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“Cultural identity and a sense of shared heritage are what binds a society together, and gives them power as a people.



In this sense archaeologists have an opportunity to make their discipline meaningful to the lives of Native Americans; and in turn Native Americans can make archaeology more meaningful for all of us.

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Editor's Corner

If you have Internet access, don't forget to look for an electronic version of the *SAA Bulletin* on the gopher at alishaw.ucsb.edu. In general, its structure is very similar to that of the paper version, although it lacks the graphic touches we hope have made reading the print version a pleasure.

This is also the first issue of the *SAA Bulletin* to be made available to all members world-wide. In great part, this was made possible by shifting all of our journal production to Allen Press, and other changes in production, paper selection, and the like. To those of you new to the *Bulletin*, welcome! I hope you find what appears in these pages to be useful, timely, and of interest to you no matter where you live. As our North American members have known for some time, the *Bulletin* is yours, so please feel free to offer advice, comment, criticism, and even praise to me whenever you are so moved. ☐



Bienvenidos Colegas Latinoamericanos

Como puede ver con esta edición del *SAA Bulletin*, se está iniciando una circulación mundial para todos los socios del SAA. Pienso que es de mayor importancia dar la bienvenida a nuestros colegas latinoamericanos, tomando en cuenta el objetivo deseado de la Sociedad de mejorar las relaciones entre todos los arqueólogos de este hemisferio. Aunque el objetivo principal del *SAA Bulletin* es de proporcionar a sus socios con noticias e información sobre las actividades variadas de la Sociedad, también es el foro para la discusión y el debate de temas arqueológicos pertinentes, sin tomar en cuenta divisiones geográficas. Informes sobre la preservación del patrimonio nacional, las relaciones interculturales, las iniciativas del gobierno que puedan influir en el desarrollo de la arqueología, las tecnologías nuevas, opiniones sobre la instrucción y la presentación de la arqueología, son algunos temas que se pueden leer en nuestras ediciones recientes. Espero que todos encuentren algo de interés entre estas páginas.

Como editor del *SAA Bulletin* uno de mis objetivos personales es publicar informes de mayor interés y de contenido valioso para ustedes; sus comentarios y sugerencias siempre serán agradecidos y serán utilizados para mejorar la publicación. Tomen en cuenta que el *SAA Bulletin* les pertenece a ustedes, los socios. Espero que manteniéndolos bien informados, se estimulará mas participación en las actividades de la Sociedad.

Pero recuerden que la circulación del *SAA Bulletin* en Latino América es solamente uno de los esfuerzos de la Sociedad para mejorar el diálogo entre colegas. Seguramente han visto el directorio de 1994, *Archaeologists of the Americas*, que proporciona los nombres de todos los socios del mundo. Un comité provisional para las Relaciones Latinoamericanas, dirigido por Dick Drennan (University of Pittsburgh), se ha nombrado por la directiva de la Sociedad. Su propósito es el desarrollo de recomendaciones específicas para la creación de una base estructural que facilite la inclusión de socios latinoamericanos en todos aspectos de las actividades de la Sociedad. El cargo de este comité se presentará pronto, detallando sus recomendaciones sobre las categorías nuevas para socios, la creación de un comité consejero permanente para las relaciones latinoamericanas, maneras de aumentar la inscripción de socios, entre otros temas. He participado en las discusiones de este comité, y he visto personalmente la energía que se ha invertido y el progreso que ha resultado. Espero que los resultados de estos esfuerzos también les agraden a ustedes.

De nuevo, les doy una bienvenida muy cordial a esta nueva etapa de desarrollo del SAA, en sus esfuerzos para destacarse entre las sociedades arqueológicas de las Américas. ☐

Mark Aldenderfer

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR



Dear Editor,

Glenna Dean's letter in the September/October 1994 *SAA Bulletin* raises some interesting points in response to Forrest Fenn's letter in the March/April 1994 issue. Unfortunately, Dr. Dean's arguments stray from the point that the protection of archaeological sites on private land must be decided through a dialogue between landowners and archaeologists. The fact that Mr. Fenn's San Lazaro Corporation owns an archaeological site, and that the site is being excavated, should not detract from Mr. Fenn's basic point. If we want landowners to cooperate with archaeologists, we need to step back a little and realize that we are often perceived as being preaching and arrogant by those with a different viewpoint.

Because Dr. Dean has raised other issues, I think in fairness to Mr. Fenn, it should be pointed out that he has encouraged professional involvement at San Lazaro. He recognizes that we want more information than he is willing to gather himself, and he has cooperated in efforts to record basic architectural and artifact data, record stratigraphic profiles, and salvage unique and delicate samples and items that benefit archaeological goals more than his own. In the past, Mr. Fenn has funded professional investigations at the site, and he has committed more than \$50,000 toward professional documentation as well as encouraging volunteer efforts at data recording. While under no legal obligation to do so, Mr. Fenn has supported repatriation consultations on religious artifacts from the site.

Mr. Fenn is doing nothing illegal, and he is not selling artifacts from San Lazaro, which was implied in Dr. Dean's letter. While his excavations may offend many archaeologists' ethical view of the world, he has been open to suggestions and arguments about what should be done, and he has adopted some of those suggestions. Archaeology is about knowledge, and Mr. Fenn's voluntary cooperation with archaeologists has resulted in a body of information that would have been lost without such cooperation. Finally, we should not lose sight of Mr. Fenn's original point, that private landowners need to be included in the discussion "loop" regarding the fate of archaeological sites on private land if any real progress is to be made. ☐

Janet D. Orcutt
Archaeologist
Santa Fe, New Mexico



How to Access the Electronic SAA Bulletin

By the time you read this, the *SAA Bulletin* will be available in an electronic format. Here are some access guidelines:

1) From your computer, you must type **gopher alishaw.ucsb.edu**. Some systems may require you to type in: **gopher 128.111.222.10**. If you see the following message **gopher: Command not found**, your system does not have a Gopher client installed. All is not lost (see # 5 below).

2) Unfortunately you cannot use a modem to dial into alishaw.ucsb.edu, and there are no plans to implement such a service;

3) If successful, you will see a menu entitled **Root gopher server: alishaw.ucsb.edu**. The *SAA Bulletin* entry will be found at # 13 of the menu. Scroll down to this number, return, and you will be sent to the second menu: **SAA Bulletin: Newsletter of the Society for American Archaeology**. There are two items here: **1. General information/read me first** and **2. Vol.12, no.5 (Nov/Dec 1994)**. The former will contain the *SAA Bulletin* masthead and other, general data. The second contains the *SAA Bulletin* contents.

4) Menu navigation and capacity to read, save, and browse will depend on your Gopher client. Be sure to read the bottom entries of your computer screen, telling you what is possible. If your Gopher client permits, consider using a **bookmark** as a reminder to your system to take you directly to the *SAA Bulletin* line on the alishaw.ucsb.edu menu, or any other location you choose.

5) If you do not have a Gopher client, you still may be able to read the electronic *SAA Bulletin*. Telnet into a public Gopher client. A number are available throughout the world and an address can be obtained from your systems administrator, or from p.438 of *The Complete Internet Reference* (Harley Hahn and Rick Stout, 1994, Osborne/McGraw-Hill). Be patient; these clients come and go, and many are very busy.

I hope to have the electronic *SAA Bulletin* available before or at the same time as the printed version. Thus for the January/February issue, look for it about February 1; March/April/May, April 1; June/July/August, July 1; September/October, October 1, and November/December, December 1 I am especially interested in your comments, so please call, write letters, send email, or fax. Your input will be crucial to us. Good luck! ☐

Strategies for Resource Protection: Results from Save the Past for the Future

William D. Lipe

On September 19–23, SAA hosted Save the Past for the Future, a working conference held in Breckenridge, Colo., with 161 participants. Below, the chairs of the three conference workshops provide brief summaries of the workshop results and recommendations. The full conference proceedings will be published by SAA for distribution to members and to other key individuals and groups outside the organization.

The continuing loss of archaeological sites due to vandalism, looting, and development threatens the core value of archaeology as a means for gaining new information about the past through systematic field research. These losses also strike at the important roles that particular archaeological sites play in the heritage and living traditions of indigenous peoples and other cultural groups in the Americas. In May 1989 the first SAA working conference on Saving the Past for the Future was convened at Taos, N. M. This conference focused the attention of archaeologists, agency resource managers, and law enforcement personnel on the critical status of the problem, and produced an action plan for fighting vandalism and looting.

In the little more than five years since the Taos conference, progress has been made on several fronts. While not all of it is directly attributable to the Taos conference, that meeting was a catalyst and a sign that many people in and out of the archaeological profession were ready to “do something.” Since Taos, federal law enforcement and legal staffs have gained more experience in making and prosecuting Archaeological Resource Protection Act (ARPA) cases, and the courts are beginning to take these cases more seriously. Archaeologists working in academic, agency resource management, contract research, and avocational contexts are more aware of the magnitude of the problem and have become more willing to get involved. Native American tribes also have become more active in archaeological resource protection on tribal lands, while the Native American Graves Protection Act (NAGPRA) and regulations regarding traditional cultural properties have given tribal heritage values much greater weight in archaeological resource management and protection on federal lands. Public education—about archaeology, culture history, and site protection—has grown dramatically over the past decade. One of the outcomes of the Taos conference was the formation of SAA’s Public Education Committee, which now mails a quarterly newsletter to more than 6000 people, a large number of whom are K-12 teachers.

Although the battle has been joined, it is not one that can ever really end—success will lie only in dramatically slowing the rate at which sites are being lost. The second Save the Past conference at Breckenridge was designed to develop strategies and tactics for continuing the campaign. After Monday evening’s opening session—invigorated by Brian Fagan’s powerful discussion of archaeology’s value—and Tuesday morning’s brief plenary session spelling out the conference

goals, the participants separated into three workshops that each met for two and a half days of intense effort. The workshop themes were education, law enforcement, and integrated resource management. Thursday afternoon was again a plenary session, with each workshop reporting its findings and recommendations, portions of which are summarized below. Reflecting now on what I learned at the conference, several aspects stand out.

First was the intensity and commitment of the participants. These people really **worked**, and their energy and enthusiasm were synergistic. I felt at the time that if that level of intensity could be maintained when the participants returned to their home bases, they would be able to inspire an army of recruits.

My second observation was that we were going to **have** to recruit and inspire such an army if we were to work our way very far down the lists of action items the workshop leaders presented. These goals are in fact very ambitious, but they must be, given the size of the problem. If the time is right, and the energy is there, even an ambitious agenda can be successfully pursued.

Third, several of the workshops focused as much on what archaeology is good for as on the specific problems of how to stop site loss. The law enforcement people, of course, are right on the firing line, and properly stressed how to prevent and prosecute looting and vandalism. But both the education and integrated resource management workshops dealt with not only getting out messages about site protection, but also how archaeology can be made more relevant to a broader public. Thus, the educators emphasized ways in which Native American and other cultural histories can contribute richness and time depth to the public’s understanding of America’s roots. And the resource management workshop developed themes such as “the long view” of humans as active participants in ecosystems and the value of archaeological research in understanding both natural and cultural factors in ecosystem evolution. I thought the conference reached an appropriate balance here. Surely we will not slow site loss without direct measures to enforce laws and make looting publicly unacceptable. But neither will we accomplish this effectively if more land managers, private land holders, and members of the general public do not come to see archaeology and archaeological sites as of current and future value in their own lives and work.

William D. Lipe was the program chair for the conference and is president elect of the SAA.

Education Workshop Summary

The education workshop at the conference addressed ways to increase and improve archaeological site protection in

the Americas. The cochairs of the workshop were George Smith, Ed Friedman, and Kevin Kilcullen. Four topical work groups were created: **Network; Resource Forum and Education Resource Center; Formal Education; and Professional Involvement.** Each work group examined ways to improve archaeological site protection by 1) coordinating archaeological education efforts through the SAA headquarters, 2) making use of existing networks and exploring applications of information technology, 3) increasing multiculturalism in archaeology education programs and using archaeology to teach multiculturalism, 4) reaching a wider and more diverse audience with archaeology education, 5) expanding the international component of archaeology and education programs, 6) evaluating messages and programs that relate to archaeology, and 7) coordinating archaeology education efforts with other programs and organizations.

The **Network Work Group**, cochaired by Beverly Mitchum and Teresa Hoffman, addressed ways to expand and develop a network for the exchange and dissemination of information and ideas relating to archaeology and education. They developed the following recommendations:

- 1) Expand, develop, evaluate, and improve the effectiveness of the network coordinator position, which currently functions within the SAA Public Education Committee.
- 2) Develop a source book for network coordinators to assist them with their duties.
- 3) Promote the use of computerized networks as the primary means to develop and expand current information and resource networks, with special emphasis on enhancing communication among diverse groups.
- 4) Create a subcommittee of the Public Education Committee to develop publications and programs to encourage private landowners to protect archaeological sites.

The **Resource Forum and Education Resource Center Work Group**, cochaired by KC Smith and Nancy Hawkins, addressed ways to expand, develop, evaluate, and display current archaeological education materials for exhibit at professional meetings and to maintain a listing of such materials for dissemination to various individuals, groups, organizations, and institutions. In addition, this work group considered the establishment of an Education Resource Center to conduct and coordinate research, program development, and training. They developed the following recommendations:

- 1) Maintain the format and continue the distribution of the existing Education Resource Forum for a period of two years.
- 2) Appoint a task force to study, analyze, and make recommendations about the design of a new Education Resource Forum.
- 3) Develop a brochure for teachers, educators, archaeologists, and the public that describes the objectives, activities, and products of the SAA Public Education Committee to be used in con-

junction with the Education Resource Forum.

- 4) Refine a set of criteria for evaluating materials included in the Education Resource Forum to ensure their appropriateness, and as selective criteria are applied, annotate items to increase the effectiveness of the resulting bibliographic guide.
- 5) Designate a task force to determine the best means of entering the evaluated and annotated resource guide onto an electronic information system for direct access by educators and archaeologists.
- 6) Establish a task force to study and examine various strategies for SAA-coordinated resource centers and other partnerships with existing institutions for public education programs.

The **Formal Education Work Group**, cochaired by Shelley Smith and Karolyn Smardz, examined ways to strengthen the quality and quantity of precollegiate archaeology education resources available to children, educators, and professional archaeologists by refining existing guidelines used to evaluate use materials and by encouraging increased communication and collaboration among educators and archaeologists. They developed the following recommendations:

- 1) Use current educational methods and trends in developing archaeology and education programs.
- 2) Develop strategies to include archaeology in school curricula.
- 3) Disseminate materials and information to professionals practicing public archaeology.
- 4) Evaluate existing programs and materials for their messages and effectiveness.
- 5) Include multiculturalism in archaeology education programs.

The **Professional Involvement Work Group**, cochaired by Susan Bender and Shereen Lerner, discussed ways to increase education, training, and involvement of professional archaeologists in a wide variety of archaeological education activities. They developed the following recommendations:

- 1) Identify and evaluate public attitudes about archaeology.
- 2) Establish means for recognizing public education activities as a significant professional activity.
- 3) Encourage the development of applied archaeology curriculum in undergraduate and graduate programs.
- 4) Identify and encourage professional development opportunities in public education and outreach.
- 5) Identify and encourage publication outlets for public education activities.
- 6) Establish an awards program for outstanding applied archaeology and public education activities at the professional, avocational, and student levels.
- 7) Disseminate information about career opportunities in applied archaeology.
- 8) Increase education sharing with professional societies and related organizations.

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- 9) Establish liaisons that promote education through local and regional avocational groups.
- 10) Promote education about archaeology to Native Americans and other groups whose past is studied by archaeologists.

Each of these recommendations is currently being reviewed and evaluated. Finally, an action plan will be prepared to include specific information on developing and implementing the soundest recommendations.

Integrated Resource Management Workshop Summary

The Integrated Resource Management Workshop, also known as Human Dimensions of Ecosystem Management, focused on the role of archaeological resources and archaeology as a discipline in the implementation of ecosystem management. Ecosystem management is an approach to the management of natural resources that attempts to use an understanding of natural systems and processes in order to ensure optimum conditions for ensuring long-term ecological sustainability. The workshop members discussed the many contributions that archaeological resources can make to this understanding.

The workshop proceeded through a series of broad discussions, including 1) development of a policy statement on the role of archaeology in ecosystem management; 2) factors in the current management of archaeological resources that do or do not contribute to this more integrated approach; 3) models and methodologies for regional alignments in integrated resource management; 4) use of traditional cultural knowledge as a resource in ecosystem management; and 5) possible ingredients to include in a handbook or other practical tool for carrying out integrated resource management.

After much discussion, certain conclusions emerged. All participants agreed that, while ecosystem management is a tool now supported heavily as an approach to the management of public land, it has application to the management of all landscapes. Indeed, one of the hallmarks of this approach is to deemphasize artificial administrative boundaries that have little meaning in the understanding of ecological processes. Therefore, an integrated resource management approach has potential implications for encouraging the protection and use of information from cultural resources on private as well as public land. In addition, all participants agreed that ecosystem management is a method emphasizing biological resources, but it will have little success unless archaeologists and other scholars in the cultural disciplines bring to the table an awareness of human beings as a biological resource who have had and continue to have a profound impact on the landscape. Finally, the participants emphasized that contemporary natural landscapes must be viewed along a continuum in time, recognizing that the discipline of archaeology, along with history, anthropology, geography and other sciences, has an enormous body of knowledge to contribute to our understanding of the evolution of particular landscapes, including the rate and sources of change. Because archaeology and other

cultural disciplines are dependent on several natural sciences for a wide range of methodologies and data, it is only commonsense to manage resources by integrating the work of all relevant disciplines with one another.

The workshop concentrated on several major action items, and the following action items were adopted:

- 1) Develop a policy statement to outline the role of archaeology and archaeological resources in managing landscapes in a more ecologically sensitive manner. Pat Barker of the Bureau of Land Management agreed to head a small committee to begin this process. Other groups committed themselves to assist in the distribution of this statement to a wide range of audiences.
- 2) Begin collecting examples of integrated resource management already in practice and produce an annotated listing and bibliography of these examples. Prepare a poster for the 1995 SAA meeting using some of these examples. Investigate publishing the best and most instructive examples as a monograph for wider distribution within the archaeological community, other disciplines, land management agencies and environmental organizations. Andrew Yatsko of the U.S. Navy agreed to begin this process.
- 3) Develop an outreach plan to contact other organizations and agencies to express the interest of archaeologists in integrated resource management approaches. This would include assembling and disseminating an annotated directory of journals and other publications on ecosystem management-related topics to which archaeologists could submit articles, as well as an annotated directory of government agencies and nongovernment organizations involved in research and application of ecosystem management. Produce public service announcements on the contributions of cultural disciplines to ecosystem management. Lobby with various offices and committees on Capitol Hill, as well as with other branches of government at the federal, state and local levels, to make clear the importance of cultural disciplines to the effectiveness of ecosystem management. Al Tonetti of the Ohio Historical Society will head a group of participants who volunteered to work on this effort.
- 4) Transform the cultural resource management function (now encompassed largely within the framework of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act) so that it becomes more fully directed toward effective integrated resource management. Arrange to make a presentation at the next meeting of the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers to request participation in an effort to transform the process of compliance with Section 106 into a more effective tool for preserving archaeological resources as sources of information on past environmental conditions and impacts. Re-orient the

work of federal agencies so that implementation of Section 110 of the NHPA, for inventory and management of cultural resources, is emphasized as a mechanism for capturing the research value of archaeological sites and, more importantly, patterns of sites, thus revealing the actual status of past landscapes, as well as the pattern of land uses over time that have caused the present landscape to appear as it does. Mike Kaczor of the Soil Conservation Service is heading a committee to move these actions forward.

5) Create and support a technology subcommittee on information resources management for SAA. Provide a technology seminar at the SAA's annual meeting. Take an active role in promoting the use of GIS, GPS and related technologies among archaeologists, in order to enhance communication capability and data sharing with other scientific disciplines. Establish a home page for SAA on World Wide Web, so that interactive capability and networking can occur on integrated resource management across disciplines, geographic distances, and other constricting factors, leading to much more effective ecosystem management. Marcy Gray of Gray and Associates offered to move these action items forward with a small group of volunteers.


6) Establish an SAA committee to deal specifically with ecosystem management, with the ability to move forward the agenda of the workshop. This committee could encompass many of the action items above, such as outreach, technology, training, and transforming cultural resource management practice. It would also concentrate its efforts in fostering undergraduate and graduate courses as well as post-graduate training in ecosystem management as it affects archaeological research and cultural preservation. Cal Jennings of Colorado State University agreed to serve as the head of this group.

Law Enforcement Workshop

The 45 participants in the Law Enforcement Workshop, chaired by Robert Marriott of the National Park Service, considered five topics related to protecting archaeological sites from looting and vandalism. These included prosecution and legislation; training; interagency cooperation; information sharing; and investigative technologies.

A total of 57 recommendations on the five topics were considered. Of these, 29 were recommendations for short- and long-term actions by SAA, whereas the other 28 were recommendations for short- and long-term actions by various federal and state agencies.

Through group consensus, the Law Enforcement Workshop identified the seven highest priority recommendations for actions by SAA or, in one instance, the Department of Justice (DOJ) as follows:

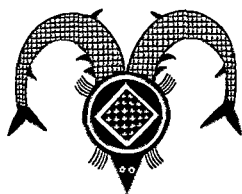
- 1) SAA should develop a position statement in support of law enforcement;
- 2) SAA should urge its membership and other resource preservation organizations to support implementation of the Save the Past for the Future Conference recommendations by Congress and associated government agencies;
- 3) SAA should support special funding for interagency Archaeological Resource Protection Act (ARPA) operations.
- 4) SAA should develop a site damage assessment training program for its membership;
- 5) DOJ should transfer ARPA and NAGPRA prosecutions to their Lands and Resources Section where other resource cases are handled currently;
- 6) SAA should request SHPOs to work with state and local law enforcement agencies to develop archaeological resource protection training for state and local personnel; and
- 7) SAA should propose to the U.S. Sentencing Commission that it adopt specific guidelines for ARPA sentencing. 

The Education Workshop report was prepared by George S. Smith, the Integrated Resource Management Workshop summary was submitted by Marilyn Nickels, and the Law Enforcement Workshop summary was written by Martin E. McAllister and Robert Marriott.

SAA thanks the following organizations for their support of the Breckenridge conference: Department of Defense Legacy Program, National Park Service (Rangers, Archaeological Assistance Division, and Southeast Region), Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Reclamation, Tennessee Valley Authority, Forest Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, Soil Conservation Service, Society for Historical Archaeology, and the American Association of Museums.

Call for Nominations for the 1994 Crabtree Award. The Crabtree Award is presented annually to an avocational archaeologist who has made significant contributions to scientific archaeology in the Americas. The Crabtree Committee solicits your nominations for this award. Please send candidates' names, including a vita and other supporting material, as well as the names of references, to C. Wesley Cowan, Frederick and Amey Geier Collections and Research Center, Cincinnati Museum of Natural History, 1720 Gilbert Ave., Cincinnati, OH 45174, (513) 345-8512. The deadline for nominations is January 15, 1995. The Crabtree Award Fund continues to solicit donations to help defray travel expenses associated with travel to the SAA meeting. Many of the past recipients have been retirees and do not have the institutional support most professionals enjoy. Checks should be made out to SAA and mailed to the SAA headquarters together with a letter directing the donation be placed in the Crabtree Award Fund. Only interest generated by the fund is used.

Working Together —



Archaeology and Alutiiq Cultural Identity on Kodiak Island

Rick Knecht

The Kodiak Archipelago covers an area the size of Massachusetts, and lies in the Gulf of Alaska on the northern edge of the Pacific. Six native villages, reachable only by boat or air taxi, cling to the coastal fringe that surrounds the mountainous interior of Kodiak Island. The Alutiiq people survived successive occupations by Russian fur hunters and American settlers. By the end of the 19th century there was too little left of the culture to attract anthropologists; as a result, no traditional ethnography exists for the Alutiiq. Collectors have long since scoured the villages for remaining Alutiiq material culture on behalf of museums in the "lower 48" and Europe. Elders, with childhood memories of being beaten in BIA schools for even speaking Alutiiq to each other, were sometimes reluctant to teach the young people. Others simply were unable to speak above the noise of television sets. Archaeological publications were technical and found in journals that still remain inaccessible to most people. As late as the 1980s, Alutiiq students in village schools were told that theirs had been a simple "stone-age" culture. Perhaps more than anywhere else in Alaska, native culture had been erased from the landscape.

In 1983 Richard Jordan, then at Bryn Mawr College, began a long-term research project on Kodiak, near the village of Karluk. We began the project in the usual fashion, asking permission from Koniag Inc., the regional native corporation, and the Karluk Village Council. Some elders had bitter memories of Ales Hrdlička, a physical anthropologist working out of the Smithsonian Institution, who in the 1930s had removed hundreds of human skeletons from a site in Larsen Bay, still known locally as the "bone yard." In an effort to allay any lingering doubts about our intentions, we regularly invited our neighbors in Karluk over to see our finds, and increasing numbers of people came to watch us excavate. As we puzzled over the past together, it became clear to both archaeologists and the native community that neither had a monopoly on knowledge; we needed each other to truly understand the culture history of the island. An exchange that began as professional etiquette became a mainstay in research.

In 1984, when Jordan's proposal to the National Science Foundation was turned down, the native community came to the rescue. The Kodiak Area Native Association (KANA), a regional nonprofit corporation administering health, education, and economic development projects, was then headed by Gordon Pullar. An Alutiiq leader with undergraduate training in anthropology and a deep interest in cultural preservation, Pullar encouraged us to return to Kodiak, and helped by providing crew members through a youth employment program. The village of Karluk donated the use of a house, and

residents often stopped by with freshly caught salmon and halibut.

I directed the field school composed of eight native high school students from Karluk, who, to our mutual delight, quickly became superb field technicians. Together we excavated the first complete Alutiiq dwelling, recovering more than 2,000 artifacts. Their families got daily updates on our discoveries, and the interest of the native community in archaeology continued to grow. We finished the project three weeks ahead of schedule, and joined Jordan's crew on a prehistoric wet site where we found a wealth of wooden artifacts and artwork. At the end of the season Karluk invited every village on the island to attend a potlatch, along with a day-long workshop on archaeology, site tours, and a display of the season's finds.

Plane loads of visitors arrived from around the island. The level of interest and enthusiasm was intense. During the question and answer period we were asked what would eventually happen to the artifacts after study was completed. Faces fell when we replied that the only available repository for archaeological material in Alaska was at the University of Alaska Museum in Fairbanks, some 800 miles to the north. A consensus was quickly reached that a local museum dedicated to Alutiiq culture, with the needed climate controls and secure facilities sufficient to house the Karluk One collection, was needed. Other collections and objects long absent from the island could also be returned. As archaeologists, we pledged to join the native community in making the project a reality.

KANA established a Culture Heritage Committee, which visited museums around the country and met with their staffs. Nancy Fuller of the Smithsonian's Office of Museum Programs offered sound advice: "Don't wait for your museum building to begin your cultural preservation programs." Accordingly, I was hired in spring 1987 as a coordinator for KANA's newly formed Culture and Heritage Department. Resources were admittedly scarce at first; I wrote the first grant on a chair in the hallway, on a borrowed clipboard. By 1990, however, KANA had established the Alutiiq Culture Center to house programs, equipment and a rapidly growing collection.

The 1987 season was the last of five field seasons undertaken by KANA and Bryn Mawr; Jordan moved on to University of Alaska-Fairbanks, working with KANA on joint research projects until his untimely death in 1991. KANA continued to support archaeological fieldwork, both independently and in cooperation with universities and museums. At least one and often multiple archaeological field projects have been underway on Kodiak every summer.

Amy Steffian directed excavations at Hrdlička's old site in Larsen Bay, this time with Alutiiq crew members and support from the village and KANA. Human remains encountered in this and other projects are studied and reburied in accordance with the wishes of the native community closest to the site. In 1991, after a long battle with the Smithsonian and the help of the native American Rights Fund and KANA, Larsen Bay residents prevailed in their request to have the remains removed by Hrdlička returned. More than 700 individuals' remains were returned for reburial, opening a new era in relations with the Smithsonian. KANA also helped support important prehistoric excavations by Philomena Knecht in Chiniak, Chris Donta in Monashka Bay, and Neal Crozier in Larsen Bay, as well as numerous research efforts by other anthropologists and ethnohistorians.

In 1990 KANA, the University of California-Berkeley, and the Sakhalin Regional Museum, USSR, conducted a joint research project at Three Saints Bay, the first Russian settlement in Alaska, which was directed by Aron Crowell. More than 40 field school students from Berkeley and the native community on Kodiak participated, as well as five Russian archaeologists.

In summer 1991 I accompanied three Alutiiq college students to the then Soviet Union. Valery Shubin had invited us to join him in excavating a site in the Kurile Islands, where some Kodiak and Aleut peoples were settled by the Russian-American Company in the early 19th century. We uncovered the remains of house pits and artifacts identical to those we knew from Kodiak.

In recent years, village and regional native corporations of the Kodiak Island area have begun to assess the archaeological resources on their lands. In 1992 the Old Harbor Native Corporation sponsored excavations on the Awa'uq Refuge Rock, a fortified sea stack, which was the scene of an attack by Russian fur hunters on an Alutiiq group in 1784. This was the first excavation of an Alutiiq refuge rock, and it provided data on a tragic event absent from school history books.

Site survey supported by Akhiok-Kaguyak Corporation yielded the discovery of a site nearly three kilometers long on the upper reaches of the Ayakulik River, where we mapped about 150 prehistoric housepits. We also investigated the Alitak petroglyphs, and at Russian Harbor, located and mapped the site of the first recorded contact between Russians and Alutiiq people in 1763. In 1992 and 1993, with the support of Afognak Joint Venture, Inc., and Afognak native Corporation, we conducted a large-scale excavation at Malina Creek, a large prehistoric midden in danger of being lost to erosion. Site surveys near the village of Old Harbor, directed by Ben Fitzhugh, were partially supported by the Old Harbor Native Corporation. At least 80 new sites were recorded during the 1993 and 1994 seasons. Rescue archaeology this spring sponsored by Koniag, Inc., resulted in the recovery of 5,000 mostly wooden artifacts from the Karluk One Site, which is rapidly eroding.

In an effort to continue archaeological field work on a meaningful scale, Afognak Native Corporation in the summer

of 1994 began an eco-tourism program, called "Dig Afognak." Paying participants joined archaeologists as they excavated sites and conducted surveys. It is hoped that this three-year pilot project will spread to other regions, particularly where sites are threatened by erosion or development. In addition, Afognak native Corporation annually donates a percentage of its profits to support the Alutiiq Culture Center.

Archaeological research, combined with oral histories shared by the elders, has been integrated into a wide variety of programs aimed at preserving and sharing Alutiiq culture as a whole, and has evolved into a grass-roots Alutiiq cultural renaissance on Kodiak Island. Training in cultural resource management has been provided for native land managers, and a site watch program helps prevent losses from vandalism and erosion. The Lost Village Project documents villages abandoned since 1900, integrating site survey, historic archives, and oral histories. In other projects, traditional meeting houses were constructed in villages, and the Kodiak Tribal Council established an Alutiiq dance group. Native artisans, drawing inspiration from artifacts and from KANA's slide collections of museum collections, began mask carving, and relearned the lost arts of making bentwood hats and skin-covered kayaks. An Alutiiq studies curriculum for village schools was developed, featuring detailed lessons in Alutiiq prehistory and language. Alutiiq heritage weeks are annual events in village schools. Alutiiq culture has become part of the Kodiak landscape once again.

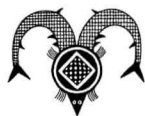
In 1988 KANA, with support from the Alaska Humanities Forum, sponsored the first Kodiak Cultural Heritage Conference, attracting 40 speakers from eight countries and native elders to celebrate the richness of Alutiiq culture. Within the island community, non-natives gained new insights and respect for native heritage. Many Alutiiq people also gained a sense of renewed respect for their heritage and, ultimately, themselves.

Last spring, ground-breaking ceremonies took place for the Alutiiq Archaeological Repository and Culture Center, an 11,000 square-foot facility with state-of-the-art climate control and security. A \$1.5 million grant from the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council was given to the Kodiak Area native Association to help restore archaeological sites damaged or vandalized in the wake of the 1989 oil spill. Joining the construction project is yet another village corporation: Natives of Kodiak, Inc. The project succeeded because of heavy support by both the native and non-native residents of Kodiak Island.

An archaeological project has thus grown into a research effort undertaken by the Alutiiq people themselves, so that they, their children, and non-natives would better understand their history and cultural identity. Some former native field school students are now pursuing graduate degrees in anthropology. Others staff the archaeological laboratory at the Alutiiq Culture Center. The Alutiiq now plan, fund, and staff archaeological field and laboratory research, and are in a position to be in control of the preservation and interpretation of their own history.



Continued from page 9



The Alutiiq people have learned that there is a reason why governments worldwide invest in preserving their cultural heritage. Cultural identity and a sense of shared heritage are what binds a society together, and gives them power as a people. In this sense archaeologists have an opportunity to make their discipline meaningful to the lives of Native Americans; and in turn Native Americans can make archaeology more meaningful for all of us. As we have learned on Kodiak Island, archaeologists and Native Americans have a shared interest in the past, and an attempt at a synthesis of these two bodies of knowledge is needed if we are to know it truly. ■

Rick Knecht is the Director of the Alutiiq Museum Culture Center of the Kodiak Area Native Association.

Preservation Technology and Training Grants (FY 95)

The National Center for Preservation Technology and Training announces the availability of grants in historic preservation for fiscal year 1995. The Center is a new initiative by the National Park Service to advance the practice of historic preservation in the fields of archaeology, architecture, landscape architecture, materials conservation and interpretation. Through its grant program, the Center will provide funds for research and training activities that seek to develop and distribute preservation skills and technologies for the identification, evaluation, conservation, and interpretation of cultural resources. Grants will be awarded on a competitive basis. Only government agencies and not-for-profit institutions may apply.

The final date for receipt of applications is April 1, 1995. To request an application or receive further information, contact Ellen Kish, National Center for Preservation Technology and Training, NSU, P.O. Box 5682, Natchitoches, Louisiana 71497, 318/357-6464.

Errata — Archaeologists of the Americas

These members were inadvertently omitted from the 1994 edition of *Archaeologists of the Americas*. Please see "Briefings" (page 11) for background.

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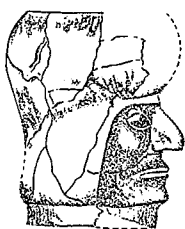
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Briefings

Ralph Johnson

Plenary Session Plans Announced — If you haven't marked your calendar to attend SAA's 60th Annual Meeting in Minneapolis, be sure to hold the dates of May 3 to 7, 1995. Although the preliminary program and registration brochure will be mailed in January, you'll want to know about plans for the plenary session (May 6, Saturday evening) announced by Paul Minnis (program chair, University of Oklahoma) and Steve Lekson (Crow Canyon Archaeological Center): Beatriz Braniff (Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia), Roger Kennedy (National Park Service), Rick West (National Museum of the American Indian), and Peter Young (*Archaeology*) will discuss interpreting archaeology to the public. You'll want to participate in this session, so be sure to include a Saturday night stay in your travel itinerary.

Directory Errata — On page 10 in this issue you'll find a list of members who were inadvertently omitted from the 1994 edition of *Archaeologists of the Americas*. I apologize for the omission, which understandably caused concern for these individuals—most of whom have been members for years. At some point during the 1992 conversion of files into the data base, a critical code in these records was changed from member to subscriber. Journals were dutifully mailed and thus the error went undetected until August of this year, at which time we corresponded with each individual and corrected the data base. Regrettably, the directory was already printed by the time these actions were taken and these individuals were not included. If you (or someone you know) have experienced a similar problem, please let me know so we can make amends and corrections.

SAA Receives Bequest and Royalties — The Society wishes to acknowledge the generosity of members whose charitable giving helps develop a solid, long-term financial base and provide current support for designated programs.

Ruthann Knudson (National Park Service) named SAA as the residual legatee of her estate. While Knudson asserts "I'm not planning on having this will executed for decades," she said she hoped that other friends of American archaeology would include the SAA in their wills.

Royalties totaling \$6,537 have been received from sales of the book titled *Protecting the Past*. Edited by George S. Smith and John E. Ehrenhard (National Park Service) and published by CRC Press, the book features contributions from 48 authors writing about archaeological resource protection. Royalties were assigned to SAA for public education programs.

In addition, SAA is receiving royalties (\$12,658 to date) from many editors and authors to create a Native American scholarship fund. David Hurst Thomas (American Museum of Natural History) spearheaded an effort to assign complete or partial royalties from two 30- and 35-volume series he

edited (Garland Publishing), and 23 authors participated. Thomas also assigned complete royalties from the three-volume *Columbian Consequences* series he edited (Smithsonian Institution Press). Vance T. Holliday (University of Wisconsin, Madison) contributes royalties to the scholarship fund generated by a soils volume he edited.

Information on ways to support the society's efforts through planned giving is available by contacting me at the society's office.

Utah Sheriff Honored at Breckenridge Conference — Seth Rigby Wright, sheriff of San Juan County in Utah, received special awards from the departments of the Interior and Justice on September 20, 1994, for his role in tracking down and apprehending a trafficker in archaeological artifacts. The awards were presented in Breckenridge, Colo. during the Save the Past for the Future conference, convened by SAA to study ways to curtail archaeological looting on public lands. (See the preliminary report published in this issue for details on the conference and its outcomes.)

Wright's knowledge of Utah's archaeological sites and the unique circumstances of the crime in question facilitated the investigation leading to the arrest of an Oregon resident, who pled guilty on June 3 to two felony counts of trafficking under the Archaeological Resources Protection Act. According to Kristine Olson Rogers, U.S. attorney in Portland, Ore. Wright's expert help led to me prosecutable case brought by the Bureau of Land Management. Lynell Schalk, the BLM special agent-in-charge, recognized Wright's "outstanding contributions over the past 20 years in the protection of this nation's archaeological heritage." Schalk noted that Wright's efforts helped "increase public awareness of the value of these prehistoric sites and reduce the looting of sites and the illicit trafficking that results."

Government Affairs Update — On September 1, 1994, I had the pleasure of welcoming Donald Craib to the SAA staff as manager, government affairs, and counsel. His government affairs expertise, legal experience, and engaging personality make him well-suited to serve you. His general responsibilities are to monitor and influence the development of public policy affecting archaeology; advocate SAA positions on public policy; assist the Government Affairs Committee in defining program goals and establishing priorities of issue emphasis; and facilitate membership involvement in government affairs activities.

The society is in the strongest position ever to represent your interests before governmental entities. Devoting full-time, undivided attention to government affairs will build upon the results of the long-standing and productive relationship between SAA and CEHP (whose principals continue to serve the society in a consulting capacity). Donald will contribute to the *SAA Bulletin*, discussing issues, strategies, and positions—and to invite your participation in building two-way communications and alerting members to significant developments at all levels of government. If you have questions, comments, or suggestions about the government affairs program, I encourage you to call or write to Donald.

Best wishes for joyous holidays and a satisfying new year! 🍷

Ralph Johnson is executive director of SAA.

Public Education Committee Offers New Publications and Newsletter

*Teresa L. Hoffman,
Phyllis Messenger, and KC Smith*

The SAA Public Education Committee (PEC) has two new publications available: "Teaching Archaeology: A Sampler for Grades 3 to 12" and "Guidelines for the Evaluation of Archaeology Education Materials." Both were prepared by the PEC Formal Education Subcommittee, and are free to members upon request.

"Teaching Archaeology" describes the benefits to teachers and students of using archaeology in instruction and offers four samples of broad-based teacher-tested lesson plans. The sample lessons cover scientific methods, archaeology as a multidisciplinary science, what archaeologists learn from the past, and stewardship of cultural resources. A glossary of archaeological terms and advice on where teachers and students can turn for more information are also included. Over 2,300 copies of this booklet have been distributed since its printing in April 1994. To request your copy, contact Ed Friedman, Bureau of Reclamation, P.O. Box 25007, D-5650, Denver CO 80225, (303) 236-1061, x 239.

The recently published "Guidelines" are designed to assist in the evaluation and development of archaeology teaching materials for precollegiate youths. Basic editorial, conceptual, and methodological details that materials should incorporate or convey are presented, along with information about curricular requirements that teachers must observe. A section on myths and misconceptions about archaeology is included. While the guidelines will be most useful in measuring or developing printed products, many of the principles and elements can be applied to all media. For information on the guidelines, contact Joan Few, Rice University, Baker House, 6320 S. Main St., Houston, TX, (713) 527-4003.

In other PEC news, the September *Archaeology and Public Education* newsletter was the first issue printed and distributed entirely with SAA support and including the new SAA logo. The SAA Executive Board's April 1994 decision to provide additional financial support to the PEC and its publications has allowed this streamlining of the production and distribution process. The editors (Phyllis Messenger and KC Smith) and the PEC acknowledge the contributions of individuals and agencies who provided assistance and support with newsletter mailings during the first four years of the newsletter, including the Bureau of Reclamation, Bureau of Land Management, Federal Highway Administration, Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Forest Service, Minerals Management Service, National Park Service and Soil Conservation Service. The February issue of the newsletter will be sent to all SAA members as a way of inviting them to be placed on the mailing list. Articles and announcements of interest to archaeologists and educators should be sent to Phyllis Messenger, 18710 Highland Ave., Deephaven, MN 55391, (612) 475-9149. ☐

Teresa L. Hoffman is with the Bureau of Reclamation in Phoenix, Ariz., Phyllis Messenger is at the University of Minnesota, and KC Smith is program supervisor at San Luis Archaeological and Historic Site in Tallahassee, Florida.

Nominees are invited for the 1995 SAA Award for Excellence in Lithic Studies.

The initial award was to the late John Witthoft for pioneering contributions to the study of lithic technology in North America. The Lithic Studies Committee invites nominations of individuals whose innovative research, or repeated and enduring contributions, deserve this special recognition. Please send nomination letters to: Thomas R. Hester, Department of Anthropology, UT-Austin, Austin TX 78712-1086, or via fax (512) 471-5973. If you have questions or seek additional details, call Hester at (512) 471-5959.

Plan of Action Developed on Curation Issues

R. Bruce McMillan

A subcommittee of SAA's Curation Task Force met for two days early in September to finalize and adopt a plan of action to implement the recommendations set forth in the January 1993 Task Force report "Urgent Preservation Needs for the Nation's Archaeological Collections, Records, and Reports." The meeting was made possible with help from the National Park Service and was attended by curation professionals from government agencies as well as from the broader curation community.

The Plan of Action adopted by the subcommittee, and subsequently endorsed by the SAA Executive Board, calls for an increase in funding to various agencies with responsibility over federal collections in nonfederal repositories. Specifically, the "Task Force recommends that SAA request the President and Congress allocate federal funds to the Secretary of the Interior and to other federal agencies for the management of public archaeological collections, records, reports, and archives, in coordination with federal standards and programs." Additionally, the Plan of Action recommends "that SAA urge the President and Congress provide financial assistance to agencies, repositories, and other institutions involved in federal collections curation making good faith efforts to bring curatorial practices and facilities into compliance with 36CFR79." Access to these proposed funds would be through a grant program.

A strategy to implement these recommendations is currently being devised by SAA's new government affairs manager in Washington, DC. An expanded discussion of the curation will be included in the next edition of the *SAA Bulletin*. ☐

R. Bruce McMillan is director of the Illinois State Museum and Chairs the Task Force on Curation.

Research on Conversion of SHPO Databases to GIS at Ebert & Associates, Inc.

Jim Ebert

A vast pool of both analog and electronic information pertaining to the nation's cultural resources has been accumulated over the last 25 years. Automated or electronic cultural resource record archives are present within every state. Researchers use this archival information for scientific study, while government entities employ cultural resource archives for policy and planning purposes. These data—on many hundreds of thousands of sites, properties, and surveys—is vital to the preservation of our heritage and history. Of course, it is also vital that these data be accessible to those who make use of it. Research directed toward determining the best way to insure timely and maximally efficient use of these data has recently been begun, with National Science Foundation support, by Ebert & Associates, Inc.

The quality and content of cultural resource information varies from state to state, and from one agency to another. For example, a recent study of 19 state cultural resource record archives showed that virtually every state used its own idiosyncratic electronic system to store information. Standardization or even compatibility of information between states and land managing agencies that maintain their own files, is exceedingly rare. Similarly, information quality varies from state to state or even from one year to another within the same state archive. States in which parallel or partly parallel archives are present (e.g., state and federal agencies both maintaining archives for the same land areas) have the further problem of cross-referencing and differences in archive content.

Despite dissimilarities in the content and structure of state archives, the uses for cultural resource information are similar from one state to the next. In the main, cultural resource records are stored in relational databases. The data lie in various data tables, linked by a reference number to related documents such as more detailed site forms, narrative reports of field research, and maps. Usually all of this information will be required to initiate a land modification action or to undertake scientific research. Almost all such actions or research occurs within a spatial framework; maps are the central coordinating documents. However tabular information on cultural resources translates poorly to maps. Maps play an integral role in the assessment of sites and impacts upon them. At present, the most common role for automated data in cultural resource archives is to serve as an index to paper maps showing the geographic distribution of archaeological attributes.

Since the use of archaeological data is largely geographic, the most efficient format for its storage is in a geographic information system, which integrates maps and traditional data tables, and permits sophisticated querying of data. Discussions of geographic information systems (GIS) have become a familiar topic in cultural resource management and archaeological circles in the last few years. A GIS comprises software and hardware that facilitate the compilation, management, and accessing of a database through the linkage of spatial and non-spatial characteristics of the entities in it. SHPO cultural resource management databases contain the locations of site, properties, surveys, and other activities by which sites and properties are found, as well as a wide range of non-spatial characteristics of each of these entities.

Adoption of new technology, whatever its promise as an integrative mechanism, can be fraught with difficulties and costs. This is well recognized by the managers of cultural resource records archives. In the same study of 19 states cited above, only two states had GIS systems, and one of these was a partial implementation. Fourteen of the remaining 17 states said that they wished to implement GIS, but were concerned (in most cases) with the potentially difficult transition.

A major problem is that cultural resource records need to be efficiently structured prior to their conversion or translation into GIS. GIS technologies are architectures for data sharing and integration, not systemic solutions in and of themselves. So, no system data management or change in such systems will be effective until data access, data quality for cultural resources, and data utility needs have been determined. Simply put, a solution must be sought that simultaneously satisfies four parameters: 1) utility; 2) maintainability; 3) reliability; and 4) affordability. Such conversion is not simple and requires design and planning by archaeologists experienced in both cultural resource data collection, analysis, and GIS and other digital mapping and database management techniques.

Research focusing on converting SHPO databases to a GIS framework was recently begun at Ebert & Associates, Inc. with the support of the National Science Foundation. This research has been funded as Phase I of a Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) project awarded to our firm. Under the SBIR program, government agencies assist

Continued on page 22

Exchanges — Interamerican Dialogue



Current Guatemalan Archaeology: An Evaluation

Erick M. Ponciano

In July 1994 Guatemala celebrated the VIII Symposium on Guatemalan Archaeology with the participation of archaeologists of both national and international reputation, who presented the results of recent and important research throughout the country. This event represents an example of the progress of Guatemalan archaeology over the past few years, with the emergence of dedicated professionals who contribute to the academic and scientific aspects of archaeology as well as to its administrative needs.

Guatemalan territory forms a large part of what is known culturally as the Maya Lowlands of Mesoamerica, a major cultural region during precolumbian times. The archaeological remains of these cultures have attracted worldwide attention from historians, researchers, and scientists since the Spanish conquest. Different types of archaeological sites are found throughout the country, reflecting the emergence and development of a complex social organization, with political, economic, religious and military systems.

Scientific archaeology in Guatemala began in the 19th century with the arrival of several explorers who were interested in the origins of these aboriginal civilizations. This was immediately after Guatemalan independence, when entry was made possible to foreigners, especially North Americans, Germans, and Swiss. This also was the time when many of the now famous sculptures of stone and wood were sent to foreign countries under the pretext that they could better be studied or conserved elsewhere. The lintels of Tikal, transported to Basel, Switzerland, by Bernoulli, and the Cotzumalguapa sculptures, sent to Europe by Bastian, are examples of such transfers of archaeological materials. It is during the latter part of this century that some of the more important archaeological sites were officially discovered, such as Tikal, Iximché, Gumarcaaj, and Copan.

At the turn of the century, North American archaeologists began to demonstrate a major interest in the prehispanic past of Mexico and Guatemala. Archaeological sites were surveyed and recorded, and the vestiges of architecture, architectonic clusters, ceramic objects, and sculptures were documented. An early example of such work is John Stephens (*Incidents of Travel in Central America, Chiapas and Yucatan*, 1869), who surveyed a major portion of the Maya lowlands from Yucatan to Honduras, making detailed descriptions of site architecture, which were complemented by Catherwood's fabulous drawings. This drew the attention of Maudsley and

other European explorers, who in turn came to study the archaeological remains personally.

It was in this manner that systematic survey, mapping, and excavations were initiated. With the late 19th-century development of anthropology in the United States, there arose a greater professionalism in the discipline. One of the pioneers of this time was the Harvard University Peabody Museum, while another, the Carnegie Institution of Washington, was the first organization to conduct comprehensive investigations, including restoration of Uaxactún, Petén, as part of its archaeological research. This project established guidelines for future research based on the chronological interpretation of Maya civilization and reflected in the long sequence of occupation at the site.

A similar situation occurred at the highland site of Kaminaljuyú, where a long and continuous sequence can also be seen. This important site provided the basis for a cultural chronology for the region which is still in use. Both of these Carnegie projects at two significant Maya sites have served as foundations for subsequent projects in their respective culture areas. To some extent, similar events occurred with the southern Guatemalan coastal studies conducted by J. Eric Thompson in the Cotzumalguapa region.

Yet another important project was conducted by the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania at the site of Tikal, in the Petén. During almost 15 years (1956 – 1969), North American and Guatemalan archaeologists collaborated in the mapping, excavation, and restoration of some of the largest and most important structures of the site. This can be considered one of the more extensively researched sites of Mesoamerica. An outstanding data base was recovered from the site, although not all the data have been published in its entirety.

Such projects began to demonstrate a focus on the notion of explanation, and further, they reflected the changes in theoretical orientations that began to appear at that time, along with the progressive refinement of archaeological technique. Practitioners of traditional archaeology, who focused primarily on culture history, were confronted by those interested in processual explanations of the social phenomena of prehistoric times. Behavioral models were developed by which to interpret the prehistoric civilizations.

This situation did not evolve in a vacuum. The prevailing politics of the country during the first half of the 20th century

and the direct participation of the Guatemalan government in this type of project were motivated by the vision of increased tourism as a result of the Tikal project. Although numerous attempts were made to create an official state institution to oversee the protection and research of the archaeological resources of the country, none was successful until the Instituto de Antropología e Historia (IDAEH) was established in 1946 after the Revolution of 1954.

Securing a significant position for the precolumbian past within national society was an important development for Guatemalan archaeology. In this case it was emphasized, just as it had occurred in the laws enacted at the end of the 19th century under the government of Jose Maria Reyna Barrios, and later with the 1922 – 1925 creation of the Dirección General de Arqueología, Etnología e Historia, that the government of Guatemala would be responsible for the direct protection of prehispanic archaeological resources. These sites would constitute the national cultural patrimony.

In its early years the IDAEH relied on the participation of international researchers doing field research in Guatemala to teach courses on archaeology. One of the better-known scholars and educators was H. Berlin, who had worked in the Petén and at Kaminaljuyú. The academic focus of Guatemalan archaeology did not begin until the mid 1970s when the state-sponsored Universidad de San Carlos established independent curricula for archaeology, anthropology, and history. Although archaeology had existed previously, it had been contained within the study of humanities, and its primary focus had been on history. This single step was the most important for the development of archaeology in Guatemala.

Nevertheless, the first Guatemalan archaeologists graduated from Mexican universities. Luis Lujan Muñoz, Carlos Navarrete, and Juan Pedro Laporte have been important figures in the development of the national archaeology. Others who graduated from San Carlos, and its humanities curriculum of history specializing in archaeology, were Dora Guerra de González and Marco Antonio Bailey, both having worked at Tikal and Kaminaljuyú.

At this time we see the incipient transition of archaeologists trained in the field (Miguel Orrego, Ridu Larios, Jacinto Cifuentes, among others) to those trained academically. This period corresponds to the years between the creation of the IDAEH in 1946, when there were no expectations of producing professional archaeologists, and 29 years later, in 1975, the creation of a university degree—a period which is still ongoing, with irreversible effects. Currently, the IDAEH is the principal employer of professional archaeologists in Guatemala, followed closely by the Universidad de San Carlos.

The first professional Guatemalan archaeologists were

trained in the mid 1980s, and were immediately integrated into research projects funded by both Guatemalan and international sources. Such is the case for the National Project of Tikal, the most ambitious project undertaken by the national government and still ongoing.

Other, smaller projects have been undertaken by the government by means of the IDAEH, especially at Kaminaljuyú, where urban expansion has destroyed much of the site. One of the problems of this project and of other salvage projects is that the data is rarely published. Other such projects are the restorations at Iximche, Chimaltenango, Gumarcaaj in El Quiché, and Zaculeu in Huehuetenango.

Projects financed by foreign sources have been undertaken in the Petén, at sites such as El Mirador by R. Hansen of the New World Archaeological Foundation, Nakbe, also by R. Hansen, Río Azul by R.E.W. Adams of University of Texas–San Antonio, and the central Petén by D. Rice, and P. Rice of SIU–Carbondale. In the highlands, the Misión Científica Franco Guatemalteca directed by A. Ichon and R. Grignon, conducted the Chixoy Project. The Centro de Estudios Mesoamericanos has also conducted extensive sur-

veys and excavations of the central Guatemalan highlands, focusing attention on the departments of Alta and Baja Verapaz under the direction of C. Arnould. More recently, research of sites such as Balberta by F. Bove, La Garrucha by M. Hatch, and Río Naranjo by M. Love have been conducted on the Guatemalan Pacific coast. Of course, it is impossible to list all of the projects un-

“Some of the earliest studies had no sense of institutional obligation or commitment. On many occasions, foreign investigators came to Guatemala, conducted their investigations and excavations, obtained data, and left the country without leaving reports or other products of their investigations.”

dertaken in the country.

Two distinct periods can be seen in the development of Guatemalan archaeology, especially with regard to the regulation of archaeological investigations. From the start, all archaeological investigations were conducted with few provisions for their regulation or administration. Furthermore, in some cases, personnel involved in the projects did not meet the minimum ethical requirements for participation. As a result, some of the earliest studies had no sense of institutional obligation or commitment. On many occasions, foreign investigators came to Guatemala, conducted their investigations and excavations, obtained data, and left the country without leaving reports or other products of their investigations. Since 1987 attempts have been made to establish procedures and norms for the fulfillment of research goals.

The development of the regulatory process culminated with the establishment of the Consejo Técnico de Arqueología in 1990. Composed strictly of professional archaeologists, this council is responsible for advising the IDAEH board. Since then, all research proposals for work in Guatemala must be reviewed and recommended by the council. Regulations for archaeological research projects have been developed and

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these are provided to archaeologists and researchers of related fields who may want to do either field or laboratory research. By means of a contract detailing the conditions, characteristics, and responsibilities entailed in the work, an archaeologist can obtain a permit as long as he or she meets all the prerequisites, and as long as Guatemala, through IDAEH, can access and use the results of the research. Provisions are also made for exporting materials for analysis abroad, as long as it can be demonstrated that the analysis cannot be conducted in Guatemala. After a reasonable time, exported materials must be returned to Guatemala. These conditions are applicable to all researchers, Guatemalan and foreign alike.

As of mid-1994, 50 professional archaeologists had graduated from the Universidad de San Carlos. Three have doctoral degrees, and five others have done postgraduate work at foreign universities. Guatemalan researchers have not demonstrated much theoretical sophistication, nor have they demonstrated an explanatory theoretical trend for the phenomena researched. Initial studies, which were limited to descriptive findings and mere artifact recovery, have gradually given rise to a more complex approach that reaches for greater explanation from archaeological data.

The private Universidad del Valle also offers archaeology as part of its social sciences; nevertheless the program is minor and, therefore, only two graduates have matriculated as of this writing.

Scientific interest in Maya civilization has been maintained through time and has increased lately, giving rise to various concurrent projects. Several national and foreign ventures have contracted professional Guatemalan archaeologists to conduct diverse field programs and laboratory analyses; the demand for archaeologists has been especially great over the last two years. The use of new techniques and field-recording methods to inventory materials and related data has been effective. Nonetheless, with only a few exceptions, researchers have not been successful in publishing excavation results with the same enthusiasm and timeliness as they conduct the excavations themselves. This is a very significant problem, since the archaeological work is essentially meaningless without its presentation to the scientific world and to the general public.

Generally, archaeologists' reconstructions—principally of those projects sponsored by the government through IDAEH—have been reserved and cautious with respect to presenting innovative interpretations of Maya civilization. The process of discovering and deciphering Maya culture traits has been slow and careful. This has been enhanced by the application of modern technological advances to contextual archaeological remains, which allows for a more technical understanding of relevant characteristics of Maya culture. Among these are radiocarbon analysis, microwear analysis of lithic materials, and ceramic analysis, to name a few. This trend also responds to the enormous current interest in preserving the environment and in the need for conservation. Archaeological research becomes increasingly focused on paleoclimate, and those conditions that set the stage for human cultural development.

Although Guatemala has extensive archaeological resources to develop, it benefits relatively little from govern-

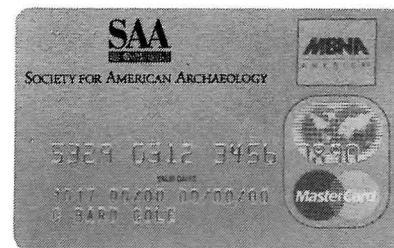
mental and private support. For the most part, work conditions are not adequate. Financial and political difficulties have had a negative impact on archaeology. Additionally, there is little public interest in the preservation of the national cultural patrimony. Perhaps this can be attributed to the ignorance of the public of the significance of the archaeological remains and of the impact these may have on the country and for its development.

Despite the legal mandate that the state conserve and protect the national patrimony, the government does not consider protection of its heritage a priority since the country is submerged in crises of security, health, education, and communication. This is even more dramatic, because of the alarming extent to which many archaeological sites are looted and destroyed, and because of the market that has been created for the illegal sale of artifacts. The government of Guatemala has petitioned the United States to impose restrictions on the illegal entry of artifacts from Guatemala, especially those from the Petén, a region that is typically subject to major depredation.

Recent private initiatives have increased governmental participation in activities to strengthen interest in Maya culture, a trend that seems to prevail in Latin American countries. It is expected that this process will awaken and raise the public consciousness to the need for protecting the country's cultural heritage. ■

Erick M. Ponciano is head of the Departamento de Monumentos Prehispánicos y Coloniales del Instituto de Antropología e Historia, which functions to protect archaeological resources throughout the country and to conserve the national cultural patrimony. His additional interests are in salvage archaeology, settlement system studies, and administration of sites and archaeological parks.

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NEWS AND NOTES



The Twelfth Annual CAI Visiting Scholar's Conference will be held March 31 and April 1, 1995, at Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, IL. This year's conference focuses on building a new framework for the study of culture contact in archaeology. Quincentennial research has rekindled interest in the study of culture contact and its consequences. At the same time, it limited discussion largely to post-1492 contexts in the New World, and raised questions about the theoretical underpinnings of acculturation and culture contact theories. This conference provides a forum for Precolumbian, classical, and historical archaeologists to debate the place of contact studies in archaeology. A session of position papers will present the merits and limitations of approaching culture contact through world systems theory, models of evolution, and theories of acculturation and ethnicity. This will be followed by research topics over a continuum of contact situations, in which the distribution of power ranges from equitable to highly differential. Included are considerations of the acculturative impact of exchange; the effects of state expansion on frontier and provincial peoples; and cases of contact involving extreme uses of power, such as forced relocation of peoples and coercive control. Featured are papers concerning contact and exchange in early Europe, the American Southwest, and the Pacific Islands; provincial life under the Roman, Aztec, and Inka states; and plantation and mission archaeology. For more information, or to submit a paper topic, please contact James G. Cusick, Center for Archaeological Investigations, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, IL 62901-4527, (618) 453-5057, fax (618) 453-3253, email cusick@siucvmb.siu.edu.

A Late Archaic period shell ring that gives archaeologists one of their earliest looks at South Carolina's prehistoric coastal dwellers has been protected by the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources' Heritage Trust Program. Barely three-quarters of an acre, Buzzard's Island was donated to Heritage Trust by the East Cooper Golf Co. The donation, valued at \$5,000, is part of a mitigation agreement with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to replace a wood stork roosting area destroyed by Hurricane Hugo on the nearby Charleston National Country Club. "Buzzard's Island is one of those unusual situations where everybody wins," said Chris Judge, Heritage Trust archaeologist. "It is an important archaeological site where rare plants and animals are protected, the golf course is pleased with the agreement, and since

the site was donated, it saves the taxpayers money." The archaeological significance of Buzzard's Island has long been known, according to Judge. It was placed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1970 as nationally significant. The Buzzard's Island shell ring was also nominated to the Statewide Assessment of Cultural Sites, a list of the 100 most critically significant archaeological sites targeted for protection by Heritage Trust in South Carolina. It is the fifth archaeological site protected by Heritage Trust in South Carolina. Buzzard's Island Heritage Preserve, located in the salt marsh off Porcher Bluff near the Charleston National Country Club, is open to the public during daylight hours for nature study, wildlife observation, and photography. Access is by boat. No digging is allowed on the preserve, and the removal of artifacts is forbidden by state law.

The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission invites applications for its 1995-1996 Scholars in Residence Program. The program provides support for full-time research and study at commission facilities, including the state archives, the state museum, and 26 historical sites. Residencies are available for four to 12 consecutive weeks between May 1, 1995, and April 30, 1996, at the rate of \$1,200 per month. The program is open to all who are conducting research on Pennsylvania history, including academic scholars, public sector professionals, independent scholars, graduate students, writers, filmmakers, and others. For further information and application materials, contact Division of History, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Box 1026, Harrisburg, PA 17108, (717) 787-3034. Deadline is January 20, 1995.

The Phoebe Apperson Hearst Museum of Anthropology at the University of California at Berkeley has a new director, Rosemary Joyce, who comes to campus from Harvard University. A former associate professor of anthropology at Harvard and assistant curator of Precolumbian archaeology at its Peabody Museum, Joyce replaces Burton Benedict, who retired as director of the Hearst Museum in August. An anthropologist and archaeologist, Joyce is codirector of two major archaeological projects in Honduras, where she has done fieldwork since 1977. She is interested primarily in visual representations—including paintings on pottery and stone sculptures—that show the community-building and social values of the people of Mesoamerica and South America. As the Hearst's new director, Joyce said she hopes to secure additional space to house the museum's collections, which include some of the finest objects in the world. There is room to display only a fraction of the Hearst's 695,000 cataloged artifacts, and the rest are stored inadequately.

Symposium 10C of the International Rock Art Congress will be held in Turin, Italy, in 1995. The focus of this symposium is the examination and evaluation of recording methods for conserving rock art evidence. Suggested topics

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include the feasibility of specific image-recording techniques, the question of surface enhancement as an aid to recording, scope and detail of textual and numerical records and their relation to image recording, storage and archiving of rock art records, enhancement techniques of stored digitized image data, computer processing and analyzing of rock art data, data transmission networks, facsimile reproduction of rock art evidence, surface effects of recording in relation to sample collecting for dating, effects of collecting samples for dating in relation to preserving the rock art resource. Contributions can be sent to either of the following: B. K. Swartz, Jr., Department of Anthropology, Ball State University, Muncie, IN 47306-0435, (317) 285-1577, fax (317) 285-2163, email 01bkswartz@leo.bsuvc.bsu.edu, or Mila Simoes de Abreu, Av. D. Jose I, n. 53, 2780 Oeiras, Portugal, 351-(0) 1-4421374, fax 351-(0) 1-4101359.

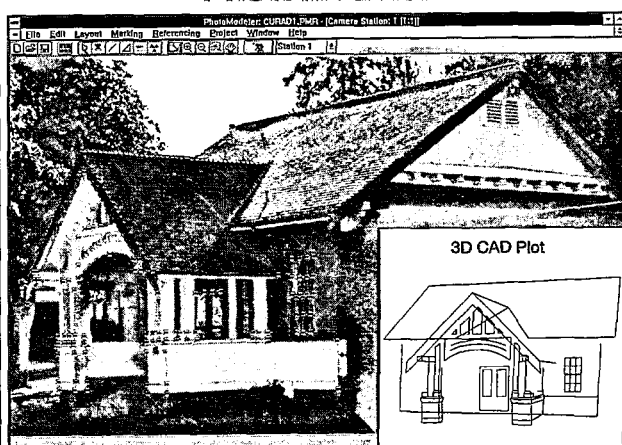
The University of Nevada, Reno, Cultural Resource Management Program, administered through the Division of Continuing Education, has announced courses scheduled through September 1995. Courses and workshops are being offered in a number of cities throughout the country. The program is a cooperative undertaking with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the Bureau of Land Management, the National Park Service, and the U.S. Forest Service. For further information on courses or to receive a brochure, please contact CRM, Division of Continuing Education/048, University of Nevada, Reno, NV 89557, (702) 784-4046.

Two rare 18th-century Native American painted robes will be the centerpiece of an exhibit and three-day public symposium on Native American Quapaw history and material culture at the Arkansas Territorial Restoration Museum in Little Rock, beginning January 19, 1995. The rare and irreplaceable robes, on loan from the Musée de l'Homme in Paris, France, were given to the French government by the Quapaw tribe of Arkansas during the colonial era to honor the long history of friendship and mutual trust between the two nations. They will be exhibited alongside ceremonial and historic objects loaned by members of the Quapaw Nation, including rare buckskin clothing, ceremonial regalia, and peace medals given to Quapaw leaders by King Carlos IV of Spain, George Washington, and Thomas Jefferson. The public symposium offers an opportunity for France and the Quapaw Nation to reaffirm their historic friendship. Quapaw tribal members will open the symposium with a traditional Cedar Smoke blessing ceremony. The first two days will bring together international experts in Amerindian art history, ethnography, archaeology, anthropology, and linguistics. On the third day Quapaw tribal members will present their perspective on the robes, lead tours, perform ceremonies, and reenact traditional lifeways. The exhibit will run from January 19 until the end of May. The symposium will take place

January 19 – 21, 1995, at the Territorial Restoration in downtown Little Rock. Cost to attend the first two days of the symposium is \$25; admission is free on the third day. To register or for more information, write The Restoration, 200 East Third St., Little Rock, AR 72201, (501) 324-9351.

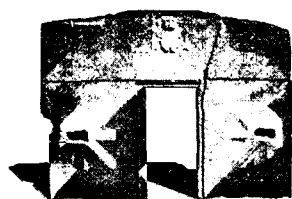
The Spoils of War—World War II and its Aftermath: The Loss, Reappearance, and Recovery of Cultural Property is sponsored by The Bard Graduate Center for Studies in the Decorative Arts. The symposium will provide a forum for discussions relating to cultural property displaced during and after World War II, taking place January 19–21, 1995 in New York City. Speakers will include representatives of government and museum organizations in countries that have suffered losses; officials that participated in the collecting, documentation, and dispersal of displaced property during the war; and experts in the field of art law. The afternoon of January 21 will be devoted to a case study of the "Treasure of Priam." The cost will be \$130 for 3 days (half price for student and senior admission); \$90 for 2 days; and \$50 for one day. For further information, please contact The Bard Graduate Center, 18 West 86th St., New York, NY 10024, (212) 721-4245. ■

PhotoModeler



PhotoModeler™ produces 3D models from photographs. The models are accurate and detailed and the process is organized and easy to learn. The models can be exported as 3D DXF files and imported by most CAD, animation and rendering programs. Documenting cultural resources and gathering stratigraphic data are potential applications. PhotoModeler runs under Windows 3.1 and sells for \$895. A working, limited-function version with a tutorial is available for \$25.

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Positions Open

Assistant Professor of Archaeology with specialization in materials science, geoarchaeology, or palaeoecology is sought by Boston University. Active research program and Ph.D. required; regional period/focus is open. Teaching assignments will include an introductory course in archaeological sciences. Applications/nominations and letters from three referees are due by January 15, 1995. Address: Professor James R. Wiseman, Chairman, Department of Archaeology, Boston University, 675 Commonwealth Ave., Boston MA 02215. An Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer.



Michael Baker, Jr., Inc., a leader in engineering, planning and design consulting services, is seeking qualified candidates for two positions in the Pittsburgh office of our Cultural Resources Section. **Technical Manager** requires an advanced degree in Anthropology, Archaeology, History, or Historic Preservation; five to seven years administrative experience with a cultural resources firm or program; strong business/marketing background; strong personnel management and communication skills; familiarity with cultural resource management report, budget, and proposal preparation; ability to implement the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation; knowledge of cultural resource management and historic preservation laws and procedures, proven ability to attract new clients and business. **Business Manager** requires a B.S. in Business Administration or a related field, with a strong background in project accounting in a team environment; MBA preferred depending on prior experience; two to three years experience preferred in the areas of Cultural Resources, Historic Preservation, Environmental Sciences, and/or planning; extensive experience in project accounting, marketing, proposal and budget preparation; good oral/written communication skills and familiarity with current business software applications desired. Please respond via résumé by January 15, 1995, to Michael Baker, Jr., Inc., P.O. Box 12259, Pittsburgh, PA 15231, Attn: AFM-CR. An equal opportunity employer promoting a non-smoking and drug-free workplace.



Lawrence University, an independent liberal arts college, seeks an **archaeologist of North America**, particularly Great Lakes/Midwest region, for tenure-track assistant professorship beginning September 1995. Ability to offer intro-

ductory courses in physical anthropology and North American Indian ethnology and also to involve students in field projects would be assets. LU has good laboratory facilities and a fine teaching collection. The university expects productive scholarship, excellent teaching, and occasional participation in a freshman core program. Ph.D. in hand or imminent. Submit curriculum vitae and letter, preferably by November 15, 1994, to George Saunders, Anthropology, Lawrence University, Appleton WI 54912-0599. AAE/EOE.



Washington State University, Department of Anthropology, invites applications for a tenure-track assistant professorship in archaeology to begin August 1995. Requirements: Ph.D. by June 1995; specialty in geoarchaeology; demonstrated excellence in research and teaching; ability to teach archaeological stratigraphy, introduction to anthropology, and undergraduate and graduate courses in archaeology. Expected to involve graduate students in research and to sustain collaborative research with other faculty. Preferred additional specializations: geochronology, materials analysis, or paleoenvironments. Submit statement of research, curriculum vitae, and list of 3 - 4 references (including phone and email) by January 14, 1994 to Timothy A. Kohler, Chair, Archaeology Search Committee, Department of Anthropology, WSU, Pullman, WA 99164-4910. WSU is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action educator and employer. Protected group members encouraged to apply.



Louisiana State University is offering a tenure-track Assistant Professor position with research specialization in creolization, ethnohistory/archaeology, historical linguistics, and/or sociolinguistics and commitment to field research and the enhancement of our growing graduate program. Receptive to applicants who are facile with computer data management and/or cinematographic techniques. Ph.D. in anthropology or related field required at the assistant professor level/ ABD's considered at the instructor level. Include cover letter, full curriculum vitae, and names of three referees. Review begins 10/1/94 and continues until a candidate is selected. The department is committed to diverse faculty and encourages applications from women and minorities. LSU is an equal opportunity employer. Apply to Search Committee Chair, Anthropology, Department of Geography and Anthropology, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA 70803.



The Department of Anthropology, University of Colorado, Boulder, seeks a **Southwestern archaeologist** for a tenure-track position beginning Fall, 1995. Although we encourage all qualified people to apply, we are especially interested in someone whose work focuses upon spatial analysis, human ecology and/or ethnoarchaeology. Applicants should be engaged in field research and be willing to conduct a summer field school on a rotating basis. Preference will be

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given to candidates whose general interests and expertise will strengthen one or more of the Department's three foci: Ethnology and Cultural Theory, Human Ecology and Applied Anthropology. Applicants must have proven excellence in both research and teaching. Preference will be given to candidates at the beginning Assistant Professor level, but candidates of all levels will be considered. The University of Colorado at Boulder has a strong institutional commitment to the principal of diversity. In that spirit we are particularly interested in receiving applications from a broad spectrum of people including women, members of ethnic minorities, disabled persons, veterans and veterans of the Vietnam era. Applications should include a letter from the candidate, a curriculum vitae, and names and addresses of four references. The deadline for receipt of applications is January 15, 1995. Send applications to Barbara Voorhies, Chair, Search Committee, Department of Anthropology, Campus Box 233, University of Colorado, Boulder, CO 80309-0233.



University of Hawaii-Manoa, Department of Anthropology, invites applications for a tenure-track assistant professor, position no. 84206, in archaeology, full-time, general funds, to begin Fall 1995, pending approval. Minimum qualifications: Ph.D. is required at the time of hiring, as is research experience in Asia. Research skills in archaeometry or paleoenvironmental analysis or archaeological method and theory are required. Desirable qualifications: subregional specialties may include SE Asia, E Asia, or S Asia. Duties: maintain and then further develop internationally recognized research and teaching program in Asian prehistory, undergraduate and graduate teaching of anthropology and archaeology courses, supervision of undergraduate and graduate student research, and field research in Asian archaeology, as well as contributing community service. Annual salary range: \$34,644-\$51,264. UH is an equal opportunity and affirmative action institution and encourages applications from women and minorities. Closing date is December 15, 1994. Applicants should send a letter stating their teaching and research interests, vita, names of three referees to P. Bion Griffin, Department of Anthropology, 2424 Maile Way, University of Hawaii, Honolulu, HI 96822.



Historical Archaeologist sought by Prewitt and Associates, Inc., of Austin, Texas. Full-time temporary assistant project archaeologist position available for a minimum of 6 months with potential of up to 3 years to write three reports on multiple years of fieldwork at three historic sites. Reporting effort on the first site, a military fort with civilian occupation, begins immediately, and military sites experience is preferred for this position. The other two sites are residences, and reporting on these begins early in the summer of 1995. This write-up position, based in Austin, requires ability to work independently and requires experience in 19th- and 20th-century historic site feature and artifact analysis. Supervisory experience and M.A. degree are preferred. Please send current curriculum vitae, one page letter of interest, and names of three

personal references to Dr. Amy Earls, Prewitt and Associates, Inc., 7701 North Lamar #104, Austin, Texas 78752, fax (512) 459-3851. Please include any questions in your cover letter; no telephone calls, please!



University of Utah, Utah Museum of Natural History and Department of Anthropology, invite applications for a joint tenure-track position as Curator of North American Archaeology and Assistant or Associate Professor of Anthropology beginning July 1995. Review of applicants will begin December 15, 1994, and continue until the position is filled. Ph.D. required. Preference given to candidates with strong records of research and publication in Great Basin/Colorado Plateau prehistory, active field programs, and curatorial experience. Duties will include maintaining a strong, ongoing field program, curation and expansion of the Museum's systematic archaeological collections, and participation in exhibit design and public outreach programs. The appointee will also teach one formal course per year in the Department of Anthropology, and provide field and laboratory training for graduate and undergraduate students. The position is a twelve month appointment at competitive salary level. Applicants should submit a letter of interest, vita, and names of three references to Archaeology Search Committee Chair, Utah Museum of Natural History, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT 84112. Applications from women and minorities are strongly encouraged. The University of Utah is an equal opportunity, affirmative action employer and provides reasonable accommodation to known disabilities of applicants and employees.



Louis Berger & Associates, Inc., seeks Assistant Director, Principal Investigators, and Supervisor of Prehistoric Artifact Analysis. Ph.D. or M.A. in Anthropology required; Mid-Atlantic and/or New England experience desirable. AD requires 5 years CRM contract administration experience or equivalent. SPA requires experience in lithic analysis and write-up for CRM reports. AD and SPA to be stationed at LBA corporate office in East Orange; PT's at corporate office or branch office in Needham, MA. Competitive salaries, benefits, and retirement plan. Submit vitae, references to Susan Grzybowski, Louis Berger & Associates, Inc., 120 Halsted St., East Orange, NJ 07019, (201) 678-1960. EOE.



Lehigh University invites applications for a tenure-track assistant professor position in anthropology/archaeology, to contribute to an interdisciplinary Dept. of Sociology and Anthropology. Preference is for a specialist in pre-state cultures. Ability to teach quantitative methods in social research and introductory anthropology courses required. Interest in developing a field school for students highly desirable. Candidates must have Ph.D. and demonstrate evidence of excellence in teaching and research. Women and people of color are encouraged to apply. Send application, including vita, names of

three references, and a one-page statement of interest to Chair, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Lehigh University, 681 Taylor St., Bethlehem, PA 19015, by December 31, 1994.



Mariah Associates, Inc., a subsidiary of TRC Environmental Corporation, seeks prehistoric and historic project managers/principal investigators. Mariah is a multi-disciplinary environmental consulting firm with a strong program in cultural resource management that primarily conducts large, long-term cultural resource projects throughout the United States. Project manager/principal investigator responsibilities include management of budget and schedule, client-agency coordination, supervision of fieldwork, analysis, report writing, peer review, and proposal preparation. Requirements include an M.A. degree, three years experience supervising projects in a cultural resource management environment, and a demonstrated ability to produce quality reports in a timely manner. Mariah offers competitive salary and benefits package, including attractive bonus plan, health insurance, and 401k retirement plan. Immediate openings are available in Mariah's Laramie, Wyoming office. Submit vitae and letter of application to Craig Smith, Program Manager, 605 Skyline Dr., Laramie, WY 82070, fax (307) 745-8317. Mariah is an Affirmative Action/Equal Employment Opportunity Employer.



Archaeologist wanted. Requirements: M.A. in Archaeology, and 4 to 5 years experience in North California, including experience in CEQA and CWA Section 106 compliance. Certification by the Society of Professional Archaeologists is preferred. Competitive compensation and benefits offered, based on experience. Interested candidates should send cover letter and résumé including recent salary history to Christine Bailey, Sugnet & Associates, 2260 Douglas Blvd., # 160, Roseville, CA 95661.



The Sainsbury Research Unit for the arts of Africa, Oceania & the Americas, University of East Anglia, invites applications for two Visiting Research Fellowships during the calendar year 1996. Tenure of each Fellowship is preferred during January to April and September to December. Holders of a doctorate who are undertaking research for publication in the field of the arts of Africa, Oceania and the Americas are eligible to apply. In exceptional cases, advanced doctoral candidates may be considered. The value of the Fellowship is £3,600 sterling plus one return fare to and from the University of East Anglia, to a maximum of £500. For further information contact the Admissions Secretary, Sainsbury Research Unit, Sainsbury Centre for Visual Arts, University of East Anglia, Norwich NR4 7TJ, UK, (0603) 592498, fax (0603) 259401. Application deadline is April 1, 1995.



Southern Illinois University at Carbondale (SIUC), Center for Archaeological Investigations (CAI) seeks its 1995 - 1996 Visiting Scholar. The Visiting Scholar will organize and conduct the CAI's 1996 Visiting Scholar Conference at SIUC, to result in an edited volume of selected papers. The conference may focus on a current methodological or theoretical theme in archaeology, or a topic that links archaeology with other anthropological subdisciplines and/or scientific fields. The Visiting Scholar will assemble and edit the conference volume while in residence at SIUC. The successful candidate is also expected to pursue her/his own research during the period of the award, to teach one seminar in her/his specialty, and to interact productively with colleagues and students in the Center and the Department of Anthropology at SIUC. The Visiting Scholar Program provides a monthly salary, fringe and medical benefits, and clerical, computing, library and research support facilities and services for a term of 11 months. The salary is negotiable within an Assistant Professor range and can be structured to extend a half-time sabbatical for a senior scholar interested in pursuing independent research and writing during an academic year at SIUC. A Ph.D. degree in anthropology or related discipline with a specialization in archaeology is required, with the degree completed by the beginning of the appointment August 16, 1995. The Visiting Scholar is selected on the basis of a five-page proposal outlining the nature and structure of the scholar's intended conference, and on the strength of her/his curriculum vitae and references. Pre-application inquiries regarding the suitability of potential topics and the form of proposals are encouraged. Closing date for the competition is March 1, 1995. Please contact Dr. Lee Newsom, Center for Archaeological Investigations, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, 3479 Faner Hall, Mailcode 4527, Carbondale IL 62901-4527, (618) 453-5031, email lnewsom@siu.edu. SIUC is an affirmative action/equal opportunity employer.

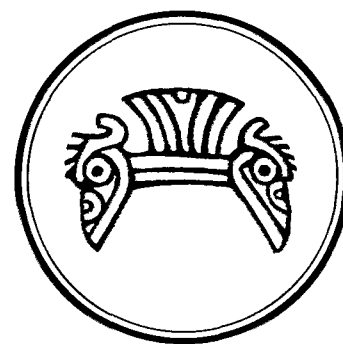


The Smithsonian Institution announces its research fellowships for 1995 in the fields of History of Science and Technology, Social and Cultural History, History of Art, Anthropology, Biological Sciences, Earth Sciences, and Materials Analysis. Smithsonian fellowships are awarded to support independent research in residence at the Smithsonian in association with the research staff and using the institution's resources. Under this program, senior fellowships of three to 12 months, predoctoral and postdoctoral fellowships of three to 12 months, and graduate student fellowships of 10 weeks are awarded. **Postdoctoral Fellowships** are offered to scholars who have held the degree or equivalent for less than seven years. **Senior Fellowships** are offered to scholars who have held the degree or equivalent for seven years or more. Both fellowships offer a stipend of \$25,000 per year plus allowances. **Predocctoral Fellowships** are offered to doctoral candidates who have completed preliminary course work and examinations. The stipend is \$14,000 per year plus allowances. **Graduate Student Fellowships** are offered to students to conduct research in association with research staff members of the Smithsonian. Students must be formally enrolled in a graduate

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program of study, have completed at least one semester, and not yet have been advanced to candidacy if in a Ph.D. Program. The stipend is \$3,000. Awards are based on merit. Smithsonian fellowships are open to all qualified individuals without reference to race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, or condition of handicap of any applicant. For more information and application forms, please write Smithsonian Institution, Office of Fellowships and Grants, 955 L'Enfant Plaza, # 7000, Washington DC 20560, email siofg@siym.si.edu. Please indicate the particular area in which you propose to conduct research and give the dates of degrees received or expected. ■



Continued from page 13

small businesses by funding research into innovative new technologies or their uses which are determined to benefit national goals as well as promising to open or expand private sector markets.

Ebert & Associates, Inc. is an Albuquerque, NM based firm which for more than a decade has specialized in the applications of digital mapping and other data collection and analysis techniques—including technically assisted field data collection design and implementation, remote sensing, photogrammetry, and GIS—to cultural resource management and archaeological research. The firm was founded in 1983 by James I. Ebert, who for ten years previously helped develop the National Park Service's Remote Sensing Division at the University of New Mexico. Ebert is principal investigator in the Phase I SBIR project. Dr. Eileen Camilli is project director, assisted by Eric Ingbar. Roger Werner, of ASI Inc. of Stockton, CA is serving as a GIS consultant in the effort.

Phase I research will focus on determining in detail the range of data currently managed by SHPO cultural resource databases, the methods that are presently used for their management, and current and future needs that SHPO databases must fulfill, largely through surveys and interviews of SHPOs, SHPO database managers, and cultural resource data users and providers across the United States. In addition, alternative GIS approaches to such needs and optimal methods for the conversion or translation of current databases into a GIS framework will be explored. Associated topics such as database standards, networking and other means of data dissemination, document imaging, and innovative means for funding database conversions will also be investigated.

A major underpinning of Ebert & Associates' approach

to automation of SHPO databases is the belief that it is crucial to develop a generally applicable set of techniques by which data are converted or translated into, managed, and made available within a GIS framework. This is not to be construed to mean that data among states would be "standardized"—the data collected in each state has of course evolved in response to their unique cultural resources and data needs. Data must, however, be enterable, manageable, and accessible in compatible form and using "standard" methods.

At the database conversion stage, of course, the use of general translation and GIS methods—rather than the development of a wholly unique database management system for each state—should reduce design costs radically, something which appears to be extremely important at all SHPO offices. In addition, many current database users, notably federal managers with responsibilities that span several states, are seriously impeded given present incompatibilities in access and database structures among the states. Finally, consistency in database structure and access will open a vast national archive of cultural resource data to archaeological and historical researchers—a class of users that has been largely unable to make use of these data. Someday, linkages with GIS databases being compiled for non-archaeological purposes, which are being planned and constructed by hundreds of states, agencies, and other groups throughout the country, will enable archaeologists and cultural resource managers to use SHPO databases for purposes that couldn't have been imagined even a few years ago. ■

Jim Ebert is president of Ebert & Associates, Inc., in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

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April 1994

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

May 3 – 7, 1995

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY will be held at the Minneapolis Hilton and Towers, Minneapolis, MN.

May 20 – 24, 1995

THE INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON ARCHAEOOMETRY will be held at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. Please contact Sarah Wisseman, ATAM Program, University of Illinois, 116 Observatory, 901 S. Mathews, Urbana IL 61801, (217) 333 6629, fax (217) 244-0466, email wisarc@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu.

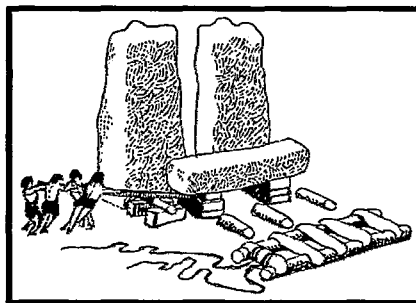
May 24 – 28, 1995

THE FIFTH ANNUAL COMMON PROPERTY CONFERENCE will center around the theme *Reinventing the Commons*. Participants are urged to contribute papers that view common property from "all aspects of common property rights regimes." Abstracts are due by July 1, 1994, referred to M. Estelle Smith, Department of Anthropology/Sociology, SUNY-Oswego, Oswego, NY 13126, fax (315) 341-5423, email esmith@oswego.oswego.edu.

August 3 – 10, 1995

THE XIV INTERNATIONAL UNION OF QUATERNARY RESEARCH will be held in Berlin, Germany. The American Geophysical Union, jointly with the U.S. National Committee for the International

Union of Quaternary Research (USNC/INQUA), is expecting to obtain funding for its travel grant program. Pre- and post-congress field excursions are planned. The U.S. National Committee, under the sponsorship of AGU, and with the cooperation of the American Quaternary Association (AMQUA), seeks to ensure appropriate U.S. representation by providing travel grants to enable Quaternary scientists residing in the United States (regardless of citizenship) to participate in the activities of the congress. Travel grants, which will cover only a portion of a participant's expenses (mainly airfare), are to be awarded competitively, in part on the evaluation of papers submitted for presentation at the congress. The Awards Subcommittee also plans special consideration for those judged to benefit most by participation at this important international event. The



completed application, including the paper abstract and a one-page curriculum vitae, must be received or postmarked by January 31, 1995. Grantees will be required to use a U.S. flag carrier to the extent possible and to file a meaningful trip report (emphasizing the benefits of attendance) within 60 days of the end of the congress. The committee aims to announce the travel awards by early spring 1995. However, some awards may be made later because of cancellations or delays in availability of funding. Travel grant applications and detailed instructions are available from Anne Linn, USNC/INQUA-HA-460, National Academy of Sciences, 2101 Constitution Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20418, (202) 334-2744.

August 1995

THE RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES will hold an international symposium on *Alternative Pathways to the Early State*

in Vladivostok. Symposium objectives include analyses of the transition from pre-state politics to the early state; the differences between various forms of proto-states; and why some transformations to state have occurred while others have not. Topics for discussion are as follows: ecological, social, demographic, ideological processes before the emergence of the state; spatial and temporal variants of proto-state societies; archaeological models of social stratification and structures of power in pre-state societies. Application deadline is December 31, 1994, addressed to Dr. Nikolay N. Kradin, Institute of History, Archaeology, and Ethnology, Far Eastern Division, Russian Academy of Sciences, 89 Pushkinskaya St., Vladivostok, 690600, Russia.

September 15 – 16, 1995

THE DURANGO CONFERENCE ON SOUTHWEST ARCHAEOLOGY will take place at Fort Lewis College in Durango, Colo. to explore a variety of theoretical frameworks for explaining the archaeological record. The emphasis will be on workshops and open discussion. To register, contact Randy McGuire, Department of Anthropology, SUNY, Binghamton, NY 13901, (607) 777-2737; to propose a workshop, contact David Phillips, SWCA Inc., 9100 Mountain Road, N.E., # 109, Albuquerque, NM 87110, (602) 254-1115; for logistics questions, contact Phil Duke, Department of Anthropology, Fort Lewis College, Durango, CO 81301, (303) 247-7346.

September 27 – 30, 1995

THE 2ND BIENNIAL ROCKY MOUNTAIN ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONFERENCE will be held at the Steamboat Sheraton, Steamboat Springs, Colo. Papers relating to anthropological topics will focus on the Rocky Mountain region or on humans and their cultures in high altitude situations are welcome. Abstracts should be submitted by May 1, 1995. Symposium proposals must be received by February 1, 1995. Late abstracts will be accepted on a space available basis. For information, contact Calvin H. Jennings, Department of Anthropology, Colorado State University, Ft. Collins, CO 80523, voice (303) 491-7360, fax (303) 491-7597, email caljenn@lamar.colostate.edu.

January 4 - 8, 1995

THE SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY'S ANNUAL CONFERENCE ON HISTORICAL AND UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY, J. W. Marriott Hotel, Washington, DC. For more information, contact Henry M. Miller, Historic St. Mary's City, P.O. Box 39, St. Mary's City, MD 20686, (301) 862-0974, fax (301) 862-0968.

January 6 - 7, 1995

THE 35TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE INSTITUTE OF ANDEAN STUDIES will be held in Room 112, Wurster Hall, at the University of California, Berkeley. To submit a paper, please send title, brief description of contents, and realistic estimate of amount of time needed for presentation (not to exceed 30 minutes) by November 23, 1994. Papers must be presented by their authors, though they need not be members of the institute. Those needing a formal letter of invitation to solicit travel funds from their institution should request it when their title is submitted. Only 23 papers will be accepted. Inquiries should be directed to the Institute of Andean Studies, P.O. Box 9307, Berkeley, CA 94709, (510) 525-7816.

March 15 - 17, 1995

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHNOBIOLOGY EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE will be held in Tucson, Arizona, with a theme of Culture and Biological Diversity: Past, Present, and Future. For further information, please contact Suzanne K. Fish, Program Chair, Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721, (602) 621-2556, fax (602) 621-2796, email archaeol@arizrvax.

March 31 - April 1, 1995

STUDIES IN CULTURE CONTACT: INTERACTION, CULTURE CHANGE, AND ARCHAEOLOGY, 12th CAI Visiting Scholar's Conference, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, IL. This year's conference focuses on building a new framework for the study of culture contact in archaeology, with contributions by Precolumbian, classical, and historical archaeologists. Research topics include culture contact in prehistoric interaction spheres and pre-state societies; within states and at the frontiers of states; and in colonial contact situations. For more information or to submit a paper topic, please contact James G. Cusick, Center for Archaeological Investigations, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, IL 62901-4527, (618) 453-5057, fax (618) 453-3253, email cusick@siucvmb.siu.edu.



April 5 - 8, 1995

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY FOR CALIFORNIA ARCHAEOLOGY will be held at the Eureka Inn, Eureka. The program chair is Breck

Parkman, California Department of Parks & Recreation, 20 East Spain Street, Sonoma, CA 95476, (707) 983-1519. Symposia on a wide variety of topics are planned. Paper abstracts are due by December 31, 1994.

April 7 - 9, 1995

THE MIDDLE ATLANTIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE will include sessions on Geomorphology, History and Prehistory at Sandts Eddy, Contact Period Archaeology, and general history and prehistory, and will be held at the Sheraton Fontainebleau, Ocean City, MD, (800) 638-2100. Registration fee prior to March 15, 1995, is \$20, increasing to \$25 after that date. Program chair is John Sprinkle, Louis Berger & Associates, 1819 H St. N.W., Washington DC 20006, (202) 331-7775. For registration contact Edward Otter, 10017 Raynor Rd., Silver Spring, MD 20901, (301) 593-6546. For room reservations call the hotel.

April 26 - 30, 1995

THE CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE OF WETLAND ARCHAEOLOGY will discuss current issues in wetland archaeology, promote wetland management, site preservation, and object conservation, and advance the development of partnerships among indigenous peoples, archaeologists, and management agencies, in Vancouver, Canada. For further information, contact Kathryn Bernick (program organizer) or Ann Stevenson (conference coordinator), UBC Museum of Anthropology, 6393 N.W. Marine Dr., Vancouver BC, Canada V6T 1Z2, (604) 822-6530, fax (604) 822-2974, email stevenso@unixg.ubc.ca.

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