

SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

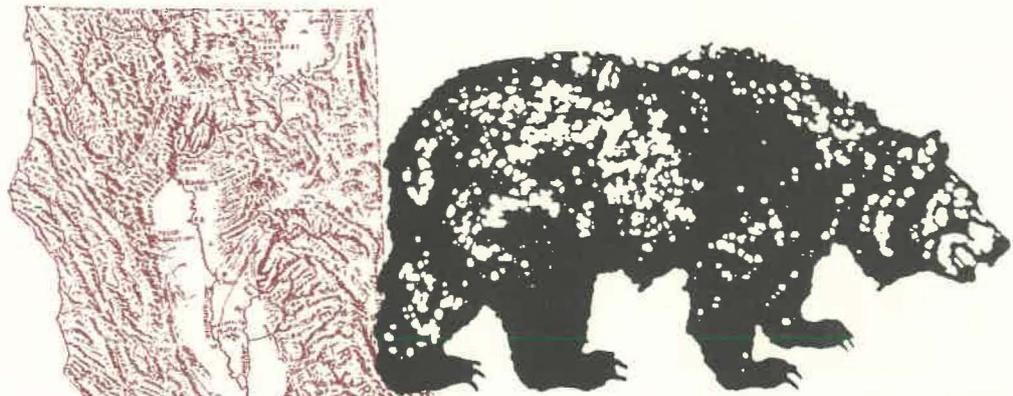
SAS

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Grizzly Bear (*Ursus arctos horribilis*)



Chipped Stone Bear (*Ursus artifactus californiensis*)

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NEW EDITOR-DESIGNATE of AMERICAN ANTIQUITY

The Executive Board of the Society for American Archaeology has appointed Michael W. Graves, Associate Professor of Anthropology at the University of Hawaii-Manoa, as Editor-designate of *American Antiquity*. Graves received his Ph.D. degree in Anthropology in 1981 from the University of Arizona, and served as Director of the Micronesian Area Research Center and Assistant Professor of Anthropology at the University of Guam prior to joining the University of Hawaii faculty in 1986. He has pursued prehistoric archaeology in the American Southwest and Oceania, as well as ethnoarchaeological research in the Philippines, and is currently Editor of the archaeological journal *Asian Perspectives*. He will serve as Editor-designate for one year during the transfer of editorial responsibilities from J. Jefferson Reid's office at the University of Arizona, and then as Editor of the journal for three years. The first issue of *American Antiquity* to appear under his editorship will be the April 1993 issue.

The following statement was prepared by Graves for the *SAA Bulletin*:

"The opportunity to become Editor of *American Antiquity* brings with it exciting possibilities and certain professional responsibilities. For me, the field of archaeology has never seemed so full of potential as it does today. Paradoxically, this is also a time of great uneasiness, much of which I think can be traced to the increased awareness of the challenges that face our discipline both intellectually and politically. As Editor of *American Antiquity*, I acknowledge my obligations to weigh and balance a variety of competing interests in the discipline: between academic and applied archaeology, between culture history and method and theory, among different regional perspectives, and among individuals of differing political persuasions. At the same time, I view this as an unparalleled occasion to promote the development of archaeological practice through the written communication of ideas. Within this context I intend for *American Antiquity* to be a timely forum for the identification and resolution of significant archaeological problems. To this end I encourage members of the Society for American Archaeology and archaeologists worldwide to work toward solving the fundamental questions of our discipline, and to contribute to archaeology's unique perspective on the human past in the pages of *American Antiquity*."

Surveying the Field

Some momentous changes are coming soon in the Society, changes that previously have been mentioned in the *Bulletin* and at annual business meetings. From time to time, for example, you have heard the officers and members of the SAA Executive Board speak of "the transition to an independent office" and "hiring a full-time Executive Director." These changes are now upon us, and as we move along this path I invite you to pay close attention to the reasons for and the significance of the direction we have chosen.

In 1987, the Executive Committee of the Society charged a management consultant, John J. Evans, to undertake a study of the SAA "to determine the administrative, organizational, and financial needs of the Society and to make recommendations for its programs, services, and operations on both a short- and long-range basis." The resultant 131-page document plus appendices, entitled "Management Study of Short-range and Long-range Needs for Organization and Operations" (known familiarly as the "Evans Report"), was accepted by the Executive Committee in April of 1988. Since then, this study has constituted an action plan that guides Executive Board decision-making. Step by step, we have been implementing its recommendations in order to shape the Society for the strong leadership role envisioned in the report and advocated by the membership.

The most complex and far-reaching of the changes recommended in the Evans Report is the establishment of an independent office of the SAA, with a full-time Executive Director. The Board has given this a great deal of attention since 1988; when I was asked to run for the SAA Presidency in fall of 1988 I was told that this transition was the single most important challenge that would be facing the Society during my term of office. The first steps to effect the change were taken in the summer of 1990, when then-President Jeremy Sabloff charged a "Long-range Planning Task Force," chaired by Fred Wendorf, to develop an action plan for the transition, including a schedule and an estimate of fiscal implications. Over the last year, that committee's report has been instrumental in guiding us toward eventual independent management.

The Long-range Planning Task Force report acknowledged that the transition will have initial extra costs. For a period of three months or so there will be an overlap of current and new management teams, and we will in effect briefly double our management costs. In addition, no matter how much we plan and study and try to project expenses, it is impossible to estimate precisely all the expenses of the transition activities. For these reasons, the Society has been in a cost-cutting, no-growth mode for the past year, and will continue to be until the transition has been successfully accomplished.

By now you might be asking, "What difference will these administrative changes make? What is wrong with the Society's present system of management?"

Let's treat the second question first. The Society is currently provided management services by Bostrom Corporation, a multiple management organization; Jerome A. Miller, who is the part-time Executive Director for the Society, is an employee of that company. It is very important for all members to understand that the SAA has always had an excellent working relationship with Bostrom. In addition, all Society officers and Board members share a great affection for Jerry Miller, and enormous respect for his vision and wise counsel. Our eventual move is most emphatically NOT a consequence of any negative elements in our existing management relationships.

Rather, the move is impelled by two factors. One is Jerry Miller's imminent retirement. The other is simply the needs of the SAA. And herein lies the answer to the first question, concerning what difference these administrative changes will make.

- * The Society is growing larger and more diversified every year. We can no longer expect a part-time Executive Director and volunteer officers to have enough time to supervise the many activities that the members expect the SAA to undertake for them.
- * A full-time Executive Director will not have divided time or loyalties; he/she will work for the SAA alone, and identify with its goals, mission, and success. This is what the Evans Report referred to as "the management advantage."
- * An independent office and full-time Executive Director will provide a central focus for the articulation of the Society's goals and execution of its programs. It will:
 - eventually centralize many of the activities that are now carried out in disparate locations, including publications, meeting arrangements, lobbying, public relations and education, membership, fund-raising, etc.;

- make it easier to obtain and administer grants and contracts that support some of the Society's activities;
- control costs.

In sum, the Evans Report, the Long-range Planning Task Force, the Executive Board, and Society officers past and present have concluded that if the Society for American Archaeology is to continue to grow and prosper and provide leadership in the field of archaeology in the Americas, we must have an independent office and a full-time Executive Director to coordinate our many activities. The transition may well be expensive in the short-term, but the long-term benefits of the new operation should more than outweigh these brief pains of austerity. Under the new organization, the Society will continue to pursue the activities that you, the members, identify as important to the field of American archaeology, and we will be able to pursue them with more energy, focus, and success than ever before. This is the most dramatic and far-reaching undertaking the Society has embarked upon in the last decade. I look forward to telling you more about our plans in the coming months.

Prudence M. Rice, President

DAY CARE AT THE ANNUAL MEETINGS

In response to questions from members about day care services at the SAA's annual meeting, the Executive Board discussed the issue at our meeting in New Orleans, and charged 1992 Local Arrangements co-chair Marc Bermann with exploring the feasibility of SAA-sponsored child care in Pittsburgh. We also consulted with Lucille Horn at the office of the American Anthropological Association, which has provided day-care at its last two annual meetings. In addition, SAA Executive Director Jerry Miller consulted with the American Academy of Family Physicians (AAFP), which recently cancelled the child-care program at their annual meeting.

In addressing the feasibility of sponsoring this service, the Executive Board considered a number of logistical matters (such as potential number of registrants, room availability, hours, hotel permission, equipment rental [crib, high chair, VCR], etc.) as well as two more critical concerns: insurance and cost.

With regard to insurance, the Society would need a special policy in addition to coverage already held by the provider. The SAA cannot sponsor day care without such insurance to cover not only normal liability for injury or death to a child, but also kidnapping, as was recommended to the AAFP. The cost for \$5 million coverage to the AAFP was \$18,500. Without such insurance, if something unfortunate happened to a child in care, the provider, SAA, Executive Board, and officers could all be sued, and the SAA's assets could be wiped out. Jerry Miller reports that our current insurer will not issue a rider, and other companies he consulted are unable to underwrite a four-day policy at a reasonable rate.

In terms of costs, the AAA (which obtained an insurance rider) had an optional insurance contribution check-off paid at the same time as meeting registration. Twenty-seven percent of the membership checked off the \$2.00 surcharge, providing roughly \$2000 toward the costs of day care. Parents were charged a flat rate of \$20 per day per child, and 29 children were preregistered, providing roughly \$800-1000 toward the cost. The estimated total cost for child-care services was \$8000, of which \$2800-3000 was covered by members and users. The AAA paid the difference, plus equipment and snacks, and provided rooms in the hotel. It is important to note that the AAA annual meeting (with approximately 4400 registered) is much larger than the SAA meeting, and had a maximum of only 35 children attending. The organization paid out well over \$5000.

SAA meetings typically have fewer than half this number of registrants. The optional surcharge to members and fees for parents would have to be much greater than the \$2.00 and \$20.00, respectively, charged by the AAA in order to completely cover all costs of service, equipment, and room. In addition, we have no extra meeting rooms available, and would have to pay a daily fee (ca. \$200) for rental of a suite. The SAA has been adhering to a strict policy of fiscal austerity for some time now as we plan for a transition to an independent office (see *Surveying the Field*), and can afford neither several thousand dollars in expenses nor risk of a lawsuit.

Given these considerations, the SAA Executive Board regretfully concluded that the Society cannot sponsor in-hotel day-care services at the annual meeting in Pittsburgh. Instead, a list of local day-care services will be provided in the meeting registration packet, and parents can arrange child care on an individual basis for the time they are in town for the meetings. It is important to note that providing this information to members does not imply that the SAA endorses or sponsors these child-care providers, or accepts legal responsibility for any claims arising from use of the services. For those wishing to arrange day care in advance of their arrival in Pittsburgh, we are arranging for a Society volunteer to act as facilitator by providing information to interested parents. The name and address will be published in the next issue of the *Bulletin*.

The First Official State Prehistoric Artifact in the United States

Henry C. Koerper, Cypress College
Jonathon E. Ericson, University of California, Irvine

Recent *American Antiquity* articles focusing on communication with the public include a technical guide for achieving positive public relations through newspaper stories, a contribution offering advice on managing the content of media coverage in order to maximize public relations benefits, and a piece that counsels archaeologists to tailor public messages to the different kinds and levels of interest of specific audiences. Successful promotion of a California bill to designate a prehistoric artifact as an official state emblem, the Chipped Stone Bear (*Bulletin* cover), has facilitated multi-level communication with a variety of audiences, often with opportunities to manage positive coverage of archaeology and archaeologists via the print and electronic media.

The Chipped Stone Bear symbol derives from a eccentric crescentic discovered during excavation of a seventh millennium B.P. site in northern San Diego County. Given the prominence of grizzly bear symbolism in official California state iconography, the six cm.-long bear-shaped eccentric seemed a logical choice for an emblem to serve public archaeological education and preservation goals. Its appropriateness also is legitimated by ethnographic descriptions of the mythical and ceremonial role of bears in native California.

A State Prehistoric Artifact Committee was formed to draft a formal proposal. Senator Ralph C. Dills wrote the State Prehistoric Artifact Bill (SB 404). Professional, academic, and CRM archaeologists, professional museologists, and representatives of the Native American community all endorsed the bill at legislative committee hearings. With the help of teachers and elementary school students, a letter-writing campaign to legislators in Sacramento proved effective in supporting the artifact bill.

The State Prehistoric Artifact Bill was timed to become law during the Columbus Quincentennial, partly as an effort to have Native American culture celebrated during the historic festivities. While references to Native American peoples may be found in the official designations, flags, and seals of many states, the Chipped Stone Bear was promoted as a direct symbolic means to honor the contributions of Native American peoples past and present to

California's heritage. Newsletters, mailings, fliers, and news releases emphasized that educational, conservationist, philosophical, and aesthetic goals might be served by supporting SB 404. Publicity surrounding the Chipped Stone Bear helped educate Californians to the great antiquity of Native American presence in California, and thereby fostered interest and study in past life-ways and in archaeology. The achievement of these educational goals will encourage protectionist attitudes and behavior toward non-renewable cultural resources.

Successful promotion of a California bill to designate a prehistoric artifact as an official state emblem . . . has facilitated multi-level communication with a variety of audiences, often with opportunities to manage positive coverage of archaeology and archaeologists via the print

Prior to this bill, no state had adopted an official state prehistoric artifact; setting such a precedent appealed to legislators. The image of SB 404 in the legislature was that of a "mom and apple pie" bill which necessitated no appropriation, and carried bipartisan support in both the lower and upper houses. Before testimony was given in committee hearings, government committee members received literature dealing with the Chipped Stone Bear, museum quality replicas of the artifact, and letters from supporters, in addition to the normal in-house analysis of a bill.

The State Prehistoric Artifact Bill received overwhelming support in both the Senate, with a vote of 29 to 1, and in the Assembly, with a vote of 62 to 4. On June 24, 1991, Governor Pete Wilson signed SB 404 and it becomes law as of January, 1992. Since passage of the bill, there have been numerous opportunities to generate positive public relations and disseminate archaeological information via the media. In addition, the Chipped Stone Bear must be formally conveyed to the Governor's Office and plaques of appreciation must be given to the two legislators who sponsored the bills in the Senate and the Assembly. These ceremonies also will require press coverage.

In the future, museum displays of the eccentric will offer further avenues for popularizing the symbol and its messages. The Committee is encouraging the state to license the right to use the symbol, a first step in marketing replicas, clothing, handbags, and posters utilizing the design. These types of items will then be available in the capitol book store, museum shops, nature companies, scientific and educational supply houses, and in Native American art and craft stores. We hope that our colleagues will recognize the usefulness of adopting their own state prehistoric artifact and will follow California's lead.

Update on the Implementation of the Native American Graves Protection Act

Phillip Walker, University of California, Santa Barbara

President Bush signed the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (P.L. 101-601; Stat. 3048; 25 USC 3001-13) on November 16, 1990. This law requires that federal agencies and museums receiving federal funds inventory their holdings and work with Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian groups

The development of regulations for the act is progressing slowly. It is now clear that the 12-month deadline mandated in the legislation will not be met. The delay is largely a result of a lack of funding, and of the time required to assemble the bureaucracy necessary to implement the act.

to determine, if possible, the cultural affiliation of those objects. The bill provides for grants to museums and Native American groups to help them with the inventory and repatriation process. The act also establishes a process through which culturally affiliated Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations can request repatriation of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony that are currently in museum collections. Finally, it requires the Secretary of the Interior to appoint a review committee that will monitor the inventory and repatriation process, and assist in the development of regulations for implementing the act.

The development of regulations for the act is progressing slowly. It is now clear that the 12-month deadline mandated in the legislation will not be met. The delay is largely a result of a lack of funding, and of the time required to assemble the bureaucracy necessary to implement the act. Funding of positions for the people who will work on implementing the act did not become available until October 1, 1991. Frank McManamon, the newly appointed Departmental Consulting Archaeologist, National Park Service, and his staff are currently developing an initial draft of the proposed regulations. They hope to have draft guidelines ready for public comment early in 1992.

McManamon's staff has produced a memorandum summarizing their preliminary understanding of the statute. In it they note that central issues such as clarification of the definition of cultural affiliation

must await the development of regulations. This document was developed through consultation with Native American, museum, and archaeological groups. The SAA Task Force on Repatriation reviewed several draft versions of the memorandum, and is currently preparing comments on the final document.

Although the act contains a provision for grants to help Indian Tribes and museums during the repatriation process, no funds have been included in the 1992 budget for these grants. The SAA has joined a broad-based coalition of museum, scientific, and Native American groups in asking Secretary Lujan to include funding for the grants program in the 1993 budget. If no funds are included in the budget President Bush sends to Congress this month, it is still possible that lobbying by SAA and other groups may convince an appropriations committee to fund the grant program.

A final impediment to the development of regulations has been the failure of the Department of the Interior to appoint the review committee that is mandated by the legislation. The committee will consist of three people nominated by Native American groups, three people nominated by museum and scientific organizations, and one additional person agreed upon by the other members of the committee. The Department of the Interior received approximately 50 nominations. About half of these were submitted by Native American groups, and half by museums and scientific organizations. The Secretary of the Interior is currently selecting committee members from these nominations. It seems likely that the committee will finally be formed by early next year.

To obtain a copy of the memorandum summarizing the Department of the Interior's understanding of the statute, write to the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act Coordinator, Archaeological Assistance Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127. Ask for the October 30 Native American Graves Protection Act Memorandum.

Secretary Lujan Awarded Golden Trowel for Public Service

Kathleen M. Reinburg, Assistant Washington Representative

"It is a great pleasure to receive this award from the premier archaeological organization in the



SAA Leadership presents the 1991 Public Service Award to Secretary Manuel Lujan, Jr. Pictured left to right: William Lovis, Chair, Government Affairs Committee; Prudence Rice, SAA President; Jeremy Sabloff, SAA Immediate Past President; Secretary Lujan; and Loretta Neumann, SAA Washington Representative.

Americas," stated Interior Secretary Manuel Lujan, Jr. on October 24, 1991 when he was presented with the Society's 1991 Public Service Award. The award was presented by the SAA's President, Prudence Rice, immediate past president Jerry Sabloff, Government Affairs Chairman William Lovis, and Washington Representative Loretta Neumann. Many high-level Interior officials attended the ceremony, including: Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks Michael Hayden, National Park Service Director James Ridenour and Associate Director Jerry Rogers, and Departmental Consulting Archaeologist Francis McManamon.

The SAA Executive Board voted unanimously to present the "Golden Trowel" to Secretary Lujan in recognition of his years of valuable service protecting archaeological resources. His pledge "to turn over to my successor the resources entrusted to me in better condition than when I received them" has led to a much greater awareness of the importance of archaeology and historical preservation within the Department. In March, 1990, Secretary Lujan an-

nounced a directive to Department officials for a national strategy to protect archaeological sites and Indian remains. The strategy was signed on October 24, 1991 (see this issue of the *Bulletin*). In addition, Secretary Lujan instructed the National Park Service to revise Departmental guidelines to ensure a more sensitive treatment of archaeological human remains and associated objects. At a time of financial austerity in the federal government, the Secretary has given priority to funding programs that benefit cultural resources throughout the United States. For the first time in eight years, the Administration requested new monies for the Historic Preservation Fund, the primary source of grants to the states for historic preservation activities which, among other things, benefit archaeological resources. This year, Lujan began the Civil War Battlefield Initiative which will protect sites on public and private lands.

The Public Service Award was begun in 1983 to recognize the important contributions of non-archaeologists to the protection and preservation of the nation's cultural heritage. It is presented to public figures, regardless of their political affiliation, who have taken a lead in, or made a major contribution to preserving the past.

Recommendations for the 1992 award should be sent to Government Affairs Committee Chairman, William Lovis, The Museum, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824.

ARPA in Action

Over the past year, several significant cases have been successfully prosecuted under the provisions of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA). The Gerber Reservoir case represents the efforts being made by federal land-managing agencies to deter casual surface collecting. In the Vicksburg and Shiloh National Military Parks, two ARPA prosecuted cases against commercial looters have resulted in significant fines and forfeitures. The Shiloh case, in particular, is a major felony conviction by jury, resulting in significant penalties, including prison sentences.

Despite recent successes in the courtroom, looters continue to destroy valuable archaeological resources. At present, the National Park Service (NPS) is seeking information concerning the grave-robbing that occurred on Cemetery Island, Isle Royale, Michigan, and also the vandalism of an 800 year-old Anasazi pueblo in Glen Canyon, Arizona. Anyone

with information concerning these particular cases of looting or any archaeological crime on public lands may inform the authorities by calling 1-800-333-7283.

Gerber Reservoir

Klamath Falls area resident Jaqueline Hayden recently pleaded guilty and paid fines for violations of ARPA, according to the U.S. Bureau of Land Management in the Pacific Northwest. Hayden was charged with removing archaeological resources from public lands without a permit when she was surface collecting archaeological materials near Gerber Reservoir. Archaeological sites located on federal lands and Indian lands are protected from surface collection, excavation, removal, damage, or altering any archaeological resource under ARPA. Maximum criminal penalties for a first-time misdemeanor offense are a fine of up to \$10,000 or imprisonment for up to one year, or both.

Vicksburg National Military Park

Nelson A. Dupuy, Jr., and Alvin D. Rando, both from Baton Rouge, Louisiana, entered guilty pleas to violations of ARPA which occurred within the boundaries of Vicksburg National Military Park, Mississippi, on May 27, 1990. Under terms of the plea agreement with the United States, Dupuy and Rando will each pay a fine of \$5,000; will forfeit all items seized in connection with the violations, including four metal detectors and a 1988 Eddie Bauer version 4x4 Ford Bronco valued at \$12,000; will be barred from all federal and state Civil War Parks for a period of two years; will complete a minimum of at least 200 hours of community service; will each pay the special assessment of \$25; and will cooperate fully with the government in providing details of the incident.

Shiloh National Military Park

On September 17, 1991, U.S. District Judge James D. Todd sentenced two brothers, Michael Lee Preston from Bartlett, Tennessee, and Gary Eugene Preston from Whiteville, Tennessee, to two months incarceration and three years of supervised release for digging up Civil War relics in Shiloh National Military Park in Shiloh, Tennessee. Before sentencing, Judge Todd told the two men that some people with metal detectors considered digging up Shiloh battlefield as "no big deal." However, he said, "stealing history is a big deal."

The two brothers must each pay \$7,563.67 restitution to the National Park Service during the period of supervision. The sum total of \$15,127.34 represents the amount of archaeological damage done by the two men, as assessed by Dr. Bennie C. Keel, a National Park Archaeologist. Also, they are prohibited from entering any National Military Park for three years, and must pay a \$150 special assessment to the court. As the men are now considered convicted felons, they are prohibited from possessing any firearms or dangerous weapons.

Even though there have been misdemeanor ARPA cases prosecuted successfully at other national military parks, the Shiloh case was the first felony ARPA case to be prosecuted for looting a Civil War battlefield. "The looting of the Nation's most important historic sites has become a major problem to their scientific archaeological integrity and it has to stop," said Keel. Many of the artifacts looted from park lands are taken in large quantities and then sold for profit. The NPS hopes that court actions such as the Shiloh case will deter future destructive behavior.

Cemetery Island, Isle Royale

During the last eight days of June, 1991, grave robbers dug up and removed the remains of a miner's child who perished during the first copper mining boom on Isle Royale, Michigan, during the 1850s. The child had been buried with other miners and family members who died while working or living at the Siskiwit, Ransom, and Saginaw Mines of Isle Royale. The grave robbers dug almost four feet in depth to expose the remains. All the remains were taken except for small bone fragments.

Archaeological resources, such as this grave, that are located on public lands and are at least 100 years old, are protected under ARPA. The person(s) who excavated, removed, and damaged this grave are subject to fines of up to \$250,000 and two years imprisonment. There is a \$500 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of person(s) involved with the looting in the Isle Royale National Park, Houghton, Michigan; call (906) 482-0986.

Escalante Canyon, Glen Canyon National Recreation Area

Some time within the six-to-eight weeks preceding July 11, 1991, vandals forcibly removed five wall beams and a ceiling beam from the Three-Roof Ruin in Escalante Canyon, Arizona, and burned them in a "campfire" adjacent to the ruins. "This was an act of pure, wanton destruction," said Chris Kincaid, the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area Archaeologist. "The Anasazi culture is a rich part of our heritage. To destroy the fabric of Three-Roof Ruin is to destroy a part of our history. We are all the losers because of the acts of a few."

Anasazi ruins are protected under ARPA, whereby persons convicted of vandalism, theft, sale, or purchase of cultural resources are subject to two years in prison and fines of \$20,000 for the first violation. In addition, violators can be held civilly liable for the cost of restoring damaged structures and artifacts. According to NPS officials, restoration costs at Three-Roof Ruin could total more than \$20,000. The park, with the aid of private citizens and organizations, is offering a reward of \$2,900 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the person(s) involved in this incident in the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, Arizona; call (602) 645-8883.

Public Education

Teresa Hoffman, Arizona State Parks

In its continuing effort to promote public involvement in archaeology, the SAA Public Education Committee is organizing lectures, student essay contests, and workshops of interest to archaeologists and the public for the 1992 SAA annual meeting in Pittsburgh.

The Public Session Subcommittee is making final plans for the symposium entitled "Archaeology for the Public," scheduled for Saturday, April 11, 1992. The session is designed to "encourage timely dissemination of archaeological information to the public, as well as encourage interaction between archaeologists and the public." The first such public session was held at the 1991 annual meeting in New Orleans and it drew over 175 people. This year's program will include opening remarks from the SAA, the Pennsylvania Bureau of Historic Preservation, and the session chair, followed by half-hour presentations by Kathleen A. Deagan ("Archaeology at Columbus' First New World Settlements, La Navidad and La Isabella"), David Hurst Thomas ("The Impact of European Contact on Native Americans"), and Verna L. Cowin ("Western Pennsylvania Archaeology"). After the presentations, the student essay awards will be given and the session will conclude with a question-and-answer period. For information on this symposium, contact George Smith, Chair of the Public Session Subcommittee, at (904) 561-9106.

As part of the public session, the Public Education Committee is sponsoring an essay contest in Ohio and Pennsylvania schools on "Why it is Important to Protect Archaeological Sites." Al Tonetti, Ohio Historic Preservation Office (614) 297-2470, is organizing the program in Ohio; Beverly Mitchum, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission (412) 527-5584, is coordinating the program in Pennsylvania. The following prizes will be awarded in both states: first prize includes one-year subscriptions to *Archaeology* magazine and *National Geographic*, copies of *Protecting the Past* and the National Geographic's *America's Ancient Cities*, and possible publication of the winning essay by *Archaeology* magazine; second prizes include one-year subscriptions to *Archaeology* magazine and *National Geographic*; third prize is a one-year subscription to *Archaeology* magazine. Sponsoring teachers of winning students will receive *Peoples and Places of the Past: The National Geographic Illustrated Cultural Atlas of the Ancient World*.

The Workshops Subcommittee, chaired by Nan McNutt, reports that a major workshop for teachers and others interested in pre-college education, and

three mini-workshops for archaeologists are planned for the 1992 annual meeting.

"Stewardship: A Hands-On Experience" is a two-day workshop for teachers, youth group leaders, and archaeologists presented by Shelley Smith and Joyce Williams. Stewardship, preparing our youth to become stewards and actively involving them in community projects, is the workshop focus. Archaeologists attending the SAA annual meeting are encouraged to drop in to view the workshop.

"Strategies for Effective Communications" will encompass three mini-workshops for archaeologists attending the SAA annual meeting, each one and one-half hours in length. None of these workshops will overlap with the teacher workshop mentioned above. Presenters and topics include: Astrida Onat-Blukus ("Native American Involvement in Archaeology"); Shereen Lerner ("Stewardship: Who Gets Involved?"); and Karolyn Smardz ("Urban Public Education Programs for Archeology").

Those attending the Pittsburgh meetings who wish to participate in the workshops must pre-register. Look for the workshop materials in your meeting registration packet. For more information on the workshops, contact Nan McNutt, (907) 722-3184.

To get involved with the Public Education Committee and to be placed on the mailing list for the Committee newsletter, contact Ed Friedman, Chair, SAA Public Education Committee, Bureau of Reclamation, Denver Federal Center, PO 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 W. Washington, Suite 415, Phoenix, AZ, 85007, (602) 542-4174.

Protecting the Past Contributes to Archaeological Resource Protection and Public Education.

Protecting the Past, edited by George S. Smith and John E. Ehrenhard, is currently available through CRC Press, Inc. (\$49.95). A 50% student discount is available. Royalties from the sale of the book are being donated to the Society for American Archaeology for archaeological resource protection and public education programs.

The book was written to present some of the current work and thinking regarding archaeological resource protection. It was prepared for a diverse audience in an effort to reach those people who can most effectively help decrease the amount of archaeological resource crime taking place in America. The book is an outgrowth of the Save the Past for the Future Conference held in Taos in May, 1989, and sponsored by the SAA. Many of the authors in the book were conference participants, and are also members of the SAA Public Education Committee that was formed as a result of the conference.

Protecting the Past is organized into six chapters, with contributions by 48 authors, and it addresses the following topics: Archaeology and the Public, Archaeology and the Law, Archaeological Site Destruction, Protecting Archaeological Sites through Education, Archaeological Site Protection Programs, and the Future of Protecting the Past.

For information concerning the book or the student discount, contact Dennis Weiss, CRC Press, Inc., 2000 Corporate Blvd., N.W., Boca Raton, FL 33431, (407) 998-2533, FAX (407) 998-9784.



Committee on the History of Archaeology

Eleanor King, University of Pennsylvania

It is ironic that as guardians of the past, we archaeologists have taken so long to recognize the permanent value of our own records. Excavation destroys, as we all know and teach. The only record of what a site and its components looked like before being dug lies in the photographs, drawings, and fieldnotes that archaeologists keep. The same observation applies to survey records, particularly where modern development later modifies or destroys what remains of the prehistoric landscape. Unfortunately, after our final analyses and definitive publication(s), our records fall into quiet disuse, cluttering file cabinets and lab space, out of reach and largely out of mind. The same neglect afflicts our old correspondence and administrative files, which we often simply discard. With them can go important information on the genesis of our ideas or on the budgetary decisions that affected the structure of our research.

In recent years, there has been a surge of renewed interest in older archaeological records, as researchers re-examine regions and localities where work has been done previously. Archival research no longer just provides the general historical background suitable for placing a specific project in context. More often now, it yields crucial and otherwise unobtainable information for understanding the prehistoric cultural or depositional patterns in a given area or at a given site.

The records of our discipline are not only being mined for their practical content, however. A new wave of professional self-examination has led archaeologists to a critical reappraisal of both the internal workings of their discipline, and of the place of archaeology within its wider social and cultural contexts. Older records hold important clues to our understanding of the socio-political dynamics of how we came to be what we are today. They also provide

bases for critically examining and reformulating the epistemological foundations of our discipline.

The emergence of the history of archaeology as an important and highly productive subdiscipline has led to a dual realization. On one hand, researchers have been confronted repeatedly with the fact that many of the records documenting archaeology's past are now lost or missing, as the people who held them have either died or moved out of archaeology. This observation is particularly true for the records of part-time or avocational archaeologists, who may have done some key work, but who have no lasting institutional affiliation. On the other hand, even with today's information glut, the records we are now producing are in serious danger of suffering a similar fate. Frequently, academic and CRM projects alike have no predetermined plan for archiving their records once the work is complete. In some cases, the documents remain the property of the principal investigator and follow that person from job to job. In others, they remain the property of the agency/institution, where they get shuffled from one storage space to another as personnel changes and the continuity with past work is broken. Nowadays, many federal agencies, states, and private institutions minimally require copies of all field records to be deposited in a designated archives. These rules do not govern all projects, however. In addition, they fail to address the question of personal papers, professional correspondence, and other documents that might yield vital clues to later historians of archaeology.

In recognition of the growing problem with archaeological documentation, the SAA created the Committee for the History of Archaeology. This Committee was charged with compiling an inventory of known archival sources for the history of the New World archaeology, and with developing a systematic program for identifying additional materials and facilitating their disposition in appropriate archival repositories. In the summer of 1990, supported by a Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research grant, the Committee met as an Advanced Seminar of the School of American Research in Santa Fe. During four days of discussion under the chairmanship of Douglas Givens, committee members prepared a statement describing their mission, the nature of the problem, and the solution they proposed. It was decided to limit the scope of present endeavors to Americanist archaeology and to the activities of archaeologists based in the United States. This delimitation coincides with the traditional scope and interest of the SAA. Priority will be given to locating and identifying sources of research materials generated before 1975, although the Committee will also help coordinate efforts to curate more recent data.

The Committee's main objective is the creation of a database containing all documents within the United States pertinent to the history of archaeology.

This database will be set up in such a way that it will be accessible from a number of different computer systems, including RLIN, OCLC, and the National Archaeological Database. Optimally, researchers both in the field and in the office will be able to access it through their own computer linkups. The database will be managed, expanded, and disseminated by a small central office for the history of archaeology. In addition to providing information on the database, the office will also act as a referral agency for pairing potential document donors with appropriate archival repositories. Other objectives discussed by the Committee included developing an oral history program, and creating educational tools to help stem the future loss of records.

The Committee has already taken several steps to implement its plans. A preliminary survey of both large and small repositories scattered across the United States suggests that documentary resources on the history of archaeology are not only as rich as expected, but also vary greatly as to their accessibility and level of curation. This autumn three members of the Committee traveled to Washington, D.C., supported by a second grant from the Wenner-Gren Foundation, to seek financial and institutional support for the project. The trip was successful in establishing contacts and clarifying key issues. As a result, the Committee is now formulating grant proposals to fund different stages of the proposed work. Committee members are also planning several activities for the 1992 annual meeting in Pittsburgh, which will be detailed in the next *Bulletin*. In the meantime, please notify Douglas Givens if you know of any records that need salvaging, and the Committee will work on finding them a permanent home. Contact Douglas Givens at the Department of Behavioral Sciences, St. Louis Community College, 11333 Big Bend Boulevard, St. Louis, MO 63122.



Public Relations Committee

Elin C. Danien, Public Relations Committee

As noted in the *SAA Bulletin* (Vol. 9, No. 4, page 5) for September, 1991, the Public Relations Committee will focus its attention on how the SAA may best deal with the press and other public media to promote the field of archaeology and the Society. With this column, we initiate regular communication with the membership, and further discussion and awareness of the positive results that press coverage can provide.

Archaeologists have been taking a beating in the press this year. Issues of repatriation and reburial still threaten archaeology's positive public image.

Moreover, in a poor economic climate, any delay in construction start-up because of archaeological survey or site salvage can be seen as obstructionist by an uneducated public. It behooves all of us to work closely with the press and other media in publicizing the benefits of archaeological research.

Building on the success of the student essay contest used to such good effect in Louisiana last year, archaeologists in Ohio and Pennsylvania are sponsoring state-wide essay contests, with winners to be announced at the SAA annual meeting in April. Mailings to schools and newspapers proclaimed Archaeology Week, November 16-24, and contained details of an essay contest aimed at eighth and ninth grade students, inviting them to answer the question, "What are archaeological sites and why is it important to preserve them?"

In Pennsylvania, Beverly Mitchum, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, extended the state-wide contest to the local level and gained immediate local publicity for this positive view of archaeology. The Pennsylvania mailings announced that, in addition to the three state winners, each of 19 scholastic intermediate units will have its own essay contest winner. Schools were given suggested bibliographies, along with a list of archaeologists available as lecturers. The winning essay will be published either in *Archaeology* magazine or, together with the second and third prize essays, in *Pennsylvania Archaeologist*, the journal of the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology.

In restructuring the contest in this fashion, Mitchum assured heavy local newspaper coverage for the unit winners, with at least three regions giving feature story status to the first, second, and third prize winners, plus the possibility of state-wide press when the top awards are presented at the SAA meetings. "The response has been tremendous. We've already had stories all across the state, in small towns, and in the major city newspapers," Mitchum said. "By targeting adolescents, I feel we are educating them and their parents. And, perhaps, they will better understand the goals of archaeology when they become adults. Their positive views in the future can affect their actions as supporters, as voters, and as legislators."

Contests such as these offer one way to use the media to present archaeology in a favorable light, but there are many others. In this column, we hope to illustrate advantageous ways to bring archaeology to public attention. From time to time we may also present examples of how not to deal with the press. Send your media experiences, both good and bad, to: Susan Bender, Chair, SAA Public Relations Committee, Department of Sociology, Anthropology, and Social Work, Skidmore College, Saratoga Springs, NY, 12866, and we will share them with your colleagues.



■ **The US Forest Service** has initiated an educational program entitled **SEEK, The Starrigavan Education and Excavation Cooperative**.

This innovative program combines US Forest Service

archaeological resources with the interests of Mt. Edgcombe High School seniors in Sitka, Alaska. Staff archaeologists and students participate in joint fieldwork at Starrigavan, a site occupied from as early as 700-800 years ago into the historic period and located in a Forest Service campground. This educational program is coordinated with the high school's dedication to promoting the education and cultural awareness of Alaskan Aleut, Eskimo, and Indian youth. After fieldwork, students will use the program as the focus for some of their required classes, incorporating their field experience with technical skills learned in class to produce an archaeological site report. Full credit will be given to the students who successfully complete the requirements for this project in their respective classes. Support for the project has been received from the local Tlingit tribal organization, and from local educators.

- **The Center for the Study of the First Americans**, a program seeking evidence of the Western Hemisphere's first inhabitants, is in the process of moving to Oregon State University. Established in 1981, the center has been housed at the University of Maine. It is directed by Robson Bonnicksen, who has joined the OSU faculty as a Professor of Anthropology.
- **The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation** is now accepting U.S. applications for International Preservation training in Rome. The International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM) in Rome has recently announced its course schedule for 1993, as well as other courses to be held in partnership with national or international institutions. Courses offered include: Architectural Conservation, Conservation of Mural Paintings and Related Decorative Surfaces, Scientific Principles of Conservation, Wood Conservation Technology, Preservation of the Earthen Architectural Heritage, and Teaching Skills and the Use of Teaching Materials. For applications and inquiries, write to: Executive Director, Advisory Council on Historic

Preservation, 1100 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Room #809, Washington, D.C., 20004.

- **Bruce G. Trigger**, Professor of Anthropology, McGill University, has been awarded the 1991 **Prix Leon-Gerin** for his internationally recognized work in the fields of archaeology and anthropology. This prize is the most prestigious award given by the Government of Quebec to honor a career marked by outstanding contributions to the advancement of knowledge in the humanities and both the pure and applied sciences. The winner, who is selected by a jury of his or her peers, receives a silver medal designed for that year by a Quebec artist, together with \$30,000. The Prix Leon-Gerin is administered by the Quebec Ministry of Higher Education of Science.
- **The American Association of Museums Curators Committee** is now accepting institutional entries for the 4th Annual Exhibit Competition. The Exhibit Competition recognizes excellence in the year's exhibitions through an emphasis on concept, content, and the successful development and communication of both by the entire exhibit team. Award winners are selected by a panel of three judges representing a range of disciplines. Each will be presented to a representative from the winning exhibit during a program at the AAM annual meeting in Baltimore. These exhibits will also be given national recognition through publication in *Museum News*. For more information, please contact: Lin Nelson-Mayson, Columbia Museum of Art, (803) 799-2810, or James Kelly, Virginia Historical Society (804) 358-4901.
- **The Midwest Archaeological Conference** has announced the award winners for papers read at its annual meeting in La Crosse, Wisconsin. The best student paper went to David C. Lowe, University of Wisconsin-Madison, for his paper entitled "Results of the First Systematic Rock Art Survey of Wisconsin." There was a tie for the best professional paper and the award was split between James Theler, Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center at the University of Wisconsin-La Crosse, for his paper entitled "Oneota Animal Resource Utilization in Western Wisconsin" and James B. Stoltman, University of Wisconsin-Madison, for his paper "Archaeology is more than Grave Robbing: Indian Students in the First Season of Excavations at the Fred Edwards Site."
- Archaeologists from the **University of Cincinnati** have found the first evidence of a main hall, or megaron, of a Bronze Age palace at Midea. Midea is a citadel believed to have been built by Perseus, the mythical Greek hero. Gisela Walberg, a University of Cincinnati Classics Professor and the University's Midea Excavation Director, believes a structure partially excavated during last summer's dig belonged to a significant Mycenaean building--

the main hall of a palace, given its large size and location. In addition to the palatial structure, archaeologists also discovered a Linear B inscription in a room near the palace.

- **US/ICOMOS** announces the 1992 International Summer Intern Program in Historic Preservation. US/ICOMOS (United States Committee, International Council on Monuments and Sites) is now accepting US graduate student and professional applications for paid internships in Great Britain, the USSR, Lithuania, Poland, France, Israel, and other countries for the summer of 1992. Participants will work for public and private nonprofit historic preservation organizations and state agencies under the direction of professionals for a period of three months. Applications are due no later than March 16, 1992. For further information and applications contact: Ellen Delage, Program Officer, US/ICOMOS, 1600 H Street, NW, Washington, DC 20006, (202) 842-1862, or fax: (202) 842-1861.

- Information is requested on **Historical Cemeteries and Burials**. Contributions of references to be included in a publication on historical mortuary behavior and material culture are requested. The bibliography will include studies of mortuary sites, materials, and death practices dating from the period of European expansion (15th to 20th century). Topics to be covered are: archaeological cemetery studies, locational studies for known or suspected graves; studies of cemetery landscapes, grave markers, and artifacts from the grave; physical anthropology; historical studies of deathways; law and the reburial controversy; and archaeological and anthropological method and theory regarding death ritual and its material culture. The bibliography will be indexed by keyword; an abstract and/or description of contents for any references would facilitate the indexing process. Conference papers will be included only if a copy of the paper is sent; for other unpublished materials, please indicate its repository. Please address all responses and inquiries to: Edward L. Bell, Massachusetts Historical Commission, 80 Boylston Street, Boston, MA 02116.

- Materials are needed to establish a **Teaching Collection**. An exciting new multimedia course in introductory archaeology has been developed by Brian Fagan and George Michaels. A weekly lecture, discussion section, study guide, and readings and hypercard tutorials, create a self-paced interactive learning experience for undergraduates. The teaching collection needs materials for several areas of study: lithic technologies, with an emphasis on reduction sequences; human origins; domestication of plants and animals; and the emergence of civilizations. Any materials that you can contribute will enhance the study of human origins and past cultures for over 400 students annually in

what is usually their first introduction to archaeology. One of the goals of this course is to encourage an appreciation that will continue as an intellectual interest throughout the students' lives. Please send any suitable materials to: Alice Berggreen, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Santa Barbara, CA 93106.

- The Ninth Annual Visiting Scholar's Conference, entitled **Paleonutrition: The Diet and Health of Prehistoric Americans**, and sponsored by the Center for Archaeological Investigations, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, will be held March 27-28, 1992, in Carbondale, Illinois. The conference will bring together scholars working in all aspects of dietary and health reconstruction to discuss advances that have been made in understanding the paleonutrition of prehistoric Americans, and to discuss how these investigations have helped define paleonutrition as an integrative field of study. The conference will feature two full-day sessions of paper presentations, formal commentaries, and interactive discussions between speakers and conference attendees. Conference sessions include: Paleoethnobotany, Zooarchaeology, Coprolite Studies, Bioarchaeology, and Integrative Analyses. For conference information, please contact: Kristin D. Sobolik, Center for Archaeological Investigations, Southern Illinois University, (618) 453-5031, Bitnet: GE2233@SIUCVMB; or Marie Malinauskas, Division of Continuing Education, Southern Illinois University, (618) 536-7751.

- Over the past three and one-half years the Archaeological Society of Virginia (ASV) and the Thunderbird Research Corporation (TRC), have spearheaded an unprecedented campaign to purchase and protect the **Thunderbird Paleoindian Site** in Warren County (see *Bulletin* Vol.7, no.4). The ASV is a non-profit archaeological research organization which has conducted archaeological investigations of the 11,000 year-old site since 1971. This partnership has received two highly competitive grants from the Virginia Department of Historic Resources totalling \$99,000. It has also raised an additional \$33,000 from private foundations, corporations and individuals in 31 states around the nation. These funds will purchase over 21 acres, comprising four of five lots that encompass the core of the site. Fund raising to purchase the fifth lot is still continuing. The TRC has donated protective easements to the Virginia Board of Historic Resources to ensure the long-term preservation of all areas purchased through this project. The project continues to be a major force in reshaping the direction of archaeology and preservation in Virginia. For those interested in further information, or in making tax deductible contributions, contact: William Gardner, TRC Director, 126 High Street, Woodstock, VA 22664, (703) 459-4017; or, Sandra Speiden, (703) 672-2596.

■ The Society for Archaeological Sciences (SAS) exists for the purpose of bringing together those concerned with natural science applications in archaeology. It sees its principal role as fostering communication and interdisciplinary collaboration and cooperation. In 1988, the SAS celebrated its 10th year of service to the archaeological and archaeological science communities. Membership in SAS now includes a subscription to the *Journal of Archaeological Science (JAS)* for a special savings of over \$200 per year, when compared to the current *JAS* subscription cost. In addition, members receive a subscription to the *SAS Bulletin*--reporting current developments in archaeological science from around the world, along with the comprehensive listings of upcoming symposia and other professional meetings. The cost for a regular SAS membership, including a subscription to *JAS* and the *SAS Bulletin*, is only \$55 per year. Because of a special agreement with Academic Press, the publisher of the *JAS*, only SAS members are eligible to receive the *JAS* at this very low rate. In addition to its special association with the *JAS*, the SAS is also the sponsoring professional organization for *Advances in Archaeological and Museum Science (AAMS)*, published by Plenum Publishing Corporation. The first volume in the SAS/AAMS series, *Advances in Phytolith Systematics*, is currently with the press, with an expected publication date early in 1992.

Positions Open

ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY'S OFFICE OF CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT has openings on a continuous basis for field and laboratory positions with the Roosevelt Platform Mound Study. The majority of the positions 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 Brenda Shears, Anthropology Department, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85287; (602)965-7181. Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer.

UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA, Anthropology Department, has two tenure-track regular faculty positions available for teaching and research in any of the following three specialties, pending budgetary approval, beginning August 15, 1992. 1) A descriptive linguist (Ph.D. in either anthropology or linguistics) who has an ongoing research interest in an American Indian language spoken in Oklahoma, and an interest in participating in an established program of native language courses at the college level. 2) A Plains or Southeastern archaeologist whose research is relevant to Indian groups now living in Oklahoma. 3) A North American ethnologist, preferably someone specializ-

ing in the Plains or Southeastern U.S. The candidates must have received Ph.D. by the time of appointment; hiring can be either at the Assistant Professor or Associate Professor level; salary commensurate with rank and experience. Initial screening will begin January 15, 1992; applications should include letter of application, vita, and names of at least three references; samples of writing and teaching evaluations may also be included. Applications should be sent to Professor John H. Moore, Chair of the Search Committee, Anthropology Department, University of Oklahoma, Norman, OK 73019. The University of Oklahoma is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action employer. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply. OU has a policy of being responsive to the needs of dual-career couples.

BRIAN MOONEY ASSOCIATES of San Diego, California, is seeking to hire a permanent, full-time Senior Archaeologist. Applicant must have an M.A. or Ph.D. in Anthropology or Cultural Resource Management, with a background or interest in lithics analysis preferred. Must be certifiable for SOPA. Regional experience in southern California and the Desert West helpful. Proven ability in field and lab supervision, good writing skills, and familiarity with computer software (dBase, WordPerfect, SPSSPC+) are strongly preferred. Brian Mooney Associates provides excellent benefits and working conditions in a full-service environmental atmosphere. Please submit a letter of interest, vitae, and reference to: John R. Cook, Principal, Brian F. Mooney Associates, 9903-B Businesspark Avenue, San Diego, CA 92131; (619) 578-8964.

CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS, SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY AT CARBONDALE will be selecting a Visiting Scholar in Archaeology for 1992-93. The Visiting Scholar organizes and chairs an annual scholarly conference, and edits a proceedings volume. Topic open. Ph.D. in Anthropology required by beginning of 11-month appointment. Submit letter and five-page conference proposal by March 1, 1992, to: Francis E. Smiley, Chair of the Visiting Scholar Committee, Center for Archaeological Investigations, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, Carbondale, IL 62901-4628. Pre-application contacts encouraged: (618) 453-3253. Southern Illinois University at Carbondale is an Equal Opportunity Employer. Women and minority applications encouraged.

The NAVAJO NATION HISTORIC PRESERVATION DEPARTMENT (HPD) is a program within the Navajo Nation government, located in the capitol of the Navajo Nation, Window Rock, Arizona. The HPD currently provides cultural resource management services to the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) pursuant to the Indian Self Determination Act (638 Contract). Included within this contract are services to the BIA, Navajo Area Office, Branch of Roads (BOR). These services are provided by the HPD Road Environmental Planning Sections (REPS). HPD anticipates that

environmental and cultural resource management functions for BOR will be subsumed under this section. The section will be dedicated to compiling the necessary data to produce Environmental Assessment and/or Environmental Impact Statements (EA/EIS). Project areas encompass all of the Navajo Reservation, an area of approximately 25,000 square miles located in the Four Corners region of the southwest United States (Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah). The HPD is seeking to fill several positions for archaeologists, engineering technicians, anthropologists, environmental planners, and technical editors. For more information, contact: Alan Downer, Director, Navajo Nation Historic Preservation Department, P.O. Box 2898, Window Rock, AZ 86515; (602) 871-6437/8.

Calendar, continued from p. 16

Southern Illinois University, Carbondale. The conference will analyze and discuss past and present research on the diet and health of prehistoric Americans, and these studies will provide the bases for debating the future of paleonutrition as an integrative discipline. Contact: Kristin D. Sobolik, CAI, SIU, Carbondale, IL 62901; (618) 453-5031; Bitnet GE 2233@SIUCVMB.

Mar 27-29 MIDDLE ATLANTIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE, Sheraton Ocean City, 10100 Ocean Highway, Ocean City, MD 21842. Contact: Edward Otter, MAAC Arrangements Coordinator, 111 West Montgomery Avenue, Rockville, MD 20850; (301) 340-2871.

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. Dead-

line for paper submissions is January 31, 1992. Contact: John Whalen-Bridge, English Department, U of Southern California, Los-Angeles, CA 90089-0354.

June 18-21 NEW ENGLAND ANTIQUITIES RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Brown University, Providence, RI. Theme: Americans Before Columbus. Recent research on the issue of pre-Columbian transoceanic contact will be reviewed. Contact: Suzanne Carlson, 2 Oxford Place, Worcester, MA 01609; (508) 752-3490; FAX (401) 949-5342.

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 fieldtrips concerning paleoart studies and cognitive archaeology. Abstracts are requested. Contact: AURA, P.O. Box 216, Caulfield South, Vic. 3162, AUSTRALIA.

Oct 31-Nov 1 TWO CULTURES: TRADITION AND CHANGE SYMPOSIUM, hosted by the Collier County Museum at the Naples Beach Hotel and Golf Club, Naples, FL. Theme: Columbus Quincentennial and European Encounters in the Caribbean and Southeastern United States from a multi-cultural point of view. Contact: The Collier County Museum, 3301 Tamiami Trail East, Naples, FL 33962; (813) 774-8476.

1993

Apr 11-17 58th ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY, Adams Mark Hotel, St. Louis, MO.

1994

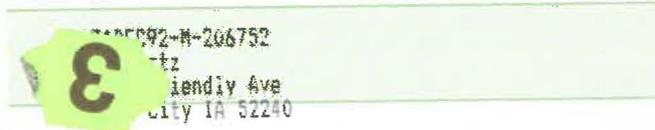
Apr 18-24 59th ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY, Disneyland Hotel, Anaheim, CA.

WOW! I CAN'T BELIEVE WE FOUND A DINOSAUR SKULL ON OUR VERY FIRST ARCHAEOLOGICAL DIG!



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Jan 8-12 CONFERENCE ON HISTORICAL AND UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY, Kingston, Jamaica. Themes: Columbian Quincentennial and Celebration of 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 FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE ANNUAL CONFERENCE, Chicago. Issues relevant to archaeology will include: Native American Origins, and the archaeology of Columbus' first settlements.

Feb 26-29 REDISCOVERING AMERICA, an interdisciplinary conference on the Columbian Quincentenary, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA. Theme: National, Cultural, and Disciplinary Boundaries Reexamined. Contact: Arnulfo Marmirez, Foreign Languages, LSU, Baton Rouge, LA 70803; (504) 388-6616.

Feb 29-Mar 1 20TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MIDWESTERN CONFERENCE ON ANDEAN AND AMAZONIAN ARCHAEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. Contact: 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. Con-

<i>Meetings</i>						
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
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4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

tact: David H. Miller, History Department, U of Oklahoma, Norman, OK 73019.

Mar 20-22 34TH ANNUAL CADDO ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE, Bossier City, Louisiana. Send paper titles, abstract, symposia plans, or suggestions for discussion sessions by February 1. Contact: Frank Schambach, Program Chair, AAS, P.O. Box 1381, SAU, Magnolia, AR 71753 or David R. Jeane, Conference Chair, 305 Hickory, Springhill, LA 71075; (318) 539-5944 or FAX (318) 539-2589.

Mar 25-28 SOCIETY OF ETHNOBIOLOGY, 15TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE, hosted

by the Archaeobiology Program, Anthropology Department, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution. The conference includes two days of paper sessions and a one day symposium titled "Can Nuts Save the Rainforest? The Promise of Ethnobiology and Non-Timber Forest Products." Contact: Bruce D. Smith, Anthropology Department, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC 20560; (202) 357-1572.

Mar 26-29 SOCIETY FOR 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

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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.