

SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

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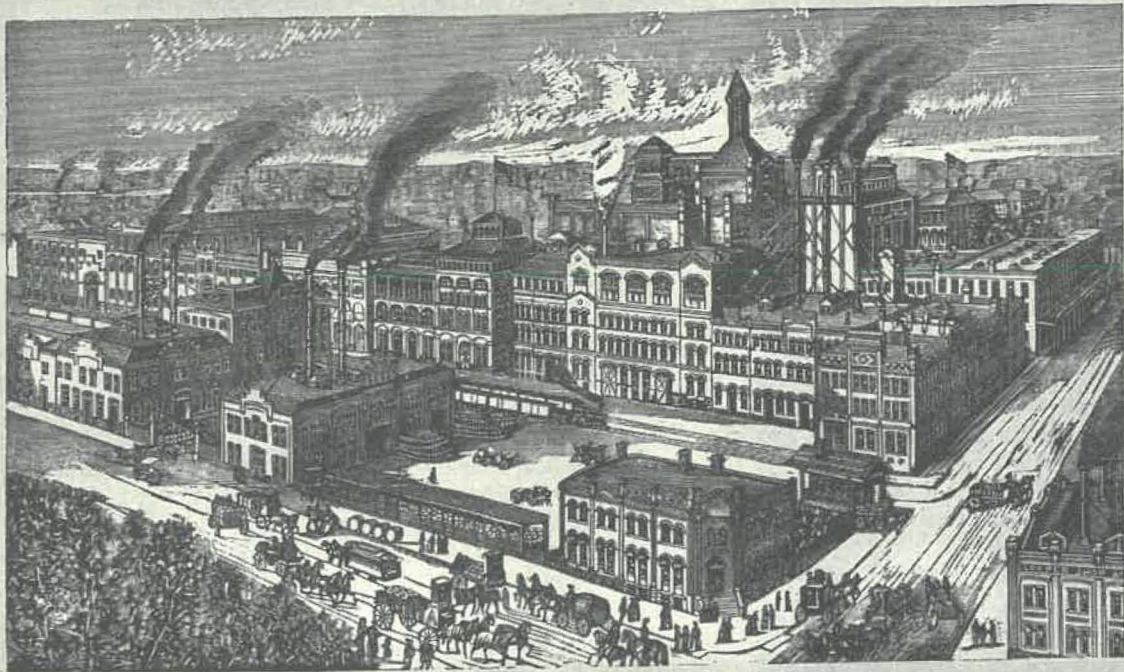
Bulletin

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OUR FAVORITE BREWERY,



THE ANHEUSER-BUSCH.

The Anheuser-Busch Brewery at St. Louis, Missouri, ca. mid-19th century

Preview of the St. Louis meetings, p. 3

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A comment from the new editor, Mark Aldenderfer

As the recently-appointed editor of the *Bulletin*, I take this opportunity to give the membership of the Society an idea of how I see the *Bulletin*, my editorial policies, and general plans for future issues. Before so doing, though, I think it important to acknowledge that the editors for the past three years—Don Rice and Steve Plog—have done a magnificent job in revitalizing the *Bulletin*, and they deserve high praise for improving both the quality of its contents and physical appearance. I hope to continue this tradition.

By far the most important function of the *Bulletin* is to provide Society members with current and useful information about Society business, and to that end, I will continue to devote significant space to reports on the activities of our various committees, representatives, and organizations. I will continue to provide timely information on both federal and state initiatives that profoundly affect the way in which we practice archaeology, and I hope to expand coverage on the ways in which educational initiatives can be used to enhance the public's perception of our field. I also believe that the *Bulletin* is an excellent forum for the debate and discussion of what we believe archaeology can and should be; for example, the recent debates between academicians and cultural resource managers on the training of undergraduates show how a climate of dialogue can be fostered despite significant differences in opinion. I hope that you will continue to use the *Bulletin* for the exploration of these and other critical issues facing our discipline.

One innovation I will pursue over the next year will be to encourage greater participation in Society business on the part of our Latin American colleagues. The Society has recently made a very significant step toward the inclusion of Latin American scholars into the broader context of Americanist archaeology through its sponsorship of *Latin American Antiquity*, and I believe it is time to make an effort to get these same scholars more involved in the kinds of debates and discussions that I have described above. While financial constraints will always place practical limits on the degree to which Latin American archaeologists can actively participate in Society business, I believe the *Bulletin* provides an ideal forum within which these scholars can raise issues of national and international scope for discussion. I have yet to decide on the format for this participation, which may include columns by various Latin American archaeologists, invited papers, or some combination of these. The benefits to all of us are obvious.

I will continue to solicit brief articles and papers on archaeological projects and research that may be of general interest to the Society. Unsolicited articles are also welcome, but authors should note that these

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The new address for the Executive Office of the Society for American Archaeology is:

Railway Express Building
900 2nd Street, NE
Suite 12
Washington, D.C. 20002
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The 1993 Annual Meeting— The Program for St. Louis

Jay Custer, Program Chair

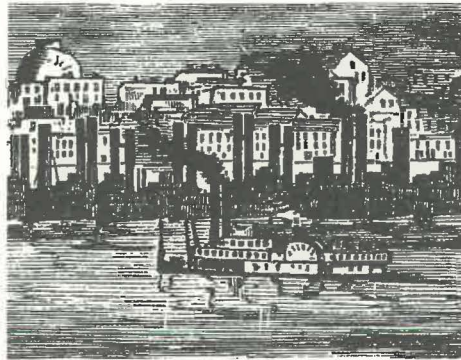
More than 1200 papers were submitted for inclusion in the 1993 Annual Meeting program (14-18 April), the largest number ever submitted. In order to accommodate as many papers as possible, the 1993 Annual Meeting will have 11 concurrent sessions. Furthermore, the Executive Board decided to omit a plenary session from this year's program and add eight concurrent sessions for Thursday evening. With these arrangements, more than 1000 papers have been accepted for the program making it the biggest in Society history. The scope of the program is broad and covers a wide range of geographic areas and topics within archaeology.

The presentations will begin on Wednesday night with a special session focusing on the nearby major Mississippian site of Cahokia, entitled "The Cross-in-Circle: Quartering Cahokia's Contacts." This session, organized by John Kelly, includes presentations by a series of experts on the site. Other sessions focusing on Mississippian and St. Louis area archaeology include "New Developments in Central Mississippi Valley Archaeology" (Thursday afternoon), "The Old Courthouse and Cahokia: A Bit of Nostalgia" organized by James B. Griffin (Thursday afternoon), "The Nature of Mississippian Towns and Central Places" (Thursday night), and "Tracking Political Change and Social Stratification at Cahokia" (Friday morning).

Several sessions include broad scale comparisons of archaeological research issues and include "Ethnoarchaeology and Site Structure: The Organization of Domestic Space" (Thursday morning), "Comparing Capitals" (Thursday afternoon), "The Foundations of Social Inequality" (Thursday afternoon), "Explaining Long-Term Changes in Postglacial Foraging Technologies: Old and New World Perspectives" (Thursday night), "Exploring Cultural Processes in Complex Middle-Range Societies: Ohio Hopewell and the Northern and Northwestern European Bronze Age" (Friday afternoon), and "The Ethnoarchaeology of Settlement Patterns: Agricultural Societies" (Saturday morning).

A series of invited sessions will explore the substantive

results of the past 20 years of regional archaeological research throughout the New World. These sessions are scheduled throughout the meeting and will provide a chance to see and hear about new archaeological data. This year's Fryxell Symposium, scheduled for Friday morning, has been organized by Edwin Hajic, and is entitled "Geoarchaeological Methodologies for Interpreting Pre-historic Landscapes."



The Public Education Committee has organized a special public session scheduled for Saturday afternoon entitled "Mysteries in Archaeology: How Archaeologists Separate Fact from Fiction." Other sessions related to public education include "Archaeological Research through Volunteerism: The Passport in Time Experience" (Thursday morning), "Toward Sensitive Interpretation of Cultural Resources in a Multicultural

Society" (Friday morning), "Archaeology in Museums: Dynamic Interactions and Moral Constraints" (Friday afternoon), "Wayne State Forest National Heritage Program" (Friday afternoon), and "Making the Grade: Evaluating Archaeological Program Impact and Success in the Public Education Environment" (Saturday afternoon).

The Committee on Student Affairs has organized a program (with special time for questions) on "Is There a Future in Archaeology?". This session is scheduled for Saturday morning.

A series of sessions focusing on the relationships between archaeologists and contemporary Native American communities are also planned and include: "Vanishing Spaces - Native American Sacred Places" (Thursday morning), "Take Me to Your Leader: Archaeologists and Consultation with Native American and Other Traditional Communities" (Thursday afternoon), and "Two Years After: Repatriation and Its Implementation" (Saturday afternoon).

Finally, you've read about it in *Science* and seen it in the newspaper, but now you will have your chance to hear it first hand: "The Pre-Clovis Proof from Pendejo Cave, Orogrande, New Mexico" (Thursday afternoon) organized by Richard S. MacNeish. Please check all weapons at the door.

Things to See and Do in St. Louis

Douglas Givens, Michael Fuller
- *Local Arrangements Co-chairs*

Visitors to St. Louis have referred to this metropolitan area on the Mississippi River as the Gateway City, Home of the St. Louis Cardinals, and the home of the Anheuser Busch Breweries. St. Louis has rebounded from years of decay into one of the most livable cities in the Midwest.

SAA members attending the 1993 annual meeting in St. Louis will have a number of things to see and do during their stay. The Adam's Mark Hotel (where the 1993 meeting will be held) is central to many of the city's attractions. Just east of the hotel is the Mississippi River. The river figures prominently in both early Spanish and French settlements near where the City of St. Louis is now built. Just to the south of the city is Jefferson Barracks, built in 1826, and the longest continually occupied military post west of the Mississippi River. Jefferson Barracks is the military post from which many forays into the "territories" took place from 1826 onward and where such notables as U.S. Grant, Jefferson Davis, and Robert E. Lee built their military careers.

The "front" of the City of St. Louis is prominently marked on the Mississippi River by the St. Louis Arch which looms 640 feet over Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, a National Park Service facility below ground level and directly underneath the Arch. The Memorial contains an excellent museum which describes St. Louis as the Gateway to the West. Visitors to the St. Louis Arch may also ride to the top of the structure for a small fee. A visit to the St. Louis Arch is highly recommended! Just to the west of the Adam's Mark Hotel is the Old Court House, wherein the famous Dred Scott case was decided.

A few blocks to the west of the Adam's Mark Hotel is the completely refurbished Union Station. The station reflects St. Louis' gilded age of railroad transportation. Creature comforts and architectural style figure greatly in the main station building. The station was home to many railroad companies but is remembered by St. Louisians as the home of the Missouri Pacific Railroad (now part of the Union Pacific). The headquarters of the Missouri Pacific was on Pine Street, just a short distance from Union Station. The station contains two parts. The main station enjoys luxurious restaurants and the Hyatt Regency Hotel. Visitors who go this part of the station via its main entrance off of Market Street will encounter the "speaking wall" on the left-hand side of the main stairway. Because of architectural design and the quality of the building's acoustics, the "speaking wall" collects conversations of people from throughout the main station building and relays them in

a clear and concise manner to just that one spot in the building. When entering the building take time to look at the walls and ceiling. The artistic work in the building is incomparable. The second part of the station contains a host of shops and restaurants. A St. Louis institution can be found in Union Station - O.T. Hodge Chili Parlor. Union Station is highly recommended for meals and for shopping.

Another local landmark is the Anheuser-Busch Breweries in St. Louis. Anheuser-Busch is known worldwide for its products and the oldest of its breweries (and headquarters) is in St. Louis on Broadway. If you are interested in a tour through this old-world brewery you may call for reservations at (314) 557-2626 (address: 13th and Lynch). It might be best to call for reservations before you come to St. Louis to ensure that you will have a spot on the company's tour list. Tours through the Anheuser-Busch facilities are very popular among visitors to St. Louis.

SAA members may wish to also take in the sights at the world-renown St. Louis Zoo in Forest Park and the Missouri Botanical Garden in Shaw Park. Both are fairly close to the hotel but local transportation or a cab is necessary to get to either one of these locations.

SAA members attending the 1993 annual meeting of the Society will be treated to three tours (see tour reservation/information in the preliminary program of the annual meeting). During the afternoon of 14 April, the archaeology laboratory of Washington University will open its doors to SAA members for a tour through their facilities. On that same afternoon, but at a different time, the Library and Collections Center of the Missouri Historical Society will host a tour of its facilities for a maximum of thirty people. On 18 April the Interpretative Center of the Cahokia Mounds Historic Site will host a reception for SAA members during the evening. Again, please check your preliminary program for times and reservation information.

We have put together a restaurant/music listing for members attending the 1993 meeting. A number of copies of the listing will be available at the time of registration for the annual meeting. The listing is by no means exhaustive but nonetheless representative of restaurants and night spots around the city as well as in St. Louis County.

St. Louisians are proud of their city and hospitality. SAA members will find St. Louis a friendly city and we look forward to seeing each of you in April. For more information on local events or activities, contact either Douglas Givens or Michael Fuller. Givens' address is Department of Behavioral Sciences, St. Louis Community College-Meramec, 11333 Big Bend Boulevard, St. Louis, Missouri 63122 (314) 984-7987 [Voice] (314) 984-7117 [Fax]. Fuller's address is: Department of Sociology and Anthropology, St. Louis Community College-Florissant Valley, 3400 Pershall Road, St. Louis, Missouri 63135 (314) 595-4414 [Voice] (314) 595-4544 [Fax].

AWARDS

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS for 1993 Crabtree Award

The Crabtree Award is presented annually to an avocational archaeologist who has made significant contributions to scientific archaeology in the Americas. Please send the name of an individual you deem worthy of this award with supporting documentation including a vita and references to Dan F. Morse, Arkansas Archaeological Survey, Drawer 820, State University, AR 72467. (501) 972-2071.

The Crabtree Award Fund desperately needs donations to help pay travel expenses of recipients of the award to the Annual Meeting of the SAA to receive the award. Award recipients normally are retired and do not have the professional economic benefits of institutional sponsorship. Checks should be made out to the SAA and mailed to the SAA Treasurer [V. Stepanatis, U. North Carolina] together with a letter directing that the money is to be placed in the "Crabtree Award Fund," and requesting acknowledgment of the check. Only interest from the fund is used.

ESTABLISHMENT OF AN AWARDS PROGRAM FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION

The SAA committee on Public Education recently established the Awards Subcommittee to develop a program that will provide formal recognition of exemplary efforts in promoting public education of archaeology. To make this the best awards program possible, the subcommittee needs your help and input. They are looking for examples of award systems from other professional and avocational organizations, and are also soliciting your ideas as to the possible types of awards to offer, target groups, organizations, people, and selection criteria. If you have ideas on these matters, contact Kimball Banks, Bureau of Reclamation, P.O. Box 1017, Bismarck, ND 58502, (701)-250-4594.

1992 AWARDS OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR ETHNOHISTORY

The American Society for Ethnohistory has announced its awards for 1992. For the best book-length work in ethnohistory, the Erminie Wheeler-Voegelin Prize was awarded to Morris W. Foster of the Department of Anthropology, University of Oklahoma, for *Being Comanche: A Social History of an American Indian Community*, published by the University of Arizona Press in 1991.

For the best article in the field of ethnohistory, the Robert F. Heizer Prize was awarded to Inga V. Clendinnen of the Department of History, La Trobe University, for "Fierce and unnatural cruelty: Cortes and the conquest of Mexico", which was published in *Representations* 33:65-100 (Winter 1991).

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS— the 1994 Doctoral Dissertation Prize

The Society for American Archaeology announces the competition for its 1994 Doctoral Dissertation Prize. The

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articles are not peer-reviewed. I will also continue to solicit reviews of computer software, with a focus upon software of specific interest to archaeologists designed primarily to solve archaeological problems. A number of examples come to mind, such as Irwin Scollar's Bonn Archaeological Statistics package. I encourage anyone who has developed a package worthy of general use, or knows of such packages, to submit it to us for review.

Finally, a few comments on practical matters of submissions are necessary. No one needs to be told that we live in fiscally perilous times. Money is tight all over, and the *Bulletin* is no exception. To help keep our costs as low as possible, I **strongly encourage authors of submissions of any kind that have a length of one double spaced page or greater** to submit them either by floppy disk or via electronic mail. We can translate documents prepared by any major word processing software into the Macintosh format we will be using to prepare the *Bulletin*; either 3.5" and 5.25" disks are acceptable. We are on the Internet here, so if you are comfortable with using the net, send us your reports in that format as simple mail or via the ftp process (our address can be found on page 2). We will continue to accept paper, faxes, and similar, primitive modes of document transmission, and while content, pertinence to Society business, and quality will be the criteria upon which submissions will be evaluated, it will simply be easier for us to process materials in an electronic or disk format. If you mail a disk, please include a hard copy as well. For electronic mail, send no hard copy, and we will notify you immediately whether or not your submission arrived in good condition.

I am looking forward to serving as the editor, and I am especially interested in hearing your ideas about the content and organization of the *Bulletin*. While I don't promise to use your ideas, I'll take each suggestion seriously, and I will certainly acknowledge your contribution if I do incorporate it in future issues. The *Bulletin*, after all, is yours, and I will serve you to the best of my abilities.

award is a lifetime membership in the Society and is given to an individual whose dissertation is judged outstanding. Nominees must have defended their dissertations and received their Ph.D. degrees within three years prior to 7 September 1993. The nominee need not be a member of the Society.

Members (other than student members) of the Society are encouraged to nominate a student whose dissertation they consider to be an original, well-written contribution, and truly outstanding contribution to the field. Nomination letters should include a description of the dissertation and the current address of the nominee. The nominee is to be informed at the time of nomination. Based upon the Dissertation Prize Committee's evaluation of the nomination letter, the Committee will then request copies of the nominee's dissertation for further review.

All letters of nomination must be received by **7 September 1993**, and should be addressed to:

Prof. Brian Hesse
SAA Dissertation Prize Committee
Department of Anthropology
University of Alabama at Birmingham
UAB Station, Birmingham, AL 35294
Voice: (205)-934-3508; fax: (205)-934-9896

CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND ACADEMIC RESPONSIBILITY IN ARCHAEOLOGY: A FURTHER COMMENT

J. Stephen Athens

Both Philip Duke (*Bulletin*, 1991:9[4]) and Joseph Schuldenrein (*Bulletin*, 1992:10[5]) raise issues that will doubtless inspire renewed discussion on several important subjects related to CRM archaeology and our discipline as a whole (see also a similar earlier statement by Schuldenrein in *Bulletin*, 1988:6[5]). Having over a decade of intensive involvement at a senior level in CRM work and having dealt with many young employees, job applicants, and recent university graduates over the years, I feel I have not only a vested interest in what happens, but perhaps some useful insights to share. In this vein, therefore, I cannot let pass what I regard as a fundamental philosophical difference that I have with one of Schuldenrein's main points. This concerns his belief that academic departments must orient their programs much more to the needs of the CRM industry if they are to remain viable, attract increasing numbers of students, raise the level of compensation, and do other good things.

Such a view carries with it the unfortunate connotation that CRM archaeology is somehow different than "academic" archaeology. While I am not sure that Schuldenrein intended this interpretation, I think a clarification is in order. Certainly there are many in the field who believe that the goals and practice of CRM archaeology are quite distinct from academic archaeology (see separate comments on the subject by Dincauze and Cummings, *Bulletin*, 1988:5[4], for example). I think such a perspective, if adopted and put into practice by our universities, will ultimately be the death knell of American archaeology in terms of intellectual rigor, scientific merit, and even the achievement of the basic mandates of historic preservation legislation. It would probably also tend to dampen any trends towards raising pay and benefit standards in CRM archaeology.

Archaeology is fundamentally a scholarly, academic discipline concerned with pure research. The discipline does not change whether one is working on CRM projects or what may be called "academically-initiated" projects. Both are highly demanding of intellectual excellence, use exactly the same methods, and are built upon the same theoretical underpin-

nings. The distinction between CRM archaeology and academic archaeology is absolutely false and is one that is perpetuated both by ignorance throughout the discipline as well as elitist attitudes on the part of some who hold academic positions. Archaeology cannot be an applied discipline because it has no natural laws and principles that establish

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predictable relationships between variables that are universally applicable. Indeed this is what we are working toward as practicing scientists. To assume that such is not the case would spell a most serious setback for the discipline because we destroy our sources of data as we exca-

vate and make decisions on what to preserve and not to preserve. The relevant information of today often is of no value tomorrow because of new technologies, collection procedures, or theoretical persuasions.

Like many CRM archaeologists, I maintain an active involvement in research and publication (as indeed should be the case for any active professional), and some of the support (though not as much as I would like) derives from traditional academic sources. I absolutely cannot see a difference in performing research for a land developer and that which I have conducted in recent years in South America under a Fulbright fellowship or what I did in Micronesia with partial support from the National Geographic Society. The basic qualities needed to perform the work are the same. The end product should be of the same quality, though of course with developer-initiated research the value and impact of the contribution on the discipline may be variable. But this is also true of academically-funded research. In any case, there should always be some value and impact from the CRM research or else the CRM archaeologist has failed to perform adequately as a professional. Here I would refer the reader to Butler's excellent discussion of archaeological significance as it pertains to federal historic preservation statutes (*American Antiquity* 1987, 52[4]:820-829). If the CRM archaeologist thinks he or she can get away without excellent qualifications and abilities as a researcher and scholar, he or she would do well to read this article (admittedly, such standards are unevenly enforced at present, though in my experience there is a trend by compli-

ance agencies to demand increasingly rigorous scholarship).

Given the above, should academic departments do anything different in the education and training of students (primarily undergraduates though also graduate students) to enhance employment prospects and make their education more responsive to the needs of the discipline? The answer is an emphatic YES. However, the education and training should be to make these students into better professional archaeologists and not simply CRM specialists (whatever that may mean). In general, students coming out of universities with B.A. degrees and sometimes even M.A. or Ph.D. degrees have terrible qualifications. The B.A. graduate, in particular, often has few to no usable archaeological skills. In fact, there is often little or no difference in the fieldwork performance between unskilled laborers having high school diplomas and university graduates. The former often can be trained just as easily in the rudiments of survey and excavation, and some can become very proficient at this level. Obviously such a situation does not bode well for those who would like to increase wages and benefits for lower level professionals. Given the fact that the professional competence of these people is generally very low to non-existent, coupled with the facts that much fieldwork is seasonal and that the practitioners are often young and do not want the locational stability a permanent job implies, it is no wonder that wages and benefits remain relatively low for these positions.

Clearly the people that are most skilled will be the most in demand and will be able to command the highest wages, and will be able to out-compete their peers for scarce jobs. Thus, in order to improve the job prospects and working conditions for new archaeology graduates, I believe university departments must dramatically upgrade the education and training that they provide. This must inevitably mean that their programs will become much more rigorous and demanding of the students. It will also mean that departments will have to be much more concerned than before about hiring truly competent archaeologists for their faculties and getting rid of those who cannot perform at the needed level.

Such an educational reform should be spearheaded by an integrated approach to undergraduate training in archaeology in which writing and analytical abilities are strongly emphasized, and technical training and skill acquisition are provided every step of the way. Our experience is that most recent graduates have no idea how to write even the simplest field descriptions, including site and excavation forms, notes on field activities, and the like, much less organize and write-up more complex studies and reports. They also frequently have very limited familiarity with the major word processing programs, not to mention spread sheets and data base programs. A small part of the training, of course, should be devoted to the subject of CRM archaeology and historic preservation, which

is as appropriate for academically-oriented students as for the terminal CRM professional.

What I am advocating is a fundamental reform of university education and training. It really has nothing to do with placement of graduates in the CRM profession. Graduates with B.A. degrees would be as prepared for CRM work (at least at the lower levels in government or private business) as for going on to graduate school. They would also be able to readily adapt their educational skills to other fields if their interests change or economic conditions dictate. A byproduct, of course, is that with increased skills, benefits and pay scales will rise for those with professional abilities, and advancement to more secure and responsible positions will be much more likely. Although a much stronger academic background will not solve all of the problems with low wages and benefits for entry level positions in CRM archaeology (see, for example, Ebert, *Bulletin* 1988:6[5] for additional comments on problems behind low wages and benefits), it will certainly help many prospective job seekers who would otherwise be underemployed or unemployable.

In concluding, it is perhaps of interest to note the types of archaeologists my organization prefers to hire and those who have the most stable employment histories. These are advanced graduate students and those with M.A. or Ph.D. degrees who maintain an active research interest. The very best tend to be in great demand. Why is this? Would it not make more economic sense to hire cheaper, less skilled labor? Not at all. Highly skilled archaeologists work much more quickly and competently in the field and laboratory, know how to find out what they need to know, need minimal supervision, can be trusted to deal competently with the client and the public, write efficiently and well, and above all, can place and integrate the findings of the project within a general theoretical framework and/or in the context of regional research problems. Significant observations or data in the field or laboratory are much less likely to be overlooked by such people and they are much more likely to be able to respond to the particular circumstances of the field or laboratory situation with appropriate and innovative methods of inquiry. Even at the fieldworker level, such people are more likely to contribute to the project as professionals rather than to simply perform their duties as passive workers putting in 8-hour days.

Because of the extremely labor intensive nature of archaeology and the high cost of labor, CRM archaeologists are under constant pressure to do everything possible to improve work efficiency. At the same time, of course, we are in an academic discipline and must maintain a standard of work and achievement that is, at least ideally, at or near the cutting edge of the discipline. These two factors provide a very strong motivation to use only the most professionally qualified people that we can find.



POSITIONS OPEN

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., a national leader in historic preservation and a recipient of the 1992 National Trust's Preservation Honor Award, has immediate openings due to expansion for an Archeologist/Project Manager, and for an Assistant Vice President, Archeological Services, in our New Orleans, Louisiana, offices. Qualifications: M.A. plus two years experience for Project Manager; Ph.D. plus substantive and recognized CRM and managerial experience for Assistant Vice President. Positions require expertise in project design, field supervision, and technical report writing. Specializations in North American prehistory or Historic Sites archaeology considered. These full-time, salaried, professional positions have full benefits. Salaries are extremely competitive, and commensurate with education and professional experience. Interested applicants should send a letter of interest with dates of availability, vitae, and names and addresses of three references to: Search Committee, R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., 337 East Third Street, Frederick, Maryland 21701.

Archaeological Services Consultants, Inc. has numerous openings for the following positions: historic archaeologists, architectural field assistants, principal investigators (archaeology), supervising archaeologists, assistant archaeologists, and field technicians. Interested individuals should send a letter of interest with position desired, date available, and resume to Debbie King, ASC, Inc., 4620 Indianola Avenue, Columbus, OH 43214. Salary commensurate with experience. ASC, Inc. offers a full benefit package including health insurance, vacation, 401K plan, and profit sharing.

The Navajo Nation Historic Preservation Department is currently seeking qualified applicants for ten (10) full-time permanent positions. The positions open are:

1. Archeologist III. Roads Program. Serves as a contract administrator; position is primarily administrative and involves establishing and monitoring third party service contracts and providing input for various historic preservation concerns throughout the Navajo Nation. M.A. and field experience required; background in Section 106 compliance preferred; knowledge of Southwest archaeology and ethnology desirable.
2. Archeologist III. Chambers-Sanders Trust Lands Program (CSTL). Project principal for development of a cultural resources overview and management plan for a ca. 400,000 acre tract in the southern portion of the Navajo Reservation. M.A. and field experience required; background in Section 106 compliance preferred; knowledge of Southwest archaeology and ethnology desirable.
3. Archeologist III. CSTL Program. Review and compliance responsibilities in conjunction with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. M.A. and field experience required; background in Section 106 compliance preferred; knowledge of Southwest archaeology and ethnology desirable.
4. Archeologist II. Cultural Review and Compliance Program (CRC). Review and compliance responsibilities in conjunction with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. B.A. in archaeology, anthropology, or related field and experience in archaeological survey and excavation (including supervisory experience) or an equivalent combination of training and experience. Knowledge of Southwest archaeology and ethnology desirable.
5. Archeologist I. Roads Program. Performs cultural resource inventory surveys, site evaluations and reassessments. Candidate should have the ability to supervise small crews and to prepare quality reports. B.A. and field experience required. Knowledge of Southwestern archaeology preferred.
6. Archeologist I. CSTL Program. Archaeologist to assist in the development of a cultural resources overview and management for a ca. 400,000 acre tract in the southern portion of the Navajo Reservation. B.A. and field experience required.
7. Archeologist I. CRC Program Review and compliance responsibilities in conjunction with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. B.A. and field experience required.
8. Anthropologist. CSTL Program. Principal investigator for ethnographic overview and co-principal investigator for cultural resources overview and management plan for a ca. 400,000 acre tract in the southern portion of the Navajo Reservation. B.A. in Anthropology and experience, with emphasis on cultural anthropology, ethnography, or ethnohistory required. Knowledge of Southwest ethnology desirable.
9. Systems Analyst. CSTL Program. Manager to set up, operate, and maintain a data base for cultural resources located in a ca. 400,000 acre tract in the southern portion of the Navajo Reservation (DB/ GIS); hire, train, and supervise staff with other program staff principals. B.A. in Computer Science with four to six years of technical and professional data processing experience; or an equivalent combination of training and experience.
10. Computer Programmer Analyst III. CSTL Program. Assist in the set up and operation of a data base for cultural resources located in a ca. 400,000 acre tract in the southern portion of the Navajo Reservation; maintain hardware and software; develop specialized applications; solve software/applications problems (DB/ GIS). High school diploma with at least four years advanced education in computer science and one to three years with progressive experience in programming.

The Navajo Nation gives preference to eligible and qualified applicants in accordance with the Navajo Preference in Employment Act. NNHPD offers competitive salary and benefits packages with starting dates negotiable. Applicants should send a detailed curriculum vitae with references to Dr. Joseph Nixon, Director, Roads Planning Section, Navajo Nation Historic Preservation Department, P.O. Box 2898, Window Rock, AZ 86515.

The American Center of Oriental Research in Amman, Jordan, seeks architect-planner experienced in landscape architecture and park design. Responsibilities include design and implementation of archaeological parks at sites with ancient and historic architecture. Contract is 6-12 months with possibility of renewal. Salary to be negotiated in accordance with applicant's qualifications and experience. Applications may be sent to Robin Brown, ACOR, 3301 North Charles St., Baltimore, MD 21218, (410)-516-3495 and (410)-516-3499 (fax).

The Cultural Resource Group, Louis Berger & Associates, Inc., (LBA), solicits applications from archae-

ologists to fill positions as 1) Principal Investigators, and 2) Director of Prehistoric Artifact Analysis in LBA's archaeology laboratory. For the Principal Investigator position, 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. Director of Prehistoric Analysis will be responsible for analysis of artifact assemblages from prehistoric archaeological sites. Duties include coordination with project PIs on implementing laboratory research design, supervision of analysis, and preparation of Phase I, II, and III CRM report sections on the results of analysis. For both positions, a Ph.D. or M.A. in anthropology is required, eastern or midwestern US experience desirable. DPA must have experience in prehistoric lithic analysis and write-up of analysis for CRM reports and/or publication. Competitive salaries, benefits, and retirement plan. Submit vitae and references with phone numbers to Jonathan Lothrop, The Cultural Resource Group, Louis Berger and Associates, Inc., 100 Halsted St., East Orange, NJ 07019. Voice (201)-678-1960; fax (201)-678-3427. EOE. LBA will be holding interviews at the St. Louis meetings.

Public Involvement, Education and Stewardship is Public Education Committee Focus for 1993 Meetings

Teresa L. Hoffman, Arizona State Historic Preservation Office

The SAA Public Education Committee is organizing a special series of public lectures, student essay contests, and workshops of interest to archaeologists, educators and the public for the 1993 meetings in St. Louis. The following is a summary of some of the offerings; be sure to check your meeting schedule for more details.

The Public Session Subcommittee is sponsoring the program, open to the general public, entitled "Mysteries in Archaeology: How Archaeologists Separate Fact from Fiction," scheduled for Saturday, April 17, 1-3:30 p.m. The session is designed to encourage interaction between archaeologists and the public. This year's program will be chaired by Phyllis Messenger and includes presentations from Kenneth Feder ("Frauds, Myths, and Mysteries: Science and Pseudoscience in Archaeology"), Robert Ackerman ("By Sea or by Land? — The Earliest Immigrants to North America"), and William Sanders ("Evolution and Diffusion in Prehispanic America"). Prior to the presentations, awards will be given to the winners of the student essay contests that are underway in Illinois and Missouri. Following the program, the speakers will be available to talk with audience members and to sign books. Representatives of local archaeological organizations will be on hand to talk to audience members who want to become more involved in archaeology. The subcommittee is coordinating with the SAA Council on Affiliated Societies in providing this information. In conjunction with the public session, posters which describe recent archaeological projects will also be on display. The theme of the poster exhibit will be "What Archaeology Teaches Us About the Past." The emphasis will be on what we know about people in the past because of work on specific projects. For more information, contact Nancy Hawkins, Chair of the Public Session Subcommittee, at 504-342-8170.

The Workshops Subcommittee, chaired by Nan McNutt, reports that a major workshop for teachers and others interested in pre-college education, and one workshop for archaeologists are planned for the St. Louis meetings. The workshop for educators is scheduled for April 15-17, and targets teachers, museum personnel, outdoor educators, and others who will learn about archaeology through hands-on activities geared toward 4th-7th grades. The workshop for archaeologists, entitled "Stewardship: Who Gets Involved?" focuses on public involvement in archaeological site protection and will be presented by Shereen Lerner who will share her experiences with the highly successful Arizona Site Steward Program. Look for the workshops in your registration packet for the meetings. For more information, contact Nan McNutt, 907-772-3184.

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 Committee on Public Education, Bureau of Reclamation, Denver Federal Center, PO Box 25007, Denver, CO 80225-0007, Attn.: D-5650, (303) 236-9026.

MEETINGS

1993

April 14-18, 58th
ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY
FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY,
Adam's Mark Hotel, St. Louis, Missouri.

May 7-9,
ANNUAL MEETING OF THE FLORIDA
ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY,
Sheraton Sand Key Resort, Clearwater Beach,
Florida. For further information on registration
and presentation of papers write: CGCAS, FAS
Meeting, P.O. Box 82255, Tampa, FL 33682, or
call: Terry Simpson (813) 855-1318.

November 4-7
AMERICAN SOCIETY
FOR ETHNOHISTORY,
Annual Conference, Indiana University Memorial
Union, Bloomington, Indiana. Deadline for pro-
posals for organized sessions and individual ab-
stracts (50-100 words): 15 July 1993. Abstracts
must be accompanied by \$ 30 preregistration fee
(\$15 for students and retired). Program chair:
Raymond J. DeMallie; Local arrangements co-
chairs: Douglas R. Parks and R. David Edmunds.
For further information write to: American Indian
Studies Research Institute, Indiana University, 422
N. Indiana Avenue, Bloomington, IN 47405, (812)-
855-4086.

November 11-14,
THE 1993 CHACMOOL CONFERENCE,
Department of Archaeology, University of Calgary,
Calgary, Alberta, T2N 1N4, Canada. Contact the
1993 Conference Committee at the address above,
or (403)-282-9567 (fax) or (403)-220-5227 (voice).
Paper abstracts accepted until 1 May 1993

1994

January 5-9,
ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY
FOR HISTORICAL AND UNDERWATER
ARCHAEOLOGY,
Hotel Vancouver, Vancouver, BC, Canada.
Contact: David V. Burley, Department of Archae-
ology, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, BC V5A
1S6, Canada.

NEWS AND NOTES

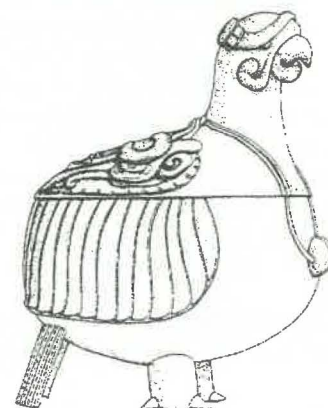
The new issue
of *Ceramica de
Cultura Maya* (No.
16), edited by Muriel
Kirkpatrick and
Carol Gifford, is of
special interest to
Mesoamericanists.
Two well-illustrated
articles in Spanish by
J. P. Laporte, B.
Hermes, L. de Zea,
and M. J. Iglesias and
by Laporte and
Iglesias detail burial
pottery from the
Manik 3 phase at
Tikal in Guatemala.

An article by J. Brady
discusses Maya shoe-pots; shorter ceramic notes included in
the hundred pages are by G. Bey, C. Peraza and W. M. Ringle,
by S. L. López Varela, by F. Valdez, Jr., and T. H. Guderjan;
and A. Ford, N. Woodman, and L. Lucero report on the 1991
Maya Ceramic Workshop. Copies at \$10.50 U.S. (plus post-
age) are available from Muriel Kirkpatrick, Laboratory of
Anthropology, Temple University, Philadelphia, PA 19122.

REALMS OF BLOOD AND JADE: PREHISPANIC MESOAMERICAN EXHIBIT opens
March 2, 1993 at the Hudson Museum, University of Maine,
Orono, ME. This new permanent exhibit draws on artifacts
from the exceptional William P. Palmer III Collection to
present a series of themes important to understanding the
civilizations of Mesoamerica. In conjunction with the open-
ing, William T. Sanders, Evan Pugh Professor of Anthropol-
ogy at Penn State University, will present "The Aztec Polity:
A Hegemonic Empire" as part of the University of Maine's
Distinguished Lecture Series. The lecture will be at 7 p.m. on
March 3. Contact: Hudson Museum, 5746 Maine Center for
the Arts, University of Maine, Orono, ME 04469-5746; (207)
581-1901.

The **Hermitage** will host its fifth year of internships in
historical archaeology during the summer of 1993. The
program is intended for advanced undergraduates and early-
phase graduate students who have had some field training and
are looking for more experience in a research-oriented setting.
Fieldwork in 1993 will focus on several foundations and other
subsurface archaeological features adjacent to the Jackson
family mansion. The area was a center of plantation activities,
as well as the site of several dwellings occupied by slave
families. Interns will participate in initial testing and survey,
block excavation, and laboratory processing and analysis.
Interns will be provided with food and housing and will receive

CERAMICA de Cultura Maya et al.



astipend of \$1000 for the five week term. Those chosen for the program will be responsible for their own transportation to the site, fifteen miles east of Nashville.

Program Schedule: Session I: May 30 to July 3
Session II: July 11 to August 14

Application is by letter, which should include a summary of education and field experience, a statement detailing your specific interest in the program, and a session preference. Applicants also need to have a letter of recommendation sent under separate cover. Send letters and inquiries to: Dr. Larry McKee, Staff Archaeologist, The Hermitage, 4580 Rachel's Lane, Hermitage, TN 37076. Application deadline is April 10.

Dr. Philip de Barros, Research Associate at the **UCLA Institute of Archaeology**, assisted by ethnographer David Earle, is offering a field course from 28 June to 30 July, 1993 that blends archaeology and cultural anthropology. Summit Valley, situated along the West Fork of the Mojave River in San Bernardino County, contains a variety of sites ranging from yucca roasting pits to housepit villages. Field research continues work begun in 1991 and focuses on hunter-gatherer adaptive strategies between 2000 BC. and AD. 1820, including acculturation. Aside from standard field and lab methods, students will have the chance to study ethnohistoric documents, collect oral histories on the Serrano and the site region, and interact with Native American guests. Sleeping, meals, lab, and lectures take place at Las Flores Ranch campground, which includes water, electricity, and kitchen facilities. All meals provided. Students should bring their own tent and are encouraged to bring their own vehicle. Cost for the 8-unit course comes to \$930 which includes a \$250 lab fee. Transportation to Summit Valley not included. Prerequisite: one introductory archaeology class. Enroll in Anthropology 115P (Archaeology Field Training) or Anthropology 215 (graduate students) by June 1, 1993. Enrollment limited to 12 students. Prospective students must contact Dr. de Barros at (714) 220-5881 (daytime message or evening phone.)

The **Savannah River Archaeological Research Program (SRARP)** invites applications for fellowships and grants to pursue research on the archaeology of the American Southeast. Funding is available for projects involving both prehistoric and historic-period research, as well as the related fields of history, geography, geology, paleoecology, ethnohistory, rural sociology, and American studies. Resident fellowships are available for one to six months to advanced graduate students and professionals, and carry a stipend of \$1100/month for predoctoral fellows, and \$1300/month for postdoctoral fellows. Grants up to \$5000 are available for the directed-research of students and professionals, and do not require residency at SRARP. Application deadline for 1993-94 program is July 31, 1993. For further information and an application contact Richard D. Brooks, Grants Manager, Savannah River Archaeological Research Program, P.O. Drawer 600, New Ellenton, SC 29809, (803) 725-3623 or 725-3724.

The **American Association for the Advancement of Science** has announced the results of its 1992 elections for

president-elect, its board of directors, its Committee on Nominations, and finally, new officers for each section. For the Section of Anthropology, the Chair-Elect is Jeremy A. Sabloff, the Member-at-Large Wendy Ashmore, and the Electorate Nominating Committee now includes William D. Lipe and Cynthia M. Beall.

The 26th Annual Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology was held 6-10 January 1993 in Kansas City, Missouri. The theme of the conference, hosted by the Kansas State Historical Society, was *Transportation, Industrialism, and the 19th Century West..* The program included over 260 papers and special addresses, such as George R. Fisher's comments on underwater archaeology and Alison Wylie's keynote address "Invented Lands/Discovered Pasts: The Westward Expansion of Myth and History." In addition, the **Society for Historical Archaeology** bestowed awards to the following individuals and groups:

Society for Historical Archaeology Awards of Merit: to the **Missouri Historical Society** for sustained support of historical archaeology and its many pertinent publications; the **Kansas City Landmarks Commission** for its continued efforts to preserve local architectural treasures; and **Kevin Crisman** for outstanding research contributions by a younger scholar.

J.C. Harrington Medal: to **Bernard L. Fontana** for a lifetime of achievement in archaeology, including his pioneering historic sites research in the American Southwest at the site of Johnny Ward's Ranch.

The archaeological geology division of the **Geological Society of America** is pleased to announce a \$300 travel grant for a student to attend the GSA annual meeting in Boston in October 1993. The grant is competitive and will be awarded based on the evaluation of an abstract and 200 word summary of a paper prepared by a student for presentation at that meeting. The abstracts and summaries should be submitted to the awards committee no later than 1 July 1993. The winner is expected to present the paper at the GSA annual meeting. Applications should be sent to E. James Dixon, Awards Committee Chairman, University of Alaska Museum, 907 Yukon Drive, Fairbanks, Alaska 99775-1200 or faxed to (907)-474-5469.

The **National Trust for Historic Preservation** announces the publication of a volume entitled *Archaeological Resource Protection*, by Sherry Hutt, a Superior Court judge in Arizona, Elwood W. Jones, an instructor at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, and Martin E. McAllister, a consulting archaeologist. The book is a guide to legal tools in the United States that protect archaeological materials on federal and Native American lands with specific focus on how to properly investigate and prosecute crimes against archaeological resources. Contact The Preservation Press, 1785 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; (202)-673-4058 or 1-800-766-6847.

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Who's Who:

New Staff Members at the Society headquarters

As most of you know, the Society has recently opened its headquarters office at the Railway Express Building near Union Station in northeastern Washington D.C. You may not know who the staff members are and what their duties include. The following is a who's who of the staff.

David Whitlock, Director of Finance and Accounting

The Society recruited David Whitlock in December 1992 to fill this management position. David, a 1976 graduate of Portland State University brings more than 10 years of association management experience with particular expertise in computers, budget, and information systems.

Elaine Talbott, Membership and Accounting Services

Elaine joined the SAA on 1 January 1993 to head up the membership and accounting functions of the office. One of her most important tasks will be the conversion of our existing records to an integrated, state-of-the-art software system specifically designed for use by associations and organizations such as the Society. She has several years of museum association experience with a strong accounting background. A history major graduate from Douglas College, Rutgers University, Elaine has also worked in the for-profit world in computer systems design and development.

Lori Manis, Executive Assistant

Lori joined the staff in January 1993. She received a B.A. degree in Anthropology specializing in archaeology from Auburn University. She has worked for several cultural resources management companies around the South. She also has museum experience and for the past two years she has worked for a museum association.

The staff at SAA headquarters look forward to greeting you at the St. Louis meetings, particularly at the Student and New Member Reception on 14 April. They will also be at the Registration counter and membership booth during most of the meeting.