

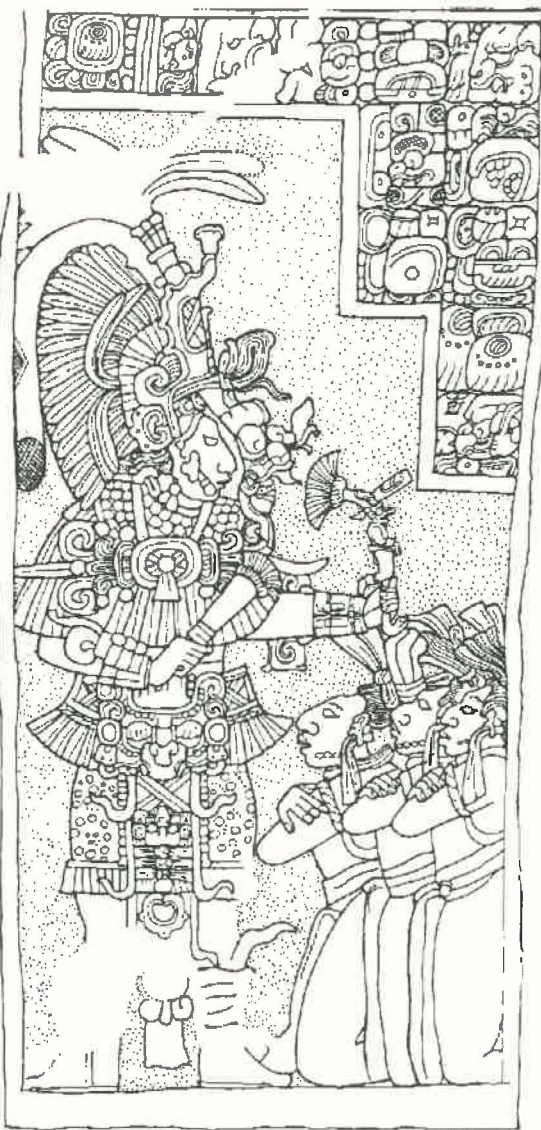
SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

# SAA BULLETIN

VOLUME 11

JUNE, JULY, AUGUST 1993

NO. 3



**“ Judge Brooks remarked at the end of the hearing that he was still unsure that Gerber understood the seriousness of “...what you have been charged with and what you have been doing for 25 years... You are really stealing history.”**

**See page 3  
for more...**



## In This Issue

- *Message from the Editor*
- *General Electric Mound and ARPA: Current Status*
- *Second International Symposium on South American Archaeology*
- *Native Americans and Archaeologists Working Together Toward Common Goals in California*
- *Developing Posters for the 1994 SAA Meeting*
- *SAA Call for Nominations, Society Elections 1994*
- *SAA Dissertation Prize Winner*
- *1993 Awards of the SAA*
- *SAA to Offer Sets of American Antiquity to Institutions*
- *A Slow Start but Great Promise: The Beginning of the 103rd Congress*
- *News and Notes*
- *Positions Open*
- *Meetings*

The *Bulletin of the Society for American Archaeology* (ISSN 0741-5672) is published five times a year (January, March, June, September, and November) and is edited by Mark Aldenderfer, with editorial assistance by Carleen Sanchez. Please send all articles, announcements, letters to the editor, or other information for inclusion to the *Bulletin* to the Department of Anthropology, University of California-Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, CA 93106-3210. For further information, please call (805)-893-8604 or (805)-893-8152, fax (805)-893-8707, or electronic mail at [saanews@alishaw.ucsba.edu](mailto:saanews@alishaw.ucsba.edu). Contributors are strongly encouraged to submit manuscripts of one page or greater in length via email or by disk using any word processing software. All advertising and placement ads should be sent to the SAA Executive Office, 900 2nd Street, NE, Suite 12, Washington, DC 20002, (202)-789-8200, by the first of the month prior to the month of issue. The *Bulletin* is provided free to members and institutional subscribers to *American Antiquity* in the United States and Canada. Items published reflect the views of the authors and their publication does not imply SAA endorsement of those views.

## A Note From The Editor

One of our inalienable rights, it seems, is the right to complain about or comment upon things. The members of our Society, however, have had no public venue, aside from the annual meeting, in which to vent their spleen or to wax poetic about some issue. Although the *Bulletin* has published long letters in the past, there has been no place for the relatively short, to-the-point "letter to the editor". I propose to change that, and starting in the September issue, should there be anyone out there who wants to complain or praise, the *Bulletin* will publish such letters as a regular feature. These letters should be short, no more than 500 words maximum, and should be written with as much elegance and flair as you are able to muster. Anything goes, but obviously, personal attacks, *ad hominem* remarks, and outright slander and rumor mongering will not be tolerated. Let us know what you think. ■

- Mark Aldenderfer

## Officers, Editors & Board Members

### President

Bruce D. Smith (*National Museum of Natural History*)

### Secretary

Bruce E. Rippeteau (*South Carolina Institute of Archaeology*)

### Treasurer

Vincas P. Steponaitis (*University of North Carolina*)

### Treasurer-Elect

Fred Limp (*University of Arkansas*)

### Editor, *American Antiquity*

Michael Graves (*University of Hawaii*)

### Editor, *Latin American Antiquity*

David M. Pendergast (*Royal Ontario Museum*)

### Managing Editor, *American Antiquity and Latin American Antiquity*

Teresita Majewski (*University of Arizona*)

### Editor, *SAA Bulletin*

Mark Aldenderfer (*University of California, Santa Barbara*)

## Executive Board Members

William H. Marquardt (*Florida Museum of Natural History*)

Katharina J. Schreiber (*University of California, Santa Barbara*)

Roger Anyon (*Zuni Archaeology Program*)

Diane Gifford-Gonzalez (*University of California, Santa Cruz*)

Julie Stein (*University of Washington*)

John Rick (*Stanford University*)



## General Electric Mound and ARPA: Current Status

Cheryl Ann Munson (Indiana University - Bloomington)

Marjorie Melvin Jones (University of Southern Indiana)

Robert E. Fry (Purdue University)

Since 1988, the archaeological community in the Midwest has been closely monitoring a case involving the looting of an important Hopewell ceremonial site (12 Po 885) in southwestern Indiana, which has come to be known as the GE Mound. Since the first note on this site in the *SAA Bulletin* (Vol. 8, No. 5), there have been five convictions under the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA). The GE Mound case marks the first application of the law's interstate trafficking provisions. A now-pending appeal by one of those convicted questions the legality of these provisions. A request for reburial, if accepted, poses yet other questions.

### Violations of Law

In late summer 1988, archaeologists in Indiana were alerted that a possibly spectacular Hopewell mound was being looted. Curtis Tomak, an archaeologist with the Indiana Department of Transportation, identified the site and conducted test excavations. The news media also learned about the depredations at the GE Mound. To a public already sensitized by the looting that had taken place shortly before at the nearby Slack Farm site in Kentucky, news of still another archaeological crime caused public outrage. Local and state law enforcement agencies began an investigation, which eventually led to the conviction of one man who violated state trespass laws. At the urging of Raymond White, Chief of the Miami Nation of Indiana, federal authorities became involved. When it became clear that ARPA's interstate trafficking prohibition was at issue, the FBI entered the case and made a public appeal for assistance in their investigation.

The investigation showed that John Way, a heavy equipment operator from Illinois, uncovered Hopewell-style artifacts while working on a state highway construction project in Indiana. He had been borrowing dirt from an apparent "hill" on the property of General Electric Plastics. That "hill" was actually the GE Mound which unfortunately had not been discovered during a standard archaeological survey of the area. While the construction contractor had been advised and required to report any archaeological materials to state authorities, Way concealed the presence of artifacts, took many to his home in Illinois, and called Arthur Gerber, a well-known collector from Indiana. Gerber is the organizer of one of the largest annual artifact shows in the United States, which is held in Owensboro, Kentucky. He paid Way \$6,000 in cash for artifacts and for the location of the site.

Way showed Gerber and his two diggers from Kentucky, John Towery and Danny Glover, the best place to dig.

Others had already taken artifacts from the site, including Kirby Wilson from Indiana who was subsequently prosecuted for violation of state trespass laws. Randall Hansen, a collector from Indiana who carries a business card with the motto "Have Shovel, Will Travel," joined Gerber on the site. Gerber, Towery, Glover and Hansen trespassed on General Electric property several times in July and August, 1988, digging up and carrying off artifacts until a General Electric Company security guard caught them and ordered them to leave. Gerber, Towery and Glover sold some artifacts at the Owensboro Artifact show in August 1988. Gerber bought Towery's and Glover's remaining artifacts and sold some at other shows in Indiana and Kentucky. Hansen tried to buy artifacts from Way and attempted to sell his collection from the GE Mound for \$20,000 in Kentucky.

Following the FBI investigation and a series of indictments, each man pleaded guilty to ARPA's prohibition against interstate trafficking in archaeological resources obtained in violation of state or local laws:

"No person may sell, purchase, exchange, transport, receive or offer to sell, purchase, or exchange, in interstate or foreign commerce, any archaeological resources excavated, removed sold, purchased, exchanged, transported or received in violation of *any* provision, rule, regulation, ordinance, or permit in effect under *State or local law*" (ARPA Sec. 470ee[c], emphasis added).

Before issuing sentences in July and November of 1992, Judge Gene E. Brooks, U.S. District Court for Southern Indiana, heard testimony from a government expert witness, Dr. Mark Seeman (Kent State University), and testimony offered on behalf of the lead defendant by artifact collectors and an archaeologist.

Based on interviews with the looters, study of the recovered artifacts, inspection of aerial photographs of the mound, and other evidence, Seeman explained that the GE Mound may have been as large as 400 x 175 x 20 ft in size. Organic materials were remarkably well-preserved and include cloth, wood, bone and leather. Artifacts recovered from the looters include quartz crystal biface points, silver-covered copper pan-pipes, silver covered copper earspools, copper celts and nuggets, pearls, bear canine ornaments, shell beads, cut and polished human mandibles, obsidian bifaces and over 2000 cache blades of black and white cherts (Seeman, 1992, Report on the Age, Affiliation and Significance of the GE Mound (12 Po 885), pp. 7-19). Fragments of human bone were discovered in disturbed contexts in the test excavations, indicating both inhumations and cremations. As Seeman writes, "The impor-





tance of the GE Mound materials to the understanding of Native American society in prehistoric Indiana is very great. This is not just another Hopewell Mound. Ceremonial sites of this size and complexity of GE are rare; indeed, nothing like it has ever been found in Indiana" (letter to the Native American Advisory Council, Indiana, Nov. 9, 1992). The remaining portion of the site has been determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

### *Sentencing on ARPA Violations*

John Way plead guilty to one misdemeanor count, agreeing to cooperate in the investigation and to amend his 1988 tax returns. He was sentenced to 30 days work release, a \$2,000 fine, and 2 years probation. John Towery plead guilty to one misdemeanor count. The plea bargain required that he testify about the involvement of the others and amend his tax returns. His sentence was 60 days work-release, 2 years probation, and a fine of \$1,000 to \$10,000 which was waived because of inability to pay. Danny Glover plead guilty to one felony count, agreeing to testify and to amend tax returns. He was sentenced to 180 days work-release, 2 years probation, and a fine waived due to inability to pay. Randall Hansen plead guilty two ARPA misdemeanor counts and returned the artifacts he took. His sentence was 4 months home detention, 2 years probation on each count (to run concurrently) and a \$5,000 fine.

Arthur Gerber plead guilty to five Class A misdemeanor counts including purchase and transport of unlawfully removed artifacts, illegal transport, and illegal commercial sale of artifacts. As part of the plea agreement he admitted to conspiracy, criminal trespass and conversion, recruiting others to join him in illegal activities, refusal to surrender subpoenaed photographs to the Grand Jury, and attempts to persuade others not to cooperate with law enforcement officials. At his sentencing hearing, he also admitted to lying to the Court's Probation Officer about prior guilty pleas to criminal trespass at another archaeological site. Federal authorities had already confiscated the two vehicles Gerber had used to transport the GE artifacts across state lines; to get them back, he had to pay \$4,750. In addition, Gerber was required to surrender to the court the subpoenaed photographs as well as additional GE Mound artifacts. Gerber agreed at his sentencing hearing to turn the artifacts over to General Electric "with the hope that they will create a museum for those artifacts." The government's concession in the plea agreement was that Gerber could appeal his conviction.

Gerber was sentenced to 12 months prison on each count, to run concurrently, supervised release for 3 years during which he cannot engage directly or indirectly in the sale, purchase, barter, or excavation of any archaeological resources or sponsor, organize, or attend artifact shows or exhibits. He is allowed, however, to sell artifacts legally in his possession to pay the \$5,000 fine levied against him. Judge Brooks remarked at the end of the hearing that he was still unsure that Gerber understood the seriousness of "...what you have been charged with and what you have been doing for 25 years... You are really stealing history."

### *The Legal Challenge*

In October, 1992, Gerber's attorneys filed an appeal in the U.S. Court of Appeals, Seventh Circuit (Chicago), challenging the constitutionality of section 470ee(c) of ARPA on the grounds that the law does not apply to archaeological resources on private lands and the law is unconstitutionally vague. The government's response is that the statute means exactly what it says, prohibiting interstate trafficking in illegally acquired artifacts whether originating on public or private lands. Three organizations of artifact collectors joined as *amicus curiae* and filed a brief in support of Gerber's position. Eight professional and avocational organizations joined as *amicus curiae* in support of the government's position; these include the Society for American Archaeology, the Society for Professional Archaeologists, and the National Trust for Historic Preservation. Oral arguments were held June 3, 1993. Until the appeal is decided, sentences will not be executed. The court's decision at this level could be appealed to the Supreme Court.

### *Call for Reburial*

Following the July 1992 sentencing, Native American representatives on Indiana's newly-formed Native American Advisory Council for state government voted at their first meeting to write to General Electric Plastics expressing the Council's wish that all artifacts be reburied on-site. This decision was met by considerable surprise. Native Americans, General Electric, and archaeologists had previously agreed even before the investigation was advanced that both museum curation at a local institution and educational exhibits were appropriate and desirable for any recovered artifacts. Subsequently, both GE and federal authorities communicated with Native American spokesmen, and GE announced its decision in 1991, and also shortly before sentencing, that the company would donate the recovered artifacts to a local museum. At the moment, the disposition of the artifacts awaits adjudication of the legal issues and General Electric's decision.

The reburial of artifacts that the government spent considerable effort recovering, and the public anticipates seeing in a museum, would likely be destructive of the artifacts and the remaining site deposits. Reburial would also have a chilling effect on the progress made in recent years in archaeological resource protection. We doubt that investigators, prosecutors, and citizens who make reports about site destruction would make further efforts if recovered archaeological resources are not to be preserved. Native Americans speaking publicly about site destruction, looting, and the antiquities trade have helped bring support for archaeological values and stronger laws. The current emphasis on reburial, however, by some Native Americans may lead to an unintended consequence: if looters can "dig" or "sell" with less fear of being apprehended or convicted of archaeology crimes, more Native American sites will be destroyed. ■



## South American Archaeologists Develop Guidelines for Research

*Tom D. Dillehay, University of Kentucky*

An international archaeological symposium was held in Cuenca, Ecuador, January 12-17, 1992, in honor of Drs. Alberto Rex Gonzales of the Museo Nacional de Historia Natural, La Plata, Argentina, and Dr. Betty Meggers, Smithsonian Institution. Invited participants came from most South American countries and the United States. The symposium was sponsored by the Organization of American States, the Central Bank Museum of Ecuador, the National Geographic Society, and the Smithsonian Institution. Paulina Ledergerber chaired the organizing committee and is editing the proceedings of the symposium for publication. Another symposium is planned in a different country in two years.

Most of the symposium consisted of presentations about current research on the Formative Period, but within the conference a special commission, the "International Collaboration for the Development and Integration of the Archaeological Sciences in South America", was devoted to understanding the context in which research is conducted, and in which the archaeological record is used, preserved, or destroyed. The participants not only addressed questions concerning current research and data gaps, establishing priorities for future research, and funding for this research, but also issues related to protecting archaeological resources as exemplified in discussions concerning public education, protection of sites, and sharing the management of the archaeological record throughout the Americas.

Archaeologists participating in the symposium drafted and agreed to several resolutions that defined and clarified critical problems in South American archaeology. Participants named a commission to coordinate the implementation of those resolutions.

### *Critical Problems Recognized by the Commission*

1. The distribution of Pre-Columbian cultures do not always coincide with national frontiers. Every archaeologist should promote more international cooperation in formulating research problems and designing projects to study these cultures.

2. There is little coordination of research and the sharing of archaeological information among international, federal, and private sectors.

3. Most South American countries are in a severe economic crisis. Funding for archaeological research and the conservation and protection of sites has been reduced significantly. Many sites are being destroyed as a result of rapid urbanization, deforestation, or colonization of new lands.

4. The economic crisis in these countries also has led to constraints on the training of professionals and the develop-

ment of academic programs.

5. Looting and illegal commercialization of archaeological materials has increased dramatically in the last decade.

6. Differences in funding levels and the technical support between foreign and national archaeologists are growing significantly. As a result, many South American archaeologists are unable to carry out exhaustive interdisciplinary research and publish detailed reports.

### *Agreements and Recommendations Reached for the Purpose of Outlining Directions and Responsibilities for Archaeologists*

1. In carrying out multinational archaeological research projects the cultural resource laws of individual countries must be respected.

2. Archaeologists should call upon governments and organizations to honor and execute laws to protect and conserve archaeological resources.

3. The appropriate agency within each country should evaluate public programs and policies to enhance research in the public interest. All private and public agencies should support archaeological research and to conserve sites, each South American government should be encouraged to negotiate a policy with foreign countries and banks to help cancel the national debt by facilitating archaeological research in their own country and by supporting academic programs to train professional archaeologists.

4. Archaeologists should work within the political culture of each country that fosters the archaeological study of national heritage and identity.

5. Latin American universities and institutions should promote more exchange of professors, students, and researchers for the purpose of training professional archaeologists.

### *Specific Needs*

There are a number of needs that must be met in fulfilling these goals and in disseminating archaeological information about local, regional, and continental problems.

1. There is a need to promote archaeological research in areas where sites are being destroyed by rapid modernization.

2. There is a need to increase the public's awareness of and appreciation for archaeological research and for the protection of archaeological resources throughout Latin America.

3. There is a need to promote the development of laws to protect archaeological sites in those countries where they do not exist or where the current laws are not being implemented. The laws should be implemented in consultation with professional archaeologists and institutions.

4. There is a need to encourage national and international agencies and companies to support cultural resource management and the protection and/or conservation of sites to be impacted by land development.

5. There is a need for archaeologists to participate in the development of general land/resource management planning, and to involve professional agencies from the earliest

*Continued on page 6*



# Native Americans and Archaeologists Working Together Toward Common Goals in California

*by Philip de Barrios, Ph.D., UCLA Institute of Archaeology and Chambers Group*

A symposium with this title was held at the Annual Meeting of the Society for California Archaeology (SCA) in April at Asilomar near Monterey. Papers by both archaeologists and Native Americans illustrated various ways the two groups have been working together. A panel discussion followed which included archaeologists, an ethnographer, and Native American representatives of the Northfork Mono, Choinumne Yokuts, Yurok, Juanefio, Chumash, Tuolumne Me-wuk, Big Pine Shoshone and Maidu. At least two Native American representatives were also archaeologists. Other Native Americans were also in attendance.

Perhaps in some states this would not be an unusual event. Just two years ago, however, with attention focused on the repatriation of human remains at both the federal and California state levels, the acrimony generated between certain archaeologists and Native Americans would have made such an event highly improbable. An important number of archaeologists were adamant about the scientific importance of human remains. A just-as-vocal group of Native Americans stressed their right to control the destiny of their ancestral remains. In short, archaeologists acting as scientists and Native Americans speaking from the heart were talking past each other. In that sense, it reminded one of the creationism vs. evolution debate.

For too long in California, many archaeologists have dealt with Native Americans only when it was legally required or politically expedient. There have been relatively few attempts to involve Native Americans in the overall cultural resource management process. Such involvement was often viewed as something to be tolerated. To be sure, there were numerous archaeologists who took a broader view, and who worked regularly with Native Americans, but they were often

overlooked in the heated debates regarding repatriation. A vocal minority actively expressed their disdain for Native American interference in the scientific process. Many Native Americans viewed the scientific process as destructive of their cultural heritage, values and ancestral remains.

It was time for archaeologists who viewed themselves as anthropologists first, and scientists second, to speak out. I wrote a series of articles for the SCA Newsletter and made presentations emphasizing our common goals. Most archaeologists are interested in the study and preservation of the Native American past. Most Native Americans are interested in preserving and learning more about their cultural heritage. If archaeological sites are viewed as Native American resources as well as scientific resources, there is much common ground for cooperation.

In 1992, the new president of the SCA, Dick Markley, created the opportunity for progress. He established a Native American Programs Committee and I was fortunate enough to be appointed committee chairman. The committee set forth two initial goals: the organization of a symposium at the SCA Annual Meeting that would stress cooperation between Native Americans and archaeologists; and the creation of a Native American scholarship fund to provide funding for short-term and long-term training for Native Americans in curation, field and lab work, and degree programs in archaeology.

This year's energies were directed toward the first goal. In the meantime, the SCA Executive Board decided to waive registration fees for Native Americans attending the Annual Meeting, and to provide room and board for Native American symposium participants and associated guests. This led to the creation of a permanent Annual Meeting fund to which

*Continued on page 7*

*Continued from page 5*

planning stages through project decision-making and implementation.

6. There is a need to establish by-laws for foreign projects to include local co-principal investigators.

7. There is a need to develop new multinational projects and to enhance international exchange among scientists and scholars.

8. There is a need to develop more specialists in the discipline to establish and to maintain specialized laboratories (e.g., radiocarbon dating, floral and faunal studies).

9. There is a need to inventory sites and to stimulate more research in unexplored or little-known areas.

10. There is a need to publish the results of archaeological

research in several languages (i.e., Spanish, Portuguese, and English) in international and regional journals. There also is a need to encourage international journals to include Latin American scholars in the peer review of manuscripts.

11. There is a need to form professional archaeological societies in those countries where they do not exist.

These agreements and recommendations were approved by more than sixty professional archaeologists participating in the Second Symposium of South American Archaeology. The participants represented Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Columbia, Ecuador, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela and the United States. ■



*Continued from page 6*

Native Americans will be able to apply in the future.

Organizing the symposium was challenging but also highly rewarding. In the end, eight archaeologists teamed with Native Americans to present papers. Carolyn Shepard and Bill Eckhardt, from the Naval Air Weapons Station at China Lake, spoke about the implementation of NAGPRA as both a challenge and an opportunity. Working with four Owens Valley groups allowed them to develop better communication and to increase mutual understanding. A potentially volatile issue was harnessed to further intergroup cooperation.

Linda Reynolds of the Inyo National Forest showed how the Forest was cooperating with Native Americans (Paiute and Shoshone) in three ways; 1) the development of a Scenic Area Visitor Interpretive Center based on local Native American input; 2) the vigorous legal pursuit of a burial looting case, and 3) the development of methods to protect archaeological sites from vandalism.

Tom Keeter and Dennis McKinnon (Yurok) of the Six Rivers National Forest presented a slide lecture entitled *Mus-Yeh-Sait-Neh*. They have worked with the Tolowa to nominate this site to the National Register as a cultural landscape, i.e., the village site, an ethnographically recorded oak grove, a fishing place at a local falls, and an area where eels were taken. When you think of it, this is no different than nominating a ranch complex and its associated outbuildings and fields as a cultural landscape. They are also working with the Tolowa on an interpretive plan for the cultural resource values associated with this cultural property.

Lynn Gamble and Carole Denard presented a slide lecture about an archaeological lab training program run in conjunction with the Tribal Elders Council of the Santa Ynez Chumash. The goal was to help train interested Chumash in laboratory techniques and to improve communication between the two groups.

Larry Spanne, the Historic Preservation Officer at Vandenberg Air Force Base, traced the history of the increasingly beneficial relationship between the Chumash Nation and the Base and its various archaeological projects and programs. The presentation covered 20 years of work including the development of agreements regarding cultural resources, human remains and traditional gathering areas.

Reba Fuller, a Tuolumne Me-wuk, and head of the Central Sierra Me-wuk Cultural and Historic Preservation Committee, presented an excellent talk on the formation, composition, and goals of the committee. She described its

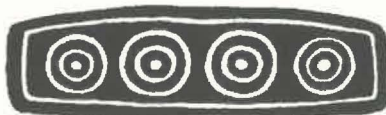
interaction with CRM firms, archaeologists, agencies and planning departments. Cooperation with archaeologist from both the public and private sectors has resulted in an accredited class at a local community college for the training of Native American monitors.

Shelly Davis-King of Infotec Research spoke of her work with the Tuolumne Me-wuk Cultural and Historic Preservation Committee in its efforts to define the nature of Native American consultation under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). She stressed how this committee has been very beneficial to archaeologists and Native Americans alike regarding agreements about the treatment of human remains, curation, and training programs. She felt that archaeologists should work with Native Americans to help protect and preserve their traditional cultural properties.

Finally, I stressed that continued progress in improving communication and cooperation between archaeologists and Native Americans will ultimately require changes in the way archaeology is taught. It needs to be more holistic in its approach. The best place to start is with the traditional field school. Instead of just focusing on scientific methods of excavation and lab analysis, such schools need to include important segments devoted to ethnography and oral traditions, ethnohistory and archival studies, and Native American participation as students and invited guests. A 1993 UCLA field school was presented as an example.

After the papers, the panel discussion took place, of which I served as moderator. A very interactive discussion ensued between the various panel members and between panel members and the audience on a number of issues. These included the problems dealing with county coroners and the safeguarding of Native American human remains, the preservation of traditional cultural properties, the value of Native American input at all levels of the CRM process (research design, surveys, excavation projects, post-project interpretive programs), and the need for archaeologists and Native Americans to work together for site preservation.

The session was attended by up to 100 people and included a brief presentation from the audience by SCA President Dick Markley. It can be safely said that a symposium featuring both archaeologists and Native Americans working together has finally hit the mainstream. Near the conclusion of the panel discussion, one of the Native American panel leaders stated, "You [archaeologists] are finally listening to us." A videotape of the entire symposium is available for educational purposes. ■





## Developing Posters for the 1994 SAA Meeting

by J. Daniel Rogers,  
1994 SAA Meeting Program Chair

One of the most encouraging aspects of the SAA meetings in St. Louis was the increased number of high quality poster presentations. As a serious poster session attendee, my highlight of the annual meeting often comes through discussion with the author of an interesting paper. This one-on-one exchange of information is essential to a good conference, but something we rarely have an opportunity for in the regular paper sessions. Because giving a poster presentation can have a dynamic effect on the author and those who attend, I strongly encourage you to consider the poster as your format of choice. The Anaheim meetings are already shaping up as a very diverse gathering and posters will be an important format for presenting ideas.

In past years some have viewed posters sessions as a less prestigious venue for presenting the results of their work. This is a view past its prime, one that simply does not make sense given what can be accomplished through a poster paper. As proof I cite the extensive and very effective poster sessions held at the annual meetings of the American Association of Museums, the American Association of Physical Anthropologists and many others. As a further enticement and as a way of acknowledging quality work, the SAA has established awards for the best poster presentation by both a student and a regular member. For the St. Louis meetings the winner will be announced later this year, but for Anaheim, we plan to make the announcement at the annual business meeting. The winners from St. Louis will also be invited to redisplay their posters at Anaheim.

Anyone who has done a poster paper will realize that producing an award winning presentation depends not only on high quality content, but also on an effective presentation style. Many of the principles that guide development of a good exhibit also apply to posters. Briefly, stick to the main points without including too much text; all sorts of visuals are very useful, especially color images (but also those complex charts that do not work as slides in an oral presentation); use large type faces that can be read at a distance of six to eight feet (16 pt. is good) with even larger type for headings. The display area allocated for each presentation is 4 feet horizontal by 8 feet vertical. You will need to supply all mounting materials such as double-sided tape or thumbtacks.

Putting all this together takes some effort but the results are worth it, not only for the 1994 SAA meetings but also for other display opportunities that may arise once you have developed a poster. I hope to see many poster papers at the next meetings, not because there will be a space shortage for oral presentations, but because posters work. Consider doing a poster for Anaheim in 1994. ■

## SAA Dissertation Prize Winner

The Society for American Archaeology awarded the 1993 Dissertation Prize to Cathy J. Lebo for her dissertation, *Anasazi Harvests: Agroclimate, Harvest Variability, and Agricultural Strategies on Prehistoric Black Mesa, Northeastern Arizona*. Building on the multi-disciplinary research on Black Mesa, Dr. Lebo integrated tree ring data, ethnographic and ethnohistoric evidence, and information on corn agronomy. She has created a sophisticated and lucidly argued model of prehistoric agricultural strategies in the semi-arid southwestern United States.

Dr. Lebo received all three university degrees from Indiana University, earning the Ph.D. in 1991; the chair of her dissertation committee was Professor Geoffrey Conrad. She has participated in archaeological research in the Midwest, in Brazil and Uruguay, and in Arizona. She has served as Graduate Assistant for Data Management and Analysis for the Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs of Indiana University and is currently the Director of Publications for the American Indian Studies Research Institute and Research Associate in the Department of Anthropology and in the Mathers Museum, all of Indiana University.

The SAA also awarded two honorable mentions in the Dissertation Prize competition, to: Kelley Ann Hays for her dissertation, *Anasazi Ceramics as Text and Tool: Toward a Theory of Ceramic Design "Messaging"* (Arizona, 1992), and Arthur A. Joyce for his dissertation, *Formative Period Occupation in the Lower Rio Verde Valley, Oaxaca, Mexico: Interregional Interaction and Social Change* (Rutgers, 1991). ■

## Call for Nominations for Society Leadership Positions for 1994

The 1994 SAA Nominating Committee is seeking nominations for the following positions:

President-elect (1994),  
to succeed to the office of President for 1995-1996.  
Secretary-elect (1994),  
to succeed to the office of Secretary for 1995-1996.  
Executive Board member, Position 1 (1994-1996).  
Executive Board member, Position 2 (1994-1996).  
Nominating Committee member 1 (1995).  
Nominating Committee member 2 (1995).

The 1994 Nominating Committee consists of Jim Judge,

*Continued on page 9*



*Continued from page 8*

Chair (Fort Lewis College), Wes Cowan (Cincinnati Museum of Natural History), Tom Green (Arkansas Archaeological Survey), Harry Shafer (Texas A & M), and Kate Spielmann (Arizona State University). The Committee is anxious to develop a slate of qualified candidates which faithfully represents the full diversity of the SAA membership. Members are urged to suggest names of qualified candidates to Dr. James Judge, Department of Anthropology, Fort Lewis College, Durango, CO 81301, (303) 247-7409, or to any other member of the Nominating Committee. Please notify us as soon as possible, but by October 1, 1993 at the latest. ■

## SAA To Offer Sets Of American Antiquity To Institutions

The Society for American Archaeology will be offering to provide to select organizations available back issues of its professional journal *American Antiquity*. The intent of this project is to provide *American Antiquity* to worthy organizations, especially those that archaeologists would like to see develop an appreciation of the use of modern archaeological approaches for the understanding of the past. The program of assembling and distributing the sets to interested appropriate organizations is being planned by the Publications Committee and the Executive Board. The reward to the Society for these contributions is the potential for better treatment of the archaeological record, an enhanced leadership and public service role that the Society can take credit for and progress in building bridges with other organizations.

One hundred fifty sets of *American Antiquity* back issues, including most of the issues for volumes 37(1972) through 57(1992) currently in storage, will be made available to worthy organizations that agree to care for and use them. The offer will be made to American Indian tribal organizations, Native Alaskan organizations, Native Hawaiian organizations, Pacific Islander organizations, and professional or public agency archaeological preservation agencies in Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe, Latin America and the Middle East. The SAA requires in exchange that the receiving organizations ensure that the set received will be cared for and used by each organization, and that others in their immediate area with a legitimate need will have access to the information.

Archaeologists can make important contributions to understanding the past, although we recognize that traditional people sometimes have other views about what happened in the past. We also hope that through these efforts to make information available to colleagues in developing countries or places where learning about the advances in archaeological theory, methods, techniques and issues that have been reported in *American Antiquity* is difficult.

If members have names and addresses of organizations that they think would qualify and benefit from this project, they should send this information to Dr. Patty Jo Watson, Department of Anthropology, Washington University, St. Louis, MO 63130-4899, (314) 935-5252. ■

## 1993 Awards of the Society for American Archaeology

- Crabtree Award for Avocational Archaeology (Chair: Dan Morse): to (Mrs.) Mary Elizabeth Good for studies of contact period Indian archaeological sites and trade bead research.
- Fryxell Award for Interdisciplinary Research (Chair: Julie Stein): to Herbert E. Wright, Jr. (University of Minnesota, emeritus), for study of the relationship between the earth's Quaternary history and human behavior.
- Distinguished Service Award (Chair: Douglas Price): to George J. Gumerman (Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, emeritus) for contributions to contract archaeology and institutional support of archaeological scholarship.
- Public Service Award (Governmental Affairs Committee, Chair: Dean Snow): to (Dr.) Constance Werner Ramirez, (HPO, U.S. Army), for service to the needs and interests of cultural resource management and historic preservation.
- Presidential Awards (SAA President Prudence M. Rice) : to Bruce Smith, Vincas Steponaitis, Jerald Milanich, and Daniel Roberts for their extraordinary dedication in overseeing the Society's recent transition to independence.

## Distinguished Service Award Nominations

The Distinguished Service Award Committee of the Society for American Archaeology (P. A. Gilman, D. K. Grayson, M. J. Moratto, N. A. Rothschild, F. Wendorf) is soliciting nominations for the 1994 Distinguished Service Award. Nominations must include a letter detailing the service contributions the nominee has made to the Society and to the discipline; a copy of the nominee's vita would be helpful. Nominations should be sent to D. K. Grayson, Chair, Distinguished Service Award Committee, Burke Museum, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195. Nominations are due by June 15; nominations that reach the Committee after that date are welcome and will be included in the nominee pool for future awards. ■



## A Slow Start but Great Promise: The Beginning of the 103rd Congress

*by Kathleen Schamel and Grant Farrar  
SAA Office of Government Relations*

The 103rd Congress began slowly. Due to the arrival of a new Administration, the normal process of budgets and hearings, appropriations and bill introductions has been delayed. The new Administration has been tardy in finalizing appointments to major agency positions including National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, and the Fish and Wildlife Service. Things are beginning to move, however, now that the fiscal 1994 budget has been released.

### *The Congress - Fiscal Funding Forges Forward*

The SAA continues to make federal funding for archaeology a priority. On March 24, Dean Snow, Chair of the SAA Governmental Affairs Committee, testified before the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Interior on specific federal agency funding needs. SAA cultural resources program requests included \$21.3 million for the Bureau of Land Management; \$8 million for the Fish and Wildlife Service; and \$35.25 million for the Forest Service. The SAA supported increased funding for the Historic Preservation Fund, cultural resource law enforcement, and curation within the National Park Service. The Society also joined a coalition of museums, professional organizations and tribes requesting \$10.7 million for grants under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA).

### *Legislation Lingers*

In the legislative arena, action has been slow. Efforts to elevate the Environmental Protection Agency to Cabinet status have been the central focus of the Senate. Other Senate bills relating to the American Indian Religious Freedom Amendments and paleontology have seen several scheduled introduction dates elapse. The House has not taken up action on specific cultural resource legislation with the exception of the Snake River Birds of Prey Conservation Area, H.R. 236, by Rep. Larry LaRocco (D-ID). This bill would create a 482,640 acre national conservation area which includes significant archaeological sites.

### *The Administration - Appointments and Archaeology*

The appointment of Bruce Babbitt as Secretary of the Interior has been especially exciting for preservationists. As the governor of Arizona, Babbitt showed great concern for

protecting sites from looting and vandalism. Other new faces at the Dept of the Interior with potential to support archaeology include George Frampton, formerly with the Wilderness Society, as Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks and Robert Armstrong, formerly the Texas State Lands Commissioner, as Assistant Secretary for Land and Minerals Management. Confirmation of agency heads continues to be slow. Jim Baca, appointee for Chief of the Bureau of Land Management, and Dan Beard, appointee for the Commissioner of Bureau of Reclamation still do not have final Senate approval. The Director of the National Park Service has not yet been chosen.

The new Secretary of Agriculture, Mike Espy, is supporting consolidation of the agencies which oversee farm programs around the country. This proposal would merge the Soil Conservation Service, Farmers Home Administration and Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service and may have a great impact on cultural resource management and environmental protection. The new Assistant Secretary for Natural Resources and the Environment, Jim Lyons, will oversee the Forest Service and the Soil Conservation Service. Lyons worked with former Rep. Leon Panetta and has a substantial background on forest issues.

### *Agency Activities*

Federal agencies continue with work on cultural resources programs. The National Park Service anticipates draft regulations for NAGPRA to be published in the Federal Register in the very near future. The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation is undertaking a series of roundtable discussions to develop the framework for regulations for the National Historic Preservation Act amendments. The Fish and Wildlife Service has release a draft refuge-wide Environmental Impact Statement which has the potential to greatly improve how the agency deals with cultural resources. At the Department of Agriculture, the Forest Service is undertaking a major effort to refocus the agency's overall archaeological program. It has changed the name of the program to Heritage Resources and is focusing on a comprehensive, pro-active program.

If you have not gotten involved in the Governmental Affairs Committee or Committee on Public Archaeology (COPA) and would like to, contact the Government Relations Office at (202) 2931774. ■



## NEWS AND NOTES

**Proposed Regulations for the Native American Graves Protection Act (NAGPRA) Published.** The proposed regulations the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act have been published in the Federal Register (vol. 58, No. 102, Friday, May 28, 1993) and are ready for public comment. These regulations develop a systematic process for determining the rights of lineal descendants and members of Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations to certain Native American human remains and cultural items with which they are affiliated. Written comments will be accepted until July 27, 1993. For further information contact: Dr. Francis P. McManamon, Departmental Consulting Archaeologist, Archaeological Assistance Division, National Park Service, Box 37127, Washington DC 20013. Telephone: (202) 343-4101, Fax (202) 523-1547.

**J.M. Kaplan Fund, Grants for Pre-Columbian Archaeological Field Work in Latin America.** The J.M. Kaplan Fund announces a pilot program of grants to support Pre-Columbian archaeological work in Latin America. Funds are available for the preparation and development of master plans and excavations of archaeological sites. Preference will be given to new excavations, excavations with less than two seasons of field work, or "speculative" investigations for which archaeologists are seeking seed money. Special support is also available for archaeologists seeking to employ new technologies or methods (e.g., remote sensing, marine archaeology, etc.). The primary purpose of these grants is to help archaeologists dig. Funds are not available for dissertation research. Average grants are expected to range in size from \$5000 to \$10,000. The deadline for submission of applications is 29 October 1993 and notification of awards will be made in January 1994. For application materials, please contact: Henry Ng; J.M. Kaplan Fund: suite 4250, 30 Rockefeller Plaza; New York, NY 10112, (212) 767-0630.

**Notice of name change:** the journal *Man in the Northeast* will become *Northeast Anthropology* during the 1993 subscription year. The journal will continue to look much the same, but the new title will indicate more clearly and accurately what the journal has been and will continue to be about. It will now be more logically placed in library listings. Subscription requests may be addressed to: *Man in the Northeast*, Institute for Archaeological Studies, Social Science 263, SUNY, Albany, NY 12222. Rates per annum: Individual \$20.00 (U.S.), \$25.00 (Outside U.S.); Institutional \$45.00 (U.S.), \$50.00 (Outside U.S.). Please note that checks should continue to be payable to the Research Foundation of SUNY.

**Ten hands-on education activity modules** for fifth through eighth grade students are presented in *Discovering Archaeology: An Activity Guide for Educators* by Shirley J. Schermer. This 60-page guide provides background sections such as "What is Archaeology", "Birds in Prehistory", and "Archaeological Ethics and Law". Illustrations by American Indian artists, archaeologists, and natural historians depict archaeo-

logical findings and how archaeologists interpret them. The guide also includes a glossary, extensive list of sources on archaeology, Iowa prehistory, American Indian mythology, a list of archaeological sites and museums to visit in Iowa, and a primer on making and using prehistoric bone tools. Copies of *Discovering Archaeology* are available by mail for \$6.95 each plus sales tax where applicable and \$3.00 shipping and handling for the Publications Order Department, The University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA 52242. or call (319) 355-4645; or toll free: 1-800-235-2665. Master Card and Visa accepted.

**The Center for Archaeology in the Public Interest** announces a forthcoming newsletter for professional archaeologists. Issues to be addressed by the newsletter will include: ethics in archaeology, the interactions between archaeologists and local communities, the destruction of archaeological sites, and public outreach and community development programs. The newsletter will be published three times yearly beginning in 1993 and will allow archaeologists to report on successes and shortcomings in their own attempts to communicate and work with the public and to discuss ethical issues. Each issue will also contain a bibliography on one of the subjects. Both U.S. and international topics are of interest to the editors. If you are interested in submitting an article or comments on these topics please contact Heidi A. Lennstrom, Center for Archaeology in the Public Interest, Department of Anthropology, 425 University Blvd., Indiana U.-Purdue U., Indianapolis IN 46202, (317) 274-1406, or e-mail HLENNSTR@INDYCMS.BITNET.

**Fibrous Plant Collection:** A comparative collection of plants and the fibers they yield through different methods of processing has been established at the Department of Textiles and Clothing, The Ohio State University. The collection will serve as a resource to those who wish to identify the plant source of fibers employed in textiles produced by prehistoric Native Americans, and to characterize the changes that fibers have undergone during processing. The Fibrous Plant Collection is limited in scope to those plant materials likely to have been used by prehistoric Native Americans of eastern North America. In addition, this collection was begun with emphasis on the dicotyledons which yield phloem (bast) fiber cells from their stems. For information: contact Dr. K. A. Jakes, 1787 Neil Ave., Department of Textiles and Clothing, The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio 43210-1295.

**GSA Archaeological Geology Student Award:** the Archaeological Geology Division of the Geological Society of America will award a \$300 travel grant for a student to attend the annual meeting of the society in Boston in October, 1993. The grant is competitive and will be awarded based on evaluations of an abstract and 200 word summary paper prepared by a student for presentation at the meeting. Results of studies where geological and pedological methodologies have been used as aids to archaeological research are particularly requested. The abstract and summaries should be submitted to the awards committee no later than July 1, 1993. Contact: E. James Dixon, Awards Committee Chair, U of Alaska Museum, 907 Yukon Drive, Fairbanks, Alaska 99775-1200 or fax 907-474-5469.

*Continued on page 14*



## POSITIONS OPEN

**Faculty Position in Anthropology at Vanderbilt University** - Vanderbilt University announces a non-tenure track, one year position in anthropology at the assistant professor level. The applicant should specialize in the archaeology of North America. A doctorate and a record of dedication to teaching are essential credentials for the position. Send letter, resume and a list of referees to: Anthropology Recruitment Committee, Department of Anthropology, Vanderbilt University, Box 6050, Station B, Nashville, TN 37235. Preferential deadline for receipt of applications: March 25, 1993. Vanderbilt University is an Equal Opportunity Affirmative Action Employer.

**The Reid A. Bryson Interdisciplinary Climate, People and Environment Program of the Institute for Environmental Studies, University of Wisconsin-Madison** seeks applicants for the 1993-94 Wisconsin Interdisciplinary Fellows Program. Applicants may be at the graduate research assistant or post-doctoral level. The 1993-94 fellow will be expected to engage in intensive study directed towards the acquisition of high level research skills in climatology, sufficient to enable rigorous interdisciplinary work at the interface of their first discipline with climatology. The term of a Fellow's award would vary, but would ordinarily be for one year. The candidate should preferably be from an appropriate branch of anthropology (e.g. environmental archaeology), or other closely related fields if particularly well-qualified, have some mathematical capabilities compatible with the study of climate, and have an academic record indicative of the capability of excelling in more than one discipline.

Applicants should apply before June 1, 1993, with appropriate letters of recommendation and other credentials, to: Prof. R. A. Bryson, Senior Scientist, Center for Climatic Research, 1225 W. Dayton St., Madison, WI 53706 FAX at (608) 262-5964. The University of Wisconsin is an Equal Opportunity / Affirmative Action Employer.

**New York State Museum**, a 150 yr. old natural and cultural history museum seeks applicants for 1 Bio-archaeologist and 1 Archaeologist in the Anthropological Survey. Both positions require Ph.D. and experience in eastern U.S. archaeology, and are anticipated to be continuing. Bio-archaeologist initially serves as director of the Museum's NAGPRA compliance program, supervises full-time assistant and is assisted by existing staff. Preferred candidate will have 3 yrs. exp. in biological anthropology as well as archaeology including human osteology, paleopathology, and biocultural analysis. Archaeologist serves as the director of Museum's Public Archaeology Program (approx. \$750,000/yr.) and is responsible for supervision of 7 M.A. staff, overall program management & quality, and development of additional sources of funding. Research specialty in addition to CRM is desirable. Preferred candidate will have 3 yrs. exp. in archaeology including CRM. Salary range for both positions is \$37,821-\$46,672. Both posi-

tions require a Civil Service exam which will evaluate education and experience against the background of the position. Deadline for application is August 9, 1993. Requests for examination announcements and applications may be sent, along with a letter, resume and names of three references, to: Mr. Charles J. Byrne, Director of Personnel, Rm. 528EB, Box SC-48, 89 Washington Ave., Albany, NY 12234. Women and minorities are encourage to apply. AA/EOE.

**The Pueblo of Zuni Cultural Resource Enterprise**, a tribally-owned cultural resource management organization invites applications for two full time permanent positions (1) Lithic Analyst and (2) Paleoethnobotanist. Responsibilities of the Lithic Analyst includes the analysis of flaked stone, data manipulation, and technical report writing, the supervision of assistants and contributions to research designs. The Lithic Analyst works with Project Directors and Principal Investigators in formulating and implementing analytic strategies. Minimum requirements include a MA in anthropology/archaeology or related fields and 1 year of lithic analysis experience. Training/experience in technological and functional (particularly high magnification use wear) analysis as well as Southwest experience is preferred. Responsibilities of the Paleoethnobotanist include analysis of macrobotanical materials from flotation, data manipulation and technical report writing under the supervision of the Senior Paleoethnobotanist. The Paleoethnobotanist will also supervise lab technicians in flotation processing. Minimum requirements include a MA (MS) in anthropology/archaeology with one year of paleoethnobotanical analysis experience. Several years of analysis experience will be considered in lieu of a MA degree. Technical writing and Southwest experience are preferred. The Zuni Cultural Resource Enterprise is an equal opportunity employer offering employment preferences to qualified Native Americans. Please send a letter of interest, current vita and names of three references to: Elizabeth Skinner, Research Director, Zuni Cultural Resource Enterprise, P.O. Box 339, Zuni NM 87327. Telephone (505) 782-4814 or -5558, FAX (505) 782-2393.

**The Historic Preservation Management Division (HPMD) of the City Planning and Development Department of Kansas City, MO** has an opening for a city archaeologist. The duties of the archaeologist are to implement the recommendations for establishing an archaeology program in Kansas City, MO, including the development of a public program, archival research, updating and maintaining the Archaeological Master Plan and site file data base, verify recording sites, identify future survey, test excavation, review and compliance, development of an integration plan for the protection of archaeological sites. The archaeologist is required to have a graduate degree in anthropology with specialization in historical archaeology and one year of professional experience with supervisory responsibility. Knowledge of National Register desirable. The contract position is for 12 months with a beginning salary of \$24,000. The position has the potential to be funded a second year as well as consideration of a merit system City Archaeologist in the future. Send vita by July 9, 1993 to: Lisa Lassman Briscoe, Historic Preservation Management



Division, City Hall, 26th Floor, 414 East 12th Street, Kansas City, MO 64106-2714, (816)274-2555.

**Murray State University** seeks Staff Archaeologist to serve as contract archaeologist for university archaeology program. Must meet qualifications for PI established for Kentucky including possess a graduate degree in archaeology, anthropology, or closely related fields, have at least one year full-time professional experience in archaeological research, including eight months in Kentucky or eastern North America, have at least four months of supervised field and analytical experience in North American archaeology, and have demonstrated the ability to carry research to completion. SOPA certification is recommended. Salary will range from \$20,000 to \$22,000. Send resume and names of three references to Dr. Ken Carstens, Archaeology Program, Murray State University, Murray, KY 42071, Fax 502-762-4897. Job begins 1 July 1993. Murray State University is strongly committed to increasing its faculty diversity. Applications from minorities and women are especially welcome.

**GAI Consultants seek Senior Archaeologist II / Principal Investigator;** position entails proposal writing; the design, implementation and supervision of field and laboratory work; data analysis; and report writing with primary emphasis on historical archaeology. Must be willing to relocate to the Pittsburgh area and to travel throughout the eastern United States. Requires an M.A. or Ph.D. in Archaeology/Anthropology with at least 3 years experience as principal investigator on historical archaeology projects with a cultural resource management firm. SOPA certification in historical archaeology helpful. Must be able to demonstrate (1) ability to work independently, (2) high quality writing and research skills (3) effectively manage and supervise field crews of varying size, (5) ability to maintain good client relationships (6) experience in the analysis of 18th and 19th century glass and ceramic assemblages and (7) knowledge and experience with Macintosh and MS-DOS word processing, spreadsheet and database programs. Submit resume to: GAI Consultants, Inc., Human Resource Department, Attention: AD #317, 570 Beatty Road, Monroeville, PA 15146 (EOE M/F/V/H).

**Espey, Huston & Associates, Inc. (EH & A),** a full service environmental and engineering firm is seeking a Staff Archaeologist. The position includes proposal writing, design and implementation of scopes of work, supervision of field and laboratory work, data analysis and report preparation. The individual should be willing to relocate to the Austin, Texas area and travel throughout much of the south and central states. Previous experience in Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, North and South Carolina, and Virginia is desirable as well as an interest in historic archaeology and/or Caddoan archaeology. The position requires at least two years previous experience as Principal Investigator in cultural resource management and a completed M.A. or Ph.D. in anthropology/archaeology. EH&A is an Equal Opportunity employer and offers competitive salaries and a full benefits package. Please send resume to: Wayne Glander, Espey, Huston & Associates, Inc., P.O. Box 519, Austin, Texas 78767 (512) 327-6840 (phone) or (512) 327-2453 (fax). ■

## H. John Heinz III Charitable Trust Grants for Archaeological Field Work in Latin America

The H. John Heinz III Charitable Trust announces its grant program for archaeological fieldwork in Latin America for 1994. This program will fund four to six scholars to conduct archaeological research in Latin America. Applications for dissertation research will not be considered. The maximum amount of the award is \$8000. The deadline for submission is November 15, 1993, and notification of the award will be made by March of 1994.

For complete information before June 30 write to: Rose Wrbas, H. John Heinz III Charitable Trust, 600 Grant Street, Suite 4440, Pittsburgh, PA 15219. After June 30: Rose Wrbas, H. John Heinz III Charitable Trust, 32 CNG Tower, 625 Liberty Avenue, PA 15219. If you have any questions, please contact Dr. James B. Richardson III, Chairman, Division of Anthropology, Carnegie Museum of Natural History, (412) 665-2601 or fax (412) 665-2751. ■



## Call for Notification: SAA Ceremonial Resolutions Committee

Jon Muller, of the Ceremonial Resolutions Committee of the SAA, requests information of all deceased colleagues from the society membership. Please report the deaths of our colleagues to him at: Jon Muller, Ceremonial Resolutions Committee, Department of Anthropology, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, IL 62901, fax (618) 453-3253 or e-mail (Internet) GA0048@siucvmb.siu.edu. ■



## In the Spirit Of Glasnost, Archaeologists Welcomed To Russia

In September, 1992, 35 archaeologists and social anthropologists from the United States, Argentina, Japan and Britain visited Russia at the behest of the Citizen Ambassador Program/People to People International. The program was designed as an information sharing opportunity, with meetings in various locations and the opportunity to visit archaeological excavations and discuss current topics. The delegation met in St. Petersburg with the director of the Institute of History of Material Culture and his staff. Lectures on current research in Russia, focusing on Paleolithic and aeneolithic topics as well as current research issues in the United States provided an excellent opportunity for dialog regarding the potential for future collaborative efforts. A tour of the facility also highlighted the needs of the Institute. They are in great need of microscopes, and all laboratory equipment. Possibly the greatest need was identified in the radiocarbon dating lab where equipment is lacking and the ability to date sites accurately is in question. Many discussions with the staff were held and it is apparent that they are very interested in

receiving more information from their American counterparts.

Sites visited include the Russian medieval town of Staraya Ladoga for discussions of stabilization techniques, systems of protection and architectural styles. A visit to the

Novgorod Kremlin identified difficulties in preserving and dating wood used in the original construction of the walls and buildings. During a tour of the museum facilities, the delegation had the opportunity to view some of the birch bark that had been found in the many excavations within Novgorod. Because of

difficulties in preservation, seriation of the particular artifact types is used to approximate dates of the many layers buried beneath the city. Most critical appears to be a need for better museum conservation techniques and a means to deal with contaminated soils which are within excavation areas.

One of the most interesting areas visited by the delegation was in the southern part of Russia near the Caucasus. Archaeologists from the Institute of Oriental Studies, Moscow, met with the American delegation to discuss trade and culture change issues as they pertain to the southern portion of Russia. Several sites covering a wide range of periods were visited. The sites included Alanian burial mounds, Scythian barrows, the Tatar city/state, and a highland fortress. Of interest were the discovery of petroglyphs near the fortress depicting sacrificial rites held by the residents of the area. The Russians had very little experience with rock art and are very interested in methodologies and assistance in recording these features.

The visit to Russia was very successful in establishing relationships between the delegation and the professional archaeologists in Russia. There is great interest in establishing cooperative efforts in all areas of archaeology and museum conservation. If you are interested in receiving more information about this trip, working in Russia, or exchanging information, please contact Shereen Lerner, Mesa Community College, Department of Cultural Science, 1833 W. Southern, Mesa, AZ 85202; (602) 461-7306. ■

---

*The Russians had very little experience  
with rock art and are very interested  
in methodologies and assistance  
in recording these features.*

---

*Continued from page 11*

**Request for donations.** In 1986, the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians' high school library burned to the ground resulting in the complete loss of a rather extensive library of Southeastern and North American Indian material. The tribe has finally received funding for a new library which will be completed during the summer of 1993. Included in this building is a Cultural Resource Area with an archival vault and space for a non-lending Native American research library which will be open to all tribal members, particularly the students. Unfortunately, very little money was included in the funding for materials to place in this facility. Therefore, we are requesting donations of material for the Culture Resource Area. Materials sought include both anthropological and historical literature on the Choctaw, specifically, and other Southeastern and North American Indians in general, as well as historical research material on the Southeast. All donations are tax deductible. For more information please contact: Kenneth H. Carleton, Tribal Archaeologist, P.O. Box 6005, Choctaw Branch, Philadelphia, MS 39350, (601) 656-5251. ■



## Arizona's Approach to Native American/ Archaeologist Relations

*Adopted by the Arizona Archaeology Advisory Commission and submitted by Gary Stumpf, Chairman,*

The Archaeology Advisory Commission of the State of Arizona recommends that all action possible be taken to encourage and facilitate the meaningful involvement of American Indian tribes in archaeological research and management actions that take place in Arizona.

Tribal community members share with the archaeological community an interest in learning more about Arizona's past and also feel a bond of affinity with the prehistoric occupants of Arizona.

Consequently, those who seek to learn about the past through archaeological research have an obligation to cooperate in this pursuit with interested American Indians in order to understand and incorporate American Indian viewpoints, thereby enhancing the ethical and scientific standards of the archaeological profession. We believe that by bringing in the special insights and methods of learning from knowledgeable American Indians that current knowledge can be substantially enhanced, particularly regarding affinity and traditional cultural practices.

We recognize that there are strong federal and state legislative mandates to conduct this form of substantive,

cooperative research and cultural resource management. The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act regulations require evidence for cultural affiliation which the archaeological record can address. The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, recognizes a larger role for tribes in the historic preservation process. These amendments as well as National Park Service Bulletin #38, "Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties," provide arguments for completing ethnohistoric and related studies. The State Historic Preservation Act (ARS 41-865) requires consultation with the scientific community and groups with cultural affinity regarding treatment and protection of human remains and associated funerary objects on private land. The Arizona Antiquities Act (ARS 41-844 as amended) requires that identification of cultural groups and affinity be considered in making decisions regarding disposition of American Indian human remains, funerary objects, sacred ceremonial objects, or objects of cultural patrimony.

Thus, in the interest of fostering tolerance for cultural diversity, and enhancing the positive working relationships between American Indian tribes and the archaeological community, we recommend that state and federal government, universities and other research institutions make it a matter of policy to strongly encourage cooperative projects that include substantive American Indian input in both the research process and cultural resource management. We further recommend that these entities ensure that funding is made available for these efforts as part of the cultural resources management process.

We also recommend that governments and all educational institutions expand opportunities for American Indians to receive further training and participate in archaeology and other culturally related disciplines. ■

*Continued from back cover*

Chair, the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, 11 Divinity Ave., Cambridge, MA 02138; (617) 495-1969 or FAX (617) 4957535. Email:zorich@harvard.harvard.edu.

November 11-14, THE 1993 CHACMOOL CONFERENCE, Department of Archaeology, University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta, T2N 1N4, Canada. This year's topic will be "Cultural Complexity in Archaeology." 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

November 17-21 AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIA-

TION ANNUAL MEETING. Washington D.C.

November 19-20 - A VIEW FROM THE CORE, A CONFERENCE SYNTHESIZING OHIO HOPEWELL ARCHAEOLOGY, The Comfort Inn, Chillicothe, Ohio. Papers are invited on all aspects of Ohio Hopewell including subsistence and environment, settlement patterns, technology, ceremonial and mortuary behaviors, as well as origins and decline. For more information contact: Dr. Paul J. Pacheco, OAC Conference Coordinator, 124 West Maple Street, Granville, Ohio 43023, (614) 587-1686.

November 1994 - INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM "THE

PLEISTOCENE/HOLOCENE BOUNDARY AND HUMAN OCCUPATIONS IN SOUTH AMERICA, Mendoza, Argentina. The meeting, sponsored by SUDAMQUA and organized by the Facultad de Filosofía y Letras, Universidad Nacional de Cuyo will provide a forum for scientists working in South America to discuss the state of the art on paleoenvironmental conditions and human occupations around the Pleistocene/Holocene boundary. For Further information contact: Marcelo Zarate, International Symposium The Pleistocene/Holocene Boundary, Centro de Geología de Costas y del Cuaternario - UNMP, Casilla de Correo 722 - Correo Central, 7600 Mar del Plata, Argentina. ■



*Society for American Archaeology*  
*Railway Express Building*  
*900 Second Street, NE, Suite 12*  
*Washington, DC 20002*

Non-profit Org.  
U.S. Postage  
PAID  
Washington, DC  
Permit No. 4832

12009300  
Carl Merry  
Univ of Iowa  
Office of St Archaeologist  
308 Eastlawn Bldg  
Iowa City IA 52242-1411

July 3-4 SYMPOSIUM ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATING, International House, University of Melbourne, 241 Royal Parade, Parkville 3052, Melbourne. The symposium will address the complexities of recent developments in the sphere of archaeological dating methodology. Please direct inquiries and expressions of interest to Fax No. (03) 347-6684; or telephone the Archaeological and Anthropological Society of Victoria Treasurer, James Evans, at (03) 499-4343; or write to The Secretary, AASV, P.O. Box 328C, Melbourne, Vic. 3001, Australia

August 13-15 66th ANNIVERSARY PECOS CONFERENCE, Casa Malpais National Historic Landmark Site, Springerville, East-Central Arizona. For official information and more Pecos Conference details contact either: John W. Hohmann, Ph.D., (602) 234-1124 / Fax 241-1561 or Brian W. Kenny (602) 506-4608 / Fax 506-4882. If you plan to speak, send your name, organization, address and phone number via postcard, letter or fax to: Pecos Conference, c/o Louis Berger Associates Inc. 5343 North 16th Street, Suite 260, Phoenix, AZ 85016. Let us know about your proposed topic, title of your presentation, and most importantly organizational theme (PaleoIndian, Archaic, Anasazi, Mogollon, Hohokam, Mesoamerican, Entrada, Historic, or Method and Theory)

October 1-3 ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ARKANSAS AR-

CHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, Arkansas Tech campus. There is a tentative plan for a symposium entitled "Where WERE the Native Americans???" Any other papers are welcome. Deadline for submission of papers is August 4, 1993. For more information or to submit papers contact: Michael A. Pfeiffer, Ozark-St. Francis National Forest, P.O. Box 1008, Russellville, AK 72811 (501) 968-2354



October 21-24 ANASAZI SYMPOSIUM, San Juan College, Farmington, NM. Abstracts for symposia and papers presenting recent project results are solicited. For information contact Meredith Matthews or Linda Wheelbarger, Cultural Resource Management Program, San Juan College, 4601 College Boulevard, Farmington, NM 87401-4699 or Wolky Toll, Office of Archaeological Studies, Museum of New Mexico, P.O. Box 2087, Santa Fe, NM 87504-2087.

November 4-7 AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR ETHNOHISTORY, Annual Conference, Indiana University Memorial Union, Bloomington, Indiana. Deadline for proposals for organized sessions and individual abstracts (50-100 words): 15 July 1993. Abstracts must be accompanied by \$30 pre registration 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 3-6 50th ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE, Radisson Plaza Hotel, Raleigh, NC. Contact: Mark A. Mathis, Office of State Archaeology, 109 East Jones St., Raleigh, NC 27601-2807; (919) 733-7342.

November 3- 6TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE MUSEUM COMPUTER NETWORK (MCN), Seattle Sheraton Hotel, Seattle, Washington. The conference will offer workshops, exhibits of the latest in museum software and automation services, project reports, special interest group meetings, and "birds of a feather" sessions. For more information or to obtain registration materials, contact: Diane Zorich, MCN '93 Program

*Continued on page 15*