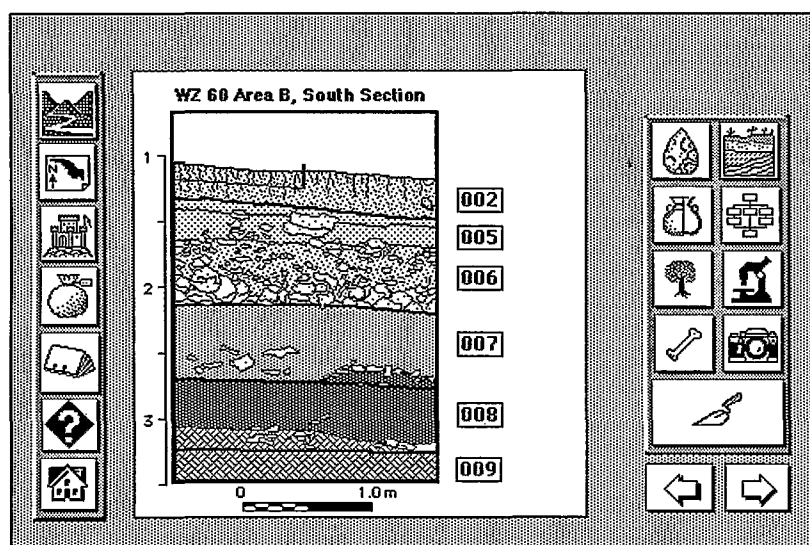


Figure 4. The stratigraphy card for one of the excavation areas at site WZ 60 in an earlier prototype of the Wadi Ziqlab stack. Clicking on one of the labels for depositional units calls up a description of that unit.

Archaeology Proposal Submissions at NSF

John E. Yellen, National Science Foundation

The Anthropology Program at the National Science Foundation supports archaeological research through four separate competitions. In addition to doctoral dissertation improvement awards and high risk exploratory grants, it funds archaeometric research and "regular" archaeology applications. This last category includes proposals submitted by investigators who normally hold a doctoral degree and the majority of the Program's archaeological funds are allocated to it. The purpose of this brief note is to inform the archaeological community and potential applicants of a trend which has developed in recent years.

Year	\$\$\$\$	Proposals	Success Rate
FY86*		143	20%
FY87		158	18%
FY88		153	22%
FY89	\$1,813,000	107	27%
FY90	\$1,976,000	108	23%
FY91	\$2,181,000	77	34%

*FY86 = Fiscal Year 1986 which began October 1, 1985

Expenditures, Number of "Regular" Research Proposals, and Success Rates, NSF Archaeology.

As the table above shows, the level of support for "regular" research has increased slightly in recent years. (Before FY89, archaeology and physical anthropology funds were combined in a single category and are difficult to disentangle.) In the last three years, however, proposal submissions have decreased significantly and preliminary indications suggest that this trend will continue in FY92. Regular proposals are reviewed by panels which meet twice yearly. At the FY91 fall Panel, 36 proposals were considered. This fall the comparable number is 34. Not surprisingly, as proposal load decreases relatively more projects receive support and the FY91 success rate (# awards/# submissions x 100) reached 34%. For the first time in many years the Program was able to fund all proposals recommended by the panel at a high level of priority. It seems likely that the same will hold this fall as well.

The Anthropology Program has tried to work closely with the archaeological community and share information with them. In that context these data are worthy of note. They suggest that now is an excellent

time for a researcher to submit a proposal (as long as not too many others follow this same advice).

While the number of doctoral dissertation proposals have increased in recent years, in FY91 52% of proposals received support and it is unlikely that this success rate will change significantly.

NSF Names New Directorate

On October 11, 1991, National Science Foundation (NSF) Director Walter Massey announced the creation of a new Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences (SBES) Directorate. This restructuring breaks up the old Biological, Behavioral, and Social Science (BBS) Directorate which had existed since 1976, and which housed the Anthropology Program. The new directorate will fund research in economics, linguistics, sociology, psychology, geography, political science, and anthropology, as well as some interdisciplinary fields. Biological research will be funded by a new Biological Directorate (BIO).

Creation of the new SBES Directorate follows the recommendation of the BBS Task Force Looking to the 21st Century, which was charged with evaluating the organizational efficiency of BBS, recommending options for change in the organizational structure, and identifying ways to enhance development of these areas of science. The Task Force was composed of 20 individuals representing the constituent sciences of BBS (except that there were no anthropologists in the group). During hearings in November of 1990, the SAA provided testimony opposing the separation of the social and biological sciences [see *SAA Bulletin* March 1991, 9(2):4-5], and was joined in this view by the American Anthropological Association, the American Association of Physical Anthropologists, and the Society for Archaeological Sciences.

The Report of the BBS Task Force advocated the creation of a new social, economic, and psychological sciences directorate, and acknowledged that the position of anthropology in the restructuring was a matter of some disagreement. The Report (p. 41) states that:

Reasonable arguments exist for placing the discipline of anthropology in either a Biological Sciences Directorate or a [social sciences] Directorate. Scientific societies representing physical and cultural anthropologists expressed to the Task Force opposing preferences in this regard. Further deliberation on this question, including additional input from the anthropological community and from those scientists in areas of the social and biological sciences that interact most closely with anthropology, may well be necessary before a final decision is made on the location of this program in the Foundation.

Apparently the decision on anthropology's fate was made without these additional deliberations. It remains to be seen whether or not this restructuring will have a favorable impact on research funding within anthropology/archaeology.

Postdoctoral

Barton, C. (Arizona State U) The Neolithic Revolution in Spain, 24mo., \$19,983.

Benfer, R. (U of Missouri Columbia) Adaptation to Sedentism in Peru, \$4,000.

Bove, F. (U of Cal Santa Barbara) State Evolution on the South Coast of Guatemala, 24mo., \$77,080.

Brook, G. (U of Georgia Research Fdn Inc) Ethnoarchaeology, Prehistory, and Paleoenvironment in the Western Kalahari, 24mo., \$50,715.

Brooks, A. (George Washington U) Excavation of Middle Stone Age Occupation Horizons at the Katanda Sites, Semliki Valley, Zaire, \$4,000.

Cassanelli, L. (U of Pennsylvania) Pastoral Systems Past and Present: A Comparative View, 24mo., \$12,000.

Clark, J. (North Dakota State U) Settlement Systems and Sea-Level History in the Central Pacific, 12mo., \$57,327.

Davis, R. (Bryn Mawr C) Ironworking and Culture Change among the Swahili of Kenya, 24mo., \$11,950.

Dean, J. (U of Arizona) Dendroclimatic Characterization of Southwestern Paleoclimate During the Last 2000 Years, 12mo., \$44,972.

Dibble, H. (U of Pennsylvania) Archaeological Excavations at Combe-Capelle, \$2,633.

Drake, R. (Inst of Human Origins) Continued Age Calibration and Field Study of Hominid Fossil Localities in East Africa, 12mo., \$35,500.

Earle, T. (U of Cal Los Angeles) Bronze Age Chiefdoms of Thy, Denmark, 12mo., \$19,971.

Feinman, G. (U of Wisconsin Madison) Shell Ornament Production in Ejutla, 14mo., \$49,925.

Ford, A. (U of Cal Santa Barbara) Maya Development in the Upper Belize River Area, 12mo., \$39,000.

Frison, G. (U of Wyoming) High Altitude Hunter-Gatherer Adaptation in the Middle Rocky Mountains, 24mo., \$134,003.

Grove, D. (U of Illinois Urbana) Olmec Settlement and Subsistence at La Isla, Veracruz, 12mo., \$34,298.

Hoopes, J. (U of Kansas Main Campus) Prehistoric Human Ecology on the Golfo Dulce, Southern Costa Rica, 24mo., \$43,435.

Jakes, K. (Ohio State U Res Fdn) Identification of North American Plant Fibers, 12mo., \$58,427.

Jelinek, A. (U of Arizona) Excavations at the Middle Paleolithic Site of La Quina (Charente), France, 12mo., \$37,978.

Jochim, M. (U of Cal Santa Barbara) The German Mesolithic/Neolithic Transition, 12mo., \$15,776.

Kirch, P. (U of Cal Berkeley) Anthropogenic Environmental Change, Agricultural Intensification, and Socio-Political Evolution in Polynesia, 12mo., \$116,389.

Klein, R. (U of Chicago) Prehistoric Ecology and Behavior in the Western Cape Province, South Africa, 12mo., \$21,049.

Kohl, P. (Wellesley C) Preliminary Reconnaissance of Archaeological Sites in USSR, \$3,728.

Kuniholm, P. (Cornell U Endow) Long Tree-Ring Chronologies for the Eastern Mediterranean, 12mo., \$124,744.

Lamberg-Karlovsky, C. (Harvard U) Rujm el-Hiri: A Megalithic Monument from the Southern Levant, 12mo., \$11,989.

McIntosh, S. (W M Rice U) Archaeological Investigations in the Middle Senegal Valley, Senegal, 12mo., \$57,795.

Mills, B. (U of Arizona) Ceramic Production and the Economic Organization of Protohistoric Zuni Society, 12mo., \$41,168.

Milner, G. (Penn St U Univ Park) Prehistoric Settlement in the Central Mississippi River Valley in Illinois and Missouri, 12mo., \$36,906.

Nelson, B. (SUNY Buffalo) Prehistoric Political Economy in Mesoamerica's Northern Periphery, \$3,974.

O'Connell, J. (U of Utah) The Economic Anatomy of Game Species, 12mo., \$51,637.

O'Rourke, D. (U of Utah) Mitochondrial DNA Variation in Ancient Tissues from US Southwest, 12mo., \$37,807.

Pearsall, D. (U of Missouri Columbia) Prehistory of the Jama River, Ecuador, \$4,000.

Pearsall, D. (U of Missouri Columbia) Tropical Human Ecology, Agricultural Production, and Prehistoric Settlement in the Jama River Drainage, Manabi Province, Ecuador, 12mo., \$17,244.

Pike-Tay, A. (New York U) A Control Sample of Reindeer Dental Heights and Annuli, 24mo., \$54,797.

Pohl, M. (Florida State U) Prehistoric Maya Wetland Agriculture and Political Development in Northern Belize, Central America, 12mo., \$65,741.

Price, T. (U of Wisconsin Madison) Transition to Agriculture in Southern Scandinavia, 12mo., \$72,613.

Robbins, L. (Michigan State U) Ethnoarchaeology, Prehistory, and Paleoenvironment in the Western Kalahari, 12mo., \$34,698.

Robertshaw, P. (Cal State U San Bernardino) The Development of Complex Societies in Western Uganda, 12mo., \$19,178.

Santley, R. (U of New Mexico) Specialized Craft Production in the Tuxtlas Mountains, Veracruz, Mexico, 12mo., \$79,316.

Schoeninger, M. (U of Wisconsin Madison) Maize and Prehistoric Diets: Isotopic Variation in Eastern North America, 12mo., \$38,228.

Schortman, E. (Kenyon C) Craft Production and Sociopolitical Hierarchy in Southern Mesoamerica, 12mo., \$34,077.

Snow, D. (SUNY Albany) Mohawk Accelerator Dating Project, 12mo., \$13,580.

Stanish, C. (Field Museum of Natural Hist) Prehipanic State Formation in the Lupaqa Area, Peru, \$4,000.

Straus, L. (U of New Mexico) The Middle to Upper Paleolithic Transition: Upper Pleistocene Research at the "Cingles del Capello," Spain, \$4,000.

Voytek, B. (U of Cal Berkeley) The Early Neolithic of Northern Dalmatia, 6mo., \$18,971.

Wells, P. (U of Minnesota St Paul) Structure and Economy of Temperate Europe's First Cities, 12mo., \$62,432.

Wendorf, F. (Southern Methodist U) Neolithic Economy and Social Relations in the Eastern Sahara, 13mo., \$101,819.

Zeidler, J. (U of Pittsburgh) Tropical Human Ecology, Agricultural Production, and Prehistoric Settlement in the Jama River Drainage, Manabi Province, Ecuador, 12mo., \$57,948.

Zeitlin, R. (Brandeis U) The Archaeology of Tehuantepec, \$2,351.

Dissertation

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

Aikens, C. (U of Oregon Eugene) Prehistoric Settlement, Subsistence, and Seasonality in the Pine Creek Basin, Southern Columbia Plateau, 24mo., \$9,607.

Ambrose, S. (U of Illinois Urbana) Stable Isotope Analysis of Paleosols, \$5,635.

Bar-Yosef, O. (Harvard U) Seasonality and Human Evolution in the Southern Levant, 18mo., \$7,690.

Bar-Yosef, O. (Harvard U) Economic Strategies and Human Interaction in the Levantine Early Neolithic, 12mo., \$12,000.

Broadbent, S. (U of Cal Riverside) The Pinto Point Controversy in the Western U S, 18mo., \$11,604.

Browman, D. (Washington U) La Elvira: A Paleo-Indian Site in Southwestern Colombia, 18mo., \$11,910.

Drennan, R. (U of Pittsburgh) Sedentism, Food Production, and Pottery Origins in the Tropics, 18mo., \$10,031.

Drennan, R. (U of Pittsburgh) The Emergence of Chiefdoms: Guatavita Valley, Colombia, 18mo., \$9,850.

Earle, T. (U of Cal Los Angeles) Archaeological Study of the Development of Fijian Sociopolitical Complexity, 12mo., \$8,000.

Haynes, C. (U of Arizona) The Paleo-Indian Archaeology and Stratigraphy of Offshore Florida, 18mo., \$12,000.

Kenoyer, J. (U of Wisconsin Madison) Complementary Approaches to Subsistence Studies in Northwest India, 18mo., \$11,920.

Kirch, P. (U of Cal Berkeley) Prehistoric Agriculture in the Society Islands, 12mo., \$11,995.

Kolata, A. (U of Chicago) Settlement and Agriculture in Tiwanaku, Bolivia, 18mo., \$8,450.

Kolata, A. (U of Chicago) Social and Economic Implications of Domestic Patterning in the Core Region of the Tiwanaku State, 18mo., \$10,140.

Marks, A. (Southern Methodist U) A Study of Middle Paleolithic Denticulated Tool Variability, 12mo., \$5,870.

Marks, A. (Southern Methodist U) Technological Variability in the Portuguese Magdalenian, 10mo., \$6,990.

Miller, E. (Temple U) Archaeology of Middle Kingdom Egypt, 24mo., \$11,584.

Redman, C. (Arizona State U) Examination of Relationships Within the Casas Grandes Interaction Sphere, 18mo., \$9,800.

Schreiber, K. (U of Cal Santa Barbara) Political Evolution and Social Stratification in the Moche Valley, Peru, 12mo., \$9,200.

Thompson, R. (U of Arizona) The Dynamics of Grinding Technology and Prehistoric Mogollon Culture, 24mo., \$8,365.

Wing, E. (U of Florida) Zooarchaeological Investigations of Spanish Colonial Settlement, Monquegua, Peru, 24mo., \$7,740.

News and Notes continued from p. 5

The Gift of Birds: Featherwork of Native South American Peoples: November 16, 1991 through January, 1994, The University Museum, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA. The culture and traditions of South American native groups of the Amazon rainforest are explored through the common theme of featherworking, with special emphasis upon three groups--the Waiwai, the Cashinahua, and the Bororo--as well as Precolumbian peoples of the highland Andean region. More than 330 spectacular South American feathered objects, including head-dresses, clothing, ornaments, and ceremonial items are on display. Also included are feathered wall murals and models, as well as life-like human figures in dioramas illustrating key moments in the ceremonial life of the three South American cultures.

Columbus and the New World: The Calusa Kingdom: Feb. 15 through Dec., 1992, The University Museum, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA. This display explores the sophisticated art and maritime culture of the powerful Calusa Indians of southwestern Florida at the time Europeans arrived in the New World. Wooden animal and human dance masks, feast bowls, and tools of shell, wood, and shark teeth reveal the richness of Calusa ceremonial life. Recently exhibited at the National Gallery of Art, these carvings are among the finest Precolumbian sculpture excavated in North America.

The National Anthropological Archives (Dept. of Anthropology, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.) is resuming former research hours. The Archives will now be open 9 AM to 5 PM, Monday through Friday. If you have further questions about researcher policies, please call (202) 357-1976, or the Collections Management Unit at (202) 357-2483.

Director of the National Park Service (NPS) James M. Ridenour recently announced the appointment of a new Departmental Consulting Archaeologist (DCA), **Dr. Francis P. McManamon**. Director Ridenour noted that "this position is crucial for the effective functioning of the National Park Service's role of leading and coordinating the national historic program for the Secretary of the Interior." The DCA functions for the Secretary of the Interior in matters related to federal and other kinds of public archaeology. The DCA and staff in the Archaeological Assistance Division (AAD) and regional offices coordinate national archaeological initiatives, and develop policy, regulations, standards, and guidelines that enable federal and other public agencies to fulfill their responsibilities in the identification, evaluation, protection, interpretation, and other kinds of appropriate treatments of important archaeological properties. The promotion of better public and professional understanding of archaeology, and of federal and other public archaeology programs is another recent thrust of these offices. The DCA and

AAD have important roles in the implementation of the new Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, which is of enormous interest to federal agencies, museums receiving federal funds, and Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations.

The Archaeology and Historic Preservation Federal Affairs Notebook, written and edited by Loretta Neumann and Kathleen Reinburg is now available. This notebook is designed to keep the reader informed on federal archaeology and historic preservation laws, policies, and programs. Eight sections include directories of and information on Congress, national organizations, and federal agencies. Background information is provided on the workings of Congress including a specialized glossary of terms. The notebook also contains details on obtaining information such as Presidential action on bills, public law numbers, and other federal documents. Updates are provided quarterly, and insert easily into the sturdy 3-ring binder. Contact: CEHP, Inc., 1333 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Suite 400, Washington, DC 20036; (202) 293-1782.

The University of Arizona in Tucson has long been one of the nation's premier training grounds for anthropologists. To ensure that the UA will continue to attract the discipline's best graduate students, the UA department of anthropology has announced the formation of the **Emil W. Haury Graduate Fellowship Fund in Anthropology**. The fellowships will be awarded to students pursuing a doctorate degree in the anthropology department and will meet the students' basic educational and living expenses. (Stipend will range from \$12,000 to \$15,000 annually). A student from any of the four sub-disciplines of anthropology may apply for a Haury Fellowship and the first Haury Fellow will be named in the fall semester of 1992. Haury is professor emeritus of anthropology at the UA and served as department head between 1937 and 1964. As an archaeologist, Haury played an important role in the discoveries related to tree-ring dating, which enabled scientists to establish chronologies of ancient Southwestern cultures. Haury also supervised the archaeological excavations of Snaketown and Point of Pines that led to the delineation of the prehistoric Hohokam and Mogollon cultures. In recognition of these and other contributions, Haury was appointed to the National Academy of Sciences in 1956.

Jim Judge and Bruce Rippeteau are compiling a **registry of archaeologists who are (or were) pilots**. This registry will be of value for scheduling aerial photography or special trips. Since some pilots may have access to government planes, and others own theirs, such availability would vary. Parties interested in joining or obtaining information on the database registry should contact: Bruce Rippeteau, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, 1321 Pendleton Street, Columbia, SC 29208.

Positions Open

THE ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE seeks an archaeologist for its review and compliance section. Primary duties are the review of federally funded and licensed projects under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Minimum qualifications: M.A. degree in anthropology desirable, one year of archaeological field experience, and knowledge of historic preservation laws. Starting salary \$21,190 plus benefits. Send state application and resume by November 29, 1991 to: Personnel Office, Department of Arkansas Heritage, 225 East Markham, Suite 200, Little Rock, AR 72201; (501) 324-9341.

NEBRASKA STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY seeks applications/nominations for position of Director. The Society administers museums (AAM accredited), archaeological programs, research library, the state archives, historic sites, and the state historic preservation office. Publications include *Nebraska History*. Annual budget 3.3 million, 105 FTE employees. The Director reports to the Executive Board. The successful candidate will have administrative experience in broadly-based historical work, excellent communication skills, and be able to work effectively with diverse political, cultural, and ethnic groups. Training and experience in programming and budgeting highly desirable. Graduate degree relating to one or more Society programs required; earned doctorate preferred. Knowledge of Nebraska history, personal involvement in historical research, and publications advantageous. Salary commensurate with training and experience. AA/EOE. Send letter of application, resume, and three professional references to Frederick C. Luebke, P.O. Box 82554, Lincoln, NE 68501. Applications must be postmarked by January 15, 1992.

THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FOREST SERVICE, seeks a GS-193-11 level archaeologist in Hot Springs, Arkansas. The appointment is permanent and full-time with an entering salary of \$31,116 per annum. For more information contact: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Ouachita National Forest, P.O. Box 1270, Hot Springs, AR 71902.

THE ARKANSAS ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY, UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS SYSTEM, seeks qualified applicants for the position of Director to begin in June 1992. The Director coordinates and supervises the Survey's personnel at its Coordinating Office in Fayetteville and nine research stations throughout Arkansas. Candidates should have an earned Ph.D. in Anthropology or related discipline, extensive research and publication record, demonstrated administrative experience, and proven ability to obtain grants on both the federal and state level. Candidates should be familiar with the ar-

chaeology of the region. The University of Arkansas is an equal opportunity employer and women and minorities are encouraged to apply. Send vita, names of three references, and letter of intent by December 31, 1991 to Dr. Charles Ewen, Search Committee, Arkansas Archaeological Survey, P.O. Box 1249, Fayetteville, AR 72702-1249.

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, DESERT RESEARCH INSTITUTE seeks applications for Archaeology Lab Supervisor. Advanced degree in anthropology and experience in artifact analyses required; must have ability to work successfully with Project Director and Field Supervisor, and to produce publishable quality reports. Preference to candidates with at least one year experience in supervision and working in an archaeological lab, graduate work in lithic and or ceramic analyses, experience in Great Basin prehistory, and computer literacy. Applications accepted until filled. Call Dr. Paul Buck for more information. Position will be in Las Vegas or Reno. Send letter of interest, resume detailing experience, and names and phone numbers of three references to: Recruitment Office, Desert Research Institute, University of Nevada System, 2505 Chandler Avenue #1, Las Vegas, NV 89120; (702) 798-5771. AA/EOE.

ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY'S OFFICE OF CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT has openings on continuous basis for field and laboratory positions with Roosevelt Platform Mound Study. Majority are for field excavators (experience and B.A. or M.A. highly desirable) to work October-May. Occasionally seek supervisors and/or specialized analysts; Ph.D. degree and experience desirable. Send vitae and references to Barbara Shears, Anthropology Department, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85287; (602) 965-7181. AA/EOE.

COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY seeks Assistant Archaeology Professor, tenure track. Qualifications: Ph.D. with research and teaching experience in Great Basin, Great Plains, or Southwestern prehistory. Consideration will be given to applicants with ancillary interests in ceramic or lithic technology, or in human paleoecology. Responsibilities: The position requires high quality teaching, research, and service. Beginning date: June 10, 1992. Send curriculum vitae and names of three references to Dr. Calvin H. Jennings, Chair, Archaeology Search Committee, Department of Anthropology, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO 80523 by December 31, 1991. The search may be extended if suitable applications are not received. AA/EOE.

The **CENTER FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY**, Kampsville, IL, seeks an Assistant Contract Program Director/Curator of Collections. Duties: Coordinate field and laboratory projects; report preparation; archaeological collections and records management; administration of two curation grants. Experience: Curation and records management; reports and grant writing; archaeological project ad-

ministration; IBM compatible. Background: Advanced degree in archaeology with curatorial experience or MS in museum science with archaeology background. Send curriculum vitae and three references to Dr. Jane Buikstra, President, CAA, Box 366, Kampsville, IL 62053. Review process begins November 1.

CENTER FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY, an archaeological research and education nonprofit institution, Kampsville, IL., seeks a Director. Duties: Carry out Board policy; manage \$1.2 million budget; administer Museum Program; coordinate all Center programs; direct permanent staff; engage in funding and outreach. Requirements: An advanced degree; nonprofit experience; leadership, management, communication, and interpersonal skills; fiscal expertise; museum familiarity. Fundraising experience desirable. Send letter of interest, resume, salary expectations and three references to: Dr. Jane Buikstra, President, CAA, Box 366, Kampsville, IL 62053. Review process begins November 1.

VAUGHAN ENGINEERING, INC., an established west Kentucky firm, has an immediate opening for a Principal Investigator. Graduate degree in anthropology or related field required at time of employment. Responsibilities include implementation and supervision of Phase I/II/III cultural resource assessments. Must satisfy Section 106 requirements for PI. SOPA certification and archival experience a plus. Competitive salary based on experience and qualifications. Benefits. Send vitae and work example to: Scott Vaughan, Vaughan Engineering, Inc., 173 West Lake Street, Madisonville, KY 42431.

3D/ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC. Positions open for Project Archaeologists in the Cincinnati, OH and Washington, DC offices of 3D/Environmental Services, Inc. at temporary and full-time levels. 3D/ESI maintains a Cultural Resources Division involved in analysis of several large assemblages. Specialties needed include lithic, ceramic, floral, and faunal analysis. Archaeologists also needed to direct field projects. Graduate degree or significant experience required. Send vitae and letter to Dr. David Rue, 3D/ESI, 781 Neeb Road, Suite 5, Cincinnati, OH 45223.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MAINE invites applications for a tenure track teaching and research position in prehistoric archaeology, jointly appointed with the Institute for Quaternary Studies and the Department of Anthropology. Ph.D. required. Preference given to candidates with demonstrated successful teaching experience, record of research grants, and evidence of successful integration of environmental sciences and archaeology. The Department currently focuses on the archaeology of northeastern North America. Preference will be given to candidates whose interests complement rather than duplicate this focus. Teaching load 2-3 semester-long courses per year. Assistant

or Associate level with salary dependent on qualifications. Send applications by January 15, 1992 to: David Sanger, Department of Anthropology, University of Maine, Orono, ME 04469.

LUTHER COLLEGE: Assistant Professor/Instructor. Ph.D. preferred; ABD acceptable. Archaeologist-anthropologist. Midwest or Plains field experience preferred. Strong teaching experience or potential is critical for archaeology, general anthropology, and areas of interest. Tenure-track position beginning fall 1992 in a three-person program lodged in a ten-member sociology, anthropology, social work department. 2,500 student liberal arts college in northeastern Iowa. Salary and fringes competitive. Potential candidates can arrange to meet with Luther representatives at the November AAA meeting in Chicago. Review of applications begins November 25, 1991 and continues until position is filled. Application, vitae, letters of recommendation, transcripts, and placement files should be sent to Professor Harvey Klevar, Anthropology, Luther College, Decorah, Iowa 52101; (319) 387-1282. FAX: (319) 387-1657. An AA/EOE employer.

THE CULTURAL RESOURCES GROUP, LOUIS BERGER AND ASSOCIATES, INC., (LBA) solicits applications from archaeologists to serve as 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. Ph.D or M.A. in anthropology required, Eastern US experience desirable. Competitive salaries, benefits, and retirement plan. Submit vitae, references to Dr. Jonathan Lothrop, The Cultural Resource Group, Louis Berger & Associates, Inc., 100 Halsted St., East Orange, NJ 07019; (201) 678-1960, ext. 796. EOE employer.

Calendar, continued from p. 16

missions is January 31, 1992. Contact: John Whalen-Bridge, English Dept., U of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA 90089-0354.

June 18-21 NEW ENGLAND ANTIQUITIES RESEARCH ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE, Brown University, Providence, RI. Theme: Americans Before Columbus. Scientists discussing their recent findings will evaluate evidence for Precolumbian transoceanic contacts and their impact on Native Americans.

Aug 30-Sept 4 THE AUSTRALIAN ROCK ART RESEARCH ASSOCIATION in conjunction with the **INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF ROCK ART ORGANIZATIONS**, will host a conference in North Queensland, Australia. The conference will include papers and field trips concerning paleoart studies and cognitive archaeology. Abstracts are requested. Contact: AURA, P.O. Box 216, Caulfield South, Vic. 3162, AUSTRALIA.

Society for American Archaeology
808 17th St NW, Suite 200
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Nov 20-24 90TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, Chicago; Marriott Hotel, Chicago, IL.

Dec 9-13 THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE is offering a training program in Archaeological Preservation at the Western Archaeological and Conservation Center in Tucson, AZ. Theme: Archaeological Curation and Collections Management. Contact: Frances Lumbar or Brenda Sulick at (202) 994-7026.

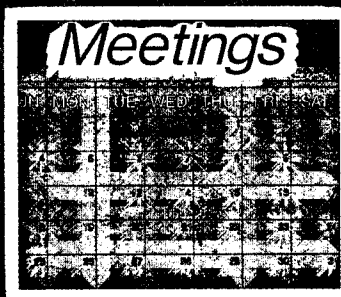
Jan 8-12 CONFERENCE ON HISTORICAL AND UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY, Kingston, Jamaica. Themes: Columbian Quincentennial and Celebration of the Society for Historical Archaeology's 25th anniversary. Contact: Douglas Armstrong, Dept of Anth, Syracuse, NY 13244; FAX (315) 443-3423.

Feb 6-12 AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF SCIENCE ANNUAL CONFERENCE, Chicago. Issues relevant to archaeology will include: Native American origins; and the archaeology of Columbus' first settlements.

Feb 29-Mar 1 20TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MID-WESTERN CONFERENCE ON ANDEAN AND AMAZONIAN ARCHAEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. Contact: Dr. Helaine Silverman, Anthropology Department, 109

Davenport Hall, U of Illinois, Urbana, IL 61801.

Mar 7 11TH OKLAHOMA SYMPOSIUM ON COMPARATIVE FRONTIER STUDIES, University of Oklahoma, Norman, OK. Theme: "Ethnogenesis: A Frontier Phenomenon". Scholars in any discipline who have studied or who are studying the emergence of new ethnicities in a frontier context are cordially invited to



propose papers for the symposium. Contact: Dr. David H. Miller, History Department, U of Oklahoma, Norman, OK 73019.

Mar 25-28 SOCIETY OF ETHNOBIOLOGY, 15TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE, hosted by the Archaeobiology Program, Anthropology Department, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution. Contact: Bruce D. Smith, Anthropology Department, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC 20560; (202) 357-1572.

Mar 26-29 SOCIETY OF AFRICANIST ARCHAEOLOGISTS BIENNIAL

CONFERENCE hosted by the African Studies Center and the Institute of Archaeology, University of California, Los Angeles. Contact: Peter Robertshaw, Anthropology Department, California State U, San Bernardino, CA 92407-2397.

Mar 27-28 PALEONUTRITION: THE DIET AND HEALTH OF PREHISTORIC AMERICANS, 9th Annual Visiting Scholar Symposium sponsored by the Center for Archaeological Investigations, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale. The conference will focus on all aspects of dietary and health reconstruction, particularly advances that have been made in understanding the paleonutrition of prehistoric Native Americans and the integrative bases of paleonutritional studies. Contact: Kristin D. Sobolik, CAI, SIU, Carbondale, IL 62901-4628; (618) 453-5031; Bitnet: GE2233@SIUCVMB.

Apr 8-12 57th ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY, Pittsburgh, PA. Contact: Gary Feinman, Dept of Anthropology, 5249 Soc Sci, U of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706.

Apr 30-May 3 THE CALIFORNIA AMERICAN STUDIES ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE, California State University, Fullerton, CA. Theme: "Origins and Visions: American Voices at the Quincentennial" will focus on the Columbus Quincentennial. Deadline for paper sub-

Calendar continued on p. 15