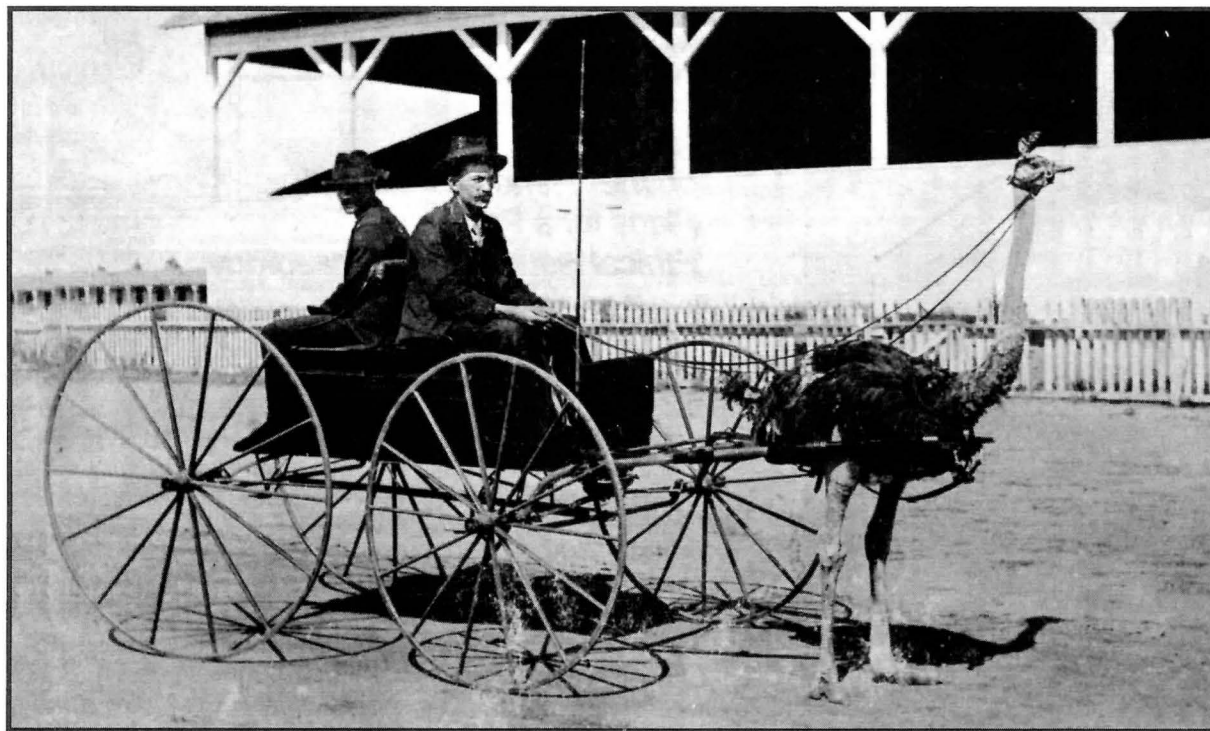


# SAA BULLETIN

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*Pre-Disney fun in Anaheim: Ostrich racing, ca. 1896*

**“ From phytoliths to isotopes and evolutionary theory to gender studies, there are many substantive and theoretical advances being presented. ”**

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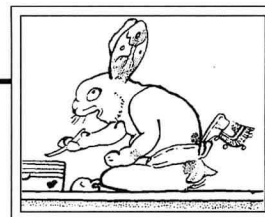
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## Editor's Corner

The theme for this issue is public education and archaeology. As effective scholars and stewards of the past, we must have the unequivocal support of the public. To obtain their support we must communicate what it is that we do and why it is important. The Public Education Committee, featured prominently in this issue, has been at the forefront of the Society's educational efforts, and they have done an outstanding job in preaching the gospel of preservation, intercultural understanding, and training. The Working Together column also promotes the role of education, this time dealing with the various ways in which museums can integrate Native American perspectives into displays and internship and outreach programs. This sort of educational effort will be increasingly important as archaeologists attempt to inform the different ethnic and cultural minorities of our nation about the value of archaeology. Finally, don't miss the various educational efforts sponsored at the upcoming Annual Meeting, which are described at length throughout the *Bulletin*.



### An Update on the "Reno Workshop": Plans for a Panel on Ethical Issues and Archaeology

Alison Wylie

In early November members of the SAA Committee on Ethics and a number of advisors to the committee, met in Reno for a workshop on ethical issues in archaeology; this was hosted by the Cultural Resource Management Institute at the University of Nevada-Reno and funded by NSF, the National Parks Service, and the SAA [for details see the *Bulletin* 11(4):7]. Our aim in this meeting was to lay the groundwork for developing an updated and expanded set of ethics guidelines for the SAA. In the course of two and a half days of intense and sometimes heated discussion, we were able to identify a number of key problem areas that will need attention:

- accountability to stakeholders who have an interest in the archaeological record or are otherwise affected by archaeological research;
- issues raised by the "commercialization" of archaeological material and by archaeologists' involvement (direct and indirect) in these processes;
- responsibilities for public education and outreach;
- issues to do with intellectual property rights;
- responsibilities for ensuring that archaeological records, reports, and collections are preserved and accessible.

Perhaps most importantly, despite differences of perspective on many specifics, a consensus emerged fairly quickly that archaeologists have a primary ethical responsibility to preserve and protect archaeological resources. We began the process of drafting some very general and preliminary "Principles of Archaeological Ethics" at the Reno meeting; these make the values of archaeological stewardship central, and draw out their implications for various of the issues identified above. These "Principles" will be presented for discussion in a panel on "Archaeological Ethics" scheduled for Thursday, April 21, 5:00-7:30, at the annual meeting in Anaheim. Participants in the Reno Workshop will contribute papers to this panel which describe some of our collective (and often divergent) thinking about these "Principles," and several commentators will respond to these initial proposals. If you attend the Anaheim meeting, do plan to come to this panel discussion; your input is vital to the work of the SAA Committee on Ethics. ☐

*Alison Wylie is in the Philosophy Department at the University of Western Ontario.*

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR



None of us condones the vandalizing of archaeological sites, but Gibson and Saunders have gone off the deep end. Archaeological liens on private property involve a taking of property rights requiring just compensation under the federal constitution.

If protection of sites is essential *to society*, then a purchase fund should be established to acquire ownership of the properties. In the meantime, archaeologists should exercise some circumspection in advocating such bizarre solutions to the goring of their own ox. Otherwise, they may be accused of forgetting who pays their salaries, who funds their grants, and under whose laws they operate.

James A. Hanson  
Former SHPO  
Chadron, Nebraska



I strongly object to comments made by Jon Gibson and Joe Saunders [Protection, *SAA Bulletin* 11(5)]. Evidently they don't understand that rights guaranteed under the Constitution are more important to Americans than archaeology. They suggest that liens be put on private property, despite the fact that money would not be available to pay landowners.

They state "..., archaeologists must be the ones to choose which sites are to be protected. We cannot entrust this selection to a government board or a legislative process...". In other words, since elected officials cannot be trusted to do the right thing those prerogatives must be given to archaeologists.

And their suggestion "that just because sites happen to be on private property should not make them privately owned", is ludicrous. Although perhaps reluctantly, they admit that the right to do as you please to your own land is one of "Americans' most precious rights" they quickly abandon that thought and would have us adopt what I believe are very dangerous alternatives.

My feeling is that neither of these gentlemen have taken the time to discuss their concerns with the owners of land where archaeological sites are located, to enlist their aid in permanently protecting those sites. Voluntary landowner cooperation is the only way to solve the problem, and certainly the only way it should be done.

Forrest B. Fenn  
Santa Fe



For the past quarter-century, the U.S. Southwest has been dominated by a school of thought known as "processual archaeology." We are Southwestern archaeologists who question many aspects of current thinking in our field and who,

despite broad differences in approach, share ideas about how we may best understand the past. We wish to hold an open meeting within the next eighteen months, to develop the theoretical approaches outlined below; we ask those who are thinking along similar lines, and who might wish to take part in the meeting, to contact us.

The theories of processual archaeology are many and varied, but current practice in the Southwest often involves an approach we term "ecological functionalism." Under that approach, societies are assumed to be systems, in the sense that groups within a society are functionally bound to each other and do not vary with any degree of independence. As a consequence, interaction within a society is not viewed as a meaningful source of historical change. Instead, change is explained by appeal to the interaction between the entire "system" and external factors such as environmental change or independent demographic growth.

In extending the work of the past 25 years, we assume that prehistoric Southwestern societies consisted of groups that acted with varying degrees of independence and at scales ranging from that of the individual and household to that of the community and region. From this perspective, historical change springs not only from relations between societies and the environment or demographic growth, but also from relations between and within social groups. Because the checks and balances that maintain a given social order are imperfect, social relations are inherently dynamic. In acting out the relations between them, social groups change those relations — and themselves. Thus the internal dynamics of a society, far from being a passive aspect of systemic change, are a vital source of change and a point of departure for archaeological study.

In seeking to explain change, we further believe that we need to begin and end with the actual history of specific societies. Concepts like "chiefdom" or "Anasazi" may help guide our thinking, but they are not real in and of themselves. The discovery of similar patterns of behavior within different societies may lead us to postulate social models at various levels of abstraction, but such generalizations are a means, not an end. Our task is not complete until we demonstrate how those models improve our understanding of the actual societies we study. Explanation is embedded in the history that inspires it; reducing social behavior to abstract dimensions, and then ordering societies along those dimensions, does not constitute explanation.

Although we no longer emphasize a search for universal patterns abstracted from the archaeological record or for universal laws to explain them, we continue to believe in a scientific archaeology — one which moves beyond description to explanation by verifying propositions about prehistoric social behavior. Ancient societies had an existence independent of our inquiries, even if we understand their material traces only imperfectly. The objective existence of those societies — and those traces — means that our propositions about the past are testable. The decision to accept or reject explanations for specific archaeological patterns can and must be grounded in those same archaeological patterns. This implies, in turn, a continued commitment to the utmost methodological and interpretive rigor, including the develop-

*Continued on page 4*


*Continued from page 3*

ment of middle range theory. We do not wish to establish a new "dominant paradigm" or belittle the accomplishments of Southwest archaeology over the last 25 years. Instead, we wish to define an approach by which we can add to those accomplishments. We are a small group, but we suspect that among Southwestern archaeologists, others have begun to take — or are willing to consider — a broadly similar approach. At this point we wish to stress our shared concerns: dissatisfaction with tracing all historical change to environmental or demographic roots; willingness to seek social or political mechanisms for change; and the sense that explanation means analyzing and comparing actual instances of change, not examining differences between abstractions. We also seek new ways to bring people together and begin defining an approach that is explicitly historical, yet methodologically and theoretically rigorous.

We are not alone in attempting to rethink Southwestern archaeology, but we are uneasy with approaches involving closed forums and the insights of a few individuals, or that ignore the social contexts and social implications of our work. The structure of the meeting we hold will depend on how many of us there are — and whether we fit in an auditorium, or around a single small table. We intend, however, to establish a dialogue that is open to all interested individuals and tolerates personal differences — so that all Southwesternists who share these basic assumptions will have a role to play.

If in reading this letter, you have found anything to mirror your own thoughts, or your own dissatisfactions, we ask you to contact us and join our efforts. Please address correspondence to Randall H. McGuire, Department of Anthropology, State University of New York, Binghamton, New York 13901.

David A. Phillips, Jr.  
Philip Duke  
Randall H. McGuire  
Dean J. Saitta  
Lynne Sebastian  
David R. Wilcox



I am writing to register my disappointment with the elimination of the "Current Research" feature from *American Antiquity*. I find this one of the more interesting and informative parts of the journal, and I know that many colleagues agree. This change further decreases the value of the journal to my research and professional activities. Although the founding of *Latin American Antiquity* was in most respects a very positive development for the Society, it did signal a major decline in the number of articles published in *American Antiquity* that are of interest to Latin Americanists. *AA* is still an outlet for method and theory, but its position as the flagship journal for Americanist method and theory has been greatly weakened by the appearance of new journals and the increasing coverage of method and theory by regional journals (like *LAA*). Most of the method and theory in *AA* now concerns topics more relevant to North American archaeology than to Latin American archaeology. With the elimination of "Cur-

rent Research," I find that the only part of *AA* that I really look forward to these days is the book reviews.

For this Latin Americanist, my disappointment with *American Antiquity* has gotten so bad that I have even entertained the heretical notion that maybe I don't need this journal, which I have subscribed to since my undergraduate days. The "Current Research" section was one of the few features of the journal that still held together the archaeology of all parts of the ancient New World. To my mind, its elimination is another step in the decline of *American Antiquity* from the only journal that mattered to just another regional archaeology journal that I happen to receive for being a member of the Society. ☐

Michael E. Smith  
Associate Professor, SUNY, Albany



## SAA Student Affairs Committee

Alicia L. Wise

The annual meeting in Anaheim will begin soon, and the committee would like to invite you to participate in a variety of activities:

1. If you would like CRASH SPACE for the meeting, please contact Alicia Wise as soon as possible.
2. Please plan on attending the student/new member reception on Wednesday evening. We'll have information about the committee and how you can become involved there.
3. The committee's round table discussion entitled "Dare to Dominate a Domineering Dissertation" is being held Thursday morning. Speakers include Meg Conkey, Janet Levy, Jeremy Sabloff, and Bernard Wailes. Please bring any questions you have about any aspect of the dissertation process. The discussion will begin after five minute presentations by each speaker.
4. Check out the committee's volunteer board in the SAA employment office. Whether you are looking for a position or for workers, this is a helpful resource for you.
5. The committee is looking for students to represent their campuses and share information with others in their departments. If interested, please let us know!

For information about any of these topics, please contact Alicia Wise at the following places or at the annual meeting. See you at the student/new member reception! Thanks! Alicia Wise, 938 Spaight St. #103, Madison, Wisconsin 53703, tel. (608) 262-5961 or (608) 257-4943, fax (608) 262-0166, email Wise@macc.wisc.edu; or Paul Takac, tel. (512) 471-9239 or (512) 452-1367, fax (512) 471-5973, email ptakac@ccwf.cc.utexas. ☐

*Alicia Wise is a student at the Institute for Environmental Studies at the University of Wisconsin.*



## Some Highlights of the 1994 Annual Meeting

*J. Daniel Rogers*

For me the most interesting part of helping to put together the annual meeting program has been the opportunity to survey, in some detail, the vast range of topics submitted. This has led me to ponder certain developing trends in archaeology, but also to marvel at the continuity in many areas. From phytoliths to isotopes and evolutionary theory to gender studies, there are many substantive and theoretical advances being presented. To mention just a couple of the broader themes, there seems to be a growing recognition of the intertwined nature of the many lines of evidence we pursue. This interrelatedness is evident in how symposia are put together and even more so in the individual papers. Equally healthy for the discipline is the continuing self-assessment of how we interact with the living descendants of those we study, but also in terms of the uses to which archaeological knowledge is put on an international scale. I am sure those attending the meeting will recognize many other trends from among the more than 900 presentations.

I want to call your attention to a few of the sessions you will not want to miss. For those planning to be at the meetings by Wednesday, April 20 I strongly encourage you to attend the forum, **Straight from the Horse's Mouth: Francis P. McManamon answers your NAGPRA Questions** sponsored by the SAA Task Force on Repatriation. Immediately following this forum is an invited symposium titled **Human Evolution: Interaction of Biology and Behavior**, chaired by John Yellen. This symposium brings together some of the latest thinking on human evolution and especially the theme of how biology and behavior are intertwined. Thursday morning an invited and sponsored symposium titled **Archaeology in the Twenty-First Century**, organized by William J. Mayer-Oakes and Daniel N. Pagano and chaired by William Lipe, uses an interactive format to take a holistic look at where archaeology should be headed as we move into the next century.

Thursday evening all members are invited to attend the Plenary Symposium, titled **The Archaeology of Global Change**, chaired by Charles L. Redman. The session considers the role archaeology can and should play in contributing answers to the important environmental issues facing societies around the world. A large part of archaeological research addresses the impacts of humankind on plant and animal populations on the Earth's ecosystems over vast stretches of time. Yet, most archaeologists do not place the implication of their work within the context of contemporary concerns about the global environment. Archaeologists need to make explicit the relevance of our findings and to join biologists and others working on biodiversity issues to develop integrated research on the human role in shaping this planet. Four speakers: Karl Butzer, Patrick Kirch, Naomi Miller, and Don Rice will look at long-term human impact in different regions of the World and discuss the implications of their research for global change. This important theme again appears in a symposium titled, **Prehistoric Human Impacts on the Environment: a Global Perspective**, chaired by Steven R. James and Charles L. Redman on Friday morning.

Friday afternoon the annual Fryxell Symposium will be presented. This year's session is **Bone Chemistry and Human Diet—Recent Advance, Recent Retreat**. The ten papers in this symposium provide a state of the art overview of the diverse areas within the archaeological study of bone chemistry, including such

topics as amino acid isotopes, zinc as a dietary indicator, chemical composition of enamel, and early hominid diets.

Late Saturday afternoon an invited forum titled **Native Americans, Archaeologists, and Sacred Places** will give Native American elders and tribal leaders an opportunity to discuss their views about sacred places and how this affects land management agencies, efforts to comply with the American Indian Religious Freedom Act.

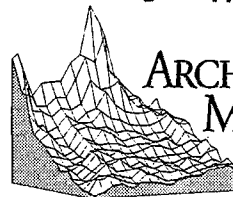
In addition to these special sessions there are several symposia that tackle various aspects of PaleoIndian archaeology and beyond. Two sessions will take a look at the archaeology of the Pleistocene-Holocene transition in diverse regions of the world. Participants in these sessions have been drawn from many nations. Another symposium will look at PaleoIndian adaptations in transitional environments and three others will look at new data from several regions of North America.

Obviously, there are many more sessions that deserve special mention; all together there are 106. Those attending the meeting will have many opportunities to identify their own trends and make their own discoveries. It has been a remarkable pleasure to serve the SAA as Program Chair. While at the meetings please stop and say hello, unless of course, you have a problem. See you in Anaheim. ☐

*Dan Rogers is the 1994 Program Committee Chair and is at the Smithsonian Institution.*

Technological advances now allow maps to be made in a fraction of the time it took with traditional methods. Whether you are a cultural resource manager or a researcher, less time means less labor and less money spent. No matter what your scale, from artifacts to regions, or the type of map you need (topographic, cultural feature, elevation model (DEM), or orthophoto), we can provide you with maps that are inexpensive, accurate, and digitally ready for inclusion in reports and publications. Don't pay the high overhead of an engineering firm. Let our archaeological staff work with you to provide the right level of service for your particular research and management needs.

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## Local Events and Things to do in Anaheim

*Glenn Russell*

Welcome to Anaheim! The city of the Angels awaits your arrival. Anaheim and the general Los Angeles area offers a nearly endless assortment of things to see and do, from museums to parks to some of the best shopping this side of the continent! In fact there are so many things to see and do that I can only touch on a few.

The annual meetings will be held at the Disneyland Hotel in Anaheim, connected by monorail to the Magic Kingdom itself. This may be the year to bring your children along. What child's life would be complete without a trip to Disneyland? In fact, the Disneyland Hotel has arranged a special length-of-stay passport (\$24 per person) that allows SAA attendees and their family members to visit the Magic Kingdom as often as desired, from Wednesday, April 20 through Sunday, April 24. When you consider the regular daily entrance fee is \$30 for adults and \$24 for children (12 and under), you can see what a great deal this is.

Child-care services will be available at the meetings this year from KiddieCorp, a professional child care organization which has been offering convention and meetings child care services for seven years. Child care will be available for infants and children, ages 6 months to 12 years. The KiddieCorp team is comprised of bonded qualified specialists, who will provide a variety of age group specific creative activities for the children. The child care center will be located at the Disneyland Hotel where morning and afternoon child care shifts will be available from Thursday through Saturday, and on Friday and Saturday Evenings. Parents will be required to pick up their children for lunch and dinner. Please refer to your preliminary program for additional information and a registration form.

I am pleased to report that the recent earth earthquake in Los Angeles should have no impact on the annual meetings. The entire Disneyland resort was unaffected by the quake, so it is business and fun as usual in Anaheim. Also, despite ongoing freeway reconstruction, we do not expect any significant problems getting around the Los Angeles area. All roads and freeways from Los Angeles International (LAX), John Wayne/Santa Ana/Orange County Airport (SNA), and the Ontario Airport (ONT) to the Disneyland Hotel were unaffected by the quake, and have remained open at all times. By the way, the John Wayne/Santa Ana/Orange County airport is the closest airport to the meetings site (16 miles, 27 minutes). I suggest that meetings, attendees consider the schedules and costs of using each of the various local airports before purchasing their tickets.

### *General Information about the Los Angeles Area*

There are a wide variety of other museums, attractions, sports venues, theaters, shopping locations, and other points of interest in the Los Angeles area. Information on these, as well as a guide to local restaurants will be provided as inserts in the registration packet that registered attendees will receive when they pick up their registration materials at the hotel.

### *Special Events*

In addition to the numerous excellent symposia of the Annual Meeting, a variety of interesting and exciting special events have been arranged. Availability is limited for some of these opportunities, so please register early! Transportation fees are required for some events. Please refer to the preliminary program for details and use the advance registration form to register each event.

The **Bowers Museum of Cultural Art**, recently reopened after extensive renovation, will be providing tours of their large collections of the arts of indigenous peoples, including a behind-the-scenes look at their state-of-the-art collections management facilities. Exhibits emphasizing the indigenous interpretation of cultural artworks include galleries of African, Oceanic, and Native North American Indians art. Of particular interest will be the Pre-Columbian art gallery which is organized around the theme "Vision of the Shaman, Song of the Priest". The Bowers also has galleries based on California History. In addition, there will be two traveling exhibits during the time of the meetings, "Seven Decades of Modern Mexican Art" and "Asian Ivory". These one hour tours will be offered on Wednesday at 4:30 P.M. and Thursday and Friday at 11:30 A.M. and 4:30 P.M. These tours are free of charge and the museum is located only a short bus ride (Line #51) from the Disneyland Hotel.

The **Getty Conservation Institute** has cordially offered to conduct a tour of their research laboratories and talk about the GCI's programs in adobe and stone conservation and their research program on painted surfaces. This one time only tour will depart by motor coach from the hotel on Wednesday, April 20 at 2 P.M. and will return at approximately 6 P.M. A \$20 transportation fee applies.

The Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History has graciously offered to host an **evening reception** for SAA members in their recently opened Times Mirror Hall of Native American Cultures. The reception will be held on Friday, April 22, from 6:30 - 10:00 P.M. SAA members will have the opportunity to view 800 pieces from the museum's permanent collections organized in 16 interpretive areas focused on both prehistoric and historic Native American cultures. In addition, the museum's main floor, including museum stores, will be open during the reception. A \$10 transportation fee applies and buses will depart from the Disneyland Hotel beginning at 5:30 P.M. Please note that admission to the Natural History Museum and the Page La Brea Tar Pits Museum will be provided without charge to SAA members upon identification should you wish to visit them during the meetings (museum hours 10 A.M. - 5 P.M.).

One of the many remarkable aspects of native California cultures is a rich tradition of rock art. We are fortunate to make available the opportunity to visit the **Burro Flats rock art site** on Saturday, April 23. Burro Flats is an extremely well preserved pictograph site located on the boundary of the Fernandeño and Chumash cultural areas in the Simi Valley. This impressive site is not accessible to the public. Dr.

Ed Krupp, astronomer for the Griffith Observatory, will lead the tour and will lecture on the possibility that the site was used to mark solstice events in prehistory with light and shadow events. The site is on Rocketdyne land, which requires security clearance by Rocketdyne. Participants must provide home address, social security number, date of birth, and passport number if not a U.S. citizen. Two tours are offered, one departing the Disneyland hotel at 5:30 A.M. (back around noon) and one departing at 9 A.M. (back around 3 P.M.). Wear layered clothing and comfortable walking shoes. Availability of this rare opportunity is extremely limited (22 persons each tour)! The experience will be well worth the \$40 fee, which includes written handout, tour guide, motor coach transportation, beverages and snacks.

Also on Saturday, the University of California, Irvine will be providing tours of their **Archaeometry and Radiocarbon Laboratories**. Dr. Jonathan Ericson will direct the tours, including the original Willard F. Libby radiocarbon instrumentation, the AMS line of the UCI radiocarbon laboratory, isotope analysis of marine shellfish for seasonality studies, obsidian and quartz hydration, and a poster presentation on integrated geophysical surveys. In addition, Dr. George Miller will provide a tour of the UCI nuclear Reactor facility and Neutron Activation Analysis Laboratory. Three tours, free of charge, are being offered with transportation provided by UCI. The first tour departs the Disneyland Hotel at 8:30 A.M. (returning 11:30 A.M.); the second tour departs at 11:30 A.M. (returning 3:30 P.M.); and the last tour departs at 3:30 P.M. (returning at 6:30 P.M.). Please note that there is a limit of 8 persons per tour, so register early!

The grand finale of this year's special events is the **Beach Bash!**, to be held in the Disneyland Hotel on Saturday evening from 7 to 10 P.M. The bash features dancing to DJ Duffy's 60's hits, including plenty of southern California surf tunes. Everyone is invited and it's free, except of course for the cash bar. Please let us know if you plan to attend by checking the "Cool, I'll be there" section of the advance registration form.

### Special Activities

Besides the special events tours, there are a number of special activities that will be taking place at the meetings. These activities will be enjoyable for everyone attending the meetings, but especially

children who might not want to attend the symposium on the latest developments in archaeological method and theory.

We are very fortunate that the SAA Public Education Committee has arranged for the **Earthmobile** to be present at the Disneyland Hotel throughout the Meetings. The Earthmobile is a mobile museum containing an archaeological excavation and laboratory. It provides hands-on discovery and scientific enrichment to approximately 20,000 third through sixth grade Los Angeles School District students each year.

Also on Saturday from 10 A.M. until noon, there will be a special symposium, **ZiNj Kids and Archaeology: Perspectives of**

**a Younger Generation**. Sponsored by ZiNj magazine and the SAA Public Education Committee, Kevin Jones has organized the symposium in which kids present the results of their experiments, research, thinking, and feelings about archaeology. Each presenter has worked with an adult, professional mentor, to produce a quality presentation. This innovative event will demonstrate that outreach to kids is an effective means to bring messages about protection and preservation to the general public, that kids are great spokespersons for heritage resources, that kids can be effective in educating adults, and that youthful enthusiasm for the topic is contagious.

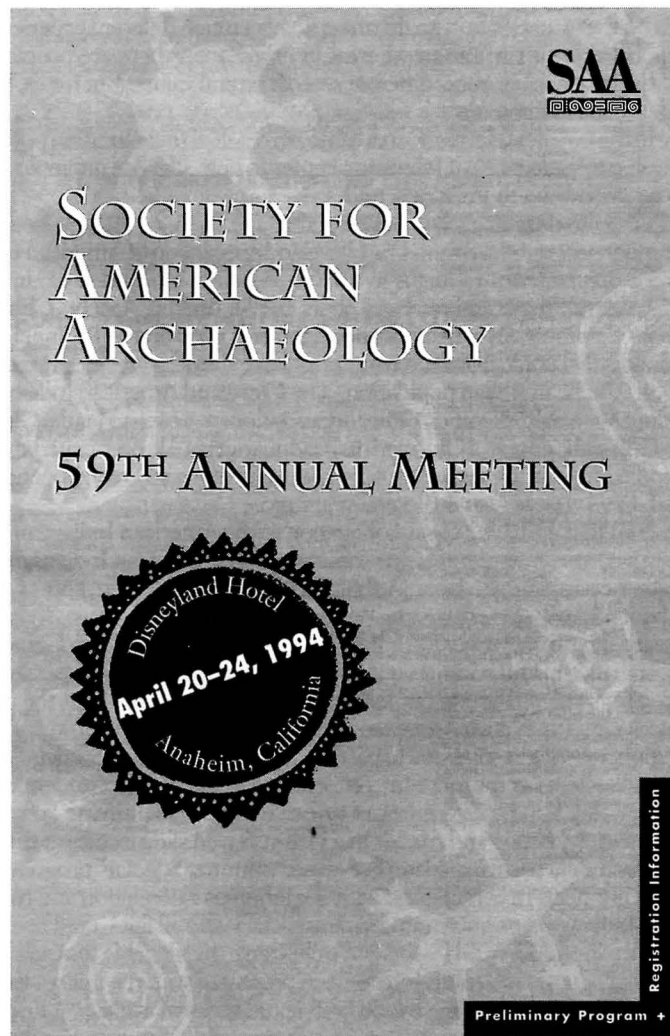
### Volunteers

Students or other interested people are needed as volunteers to monitor sessions, and to staff other meeting services, such as message and information center, the advance registration desk, the employment center, and the membership desk. Volunteers who work 12 hours are compensated with complimentary meeting registration, membership for one calendar year, and meal allowances. If you can donate three half-days of your time and would like to serve as a volunteer staff member, write to Ralph Johnson at the SAA office (900 Second Street NE #12,

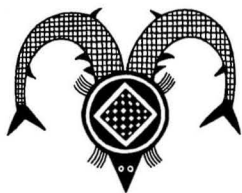
Washington, D.C. 20002) or contact Glenn Russell, the local events chairperson.

As you can see, we have a great deal of exciting activities planned for the Anaheim meetings. We all look forward to seeing you at the Disneyland Hotel in April. If there are any questions concerning local events or activities please contact the Local Events Chair at the following address: Glenn S. Russell, Obsidian Hydration and Lithics Laboratories, Institute of Archaeology, Fowler Museum, UCLA, Los Angeles, California 90024, tel. (310) 829-6839. ■

*Glenn Russell is at the Institute of Archaeology at UCLA.*



## Working Together --



## WORKING WITH AN URBAN AMERICAN INDIAN COMMUNITY — THE CLEVELAND EXPERIENCE

*Esther Bockhoff*

At the Cleveland Museum of Natural History, we have been working with the Native Americans residing in the northern Ohio area for more than 20 years. Working with Native Americans in an urban setting is a much different experience from working with them on reservations. On a reservation a single tribal group is present whereas in urban areas there are people from many tribal groups. This necessitates taking into account ideas that have as their roots different sets of cultural values. But for us, being exposed to many different cultures in a limited geographic area has been enlightening.

Most Native Americans who live in the Greater Cleveland area came as a result of the relocation policies of the Federal Government. In the 1950's Cleveland was one of seven cities selected as a relocation center to help alleviate unemployment problems on reservations by encouraging American Indians to move to cities to learn new trades.

In Cleveland, nearly 10,000 people from more than 60 tribes went through the relocation process. Most arrived in the 1960's and 1970's. By 1972, relocation as a government program was over. The Cleveland population of American Indians peaked in the early 1970's at about 5,000. Today there are about 2,000 American Indians in the city, 4,000 in Cuyahoga County and roughly 14,000 in Ohio. American Indian groups living in the Cleveland area include among others, the Algonquin, Apache, Choctaw, Comanche, Creek, Crow, Mohawk, Navajo, Ojibwa, Ponca, Pueblo, Seminole, Shawnee, Shoshone, Sioux, Tuscarora, and Winnebago. Initially, the largest number were the Sioux and the Navajo. More recently people from eastern groups have shown a greater presence. Over the years, a number of organizations have represented the local American Indian population. The Cleveland American Indian Center, founded in 1969, was a uniting force until recently when it ran into financial difficulties. Other organizations were started as the Cleveland American Indian Center declined. The North American Indian Cultural Centers of Ohio with its headquarters in Akron, opened an office in Cleveland in the 1980's. More recently, the North American Indian Inter-tribal Association with its main office in Toledo opened an office in Cleveland and the Lake Erie Native American Council (LENAC) was formed several years ago.

We have been aware at our museum that we have a special obligation to the American Indian community to work with them and to present their cultures to the public in a correct manner. It is our contention that American Indians can speak for themselves to tell us about their ways of life and their special concerns. We also have an obligation to them to let them know what we are doing and why. They need to know what a museum is all about and why we exist.

We began early on by simply inviting representatives from the Cleveland American Indian Center to our museum when we had speakers that we felt would be of interest to them. Those initial contacts led to the request by a young Cherokee woman from Oklahoma to become and intern at our museum. She wanted to study our collections and learn more about the material culture of other Native Americans in order to enhance her work with the Native American youth.

In order to continue the cooperation, we sought someone to participate in our "Adopt-a-Student" program, which is an internship program supported by one of the affiliated societies of the museum. A Cleveland Institute of Art student whose father was from the Jemez Pueblo was chosen. She worked on a six-week Southwestern basket research project, identifying, researching, and inventorying. She presented the results of her work to the society, family and friends in a well-received slide lecture at the end of her project.

During another summer, an Ojibwa student participated in a five-week "Summer Scholar" program sponsored by University Circle Incorporated (of which our museum is a member) in conjunction with the Jennings Foundation and run through the Cleveland Public Schools. With the help of the American Indian community, a student was picked who all felt would benefit by the program. He worked on a Woodland Indian Project devised by the curator and by the end of his term, he was able to teach a class using this exhibit.

Over the course of the years, many programs and exhibits have been presented with the help of the American Indian community, whether it be simply advice or actual participation. In 1982, a major exhibit and series of events, "A Festival of Woodland Indian Arts," was mounted at the museum. The exhibit itself focused on the material culture of the Northeast, Southeast and Great Lakes Woodland Indians. Contemporary, historic, and prehistoric objects and contemporary photographic portraits taken in the field were exhibited. A series of lectures and dance programs was presented. One of our major lecturers was a traditional Mohawk leader from Six Nations Reserve in Canada. The Greater Cleveland community helped find craftspeople whose objects could be exhibited and helped us obtain an excellent dance and culture presentation group from Lac du Flambeau, an Ojibwa reservation in Wisconsin. They were sometimes hosts for the many artists and craftspeople who were brought in over the course of the five-month exhibit.

Again, when a three-day program, "The Sacred Landscape of the American Indian," was presented at our museum, craftspeople from the local community participated. They helped to get a drum group and one of the local Navajo Women cooked fry bread for the opening reception. A number of local community members were present. They also participated, along with George Horse Capture, a Gros Ventre from Montana who was the main speaker for the event, in a Saturday morning roundtable discussion on American Indian life. Members of the public were invited to sit down and talk with them.

As our museum worked on renovating one of our major exhibit halls, we brought in three Native American consultants to advise us on the sections dealing with American Indians and their environment. They were an Alaskan Eskimo, a Pueblo Indian from New Mexico



and an Iroquois Indian from New York State. The hall was opened in 1968 to acclaim from Native American communities around the country. Members of the local community participated in opening programs and continue to bring their friends and children to see the hall.

Working with the diverse ethnic communities in our area began under a special program titled, "Windows on the World." Under this program, cooperation with the American Indian community was sought for an event which we titled **Indian Summer**. Many committee meetings were held at our museum or at the North American Indian Cultural Center of Cleveland to plan the event. The object was to acquaint the people of the Cleveland area with the local American Indian community. An evening program featured native foods, cooked by the community and a presentation of tribal dress, accompanied by narration and music. Artists and craftspeople displayed their work and other cultural background materials. The evening was a complete success. The public visitors were surprised by the number of tribal groups and the variety of traditional clothing in Northern Ohio. American Indians from a 150-mile radius chose to participate.

The first **Indian Summer** was so successful, that the participants decided they wanted to do it again the next fall. This time it was held for three days and again it was a success. Proceeds from both **Indian Summer** programs were shared with the American Indian community youth programs.

After the second **Indian Summer** program, the youth of the community were invited to produce posters on some aspect of their culture and these were displayed in one of our galleries. The supplies and the expertise for the posters were provided by the Society of Nature Artists, one of the museum's associated societies.

Since that time, personnel from our museum have worked on a powwow committee and helped provide publicity for them. We purchased a "table" at the powwow, provided some supplies and donated six family memberships to be given out as door prizes. Museum memberships have often been given to American Indians

in appreciation for their help. This fosters communication because as part of membership benefits, they can bring guests to the museum as often as they wish, not only making them feel at home here, but encouraging them to make this "their" museum.

Last year, in cooperation with the Lake Erie Native American Council, our museum participated in their "Native American Festival," part of which was a three-day event held at our museum just prior to Columbus Day. Lectures, food, craftspeople, a hoop dancer, regular dancers, drum, a storyteller, slides, movies and educational material were all part of the event.

Our latest event, "Tribes of the Buffalo, a Swiss Artist on the American Frontier," an exhibit which is to open on April 8th, will again use the talents of the American Indian community in presenting several programs.

We believe firmly in working with the Native American community in our area to advise us and to participate in our programs. We, in turn, work with their community advising when we can and participating in their programs when asked to do so. Only in this way will genuine mutual understanding occur.

One must remember that as we worked with the various groups over the years, the personnel often changed as people moved in and out of town, as money became plentiful or scarce and as their inner politics fluctuated between cooperation or antagonism among themselves. We strive to be neutral in our dealings with all groups and not favor one over another. Even as their basic ideas of how things should be done were often different from one another, it was also overlain with a city veneer and their experiences with dealing with the powers that be in city life. Many were suspicious and non-communicative at first. Time was allowed for them to get to know us until finally they felt comfortable working with us. We did not expect them to do anything with which they felt uncomfortable. It has truly been a learning experience for us all. ■

*Esther Bockhoff is Head Curator of Cultural Anthropology at the Cleveland Museum of Natural History.*

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***"...we have a special obligation to the American Indian community to work with them and to present their cultures to the public in a correct manner."***

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## ***Call for Comments on the Disposition of Unaffiliated Human Remains***

The Review Committee established by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act is developing recommendations for the disposition of unclaimed human remains from ongoing excavations on Federal and Indian land and for the disposition of unaffiliated remains from existing museum collections. The committee solicits your comments and suggestions on this difficult issue in the interests of developing an SAA recommendation to the Review Committee. Both suggestions of specific procedures and statements of guiding principles will be most helpful.

Please address your comments to the Task Force co-chairs: Lynne Goldstein, Dept. of Anthropology, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201, email [lynneg@csd4.csd.uwm.edu](mailto:lynneg@csd4.csd.uwm.edu), or Keith Kintigh, Dept. of Anthropology, Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona 85287-2402, email [kintigh@asu.edu](mailto:kintigh@asu.edu).

**Questions Posed by the SAA Task Force on Repatriation  
to  
Francis P. McManamon,  
Departmental Consulting Archaeologist, Department of the Interior  
and to  
Evan DeBloois, Chief Archaeologist, USDA Forest Service**

Over the last year, the SAA's Repatriation Task Force has received a number of questions related to NAGPRA (Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act) implementation. Members have complained about conflicting and confusing information, as well as concerns about appropriate procedures. In an attempt to get answers to some of the more critical questions, as well as to provide an opportunity to further educate the membership on NAGPRA, the Task Force prepared a list of questions for Francis P. McManamon, Departmental Consulting Archaeologist, Department of the Interior, and Evan DeBloois, Chief Archaeologist, USDA Forest Service. Co-Chairs Keith Kintigh and Lynne Goldstein visited with both McManamon and DeBloois on January 27, 1994. Questions and answers are presented below; DeBloois was asked an abbreviated list of questions since not all issues related to the Forest Service.

Members of the Task Force are concerned that many in the archaeological community have not fully realized the impact NAGPRA will have for ongoing excavations, as well as for extant collections. In the long run, the effect on ongoing work may be much greater than the effect on extant collections.

**Questions Relating to Ongoing Excavations**

**1. Does NAGPRA in any way impinge on or enhance the protection of archaeological resources provided by ARPA (Archaeological Resources Protection Act), and if so, how?**

*[McManamon]* NAGPRA doesn't at all diminish the protection of archaeological sites provided by ARPA. Instead, it enhances the protection of archaeological sites by encouraging preservation in situ. People focus on the repatriation aspects of NAGPRA, but the protection aspects of the law are equally important. The idea of finding graves and avoiding them is the policy stated, and avoidance is protection in situ. NAGPRA is also consistent with ARPA in establishing as a criminal offense trafficking in the kinds of "cultural items" covered by the statute.

**2. Do you see NAGPRA having any influence on the amount of excavation permitted on Federal land?**

*[McManamon]* Yes, I think so. There will probably be less excavation because there will be more consultation and consideration of alternatives as a part of the planning process. However, I also think that there will be more survey, at a higher level of intensity and at an earlier stage of the project in order to know what places to avoid. Surveys may increase, excavations decrease. The clear message being sent to planners and managers is "earlier is better and cheaper;" the longer you wait, the more expensive the process will be. For ongoing work, I think NAGPRA provides a real opportunity for archaeologists as advisors. Section 110 of the Historic Preservation Act and Section 14 of ARPA already call for comprehensive survey; here's another practical reason for it.

**3. In ongoing excavations involving human remains and other cultural items, agencies may be reluctant to make determinations**

**of cultural affiliation, preferring instead to give equal consideration to all tribal claims while ignoring possible claimants who have not expressed an interest. Under NAGPRA, what responsibilities do agency officials have to collect relevant evidence and to make determinations of cultural affiliation? When should this happen?**

*[McManamon]* Agency officials not only have the responsibility to make decisions about the tribe or tribes that have affiliation, it is also in their best interest to do so. The officials need to use the best information available in reaching the decisions in order to ensure that the recipient is the tribe with the closest affiliation. If they give something to the wrong group without due consideration, they will be liable. It is important to realize that as a part of the decision-making process, the official must do a reasonable job of collecting evidence relevant to affiliation. My recommendation is that agency officials be proactive on this issue—they should determine which groups of Indians are likely to be affiliated with remains found on agency lands and begin to consider the kinds of evidence that will be useful in deciding affiliation.

Agencies must consult with tribes that are known to be or likely to be culturally affiliated with cultural items that might be excavated or removed by planned excavation or are discovered inadvertently. It should be clear, however, that for planned excavations or inadvertent discoveries on federal lands, the agency is not required to obtain the consent of the tribe(s) for the proposed treatment, that is, the excavation, recording, and analysis of human remains and cultural items. This treatment must be conducted according to the requirements of ARPA. Agency officials, who may have to deal with the same tribe(s) on other matters, will want to consider the wishes of the tribe(s) as expressed during consultation carefully and fully, but the final decision on treatment rests with the official. Following treatment, the remains and cultural items are repatriated to the culturally affiliated tribe. On tribal land, any proposed treatment must also be consented to by the tribe.

**4. What role should archaeological contractors or outside specialists (including tribal consultants) have in developing this evidence? Once affiliation is determined, are agency officials obligated to determine appropriate treatment in consultation with only the affiliated group?**

*[McManamon]* It is important that people realize the specific roles that are mandated by the law, the definitions of responsible parties, and the steps to be followed. In terms of the law, the only people with clearly defined roles and responsibilities are museums, federal agencies, tribes, the Secretary of the Interior, and the NAGPRA Review Committee—anyone else would be considered staff who only make recommendations, not decisions. Academic or contract archaeologists, as consultants to agencies, museums, or tribes, will be most effective if their research results and any subsequent recommendations are persuasive and if they are skillful advocates.

**5. With respect to the ongoing excavations, NAGPRA's draft**

regulations encourage programmatic agreements between tribes and agencies. Such agreements doubtless represent a great administrative convenience. However, in the absence of considerable agency and tribal experience with repatriation, it appears that they may encourage the most conservative (and perhaps least archaeologically informative) treatments of human remains and other cultural items. Programmatic agreements, abstract documents by their very nature, tend to be worked out through an exchange of drafts or sitting around a table. In such a setting, if one asks, in general, whether it would be permissible to do a given kind of analysis, or publish drawings of burials, the answer is likely to be "no," because the individuals involved, understandably, may not be confident that they can adequately foresee the consequences. However, if an agreement were made only with respect to a specific situation, the answer might well be different. If that same analysis were discussed with respect to a specific set of graves with specific objectives, it might be acceptable. Especially in the case of planned excavations, we'd argue that it is well worth the time and expense to work through some specific cases with each tribe before rushing to sign programmatic agreements. We realize that the bureaucratic disincentives to such an approach are large. What can be done to prevent agency officials from doing both archaeologists and tribes a major disservice in the interests of efficient paperwork?

[McManamon] Comprehensive general agreements may be difficult to develop; certainly they will take substantial time to complete. The proposed regulations allow such general agreements, but such agreements cannot be imposed by an agency; they require concurrence by the culturally affiliated tribe(s). My sense is that a two-stage approach to such agreements may be best. The Stage 1 agreement would be between an agency and all tribes that might have an appropriate claim to some remains on agency land. It would lay out in detail the steps that would be immediately followed upon the discovery of human remains or other items covered by the law. This would include the process of initial notification and the steps that will be taken to determine cultural affiliation. The Stage 2 agreement would then be between the agency and a specific tribe and would specify the treatment and disposition of remains and items that have been determined (by the Stage 1 process) to be affiliated with that tribe.

Federal officials have both authority and responsibility over the materials until they are returned, and any agreement has to comply with ARPA. With any new or ongoing excavations, the archaeologist is responsible for accurate recording, etc., but it is important to realize that the official makes the decision.

There are real opportunities for people to take some initiative here, especially land managers and the federal archaeologists who advise them. The more they know about these issues ahead of time, the better off they will be. I would like to encourage archaeologists, agency officials, and tribes to consult with one another, keeping in mind how NAGPRA relates to the other things we are doing, such as public education and site protection. We should do something now, not just react.

[DeBlois] It is true that considerable differences can exist in what two parties will agree to depending on the scale of a particular agreement. Many times there is a philosophy to err on the side of conservatism when the issues are not particularly clear. The Forest Service has a checkered history of consultation on American Indian matters, and examples of both successful and unsuccessful attempts can be listed. It has been our belief and policy for many years that successful consultation requires the meaningful participation of concerned groups and individuals in the planning and decision-making process. The Forest Service has had some previous experience in repatriating American Indian materials, primarily

human remains. Our two eastern Regions rely upon an advisory group of tribal representatives, land managers, and scientists to review each case when it arises, and make recommendations to the Forest Service line officer. Each National Forest is required to identify an advisory group and to develop a plan for the treatment of any human remains which might be discovered. The advantage of this approach lies in its ability to examine the specifics of each case and allow all interested parties to express their views on a treatment tailored to that case.

I can't guarantee that this approach will insulate the decision-making process from political pressures, however, it seems to have defused much of the rather strident conflicts that existed in the east just a few years ago. Although the advisory group approach is not an answer to all the NAGPRA requirements, it offers some potential for resolving the issue of "unanticipated discovery." We are currently reviewing this system to determine the modifications necessary to implement it in all regions.

6. Have people been developing these agreements, and if so, what has been the focus and what are the major areas of concern?

[McManamon] While there are several agreements I have heard about (e.g., the North Dakota Tribal Reinterment Committee and the

*Continued on page 12*

### ***Straight from the Horse's Mouth: Francis P. McManamon Answers Your NAGPRA Questions***

At the Annual SAA Meeting in Anaheim:  
SAA Invited Forum  
6:00-7:30 pm, Wednesday, April 20,  
1994

Moderated by:  
Lynne Goldstein and Keith Kintigh  
Sponsored by:  
SAA Task Force on Repatriation

Francis P. McManamon, Department Consulting Archaeologist for the National Park Service, will make a brief statement concerning the implementation of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act and its draft regulations. The remainder of this session is devoted to NAGPRA-related questions and discussion from the audience. This forum will clarify the effects of NAGPRA on current and future excavation procedures and on the disposition of human remains, funerary objects, and other items that are in existing museum collections or result from ongoing work. It is directed to all archaeologists, especially anyone involved in the implementation of NAGPRA, archaeologists involved in excavations subject to NAGPRA, and those concerned with research collections.



*Continued from page 11*

Omaha Corps of Engineers, the Hopi and the Transwestern Engineers), I am not intimately familiar with them and I think it may be a bit premature to use particular agreements as models. Circumstances differ, and our experience to date is limited. Our office is now trying to develop guidance on the question of programmatic agreements, and we are trying to determine what items and issues should be considered. We are interested in examining agreements that have been developed and would appreciate copies of any that SAA members know about.

[DeBlois] There are no other National Forest Service efforts underway to develop programmatic agreements with tribes in response to NAGPRA. It is likely that some agreements are being proposed at Regional and State levels, but I have not yet seen any examples from the Forest Service.

**7. With respect to ongoing excavations on Federal land and existing collections from Federal land, tribes often request reburial close to the locations of the original graves. However, some agencies appear reluctant to agree to such requests or insist that they are legally prohibited from allowing reburial on agency land. Some agencies have apparently insisted that the remains be buried on Indian land. To what extent can NAGPRA and Federal historic preservation legislation provide a justification for either position?**

[McManamon] NAGPRA is silent on reburial, and I would say that it is up to the tribe and the agency. The decision to rebury on agency land would depend on the agency's policy, and whether or not that agency believes it can protect the reburial location. Agencies have the right to say no, but there's nothing in law that prohibits them from reburial on their property.

[DeBlois] The reburial of human remains or cultural items near their discovery location has usually not presented a problem for the Forest Service, and several examples of this practice have occurred. Facing the possibility of considerable numbers of human remains being reburied in scattered locations through the National Forest System, however, we feel a need to reexamine current policy and carefully examine all possible consequences. Our Lands staff is reviewing these implications of NAGPRA and should have a draft policy statement prepared in the next few weeks. The primary concerns to be weighed are the protection of archaeological contexts, implications for looting and illegal removal, and the establishment of new encumbrances on the land.

**8. Under NAGPRA, Federal agencies must consult with tribes when ongoing excavations will affect sites on Federal land that contain human remains or other cultural items. In Indian communities, relevant knowledge is often compartmentalized in different lineage groups, religious societies, and so forth. As a consequence, adequate consultation may take considerable time and require the participation of a number of tribal people. What steps must agencies take to compensate the tribes for their consultation-related expenses in consultations that agencies are required to undertake?**

[McManamon] The simple answer is that agencies are required to consult, but not to compensate. Section 3(c)(2) of the statute requires consultation before excavation or removal of cultural items from federal land. Section 5(b)(1)(A) requires that consultation be part of the procedures followed in carrying out the inventories of Native American human remains and funerary objects in existing collections. Finally, Section 6(b)(1)(B) requires that consultation follow the completion of the summaries of existing collections. The proposed regulations described in

two sections the steps to be followed in accomplishing these required consultations. There is no mention in the statute or proposed regulations of compensation to the tribes for their participation in consultation. The proposed regulations, however, describe a set of procedures that involve extensive sharing of information, followed by at least one face-to-face meeting to describe, discuss, and share views. When an agency requests information from a tribe, it may be legitimate for the tribe to receive compensation. If a tribe says that its representative won't meet unless they are paid, I'm not sure that an agency can just say that it can't or won't do so. That it has tried to consult, but the tribe is unwilling. I don't have a definite answer for this. I will suggest, however, that tribes might try to take advantage of NAGPRA grants available to them to obtain the funds for consulting with agencies or museums. These grants are available this year, and the administration is requesting funding of the grants program for next year also, although we cannot assume that the grants program will be funded permanently.

[DeBlois] Our understanding of the NAGPRA provisions is that the agency is under obligation to provide "summaries and inventories" to the relevant tribal groups and to allow them to determine what items they wish returned to them. The legislation also provides for federal grants to the tribes to pay for the costs of repatriation activities. We interpret this to mean that costs incurred by the tribes for their role in the NAGPRA process and any subsequent reburial of human remains are to be funded from the grants program. As for the ongoing consultation process regarding "unanticipated discoveries" and deliberate excavations, there are no clear guidelines as to what constitutes sufficient "consultation." Compensation for consultation is not mentioned in the Act except for the establishment of federal grants to tribes.

Compensating tribes for "consultation" costs under NAGPRA is clearly an issue. At the heart of the issue is what is meant by "consultation." Federal agencies are required to consult with State Historic Preservation Officers and with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. Agencies do not, however, reimburse either of these offices for costs incurred, even though the costs are significant. Agencies also ask SHPO's to provide information on the location of cultural properties listed in State files, and expect to pay for that service. SHPO's and the ACHP receive federal funds from the Congress to support their review programs. Their consultation requirements are specific and detailed, having evolved through trial and error and court precedent over two decades. NAGPRA provides for federal grants to tribes for NAGPRA-incurred costs, but the law is recent, and implementing regulations are still in draft form. What will emerge as a standard remains to be seen. I believe that the approach set out by NHPA consultation provisions is a fair one that should be given serious consideration — separate funding for tribal preservation programs to compensate for the costs of required federal consultation. This could be done in the same manner as for SHPO offices. The germ of that approach already exists in NAGPRA legislation.

I have no final or firm position on many of these questions. Even if I did, it would not necessarily be representative of the Agency's or Administration's policy. Federal agencies are required under many separate statutes to consult with the public. This must be done in a manner that does not disenfranchise segments of the public who have interests and concerns in the proposed action. Public meetings and other methods of soliciting responses must be developed that allow different cultural groups to freely provide their comments. The polls of public opinion must be accessible to all, but the public should not expect to be paid for voting.



### **Questions Relating both to Ongoing Excavations and to Existing Collections**

9. There are doubtless going to be some vocal claims for repatriation of collections where cultural affiliation cannot reasonably be established. In some cases, claimants may generate considerable political pressure for settlement. Pragmatically speaking, what is there to prevent an uninterested or nervous agency official or museum administrator from accommodating such a request to remove the heat? What can the archaeological community do to monitor potential problems and to take effective action against them?

[McManamon] First, agency officials can try to divert the pressure by referencing the requirements imposed by the regulations. If an individual disagrees with a decision, perhaps the best thing to do is write to the Chair of the NAGPRA Review Committee, the Secretary of the Interior, and perhaps involved tribes. However, I recognize that an agency archaeologist could get in trouble for standing up and saying that the official is not following procedures, and that it may not be easy for contractors who work with an agency to fight their decisions.

There are three specific points worth mentioning with regard to complaints and problem areas. 1) NAGPRA protects museums that repatriate remains or items from claims by an aggrieved party and from claims of breach of fiduciary duty, only if the museum follows the procedures laid out by the law. 2) If the issue concerns unaffiliated remains from museum or agency collections, it will have to wait until the Review Committee has had a chance to deal with the issue and make recommendations. 3) For new excavations, an ordered list of criteria are employed to determine the disposition of human remains and items. Closest cultural affiliation (using the definition of cultural affiliation in the act) is only one of these criteria. The only thing left in this process is unclaimed remains whose disposition will be determined by the regulations. For unclaimed remains and items, it would be best to wait for the regulations for clarification.

[DeBlois] I would like to believe that the application of law and regulation is always done in a fair and responsible manner. I also have been a public servant for 25 years and know the realities of political pressure. After all, federal agencies are political creations and as such may be created, reorganized, and eliminated at the direction of Administration or the Congress. There will likely be claims made that do not comply with the guidelines in NAGPRA, and there is likely to be pressure applied to repatriate collections or cultural items for which there is insufficient evidence of affiliation. The Forest Service will do the best it can to conform to the statutory and regulatory language of the Act. We would enlist the aid of the archaeological community in those cases where unreasonable claims are advanced. Political decisions may be made, but we would try to assure that they would be made in the daylight of public scrutiny and not in the dark of night.

### **Questions Relating to Museum and Agency Collections**

10. Many collections from Federal lands are held in non-Federal museums and other repositories. Under NAGPRA, what responsibilities do these non-Federal repositories have for summary, inventory, and repatriation of Federal collections? If the responsibilities are Federal, museums will be concerned that agency failures to satisfy their obligations will reflect negatively on the them and not the agencies. What steps can the museums take to stimulate agency compliance?

[McManamon] The responsibilities are federal, and the federal agencies need to work more closely with museums. The museums can make sure that the agency understands that it has some of the agency's collections. In the current Federal Archaeology Report, there is a note alerting agencies that the collections are the agency's responsibility. Museums can't repatriate federal collections in their care, and agencies can't pass the summary, inventory, and repatriation requirements to the museums unilaterally. A number of federal agency archaeologists, curators, and other cultural resource officials are trying to develop cooperative projects between and among agencies to meet their responsibilities in this area.

11. More generally, we are concerned that failure to comply with the NAGPRA requirement for collection summaries will reflect negatively on archaeologists in the field. Since your office was to receive copies of these summaries, what is your preliminary assessment of the level of compliance by federal agencies and museums?

[McManamon] To date, we have received 500 - 600 summaries. We are pleased to see that we have a range of responses, but the responses haven't been analyzed for geographic or other patterns. Most people seem to have understood what to do, and what to send to tribes. We don't know what proportion of institutions has responded, and we don't know if everyone who complied with the collection summary requirement sent copies of their summaries to our office, as requested. A few museums or agencies seem to have assumed that my office would send their summaries to tribes for them. This is incorrect and we are sending a letter to these institutions reminding them that the statute requires them to send the summaries directly to the culturally affiliated or likely affiliated tribes.

12. Can you provide some guidance for the inventories? Given that institutions don't know what the inventories will have to include, many are concerned about how to prepare a reasonable grant application.

[McManamon] We are currently working on guidance for inventories, such as sample inventory reports and a set of data fields that each inventory should include. Once we have examples that we are satisfied with, we shall share them widely. Unfortunately, such models are unlikely to be available before the deadline for museums to submit NAGPRA grant proposals this year. The proposed regulations did provide more guidance on the kinds of information that inventories should include. We also have a memorandum with some additional suggestions that can be obtained by calling our office (202) 343-4101, and asking for the memorandum that provides guidance on summaries and inventories.

13. The SAA was unsuccessful in having NAGPRA require thorough documentation of human remains and items being repatriated. However, according to the draft regulations, inventories should include a description of each set of remains or associated funerary object, including dimensions, materials, photographic documentation (if appropriate) and a summary of evidence bearing on cultural affiliation. Other than not delaying the return of collections, does NAGPRA present impediments to further study by museums and agencies on their own initiative? Do Federal agencies have any (non-NAGPRA) responsibility to complete (non-destructive) documentation prior to repatriation?

[McManamon] NAGPRA does not prohibit the study of cultural items. The proposed regulations allow for additional study of items when

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such study would help in making determinations of cultural affiliation. The statute and proposed regulations also call for certain kinds of descriptive documentation of cultural items. NAGPRA grants are available to museums for these kinds of activities. Other kinds of studies could be undertaken independently by the museum or agency. However, these institutions should take into account the wishes and recommendations of the tribes with which they are consulting when contemplating or pursuing additional studies.

**14. The law also provides for a delay in repatriation for collections that are indispensable for the completion of a scientific study that would be of major benefit to the United States. How do you see this provision coming into play?**

*[McManamon]* I see the application of this provision focusing exclusively on the notion of significance and the case made for the particular collection.

**15. By now, tribes should have received the summaries from museums; in some cases, the number of summaries is quite large. Formulating an appropriate response to these summaries will be time consuming and expensive. It appears to us that NAGPRA makes clear that there is no deadline for the tribes to indicate an interest or to initiate a claim. Would you agree that museums and agencies may not legally take a lack of response to their summary (or inventory) to indicate a lack of interest?**

*[McManamon]* Neither the statute nor the proposed regulations place any time limit upon the tribes to respond to the summaries or to the inventories that are to be sent to them by the museums and agencies.

**16. Nonetheless, tribes are concerned that if they do not act quickly (which most cannot do, because of the cost), they may forever lose their opportunity to repatriate collections. Can you reassure tribes on this issue? And, what might you suggest to tribes that find themselves in this predicament?**

*[McManamon]* Many tribes are unable to respond specifically to the many summaries they have received and the additional inventories that they are likely to receive. Legally, they cannot be denied their right to pursue repatriation of appropriate cultural items with which they are culturally affiliated, even if they are not able to respond in detail at this point. For tribes that wish to respond in some fashion, I suggest a simple form letter indicating that they have received a summary or inventory, and an indication of interest with the caveat that they cannot take immediate action, but will plan to in the future. By placing such a letter "in the record," they establish their potential interest and place the museum or agency on notice to consider their interest in matters related to these kinds of items.

**17. What advice can you provide to museums that see large portions of their collections being placed in what may seem to be permanent limbo?**

*[McManamon]* Museums and agencies should consider developing long term, mutually beneficial relationships with tribes that have, or are likely to have, cultural affiliation with the cultural items in their collection.

One possibility is for museums or agencies to serve as respectful caretakers of cultural items that have been repatriated to a tribe, but for which the tribe wishes the museum to continue to care.

**18. What is the status of the NAGPRA grants program, and what trajectory do you see for its future?**

*[McManamon]* Our office has developed criteria, guidelines, and forms for the grants program, and we sent out applications to museums and tribes. There is roughly \$2.3 million for fiscal year 1994, and at least that much for 1995. There have been a number of discussions to boost the amount in the future.

Academic archaeologists should realize they are working for museums (as defined in NAGPRA), but they can also work with tribes. It may be to a tribe's benefit to apply for a grant which includes hiring archaeologists or other academic consultants.

**19. When do you expect the final regulations to be published?**

*[McManamon]* I can't really estimate. For the initial draft regulations, it took five months between the time they left our office and the date they were published in the Federal Register. I can tell you that the final regulations should be leaving our office in February or March, then must go on for approval by the Secretary. One problem which may delay the final regulations a bit is the definition of tribe. At the moment, tribes mean those tribes who are on the Bureau of Indian Affairs' list of federally recognized tribes. There are a number of people who would like to expand that list, but whatever the ultimate outcome of these discussions, the definition must result in a list which museums and agencies can use.

**20. Is there anything else you'd like to add?**

*[McManamon]* In my opinion, NAGPRA represents both a great opportunity and a challenge. The law signals a new relationship between archaeologists and Indians and I think this will become especially pertinent to archaeologists in the context of the application of NAGPRA to ongoing excavations. It is in archaeologists' best interests to explain why and how archaeology is of interest to or can help tribes and the broader public. The grants program provides a real, on-the-ground opportunity for archaeologists to work for tribes in undertaking innovative and mutually useful studies. This aspect of American archaeology should now be seen as Native American history or ancient Indian history. Archaeologists and Indians both have legitimate interests in the past and they both need to learn to work with each other.

*[DeBlois]* It is probably no surprise to many that this issue has more ramifications than just the repatriation of cultural items. Traditional and cultural properties and values, for example, have become a growing point of dissension and management frustration. I believe that federal agencies, including the Forest Service, should have placed more importance on developing culturally sensitive and responsive programs in light of the passage of the American Indian Religious Freedom Act. Perhaps it is not too late to learn our lesson with NAGPRA. NAGPRA represents an opportunity to develop ongoing, long-term relationships between archaeologists and tribes, and there are a number of reasons for both sides to want to develop such relationships. A willingness to deal with NAGPRA issues early in the planning process cannot help but benefit everyone. ■

## Who Reviews Archaeology Books?

R. Lee Lyman

When he assumed the job of Book Review Editor for *American Antiquity* in 1978, Ezra Zubrow outlined his thoughts on reviewing archaeology books. In that discussion, he posed the question "who are the reviewers?" (*American Antiquity* 43: 531; 1978). He answered this question by stating that "the vast majority of reviewers are either academic archaeologists or museologists writing as professionals for professionals about professional subjects" (emphasis in original), and that "reviewers are professional specialists writing for professional generalists rather than for particularists," yet went on to suggest that the discipline "needs new types of reviewers" (*American Antiquity* 43:532, 533; 1978). Here I present selected data which provide additional information on the identity of reviewers who have published book reviews in *American Antiquity* and *American Anthropologist* between the years 1974 and 1991, inclusively. I believe the data clearly show that there are professional archaeologists who might be termed "shamans" of the book review.

I tallied the number of book reviews published, by volume (year) and by author, in each journal. In cases where more than one volume or title was reviewed by an author in one review, I tallied the number of titles reviewed and noted whether the titles were all in the same series (such as an Occasional Papers series) or simply were on similar topics. I also tallied each separate and distinct review each reviewer had written, tallying a review of one title as one review and tallying a review of multiple titles as one review. I did **not** tally the number of authors of "Book Notes and Abstracts" nor titles listed under this section of *American Antiquity*. In several analyses below I include data for the 1971 - 1973 volumes of *American Antiquity*. Throughout, I assume that everyone who was asked to write a book review for the two journals has in fact written that review.

More archaeology books were being reviewed recently in *American Antiquity* than in *American Anthropologist*, just the opposite of a little over a decade ago. Between 1974 and 1991, 880 titles were reviewed in the pages of the former journal while 818 titles were reviewed in the latter journal. During that time, *American Antiquity* used 582 individual reviewers and *American Anthropologist* used 519 reviewers. A majority of the reviews in both journals have been written by a minority of the reviewers. In *American Antiquity*, 165 reviewers (28.4%) have reviewed 465 titles (52.8%), and 146 reviewers (25.1%) wrote more than one review. In *American Anthropologist*, 171 reviewers (32.9%) have reviewed 471 titles (57.6%), and 129 reviewers (24.9%) wrote more than one review. In other words, about one-fourth of the reviewers in both journals have either produced a review of several titles simultaneously, reviewed several titles independently, or both; about three-fourths of the reviewers in both journals have written only one review. Those producing multiple reviews can expect to write a book review about every two years for *American Antiquity* and about every one to two years for *American Anthropologist* (Figure 1).

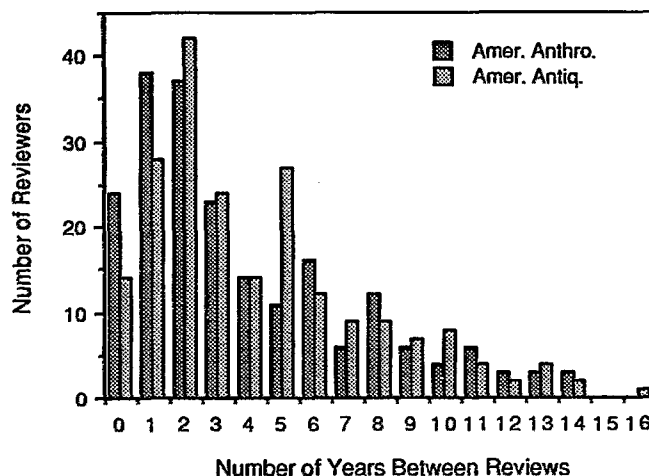


Figure 1

The two journals have used 891 unique reviewers between 1974 and 1991. Of those, 211 (23.7%) have published book reviews in both journals. Ninety-one reviewers have one review in each journal, 28 have one review in *American Antiquity* and more than one review in *American Anthropologist*, 45 have one review in *American Anthropologist* and more than one review in *American Antiquity*, and 47 have more than one review in both journals. Nineteen of the last 47 have more than five total reviews in both journals combined.

The percentage of total reviewers that are repeat reviewers per volume does not increase steadily after the first few volumes listed in each column, but rather tends to fluctuate. Over the last ten years, the average percentage of repeat reviewers per volume in *American Antiquity* is 32.1% ( $\pm 6.5\%$ ); in *American Anthropologist* that value is 33.2% ( $\pm 11.8\%$ ). This is perhaps predictable. As individuals enter the peak of their career, they become better known and are asked to write reviews. As their productivity and career taper off, they are replaced by new individuals at the peaks of their respective careers and who take on the burden of reviewing books.

It is easily shown that reviewers are initially chosen after they receive their PhD. by correlating the year in which a reviewer received that degree with the year when they published their first book review. Figure 2 shows a sample of these data for individuals who received their degree in 1974 or later plotted against the date of their first book review in *American Antiquity*. Only authors who have published more than one review in *American Antiquity* and whose date of degree receipt I could readily find in the AAA Guide to Department are included ( $n=91$ ; some points are plotted more than once). The correlation is not particularly strong but it is significant. Similar data for a sample of these 91 individuals who have published reviews in *American Anthropologist* also indicate a correlation between the two variables ( $r=0.63$ ,  $p<0.0002$ ,  $n=73$ ). It is important to note that only three of the individuals

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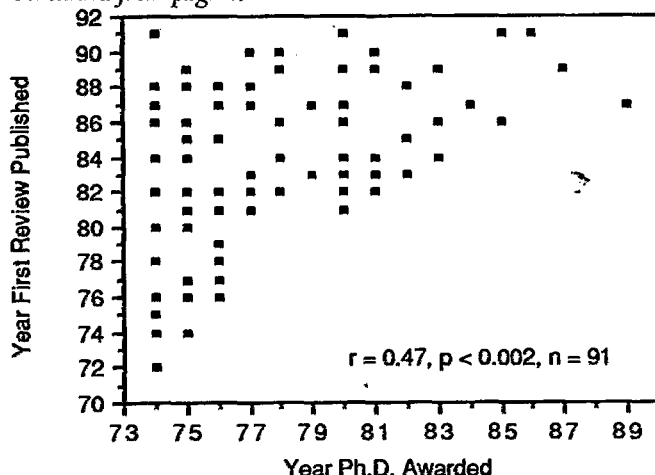


Figure 2

considered in these two data sets published a book review (all in *American Antiquity*) prior to receipt of their Ph.D. degree.

Book reviewers have as their task the evaluation of the scientific and/or informational merit of a book. They consider, among other things, if the methods used are appropriate, if the data are adequate, and if the data are relevant to the question(s) the book's author is asking. To paraphrase a discussion of the peer-reviewing process by John Maddox "people do not want to waste their time reading [or their money buying] books which include so little data that their conclusions cannot be verified" (*Nature* 339:11; 1989); book reviewers thus often suggest whether a particular volume is worthwhile to purchase. To address these concerns, a reviewer must have some critical skills and some knowledge of the topic(s) covered in the book. I assume that particular individuals are asked to review particular books because of the

skills and knowledge they are perceived to possess by the book review editor. (The reasoning behind selection of book reviewers, and the knowledge that the editor must possess concerning the qualifications of potential reviewers, might prove to be interesting subjects of study, but are beyond the scope of this paper.) In a way, a reviewer is a shaman, someone with (or at least perceived to possess) special power and insight who, because of that special talent, is revered by their colleagues and who is asked to share that special power or insight with their colleagues. The facts that over half of the book reviews considered here have been written by about one-fourth of the reviewers, and that many reviewers have published book reviews in the two major journals considered here, indicate clearly, I think, that there are shamans of the book review, and some shamans are more revered or rank higher than others. Paraphrasing from the peer-review literature again, "to receive a favorable review by one's peer is preferable to receiving a disfavorable review" (*Nature* 339:88; 1989), and the preferences increase or decrease, respectively, with the status of the shaman writing the review.

It is not my intent to evaluate the book-review process. Rather, it has long been my impression that high-ranking shamans of the book review, at least as I have described them, exist. Data presented here indicate my impression is correct. Given the rising cost of books, and their increasingly greater numbers, it is not possible for a single individual (or library) to purchase all the books one might want or need. The book-review process is a useful alternative; a good review summarizes and evaluates a book's contents. Because a review may influence whether a book is perceived as worthy of purchase (or simply as worthy of reading), it is perhaps appropriate that high-ranking shamans write many of the reviews. ■

R. Lee Lyman is at the Department of Anthropology at the University of Missouri - Columbia.

## Public Education and Archaeology Forum

Assembled by Teresa Hoffman, Bureau of Reclamation, Tempe, Arizona

### The SAA Public Education Committee: An Historical Perspective

Ed Friedman and Phyllis Messenger

In May 1989, the SAA held its Anti-looting Working Conference (*Save the Past for the Future*) in Taos, New Mexico to discuss the problem of looting and vandalism of heritage resources. A consensus emerged from the conference that public education is the most effective long-range and broadly based solution to the problem of site destruction.

To follow-up on the Taos conference, an ad hoc committee was organized and met in October 1989 to continue discussions about the need for a nationwide public education initiative. This meeting resulted in a proposal to the SAA Executive Board for the creation of a permanent committee on public education.

In a compromise move, the Executive Board authorized a task force to study the issue and develop an action plan to be submitted at the 1990 SAA annual meetings. With the unanimous adoption of the action plan, the Public Education Committee (PEC) was created. The PEC was given the mandate to carry-out the goals and elements of the plan, which addresses a broad range of public education goals related to archaeology,

including, but not limited to, preservation of heritage resources.

The goals of the SAA Action Plan include:

- Establishing a public education committee to lead the SAA in an aggressive public education program;
- Promoting understanding of and respect for other cultures, values, and diversity in part through the teaching of archaeology and teaching respect for and preservation of heritage resources;
- Promoting preservation as a cultural norm to encourage the public to leave heritage resources undisturbed and instill a willingness to support careful scientific research; and
- Educating the discipline of archaeology/anthropology to the need for and the value of public education.

In 1992 the PEC met to update its Action Plan. The resulting Strategic Plan identifies areas in which the PEC intends to provide



leadership within the SAA for a clear and long-term commitment to public education about and through archaeology. The Strategic Plan initiatives are being carried out by subcommittees and work groups in consort with other SAA committees, governmental agencies, and outside institutions. Ten action items, which the PEC has identified as priority goals for the next several years, and their associated subcommittees are described below.

#### **Action Item 1: Network Subcommittee**

**Task:** Expand and develop the network of provincial and state coordinators for public education. **Status:** A network of volunteers at state and provincial levels—48, to date—serve as liaisons between the PEC and organizers of local and regional programs. Among other activities, network representatives have begun to coordinate joint meetings and poster sessions at regional archaeological meetings.

#### **Action Item 2: Public Session Subcommittee**

**Task:** Offer public sessions at the SAA annual meeting. **Status:** A fourth annual Saturday afternoon public lecture series will be offered in Anaheim. The 1993 session in St. Louis drew more than 400 archaeologists and lay people.

#### **Action Item 3: Workshops Subcommittee**

**Task:** Conduct archaeology education workshops for teachers and archaeologists at the SAA annual meeting and other professional conferences. **Status:** In Anaheim, the PEC will sponsor workshops on "Archaeology for Educators" and "Exhibit Development for Archaeologists." Workshops on education and stewardship programs at the three previous annual meetings were supported by the National Park Service and the Bureau of Reclamation; additional sponsors and collaborators are welcome.

#### **Action Item 4: Resource Forum Subcommittee**

**Task:** Maintain a collection of existing archaeology educational materials to be exhibited at professional meetings. **Status:** For the fourth consecutive year, the Education Resource Forum will be displayed at the 1994 SAA annual meeting. It has also been displayed at other regional and national archaeology and education conferences. Current plans include publication of an annotated guide to resources in the exhibit and the development of multiple versions of the exhibit. Additions to the collection, including teaching manuals, resource guides, books, newsletters, games and simulations, are welcomed.

#### **Action Item 5: Formal Education Subcommittee**

**Task:** Foster and develop precollegiate archaeology education through a variety of proactive strategies. **Status:** A set of guidelines for evaluating archaeology education materials for classroom use is being finalized under a Bureau of Reclamation grant. An evaluation of archaeology-related games for grades K-12 is underway with support from the Bureau of Land Management. An introductory packet for individuals requesting information about archaeology education is being finalized.

#### **Action Item 6: Professional Involvement Subcommittee**

**Task:** Encourage professional community involvement in public archaeology and education. **Status:** The subcommittee is developing strategies to increase awareness that professional archaeologists and archaeology students are integral in assuring the long-term success of public education. These include plans for a 1995 annual meeting session on issues such as elevating the status of public education activities in promotion and tenure reviews, as well as a survey of departments.

#### **Action Item 7: Special Interest Groups Subcommittee**

**Task:** Work with special interest groups to promote education about archaeology and heritage preservation. **Status:** Many archaeologists collaborate on an individual, ad hoc basis with civic and recreational organizations having an interest in, or impact on, archaeological sites. Future efforts will focus on developing a relationship with one or more major organizations to provide information about archaeology and resource protection, articles for publication in newsletters, and other

appropriate services or products.

#### **Action Item 8: Awards Subcommittee**

**Task:** Establish an awards program to recognize exemplary efforts that promote public archaeology education. **Status:** The SAA Executive Committee has authorized the development of an awards program to give special recognition to organizations and individuals who have promoted public education about the past, or who have engaged the public in the preservation and protection of heritage resources. The subcommittee is establishing criteria and an initial set of awards.

#### **Action Item 9: Archaeology Week Subcommittee**

**Task:** Encourage and assist the development of state- or province-sponsored Archaeology or Heritage Preservation Weeks. **Status:** A growing number of U.S. states and Canadian provinces are establishing specific times of the year for promoting archaeology and heritage preservation awareness. In association with the National Park Service, this subcommittee will assess these programs and generate materials or training to assist agencies and groups wishing to develop new programs or to better integrate existing programs into classrooms and other educational settings.

#### **Action Item 10: No Subcommittee Assigned**

**Task:** Encourage and support the development of archaeology education resource centers at institutions of higher education or governmental agency regional centers. **Status:** If public education pertaining to archaeology and cultural resource awareness is to have a long-term impact, resource centers should be established to conduct and coordinate research and program development. Such centers would be "think tanks" for archaeologists and educators, and would offer training, internships, and research opportunities. This is a long-term goal which is in the first stages of discussion by PEC committee members.

The Strategic Plan offers an ambitious agenda, filled with the optimism and enthusiasm of the many individuals who have helped to craft it. It is a working and fluid document, the goals and actions of which are constantly being fine tuned. It assumes the participation of many people and the support of their institutions and agencies. It relies on ongoing creative and respectful dialogue on an individual and organizational level, as well as through the *Archaeology and Public Education* newsletter and other publications. If you would like to receive a copy of the PEC Strategic Plan, please contact Dr. Edward Friedman, Chairman, Public Education Committee, Bureau of Reclamation, P.O. Box 25007, D-5650, Denver, CO 80225. ☐

*Ed Friedman is with the Bureau of Reclamation in Denver and Phyllis Messenger is at the Institute of International Studies, University of Minnesota.*

## **Partnerships at Work**

*Shereen Lerner*

In developing its archaeological program, Mesa Community College (Mesa, Arizona) did not want to simply duplicate existing programs at nearby universities. In considering the student body that attends the community college, we recognized that we have students with varying goals ranging from those who will ultimately transfer to the university to major in anthropology to those who simply enjoy archaeology and wish to pursue it as an avocation. Our program has been developed to allow these various goals to be achieved.

An experiential learning program has been created where, as part of the course curriculum, students undertake projects outside of the classroom. For instance, students may participate on an archaeological dig, visit or work in museums, or conduct interactive research on a particular topic. The projects substitute for in-class work or may be used as extra-credit. Students are required to work a minimum of

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16 hours outside of the classroom on these experiential learning projects. The success of the program can be seen in the number of students who participate. In the first semester of implementation, at least 20 percent of students participated in any class where this option was offered. In one class, more than 50 percent of the students worked outside of the classroom.

A second option for students to learn outside of the classroom is an internship with an agency, museum, Indian tribe, or other entity, on projects related to anthropology or archaeology. The students must work 150 hours and produce a written report of their work. The experience gained has been invaluable to students in furthering their careers in anthropology. In addition, it benefits the sponsoring agency and community because they receive volunteer assistance by interested students to complete projects that might otherwise not have been funded or for which there was no staff time.

A third innovative approach has been to become a partner with an avocational society and university in the field training of our students. In this way students interested in either an avocational or

academic track can connect with those people who can provide them with the greatest assistance. This year we have developed a partnership with the Arizona Archaeological Society, Southwest Archaeology Team, Arizona State University, and Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community, to conduct archaeological investigations on a site owned by the Community. Student interaction and enthusiasm is high, with the knowledge that they are making contacts and learning about archaeology at the same time.

Partnerships are not always easy to maintain as both sides have their own interests which must be met. The programs cited above are all about partnering - giving students opportunities and outside entities assistance - and yet relate it to the academic and applied goals of anthropology. We are in our second year of this program and believe its success can be seen in the continued enthusiasm of our students, and the continued interest of outside agencies to work with us. ■

*Shereen Lerner is at Mesa Community College.*

## Public Education at Archaeological Parks

*Mary L. Kwas*

A unique opportunity exists in this country for providing public education on a year-round, daily basis—and that is through the agency of archaeological parks.

Very simply, archaeological parks are archaeological sites that have been preserved and opened to the general public for visitation. In the eastern U.S. they are usually mound sites, such as Cahokia in Illinois with its preserved grass-topped mounds and beautiful modern museum that serves half a million visitors each year. In the west, archaeological parks are more likely to be noted historic sites, pueblo towns, or cliff dwellings, such as Mesa Verde, Colorado.

To the general public, archaeological parks are tourist attractions, and the sites reach a diverse public—many of whom have no other contact with archaeology. These sites attract visitors to see the exhibits, programs, and architectural remnants, and in the process may teach them something about Native American cultures, site preservation, and archaeology.

Besides permanent exhibits, many archaeological parks provide programs, special events, and changing exhibits on a seasonal basis. Special events may include Native American festivals, Archaeology Weeks, and viewing or participation in archaeological field work. Programs for both adults and children may cover such areas as craft classes, field and laboratory techniques, badge days for Scouts, Native American storytelling, astronomy programs, and herbal lore. The range can be as varied as the creativity of the educators and interpreters who design such programs.

The real strength of archaeological parks, however, is their permanence and their daily accessibility to persons who may not directly experience archaeology in their daily lives. Special events and programs and classes obviously reach many people, but such activities cannot go on every day. During such down time, it is the permanent exhibits and the on-site staff that provide the direct link between the public and archaeology. Such sites, museums, and exhibits reach not only drop-in visitors, but also the large numbers of elementary school classes who include archaeological parks in their field trips and who seek the guided tours and personal instruction that enhances their curriculum.

However, archaeological parks have not yet realized their fullest potential for public education, in large part because professional archaeologists have shown little interest in or support of these sites outside of their research potential. This has left the decision-making process about staff, exhibits, programs, and general site management to non-archaeologists.

A large number of archaeological parks are managed by state or federal agencies and tend to be viewed more as recreational areas than as prehistoric resources. Especially in state holdings, the sites are usually managed and interpreted by personnel whose training is in recreation and leisure management programs—not archaeology or museum methods.

Although many of these individuals sincerely attempt to provide the best interpretive and educational programs they can, the lack of an adequate background for the job can only mean inconsistent, inadequate, and even incorrect information relayed to the public.

Ideally, archaeological parks should have one or more staff members with formal training and experience in archaeology and museum management in order for them to have the sensitivity and knowledge necessary to adequately protect, research, and interpret the resource.

But archaeological parks won't improve until more archaeologists take an active interest in making archaeological parks their voice for public education. There are many opportunities, if not obligations, for involvement. Here's what you can do to help:

- serve on a board of advisors for an archaeological park, or encourage managing agencies to establish such boards;
- insist on a voice in setting standards of staff qualifications, operating budgets, and quality of educational programs;
- volunteer to conduct educational programs at archaeological parks;
- promote community service in university students by requiring internships to be served at archaeological parks;
- encourage the general public to support archaeological parks through visitation, volunteerism, and donations.

Archaeological parks provide a vital form of public education that, when done correctly, can instill preservation and appreciation of cultural resources in the general public. Today these sites vary in the ability to provide a quality educational experience, but for better or worse, archaeological parks are already serving as year-round centers for public education. Professional archaeologists who believe that public education is an important tool for site conservation and research opportunities should become vocal supporters of these public outreach resources. ■

*Mary L. Kwas is at the Chucalissa Museum at Memphis State University.*

## **ZiNj: It's Old, It's New, It's The Coolest Thing To Do (It's The Coolest Thing Since The Ice Age)**

*Kevin T. Jones*

The secret's out - archaeology is fun. Archaeology can take you to exotic places, or reveal secrets of the past in the sewer trench across the street. If we examine our trash, we can learn a lot about ourselves. We can do archaeology in remote locations, or at a computer terminal. We learn about things long-forgotten, things bizarre and mundane, things that spark our imagination and engage our minds. Archaeology is fun. That's why most of us chose it as a profession, why we so often meet people who say "I'm so envious, I always wanted to be an archaeologist."

But archaeology is also unique because of the great range of disciplines we use in learning about culture. We use mathematics, chemistry, physics, biology, geography, history, ethnography and more. There is no limit to the breadth of our inquiry, no limit on the tools we might use to answer our questions. With unlimited subject matter, archaeology is a perfect medium to reach kids — fun, exotic, room for fertile imaginations, a way to invite kids to use science in engaging, imaginative ways. That's what scientists and educators are doing with the ZiNj Education Project.

ZiNj is a big, colorful, lively, smart, very scientific magazine for kids about archaeology and paleontology (everything older than Mick Jagger is fair game, now that he's old enough to be on the National Register). The ZiNj philosophy is that science need not be watered down for kids, that kids are empowered by reading an article written by a top scientist, not an article rewritten in "age-appropriate" language by a nonscientist. We also rely on our "real" advisory board - kids from 7 to 14 years of age who write articles, critique manuscripts, interview scientists, and generally keep us on track. Our advisory board gets together every other month for a ZiNj BiNj - a Saturday of brainstorming, planning, discussion, activity testing, and consumption of massive amounts of pizza. The kids play an integral role in producing ZiNj. After all, a magazine for kids that isn't interesting to kids isn't of much value.

ZiNj is a national magazine produced by the Utah Division of State History with support from the National Park Service, the Bureau of Land Management, and the U.S. Forest Service. The idea for a kids' magazine grew out of our continual search for ways to combat archaeological vandalism. We are convinced that by sharing our love of archaeology and paleontology with kids, by teaching them to appreciate our irreplaceable heritage resources, they will become better stewards of these resources. We are also convinced that the kids will teach their peers, and even influence their families. ZiNj is being used in agency outreach programs, by interpreters, and has been enthusiastically adopted by a number of teachers for use in the classroom. Its upbeat, lively format draws kids in and keeps their attention - important facets of a quality educational tool.

One of the unexpected results of working with ZiNj kids is that their enthusiasm is contagious. They approach archaeological and paleontological questions with such zeal and unrestrained curiosity that even jaded adults can be rejuvenated. That's one reason we are sponsoring, with the SAA's Public Education Committee, a ZiNj Symposium at the 1994 Annual Meeting in Anaheim. Kids will present the results of their inquiries in a regular symposium format, to archaeologists and other kids, followed by a discussion by professional archaeologists. Plan to attend - you just might remember how fun archaeology actually is.

We welcome and encourage submissions, ideas and comments. Your project might make a great article for ZiNj. Let us know. Future issue themes include the Ice Age, Houses and Homes: The Built Environment, and Rock Art. Please address all correspondence and subscription requests (\$8.00 for four issues) to: ZiNj, Utah Division of State History, 300 Rio Grande, Salt Lake City, Utah 84101, tel. (801) 533-3565; fax (801) 533-3503. ☐

*Kevin T. Jones works at the Utah Division of State History, and is the editor of ZiNj*

## **Arizona Site Stewards: A Constituency Of Volunteers**

*Mary Estes and Ann Valdo Howard*

The Arizona Site Steward Program is a unique partnership program that focuses on site protection and volunteer education in archaeology. It is a critical component of the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office's (SHPO) public archaeology program. Today, hundreds of archaeological sites across the state are being monitored for vandalism by approximately 450 Stewards.

Created in 1986 by the Arizona Archaeology Advisory Commission, and administered by the SHPO, the program includes federal and state land managing agencies, county and city recreation agencies, and a Native American tribe. A state-funded Statewide Program Coordinator at the SHPO oversees the main operation of the program from recruitment through individual recognition. The state is broken into regions according to population and the densities of cultural resources, and each region is managed at the local level by a Regional Coordinator. These coordinators, who have considerable latitude to create their own "program," delegate some of the responsibility of running the program to others in the region. This trickle-down system gives volunteers the challenge of leadership in their community.

A Steward's commitment to the program will only be as strong as the commitment of the program to that Steward. And the

commitment to the program comes not only from the staff at SHPO, but from the land managers as well. Archaeologists who are the program's designated contacts at each of the land managing agencies often attend and provide training at the Regional Coordinators' meetings and annual conferences.

The best recruiter for the Steward Program has proven to be the enthusiastic volunteer who has already become involved. To keep Steward enthusiasm and motivation high, we believe three things work best: 1) providing educational opportunities through periodic training; 2) keeping Stewards informed about the program through a quarterly newsletter (both Stewards and land managers contribute articles on regional activities, monitoring experiences and preservation issues); and 3) recognizing outstanding Steward service at the annual conference with award pins and certificates.

Site Stewards are required to undergo 8-12 hours of initial training which includes safety, site observation techniques, and orienteering. Continuing training also is offered to help Stewards with additional skills needed by the land managers. Stewards have attended advanced site mapping courses and oral history workshops and have been schooled by land managers on crime scene protection. At the April 1994 Steward conference, field workshops are

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## NEWS AND NOTES



The Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA) held its annual Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology in Vancouver, B.C., January 5-9 1994. Hosted by the Department of Archaeology, Simon Fraser University, and the Underwater Archaeological Society of British Columbia, the meetings offered nearly 60 sessions, panel discussions, and organized symposia comprising over 400 papers. It concluded with a plenary session on Science and Technology in the Study, Presentation, and Preservation of the Historic Past, which addressed recent advances in remote sensing, artifact conservation, and contemporary technological developments. The SHA recognized Stephanie H. Rodeffer (NPS) with its Carol V. Ruppé Distinguished Service Award for her great influence on SHA governance and long service as SHA Secretary-Treasurer. The SHA Award of Merit recipients for 1994 were: Parks Canada, Department of Canadian Heritage, for its long and continuing efforts in the preservation and interpretation of historic sites in Canada; Hon. William J. Byrne, Assistant Deputy Minister, Department of Culture and Multiculturalism, Province of Alberta, for efforts in behalf of heritage preservation; and Marietta C. And Paul J.F. Schumacher, for their devotion and service to the SHA in creating a lasting photographic record of its conference activities.

Professor Bruce G. Trigger, Anthropology, has been elected an Honorary Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, founded by the Earl of Buchan in 1780, in appreciation of his "great contribution to archaeology and ethnology on both sides of the Atlantic, and in particular to honor his work on Gordon Childe and Daniel Wilson, which has made such an important contribution to studies in Scotland". The Society has a total of no more than 25 honorary fellows at any one time.

Conferences on Automating Museums in the Americas and Beyond are being held from August 28 through September 3, 1994 in Washington, D.C. to explore the theme *Cultures Connected: Automating Museums in the Americas and Beyond*. These consecutively scheduled meetings are organized by ICOM's International Documentation Committee (CIDOC) and the Museum Computer Network (MCN) to explore the many facets of automation in the museum environment. Local sponsors for the conferences are the Smithsonian Institution, National Gallery of Art, and National Park Service. Keeping up with the pace of progress is an increasing challenge for museum professionals. Advances in computer and communications technologies enable museums to bring a wealth of knowledge to a much broader audience. Increased reliance on computers for storing and managing museum information has brought fresh outlooks to issues like data standards and structures, concern for the exchange of information, and new ways of utilizing information. Imaging technologies, Internet ac-

cess, networking and a host of more exotic developments are being implemented by museums around the world. The conferences provide a forum to exchange information about the technological challenges and opportunities facing museums. CIDOC's conference, August 28 - August 31, 1994, focuses on new developments in museum documentation standards and practices from around the globe with emphasis on the Americas. Updates of the CIDOC working groups in archaeology, terminology, database surveys, data modeling, iconography, multimedia, museum information centers, and member services will be presented. Participants will demonstrate automation projects that include local, regional, and national systems. With over 500 members from 50 countries, CIDOC is the international forum for the documentation interests of museums and cultural institutions. The MCN annual meeting, to be held August 31 - September 3, 1994, emphasizes interchange standards, imaging, multimedia applications, collections management, and networking. Workshops on Image Databases, Planning for Museum Automation, the Internet, Contracting and Licensing for Multi-media Products, Multi-lingual Thesaurus Construction and more are planned. Vendor demonstrations as well as updates on MCN sponsored projects and special interest groups will be offered. MCN is a not-for-profit international organization serving museum professionals and institutions wishing to improve the means of developing, managing, and conveying museum information through the use of automation. For more information about the conferences, or to obtain registration materials, contact Museum Computer Network, 8720 Georgia Avenue, Suite 501, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910, tel. (301) 585-4413, fax (301) 495-0810, email mdevine@cni.org.

Symposium 1A of the 1995 International Rock Art Congress, will be held in Pinerolo-Torino, Italy from August 30 to September 8, 1994. The symposium *Rock art studies: new approaches* will concentrate on taking a fresh look at studying prehistoric imagery. Creating new analytical models taking the discipline into the 21st century will involve a significant rejuvenation of analytical methodology and epistemological rigor. Among the topics likely to be covered in this symposium are technological studies and physicochemical analyses; the identification of various types of residues; software for image analysis and manipulation; nanostratigraphy of paints; new developments in direct dating of rock art; microscopic study and "internal analysis" of tool marks in rock art and portable art; discrimination of anthropic and non-anthropic marks on rock and portable objects, and relevant ethology; replication studies; erosion and micro-erosion studies; relationships between phylogenetic and ontogenic development of logic and symbolism; the psychology of iconicity and its decipherment; concepts of type and typicalness in prehistoric art, symbolism and psychology; distinction between mental and artistic representations; the application of taphonomic logic at both technical and epistemic levels; epistemology in the formulation of theories and in the interpretation of palaeoart; valid applications of statistics in the discipline; sound utilization of universals in palaeoart studies, and other experimental approaches. Contributions are invited from many disciplines, ranging from palaeobotany to mathematics, biology to geography, to assist palaeoart specialists in establishing comprehensive new ap-



proaches for the rigorous study of prehistoric art. The participation of cultural anthropologists, psychologists, linguists, neurophysiologists, epistemologists and semioticians is strongly encouraged. Specialized scientific equipment and technologies will be demonstrated when possible, and practical applications of theoretical models and methods are encouraged. Symposium proceedings are to be published soon after the congress. Papers from Africa, the Americas, Asia and Australia can be submitted to Robert G. Bednarik, Australian Rock Art Research Association, P.O. Box 216, Caulfield South, Vic 3162, Australia. Papers from Europe, including Russia, can be submitted Francesco d'Errico, Department of Archaeology, Downing Street, CB2 3DZ Cambridge, U.K.

**The Arkansas Archaeological Survey**, University of Arkansas, will run a field school at the Parkin Site in northeast Arkansas from July 5 through August 13, 1994. Parkin is a 17-acre Mississippian town surrounded by a defensive moat and palisade wall. Previous excavations have revealed house floors and other features as much as 2 m deep, and dating as early as AD 1000. Sixteenth-century Spanish artifacts and ethnohistoric evidence suggest that Parkin is the town of Casqui visited by Hernando de Soto in 1541. The site is part of Parkin Archaeological State Park. The course will be taught by Dr. Jeffrey M. Mitchem. Students will be enrolled for 6 semester hours (either undergraduate or graduate) through the University of Arkansas. Tuition (subject to change) is \$456.00 for undergraduates and \$750.00 for graduate students. There is no additional out-of-state tuition for this course. Local housing and a hired cook will be provided, but students will be responsible for tuition and food costs. Students will be trained in basic techniques of excavation, transit use, mapping, record keeping, laboratory methods, and flotation. Excavations will be directed at exposing a portion of the palisade wall to search for evidence of bastions and rebuilding. Additional research will continue uncovering house floors in the village area. Bone and botanical remains are well-preserved at Parkin, and diverse and abundant features make the site an excellent environment in which to learn field techniques. The deadline for applications is June 15, 1994. For additional information and applications contact Dr. Jeffrey M. Mitchem, Arkansas Archaeological Survey, P.O. Box 241, Parkin, Arkansas 72373, tel. (501) 755-2119. ❧

### *Deadline Extended for Census of American Archaeology*

The deadline announced for responses to the Census of American Archaeology has been extended from March 15 to April 1, 1994. Melinda Zeder announced the change after repeated winter storms closed businesses in Washington D.C. and caused delays in printing and distributing the census. Zeder, who serves as Chair of the SAA Membership Committee that developed the survey, urges all members to complete the census because it provides "a unique opportunity to create an informed, well-balanced picture of our profession — but this goal can only be realized if we hear from a broad sample of all the diverse constituencies that comprise the archaeological community in the Americas."

## Positions Open

*Editor's note: To help keep accounting and production-related tasks clear, please send all advertising copy — both positions open and other materials — to the executive offices in Washington. They in turn will forward it to the editor. Thanks for your cooperation.*

**The Maxwell Museum of Anthropology at the University of New Mexico** seeks a Senior Research Coordinator with affiliated Research Professorship in the Department of Anthropology. A Ph.D. is required and at least 2 years experience with museum collections research. Experience in archaeology of the U.S. Southwest and/or northern Mexico and materials science preferred. Position is three-quarter time. Annual Salary: \$28,000 + benefits. The successful candidate should have significant experience in collections research, preferably in museum setting, an excellent research and publication record, experience in directing research projects and supervising associated personnel, a good grant record, the ability to manage and supervise research budgets, and the ability to work as part of a large research/collections curatorial team. The candidate should be able to perform the following duties: facilitate research by UNM faculty, research staff, and students using Maxwell Museum collections, coordinate research of visiting scholars, work with Maxwell Museum's collections curators to implement procedures for the effective utilization of the collections for research and educational purposes, develop anthropological symposia, lecture series, etc. and obtain funding for these programs, participate on Graduate Student Committees, oversee student research, and be available for part-time instruction as deemed appropriate by the Department of Anthropology, and facilitate publication of Maxwell Museum research. Send letter of application plus names of three references to Dr. Robert Leonard, Search Committee Chair, Department of Anthropology, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87131. Closing date is March 31, 1994.



**Archaeological and Historical Consultants, Inc.** is accepting applications for Principal Investigator and Laboratory Director. Responsibilities for Principal Investigator include management of CRM projects preparation of proposals and technical reports. M.A. required (Ph.D. preferred) in anthropology, archaeology, or closely related field and at least one year of experience supervising archaeological fieldwork. Knowledge of Northeastern U.S. prehistoric or historic archaeology preferred. Responsibilities for Laboratory Director include management of artifact analysis and curation for archaeological projects. M.A. or equivalent (Ph.D. preferred) in archaeology or a related field. Specialist in lithic analysis preferred, but other specialties considered. Competitive salary and benefits offered. Submit vita, letter of application, and references to Dr. David Rue, Program Manager, Archaeological and Historical Consultants, Inc., P.O. Box 482, Centre Hall, Pennsylvania 16828, tel. (814) 364-2135. EOE.



**The Center for American Archaeology** seeks a Research Director to coordinate and oversee the operations of technical and specialty-analysis labs, maximize the research potential of its

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Education and Contract archaeology programs; prepare and submit proposals for regional research projects, assemble and disseminate research potential summaries of data sets gathered during 35 years of surveys and excavations in the lower Illinois Valley region; promote seminars and publications on the results of CAA archaeology investigations. Send application letter, vita, and three references to: Research Director Search Committee, Center for American Archaeology, P.O. Box 22, Kampsville, Illinois 62053. EOE.



**INFOTEC Research, Inc.** (IRI) anticipates numerous openings, beginning early in 1994, for both temporary and regular full-time positions in historical and prehistoric archaeology. We are seeking qualified project directors, field supervisors, lab and field technicians, geoarchaeologists, lithics analysts, historical material culture specialists, zooarchaeologists, and other specialists. IRI is an archaeological consulting firm specializing in history, archaeology, paleoenvironmental studies, Native American consultation, and cultural resources management. From its offices in California, Oregon, and Washington, IRI administers long-term projects throughout the western U.S. We discriminate in favor of competent, hard-working, quality-focused individuals, without regard to age, sex, ethnicity, etc. Please send current C.V., one-page letter of interest, and names of three professional references to Mr. Eric Johansen, Director of Administrative Services, IRI Headquarters, 5088 N. Fruit Ave., Fresno, California 93711. No fax messages or telephone calls, please!



**The Society for American Archaeology** seeks an experienced, professional Publications Manager Responsible for copy editing, production, marketing, and distribution of journals, newsletters, directories, and promotional pieces. Required: 5 years copy editing and publications production experience in the social sciences, with some experience specifically in archaeology or anthropology; journal production experience; firm grasp of English grammar, syntax, and usage; comprehensive knowledge of all aspects of publishing; computer literacy with competency in electronic manuscript processing; ability to work effectively with associates, membership, and leadership; work under pressure; meet deadlines; prioritize assignments. Desired: Anthropology degree; read/write Spanish; work experience with association or professional society; proficiency with desktop publishing software. Competitive salary and benefits, office near Union Station in Washington D.C., enthusiastic team of colleagues. Send vitae, cover letter, and salary history and expectations to Ralph Johnson, Executive Director, Society for American Archaeology, 900 2nd Street NE #12, Washington D.C. 20002-3557.



**University of Arizona** Archaeologist, Ph.D. completed. Specialization in Western Old World Paleolithic/Mesolithic, with particular expertise in lithic analysis and desirable strengths in paleoenvironmental studies, and with demonstrated commitment to ongoing field work and student training. Beginning Fall, 1994, Assistant Professor (tenure track) pending budgetary approval. Women and minorities are particularly urged to apply. Send c.v., letter of application, evidence of teaching excellence and names of 3 references by April 15, 1994 to Chair, Old World Archaeologist Search Committee, Department of Anthropology, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona 85721. The University of Arizona is an equal opportunity employer. ♠

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planned on rock art recording, site identification and field excavation techniques.

The Steward program has proven successful not only in educating the public about preserving Arizona's past, but also has assisted in curbing site destruction and vandalism. Several arrests have been made as a result of Steward monitoring, and areas needing additional coverage because of unobserved and ongoing vandalism come to the attention of the Statewide Program Coordinator and land managers on a weekly basis. Stewards are not trained to do law enforcement, but only report what they observe to the land manager. However, site monitoring is not the only activity with which a Steward gets involved. They have also assisted in fencing sensitive archaeological sites, surveying for new sites, organizing site inventories for state and federal land managers, collecting oral histories, and teaching archaeology to children in schools around Arizona.

People who volunteer for the Steward program often do so for altruistic motives or because of a personal interest in preserving archaeological resources. For those Stewards who have actually witnessed vandalism and made the report to the land managers, that experience is its own reward. Many refuse media recognition because it may tip off looters to the identities of Stewards in their communities. Consequently, most "thank yous" to Stewards are kept low-key. Stewards take pride in knowing that they have, in some small way, been instrumental in stopping the thieves of time. It is our belief that this is why the program has been so successful in accomplishing its goals. ♠

*Mary Estes and Ann Valdo Howard work for the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office.*

### *Position Open*

**CH2M HILL** is a large engineering and environmental consulting firm providing highly integrated services in strategic planning, permitting, studies, design, construction management and operations within the areas of water, transportation, design and environmental services. CH2M HILL has over 5500 employees in 70 offices located in North America, Europe, the Middle East, Asia and Australia. Within the United States, CH2M HILL contracts for a wide array of cultural resource services including archaeological and historical studies, ethnographic/ethnohistoric investigations, and historic architectural surveys among others. Individuals and firms that are interested in helping CH2M HILL provide its clients with expert cultural resource consulting services are invited to submit a statement of qualifications (SOQ) package to CH2MHILL, 2300 N.W. Walnut Blvd., Corvallis, Oregon 97330 (attn: James Bard).

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tional Tree-Ring Conference, Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research, Building 58, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona 85721, USA; tel. (602) 621-2191, fax (602) 621-8229.

May 22-24, 1994

CONFERENCE, "THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF ISRAEL: CONSTRUCTING THE PAST/INTERPRETING THE PRESENT", Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. The conference will bring together scholars in various disciplines to discuss issues, theoretical and substantive, in the field of biblical archaeology. For more information or to obtain registration materials, contact Shirley Ratushny, Administrative Associate, Philip and Muriel Berman Center for Jewish Studies, 9 w. Packer Ave., Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania 19015-3082, tel. (610) 758-3352, fax (610) 758-4858, SARO@LEHIGH.EDU.

May 30 - June 3, 1994

THE 1994 INTERNATIONAL ROCK ART CONGRESS will be held in Flagstaff, Arizona. The Congress will be an opportunity to bring together people interested in all aspects of rock art research, education, preservation, and conservation. The meetings will be held on the campus of Northern Arizona University in the Dubois Conference Center. There will be five days of academic sessions, covering a wide range of relevant topics. The Congress Program Committee will consider submissions for symposia, papers, and posters. A variety of commercial tours and ARARA-led one day field trips are also planned, visiting a number of rock art sites, prehistoric ruins, and historic places.

June 11, 12, 1994

THE MID-SOUTH ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE will celebrate its 25th anniversary at the site of its 1st conference, the Chucalissa Museum in Memphis, Tennessee. The theme will be *25 Years & More of Archaeology in the Mid-South*, and papers of a historical nature or that give an overview of many years' work in a state or geographic region are sought. Brief (<1 page) memoirs/stories about or photographs from past conferences are also welcome. The deadline for titles and abstracts is May 1, 1994. Contact Mary Kwas, Chucalissa Museum, 1987 Indian Village Dr., Memphis, Tennessee 38109, tel. (901) 785-3160.

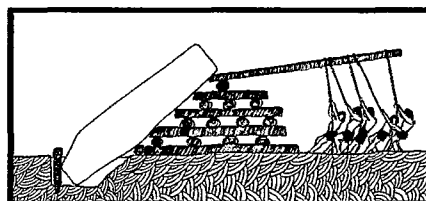
August 30 - September 8, 1994

SYMPOSIUM 1A OF THE 1995 INTERNATIONAL ROCK ART CONGRESS

will be held in Pinerolo-Torino, Italy. The symposium is entitled *Rock art studies: new approaches*, and will focus on innovative analytical techniques. Papers from Africa, the Americas, Asia and Australia can be submitted to Robert G. Bednarik, Australian Rock Art Research Association, P.O. Box 216, Caulfield South, Vic 3162, Australia; papers from Europe, including Russia, can be submitted to Francesco d'Errico, Department of Archaeology, Downing Street, CB2 3DZ, Cambridge, U.K.

September 22-24, 1994

TEXTILE SOCIETY OF AMERICA will hold its fourth biennial symposium at the Fowler Museum of Cultural History, UCLA, Los Angeles. The theme will be *Contact, Crossover, Continuity*. This broad theme encompasses all textiles that have been subjected to external influence and exist subsequently in an altered form. Deadline for abstracts is December 1, 1993. For information contact Louise W. Mackie, Textile Dept., Royal Ontario Museum, 100 Queen's Park, Toronto, Ontario, M5S 2C6, Canada; tel. (416) 586-8055, fax: (416) 586-5863.



September 23-25, 1994

THE 3rd ARCHAEOLOGY AND GENDER CONFERENCE will be held at Appalachian State University in Boone, North Carolina. The theme is Prehistory of the Americas. Abstracts for 20 minute papers are due July 22nd, to Cheryl Claassen (email claussencp@appstate, or Anthropology, ASU, Boone, 28608). There is some free housing for presenters. Papers are due at the conference as a Microsoft word or word Perfect file. Participants are encouraged to fly to Hickory, North Carolina via U.S. Air. Van transportation from airport to Boone can be arranged with organizer for \$20 round trip. Quality Inn is closest to campus

October 11-15, 1994

THE ICOMOS INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT is preparing for its next international conference in Montréal, Québec. The theme is *Archaeological Remains: In Situ Preservation*. The conference is organized to foster ex-

changes between all those who are involved in the research and management of archaeological heritage or in the conception and development of projects which enhance archaeological remains. Presentation proposals should be sent to the organizing committee before January 1, 1994.

November 10-13 1994

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR ETHNOHISTORY will have its Annual Meeting at the Radisson Tempe Mission Palms Hotel in Tempe, Arizona. Papers, organized sessions, special events, and speakers that treat any world area are encouraged. Abstracts of 50 - 100 words on appropriate submission forms and pre registration fees of \$45 (Non-Members), \$35 (Members), \$15 (Students/Retired) are due by June 1, 1994. Write for submission forms and return to ASE 1994 Program Chair, Dr. Peter Iverson, Department of History, Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona 85287-2501, tel. (602) 965-5778, fax (602) 965-0310. Limited travel funds will be available on a competitive basis for students presenting papers. More detailed abstracts will be required. Write to the Program Chair for application forms and further details.

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 Filosofia 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 Geologia de Costas y del Cuaternario - UNMP, Casilla de Correo 722 - Correo Central, 7600 Mar del Plata, Argentina.

January 4-8, 1995

THE SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY'S annual Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology, J.W. Marriott Hotel, Washington, D.C. Deadline for submission of abstracts is 1 June 1994. For more information or to submit abstracts contact: Henry M. Miller, Historic St. Mary's City, P.O. Box 39, St. Mary's City, Maryland 20686, tel. (301) 862-0974, fax (301) 862-0968. ■

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April 7-9, 1994

THE 2ND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON PEDO-ARCHAEOLOGY will meet at the Ramada-Townhouse Hotel in Columbia, South Carolina. This event is hosted by the S.C. Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina. A wide variety of paper topics are sought including soils-stratigraphy, role of bioturbation, soils and agriculture, anthrosols, landscape reconstruction, Pleistocene-Holocene boundary, trace element analysis and others as proposed. The three-day conference includes a field trip to varied geoarchaeological sites. Title, abstract and \$75 registration fee must be received before March 1, 1994. Contact A.C. Goodyear, SCIAA-USC, 1321 Pendleton Street, Columbia, South Carolina 29208, tel. (803) 777-8172, fax (803) 254-1338.

April 8-9, 1994

INTEGRATING ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEMOGRAPHY: MULTI-DISCIPLINARY APPROACHES TO PREHISTORIC POPULATION, 11th CAI Visiting Scholar's Conference, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Illinois. Papers by settlement archaeologists, human osteologists, and demographic anthropologists that explore the role of population in anthropological explanation or consider the data, methods, or theoretical models of prehistoric demography are invited. A volume of selected conference papers will be published. Abstracts are needed by December 10. Contact Richard R. Paine, Center for Archaeological Investigations, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Illinois 62901, tel. (618) 549-4009, fax (618) 453-5037, e-mail RPAINE@SIUCVMB.

April 20-24, 1994

59th ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY. Disneyland Hotel, Anaheim; California.

April 28 - May 1, 1994

SOCIETY OF AFRICANIST ARCHAEOLOGISTS, 12th Biennial Conference, at Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana, on all aspects of archaeological research in Africa. Abstract deadlines are January 7, 1994 for symposia, and January 21, 1994 for papers and poster sessions. Contact: Kathy Schick or Nicholas Toth, SAfA 1994, Anthropology Dept., Student Bldg. 130, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana 47405, tel. (812) 855-7536 or -7568, fax (812) 855-7574, e-mail KASCHICK@INDIANA.EDU.



May 4-8, 1994

THE 27TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CANADIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION will take place at the

Hilton International, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. Symposia sessions will address a wide range of subjects, and include a plenary session on challenges in the relationship between First Nations and archaeology, as well as symposia for post-processual perspectives on prehistoric economies, traditional knowledge in archaeology, and regional contributions. A field trip to archaeological sites in central and southern Alberta and to the Royal Tyrrell Museum of Paleontology departs after the conference. Paper abstracts are due February 15, 1994. The annual meetings of the Archaeological Society of Alberta will be held jointly, May 6-8. Contact Jack Ives, Provincial Museum of Alberta, 12845 - 102 Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T5N 0M6, tel. (403) 453-9149, fax (403) 454-6629.

May 16-20, 1994

MATERIALS ISSUES IN ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY IV, Cancun, Mexico. This symposium will provide a multidisciplinary forum on scientific and technological issues in art, archaeology, and conservation. Of particular interest will be papers which explore the interface and overlap between traditional materials science, the history of technology, and the archaeological and conservation sciences. Special, but not exclusive attention, will be given to common concerns in North America—Mexico, Canada, and the United States.

May 17-21, 1994

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON TREE-RINGS, ENVIRONMENT, AND HUMANITY: RELATIONSHIPS AND PROCESSES, Hotel Park Tucson, Tucson, Arizona, USA. Contact: Interna-

*Continued on page 19*