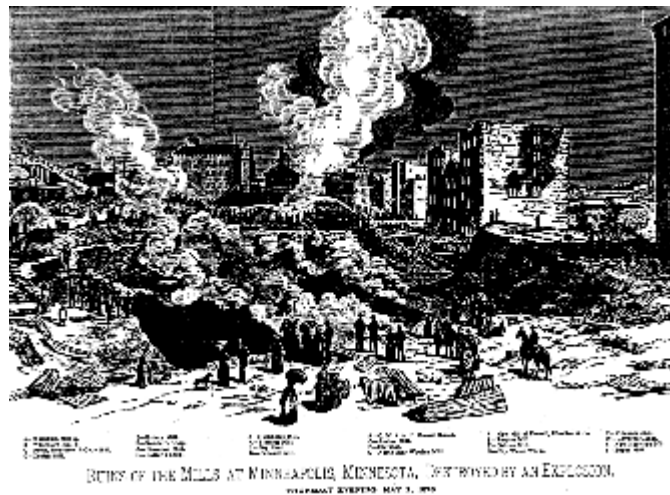


Society for American Archaeology 13(2)



March/April/May 1995 13(2)

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All comments are welcome!

Editor's Corner

Traditionally, this issue's cover boldly announces the Annual Meeting. Up until the last minute, it did so. However, the potential congressional threat to archaeology and historic preservation was deemed more important, and thus you see the action alert with the cover art originally intended for the meeting. We have used a 19th century drawing of a mill explosion in then downtown Minneapolis, (courtesy of Phyllis Messenger and Ken Liss, Local Arrangement chairs). Like any good text, this image can be read at several levels: originally it was intended to emphasize an explosive, exciting meeting using an image from the past; with the new headline, the scene of destruction is an apt metaphor for the preservation landscape should Congress succeed in limiting the scope of planned and existing regulations that protect cultural resources.



This issue inaugurates our new CRM column, "Insights: The Many Faces of CRM," edited by Kevin Pape. Kevin outlines some recent trends in CRM, raising issues that are important for all archaeologists, not simply those working in the business world.

Finally, I take great pleasure in introducing a new Associate Editor - Kurt Dongoske - who will take over our "Working Together" column. Kurt had the audacity to suggest that we needed a broader spectrum of opinion in this column (see his letter to the editor), and consequently, I asked him to assume the editorial chores for the column. Kurt received his B.A. from Minnesota and his M.A. from Arizona, and brings considerable experience to this position. He has been a professional archaeologist for 17 years, working mostly in the American southwest. For the past five years, he has been Tribal Archaeologist for the Hopi, and before that, he worked for the Navajo Nation. Suggestions and contributions to the column can be sent to Kurt at P.O. Box 123, Kykotsmovi, AZ 86039, (602)734-2441.

Should SOPA Become ROPA?

William D. Lipe and Charles R. McGimsey

The possibility of transforming SOPA (the Society of Professional Archaeologists) into ROPA (the Register of Professional Archaeologists) was discussed by a joint SAA/SOPA Task Force that met February 3-5 in St. Louis, Mo. The task force will recommend to the SAA and SOPA Boards that ROPA be established as a legally separate but sponsored organization, and that the Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA) be invited to join with SAA as a cosponsor of the register. The task force will also recommend that if the concept is approved by the boards of all three societies, ample information about the proposal and opportunities for discussion be provided to the members of the societies prior to a vote by their respective memberships.

The task force based its recommendations on the premise that concerns about ethics and standards currently widespread in the archaeological community could more effectively be addressed if larger numbers of archaeologists voluntarily declared themselves accountable to a code similar to that maintained by SOPA over the past 19 years. It was felt that this goal could be achieved by replacing SOPA with a register sponsored by the two societies that currently have the largest number of members working in North American archaeology: the SAA and SHA. The name "Register of Professional Archaeologists" was recommended because the new entity would not be a true society, but rather would consist only of a register of professional archaeologists and a board of directors to maintain and administer it. To be registered, archaeologists would voluntarily present their qualifications and subscribe to a code of ethics and a set of professional standards.

The genesis of the task force was a joint meeting of the SAA and SOPA ethics committees at the 1994 SAA Annual Meeting in Anaheim. Because SAA's ethics committee was developing a set of position papers, and SOPA had maintained a detailed Code of Ethics and Standards of Research Performance since 1976, the members of the two ethics committees felt that a closer working relationship between SAA and SOPA should be explored. The committee chairs discussed this idea with their respective boards, and the presidents of the two organizations appointed a task force to study it further. Bill Lipe heads the SAA portion of the task force, and Chip McGimsey, the SOPA portion. SAA members are C. Melvin Aikens, Keith Kintigh, Paul Nickens, and Donna Seifert; SOPA is represented by Charles Cleland, Edward Jelks, William Lees, and Heather McKillop.

William D. Lipe and Charles R. McGimsey III are co-chairs for the SAA SOPA Task Force

SAA ACTION ALERT!

Potential Threat to Archaeology and Historic Preservation

Dean Snow, Donald Craib, Bruce Smith, and Bill Lipe



Reprinted below is a letter recently sent by three members of Congress to the executive director of the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation. We think it is an indication -- perhaps an early warning -- that Congress is very likely to undertake an intensive review of the system of federal historic preservation laws and regulations under which archaeological resources in the United States are protected and managed. The signers of the letter are all well placed to have significant influence on legislation that affects the historic preservation system, and we think they are representative of a significant segment of the new Congress that would be receptive to attempts to weaken protection for archaeological and historic properties. James Hansen (R-Utah) is chair of the Subcommittee on National Parks, Forests, and Lands of the House Resources Committee; Wayne Allard (R-Colorado) is chair of the Subcommittee on Resource Conservation, Research, and Forestry of the House Agriculture Committee, and Barbara Vucanovich (R-Nevada) is a member of the Interior Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee.

By "historic preservation system" we mean the system of federal laws, regulations, and institutions (e.g., the state historic preservation offices, the Advisory Council, and federal agency programs) which provide for protection and management of archaeological sites, traditional Native American cultural properties, and historic buildings throughout the U.S. What is known as "cultural resource management" in the U.S. includes the archaeological aspects of the larger historic preservation system.

SAA supports continuing efforts to streamline this system and make it more efficient, responsive, and cost-effective, but will vigorously oppose congressional efforts to weaken protections for archaeological sites, traditional cultural properties, and historic structures. As we see it, these efforts to weaken the system could take the form of: 1) amendments to the National Historic Preservation Act; 2) requirements that key regulations designed to carry out this law be diluted (especially the regulations governing "Section 106 review" of federal undertakings); 3) abolition or dramatic weakening of key institutional elements such as the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation or the state historic preservation offices; and/or 4) drastic budgetary cuts for the cultural resource programs of federal agencies. Several such approaches are in fact referred to or implied in the letter from Representatives Hansen, Allard, and Vucanovich.

Although to our knowledge no specific actions to diminish archaeological resource protection or to weaken the larger historic preservation system have yet been initiated in Congress, the SAA Government Affairs Committee takes the "early warnings" quite seriously. Members of the Society for American Archaeology who are concerned about these issues may wish to contact members of their congressional delegation to express their support for continued protection of America's archaeological heritage. We hope they will also urge that Congress should proceed with caution if in fact it chooses to reconsider the existing federal laws, regulations, and institutional arrangements under which archaeological sites, traditional cultural properties, and historic buildings are protected and managed in the U.S.

Below we list some of the points that we think would be helpful for SAA members to make in their contacts with Congress. These are couched to emphasize archaeology, but could be modified to include historic buildings and traditional cultural properties. In general, short, to-the-point communications emphasizing local concerns are more effective than long rambling ones, so we present these points as examples of what could be said, rather than as a laundry list of items that all contacts should cover:

- A federal concern for protecting archaeological sites extends back nearly a century, to the Antiquities Act of 1906, which was designed to protect archaeological sites on the public lands. A broad policy of federal interest in preserving America's historic and archaeological heritage was stated in the Historic Sites Act of 1935, and extended in the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974, and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979. Historic preservation and archaeological protection have consistently enjoyed strong bipartisan support in Congress.
- Existing federal laws, regulations, and programs are not designed to stop development projects, but to ensure that plans for such projects include protection for important archaeological sites, if feasible; this system works and has resulted in very little litigation.
- The system is decentralized, and the states play key roles through their state historic preservation offices, which oversee the activities of federal agencies.
- Archaeological sites are our principal sources of information for the first 12,000 years or so of American history; for more recent times, information from archaeology is an important addition to what we can learn from written records and oral traditions.

The information and cultural legacy present in archaeological sites is a non-renewable resource -- once destroyed, it is gone forever.

- Archaeological research, although highly technical, provides basic information and an understanding of how the human past affects our own lives today. Archaeological information is increasingly being made available to the public through archaeological and historical parks, museum displays, research participation programs, books, articles, videos, and classroom teaching at the grade school through college levels. For example, the majority of the 7,500 subscribers to the Society for American Archaeology's public education newsletter are K-12 teachers.
- Americans place a high value on archaeology and history; this is demonstrated by the increasing popularity of the various types of public education and public access to archaeology listed above.
- Archaeologists support continuing efforts to streamline and make more cost-effective the federal system for protecting and managing archaeological sites. But we will vigorously oppose congressional efforts to weaken these protections and to cripple effective management.

Perhaps more important than these general points will be any information you can give your Congressional delegation regarding:

- Important archaeological sites and archaeological projects in your area, especially if these sites or projects have benefited from the federal historic preservation program.
- Your special concerns about specific archaeological sites or districts in your area if laws or regulations protecting these sites are weakened.
- Specific examples of public interest in and support for archaeology in your area.
- Local or state organizations you are involved with which share your concerns for maintaining a strong federal presence in archaeological protection and management.

You may also wish to ask your Representative or Senators to keep you informed about any proposals to change existing federal laws or regulations that affect archaeology and to give you an opportunity to discuss these changes with him or her.

Dean Snow is Chair of the SAA Government Affairs Committee, Donald Craib is SAA Government Affairs Manager, Bruce Smith is SAA President, and Bill Lipe is SAA President-elect.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CHALLENGE

February 16, 1995
Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Mr. Robert D. Bush
Executive Director
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
The Old Post Office Building
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, Suite 809
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Mr. Bush:

A number of our constituents have contacted us regarding your recently issued proposed rules on protection of historic properties. After careful review of that proposed rule, their comments, and recently enacted amendments to the National Historic Preservation Act, it is our conclusion that this proposed rule should be withdrawn, rewritten and re-issued in draft for additional public comment. Simply stated, it is unacceptable to us that any agency would propose burdensome new regulations on our already over-regulated society, particularly when these regulations exceed the authority of the underlying statute.

The statement in your Impact Analysis that "The Council's regulations in their current and revised form only impose obligations on federal agencies" leads us to wonder if you really understand the scope and effect of your own regulations. Compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act is already costing both government and the private sector tens of millions of dollars annually. The cumulative impact of your proposed rule, including such newly articulated policies as requiring that destruction of historic properties always be the "last resort" is that the cost of compliance will increase substantially. Under your proposed regulations, federal agencies will have every incentive to pass increased costs on to an already overburdened private sector and little incentive to reduce overall regulation costs.

Time and time again, whether it be implementation of the Endangered Species Act, Clean Water Act, or a myriad of other environmental laws, we have seen federal agencies extend the scope and effect of the law through the regulatory process. The American public and Congress will no longer tolerate such action by federal agencies. Aspects of your proposed rule which violate this principle, such as the redefinition of the area of potential effects, must be revised.

Two other aspects of your proposed regulations, which are particularly troublesome, are the open-ended timeframes and unlimited public standing. While it is a concept largely foreign to more federal regulatory agencies, time is money to the private sector. The lack of discrete timeframes for many aspects of your proposed rule and the opportunity for reopeners at almost any point (even after the conclusion of the 106 process) must be addressed. Similarly, the open invitation for anyone, at virtually any time in the process, to become an obstructionist for the cost of a 32-cent stamp must be changed. Public involvement is necessary and appropriate, but it must be limited in a fashion similar to that provided in the National Environmental Policy Act where input is sought at the outset and at a single point in time prior to final decision-making. Private parties with some level of standing with respect to a particular proposal should be offered an increased, though still structured, opportunity for input.

By way of further background, we point out to you that at a January 11 hearing before the Interior Subcommittee on Appropriations, several private institutions advocated elimination of all funding for the Advisory Council on

Historic Preservation. We are not yet convinced that such action is appropriate, since we believe there is every opportunity for the Advisory Council to return to its role as a facilitator in the implementation of the Historic Preservation Act, rather than another layer of federal bureaucracy sitting in judgment over federal agencies and the private sector. Toward that end, we request that no later than 60 days from the date and receipt of this letter you transmit, to the Chairman of the House National Parks, Forests, and Lands Subcommittee, amendments which will reduce the regulatory burden of the Act, ensure protection of private property, and ensure that the efforts of the federal government are focused on the most important historic properties in the country.

We appreciate your attention to our comments and look forward to working with you toward a resolution.

Sincerely,

James V. Hansen
Wayne Allard
Barbara F. Vucanovich

How to Contact Your Congressional Delegation

- Representatives and Senators may be contacted by mail, telephone, or fax.
- If you are not sure how to reach your Representative and Senators, a congressional list can be faxed to you free of charge by calling SAA's FaxBack service using the hand set on your fax machine. Call 1 (800) 375-5603 and respond to the voice prompt by entering document number 7220. The list you will receive is arranged by state and congressional district so you can readily determine the names of your Representative and Senators, along with their telephone and fax numbers.
- Members of your congressional delegation will receive mail addressed as follows:

The Honorable _____
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

The Honorable _____
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

- If possible, please send a copy of your letter(s) to Donald Craib at SAA headquarters in Washington, D.C.

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Letters to the Editor



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-

In "defining" historical archaeology on the pages of the SAA Bulletin, various writers clearly describe the field from their own very personal viewpoints. The lack of breadth in their perceptions suggests to me a narrowness of focus that I find peculiar within this archaeological context, if one considers archaeology to be one of the fields of anthropology. At the risk of exposing my own limitations I should like to present a few thoughts on "What historical archaeology means to me!"

Lawrence Moore (SAA Bulletin 13[1]:3), responding to Mark Leone and Parker Potter (SAA Bulletin 12[4]:14-15), suggests that "The one thing that all historical archaeologists have in common is that they study sites that were created within the last 500 years..." This is an extraordinarily Eurocentric view even for someone focusing on the New World. Leone and Potter see capitalism as a unifying concern, and I believe that they are much closer to providing a central theme than Moore would like to acknowledge. My own view of historical archaeology has always assumed that the critical variable was the existence of written records, or "historical documents" that provided a complementary research vector to the archaeological recovery methods central to this field of anthropology. Thus "historical archaeology" involves the excavation of either historic sites, at which the peoples studied were producing their own written records, or of "proto-historic" sites. The latter excavations would involve a population that was not producing documents of their own (a non-literate people), but that population would be noted in the written records of other peoples who were literate.

The unifying theme for historical archaeology simply seems to me to be "history." This is why there continue to be attempts at redefining various aspects of this sub-field of archaeology, but no one can avoid the basic requirement that there are historical or written records of some type potentially involved in the interpretation of archaeologically recovered data. Whether these written records are in the form of tax accounts, inventories, letters between individuals, or attempts at writing their own or other people's "history" is not relevant. In this sense the society doing the "writing" must have elements of complexity in their production and trade systems that require record keeping, and this may look like capitalism to most of us. But I am not at all certain that pre-historic trade systems were pre-capitalist or non-capitalist, but I will not pursue that point here.

Archaeology in Mesoamerica has always attracted an enormous amount of attention for reasons that include impressive architecture and elaborate systems of art and technology. The astronomical achievements of these people long have been recognized as extraordinary. However, not until ca. 1960, when Tatania Proskouriakoff "discovered" Maya history, did we come to recognize that much of what we were doing in the Maya area was "historical archaeology." That historical archaeology is what Mayanists have long been doing is evident from two simple points. Both before and after 1960 the interest in the Preclassic Period of the Maya was sustained by a very small number of serious archaeologists who were plying their trade without "going for the gold" (or jade, as the case may be). A second point supporting my assertion that much of Maya archaeology is purely historical

is demonstrated by the rapid and enormous development of interest in these historical texts as critical in the interpretation of the archaeological record. At the very point in time when our classical archaeologist friends are learning that there is more to "archaeology" than digging up texts, Mayanists have become impressively focused on these written accounts. What we appear to have done in the Maya area is to demonstrate that complex society commonly employs some type of writing or record system, and I propose that these documents are what makes historical archaeology historical.

Let me also note that I had always been amused that many people who considered themselves "classical archaeologists" generally knew nothing about excavation techniques, theory, or even simple drafting. Architects with drafting skills were brought in to do these kinds of chores, in exactly the way Mesoamerican archaeologists did in their first century or so of excavation. Many people working in the classical world had been fixated on texts and what these texts told them about every site. Yet these people had and have no idea what a "historical archaeologist" does, in the Americanist tradition. Insofar as these classical archaeologists had no ability to use the archaeological "record" to interpret or complement their texts, but used these documents as the ultimate record, they are plying their trade badly. But I believe that their trade is still "historical archaeology." In the New World these classical archaeologists are paralleled by those historical archaeologists who do a wonderful job with their archaeology, but a remarkably poor job of digging in the documents.

One may wish to divide historical archaeology into dozens of areas and specialties (post-medieval, Classic Maya, Han Dynasty, etc.) but without some relationship to a written record, it simply isn't "historical."

Marshall Joseph Becker, Ph.D.
Professor of Anthropology
West Chester University

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Lawrence Moore (SAA Bulletin 13[1]:3) has criticized the use of a Marxist perspective in historical archaeology as a defunct, failed strategy because "Communism has collapsed in eastern Europe and its ideology has shown itself to not be a viable option in the real world of political economics." He further advocates the use of a Modern Period concept that would allow archaeologists to examine the transformations and developments that have occurred in the past.

Moore has sown the seeds of his own destruction in his argument supporting the Modern Period concept. If the Modern Period is to study all of the transformations and developments of the historic era, then surely a Marxist perspective of the 19th century could be an appropriate research path. The modern day collapse of the Soviet Union's government does not imply that the production and consumption trends described by Marx and Engels did not occur in the 19th century. The failure of the Soviet economic system was a transformation and development that can be studied by anthropologists. Just because failure occurs does not mean that the theoretical underpinnings of that system cannot be used to organize a study of its context and operations.

The error of Moore's argument and the seminar described by Leone and Potter (SAA Bulletin 12[4]:14-15) comes from the assumption that historical archaeologists can provide a unifying concept for all 500 years of its focus. Cultural patterns that historical archaeologists examine were not uniform nor widespread for all history and all geographical locations. It is the interplay and contrasts between these competing systems that provide information for archaeologists. The multifaceted nature of human responses to myriad events and trends will defy all of us from proscribing a single term for describing them. Not only will we always find exceptions to general patterns, but we will also see successful adaptations and failures of systems. Although the collapse of the Soviet Union was a momentous event, I doubt if the political leaders of China and Cuba consider it to be the death knell of their form of Marxism and its continuing evolution.

Mark Hackbarth
Cave Creek, Arizona

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The June-August 1993 issue of the SAA Bulletin featured an article entitled "Native Americans and Archaeologists Working Together Toward Common Goals in California" by P. de Barros. In the subsequent September-October 1993 issue of the Bulletin a new column, "Working Together: Exploring Avenues for Cooperation between Archaeologists and Native American Peoples," was introduced as a regular feature. These two articles heralded a series of articles addressing the contemporary relationship between Native American communities and the archaeological profession.

I applaud the Bulletin's insight in establishing this column and the coinciding efforts in disseminating information regarding the many cooperative working relationships between Native Americans and archaeologists that exist throughout the Americas. I have followed the Working Together column with a great deal of interest for the past year and a half. Yet, as I review the past year and a half of articles I am struck by the fact that only one of the many articles presented a Native American's critical perspective of archaeology (see "Exploring Ancient Worlds" by Roger C. Echo-Hawk, SAA Bulletin 11[4]). The majority of these articles tend to illustrate the working relationships between Native Americans and archaeologists as "warm and fuzzy."

While this may have been the original intent of the column, it is my understanding that this may represent the exceptions and not necessarily the rule regarding the relationships between Native Americans and archaeology. I recognize the importance of disseminating information about those positive working relationships, but I feel it is also beneficial and sometimes more constructive for the archaeological community to hear the critical and sometimes not too pleasant comments from Native American communities regarding our profession. If this column is to continue to serve a useful purpose and not gradually become a self-serving, "pat ourselves on the back," column, and if we, as a profession, are truly interested in fostering a greater partnership role for Native Americans in American archaeology, then this column should seek to present articles that display wide and diverse perspectives.

One suggestion is that perhaps the Bulletin could pursue articles from various Native American individuals who have had both positive and negative experiences with archaeology and also have suggestions on how to make American archaeology more relevant and responsive to traditional Native American perspectives. Additionally, articles by archaeologists who have experienced both positive and negative working relationships with Native Americans and/or have had to deal with confrontations by "neo-traditionalist" or people representing a "pan-Indian" perspective would be useful and informative. The viewpoints and suggestions of these archaeologists regarding how to change potentially negative situations with Native Americans into positive ones, or how they could have handled a negative situation differently given what they now know would be extremely useful to the Bulletin's readership.

I encourage broadening the perspectives presented in the Working Together column and suggest that only through the sharing of these various perspectives can we begin to understand each other's diverse cultural views of the objects of our study.

Kurt E. Dongoske
Tribal Archaeologist
Cultural Preservation Office, The Hopi Tribe

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MEETING IN MINNESOTA!

The Annual Meeting in Minneapolis: Notes from the Program Chair

Paul Minnis

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The snow is melting, extra vats of Minnesota-made Spam are cooking, and the Pillsbury Doughboy is learning to use a line level and the word "discourse." Minneapolis prepares for the 1995 Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology. And we are just about prepared for Minneapolis. By now all members and presenters should have received copies of the Preliminary Program. Rather than simply reiterate it, I'd like to highlight the meeting.

SAA has grown greatly and, as importantly, has grown more diverse. The society requires many voices and venues. Given the society's expansion and the location of the 1995 meeting in an area of population concentration, we had a record number of submissions. In fact, the 1995 Minneapolis meeting will be the largest in SAA's history, with more than 1100 individual presentations, forums, and workshops. Instead of silencing a large number of our colleagues by having an unacceptably high rejection rate, the program was expanded to accommodate as many participants as possible. Thus, you will note, perhaps with some discomfort, there will be Thursday evening presentations and 14 concurrent sessions. Nevertheless, the Program Committee still had to decline four percent of the submissions. Because of the size and complexity of the 1995 Annual Meeting, everyone will need to be well organized, and the sessions must stay on schedule.

The Opening Session of the Annual Meeting coincides with Minnesota Archaeology Week. A Wednesday evening dedicatory drumming and welcoming ceremony with representatives of Minnesota's archaeologists and Native Americans begin the meeting. Then, Don Fowler will present "Archaeology in the 21st Century: We're All in the Past Together," in honor of Elden Johnson.

There will be sessions and activities of interest to all archaeologists. In addition to a very large number of North American symposia, the 1995 meeting has 20 Old World sessions and 27 sessions devoted to Latin America. Nearly 25 theory symposia are joined by many sessions, workshops, and forums on CRM, public archaeology, and methodological issues. The meeting is further enhanced by numerous excursions and adjunct activities.

Make room in your schedule for two notable sessions. Stephen Lekson organized a very special Plenary Session, "Telling Archaeology: Parks, Museums, Print, and Video," on the public image of archaeology. This Saturday evening program includes a distinguished group of participants who have been especially important in molding and nurturing archaeology's image. At the request of the Executive Board, board members Catherine Cameron and Roger Anyon organized a Thursday night session, "Finding Creative Solutions for Restructuring American Archaeology," to rethink the structure of archaeological research.

You will have also noted that this year's Annual Meeting has 24 roundtable lunches, opportunities for those with common interests to get together informally. Unfortunately, most of the lunches are limited to 20 participants each. The society is considering forming interest groups within the society, and many of the lunches could become seeds for such future groups. Lunch participants should consider beforehand how they could institute greater communication among archaeologists with similar interests.

Let me take this opportunity on behalf of the Program Committee to thank you for your submissions, participation, and cooperation. We much preferred organizing a meeting for an active membership overflowing with many creative ideas than one for an ossified and dull discipline. We enjoyed working with all of you. Thank you.

Of course, there are always regrets and missed opportunities. I take no responsibility for the lack of a field trip to one of the most fertile areas of anthropological research, the Mall of America, the world's largest mall just outside Minneapolis. Blame SAA executive director Ralph Johnson (who, perhaps rightly, suggested if anyone was interested they would surely find their own way there!) Perhaps I'll see you at the mall during one of the infrequent lulls in the Annual Meeting's schedule.

Paul Minnis is with the University of Oklahoma at Norman.



NAGPRA Sponsored Forum

On Friday, May 5, from 6:30-7:30 p.m., SAA's Task Force on Repatriation will sponsor a forum on the issue of unaffiliated and unclaimed human remains and objects. The forum "NAGPRA and the Disposition of Unaffiliated Human Remains" will feature a short presentation by Jonathan Haas of the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago. Haas is a member of the Department of the Interior's NAGPRA Review Committee, and he will outline some proposed recommendations for the disposition of unclaimed and unaffiliated remains. Full copies of the committee's draft recommendations will be available for distribution. Following Haas's presentation, there will be ample time for questions and comments from the audience. The session will be moderated by Lynne Goldstein, chair of SAA's Task Force on Repatriation. This is your opportunity to provide direct input while recommendations are still being developed.



Public Education Committee

Get Involved in the Past! Attend the 5th Annual SAA Public Session, May 6

Teresa L. Hoffman

Broaden your perspective on the past and find out what SAA and others are doing for the archaeological public by attending the 5th annual SAA public session at the 1995 SAA Annual Meeting in Minneapolis. "Learning from the Past: Getting Involved in Archaeology" offers activities of interest to professional and avocational archaeologists, educators, and all people interested in the past. Join us on Saturday, May 6, from 1 to 5 p.m. A sample of planned events and activities includes:

- entertaining and informative presentations by:
 - Olga Soffer** (University of Illinois)
 - "The Archaeology of Ayla: Multivocal Writings of the Past," a discussion of the interface of fictional and archaeological interpretations of the past; and

Scott Anfinson (Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office)

Gary Cavender (Spiritual Advisor for the Mystic Lake Dakota Community)

"Sacred and Profaned: Perspectives on the American Indian History of the Twin Cities Area," which presents complementary perspectives on the history and prehistory of Minnesota and continuing cultural traditions drawn from archaeological evidence and oral history.

- hands-on opportunities to "test drive" archaeology education software
- information on Minnesota Archaeology Week activities
- exhibits on Minnesota and nationwide archaeological programs for the public.

The public session is sponsored by SAA and its Public Education Committee. Participating organizations include the Minnesota History Center, Minnesota Archaeological Society, Minnesota Society of the Archaeological Institute of America, Institute for Minnesota Archaeology, Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center, Program for Interdisciplinary Archaeological Studies/University of Minnesota, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Algonquin Archaeological Consultants, Inc., and many more. See your registration packet at the meeting for more details on the public session.

For more information on the SAA Public Education Committee's activities, contact Edward Friedman, Bureau of Reclamation, P.O. Box 25007, D-5650, Denver, CO 80225, (303) 236-1061, ext. 239.

Teresa L. Hoffman is with the Environmental Division of the Bureau of Reclamation in Phoenix, Arizona.



New Session Added to 60th Annual Meeting

FERC Workshop -- The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), Office of Pipeline Regulation (OPR), will convene a cultural resources compliance training course in conjunction with SAA's 60th Annual Meeting in Minneapolis. The one-day course is being held on Wednesday, May 3, at the Minneapolis Hilton and Towers so that cultural resources managers and the regulated pipeline industry can gain an understanding of 1) how FERC meets its responsibilities under the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and 2) what cultural resources information the industry needs to file with FERC before and after FERC issues a certificate.

The course will include the following topics: objectives and requirements of FERC regarding compliance with section 106 of the NHPA and related historic preservation laws; guidance for reporting on cultural resources investigations; definition of cultural resources terms used by FERC in the compliance process; and efficient strategies for planning and conducting cultural resources investigations.

There is no fee for the course, which will run from 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., but attendance is limited and you must preregister. To receive information and/or a registration form for the course, please contact Donna Connor by telephone at (617) 542-8805, or by mail at Foster Wheeler Environmental Corporation, 211 Congress St., Boston, MA 02110.



Employment Opportunities in Archaeology

Write or fax today for information about the Employment Service Center (ESC), which will be operated by the Society for American Archaeology at the 60th Annual Meeting in Minneapolis. The ESC is open to members free- of-charge. Members need not attend the Annual Meeting to take advantage of this service.

Past listings have included opportunities in academe, consulting firms, federal and state agencies, and museums. We have revised the format of the ESC based on suggestions from previous participants; the new ESC is designed to be more convenient and flexible for both employers and individuals seeking employment.

For more information about this free-to-members service, write: Employment Service Center, Society for American Archaeology, 900 2nd Street N.E. #12, Washington D.C. 20002, fax (202) 789-0284, to request guidelines for users.

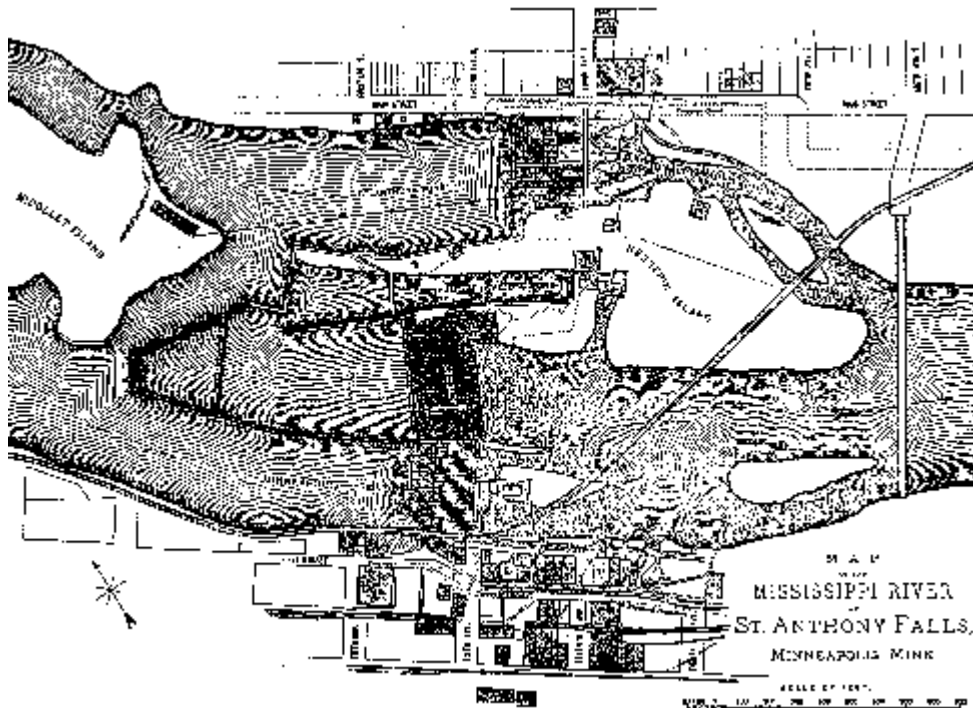
If you are not already a member, let us know in your request and we will forward membership information to you promptly!

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Prairie Home Companion, Pigs Eye Beer, Minnesota Archaeology Week, and Other Fun Things to See and Do in the Twin Cities

Phyllis Messenger and Ken Liss

Welcome to the Twin Cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul for the 1995 SAA Annual Meeting, May 3-7! The weather has a good chance of being balmy and springlike, with tulips and lilacs blooming. The new Hilton Hotel and Towers is in the heart of Minneapolis -- the City of Lakes -- just a block off Nicollet Mall and four blocks from the IDS Tower and Crystal Court, which until recent years dominated the Minneapolis skyline. The city has grown and changed since 1982, when SAA was last in town. However, there is still a strong emphasis on culture and the arts, and you are likely to encounter some of that famous "Minnesota nice."



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Minneapolis Attractions

Exciting attractions, events, restaurants, shopping, culture, sports, and entertainment are accessible by foot, an easy bus ride, or a modest taxi fare. If you are interested in the arts, the Guthrie Theater, Orchestra Hall (kitty-corner from the Hilton), and the renovated State and Orpheum theaters all feature top-rated shows and concerts. Museums include the Minneapolis Institute of Arts with a large collection spanning time and space, the Walker

Art Center focusing on 20th-century American art, and the new Frederick R. Weisman Art Museum ("not just another square brick building") on the University of Minnesota's Minneapolis campus. The art institute's newly reinstalled "Art of the Americas" collection is the focus of free tours for SAA members, offered by its curator, Louise Lincoln, on Wednesday and Friday. There are other, less well known gems as well, such as the American-Swedish Institute and the Bakken Museum of Electricity.

To satisfy every taste Minneapolis nightlife offers everything from comedy to jazz to world-class restaurants. Many nightspots are within a one-mile radius of the hotel. The Warehouse District, a renovated industrial area close to downtown, has its own collection of restaurants and night spots, including the Fine Line Music Cafe. The Uptown area, a taxi or bus ride away from the hotel, is our "new age" district catering to both the fashionable and the funky customer. Except for the Uptown area and parts of the Warehouse District, almost everything is connected by a network of skyways that will protect you from the cold or the rain. A number of convenient lunchtime eateries are reached via skyway, too. Your registration packet will include a list of restaurants, both convenient and exotic (from Afghani to Vietnamese), being prepared by the local advisory committee.

If you want sports, there is the Target Center where the Timberwolves play basketball. The Hubert H. Humphrey Metrodome is home to the Twins, the Vikings, and the University of Minnesota Golden Gophers. Who knows, there might even be a baseball season this year!

For the shopping enthusiast, the Nicollet Mall is a 12-block transit/pedestrian street with fountains, landscaping, street furniture, boutiques, and department stores, anchored by Dayton's across from the IDS Tower. At some point during the week, you will probably want to go to the Mall of America, the largest single-structure mall in the United States, just so you can say you've been there. The "Megamall" is about 20 minutes south of Minneapolis in Bloomington, not far from Twin Cities International Airport and worth the trip, even if you're not a shopper. There are movies, entertainment, great restaurants, and an amusement park, Camp Snoopy, right under one roof. There is even an entire store just for Legos, complete with life-size, moving Lego figures.

If you want a break from the urban scene without really leaving it, there are 22 lakes and 153 parks woven together by a 45-mile system of paved paths. There are separate biking and walking paths around many of the lakes and combination paths in most other areas. Some of the lakes, including Lake Calhoun and Lake Harriet in south Minneapolis, are big enough for sailing and wind surfing. Minnesota has the highest per capita boat ownership in the country. You can also rent inline skates, bicycles, or canoes near the Uptown area on Lake Street. A drive along either side of River Road overlooking the Mississippi River starting at the University of Minnesota is quite spectacular. Another interesting view of the river and the history of Minneapolis as a city lies just 12 blocks north of the Hilton at St. Anthony Falls, the only true waterfall on the Mississippi River. There you can walk or bike across the Mississippi on the newly restored Stone Arch Bridge or climb up to the observation room overlooking the lock and dam. This is also an urban archaeological site, exploring the early history of the mill district (as in flour), which you can tour with SHPO Archaeologist Scott Anfinson and Minnesota Historical Society staff on Wednesday or Sunday. Riverboat tours are available from both Minneapolis and St. Paul.

University of Minnesota

Just a few blocks east of Minneapolis is the University of Minnesota's Minneapolis campus, which straddles the Mississippi with an enclosed heated pedestrian bridge connecting the East and West banks. This campus is home to the College of Liberal Arts (celebrating its 125th anniversary this year), the Medical School, the Bell Museum of Natural History, Wilson and Walter libraries, Northrop Auditorium, and numerous sports facilities, among other units. Ford Hall, where the Department of Anthropology and the Program in Interdisciplinary Archaeological Studies (former Center for Ancient Studies) are housed, is on the East Bank, along Northrop Mall. Shepherd Lab, birthplace of the Internet gopher server, is also on the East Bank. The St. Paul campus of the university, housing agricultural and biological sciences, is just a few minutes away, next to the Minnesota

State Fairgrounds. The combined University of Minnesota-Twin Cities campuses have one of the largest university populations in the country -- about 60,000 students, staff, and faculty.

St. Paul Attractions

St. Paul lies about 10 km to the east of Minneapolis and is connected by Interstate 94 and the Mississippi River, which makes several dramatic turns as it shapes and defines the landscape. A charming, historic city, St. Paul takes great pride in its restored monuments and buildings, including the Landmark Center, the Hill Historic District, St. Paul Cathedral, and the white marble State Capitol building. Two museums—the Minnesota Historical Society's stunning new History Center and the Science Museum of Minnesota -- each provide reason enough to venture over to St. Paul from the conference. Special tours of the History Center's vast collections are available on Thursday and Friday, led by curator Chuck Diesen, or come on your own to enjoy exhibits on wild ricing, Minnesota from A to Z, and others, as well as a terrific bookstore and restaurant. The Science Museum's Anthropology Hall features a traditional Hmong dwelling, built for the museum by some of the thousands of Hmong refugees who now make their home in the Twin Cities. The hands-on science and technology experiment hall is another high point. SAA members who sign up for the Friday night reception hosted by the Science Museum will have access to the exhibit halls, an Omnitheatre feature, and a choice of three museum shops.

For the art-minded archaeologist, St. Paul boasts the St. Paul Chamber Orchestra, whose new artistic director is Bobby McFarrin, and the Ordway Music Theater, both as top-notch as their Minneapolis counterparts. And who would come to the Twin Cities without thinking about Garrison Keillor and the Prairie Home Companion radio show in the World Theater, now the F. Scott Fitzgerald Theater, next to the Science Museum? Yes, he's in town for the Saturday night broadcast, which runs from 5 to 7 p.m. For tickets, call Ticketmaster at (612) 989-5151. There would be just enough time to squeeze it in between the SAA public session lectures on Native American and archaeological perspectives on sacred sites and the SAA plenary, both of which will be outstanding sessions back at the Hilton.

In St. Paul, "Lowertown" is where to go for restaurants, coffee houses, art galleries, food shops, comedy galleries, and Mears Park, a wonderful place to stroll, talk, or just relax. St. Paul also has its own brewery, boasting Landmark and Pigs Eye beer.

This is just a smattering of the options in the Twin Cities. Your registration packet will have more detailed lists of restaurants, activities, nightspots, and other points of interest.

Special Events

Your colleagues in Minnesota are especially pleased to be collaborating on the first Minnesota Archaeology Week, April 29-May 7, planned to coincide with the SAA Annual Meeting. A schedule of events and other materials will be available at an information table near the exhibit hall. Or if you want to come a day early to take in one of the talks being given at sites throughout the state by some of your SAA colleagues, call the Minnesota SHPO office at (612) 296-5434 for a calendar of events.

There are also several SAA excursions for those who want to see some of the sites around Minneapolis and St. Paul and in Minnesota. Check your preliminary program for details on all of the special events, most of which require preregistration.

On Wednesday, May 3, there are two options for all-day excursions for SAA members. One is to Jeffers Petroglyphs, a rock art site in southwestern Minnesota, led by Bob Clouse of the Minnesota Historical Society. This tour, and a site visit for the public on the previous Sunday as part of Minnesota Archaeology Week, may be the only opportunity for several years to see this site, while planning for a new visitor's center gets underway. The second all-day trip is to Red Wing, Minnesota (home of Red Wing Shoes), to explore a thousand years of

land- use relationships in the Upper Mississippi River valley, including several Mississippian sites under study by the Institute for Minnesota Archaeology, led by Clark Dobbs, who will serve as guide for the day.

Special tours to historic Fort Snelling will be offered for SAA members on Friday and Sunday (the latter can be coordinated with your flight home, if you plan ahead). Costumed interpreters will be on hand at this reconstructed 1820s military post, and an added attraction for Archaeology Week and the SAA meetings will be a functioning Roman-era iron ore smelting operation, which promises to keep dozens of volunteers from the University of Minnesota and elsewhere busy tending it all week and interpreting it for the public.

Here's hoping your visit to Minnesota in May is even better than Anaheim, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, New Orleans, Las Vegas, and all the other past SAA meetings combined!

Phyllis Messenger is with the Institute for Minnesota Archaeology and Ken Liss is at the University of Minnesota. Both are on the SAA Local Arrangements Committee.

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Working Together

Hopi Oral History and Archaeology

Part I: The Consultation Process

T. J. Ferguson, Kurt Dongoske, Mike Yeatts,

and Leigh Jenkins

Haliksa'i! Listen! The Hopi emerged into this, the Fourth World, from the *Sipapuni* in the Grand Canyon. Emerging, they encountered *Ma'saw*, guardian of the Fourth World, and made a spiritual pact with him, wherein the Hopi would act as stewards of the earth, vowing to place their footprints throughout the Fourth World as they migrated in a spiritual quest to find their destiny at the center of the universe. Hopi clans embarked on a long series of migrations throughout the Southwest and beyond, settling in various places, until, after many generations, they arrived at their rightful place on the Hopi mesas.

During the migration period, the Hopi clans established themselves throughout the land by cultivating and caring for the earth. As directed by *Ma'saw*, the setting of Hopi "footprints" included establishment of ritual springs, pilgrimage trails, shrines, and petroglyphs. As they migrated they left behind the graves of their ancestors, ruins, potsherds, grinding stones, and other artifacts to pay the mother earth for use of the area, and as evidence that they had vested the land with their spiritual stewardship, fulfilling their pact with *Ma'saw*. These archaeological sites today constitute monuments by which Hopi verify clan histories and religious beliefs, and provide physical proof that they have valid claims to a wide region. Yes, this is the way it is. *Ta'a, yanhaqam.*

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 - [Hopi Cultural Resources Advisory Task Team](#)
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-

Introduction

Through acts and omissions of the United States, many aboriginal lands claimed and used by the Hopi Indians have been taken from them. As a result, the Hopi today are concerned not only with preservation of sacred areas, ancestral graves, and cultural sites on their own reservation, but also in other developing areas where they have no jurisdiction. In response to this, the Hopi tribe's Cultural Preservation Office (CPO) has attempted to use existing historic preservation legislation as a means of input to management decisions made for historic properties in Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, and Utah.

Today, the Hopi, with a population of about 8,500, occupy 12 villages on three mesas on a reservation in northern Arizona. The Hopi tribe is also concerned about sites in adjoining areas that were occupied by Hopi ancestors during the clan migrations.

Hopi efforts to participate in the decision-making process that affects their ancestral sites coincide with a burgeoning movement in the historic preservation field to consider traditional cultural properties as historic sites, and with federal and state agencies' efforts to implement the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), and related state legislation. Implementation of NAGPRA and the National Historic Preservation Act as amended on October 30, 1992, requires consultation with Indian tribes and traditional religious leaders whose resources are subject to impact. The Hopi tribe takes the opportunity and responsibility to consult seriously. Additionally, the CPO believes that a true inventory and consideration of a proposed project's effects on cultural resources cannot be obtained without ethnographic and ethnohistoric research to complement a standard archaeological inventory. Genuine consultation with the Hopi tribe requires more than simply written notification of a proposed impact from a land management agency, with a 30-day period for comment.

In this paper we 1) describe how the consultation process works, 2) discuss the Hopi perspectives of how and why archaeological sites constitute traditional cultural properties, and 3) examine cultural preservation goals in relation to archaeological and ethnohistoric research, with the objective of describing the need and importance of the consultation process.

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The Hopi Cultural Preservation Office

The Hopi CPO was established as a tribal program in the Department of Natural Resources in 1988. It currently has a full-time staff of 11: a director, a tribal archaeologist, three project archaeologists, a media specialist, three Hopi research specialists, an administrative assistant, a transcriber, and several secretaries. The CPO is dedicated to preserving the spiritual and cultural essence of the Hopi, encompassing various concerns: archaeology, ethnology, recovery of stolen sacred artifacts, farming, and preservation of the Hopi language. The program is supported directly by the Hopi tribe, with supplemental funding from project sponsors who require its professional services. With respect to archaeology and ethnology, the CPO is challenged to develop an appropriate means for the Hopi villages, clans, and religious societies to participate in program activities by contributing the esoteric, highly guarded information needed for management purposes. Hopi Oral History and Archaeology

Much of this esoteric information is embedded in clan history or the ceremonial knowledge of Hopi religious societies. Clan history is ritual knowledge, rarely shared legitimately with other clans, and much less so with non-Indians. Past anthropological research has occasionally violated researcher-informant confidentiality, resulting in the guarded context of current research. The Hopi have objected to much of the past research, but had no way to control it. This legacy has left many Hopi suspicious of scholarly research, bringing about a cautious attitude that affects the CPO in its own research activities. The CPO decided that direct involvement of Hopi elders would make current research more acceptable to the Hopi people.

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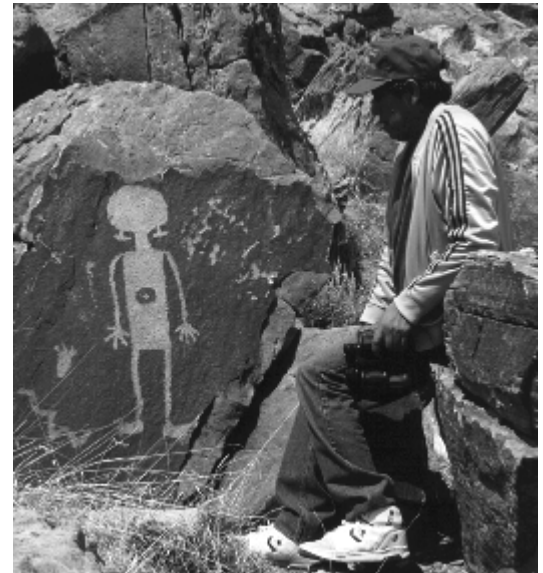
The Hopi Cultural Resources Advisory Task Team

A Hopi Cultural Resources Advisory Task Team was established in 1991 to guide and assist the CPO research activities. Assembling this team has been a significant accomplishment. This Advisory Team currently consists of 18 men, representing all of the Hopi villages, and a number of prominent clans, priesthoods, and religious

societies. Importantly, it also includes representatives from autonomous villages that decline to send representatives to the Hopi Tribal Council and which do not otherwise participate in the centralized Hopi tribal government.

The advisory team holds monthly meetings, but also calls special meetings to consult on specific issues. Field trips are made as necessary to inspect project areas and to evaluate sites, providing an important way to contextualize project impacts on resources and the opportunity to identify traditional cultural properties that archaeologists may have overlooked or not recognized during surveys. When more intensive field investigations are required, a subset of the advisory team is appointed.

Advisory team members hold distinguished positions of authority within the traditional village social structure, but their committee participation is a secular activity separate from their regular religious responsibilities. Since advisory team activities take these men away from farming and other productive activities, tribal policy provides an honorarium for time spent on CPO consultation. Funding is provided by both the tribe and project sponsors.



The CPO considers advisory team members to be experts in Hopi culture, possessing important information for management of cultural resources. The CPO values their contributions, as it would the contribution of any specialist or expert. Unfortunately, many bureaucrats and archaeologists don't value traditional learning as much as they do western education, as is demonstrated by the double standard commonly applied in ethnohistoric research. "Informants," those who actually have the knowledge, are the least likely to be viewed as "educated," and therefore, are the least likely to be compensated for their knowledge. Anthropologists and historians who use this information are the ones compensated for that "knowledge," gained indirectly. This stems from several historical prejudices: 1) the traditional view that Native Americans are the subject of research, not active participants as cultural experts in their own right (this view objectifies people and reduces them to "data," and some anthropologists refuse to pay for data); 2) the tendency to value formal western education more than traditional learning; and 3) the belief that cultural properties are of greatest concern to Native Americans and, therefore, their time and knowledge should be volunteered to protect them. This would be valid if an undertaking impacted a resource controlled by Native Americans, but a Native American group would rarely propose an action that would knowingly destroy a resource of cultural value. Impacts are more often related to federal, state, and private agencies pursuing their own agendas for development. In this context, a request for volunteer information, because it is in the "best interest" to protect resources valued by the tribe, is extortion.

The CPO considers this situation analogous to that of archaeologists who are also interested in cultural resource protection. Archaeologists are no longer asked to donate their time to locate and evaluate cultural resources in developing areas, or to mitigate impacts on those resources. Professional archaeologists established the need to be paid for this work three decades ago. The Hopi tribe thinks the emerging federal and state requirements for consultation with cultural advisors and tribal elders needs similar funding.

Hopi accounts of clan migrations relate that the ancestors, the *Hisatsinom*, passed through many areas of the Southwest before the gathering of clans on the Hopi mesas. Each clan followed its unique route and established its own history. The Hopi know that the area occupied by the *Hisatsinom* transcends the geographic constraints of the culture areas defined by archaeologists. Although these cultural constructs play an important role in contemporary archaeological theory, they constitute foreign concepts in the Hopi's understanding of the past. The knowledge and history obtained during migration is specific to each clan and constitutes esoteric information that is not shared between clans. Consequently, the process of compiling information for legal and management purposes is complex and time consuming, requiring consultation with many people.

The consultation process should be initiated early during project planning to allow sufficient flexibility for the CPO to compile information from the advisory team and input from other Hopi people. Consultation should be

initiated through a letter addressed to the tribal chairman, presenting relevant information for the proposed development, and requesting information about concerns the Hopi tribe may have. Federal and state agencies should not assume that consultation will consist of a single exchange of letters, or that a lack of response within a 30-day period constitutes tribal concurrence.

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Consultation with Sponsors, Regulatory Agencies, and Other Tribes

The Hopi CPO has developed a protocol for combining archaeological and ethnohistorical research with participation and review by the advisory team on two large projects: the Glen Canyon Environment Studies (GCES) sponsored by the Bureau of Reclamation, which studied the environmental impacts relating to the Glen Canyon Dam operation; and the Salt River Project's (SRP) Fence Lake Mine and Transportation Corridor Project, in New Mexico and Arizona.

The CPO and advisory team have benefited from numerous meetings with regulatory agencies where state and federal responsibilities in the compliance process were explained. For people who have not been inculcated into the sometimes arcane rules and regulations of historic preservation, the compliance process can be bewildering and confusing. Effective consultation depends on the advisory team understanding exactly what they are consulting about. For the Fence Lake Mine project, a series of informative meetings were held with SRP, representatives of the Arizona and New Mexico state historic preservation officers, and the Bureau of Land Management. The CPO held additional meetings with the various Hopi villages and other local groups to share project information and to seek advice on how to proceed. A total of 27 meetings were held. Similar meetings were held for the Glen Canyon Environmental Studies project with the Bureau of Reclamation and the National Park Service.

Presumably these meetings have laid the groundwork for future projects. However, the dynamic nature of historic preservation and cultural resources management may require continuing education as new laws are passed, and as new ways are developed to implement existing rules and regulations.

In formal consultation for NAGPRA and the National Historic Preservation Act, the Hopi tribe has explicitly stated that its participation in the compliance process does not imply endorsement or support of a particular development or project. Its interest is in protecting as many sites as possible, not in facilitating their destruction through new development.

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Archaeological Sites as Traditional Cultural Properties

For the implementation of the 1966 National Historic Preservation Act, traditional cultural properties are defined by P. L. Parker and T. F. King as historic sites that are important because of "their association with cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that 1) are rooted in the community's history and 2) are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community." To qualify for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, traditional cultural properties must exhibit four attributes: an age greater than 50 years; existence as a tangible property; integrity in relation to the transmission and retention of cultural beliefs or the performance of ceremonial practices; and integrity of condition wherein their traditional cultural significance has not been reduced through alteration of location, setting, design, or materials. Consultation to identify and evaluate traditional cultural properties should play a key role in the historic preservation compliance process. If state and federal regulators determine traditional cultural properties to be eligible for the National Register, the project impact on these sites must be considered and this process provides an opportunity to protect the site.



For management purposes, all Hopi traditional cultural properties can be reduced to historic sites, although this is not an entirely satisfying procedure. The real significance of many of these sites is as sacred sites, and under existing law, sacred sites have less protection than historic sites. Since all Hopi shrines and religious practices were established in ancient times, and are integral in the transmission and retention of Hopi culture, these sacred sites meet the criteria for classification as traditional cultural properties. The conceptual and legal reduction of sacred sites to historic sites is pragmatic management, but is nonetheless emotionally difficult for tribal elders.

The Hopi have many different types of traditional cultural properties: shrines, sacred sites, springs, resource collection areas, and geographical landforms with place names that commemorate prehistoric or historic events. In the Hopi perspective, every ancestral archaeological site is also a traditional cultural property, because they are tangible monuments validating Hopi culture, history, and the Hopi's covenant with *Ma'saw*. As such, archaeological sites play a central role in the transmission and retention of Hopi culture. Moreover, every prehistoric Hopi village also has an associated village shrine that retains contemporary religious significance.

The Hopi tribe's definition of ancestral archaeological sites as traditional cultural properties was derived from consultation with the advisory team. The standard definition was read and discussed in the context of a specific set of archaeological sites in the SRP Fence Lake Mine project area. Eligibility of these sites for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places was reviewed, and Hopi advisors decided that archaeological sites were eligible in that they were associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of Hopi history (i.e., clan migrations), they are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past (i.e., Hopi ancestors), they are a portion of a larger entity that is significant (i.e., clan migrations), and they have yielded or have the potential to yield information pertinent in prehistory and history.

Regulatory agency archaeologists stated at the outset of consultation with the Hopi tribe that they did not think the definition of traditional cultural properties was intended to be so broadly applied to all sites. In their view, the concept of traditional cultural properties had targeted a different set of cultural sites not usually recorded by archaeologists. In the absence of any other means of management, the Hopi are glad to see these other cultural sites managed as historic properties. However, taking the Parker and King definition of traditional cultural property at face value, tribal members decided that "cultural property" also applies to all ancestral archaeological sites an example of one special interest group interpreting the same language in very different ways. Archaeologists should realize that their interpretation of the language in federal guidelines, rules, and regulations is not necessarily the only or even the best interpretation. The CPO has been successful in convincing some parties to the consultation process that its definition of archaeological sites as traditional cultural properties is valid. This definition means, of course, that the Hopi now expect to be consulted about the mitigation plan for archaeological sites suffering adverse impacts.

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Part II will be presented in the June/July/August issue of the SAA Bulletin.

T. J. Ferguson is with the Institute of the North American West. Kurt Dongoske, Mike Yeatts, and Leigh Jenkins are with the Hopi Cultural Preservation Office.

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SAA Participates in Summit on Emergency Preparedness

Ralph Johnson



Floods, earthquakes, and other disasters have recently inflicted billions of dollars of damage on communities throughout the United States. In the wake of these catastrophes, cultural institutions and historic properties--repositories of America's collective memory--have also suffered severe damage. In some cases, irreplaceable artifacts, buildings, artworks, books, and manuscripts were lost forever.

On December 1, 1994, in Washington, D.C., the Getty Conservation Institute (GCI), the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), and the National Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Property (NIC) convened the National Summit on Emergency Response: Safeguarding Our Cultural Heritage. The summit brought together more than 80 representatives of cultural and historic organizations, including the Society for American Archaeology and federal agencies, to begin developing a national emergency response plan for cultural institutions.

Speakers drew on their experiences in the Loma Prieta and Northridge quakes, the flood of the Mississippi River, and hurricanes Andrew and Hugo to identify general principles to indicate that efforts must embody the proactive as well as the reactive. "We are pretty good at reacting, but reacting is not good enough. We need to anticipate," said Richard Moe, president of the National Trust for Historic Preservation. "Valuable things are at risk, and if they're lost, they're lost forever." National Park Service Director Roger Kennedy concurred with Moe's assessment. "We are dealing with the containers of community," he said. "In every container, the community manifests itself. We're here to protect these containers."

FEMA Director James Lee Witt signaled the agency's willingness to work more closely with national organizations to prevent and mitigate loss to significant cultural and historic property. "FEMA is committed to working with the cultural and historic preservation communities," said Witt, "but we need your expertise and we need to expand the partnership." He offered five ways of collaborating:

- hosting quarterly meetings with cultural and historic leaders "to discuss ways to improve our relationship"
- adding cultural and historic representatives to post-disaster damage assessment teams
- publishing articles and recovery tips by cultural and historic leaders in *Recovery Times*, a newspaper FEMA distributes to disaster victims
- inviting representatives of groups to appear on the television network FEMA sets up after a disaster, and
- having representatives of groups accept relevant calls on the agency's post-disaster toll-free telephone lines.

The summit resulted in a broad commitment from the groups represented to work cooperatively towards the protection of cultural resources, and afforded an opportunity to reinforce linkages between the archaeological, cultural, and preservation communities. It also underscored that disasters can profoundly impact all forms of archaeological resources -- in situ materials, curated artifacts, underwater sites, research libraries, and field notes in the archaeologist's possession, to name a few examples.

If you have examples of how disasters have affected archaeological resources, ideas for actions SAA might undertake to develop emergency preparedness in the archaeological community (how about a workshop at the annual meeting?), or would like a photocopy of any of the information collected at the summit (including the results of an NIC- conducted survey on how organizations respond to emergencies), contact Ralph Johnson at the SAA office.

Let's not wait until a disaster strikes again!

This article was adapted from Council Update (Winter 1995), the newsletter of the National Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Property, Washington, D.C. Ralph Johnson is executive director of SAA.

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COSWA CORNER

Katherine A. Spielmann

Regional Women's Receptions -- Paula Bienenfeld (COSWA) and Sheli Smith (SHA Women's Caucus) sponsored a speaker and a cash bar at the annual meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology in Washington, D.C. The reception was attended by 50 people, and Amy Golin, a lawyer and prominent author of the Glass Ceiling Report for the Department of Labor, was the speaker. The Glass Ceiling Commission was created to investigate the "glass ceiling" and ways of breaking or overcoming it. While the commission investigated the status of women and minorities employed in the private sector, results are applicable in other contexts (federal, academic). The study identified both the existence of numerous ceilings facing women and minorities climbing the corporate ladder, and a phenomenon called the "sticky floor," where women and minorities remain in lower level positions. Publications of the commission, including its reports, can be ordered from U.S. Department of Labor, Glass Ceiling Commission, 200 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20210, fax (202) 219-2313. The first 100 pages are free, and each additional page is fifteen cents.

Child Care at the SAA Annual Meetings -- KiddieCorps, a service that employs licensed, bonded, and trained child-care people, will again provide child-care at the Annual Meeting. See page 30 of the preliminary program for registration information.

Women's Reception -- The annual Women in Archaeology Cash Bar Reception at the SAA meeting will be held from 8:30-10:30 p.m., Friday, May 5. The reception provides an informal opportunity for women to share news and information about their career situations, research, etc.

Pregnancy Discrimination -- In our continuing efforts to address women's rights in the workplace, we provide this information regarding pregnancy discrimination. Discrimination on the basis of pregnancy is covered under the Pregnancy Discrimination Act (29 CFR 1604.10), which is an amendment to Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. The amendment states that discrimination on the basis of pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical conditions constitutes unlawful sex discrimination under Title VII. This amendment covers hiring, pregnancy, and maternity leave. It states that an employer cannot refuse to hire a woman because of her pregnancy-related condition as long as she is able to perform the major functions of the job. The act also states that an employer may not single out pregnancy-related conditions for special procedures to determine an employee's ability to work. If an employee is temporarily unable to perform her job due to pregnancy, the employer must treat her the same as any other temporarily disabled employee, for example by providing modified tasks, alternative assignments, disability leave, or leave without pay. The act also states that employers must hold open a job for a pregnancy-related absence the same length of time jobs are held open for employees on sick or disability leave. Finally, while leave for child-care purposes is not covered by this act, Title VII requires that leave for child-care be granted on the same basis as leave granted to employees for other non-medical reasons, such as personal travel or education.

This information is available from the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. If you would like more information on this aspect of working rights, or believe you have been discriminated against because of a pregnancy, you can call (800) 669-EEOC.

Katherine A. Spielmann is at Arizona State University.

Government Affairs Update

Challenges for Archaeology

Donald Forsyth Craib

The discipline and practice of archaeology face several challenges with the advent of the 104th Congress. Reduced appropriations for archaeological programs, agency reorganizations, and proposed regulatory changes all have the potential to drastically change the way archaeology is conducted in the United States. SAA has already begun working on ways to protect the gains that archaeology has made over the years by commenting on proposed regulations, preparing to testify before Congress, attending hearings, and working with groups in Washington with similar interests. Information is presented below on two of the many issues that SAA's government affairs staff and committee is currently monitoring.

Administration's Budget Request

The fiscal year 1996 figures from the Clinton administration show \$20 billion for natural resources, including cultural resources, and environmental programs—the same amount approved by Congress for fiscal 1995. Specifically, the 1996 budget request for the Interior Department is \$9.66 billion, an increase of \$52 million over the previous year, including \$1.55 billion for the National Park Service, a net increase of \$74.1 million over the enacted level for fiscal 1995. The Historic Preservation Fund budget request is \$43 million, up from \$41.4 million that was appropriated in fiscal 1995. The Bureau of Land Management's fiscal 1996 request is \$1.24 billion, representing a net increase of \$52 million over last year.

SAA will testify before Congress this April regarding the level of funding provided for archaeological and cultural resource programs in the administration's proposed budget and stress the need to sustain appropriate levels of funding that enable agencies to continue to provide necessary functions required by law.

UNIDROIT Draft Convention on the International Protection of Cultural Property

The International Institute for the Unification of Private Law (UNIDROIT) is drafting a convention that would significantly improve archaeological preservation and protection throughout the world by requiring greater diligence on the part of purchasers of antiquities, and by providing broader means of recovering trafficked items that have been illegally excavated or removed from their countries of origin. A major goal of the treaty is to reduce the illegal trafficking in antiquities.

Bruce D. Smith, president of SAA, recently wrote a letter to the U.S. Department of State expressing SAA's support for the department's continuing effort to successfully negotiate the draft UNIDROIT treaty, and commending the department's commitment to international and domestic archaeological protection and preservation. To ensure that archaeological concerns continue to be a focus of the negotiations, Smith urged the department to continue its inclusion of an archaeological expert as part of the U.S. delegation. Currently, Frank McManamon, departmental consulting archaeologist, U.S. Department of the Interior, is a member of the U.S. delegation.

Opponents of the draft treaty question whether the preservation of U.S. archaeological sites would be aided by ratification of the UNIDROIT convention, and suggest that there is no international market for U.S. antiquities. Even if effective at reducing international trafficking in antiquities, the opponents claim that the adoption of the treaty would not improve the protection of U.S. sites.

In order to counter these assertions, SAA is collecting information about international trafficking in U.S. antiquities. Any information, data, or studies proving the existence of an international market for U.S. antiquities would be appreciated. Materials can be sent to me at SAA headquarters.

Government Affairs Network Survey

On page 19 you will find a copy of the Government Affairs Network (GAN) survey, which I encourage you to fill out and return to me. As President Smith states, "It is essential that all of us become more involved in voicing our concerns and influencing Congress in a proactive manner."

SAA's government affairs program requires member participation to be truly effective. If you would like to join in this effort or have any questions or suggestions, please contact me at SAA headquarters, 900 2nd Street, N.E., #12, Washington, D.C. 20002, (202) 789-8200, fax (202) 789-0284.

Donald Forsyth Craib is manager of government affairs and counsel of SAA.

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KNOW NEWT?

Bruce D. Smith

There are a wide variety of ways you can become more involved in the government affairs program of the Society for American Archaeology. One of the most important is to participate in the SAA Government Affairs Network (GAN). By participating in GAN, you become an advocate for archaeology and cultural resource preservation by communicating directly with your elected representatives in Washington, D.C.

The new majority in the 104th Congress is considering a broad range of new issues and priorities that represent direct challenges to American archaeology. Funding for archaeological programs is at risk. Regulatory changes and agency reorganization may well result in major shifts in how archaeology is carried out in this country. Given these impending changes and challenges, it is essential that all of us become more involved in communicating our concerns and influencing Congress in a proactive manner. Please fill out the Government Affairs Network survey form, and help to shape the future of our profession.



Bruce D. Smith is president of SAA.

You're Invited to Join the Government Affairs Network

SAA's Government Affairs Network (GAN) is a new vehicle through which you can actively participate in the government affairs program. Initially, we wish to identify SAA members in the United States who are willing to communicate with their congressional representatives when crucial issues that affect archaeology are being considered in the House or Senate. In the future it may be possible for GAN to take on a broader range of issues and concerns, including international ones.

By submitting this form, you become part of GAN -- thereby increasing SAA's ability to advocate archaeological research and education, as well as the conservation and management of archaeological resources. May we count on you? Please fax or mail this form to Donald Forsyth Craib, SAA, 900 2nd Street N.E. #12, Washington D.C. 20002-3557, fax (202) 789-0284.

Print this form, fill it out, and mail it in!!

Yes, I want to be part of the Government Affairs Network

Name

Organization

Address

City

State

Zip Code

Phone

Fax

Email

I know who my members of Congress are and how to contact them.

I do not know who my members of Congress are and would like information about how to contact them.

I am willing to contact the following members of Congress:

Please indicate how you know this person:

As a Personal Friend:

As an Active Supporter:

As a Campaign Contributor:

Contact Name and Title:

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COMMITTEE INTEREST FORM

More than 30 committees and task forces are presently constituted in SAA. These bodies -- which generate ideas, guide action plans, develop recommendations for Executive Board review, and collectively move the society forward -- are propelled by the energy of the 300+ members who volunteer to serve. Most SAA committees operate on an annual cycle that runs from July to June, and need some new members each year as terms expire. If you're interested in contributing to -- and influencing -- the society through committee service, please complete this form and return it to SAA headquarters. Thank you for choosing to be involved! Mail to Ralph Johnson, SAA, 900 2nd Street N.E. #12, Washington, D.C. 20002- 3557, or fax (202) 789-0284 by May 1, 1995.

I'd like to serve on an SAA committee or task force. I prefer to commit to an assignment that runs one year two years three years as needed.

Name

Organization

Address

City State/Province

Zip Code Country

Phone Fax Email

Please indicate your first, second, and third choice for the committee or task forces on which you'd like to serve:

Book Award Committee: selects a recipient for the award

Bylaws Committee: recommends bylaws changes and examines proposed bylaws changes

Ceramic Studies Award Committee: selects a recipient for the award

Committee on the Status of Women in Archaeology: addresses issues confronting women in archaeology

Crabtree Award Committee: selects a recipient for the award to an avocational archaeologist

CRM Award Committee: selects a recipient for the award

Distinguished Service Award Committee: selects a recipient for the award

Ethics in Archaeology Committee: developed the draft "Principles of Archaeological Ethics" and makes recommendations for SAA statements on ethics

Finance Committee: oversees the society's financial status, and makes recommendations for future directions

Fryxell Award Committee: selects a recipient for the interdisciplinary research award

Fundraising Committee: develops strategies for the society's fundraising efforts

___ **Gene S. Stuart Award Committee:** selects a recipient for the award for the best newspaper article or series focusing on archaeology

___ **Government Affairs Committee:** tracks issues of interest and areas where significant policy changes could adversely affect American archaeology

___ **History of Archaeology Committee:** undertakes an active program of keeping records on and tracking the development of the discipline and ensures that society records are being archived

___ **Lithic Studies Award Committee:** selects a recipient for the award

___ **Membership Committee:** advises about ways and means of enlarging membership and about specific services the membership would find useful

___ **National Historic Landmarks Committee:** reviews and sometimes prepares nominations for archaeological National Landmarks designated by the U.S. Department of the Interior

___ **Native American Scholarships Committee:** develops application and award procedures for the scholarship fund

___ **Poster Award Committee:** selects a recipient for the award

___ **Professional Relations Committee:** oversees formal society relationships with other scholarly and professional societies

___ **Public Education Committee:** addresses public education in its many aspects, including programs for the general public and for schools

___ **Public Relations Committee:** focuses on how the society can achieve more favorable and widespread press as well as how archaeology may be promoted in a positive framework

___ **Public Service Award Committee:** selects a recipient for the award to recognize important contributions of non-archaeologists to the protection and preservation of cultural resources

___ **Publications Committee:** advises on editorial policy and other matters relating to publications, and evaluates requests for new society publications

___ **Student Affairs Committee:** focuses on student issues and actively develops ways to involve students in the annual meeting

___ **Task Force on Consulting Archaeology:** develops recommendations on ways the society can more fully serve consulting archaeologists

___ **Task Force on Information Technology:** develops recommendations on utilizing information technologies in the delivery of services to members

___ **Task Force on Latin America:** explores ideas and develops recommendations about how SAA can help broaden the avenues of communication between archaeologists in all parts of the Americas

___ **Task Force on Meetings Development:** reviews meeting policies and procedures, and recommends new meetings and/or formats that foster professional development and public awareness

___ **Task Force on Native American Relations:** works to foster better relations between Native Americans and SAA

Task Force on Repatriation: tracks legislation, testifies when necessary, and represents the society in discussions on these issues.

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STUDENT AFFAIRS

Alicia Wise

Annual Meeting Activities

A round table luncheon entitled "Setting Your Course for the Current Job Market," organized by Louise Senior and Alicia Wise, is designed to link graduate students and recent Ph.D.s with professionals to discuss topics related to completion of their degrees and job hunting. Topics include interviewing, vita and resume crafting, preparing abstracts and presentations, publishing, grant writing, mentoring, recommendation letters, career options, and dissertating. Facilitators include D. Anderson, C. Crumley, M. Conkey, D. Dincauze, B. Doelle, C. Hastorf, D. Meltzer, N. Parezo, A. Pyburn, M. Schiffer, K. Vitelli, B. Wailes, and J. Yellen. This luncheon will be similar to that sponsored by COSWA, but will not conflict in time. Look for more information in your registration materials.

The Student Affairs Committee will be holding a formal meeting. Check the program for date and time, and please join us!

Want to serve as a liaison member between Student Affairs and other SAA committees? Need crash space in Minneapolis? Please email, write, or call for more information.

Committee News

We've extended our campus representatives network to 30 universities and are now forming liaisons with other committees. How about some campus representatives from universities in other countries? Any students from Latin America or other parts of North America out there?

The search for a new chair, SAA Bulletin column editor, secretary, and volunteers of every kind is underway. Give a shout if you're interested in getting involved.

The Southeastern Archaeological Conference (SEAC) has created a new student membership category. Join and save \$10 off regular membership, while receiving "Southeastern Archaeology" and newsletters, and retaining voting rights.

For more information, please contact: Alicia Wise, Department of Anthropology, CB #3115, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3115, (919) 962-1243, or [email](#).

Alicia Wise is a student in the Anthropology Department of the University of North Carolina.

BRIEFINGS



by

Ralph Johnson

Members Sworn In at White House Ceremony: Congratulations to Prudence M. Rice (Southern Illinois University) and Hester Davis (Arkansas State Archaeologist) on their appointment to the Cultural Property Advisory Committee. I was privileged to attend their swearing-in ceremony on January 30 and to hear incoming chair Martin E. Sullivan (director of the Heard Museum) speak highly of the appointees and warmly about SAA and its support of cultural property protection.

The Cultural Property Advisory Committee was established by the Convention on Cultural Property Implementation Act of 1983 (Public Law 97-446). The act enables the United States to participate in the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export, and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property. This treaty, adopted by UNESCO in 1970, is designed to further international cooperation in protecting cultural artifacts from pillage and unlawful trade.

The committee is comprised of 11 persons who are appointed by the U.S. president for three-year staggered terms. Representation on the committee is stipulated by law in the following manner: two members who represent the interests of museums; three experts in archaeology, anthropology, ethnology, or related fields; three experts in the international sale of cultural property; and three who represent the interests of the general public. Rice and Davis join Frederick P. Lange, another SAA member, on the committee.

Consistent with committee recommendations, the U.S. government now restricts the importation of pre-Hispanic archaeological material from the Cara Sucia Region of El Salvador; antique Aymara textiles from Coroma, Bolivia; Moche material from the archaeological site of Sipan in northern Peru; Maya archaeological material from the Peten region of Guatemala, and archaeological material from the region of the Niger River valley and the Bandiagara Escarpment of Mali. A final determination is pending for the committee's recommendation on Canada's request for protection.

Life Plan Credit Announced: Members insured in the SAA Life Insurance Plan as of September 30, 1994, will receive a credit of 50 percent of their semiannual premium due on the April 1, 1995, renewal and a second credit of 20 percent of the semiannual premium due on October 1, 1995. This marks the 31st consecutive year in which premium credits have been granted due to the strong financial condition of the plan, thus further reducing the costs of this valuable protection for insured members and their families.

The SAA Life Insurance Plan offers coverage up to \$300,000 for members; protection for spouses and dependent children is also available. For more information, contact the Plan Administrator, SAA Group

Insurance Program, 1255 23rd St. N.W., Washington D.C. 20037, (800) 424-9883 or (202) 296-8030.

National Trust Adopts Principles on Archaeology: During the winter of 1993, Richard Moe, president of the National Trust for Historic Preservation (NTHP), convened an Archaeology Task Force. The objective Moe presented to the group was to identify what role, if any, the National Trust might play in assisting in the protection of archaeological resources. Katherine Slick, a National Trust trustee from New Mexico, was asked by NTHP to chair the task force; Lynne Goldstein (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), Shereen Lerner (Mesa Community College), and Lynne Sebastian (deputy New Mexico SHPO) were invited to serve on the task force as representatives of SAA.

As the task force worked to develop its report and recommendations, Slick was invited to meet with SAA's Executive Board in Anaheim (April 1994) to inform the board of the NTHP initiative. Board members praised NTHP for undertaking this effort and exchanged a range of ideas on closer cooperation between SAA and the National Trust. Slick subsequently participated in the SAA-sponsored Save the Past for the Future II conference held in Breckenridge, Colorado, in September 1994.

The task force report contained recommendations for NTHP action and a set of seven principles on archaeology, which note that the National Trust should focus its efforts on providing leadership within the preservation community by incorporating archaeology as an element in a broader preservation movement. This goal, the principles continue, can be accomplished by increasing awareness of archaeological issues for National Trust members, staff, preservation partners, and the general public. For instance, the principles point out, the National Trust should apply the highest standards of protection for archaeological resources associated with its own properties, and all other institutional programs, such as its publications, should include archaeology in program planning and coverage.

At its meeting in Boston in October 1994, the National Trust's Board of Trustees accepted the report of the Archaeology Task Force and adopted as board policy the Statement of Principles on Archaeology. Task force member Lynne Goldstein noted, "The National Trust's adoption of the principles is a significant step toward having archaeology be recognized by preservationists as a critical component in historic preservation. I commend the trust's leadership -- in particular Dick MoeÑfor recognizing the importance of archaeology in the National Trust's mission and for initiating the task force."

As an initial demonstration of the trust's good faith, Goldstein has been appointed as one of two NTHP advisors from Wisconsin -- the first time an archaeologist has been so appointed. And as a symbol of collaboration, President Bruce Smith, President-elect Bill Lipe, Government Affairs Manager Donald Craib, and I met at the National Trust's headquarters on February 23, 1995, for a "brown bag" lunch with staff members interested in learning more about archaeology and its link with the historic preservation movement.

Members who are interested in learning more about NTHP or who wish to receive a copy of the Statement of Principles on Archaeology (or the full report of the Archaeology Task Force) may contact Paul Edmondson at the National Trust for Historic Preservation (202) 673-4035, fax (202) 673-4038.

Ralph Johnson is executive director of SAA.

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INSIGHTS



THE MANY FACES OF CRM

Emerging Crises in CRM Archaeology

W. Kevin Pape

Throughout the Americas, as well as in other parts of the world, the need to assess the impact of contemporary life on our cultural heritage has been recognized. In the United States, in particular, this need has been legitimized under the statutory authority of federal laws and regulations aimed at balancing the forces of development with the goals of historic preservation. Taken collectively, these statutory authorities and the techniques and methods applied to their implementation have become synonymous with the term "cultural resource management" (CRM).

Cultural resources, as the tangible manifestations of our cultural heritage, include all the expressions of native and immigrant peoples ranging from petroglyphs and platform mounds to oil derricks and "I" houses. Thus, the diversity of things defined as cultural resources requires that CRM be a multidisciplinary pursuit. Although the integration of the multiple disciplines engaged in CRM is a matter open for discussion, there is no argument that CRM practitioners include anthropologists, archaeologists, architects, architectural historians, historians, landscape architects, planners, and others.

However, for all the multidisciplinary facets of CRM, an undeniably strong link exists between CRM and American archaeology. If the roots of this link go back to the days of federal support for reservoir salvage and historic particularism (1950s), then its growth and vigor can be traced to a commitment by the federal government to support historic preservation (National Historic Preservation Act [NHPA], 1966) and a shift in archaeological thinking (defined as the New Archaeology, 1962). During this period of hybridization, archaeologists recognized the significance of data from a broader range of cultural phenomena than had previously been the case. At the same time, federal agencies were coming to grips with their responsibility to inventory and assess the cultural resources in their domain. Although archaeologists initially were slow to embrace the NHPA, the growing emphasis on planning and regional perspective in historic preservation compliance proved fertile ground for the cultivation of the New Archaeology.

Today, CRM has grown into the most influential force shaping the way archaeology is structured in the United States. It is a fact that the ranks of archaeologists employed by the private and government sectors are expanding, while academic ranks are stable or even starting to contract. It is also a fact that the volume of archaeological work being done is overwhelmingly greater on the private and government side than the academic side. I believe that the archaeological community acknowledges these trends. I also know that beyond this acknowledgment there is little, if any, consensus about their ramifications of these trends for American archaeology. Questions generated by them are myriad: Are academic institutions adequately preparing students for a career in CRM? Are the compliance requirements of CRM (i.e., the identification and preservation of "significant" sources of archaeological data) actually skewing the archaeological record for future researchers? Is the CRM system capable of striking a balance between resource management needs and problem-oriented archaeological research? Could that balance be supported in a cost-benefit analysis (another contemporary trend)? And so on.

All these questions, and a lack of consensus about how to answer them, should be expected in the dynamic environment surrounding CRM archaeology. Factions and divergent opinions are natural byproducts of dynamic situations, and to the extent that they foster debate and encourage introspection, they are healthy. In order for this debate and self-assessment to be constructive, for it to lead to shared understanding, if not consensus building, the exchange needs to be fueled by information that is current, well-informed, and reflective of the many constituents who have a stake in its outcome.

This new column in the SAA Bulletin will provide a forum for this debate. The purpose of the column will be not only to define and explicate the issues important to CRM practitioners, but also to give exposure to relevant issues of interest or concern to other CRM professionals, their clients, the public, and the archaeological community at large. Future installments of this column will strive to expand the collective understanding of how the CRM system operates, explore the concerns of practitioners and critics, update the readership about important developments in CRM, and showcase some of the archaeological research being conducted in the CRM context. Although the balance of articles will reflect an American perspective on CRM, the column will also present periodic reviews of CRM programs in other parts of the world.

The next column, however, will focus on the need for more pragmatic training of archaeologists: If one problem comes to the fore in any conversation about future directions of CRM, it is concern for the lack of preparation being given to graduate students facing a job market where the majority of available positions are in CRM. There is a disparity in employment opportunities between academic and consulting settings. While academic institutions offer fewer positions to an ever-burgeoning pool of applicants, senior positions in CRM firms go vacant because of a lack of sufficiently trained and experienced applicants. Insights will take a look at the problems encountered when archaeologists leave graduate programs and try to overcome increasingly steep learning curves in the CRM world.

Structural Responses by the Profession to CRM

Although CRM has been with us for more than 25 years, and many among us have long forecasted its influence on the profession, it has only recently gained the maturity necessary to gain the attention of the profession as a whole. Two measures of this maturation are reflected in structural responses by the profession to CRM: One response is the recent efforts by SAA to more fully integrate consulting archaeologists and their interests into the society. The other response is the movement by some of its practitioners to organize a professional business association to represent the interests of CRM practitioners, including archaeologists as well as other CRM professionals.

These two movements came together in Lexington, Kentucky, on November 9, 1994. SAA was invited to address the gathered group on the question of forming a "trade association" of CRM practitioners. SAA President Bruce Smith and Executive Director Ralph Johnson represented the SAA at this event. The news that they brought to the group was that SAA had a genuine interest in serving the multiple constituencies that comprise its membership. This interest included a set of services designed specifically for consulting archaeologists (e.g., group insurance programs; this new CRM column in the SAA Bulletin; comprehensive lists

of consulting archaeologists; online services for current research; discount programs for services such as express document delivery and car rentals; and "fee for service" items such as research activities, workshops, and a searchable employment database). Proponents of the "trade association" movement explained why CRM practitioners might best be represented by the association (e.g., professionalization of the CRM community, the ability of academia to prepare students for jobs in CRM, the impact of recent changes in federal regulations, low pay scales for CRM employees, the ability of states to effectively evaluate CRM work, etc.) and what steps could be taken to establish the association.

A lively discussion, moderated by Tom Wheaton, ensued among the more than 100 attendees, during which it was clear that CRM practitioners felt underrepresented, regardless of their profession, and that there was strong interest in pursuing new avenues of representation. Although the diversity of viewpoint present cast doubt on the ability of SAA to represent all CRM practitioners, it was clear that many of the CRM archaeologists in attendance still looked to SAA to represent their interests. Ultimately, the consensus of the group was that the two movements were on parallel but separate paths, which would remain complementary but exclusive.

SAA Efforts to Address CRM: The Task Force on Consulting Archaeology

Soon after the Lexington meeting, SAA assembled a task force to develop recommendations on how consulting archaeologists can be fully engaged in and serviced by SAA. Led by Chair Michael Moratto and supported by SAA representatives Ralph Johnson (ex-officio), Bruce Smith (ex-officio), and Bill Lipe (ex-officio), the task force (which also includes Cory Breternitz, Roger G. Elston, Roberta Greenwood, Joe Joseph, Lynn Larson, Robert Mainfort, Chuck Niquette, Kevin Pape, Daniel G. Roberts, Joseph Schuldenrein, and Kay Simpson) spent the day identifying issues of concern, setting priorities, and developing action items and assignments at its first meeting in Washington, D.C., on January 7, 1995.

The productive meeting led to the identification of a focused list of issues of primary concern to consulting archaeologists. Topics in this list included representing CRM archaeologists in SAA; training; strengthening the review process, including peer review of CRM work; publishing CRM research; unfair competition, unrealistic bids, and insufficient focus on standards, as well as societal costs of procurement by lowest bid; research design planning; certification, accreditation, and licensing; research in consulting; insurance; recognition of the quality of CRM work; and SAA and the proposed trade association-mutual relationships, risks, and opportunities. The task force will meet again in Minneapolis to review and discuss the reports of its members. After this meeting the task force will draft a report to the SAA Executive Board summarizing the issues and recommendations, including the future role of the task force.

Efforts to Organize the American Cultural Resources Association

At the Lexington meeting, a decision was made to pursue the creation of an independent professional business organization to represent the interests of the CRM practitioner. A steering committee was formed to provide leadership for this pursuit; the committee is currently made up of 12 members reflecting regional and disciplinary diversity. The steering committee met most recently in Denver (February 4-5, 1995) to agree on a name for the new organization and to address the development of a mission statement, goals, constituency, membership and dues structure, activities, and bylaws for the association.

The new organization will be known as the American Cultural Resources Association (ACRA). Its mission will be to promote the professional, ethical, and business practices of the cultural resources industry, including all of its disciplines for the benefit of the resources, the public, and the members of the association. ACRA is in the preliminary stages of establishing its goals; draft language includes goals to promote and support the business needs of cultural resource practitioners; professionalism of the cultural resource industry; provide education and training opportunities for the cultural resource industry; influence public policy; and promote public awareness of cultural resources management and its diverse fields.

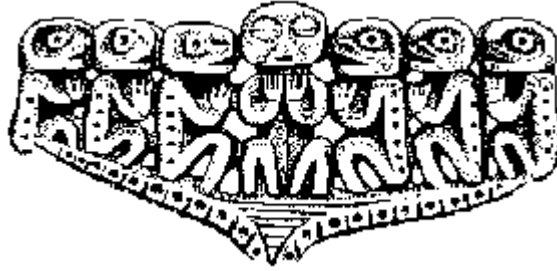
In addition to drafting bylaws for ACRA, the steering committee is in the process of incorporating the association and selecting members for its board. The steering committee is also working on the draft of an ethics

statement. The first official board meeting will take place in Atlanta on April 8-9, 1995. One of the objectives of that meeting will be to vote on the bylaws and the ethics statement. ACRA is hoping to have its first conference this fall in Washington, D.C.

Although I plan to solicit specific articles and comments for future columns, I encourage readers to suggest topics and to respond to ideas expressed in this column. For inquiries about Insights in the SAA Bulletin, please contact W. Kevin Pape, Gray and Pape, Inc., 1318 Main St., Cincinnati, OH 45210, (513) 287-7700, fax (513) 287-7703, email 76371,1762@compuserve.com. Suggestions for the SAA Task Force on Consulting Archaeology can be directed to Michael Moratto, INFOTEC Research, 5088 N. Fruit Ave., Suite 101, Fresno, CA 93711, (209) 229- 1856, fax (209) 229-2019. Persons interested in more information about ACRA should contact Tom Wheaton, New South Associates, 6150 E. Ponce de Leon Ave., Stone Mountain, GA 30083, (404) 498-4155, fax (404) 498-3809, or [email](#).

W. Kevin Pape is with Gray and Pape, Inc.

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NEWS AND NOTES

Call for collaboration from archaeologists who have collected hackberry endocarps (*Celtis occidentalis* or other species) at sites. A student is nearing completion of dissertation research investigating stable isotope analysis of the hackberry to indicate paleoclimate data and to provide a detailed look at use of the hackberry as a C-14 dating substrate. The research seeks to incorporate analysis of other archaeological site hackberries into this work. Please contact Hope Jahren at the University of California-Berkeley (Division of Ecosystem Science), 108 Hilgard Hall, UCB, Berkeley, CA 94720, (510) 643-6910, fax (510) 643-5098, or email [Hope Jahren](mailto:Hope.Jahren@berkeley.edu).

Call for referees: *Public Archaeology Review*, the journal of the Center for Archaeology in the Public Interest at Indiana-Purdue University, Indianapolis, has initiated a peer review process. This new journal is devoted to issues of ethics, public education, outreach, stewardship, and other topics of archaeology conducted in the public interest. The journal seeks qualified reviewers for manuscripts and books. Interested candidates may send a current c.v. and indication of areas of expertise to April K. Sievert, Editor, *Public Archaeology Review*, Department of Anthropology, 425 University Blvd., Indianapolis, IN 46202, or email [April K. Sievert](mailto:April.K.Sievert@indiana.edu).

An intensive collection-based course, "Taphonomic and Use-Wear Analysis of Bone," will be taught at the Buffalo Museum of Science, Buffalo, New York, June 5-23, 1995. The instructor, John Tomenchuk, will incorporate analytical techniques he has developed, as well as existing ones that he has refined. This course is intended primarily for graduate-level students and professionals, with enrollment limited to 20. One of its strengths is the Hiscock Site collection, consisting of thousands of complete and fragmentary bones of the Pleistocene and Holocene, derived from one of the richest North American sites of these ages. A broad spectrum of taphonomic processes and events has affected this bone assemblage. Of particular interest is a growing number of Pleistocene bone, antler, and ivory tools that reflect a wide range of functions and activities. Tuition is \$750 for applications postmarked before March 19, and \$800 for those postmarked later. No applications accepted beyond May 5. A letter of recommendation from academic advisor or professional supervisor is required. For information and application, please contact Richard S. Laub, Buffalo Museum of Science, 1020 Humboldt Parkway, Buffalo, NY 14211, (716) 896-5200, fax (716) 897-6723.

The Foundation for the Advancement of Mesoamerican Studies, Inc. announces a Foundation Grant Competition available for studies concerning ancient Mesoamerica. Awards normally range between \$1,000 and \$5,000, with a maximum award of \$10,000. Applications are welcome from scholars in anthropology, archaeology, art history, history, humanities, linguistics, and social sciences, before April 30 and September 30. To receive a brochure detailing policies and requisite qualifications, write to Sandra Noble Bardsley, FAMSI, 268 S. Suncoast Blvd., Crystal River, FL 34429-5498, fax (904) 795-1970, or email [Sandra Noble Bardsley](mailto:Sandra.Noble.Bardsley@famsi.org).

The National Register is beginning to prepare for publication of a bulletin on use of the National Register after a property has been listed. The expected audience includes property owners, preservation organizations, tourism planners, public officials, Main Street managers, cultural resource managers, individual citizens, and others seeking benefits from the recognition of properties through National Register listing. The bulletin will deal with interpretation and will discuss how to help the public understand the stories that historic places have to

tell and how to appreciate the importance of these places to maintaining economic health and quality of life in the areas where they are located. Its usefulness will depend on the examples that can be provided of innovative and effective techniques for presenting historic places to the public, new ground-breaking ideas, and creative uses of traditional methods. Included will be examples of particularly effective, high-quality applications of such interpretive media as publications, exhibits, audiovisual programs, walking or driving tours, festivals, and celebrations. The objective is to highlight both new and traditional ways of communicating the history of a place, on site or off site. Please submit examples of programs to Marilyn M. Harper, National Register of Historic Places, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, D.C. 20013-7127, (202) 343-9546, or email [Marilyn M. Harper](mailto:Marilyn.M.Harper). Programs should be described briefly, a contact person should be identified, and a return address should be given in the event that additional information is required. A consultant is already working on the bulletin -- immediate input would be appreciated.

Crow Canyon Archaeological Center sponsors an annual field school, four weeks in duration for 40 students, entering ninth grade and up, and would like to exchange information and/or sponsor a conference to share current thinking about precollegiate education. If you are working with high school students in a field school setting, please send the following information: name of program, name of director, address for further communication, institution involved, duration of program, number of years program has been offered, age requirements for students, number of students attending, and number of educators. If you have a written curriculum or outline, please include it also. Respond to Pam Wheat, Director of Education, Crow Canyon Archaeological Center, 23390 County Rd. K, Cortez, CO 81321, (800) 422-8975 x138.

The Crow Canyon Archaeological Center seeks candidates for the Robert H. Lister Fellowship in Southwestern Archaeology. This fellowship was established in 1993 to commemorate the life and work of the late Robert H. Lister, a noted southwestern researcher, educator, and project leader. The Lister Fellowship is designed to support outstanding graduate students working in southwestern archaeology, and is offered in alternate years. In 1995-1996 the fellowship will provide a stipend of \$5,000 in four installments to assist a Ph.D. student whose dissertation project shows promise of making a significant advance in archaeological knowledge of Native American cultures in the American Southwest. Projects based on historic as well as prehistoric archaeology are eligible, as are ethnoarchaeological or paleoenvironmental studies. Applicants must have been admitted to a Ph.D. program at a recognized university in North America and be engaged in dissertation research or writing in the academic years 1995-1996. Presentation of a colloquium at Crow Canyon is required during the fellowship year. The award is not renewable. Fellowship tenure is from September 1, 1995, through August 31, 1996. Application deadline is June 9, 1995, and the award will be announced on or about July 14, 1995. For further information, contact Robert H. Lister Fellowship, Crow Canyon Archaeological Center, 23390 County Rd. K, Cortez, CO 81321, (303) 565-8975, fax (303) 565-4859.

The Hermitage will host its seventh year of internships in historical archaeology during the summer of 1995. This year, interested students may apply for either five- or two-week sessions. The five-week sessions include Session I: May 28-July 1, and Session II: July 9-August 12, and the two week sessions include Session A: June 16-July 1, Session B: July 16-29, and Session C: July 30-August 12. Fieldwork will focus on investigations of slave dwelling sites in two different areas of Hermitage property. Interns will participate in all phases of field excavation and laboratory processing of finds, and they will receive room, board, and a stipend. A written application should be sent by April 10, including a summary of education and research experience, and a statement detailing your specific interest in the program. Be sure to indicate if you are applying for the two- or five-week internship, and include a first and second session preference. Applicants must have a letter of recommendation sent under separate cover. Send letters and inquiries to Larry McKee, The Hermitage, 4580 Rachel's Lane., Hermitage, TN 37076. Applicants will be notified of selection decisions by May 1.

The National Institute for Conservation of Cultural Property (NIC) serves as a forum for conservation and preservation activities. Through its Increasing Funds for Collections Care Project, NIC sponsors workshops to teach collecting institutions how to use collections care, conservation, and preservation for fund raising. A workshop is scheduled immediately before the American Association of Museums Annual Meeting on May 20, 1995, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., at the Philadelphia Marriott Hotel. The workshop will demonstrate how collections care can be an effective tool for raising money and invigorating a fund-raising program. Registration is \$100,

with discounts offered for Development and Membership members and additional registrations from one institution. For information, call Kristen Overbeck at NIC (202) 625- 1495.

The First Historical Archaeology Conference of the Upper Midwest (and Upper Mississippi Valley) will be inaugurated at the Anderson Center for Interdisciplinary Studies in Red Wing, Minn., August 25-26, 1995. The conference will consist of panels of 20-minute papers, each of which will be followed by a 5-minute discussion period. A keynote address and other activities are planned as well. Presenters must agree to submit their papers in written form so that they can be collected into a proceedings volume for distribution to conference attendees and others. Proposals addressing any aspect of historical archaeology in the region are sought. Submit abstracts of 100 to 200 words in hard copy and electronic form on 3.5 inch disk (IBM or Mac) along with a cover letter committing to participation in the conference and proceedings volume. Proposals should be sent by April 15 to Historical Archaeology Conference of the Upper Midwest, c/o John P. McCarthy, Institute for Minnesota Archaeology, 3300 University Ave., S.E., Suite 202, Minneapolis, MN 55414.

The Council of Graduate Schools (CGS) Advisory Committee for the Gustave O. Arlt Award in the Humanities requests nominations for the 1995 competition in the field of Classical Studies/Archaeology. Gustave O. Arlt (1895-1986) was the first president of the CGS, former faculty member and dean of the Graduate School at UCLA, and a scholar of German language and literature. In 1971 he established the award that bears his name to provide yearly recognition to a young scholar who has written a book that represents an outstanding contribution to scholarship in the humanities. Nominations must be submitted by the office of the graduate dean or equivalent institutional officer, on a CGS nomination form, by June 1, 1995. The nominator should elaborate in a separate letter on the scholarly contribution made by the nominee's book. There can only be one nominee from each institution. Three copies of the book must accompany a nomination, with the understanding that they will not be returned. To be eligible for competition, the nominee must meet the following criteria: the recipient must have received a doctorate within seven years of the award, and currently be teaching at a North American university; the recipient must have taken the degree at a North American university; the book being considered must have been published within seven years of the award, and must have been written in or translated into English; the book must represent an outstanding contribution to scholarship in the field. The award, made at the time of the CGS Annual Meeting, carries a stipend of \$1,000, a certificate, and reasonable travel expenses to attend the annual meeting in Washington, D.C., December 6-9, 1995. Nominations should be sent to Catherine Lafarge, Chair, Advisory Committee for the Gustave O. Arlt Award in the Humanities, Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, 101 N. Merion Ave., Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, PA 19010-2899.

The second edition to a guide for archaeological films is now available. Up-to-date listings, annotation, production, and distribution information for more than 700 films and videos have been compiled, and are very useful for instructional purposes. Available from Kendall/Hunt Publishing, Order Department, 4050 Westmark Dr., Dubuque, IA 52002.

The archaeological video, *Indian America: A Gift from the Past*, winner of the Cine Golden Eagle, is now available. Using stunning location footage, archival film of the excavations of the Makah whaling village Ozette, interviews, animation, 3 foot high marionettes, and extraordinary artifacts, this 57-minute documentary explores how a 15th- century village became a prize of immeasurable worth to Indians and non- Indians. For the first time on video, the Makah tell a story of what the Ozette discoveries mean to them, and how the possessions of their ancestors and the oral tradition that is their history define who they are today. The video is now available on VHS for SAA members through May 31, 1995. Contact Media Resource Associates, Inc., 3643 Tilden St., N.W., Washington D.C. 20002, (202) 686-4457, fax (202) 362-0110.

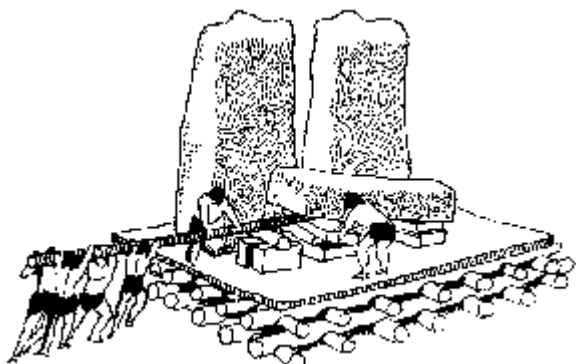
A five-day forensic archaeology short course will be held at Mercyhurst College, Erie, Pa. from May 22-26, 1995. The seminar will expose participants to state-of-the-art techniques employed by forensic anthropologists in the recovery, analysis, and interpretation of human remains from outdoor contexts. For more information, please contact Dennis C. Dirkmaat, Department of Anthropology, Mercyhurst College, Glenwood Hills, Erie, PA 16546, (814) 824-2105, fax (814) 824-2594, or email [Dennis C. Dirkmaat](mailto:Dennis.C.Dirkmaat).

The Wenner-Gren Foundation announces publication of the second edition of *Preserving the Anthropological Record*. Complimentary copies are offered to interested scholars and information specialists. The book presents essays on the nature and use of anthropological records, the need for preservation, the issues confronting different subfields, and guidelines for individual anthropologists and associations. This expanded second edition contains six new chapters, including reports on ongoing efforts for preserving the record. To receive a complimentary copy, send a request to the Wenner-Gren Foundation, 220 Fifth Ave., New York, NY 10001, (212) 683-5000. Limit one book per order; please allow 6-8 weeks for delivery.

The Cultural Resource Branch of the Bureau of Reclamation's Phoenix Area Office is exploring the use of CD-ROM as an alternative publishing medium for technical reports. As currently envisioned, CD-ROM would be used in lieu of the traditional printed technical report. The advantages to using CD-ROM as a publishing medium are many; however, there are also some potential disadvantages to using CD-ROM technology. To help make a more informed decision about the applicability of CD-ROM publishing, SAA Bulletin readers are asked to express their thoughts about the concept. A limited number of sample CD-ROM copies of a 1993 research report entitled "Shelltown and the Hind Site, A Study of Two Hohokam Craftsman Communities in Southwestern Arizona," by William S. Marmaduke and Richard J. Martynec are available for review. This report was selected as a test that had to be considered in producing a CD-ROM version. Anyone interested in obtaining a sample CD-ROM version of this report should contact Jon S. Czaplicki, Bureau of Reclamation, Phoenix Area Office PXAO-150, Phoenix, AZ 85068, (602) 870-6566. All reviewers must return the sample CD after using it and complete a questionnaire about it and the utility of the CD-ROM as a publishing medium.

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POSITIONS OPEN



Historical archaeologist sought by Prewitt and Associates, Inc., of Austin, Tex. Full-time temporary assistant project archaeologist position available for a minimum of six months with potential of up to three years to write three reports on multiple years of fieldwork at three historic sites. Reporting on a military fort with civilian occupation begins immediately, and military sites experience is preferred for this position. Reporting on two residential sites begins early in the summer of 1995. This write-up position, based in Austin, requires ability to work independently and experience in 19th- and 20th- century historic site feature and artifact analysis. Supervisory experience and

M.A. degree are preferred. Send current c.v., one-page letter of interest, and names of three personal references to Amy Earls, Prewitt and Associates, Inc., 7701 N. Lamar, #104, Austin, TX 78752, fax (512) 459-3851. Include all questions in your cover letter; no telephone calls, please!

The Ohio State University, Department of Anthropology, invites applications for a tenured Associate Professor appointment in archaeology, commencing October 1, 1996. Applicant must have established grant record, active program of research, and publications in leading, peer-reviewed journals. Geographic focus in Middle East or Latin America. Theoretical specialty open. Excellence in teaching and research required. Duties include undergraduate and graduate teaching and advising. Salary commensurate with qualifications. Deadline is September 15, 1995, or until position is filled. Send cover letter, vita, and names of three references to William Dancy, Search Committee Chair, Department of Anthropology, The Ohio State University, 124 W. 17th Ave., Columbus, OH 43210-1364. The Ohio State University is an Equal Opportunity, Affirmative Action Employer.

A full-time position is available with GAI Consultants, Inc., Human Resources. M.A. or Ph.D. in anthropology/historical archaeology is required, along with two years experience in a supervisory CRM role. Position entails proposal writing, research methodology, supervision of fieldwork, data analysis and report writing with primary emphasis on archaeology in the Mid-Atlantic and/or eastern United States. Additional background in industrial and urban archaeology and/or architectural history preferred, but not required. Excellent field, analytical, and report-writing skills are mandatory. Some travel and relocation to Pittsburgh, Pa. is required. Send resume and a list of references with telephone numbers to GAI Consultants, Inc., Human Resources, Attn. Ad #371, 570 Beatty Rd., Monroeville, PA 15146. EOE/MFVH.

PHRI seeks Projects Supervisors and a Projects Manager for archaeological work in Hawaii and Guam. Graduate degree in archaeology and excellent writing, organizational, and communication skills required. Previous Pacific Basin and/or CRM experience preferred. Projects Supervisor applicants must document at least two years' supervisory field experience (both excavation and survey). Projects Manager applicants must document at least three years supervisory field and one year multiple projects management experience. Send vita and four references to PHRI, 204 Waianuenue Ave., Hilo, HI 96720.

The Navajo Nation Archaeology Department seeks applicants for the position of Project Director (PD) for a multi-phase, multi-site excavation project in and near Kin Tiel ruin, Wide Ruins, Ariz. M.A. in anthropology/archaeology is required, Ph.D. preferred. Four years' experience as PD on large, multi-phase excavation projects is required. Southwestern U.S. CRM experience is preferred. Practical experience working with and for Native Americans is highly recommended. Please submit vita, letter of interest, and three professional references to Director, NNAD, P.O. Box 689, Window Rock, AZ 86515. Applications accepted until May 26, 1995. Navajo individuals are strongly encouraged to apply.

The University of South Florida, Department of Anthropology, seeks a historical archaeologist for a tenure-track assistant professor position starting fall 1995, contingent upon funding. Salary is competitive. Applicants should have Ph.D. in anthropology, teaching experience, strong research record in the Southeast, museology/exhibits background, commitment to public archaeology. USF is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action/Equal Access Institution. For disability accommodations/information, contact Nancy White (813) 974-0815, or email [Nancy White](mailto:Nancy.White@usf.edu). Send letter of application, vita, and three references to Search Committee, Department of Anthropology, University of South Florida, 4202 E. Fowler Ave., Tampa, FL 33620. Review of applicants begins March 30, 1995, and will continue until position is filled.

Gila River Indian Community, Cultural Resource Management Program, seeks full-time supervisory archaeologists for survey and testing projects of prehistoric and historic sites. B.A. degree in anthropology and supervisory field experience are required, M.A. degree preferred. Submit letter of interest, vita, and names of three references to Steven R. James, Project Director, Cultural Resource Management Program, Gila River Indian Community, P.O. Box E, Sacaton, AZ 85247, fax (602) 562- 4008.

Assistant/associate for a nine-month position with research and teaching specialization in historic textiles/costume is sought. Earned doctorate in textiles and clothing or related field with proficiency in two of the following areas: textile history, costume history, archaeological textiles. One degree in human ecology discipline, and research and teaching experience are required. Interdisciplinary research is supported through the collaborative efforts of the Archaeological and Historic Textile Materials Program. Screening begins March 24, 1995. Send letter of application, resume, names and phone numbers of three references to. Sharron J. Lennon, 262 Campbell Hall, 1787 Neil Ave., Columbus, OH 43210-1295, (614) 292-4384. AA/EOE.

University of North Texas, Department of Geography, invites applications for a tenure-track assistant professorship in environmental archaeology, beginning September 1995. To complement the existing program in geoarchaeology, candidates need Ph.D., teaching, research experience, and publications in paleobotany, paleontology/taphonomy, stable isotopes, or other areas; Old World focus preferred. Teaching will include introductory and upper division/graduate courses. UNT is an AA/EEO employer; minorities and women encouraged to apply. Application review begins May 1, 1995, until the position is filled. Send letter of interest, vita, and names of three referees to C. Reid Ferring, Department of Geography, P.O. Box 5277, University of North Texas, Denton, TX 76203.

The Department of Anthropology, University of Montana, invites applications for a faculty position in public anthropology. Duties will be divided between directing the Cultural Heritage Resource Office and teaching cultural resource management and related archaeology courses. This is a new position, and it is anticipated that the successful candidate will develop a program supported by external funding within two years. Requirements include a commitment to building a program, an ability to work within a holistic heritage resource management framework, and a record of securing and completing archaeological contracts and other external support. A completed Ph.D. in anthropology is preferred. The University of Montana is one of the nation's outstanding public universities, committed to liberal arts education, research, and strong professional programs. It is located in Missoula, a cosmopolitan Rocky Mountain community of 70,000, often singled out in national publications for its quality of life. The University of Montana is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer. Consideration of the applications will begin April 10, 1995, with a deadline of May 10, 1995. Applicants should submit a letter of interest, a curriculum vita, and the names of three references by May 10, 1995, to Search Committee, Department of Anthropology, University of Montana, Missoula, MT 59812.

Crow Canyon Archaeological Center, a not-for-profit institution for archaeological research and education, seeks qualified applicants for president. Requires experience and proven leadership skills in management, communications, and fundraising. Applicant must understand and be committed to research and experiential education and be familiar with archaeology, geography, and cultures of the American southwest. Position based in Cortez, Colorado, but involves travel for fundraising, promotion, and public relations. Submit letter of interest, resume or vita, salary expectations, and references to C. Paul Johnson, Chairman of the Board, 30 N. Michigan Ave., Suite 1103, Chicago, IL 60602-3503 by April 15, 1995.

The Center for American Archaeology announces the position of Director of Research at Kampsville, IL. The CAA seeks an established researcher with a Ph.D. in anthropology and accomplishment in midwestern archaeology. The Director of Research reports to the CAA President and provides leadership for the Center's research focus. The Center maintains a museum, collections, repository, field schools, and educational programs. The CAA, with a 40 year presence in the region, has generated a substantial body of research, methodological advances, and published findings. The Director of Research will focus on maximizing research productivity. Responsibilities include overseeing specialty laboratories, seeking research grants, disseminating CAA research through publishing and conferences, and encouraging visiting scholars to utilize the Center's resources. Send application letter, vita, and three references to Research Director Search Committee, CAA, P.O. Box 22, Kampsville, IL 62053.

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CALENDAR



March 31 - April 1, 1995 STUDIES IN CULTURE CONTACT: INTERACTION, CULTURE CHANGE, AND ARCHAEOLOGY, 12th CAI Visiting Scholar's Conference, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Ill. 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, contact James G. Cusick, Center for Archaeological Investigations, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, IL 62901-4527, (618) 453-5057, fax (618) 453-3253, email [James G. Cusick](mailto:James.G.Cusick)

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 and Recreation, 20 E. Spain St., Sonoma, CA 95476, (707) 983-1519. Symposia on a wide variety of topics are planned.

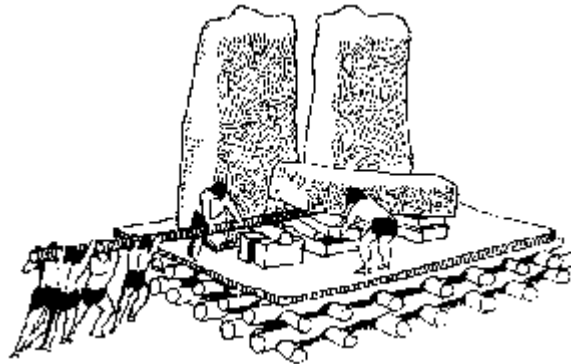
April 7 - 9, 1995 THE MIDDLE ATLANTIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE will include sessions on geomorphology, history and prehistory at Sandts Eddy, Contact Period archaeology, and general history, and prehistory, and will be held at the Sheraton Fontainebleau, Ocean City, Md. (800) 638-2100. Registration 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 D.C. 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, B.C., Canada V6T 1Z2, (604) 822-6530, fax (604) 822-2974, email [Ann Stevenson](mailto:Ann.Stevenson)

April 1995 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 Filosofia y Letras, Universidad Nacional de Cuyo, will provide a forum for scientists working in South America to discuss state-of-the-art knowledge on paleoenvironmental conditions and human occupations around the Pleistocene/Holocene boundary. For further information, contact

Marcelo Zarate, International Symposium: The Pleistocene/Holocene Boundary, Centro de Geologia de Costas y del Cuaternario -- UNMP, Casilla de Correo 722-Correo Central, 7600 Mar del Plata, Argentina.

May 3 - 7, 1995 THE 60TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY will be held at the Minneapolis Hilton and Towers, Minneapolis, Minn.



May 24 - 28, 1995 THE FIFTH ANNUAL COMMON PROPERTY CONFERENCE will center around the theme Reinventing the Commons. Papers that view common property from "all aspects of common property rights regimes" will be presented. For information, contact M. Estellie Smith, Department of Anthropology/Sociology, SUNY-Oswego, Oswego, NY 13126, fax (315) 341- 5423, email [M. Estellie Smith](mailto:M.Estellie.Smith@sunysoswego.edu)

July 24 - 29, 1995 THE 16TH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS FOR CARIBBEAN ARCHAEOLOGY will be held in Basse Terre, Guadeloupe, French West Indies. The biennial ICCA draws archaeologists and other interested persons from the West Indies, Europe, and North, Central, and South America. The congress covers prehistoric and historical archaeology and papers are accepted in Spanish, French, or English. For information, contact Gerard Richard, Program Chair, 16th ICCA, Mission Archeologie et Patrimoine, Conseil Regional de la Guadeloupe, Avenue Paul Lacave, 97100 Basse Terre, Guadeloupe, French West Indies, (590) 804079, fax (590) 807308.

August 3 - 10, 1995 THE XIV INTERNATIONAL UNION OF QUATERNARY RESEARCH will be held in Berlin, Germany. Anne Linn, USNC/INQUA-HA-460, National Academy of Sciences, 2101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20418, (202) 334-2744.

August 25 - 26, 1995 THE INAUGURATION OF THE FIRST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY CONFERENCE OF THE UPPER MIDWEST (and Upper Mississippi Valley) will be held at the Anderson Center for Interdisciplinary Studies in Red Wing, Minn. (See News and Notes.) Proposal deadline is April 15. Please send proposals to Historical Archaeology of the Upper Midwest, c/o John P. McCarthy, Institute for Minnesota Archaeology, 3300 University Ave., S.E., Suite 202, Minneapolis, MN 55414.

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, and 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. Contact 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 Rd., 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 focusing on the Rocky Mountain region or on humans and their cultures in high-altitude situations are welcome. Symposium proposals were due by February 1, 1995. Abstracts should be submitted by May 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 [Calvin H. Jennings](mailto:Calvin.H.Jennings)

October 26 - 29, 1995 THE EASTERN STATES ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEDERATION will hold its 62nd Annual Meeting at the Raddison Hotel, in Wilmington, Del. Abstracts of proposed papers and/or symposia, due by June 1, 1995, should be directed to Program Chair Faye L. Stocum, DE SHPO, #15 The Green, Dover, DE 19901, (302) 739-5685. Suggested symposia topics include, but are not limited to, state/local chapter site surveys and excavations; special field and analytical methods; military sites; and coastal sites archaeology. Individual historic and prehistoric open sessions papers are welcome. For local arrangements, contact Ronald A. Thomas, MAAR Associates, Inc., P.O. Box 655, Newark, DE 19715, (302) 368-5777.

November 2 - 5, 1995 THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR ETHNOHISTORY will hold its annual meeting at the Radisson Plaza Hotel at Kalamazoo Center, Kalamazoo, Mich. Papers, organized sessions, special events, and speakers that treat any world area are encouraged to submit abstracts of 50-100 words on appropriate submission forms. Preregistration fees of \$45 (nonmembers), \$35 (members), \$15 (students/retired) are due by June 2, 1995. Limited travel funds will be available on a competitive basis for students presenting papers. Write for submission forms and return to ASE 1995 Meeting Chair, Donald L. Fixico, Department of History, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, MI 49008-5020, (616) 387-4629, fax (616) 387- 3999.

November 8 - 11, 1995 THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE will be held at the Hilton Hotel in Knoxville, Tenn. The deadline for abstracts is August 1, 1995. For local arrangements contact Jefferson Chapman, and for program arrangements contact Gerald Schroedl at SEAC Conference, Department of Anthropology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN 37996-0720, (615) 974-4408, fax (615) 974-2686.

May 20 - 24, 1996 THE INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON ARCHAEOOMETRY will be held at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. Contact Sarah Wisseman, ATAM Program, University of Illinois, 116 Observatory, 901 S. Mathews, Urbana IL 61801, (217) 333-6629, fax (217) 244-0466, email [Sarah Wisseman](mailto:Sarah.Wisseman)

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