

Society for American Archaeology



November/December 1995 13(5)

Budget	1995	1996
ACHP	2.95	2.50
NPS-Cultural Programs	19.04	18.52
BLM-Cultural Resources	12.04	11.00
NEH	146.13	110.00
Forest Service	14.59	13.57
National Trust	6.90	3.50

(In millions of dollars)

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"Although slightly higher than the amounts provided in either the House or Senate versions of the bill, the amount appropriated in conference for fiscal year 1996 is still 10.4 percent less than the \$13.5 billion provided in the fiscal 1995 Interior spending bill."

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The *SAA Bulletin* (ISSN 0741-5672) is published five times a year (January, March, June, September, and November) and is edited by [Kevin Pape](#) (Gray and Pape, Inc.) is Associate Editor of Insights (513)287-7700, and [John Kantner](#) and [Doug Kennett](#) are responsible for the electronic versions of the *Bulletin*. Please send all articles, announcements, letters to the editor, or other information for inclusion to *SAA Bulletin*, Department of Anthropology, University of California-Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, CA 93106-3210. For further information, please call (805)893-8604 or (805)893-8152, fax(805)893-8707, or email saanews@alishaw.ucsb.edu. Contributors are strongly encouraged to submit manuscripts of one page or more via email or by disk using any word processing software. The *SAA Bulletin* is provided free to members and institutional subscribers to *American Antiquity* and *Latin American Antiquity* worldwide. Items published reflect the views of the authors and the publication does not imply SAA endorsement.

Editor's Corner

We've got many things going on, but little space in which to report them. Here's the top two highlights of our recent activities: (1) you can now review back issues of *SAA Bulletin* in an electronic format. They are located at the *Bulletin's* URL, and are archived as Adobe Acrobat Portable Document Files (PDFs). They can be read on any computer with Adobe Acrobat Reader software, which is free (amazingly!). We have thoughtfully made it possible for you to download your own copy. In this format, the *Bulletin* is essentially identical to the print version. You will note that some ads are missing, but we hope to correct this in the future.

Issues 11(3) through 13(4) are available. We will continue to support HTML and Acrobat formats. (2) To provide you with a more timely *Bulletin*, we are shifting our publication dates to the following schedule: February, April, June, October, and December. Check the masthead on page 2 for deadlines for submissions. By doing this, we hope to make the *Bulletin* a bit more predictable in terms of its arrival to you (notwithstanding the intervention of the US Postal Service!).



From the Editors-elect of Latin American Antiquity

We are very pleased and honored to accept the editorship of Latin American Antiquity. Over the next three years, we look forward to working with our authors, reviewers, and readers to maintain the high quality of the journal, while including articles of broad comparative scope and theoretical vision. We also especially solicit and encourage articles written in Spanish and Portuguese.

As we begin our tenure as editors, we welcome your thoughts and suggestions for the journal. We are particularly interested in discussing your ideas for manuscripts. Beginning September 16, 1995, please submit all manuscripts to Gary M. Feinman, co-editor, Latin American Antiquity. Please feel free to contact either of us regarding these or other matters. Addresses follow below.

Hemos aceptado encantados el honor de editar Latin American Antiquity. Durante los proximos tres anos, esperamos trabajar junto con nuestros autores, dictaminadores, y lectores para mantener el alto nivel de la revista, al incluir articulos de perspectivas comparativas y teoricas amplias. Quisieramos alentar especialmente el envio de articulos en espanol y portugues. Al comenzar nuestro periodo como editores, aceptamos gustosos vuestras ideas y sugerencias para la revista. Estamos particularmente interesados en discutir vuestras ideas sobre temas para articulos especificos. A partir del 16 de septiembre de 1995, favor de enviar todos los manuscritos a Gary M. Feinman, co-editor, Latin American Antiquity. Quisieramos estimularlos a que se pongan en contacto con cualquiera de nosotros sobre este u otro asunto relacionado. Nuestras direcciones son las siguientes:

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Gary Feinman
Linda Manzanilla

Letters to the Editor



- [Letter from Mark P. Leone](#) on historical archaeology"
 - [Letter from Nancy White](#) on the disparity between conventional academic training
 - [Letter from Roger Anyon](#) on the gulf between SHPOs and tribes
-

I write on behalf of Parker B. Potter, Jr., and myself, in order to clarify our definition of a historical archaeology based on the existence of capitalism as an economic system in much of the West for the last 500 years [see discussions in *SAA Bulletin* 12(4):14-15; 13(1):3; 13(2):6-7].

Our attempt at definition is based on the observation that, unlike American prehistoric archaeology, historical archaeology does not have one or even two central theoretical orientations which are widely taught, used to formulate research designs, and to form interpretations. Cultural ecology and processual archaeology have not had the impact on this part of archaeology that they have had in prehistory, despite the strong work of Stanley South and his students. Neither the historicism so effectively practiced by Noel Hume nor the cognitive archaeology so fruitfully begun by James Deetz has found a group of students to continue the initial insights of these leaders. Our suggestions for historical archaeology of capitalism are offered in the light of a need we perceive in historical archaeology for a way to formulate questions from within a materialist viewpoint which would achieve two ends simultaneously. One is to link the immediate historic past with today so that the evolutionary problem of origins would be solved definitionally. The other is to make it possible to deal with questions which would allow the systematic comparison of similarities and differences among the ranges of historical artifacts. In order to achieve the goal of discussing a paradigm which would study capitalism, we gathered together a group of scholars from complementary yet separate points of view at the School of American Research in October 1993.

From the correspondence on our effort, there seem to be two worries. One is that historical archaeologists have not succeeded when studying capitalism, and the other is that such an orientation produces a critique of our own society, and not all archaeologists share that goal.

We would like to respond by acknowledging that capitalism is not easy to define, yet has a set of family resemblances which, when taken as a whole, help identify it in such a way that archaeologists can use them. Capitalism is a set of social relations in which (1) a landless workforce is created whose only means of earning a living is selling its labor, (2) land and other means of earning a living are privately owned, and (3) continuous technical change and expansion of markets is needed to ensure profits. One of capitalism's key characteristics is that it objectifies human labor and then uses labor, treated as a thing, to generate profit. Societies constructed using these relationships are stratified on the basis of control of wealth and of control of the power of the state. The state is an extension of the most powerful class(es). Such societies often see conflict, not smooth functioning or the supposedly efficient use of resources. Analysts of capitalist societies almost inevitably stress areas of contradiction, disagreement, and violence as windows into the underlying structure which generates wealth. Emphasis is often placed on the central role of ideology as the vehicle which disguises or hides less-than-smooth functioning. There are different kinds of capitalism and we see these as threads to link a study which uses the material remains of parts of European-influences societies over the last 500 years.

Marxian thought has been fruitful in other academic fields and we believe it to be an open question as to whether it will be in ours. We agree that it occupies only a corner of historical archaeology, but an active, productive one. But because Marxian social thought is comprehensive, materialist, and evolutionary, we argue that it can be productive in historical archaeology.

Second, students of capitalist societies often include our own by analyzing its history. They produce critiques of our past and ourselves which may be either uncomfortable or are seen as inappropriate to practicing scientists. Our approach is a way to connect past and present using historical archaeology because it assumes the evolution of capitalism. It appears to be unacceptable to many professionals, who prefer to stay neutral or who may be politically conservative, because it assumes change within capitalism, assumes that change is based on conflict, and that conflict stems from exploitation. There are many who do not share this point of view and we are happy to engage them in debate in order to clarify our stand.

Helpful comments were made by Thomas Patterson and Michael Lucas.

Mark P. Leone

Department of Anthropology

University of Maryland, College Park

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We applaud the comments offered by Schuldenrein in the *SAA Bulletin* 13(3):22-24 regarding the disparity between conventional academic training in archaeology and the actual practical needs of the CRM profession. We find his observations greatly reflect our own perceptions of the crisis, and we agree with and strongly endorse his call to arms to save what he sees as an endangered profession. However, we would like to make your readers aware of the University of South Florida (Tampa) graduate program in Public Archaeology, the first of its kind in the nation.

In the early 1970s the USSF Anthropology Department recognized the changing climate for social science now so clear to Schuldenrein and others, and anticipated the expansion of the applied marketplace in all fields of anthropology. In fact, a strong benefit of our Public Archaeology program is that it is seated firmly within a broader departmental commitment to applied anthropology. Over the years our curriculum has expanded to include compliance law, resource protection and preservation, ethics, and archaeology in public education and public media, while continuing to focus on the practical aspects of grant and contract writing and archaeological methods. We prepare students for the specific realities of working in a CRM firm or the government sector as well as in an academic or museum environment. By the 1980s we were also adding MORE coursework in archaeological theory (here we diverge from Schuldenrein) to counteract the tendency for applied approaches to lose touch with core concepts of the discipline. The more specific technical training becomes, the greater the need for students to understand the broader social context in which we interpret the past as well as the goals of science which give meaning to their work. After all, the end result should be some contribution to anthropological knowledge, not just getting the job done.

As a modest program that emphasizes Florida and southeastern U. S. archaeology (though by no means exclusively), we garner less publicity than institutions which can offer short CRM courses in specific topics. Resource managers and others with jobs in the field already might be better served by short courses than by taking 1-2 years leave of absence to relocate and attend full-time classes. However, our program offers predominantly night courses and is extraordinarily flexible and student-friendly. M.A. requirements include an internship with a public or private agency working on a legitimate research problem that has a public aspect to a greater or lesser degree.

While we have had some setbacks, such as continual delay in implementing the archaeology segment of our Applied Anthropology Ph.D. program, we have been quietly turning out practitioners who are firmly grounded in both academic and pragmatic archaeology. The success of this program is clear: our alums nearly dominate professional, nonacademic archaeology in the state of Florida, and hold many worthwhile positions elsewhere in the country (a few of our M.A.s run CRM firms and earn twice as much as their former professors!).

Nancy White, Associate Professor

Brent Weisman, Assistant Professor

Ray Williams, Professor

University of South Florida, Tampa

Editor's note: For background on this issue, see Ferguson, et al. SAA Bulletin 13(2):12-5 and 13(3):10-13.

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Lynne Sebastian's recent letter [SAA Bulletin 13(3):3] demonstrates the gulf between SHPOs and tribes on issues of great importance to tribes. The Zuni Tribe takes a position essentially identical to that of Hopi; that all ancestral archaeological sites should be determined eligible to the National Register of Historic Places under criterion a as well as criterion d. For Zuni, all ancestral archaeological sites are considered traditional cultural properties, just as they are by the Hopi. The New Mexico SHPO decision to dismiss the Hopi, and thus the Zuni, position on this matter due to SHPO philosophy, western scientific training and the need for pragmatism within the Section 106 process, does not take into account adequate consideration of Hopi and Zuni views of traditional cultural properties. It simply ignores Zuni and Hopi philosophy and cultural values, apparently to appease the developers who see time as money and little else. Sebastian seems a great deal more concerned about the angry private sector than she does about the none too pleased and disenfranchised Indian sector.

I agree with Sebastian that determining a site eligible under criterion a may afford it no greater protection than if it were determined eligible solely under criterion d. The tribes understand this. However, using only criterion d paves the way for the automatic mitigation of effect through data recovery, something the Zuni Tribe finds somewhat offensive. There is no way to mitigate the effect of disturbing house and village shrines, and human burials, even if that disturbance is through archaeological excavation. Avoidance of sites is what the Zuni Tribe prefers, and is an option that may be more carefully considered by the SHPO if archaeological sites are determined eligible under both criteria a and d. While the Zuni Tribe recognizes that avoidance is not always possible (in which case archaeological excavation is acceptable), the Tribe believes that the avoidance option is not given enough consideration. If, as Sebastian states, time is money for developers, then if the cost of doing data recovery cuts a project time frame and these costs can be passed onto the consumer, all the better for the profit line.

I wonder what SHPO consultation with tribes is meant to accomplish if the SHPO is more interested in saving developer's time than it is in truly considering the concerns of tribes such as the Zuni and Hopi. These sites and the contents therein are ancestral to the tribes, not the SHPO or the developers. All that the tribes are requesting is the same equality of consideration for their views as the SHPO gives to the western view of archaeological sites. While this may not be easy, no one should believe that historic preservation is supposed to be easy. It requires a great deal of time and effort if it is to be done fairly. For Sebastian to say that she is on the front lines trying to preserve the prehistory and history of all the people in this country is not exactly true. She is only prepared to protect the rights of the tribes if the tribal agenda just happens to fit with hers. This is not the way one develops the trust of others, nor is it the way one builds coalitions between tribes, archaeologists, and regulatory agencies to protect cultural resources from the threats of the present Republican Congress.

The differences between the views of the SHPO and the tribes are substantive, and cannot be simply dismissed as a "squabble" as Sebastian seems to think. Coalition building with the tribes requires the SHPO to take tribal concerns seriously, not dismiss them. When tribes are asked to consult, they expect their views to be given due consideration, even though this may change the balance of power in the historic preservation process. For now, however, it seems that the balance of power has already changed, with developers and their profit lines apparently taking precedence over the tribal voice in the historic preservation process.

Roger Anyon, Director

Pueblo of Zuni

Heritage and Historic Preservation Office

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Briefings

Ralph Johnson

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Advisory poll on Current Research

The society's executive board seeks your advice on how to publish Current Research. Please review the advisory poll on page 13, completing and returning it to SAA headquarters by December 31 so your opinion can be considered in executive board deliberations about Current Research.

Free subscription for members

Archaeology and Public Education is issued three times a year by SAA's Public Education Committee. The newsletter contains useful lesson plans and information for educators, interpreters, archaeologists, and others who share archaeology with the public. Members can receive the newsletter free as a benefit of membership, simply by notifying SAA headquarters of your interest so that your name can be added to the distribution list.

In a recent survey, readers rated *Archaeology and Public Education* very highly and indicated that each issue is shared with several additional readers (up to 20). Because of escalating printing and distribution costs, readers are asked to subscribe (\$10/year) or to become an associate member (\$30) to receive the newsletter free. We are delighted at the number of memberships this is generating, but suspect that some teachers and school systems will not have the financial resources to subscribe. A gift subscription or membership could help sustain the newsletter's reach into classrooms, and ensure that archaeology public education can continue to generate many positive outcomes. Credit card or check payments can be sent to SAA headquarters along with the name and address of the recipient. We will advise the recipient of your gift and send him/her *Archaeology and Public Education*.

Get your membership card?

You probably noticed some changes in the membership renewal mailed in October. A new invoice was developed to make use of optical mark reading technology, which allows staff members to scan data into membership records instead of manually keying it in. The system increases productivity so we can spend time on programs and services instead of "keyboarding" financial transactions. I recognize the form may have required some extra time to process and I thank you for your help.

Another change was a perforated membership card, to be removed and retained, as part of the invoice. Unfortunately, we failed to provide instructions to make sure you noticed the card, and I am chagrined that its inauguration suffered from my failure to point out the new feature. The membership card is destined to become a regular feature of the renewal invoice, and so are the instructions!

Send us email

Many members have remarked that the new edition of *Archaeologists of the Americas* is more helpful because it contains so many email addresses. We have recorded email addresses for more than 25 percent of all members, but suspect many more have yet to inform us of their addresses. You can do so in the space provided on your membership renewal invoice, or you can send an email message to headquarters@saa.org and we will update to include it.

Calendar watch

In January, you will receive the ballot and candidate statements for annual elections, as well as the preliminary program brochure for the 61st Annual Meeting, which will take place in New Orleans, April 10-14, 1996. When planning your travel consider arriving in time to participate in the pre-meeting workshops on Wednesday, April 9, or staying long enough for some spectacular Saturday night activities and the French Quarter Festival on Sunday. Details will appear in the preliminary program brochure.

Shumway convicted under

The *Salt Lake Tribune* recently published "Pothunter is where Officials Want Him" about Earl Shumway. Excerpts from the article, written by Mary K. Arnold, are included here to underscore SAA's continued support for law enforcement and ARPA prosecutions. Shumway "was the Moab man who pleaded guilty in 1984 to damaging archaeological resources by excavating, among other things, 34 Anasazi baskets in the high-profile Basket Case. And two years later he was the key witness against his friend, Buddy Black, as part of a plea bargain that netted Shumway only probation for his Basket Case conviction. Shumway also bragged about his pillaging expertise on a 1988 KUTV documentary, claiming his chance of getting caught digging up ancient American Indian remains was 'about a million to one.' Consequently, the 38 year-old's reckless digging has caused inestimable damage to the cultural, historical, and biological record beneath the sand in San Juan County, experts say.

"Now, authorities finally have Shumway where they want him. Last week, a federal jury in Salt Lake City convicted him of four violations of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act at two San Juan County Anasazi sites. And when he is sentenced on November 13, a stiff penalty will be in store. Sentencing guidelines call for additional punishment for defendants with a history of prior illegal activities. Shumway's conviction, said BLM agent Marty Phillips, may dissuade others from digging up protected lands. Because of education campaigns, the number of 'innocent' tourists digging has decreased, Phillips said." The case was also the subject of an extensive feature article in the *New York Times* (November 2, 1995).

SAA has launched an exciting new initiative in archaeology public education

A request for proposals was released to identify one or more states interested in funding for an Archaeology Education Coordinator who would focus on pre-collegiate archaeology public education. The grants provide for a one-year pilot project to assess potential activities and cost for a nationwide network of coordinators. The coordinator will develop a state information inventory (e.g., identifying current teachers of archaeology in state classrooms, their level of training, and materials utilized), introduce archaeology education curriculum in state schools, and develop a plan to ensure continued support for archaeological curricula. The coordinator will initiate local programs and develop local resources tailored to have maximum impact in the state. Because major funding for the pilot project has been provided by United States government agencies, participation is limited to U.S. states and territories.

'Tis the season

This issue of the newsletter will reach you while the holiday season is in full swing. However you observe the holidays, I hope that your season is joyful and that your new year will be productive and satisfying. Happy holidays!

Ralph Johnson is executive director of SAA

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Archaeopolitics

Donald Forsyth Craib

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A Message from President Bill Lipe

Since January the archaeological and historic preservation communities have been busy persuading Congress not to make drastic cuts in national programs that protect archaeological resources and enhance public understanding of our rich and diverse archaeological heritage. The events that have transpired since the beginning of the year have underscored the important role that SAA and others must play in formulating public policy and influencing those who are in positions to make decisions. The success of our efforts so far has depended on several factors: educating members of Congress and their staffs about the federal role in archaeology, collaborating with our colleagues from the historic preservation community, and generating grassroots communications from individuals who are concerned about the country's archaeological resources. While these efforts have enabled us to avoid drastic reductions, now is not the time to relax.

As a result of spending many hours visiting offices on Capitol Hill, I have concluded that while the interest in archaeology and historic preservation among many members of Congress is genuine, it does not run deep. This means we must continue to contact our members of Congress and explain to them the vital role that the federal government plays--in partnership with the states--in protecting and managing our archaeological heritage.

I encourage all of you to keep communicating and developing a dialogue with your senators and representatives. We can't just contact them at appropriations time and then disappear. As a constituent, tell your members of Congress about important sites in your area and how interpretation of these sites enhances the understanding of your area's long-term history. Make archaeology real for them--invite them out to a site and show them why archaeology is important to their community and the nation. Don't limit your efforts to federal policy makers; contact your state and local politicians and share archaeology with them too.

With your help we can become better advocates for archaeology and archaeologists. I can't express enough the importance of your involvement as a constituent in the political process. Become active, contact your members of Congress and local and state politicians, and share with them the wonders of archaeology.

Bill Lipe is president of SAA.

Update on Interior Appropriations

In September, the House and Senate conferees reported out the fiscal 1996 Interior Department spending bill (HR 1977; Conference Report 104-259) and sent the report to the House and Senate for their consideration.

Subsequently, the House voted to send the bill back to conference with instructions to continue a moratorium on granting "patents" to mining companies. The conferees had adopted Senate language, which would have lifted the moratorium, but a group of fiscally conservative Republicans along with some Democrats joined forces to send the bill back to conference. The moratorium, first enacted as part of the fiscal 1995 Interior Department bill, prohibits hard rock mining companies from purchasing federal lands at prices as low as \$2.50 an acre.

The conferees agreed on a total spending limit of \$12.1 billion for the Interior Department agencies and cuts to many programs, including those that benefit archaeology and historic preservation. Although slightly higher than the amounts provided in either the House or Senate versions of the bill, the amount appropriated in conference for fiscal year 1996 is still 10.4 percent less than the \$13.5 billion provided in the fiscal 1995 Interior spending bill. In the conference committee recommendations, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation receives \$2.5 million, which is down from its 1995 appropriation of \$2.947. The appropriation for cultural programs in the National Park Service is down from \$19.041 in fiscal year 1995 to \$18.519. The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) cultural resource programs receive \$11 million in fiscal year 1996, down from \$12.037 last year. The National Endowment for the Humanities takes a big cut from the \$146.131 million it received in fiscal year 1995; in the conference report, NEH received \$110 million. The appropriation for the Forest Service's heritage program is down from \$14.589 in fiscal year 1995 to \$13.565 for fiscal year 1996. The National Trust for Historic Preservation's appropriation in the conference report is \$3.5 million, down from its 1995 level of \$6.9 million.

When and if the bill passes Congress, the next step in the legislative process is the president's desk for his signature or veto. The Clinton administration has already stated that it will veto the bill because of major concessions to mining, timber, and livestock interests, as well as significant reductions in funding for Native American programs. The president's veto threat is based less on funding levels than on the Republican policy initiatives included in the bill. For example, the conferees agreed to eliminate the Interior Department's National Biological Service, which many Republicans view as a base for advocates of the Endangered Species Act. The administration also opposes provisions ending the moratorium on mining-land claims and forcing the Forest Service to implement a land-use plan that could greatly increase timber cutting in Alaska's Tongass National Forest.

Request for Information in Anticipation of Oversight Hearing on NHPA

The House Resources Committee's Subcommittee on National Parks, Forests and Lands--chaired by Rep. James Hansen (R-Utah)--plans to hold an oversight hearing on the National Historic Preservation Act sometime this fall. According to subcommittee staff, this hearing will focus on a number of issues pertaining to the NHPA including: streamlining the Section 106 process, re-evaluating the significance of archaeological sites and traditional cultural properties, protecting private property rights, and the reauthorizing of funding for the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

An oversight hearing is a congressional review of the way that federal agencies implement laws to ensure that agencies are carrying out the intent of Congress and to inquire into the efficiency of the implementation and effectiveness of the law. The subcommittee's oversight hearing could result in proposed amendments to the act. SAA is taking this hearing very seriously and has asked to be invited to offer testimony.

In anticipation of preparing testimony for a subcommittee hearing, SAA is asking for your help in collecting data on the above issues. In particular, we are interested in any information or examples that you can provide concerning the following topics:

- Successful *and* unsuccessful applications of Section 106 in archaeology
- Material prepared for the public as a result of Section 106 compliance work
- Information about the public benefits derived from Section 106 and Section 110 archaeology

- Clients who might be willing to go on the record in support of archaeology
- Examples of archaeology-agency-industry cooperation.

I would like to thank those of you who have already provided information and samples of products that have resulted from archaeology done in compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act; but in order to adequately prepare for the oversight hearing, it is important to hear from a wide range of individuals from around the country. You can send information or examples to me at SAA headquarters: 900 Second St., N.E. #12, Washington D.C. 20002-3557, (202) 789-8200, fax (202) 789-0284, email donald_craib@saa.org.

If you would like to ascertain who are your members of Congress and how to contact them, please write me at the above address.

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

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NSF Budget Update

John Yellen

Last Spring, Rep. Robert Walker, (R-Pa.) chairman of the U. S. House of Representatives Science Committee, suggested that the National Science Foundation (NSF) should not fund social science research. That statement combined, with budget cuts in other federal programs, has caused understandable concern in a number of research communities. The purpose of this article, written in mid-October 1995, is to inform archaeologists about the likely future of archaeology and other social and behavioral science programs at NSF. The bottom line is that while absolute assurances are not possible, it appears that program budgets will remain essentially unchanged from fiscal year 1995, and no ominous clouds loom on the horizon. In fiscal 1995, funds were sufficient to support about one in five regular research applications and that success ratio is likely to hold in 1996 as well.

The process that moves funds from the U.S. treasury to the NSF Archaeology Program involves a number of stages. Both the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives must authorize and appropriate funds for NSF and the president must sign the spending bill. The NSF itself must then allocate specific amounts to individual programs. In response to Rep. Walker's comments last spring, large numbers of individuals, institutions, and professional organizations, including SAA, mobilized and presented a strong case for continued NSF social science funding. As a result, the House of Representatives bill contains no language singling out social sciences for special treatment of any sort and the Senate record includes bipartisan statements which explicitly support such work. It appears that the bill that will emerge from Congress will cut the overall NSF research budget by about 2 percent. Should this happen, it will be NSF's prerogative to determine how this reduction should be met, and both the director of NSF and its governing National Science Board have expressed strong support for the social sciences.

As of mid-October NSF's funding bill has not yet become law, and we are operating under a continuing resolution allowing the NSF to spend fiscal 1996 money even though the total amount for the year has not been decided. Social science program officers are proceeding on the assumption that allocations will be essentially unchanged from 1995 to 1996. It seems most reasonable for archaeologists to act on the same premise.

John Yellen directs the Archaeology Program at the National Science Foundation.

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Working Together on the Border

Randall H. McGuire

When Kurt Dongoske asked me to write for the Working Together column of the *SAA Bulletin*, I agreed with some apprehension and misgiving. My uneasiness springs from the fact that the project under discussion is ongoing. Although we have gone out of our way to consult with Native Americans, and so far this process has gone well, there remains the chance of misunderstanding, unanticipated events, or differences of conviction to destroy the existing good will. This process of consultation involves people from three different cultures, and two different nation states, further increasing the chance of something going wrong. I was reluctant to write this article both because of this uncertainty, and because of a fear the article itself might jinx or compromise the process. Kurt argued that I should go ahead, pointing out that even when all participants approach the process with good will, uncertainty, apprehension, and the possibility for misunderstanding are an ever-present aspect of archaeologists working together with native peoples. And, he is right.

Elisa Villalpando of the Centro del Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia (INAH) of Sonora and I are currently conducting excavations at the site of Cerro de Trincheras. The site is located about 110 km south of the United States-Mexican border, by the town of Trincheras, Sonora, Mexico. The project is funded by the National Science Foundation (SBR9320224) and sponsored by both Binghamton University and the Centro INAH de Sonora.

Cerro de Trincheras is one of the most spectacular and largest archaeological sites in Sonora. It is a late prehistoric Trincheras Tradition village (A.D. 1300 to 1450) built on an isolated volcanic hill. The hill rises more than 150 m from the flat desert plain, and covers about 100 ha. The prehistoric inhabitants of the site built over 880 terraces on the hill, and then constructed brush and mud houses on these terraces. Very little archaeological research has been done in Sonora, and our project is the first archaeological excavation at Cerro de Trincheras.

Historically, Tohano O'odham people lived in the region around the site, and they claim the site as an ancestral village. Today, the vast majority of Tohano O'odham people live in the United States, but a few hundred still live in several villages to the north and west of Trincheras. The Tohano O'odham consider themselves as one nation divided by the European-imposed United States-Mexican border. The border is a harsh reality of Tohano O'odham life that creates very different social relationships and living experiences for the people on opposite sides. The United States and Mexico, however, regard the Tohano O'odham as citizens of the respective nation states where they live.

The modern cultural, social, and political context of our project is complex. Archaeologists and Native Americans come to the process of consultation with very different conceptions about the past and very different cultural and political interests. Our attempts to work together in this project necessarily involve three cultures, at least two languages, and the laws of two nation states. The history that created this complexity also created complex power relations. In 1848 the United States seized one-third of the state of Mexico and in 1854 negotiated the Gadsden Purchase to acquire southern Arizona. Today, Mexico exists in the shadow of the United States, and this power relationship tints all social relations. The Tohano O'odham regard both the United States and Mexico as colonial invaders. Yet, an O'odham from the Tohano O'odham Nation in Arizona is treated in Mexico as a citizen of the United States.

In Mexico all archaeological materials are legally the heritage of the Mexican people. All archaeological sites and artifacts are property of the national government, irregardless of the ownership of the land that they are found on. INAH is the Mexican government agency that administers, researches, and preserves the national

archaeology. Any negotiations concerning the disposition of burials and sacred goods must be made with INAH, and only INAH has the authority for repatriation to Native American nations or communities.

Repatriation and reburial have not surfaced as highly visible indigenous issues in Mexico. Although I suspect that many Native American communities in Mexico hold similar feelings about these issues as their U. S. brethren, they have not expressed their feelings in a high profile national debate. Mexican archaeologists are generally untroubled by the repatriation and reburial debates that have dominated U.S. archaeology over the last decade. They are also highly suspect of any attempts to import the conflict to Mexico.

Since the passing of NAGPRA and a state reburial law, archaeologists and Native Americans in southern Arizona have developed fairly regularized means and procedures for consultation on archaeological research. All of the Native American nations and communities of southern Arizona have either a committee or a designated individual within their governmental structure to handle this consultation. Over the last five years relations between archaeologists and Tohano O'odham people in southern Arizona have ranged from bitter conflict to cordial cooperation. The Tohano O'odham have generally allowed the nondestructive analysis of skeletons and mortuary goods before their return to the nation and reburial.

Elisa Villalpando and I have been conducting archaeological research in northern Sonora since 1985. Up until the current project, this research has been survey, surface collection, and mapping, with no excavation. Before each previous field season we sent copies of our proposals and our reports to the O'odham communities of southern Arizona (Tohano O'odham Nation, Gila River Indian Community, Salt River Indian Community, and Ak Chin Indian Community). In the spring of 1988 a delegation from the San Xavier District of the Tohano O'odham Nation visited our survey project in the Altar Valley of Sonora. Except for this visit we had received very little response to our efforts.

In 1984 the French Center for Studies of Mexico and Central America launched an ethnoarchaeological project at Quitovac, Sonora. The French researchers obtained permits from INAH's Consejo de Arqueología in Mexico City, but did not contact the traditional authorities of the local native communities. The project ultimately ended in bitter conflict with the Tohano O'odham.

Quitovac is one of the most sacred places in the O'odham world, and one of the handful of surviving Tohano O'odham villages in Sonora. The O'odham creation story says that at Quitovac the cultural hero, I'Itoi, killed a monster that threatened to destroy the people. To celebrate this event Tohano O'odham from Sonora and Arizona gather at Quitovac each year for the *Wikita* ceremony. In 1989, after the ceremony, the French researchers systematically mapped and collected the ceremonial ground. They also excavated some graves and in the blessed cave where the Tohano O'odham kept the sacred eagle feathers for the *Wikita* ceremony.

Tohano O'odham people objected to these excavations claiming that the individuals who had given the French permission to excavate were not Indians, and that recent burials had been disturbed. The Tohano O'odham cultural affairs committee from Sells, Ariz. took a leading role in the negotiations that followed. The Centro INAH de Sonora, in Hermosillo, obtained the skeletons and artifacts from the French Center for Studies of Mexico and Central America, and in 1993 transferred them to the Tohano O'odham cultural affairs committee, who then arranged for their reburial at Quitovac in April of that year. This was the first time in the history of INAH that archaeological materials legally in INAH's possession were reburied.

In designing the excavation project for the spring of 1995 we felt that we had to make a greater effort at consultation with the O'odham than we had in the past. We came to this position both because we would be excavating, and because of the changing relations between archaeologists and Native Americans in the region.

Excavation, as opposed to surface survey, greatly increased the chance that we would disturb burials, or sacred objects, or both, in our research. In 1991 we had mapped the site and identified a large, badly looted, cremation cemetery. Hoping to avoid burials, we proposed to not excavate this cemetery. However, we realized that we might encounter burials in the other portions of the site.

The experience of the French was foremost in our minds as we wanted to avoid the misunderstandings and abuses that had happened at Quitovac. The Centro INAH de Sonora had played a leading role in returning the burials and sacred objects to the Tohano O'odham. The organization was also involved in negotiations with the Tohano O'odham cultural affairs committee about plans to develop the Sierra Pinacate as a Mexican national park.

Finally, we felt that it might be easier now than in the past to initiate and maintain a process of consultation. The cultural affairs committees and offices of the Native American nations and communities of southern Arizona made it easier for us to contact key individuals in those communities. Once initiated we also thought it would be easier to maintain the process with standing committees or offices that would survive changes in tribal governments.

We initially contacted the Tohano O'odham cultural affairs committee by sending it a copy of our grant proposal for the project. A meeting, arranged for September 1994 in Trincheras, included a committee representative, an Anglo lawyer working for the Committee, and representatives of the local community and INAH. The meeting concluded cordially; we agreed that if we did encounter any burials, we would excavate them so they would not be looted, and then contact the cultural affairs committee.

The Tohano O'odham were pleased we had consulted with them concerning a project in Mexico, and suggested that we also contact other indigenous nations and communities in Arizona such as the Pasqua Yaqui Indian community and the Hopi Nation. We subsequently sent all of the O'odham groups, the Yaqui, and the Hopi copies of our proposal. Only the Ak Chin community and the Hopi Nation responded to our query. Both indicated that we should deal directly with the Tohano O'odham Nation.

We began fieldwork at the beginning of February 1995. Within the first few weeks we had located several possible cremations, one definite cremation, and two inhumations. We left the cremations in place. They did not contain ceramic vessels, and we did not think they were obvious enough to attract looters. Our workers, however, immediately recognized the bones in the inhumations as human, even though none of them contained extensive grave offerings. We excavated the inhumations immediately in fear they would be looted if we did not.

On March 4, we met with two members of the cultural affairs committee and their attorney in Caborca, Sonora. It was agreed that we would be allowed to do nondestructive analysis on the inhumations and the remains would be reburied afterward. The only point of contention was how long we would keep the bones before reburial. Because we had not yet spoken with a physical anthropologist about doing the analysis, we wanted a year to get the work done. The Tohano O'odham clearly wanted the work done more quickly.

On March 13, 1995, a delegation from the cultural affairs committee visited us in the field. Four members of the committee and their attorney came. The visit was quite cordial, for the most part. Based on conversations at this meeting it was decided to back fill the known and possible cremations without excavating them.

At the present time the consultation process between the Cerros de Trincheras excavation project and the Tohano O'odham nation appears to be going well. Relations remain cordial, and we have so far been able to come to mutually satisfactory agreements. After analysis, the skeletons will be turned over to the Tohano O'odham. The few artifacts found with the burials will also be turned over to the Tohano O'odham at the same time.

We hope that consultation will continue to go well when we start our second field season in February 1996. Given the complex social, cultural, and power relationships working among three cultures and two nation states, the chance of misunderstandings remains high. We also have some concern that all of our dealings have been with the Tohano O'odham nation in Sell, Arizona. We have not talked to the various Tohano O'odham communities in Sonora, in large part because they are not as well organized on this issue as their Arizona brethren, making it difficult to know whom to contact. But, as Kurt pointed out when he convinced me to write this article, uncertainty, apprehension, and the possibility for misunderstanding, are an ever-present aspect of working together with Native Americans.

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A Survey of Attitudes and Values in Archaeological Practice

Julie Zimmer, Richard Wilk, and Anne Pyburn

As part of a project supported by the program in Ethics and Values Studies of the National Science Foundation, the Center for Archaeology in the Public Interest at Indiana University mailed a survey to 1,000 North American archaeologists in November 1994. The random sample was drawn from U. S. and Canadian members of four professional organizations: Society for American Archaeology (SAA), Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA), Archaeological Institute of America (AIA), and Society of Professional Archaeologists (SOPA). The purpose was to gather information about attitudes toward preservation and about relationships between archaeologists and the communities where they do fieldwork. Our goal was to find out what positive ideals and values archaeologists hold and what they think should be required of all field archaeologists. The survey elicited archaeologists' values by asking them to rank a series of practices on a Likert scale, which ranged from obligatory at one end, through optional in the middle, to unnecessary and to be avoided at the other end.

This survey is the first phase of a larger project. A second questionnaire has been sent to 200 of the original respondents who indicated a willingness to participate and who have directed a field project outside of the United States or Canada. This open-ended questionnaire focuses on actual practices and experiences during a recent field project. In the third phase of the project, we are collecting narratives from archaeologists about their experiences with host communities and local organizations. Announcements published in several newsletters have generated a strong response from archaeologists who want to share their stories. From this wealth of information, we hope to draw some useful generalizations about how archaeologists can build positive relationships with host communities, generate local interest in the past, and promote site conservation.

Of the 1,000 surveys mailed last fall, we received 747 responses. This return rate is phenomenally high for a survey of this size, according to the Indiana University Center for Survey Research, who handled the mailing and data coding. Approximately 60% of those who responded are SAA members. Of respondents who do not belong to the SAA, 15% are members of SHA, 16% are SOPA members, and 9% are AIA members.

Demographics and Background

The responding archaeologists represent a good cross-section of the profession: 69% are male, and 31% are female, and ages range from 25 to 88, with an average age of 46. Sixty-seven percent of the respondents hold a Ph.D. degree, while an M.A. was the highest degree for 27%. Despite this high level of education, only 20% of our sample had received more than one lecture in ethics or professional conduct in archaeology during their careers.

From our sample, 41% were employed by a major university (more than 10,000 students) and 13% by a smaller college or university. Eighteen percent of respondents were employed by a private contracting or consulting firm, 16% by a government agency, and 8% by a museum or research institute. Only five of the 747 respondents (< 1%) listed themselves as unemployed. Of the respondents, 42.5% live in an area with a substantial and visible Native American, Alaskan Native, or Native Hawaiian population. A total of 26% of the sample say that teaching takes up the majority of their time, while 21% chose contract research, 18% academic research, 17%

administration; 7% chose two of these activities, and 11% "other" (e.g. curation, compliance review, government research, retired) to describe how the majority of their time is spent.

The respondents' listing of where they had done fieldwork included 171 different countries, although only 38% had directed a field project outside of North America. The most frequently mentioned foreign locations were, in descending order, Mexico (by far the front runner), Peru, Guatemala, Greece, Italy, Egypt, Belize, the United Kingdom, Israel, Ecuador, and Honduras. More than half--55%--had been a student or staff member of a field project outside North America. Again, Mexico was the most common site for these projects, followed by the United Kingdom, Greece, France, Guatemala, Peru, Israel, Italy, Belize, Egypt, Turkey, Jordan, Cyprus, Yugoslavia, Tunisia, Iran, and Spain. On the other hand, 38% had conducted field research on lands belonging to native peoples in North America.

The sample can also be broken down according to how respondents listed their areas of specialization. Offered a list of major work areas in archaeology (more than one answer was accepted), the most common were prehistoric archaeology (80%), cultural resource management (47%), historical archaeology (34%), technology studies or material culture (34%), environmental or geological archaeology (32%), and ethnoarchaeology (20%). Other questions about professional activities show that archaeologists engage in very diverse activities and have a high degree of involvement with the public. A total of 74% had belonged to or advised nonacademic local or amateur archaeological groups; 71% had directed or supervised a contract research (CRM) project; 66% had published on archaeology for a popular, non-academic audience; and 62% had directed or taught archaeological field school. In the area of preservation, 48% had worked to draft or enforce laws concerning archaeological or cultural property protection, and 42% had been directly involved in repatriation or reburial of human remains or artifacts. We were surprised that so many archaeologists have been involved in outreach activities.

Ranking the Recommendation Statements

We asked people to think about actions that archaeologists directing a field project should take in their research and in their relationships with host communities, scholars, and governments. Statements were ranked on a 5-point scale with the following values: obligatory, recommended, optional, unnecessary, to be avoided or discouraged, and no judgment.

The statements and the responses were as follows:

"Archaeologists should spend at least 20% of their professional time on public outreach and education."

48%--found it optional or unnecessary

40%--recommended spending this much time

8%--saw the 20% figure as obligatory

Several commented that 10% is a more reasonable and realistic portion of time to spend on public outreach.

"Should archaeologists verify the authenticity of artifacts housed in a reputable museum?"

20%--found this practice obligatory

31%--recommended it

38%--found it optional or unnecessary

4%--said it should be avoided or discouraged

"Archaeologists should appraise the value of artifacts held by a reputable museum or collector for insurance purposes."

6%--recommended it

39%--optional or unnecessary

47%--to be avoided or discouraged

Several commented that appraisal is the job of professional appraisers, not archaeologists. This difference raises some interesting questions about the intimate relationship between the value of artifacts and their authenticity.

Archaeologists are much less approving of the practice of buying artifacts that are uniquely important specimens essential for study:

5%--thought this was obligatory or recommended practice

32%--optional or unnecessary

60%--would avoid or discourage this

and

47%--felt it should be obligatory to report violations of permit or antiquities laws by local people to the appropriate authorities

24%--felt reporting these violations is optional or unnecessary

Among a number of issues related to fieldwork, we asked

"Should the project director's name be listed as coauthor on every publication that results directly from a field project?"

4%--felt it should be obligatory

12%--recommended

64%--optional

17%--discouraged

This indicates that more discussion of the ethics of authorship may be warranted within the profession.

"Should an archaeologist accept sponsorship for excavation from a major corporation that has a poor reputation for treatment of workers and the environment?"

< 2%--recommend accepting such sponsorship

38%--felt this situation should be avoided or discouraged

We asked whether archaeologists should make the financial records of their field projects a matter of public record.

4%--obligatory

70%--such disclosure was optional or unnecessary

10%--to be avoided or discouraged

Given that a great deal of research is done with public money, this reluctance to disclose financial accounts may have serious implications.

A number of issues were raised concerning the relationships of archaeologists with local scholars in the areas where they work. We asked whether preference should be given to local archaeologists when hiring or looking for collaborators.

10%--felt this obligatory

52%--recommended it

36%--saw it as optional or unnecessary

and

61%--recommended that archaeologists publish accounts of their fieldwork in local scholarly journals or magazines

32%--felt that publishing in local scholarly journals was obligatory

7%--felt it was optional or unnecessary

Archaeologists are often employers. How should they deal with their laborers? There was a wide diversity of opinion about whether archaeologists should negotiate formal contracts or labor agreements with workers.

30%--saw this as obligatory

36%--recommended

31%--optional or unnecessary

We also asked if archaeologists should preferentially hire people from local communities as laborers

14%--felt this was obligatory

48%--recommended it

42%--found it optional or unnecessary

and, if working hours must be scheduled for the convenience of locally hired workers

6%--said that hours should be accommodated

36%--recommended it

"Should archaeologists formally discuss the scientific importance of the field project with local laborers and staff?"

61%--responded that this should be required

35%--recommended this practice

We were especially interested in how archaeologists think field projects should involve the host community.

70%--recommended that archaeologists should buy food and supplies for projects from local merchants

83%--recommended or would require archaeologists to publicly announce a time when local people could come to see the site, fieldwork location, or finds

70%--recommended or would require that archaeologists arrange tourism and visits by local schools or groups during excavation

On the other hand,

28%--responded that arranging tours for schools and other groups is optional or unnecessary

52%--recommended that archaeologists should distribute teaching materials or comparative collections to educational institutions near a field site

7%--saw this as obligatory

How should archaeological field crews conduct themselves in the field?

69%--said that discussing local culture and local moral standards with students and staff before a field project begins should be obligatory

20%--felt it was obligatory to do the reverse--to discuss the permissible conduct of project members with local leaders in advance

This raises the touchy question of who should define acceptable conduct. People were generally unwilling to judge whether archaeologists should forbid students and staff to have sexual liaisons with members of the local community.

31%--thought forbidding sex with local community members should be recommended or required

6%--thought that such a prohibition should not be made

Local oversight is another important part of host relationships.

50%--said archaeologists are obliged to ask permission from communities which control land or sites where the work will be conducted before applying for an excavation permit

15%--said asking permission from communities before seeking a permit is optional or unnecessary

On the subject of whether archaeologists should locate and consult with the cultural descendants of those who created a site about how they want it treated

24%--felt this consultation obligatory

43%--recommended consultation

30%--marked it optional or unnecessary

In a related question, we asked whether to allow on-site monitoring of excavation proceedings by representatives of the descendants of those who created the site being excavated.

20%--found this obligatory

37%--found it optional or unnecessary

Comments on both these statements centered around the problem of establishing the legitimacy of "cultural descendants" or "representatives of descendants." Attitudes about making sure a site is not sacred to any group in

advance of excavation also received a wide range of responses.

22%--found this practice obligatory

35%--recommended it

36%--saw it as optional or unnecessary

4%--said it should be avoided or discouraged

There was greater agreement on issues of ecological and site conservation or preservation.

49%--felt that assessing and addressing excavation impacts on the natural environment is obligatory

37%--recommended this

12%--saw it as optional or unnecessary

"Should archaeologists fill in or otherwise protect any area which has been excavated or disturbed?"

72%--found this obligatory

19%--recommended this action

8%--felt backfilling optional or unnecessary, with comments that this is only when a site is marked for development

92%--answered that it was obligatory or recommended that archaeologists formulate scientific goals for excavation in consultation with those responsible for site protection and conservation

7%--felt such consultation is optional or unnecessary

Summary

In general, stewardship is a strongly embedded value among those who responded to this questionnaire. Site protection measures and the need to address environmental impacts of excavation were consistently rated as obligatory practices. Most respondents also regarded public outreach for educational purposes as recommended or obligatory, whether in the form of giving tours, publishing in local media, or distributing teaching materials to local institutions.

On the other hand, there was a clear divergence of opinions on other aspects of community involvement in archaeology. The most controversial issues include whether archaeologists should report violations of permit or antiquities laws by local people, use formal contracts when hiring local workers, give preference to local archaeologists when hiring or seeking collaborators, consult with groups that have a cultural affinity to a site, monitor the crews' sexual behavior, or publish reports when local entities object to the contents. Another controversial area concerns the relationships among archaeologists, museums, and collectors. Many archaeologists felt they should authenticate artifacts for reputable museums, but disapproved of appraising artifacts for museums or purchasing artifacts for any reason.

These preliminary results nicely portray the profession as a whole. Next we will break down the categories to see if differences in training, employment, gender, or age relate to opinions on the more controversial issues. Archaeology is in an obvious state of change. Twenty-five or 30 years ago, responses to these questions would have differed radically, and many questions would not have even been considered. For example, a conservation ethic in archaeology became explicit only with William D. Lipe's 1974 classic article [A conservation model

for American archaeology. *The Kiva* 39(3-4):214-45], but now it is firmly established. Issues surrounding local collaboration, cultural property, and repatriation that divide opinions today are likely to become less contested over the next generation.

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ADVISORY POLL ON CURRENT RESEARCH

The original decision to withdraw Current Research from American Antiquity was made in response to increased numbers of manuscripts submitted for publication. Because financial resources prohibit an increase of journal size, the removal of Current Research has allowed more space to be devoted to publishing peer-reviewed manuscripts. SAA's executive board now seeks advice as it evaluates publication of the material that previously comprised Current Research. One option is to reestablish the publication of Current Research in the journal. Although once again fewer pages would be available for articles, this option has the benefit of making a printed version of Current Research available to all members at no additional cost.

Alternately, as SAA moves into the electronic delivery of information and services, a new model is proposed to offer both electronic and printed versions of Current Research. This proposal is to:

- Establish Current Research as a searchable database on SAAweb, the society's World Wide Web site that will be launched in January 1996. All new submissions would be added to the database. Members could, at no cost, view, search, and print it, as well as submit contributions electronically to Terry Majewski, the coordinator of Current Research.
- Annually print Current Research on acid-free paper in a journal-sized format, available by advance subscriptions.
- Members opting for this would be billed for the subscription along with the annual membership billing each fall, and the printed version would be mailed to subscribers early in the following year. (The initial printed version would be a "bonus" version, including reports submitted since the withdrawal of Current Research from the journal.) The fee would be established once the number of subscribers and the number of pages to be printed were determined.
- Investigate the possibility of adding all previously published Current Research into the database. Generate, for sale, CD-ROM disks that contain research reports from a span of years (e.g., a decade).

The benefits of this model are in that it (1) expands the range in Current Research, given unlimited storage space; (2) disseminates Current Research in a more timely manner; (3) provides electronically-searchable access to the entire range of Current Research stored online; and (4) maintains a printed archive without competing with manuscripts for space in a journal.

ADVISORY POLL

By completing this poll, you will express your preferences and help expand the profile of what electronic capabilities members have. Please respond to the questions, copy the page (or tear it out), and return it to the SAA office via fax [(202) 789-0284], mail (900 Second Street NE #12, Washington D.C. 20002), or by email ([To Top of Page](#))

SAA Announces Committee on the Americas

Robert D. Drennan

SAA has a long tradition of interest in the archaeology of the entire hemisphere. Throughout its history, at least some Latin American archaeologists have been SAA members, and many of its (mostly North American) members have conducted research in Latin America. Communication and collaboration between archaeologists in North America and Latin America have been, and continue to be, impeded by obstacles, but growing numbers of Latin American archaeologists, an expanding trend toward international collaboration, and a common interest in protecting the endangered archaeological heritage of the hemisphere make international scholarly communication throughout the Americas ever more important. The Executive Board created a Task Force on Latin America in 1993 to explore ways in which SAA could actively contribute to fostering such exchange. The task force (with members from Argentina, Canada, Chile, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, and the United States) met at the 1994 Annual Meeting and have continued discussions by mail, phone, fax, and email.

The members of the task force are enthusiastic about the potential of SAA to serve needs felt by archaeologists throughout the Americas. This potential can best be realized by tuning the principal society activities to these needs and by actively encouraging archaeologists in Latin America, interested in availing themselves of membership benefits, to join the society. Such moves would enable SAA to enhance its value to current members as well as attract new members (in North America, Latin America, and elsewhere), seeking active participation in a hemispheric dialogue on common interests. There is no reason that changes in current policy and practice designed to meet these ends should conflict with or diminish in any way SAA's important national role in the U.S. Archaeologists throughout the Americas, however, could profit from a strengthening of the society's international aspects.

The task force's report, submitted to the Executive Board before the 1995 Annual Meeting, contained a number of recommendations, as well as support for several actions already underway. Most fundamental, a series of changes in privileges and rates should make membership considerably more attractive to archaeologists in Latin America. Recognizing current economic realities, a new structure of discount rates for archaeologists outside the "developed world" (in Latin America and elsewhere) makes membership economically feasible. Delivering the *SAA Bulletin* for the first time to members outside North America and expanding its coverage of archaeology in Latin America puts all members on an equal footing. Enabling all members who receive only one of the society's two journals to choose either *American Antiquity* or *Latin American Antiquity* removes a structure that has sometimes been mistakenly thought to indicate second-class status for Latin American archaeology in SAA. These changes are already accomplished facts and it will now be much easier for Latin American archaeologists to join and benefit from SAA membership.

Internationalizing the dialogue on American archaeology sponsored by SAA can only be accomplished, however, if larger numbers of archaeologists in Latin America not only receive the *SAA Bulletin*, *Latin American Antiquity*, and *American Antiquity*, but also see them as attractive and accessible vehicles for publishing their own work; not only attend, but also present papers and organize symposia at the Annual Meeting; and not only join, but participate in carrying out, the society's core activities. To continue to pursue these aims, the Executive Board has approved the task force's recommendation that a permanent committee be created--the Committee on the Americas.

The Committee on the Americas will have a rotating membership of 12, drawn from all parts of the hemisphere. Its role will be to explore, in consultation with the Executive Board, the Executive Office, standing committees, the editors of the journals, the Annual Meeting chair, and others, ways in which SAA activities can better serve

the needs of archaeologists in the entire hemisphere, as well as new ways in which SAA can help to remove the impediments to international dialogue. The committee is now in the process of formulating practical and effective approaches to making *Latin American Antiquity* and *American Antiquity* more readily available in Latin American libraries. It actively welcomes archaeologists from Latin America to become involved in an expanding international aspect of SAA. It is collaborating with the Mexican Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia in the plan to bring together archaeologists involved in heritage protection throughout the hemisphere to share perspectives and experiences to mutual benefit.

Ideas and comments from all members concerning directions the Committee on the Americas might pursue are welcome. They can be directed to its chair, Robert D. Drennan (address below).

El interés del SAA en la arqueología de todo nuestro hemisferio tiene una larga tradición. Durante toda su historia, algunos arqueólogos latinoamericanos se han registrado como socios de la sociedad, y muchos de sus socios (principalmente norteamericanos) han conducido investigaciones en Latinoamérica. Muchos obstáculos han impedido, y siguen impidiendo, la comunicación y la colaboración entre colegas norteamericanos y latinoamericanos. Sin embargo, la importancia de mantener una comunicación erudita a través de las Américas ha aumentado últimamente, por el crecimiento en los números de arqueólogos latinoamericanos, una tendencia hacia colaboración internacional, y un interés común en la protección de recursos arqueológicos y del patrimonio cultural del hemisferio. La Directiva del SAA creó un comité en 1993 para explorar las maneras en que la sociedad podría contribuir activamente al apoyo del intercambio. Este comité, con participantes de Argentina, Canadá, Chile, Ecuador, México, Perú, y los Estados Unidos, se reunió en el Congreso Anual de 1994, y los diálogos se han continuado por correspondencia, teléfono, fax, e email.

Los participantes del comité tienen mucho entusiasmo por las potenciales de la sociedad para servir las necesidades de arqueólogos en todas partes de las Américas. La potencial se puede realizar mejor por medio de afinar las actividades principales de la sociedad a estas necesidades, y por alentar la inscripción de aquellos arqueólogos latinoamericanos para que ellos puedan aprovechar de los beneficios que ofrece la sociedad. De esta manera, SAA puede aumentar su valor para los socios actuales, tanto como para atraer socios nuevos que desean participar en un diálogo hemisférico de intereses comunes. Cambios de la filosofía y la práctica del SAA para dirigirse a estos objetivos no debe perjudicar a su puesto importante en la arqueología de los Estados Unidos. Cualquier arqueólogo en cualquiera parte de las Américas, puede beneficiar de una fortalecimiento del aspecto internacional de la sociedad.

El informe del comité, con sus recomendaciones y apoyo de varias acciones ya propuestas, se presentó a la Directiva antes del Congreso Anual de 1995. De mayor importancia, la propuesta de cambios en privilegios y cuotas, hará que la inscripción sea mucho más atractivo para arqueólogos latinoamericanos. Reconociendo las realidades económicas, se desarrollaron nuevas cuotas descontadas para arqueólogos fuera de los países "desarrollados" (en Latinoamérica u otros sitios), con el objetivo de hacer la inscripción factible. La distribución del SAA Bulletin para socios fuera de Norte América por primera vez, y la inclusión de reportajes de la arqueología latinoamericana, difunden datos importantes para todos los socios, sin diferenciar. Permitiendo que todos los socios recibiendo solamente una de las dos revistas publicadas por SAA, escojan entre *American Antiquity* y *Latin American Antiquity*, elimina la impresión (errónea) que existía de un estatus inferior de la arqueología latinoamericana. Estos cambios ya se han realizado.

Ahora será más sencillo para la inscripción de arqueólogos en SAA. Sin embargo, el diálogo internacional que auspicia el SAA solamente se puede realizar con la participación de suficientes socios latinoamericanos. Es decir, si más arqueólogos latinoamericanos reciben las publicaciones de la sociedad, y también los consideran como oportunidades atractivas y accesibles para la publicación de su propio trabajo; o si ellos no solamente asisten las reuniones, pero participan, compartiendo los resultados de sus trabajos, organizando simposios, y realizando las actividades principales de la sociedad-de esta manera, se logrará el objetivo del diálogo internacional. Para lograr este objetivo, la Directiva ha aprobado la recomendación del comité para crear el nuevo Comité de las Américas.

El Comité de las Américas será compuesto por 12 miembros de todas partes del hemisferio, con el objetivo de explorar, en consultación con la Directiva, la Oficina Ejecutiva, los comités actuales, los editores de las revistas,

el coordinador del Congreso Anual, u otros, las maneras en que el SAA pueda mejorar sus actividades para servir las necesidades arqueologicas hemisfericas, tanto como las maneras para remover los obstaculos al dialogo internacional. El comite actualmente esta en el proceso de formular las tacticas factibles y efectivas para distribuir Latin American Antiquity y American Antiquity a bibliotecas latinoamericanas. De una manera activa, esta solicitando la participacion de arqueologos latinoamericanos en la expansion del aspecto internacional del SAA. Esta colaborando con el Instituto Nacional de Antropologia e Historia de Mexico para reunir arqueologos para compartir sus perspectivas y experiencias acerca de la proteccion del patrimonio cultural.

Ideas y comentarios sobre la direccion del Comite de las Americas seran bienvenidos de cualquier socio, dirigidos a Robert D. Drennan, cuya direccion es:

Department of Anthropology, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260, email [To Top of Page](#)

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CHASKI-UN BOLETIN ELECTRONICO

Elias Mujica

Chaski, el boletín electrónico del Instituto Andino de Estudios Arqueológicos (INDEA), tiene por objetivo servir de puente entre los arqueólogos y científicos afines interesados en el proceso histórico andino. Contiene reseñas de publicaciones recientes, noticias de eventos, anuncios de puestos de trabajo, una base de datos actualizada de los miembros de la lista, y noticias de interés para los arqueólogos que investigan en los Andes.

Para recibir Chaski hay que suscribirse a la lista de interés Arqueoandina, en el servidor de listas de la Red Científica Peruana, que es moderada por INDEA. Uno puede suscribirse o retirarse automáticamente, según se explica más adelante, pero para compartir información debe de enviarla necesariamente al moderador para ser canalizado. Es importante enfatizar que pretendemos brindar un servicio óptimo a los usuarios, eliminando toda la basura electrónica. Arqueoandina circulará la información a través de Chaski. Hasta la fecha Chaski ha venido circulando a través de una lista privada, que ahora hacemos pública. Todos los usuarios que han venido recibiendo Chaski ya están inscritos en Arqueoandina, que es bilingüe (castellano e inglés). En un futuro Arqueoandina será una lista abierta durante algunos meses del año, para fomentar debates especializados.

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- Cualquier comando escrito en la línea "Subject:" no es procesado

Cualquier pregunta o problema relacionado con este LISTSERV puede ser consultado con: listasrcp-Owner@rcp.net.pe (Administrador del LISTSERV).

Elias Mujica es el moderador de Arqueoandina en el Instituto Andino de Estudios Arqueologicos, Lima, Peru.

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Creating Cultural Resource Data Layers: Experiences from the Nebraska Cultural Resources GIS Project

Part II: Combining GPS and GIS Data

LuAnn Wandsnider and Christopher Dore

The Nebraska State Historical Society (NSHS) database contains legal descriptions for all 5,665 reported sites; UTM coordinates were reported for 1,371. How accurate is this locational information?

Depending on the detail of the legal description, site locations might be off by between 285 m (quarter-quarter-quarter section reports) and 1,140 m (section center reports). According to the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), 25 percent of its 7.5-minute quadrangles are evaluated for accuracy and are not passed unless 90 percent of the arbitrarily selected map points fall within 40 feet (12 m) of their actual position. Vertical accuracy standards require that 90 percent of the points fall within half of the contour line distance. Thus, it is possible for site UTM coordinates to err by at least 24 m due to USGS error. Site locations may have errors greater than the standard since they often are not near points, such as well-defined road intersections, that are used to check errors. And 10 percent of the tested points can have errors greater than 24m.

For most Nebraska survey projects, site location is reckoned with reference to map features; the site UTM coordinates are then estimated from the map. Coordinate errors may be introduced during the initial reckoning or during estimation. Finally, the journey of site information from the field to its final residence in a database may involve several transcription phases, with the possibility of error occurring each time. Such errors may involve transposing numbers or reporting the wrong UTM zone, resulting in database site locations that may be off by meters or continents.

In a 1993 assessment of site locational information at Mesa Verde National Monument, a report from the National Park Service (NPS) Cultural Resources Geographic Information System (GIS) Facility gives the average difference between Global Positioning System (GPS) and reported location as 35 m. The comparison locations at sites located and marked in 1986 were mapped from temporary datums established throughout the monument. UTM coordinates were reported to the nearest meter. Interestingly, the NPS assessment found local directional trends, with GPS shots in one portion of the canyon trending north of earlier reported locations and, in other portions, trending southwest, south, and so forth.

Our assessment of locational quality involved relocating previously reported archaeological sites and then fixing the site location using GPS technology, which references the point location on the earth's surface with respect to the known positions satellites. The difference between reported and GPS site location is therefore the basis for our evaluation. Most Nebraska sites are unmarked, and therefore it was critical for us to be sure that we were indeed at the site we were attempting to relocate. Using the site paper record on file with the NSHS and comparing it with field observations, the field crew ranked their confidence in site relocation. Reasons for less

than complete confidence in relocating specific sites included incomplete data on site forms, landmark changes since the site was first described, and the lack of detailed site maps.

The ability to accurately establish site locations using GPS was also critical. We used widely available, reasonably priced (lease \$1,500/month), and reliable equipment for this task. A Magellan ProMark V recorded the location of each site relative to satellite position. Simultaneous observations were made with an unattended Magellan MBS-1 base station, with the associated antenna situated at first-order monument (discussed below). A Dell laptop computer with an 80-mb capacity logged the observations. Power for GPS unit and computer was supplied by a deep cycle battery. In Nebraska, one can leave \$10,000 worth of equipment in the middle of nowhere without risk. In other parts of the country, base station security will be an important consideration.

Other GPS tips to help plan your resource needs include the fact that the rover, base station, and antenna each consume a lot of power. Over a four-day period of operation, approximately 28 AA batteries were used. Also, just getting all units to talk to each other, rounding up the right cables and power converters, and so forth consumed several days. Some field workers log the GPS base station data with small-capacity computers. They may make do with a short field day, or may require communication with a coworker who turns the base station on and off as needed. In urban areas, it is possible to subscribe to a base station service, something that should be available in rural areas in the near future.

Selective Availability refers to the deliberate degradation of satellite positional data by the U.S. military to make the determination of accurate, real-time GPS positions difficult. Selective Availability can be compensated for by using differential post-processing to correlate the satellite observations made by both the rover unit and the base station unit situated at a known point. At the end of the day, distance readings made to the same satellites by the roving and stationary unit were compared. The difference between the two ("differential") with respect to the coordinates of the known point allows for the determination of very accurate rover locations.

A digression on known points, i.e., monuments, and their accuracy is important here. We may speak of the ability of GPS hardware to assess locational accuracy to the sub-meter level, but, the question remains, with respect to what? The "what" is the location of the base station, but where is the base station? The base station may be located on an arbitrary site or regional datum, but usually we want to measure location in a geographical coordinate system such as UTM. If this is the case, the base station must be located at a known point in the coordinate system. Where does one find such points and how do we determine their locational error?

As most archaeologists know, a series of monuments distributed across the United States serve as either horizontal datums or vertical benches within the UTM coordinate system. Most vertical benches have their horizontal position interpolated from USGS maps and should not be used for GPS work. Information on the location and accuracy of National Geodetic Survey (NGS) monuments is available on CD-ROM and is updated annually. Note that the coordinates for the monuments are in the process of revision as part of the High Accuracy Reference Network (HARN) surveys, which will see a shift in monument position by .3-.8 m.

For the Nebraska Cultural Resources GIS project, we were interested in examining the accuracy of site location information from across the state and according to site type and other recorded data. We were interested in identifying site location on an existing geographic coordinate system rather than on an arbitrary site grid of a regional project system. We therefore needed to establish our base station at monuments throughout Nebraska. For Nebraska, however, HARN monuments and corrections had not yet been completed. In lieu of this, only monuments with both horizontal and vertical first-order ratings were used. For most rural counties, this restricted our field crew to about three usable monuments at which to locate the base station. Given that some monuments could not be located, had been destroyed, or were in use by other GPS surveyors, our crew was sometimes left with only a single monument per county for the GPS base station. In all cases, a monument was used that was within 150 km of the sites to be revisited. For maximum accuracy, most GPS manufacturers suggest that the rover-base station distance be under 600 km.

Having acquired satellite readings with the rover and base station GPS units, pseudorange differential post-processing was used to compute the UTM coordinates at a site. With our equipment, a single acceptable-quality GPS location required 10 minutes for acquiring adequate satellite data (1 observation/second) and another 10

minutes for processing that information at the end of the field day. By taking readings with the GPS units on two first-order monuments, we independently determined the accuracy of this method to be 1.5 m.

From August to October 1994, as fields were cleared and the surface became visible, 287 successfully processed GPS locations were calculated for 105 archaeological sites. If a site was larger than 25 m², an attempt was made to define the site boundaries, and multiple GPS readings were taken along this boundary. The measurements were not all of equal quality. For some, the number of satellites fluctuated during the measurement period and only a less accurate two-dimensional, rather than three-dimensional, location was possible. Positional Dilution of Precision (PDOP) is a unitless measure that describes the geometry of the satellite configuration relative to the rover GPS position; clustered satellites (high PDOP value) provide less accurate locational information while GPS readings made with dispersed satellites (low PDOP value) provide more accurate information. The PDOP for each observation sequence varied, sometimes outside of acceptable limits. In other cases, the number of satellite observations simultaneously captured by the rover and the base station were low, resulting in inferior locational information. Finally, sometimes the post-processing of the GPS data failed, in which case the site was revisited and GPS readings logged again. Our field crew was initially inexperienced with GPS equipment, and we found a learning curve of several weeks necessary for its proper use. With more experience, we learned to take care to disable poorly performing satellites and to immediately inspect the PDOP values. With these precautions, good GPS locations were acquired during the first visit to the site 95 percent of the time.

Table 1 summarizes our results according to both strict- and acceptable-quality thresholds. The strict-quality thresholds are those specified by the GPS manufacturers. We have reviewed requests for proposals by agencies for site survey and location that specify the lesser-quality thresholds. As seen in Table 1, we found little difference in the quality of the location information by quality threshold.

Table 1--Summary of Locational Accuracy Data Using GPS

Strict Quality Acceptable Quality

PDOP 6 PDOP 8

N 400 N 180

GPS observations 238 257

Sites 96 101

GPS-Reported Location Differences for High Confidence Sites Reported UTM's

No. sites 24 24

Mean difference 167 m 166 m

75% quantile 211 m 211 m

90% quantile 376 m 353 m

Reported Legal Description

(Estimated UTM's)

No. sites 36 37

Mean difference 635 m 627 m

75% quantile 486 m 455 m

90% quantil 1,002 m 1,000 m

Of the 105 sites visited, only 65 could be verified as sites reported to the NSHS and ones relocated. Of these, acceptable-quality GPS information was collected for 61 sites. Mean UTM values were calculated for those sites with multiple GPS readings. Focusing only on those sites that were relocated with high confidence, Table 1 presents statistics for the distances calculated between reported and GPS site locations, which are all converted to the UTM coordinate system using NAD83 and GRS80. A further distinction is made here between those sites for which only legal descriptions had originally been reported to the NSHS and those for which UTM information was available. Where the Mesa Verde study found localized directional trends, we see nothing of this sort, probably because of the larger regional scale at which we worked.

Considering the acceptable-quality GPS shots, Figure 1 gives the frequency distributions for distances between GPS site locations and reported (UTMs reported to NSHS) and estimated (legal description reported to NSHS) site locations. Note that the outliers, which probably represent miscodes, are extreme. For this reason, means and standard deviations are less useful descriptors. To characterize the accuracy of the locational data, a value between the 75 percent quantile (recommended by statisticians in cases like this) and the 90 percent quantile (the egregious miscodes probably lie above this) is suggested.

Figure 2 plots site locations in western Nebraska buffered with the conservative 90 percent accuracy value. This map should be read to mean that there is a 90 percent chance that the actual site locations fall inside the site buffer. Sites for which only legal descriptions are available have larger (1,000 m) buffers; smaller (353 m) buffers are plotted for sites for which UTM coordinates were reported. Road improvement along State 88, for example, should thus take into account not only the reported site location, but also the accuracy of that information. Rights-of-way that intersect site buffers would require additional consideration.

Several other observations and recommendations follow from these experiences. First, cultural resource database design should consider several modifications. For one, a datum variable is necessary. Also useful is a variable describing the source legal description, UTM coordinates estimated from USGS map, differential GPS, and GPS of the locational information. To identify egregious site coordinate miscodes, it may be useful to include the distance and general direction from an archaeological site to a major land feature or town. Address checking (an advanced GIS feature) could be used to identify the 10-20 percent miscodes expected in the site databases.

Archaeological sites containing both high- and low-density archaeological deposits are arbitrarily defined and highly variable entities. They come and go as surface conditions change, and their boundaries fluctuate according to fieldworker experience and surface conditions. Our experiences in attempting to relocate unmarked sites suggest that it is valuable to require the use of GPS equipment in locating site boundaries and survey unit boundaries. Indeed, for some projects, the U.S. Army currently requires survey transects to be mapped using GPS equipment.

In Nebraska we have some idea of the accuracy of the cultural resources layer. The accuracies of other GIS layers, such as soil polygons, hydrology, and roads, are often unknown, but likely even less accurate since their sources are usually maps at a scale of 1:250,000 or 1:100,000. This means that to answer questions of interest to us, archaeologists will have to create data layers to their specification. High-resolution SPOT or Soviet satellite imagery may be useful here. To manage the cultural landscape, these and many other critical issues will need to be addressed. We trust that our experiences will be useful to others as they make their archaeological databases GIS compatible.

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INSIGHTS



THE MANY FACES OF CRM

Cinderella's Choice: The Emerging Role of the State Historic Preservation Office in Cultural Resource Management

David Snyder

"During the mid-1970s, when the pandemonium of the new archaeology's birth rites finally abated, archaeologists suddenly awoke to the realization that the discipline had changed dramatically. No longer were granting agencies and universities archaeology's major sources of financial support. Instead, federal agencies (e.g., the Forest Service, the Bureau of Reclamation, the National Park Service, the Army Corps of Engineers), state and local governments, and even private industries were funding the lion's share of American archaeology. Some investigators lamented this proliferation of contract research as an unwelcome expansion of the salvage ethic in archaeological research with all of the drastic compromises in quality that term connotes, while others hailed the new development as an unprecedented opportunity for scientific advance--if new archaeologists could make the necessary organizational and methodological adjustments. It is now becoming clear that the latter appraisal, though not yet completely substantiated, seems to be more accurate" (The Framework of Cultural Resource Management in the United States: The Problem of Quality Control, In *Conservation Archaeology: A Guide for Cultural Resource Management Studies*, p. 1, M. G. Schiffer and G. J. Gumerman, eds., 1977).

During the past 20 years, increases in the number of cultural resource management (CRM) reports completed under the regulations implementing the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, has led to increased responsibility for the state historic preservation office (SHPO) as one of the key players in carrying out these projects. I contend that this responsibility is also increasing the SHPO role in archaeology and among professional archaeologists, superseding in many ways the role of academic-based research. Unfortunately, increasing responsibility has not always come with increasing authority to ensure the control of quality for this research.

Before launching into my thesis, I want to clarify that I speak only for myself from personal observations, and that I am a new kid on the block, having only worked as a reviewer in the Ohio Historic Preservation Office for

four years. My job responsibilities are to manage the review of Section 106 projects where there is a potential for impact to archaeological sites. I have worked in CRM for almost 20 years beginning as an undergraduate at the University of Washington and continuing as a graduate student at Southern Illinois University at Carbondale where I received my Ph.D. in 1989. I owe much of my success and dedication to the excellence of my training, but if I seem somewhat overzealous in my concern for archaeology, I would also have to attribute that to those same professors (you know who you are). I have worked professionally for more than 15 years in academic, contract, and SHPO settings. My education and training is in archaeology as a subfield of anthropology with emphasis in CRM. I will direct most of my comments to archaeological concerns in the remainder of this discussion.

Ideally, the SHPO staff would provide a sounding board for professionals in the historic preservation community, offering technical advice focused on compliance with the regulations for the National Historic Preservation Act. Under this act, federal agencies would employ historic preservation specialists, including professional archaeologists, to ensure that the agency fully considered its impacts on any property which may be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. And many agencies do employ historic preservation specialists. In this ideal world, the academic community would assume the primary responsibility for education (including ethical considerations), training, establishment of standards, and oversight to ensure that standards are indeed met.

Out of necessity, the SHPO is burdened with much of the responsibility for compliance (the federal agency role) and is placed in a central role with much of the responsibility for education, training, establishment of standards, and oversight. In my view, this increased responsibility is an attempt to fill a vacuum left by the academic community and not the usurpation of responsibility by the SHPO. This situation is further exacerbated because the SHPO lacks authority to govern the conduct of CRM archaeology, and, as the lowest paid personnel in the professional preservation community, the SHPO lacks many of the resources of the academic community to undertake these added responsibilities.

Some background information on the extent of CRM work in Ohio provides a useful starting point to support my contentions. The Ohio SHPO, and its staff of 26 (1995 level), is involved with a wide range of preservation programs and activities including, but not limited to, technical assistance to private and public sectors, historic preservation planning, oversight of the federal certified local government program and grants, public education, development of the state plan, review of tax act projects, review of National Register of Historic Places nominations, management of files containing the state inventories of National Register properties, architectural properties and archaeological sites, maintaining an archive of CRM reports, and review of Section 106 (federal agency projects). The Ohio SHPO staff answer about 200 telephone calls every working day (we even answer calls on weekends, holidays, and at home). Our files contain primary documentation on more than 100,000 properties. Eight persons are responsible for Section 106 reviews. We are required to respond to approximately 10,000 pieces of correspondence annually. This correspondence comprises more than 2,500 separate undertakings with more than 1,000 of these involving ground disturbance and new construction (i.e., archaeology). Each year we review about 250 archaeological reports which contain information on surveys of more than 20,000 acres and provide primary documentation for more than 1,000 identified archaeological sites. The reports also provide findings of further investigations at several core sites. These numbers have grown steadily from 1985 through 1995; given the fact that a large portion of construction activities in Ohio is still not regulated for archaeology, and there is still no counterpart in Ohio to Section 106, it is reasonable to think that these numbers could, and should, go even higher. Finally, we find that the number of reports paid for by private industry in complying with federal regulations is rapidly increasing--approaching about 50 percent of the reports we review annually.

My focus here is on the thousands of reports, covering hundreds of thousands of acres, and containing primary documentation of many thousands of sites, which have been reviewed by this office since 1975. All this information is available for research to professional archaeologists, but, as I discuss below, there are continuing questions about the quality of some of these data. In contrast, I am aware of research projects conducted by professional archaeologists throughout Ohio that are not directly linked to CRM, resulting in the identification of several hundred sites, but this information is seldom submitted to this office. It is also my impression that there

is ongoing research conducted at several major sites during any one year outside of CRM projects. That is, the overwhelming majority (90 percent) of newly identified sites reported to this office come to us through CRM projects. On the other hand, it is my impression that the numbers of excavation programs at significant sites are roughly equal in comparing CRM work to non-CRM work. Reports and papers for non-CRM work often lag several years behind the work, but until reported, this information is generally not available to professional archaeologists. Clearly, CRM work has provided and continues to provide the overwhelming bulk of new data on archaeology.

Cumulatively, data from CRM projects contribute new and important information for understanding the archaeological record in Ohio. Surveys conducted along corridors provide data on variability in the archaeological record crossing a wide range of environmental zones, the vast majority of these studies are the result of CRM work. For example, in north-central Ohio, survey along a 100 km corridor for the proposed reroute of U.S. Route 30 has resulted in the identification of more than 3,300 sites. These kinds of surveys provide valuable data on the variability of the archaeological record, and, these kinds of large studies are increasing in compliance with federal regulations involving coordination with the SHPO. Corridor studies need to provide comparative data from different areas for applicability in current theoretical models, but there are questions concerning the data from some CRM studies. Are the sites plotted accurately and precisely? With large numbers of people working on these projects, do we have sufficient quality control to know that the work is comparable? It is not uncommon for us to request corrections to maps in CRM reports to show scale, north arrow, site boundaries, and relevant geographic features. The numbers of artifacts reported in tables and site descriptions frequently do not add up. Are the data reliable? Furthermore, there is a pressing need to synthesize these new data to assess quality control, to identify areas where improvements can be made, and to begin exploring the potential these data hold for our understanding of prehistory. However, the SHPO has neither the authority nor the resources to tackle this problem.

Data from CRM projects also contribute directly to understanding specific problems in prehistory. For example, data on Late Archaic-and Hopewell-period occupations were recovered from excavations of a site in southern Ohio that would be destroyed by highway construction. This is one of very few Middle Woodland sites with limited occupation span focused on domestic activities which has been studied, and the study benefited directly and immediately from academic-based research at a Hopewell-period hamlet site located in central Ohio. The site in the highway construction project was originally identified during a reconnaissance survey, and based on similarities to the earlier study, the contract archaeologists, the reviewers in this office, and the agency archaeologists readily agreed that additional work was needed. This study has added dramatic new information on changing lifeways during the Late Archaic period through Middle Woodland period, and convincingly shows what is possible when CRM work is fully integrated into the different spheres of archaeology.

Unfortunately, with limited resources, not all our efforts have happy endings. A suburb of a major metropolitan area has started construction for an industrial park. In spite of extended efforts by this office, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers ruled that construction of the bridge over a major river and floodplain was not part of the site development and thus facilitated the initiation of construction activities that will result in the destruction of more than a dozen important archaeological sites, some with significant Middle Woodland assemblages. These sites were reported in the late 1970s, about the same time as the plans for the industrial park were made public. In almost 20 years of project planning, no comprehensive effort to study these sites was made; no grants were written, no field schools were proposed. Numerous professional archaeologists advocated the need for studies. We have pushed to have studies completed before construction proceeds, making appeals to concerns for future generations. But, at a meeting, a state senator summed up prevailing perceptions cogently when he asked me why no work had been done if these sites were so important.

While new findings are exciting, the responsibilities and daily grind require a great deal of work. At times I am sure that all reviewers in SHPO offices wonder whether it is worth the set-backs, criticism, and personal attacks from the archaeological community. Pressure from political and private spheres is even more harsh. Reviewers are expected to be able to simultaneously translate archaeological concerns into theoretical, strategic, and common language and terms. It would not be unusual for me to have to provide technical comments on the appropriateness of a survey sampling strategy, explain to professional archaeologists why and under what

conditions shovel testing is to be used, and explain a SHPO position to a church minister who wants to build an AIDS shelter but needs an environmental review including an archaeological survey--all before my first cup of morning coffee.

We must keep current on recent advances in archaeological theory and method, but we are required to explain to the general public why we are recommending archaeological investigations. A village manager in northern Ohio was very irate about my recommendation for an archaeological survey in an area not previously surveyed for a sewer and housing development. He was not satisfied with my explanations that a major prehistoric village site from which human remains had been recovered was located on the same landform only a couple of kilometers to the west. And so, I was asked to explain my recommendation to the congressional representative's aid and a representative of the governor's economic development office. This is just one example of the implications of placing CRM workers and SHPO staff on the front lines in fighting for the future of archaeology; this is where the action is in terms of funding and influence over new legislation.

SHPO staff daily provide educational information and training, covering fundamental principles of archaeology for professional archaeologists. Given the massive amount of information we expect archaeologists to have mastered and the rapidly changing interpretations of theory and method, it is not surprising that considerable review and ongoing educational programs are needed. We devote considerable time and effort to helping professional archaeologists better communicate their findings and recommendations; at times the writing in reports is not up to professional standards. Too many in the academic community unfortunately expect students to master in a year what has taken them a lifetime to develop, and once the student leaves the classroom, the school has no continuing responsibility. The responsibility for continuing education and technical assistance, especially in compliance with Section 106, is left primarily to the SHPO, although in recent years, a growing number of programs and training are being offered by CRM firms. The Ohio SHPO has recently published guides and standards for recording architectural properties and archaeological sites, and we have been one of the principal authors in providing documentation and guidance in the treatment of human remains.

I am expected to know specific research questions for anywhere in Ohio and to provide specific site information off the top of my head to justify my recommendations. Yet, SHPO staff average about 20 percent to 40 percent less pay than assistant professors. We are not given any time for research or creative thought. We are not given any time to study different approaches. We are expected to absorb the newest information and apply sophisticated approaches to complex problems. If we stick to our guns and require shovel tests at 10 m intervals we are branded as narrow-minded and inflexible (but we do get the data necessary to complete reviews). If we try new approaches, we are branded as wishy-washy and inconsistent or, worse, that we are unfair. But we are not to take it personally.

There are problems in CRM archaeology that extend beyond the sphere of the SHPO, problems that require the attention, concern, and cooperation of the professional archaeological community. Who is responsible for policing contract archaeological work to ensure that the required and appropriate work is done? This SHPO does not currently have the authority to certify archaeologists; we do not make these professional standards, we can only recognize them. It will take a great deal of cooperation among many parts of the professional archaeological community to ensure that competent work is done by competent people. Likewise, we do not currently have the authority to determine ethics or to sanction archaeologists who violate ethical standards. We do not have the authority to set standards for curation. Are we required to keep every 50 years old or older piece of glass that we find? Are we required to keep every fragment of chert that may be an artifact? There are many more questions, including issues involving Native American concerns, than I have space to enumerate. Whatever the questions, we need to work together in arriving at workable solutions and answers, and in implementing them. The widely held perception that the staff of the SHPOs consist of second-class archaeologists limits the authority of the SHPO and its ability to work with other groups of professional archaeologists in seeking solutions to pressing problems.

CRM benefits from the involvement and central role of the SHPO. Perhaps the most important of these is a focus on stewardship of public resources. It is in our collective efforts to preserve and protect our most important sites, that we see the importance of the SHPO, and we see the archaeological community at its best. Recently, a developer proposed construction of a massive lake and resort in the valley immediately adjacent to Serpent

Mound. At this time, it appears that this development is on hold, due to a vigorous letter-writing campaign. The Ohio SHPO asked for and received much support in addressing our concerns for this project. But, there will be other developments proposed for the Serpent Mound area and at other significant sites, too. It will take ongoing efforts and a continuing commitment to the stewardship of our significant sites to ensure their preservation for future generations. These resources do not belong to any one academic department. Their preservation requires statewide and regional efforts. Stewardship of archaeological sites at a statewide level provides the fundamental basis for CRM work.

Given the massive difference separating the amount of CRM work as compared to non-CRM work in archaeology today, it is not surprising that the SHPO has come to play a pivotal role. Most people working in archaeology today work in CRM projects and most projects require coordination with the SHPO. Increasingly, the SHPO is assuming responsibility for setting work standards and those who can fulfill them. Given current trends, it will be only a matter of time until the SHPO is also required to assume the responsibilities for establishing curational guidelines and standards for accrediting academic programs. Unless the academic community critically rethinks its role and accepts challenges of new responsibility, it will find itself in a secondary supporting role with much reduced credibility in the study of archaeology. As central players in CRM work, SHPOs are expected to find creative solutions to a host of problems, but they have limited authority or resources to develop and carry out these solutions. While real-world solutions seldom match the happily-ever-after endings of fairy tales, they do offer opportunities through choices. In the fairy tale, Cinderella's beauty is finally recognized when she tries on the glass slipper and the burden of her wicked stepmother and stepsisters is magically lifted from her shoulders. In CRM work we do not have a glass slipper, and the benefits for archaeology and scientific advance still depend on our choices and efforts in bringing about organizational changes which can best support a future for both archaeological research and the stewardship of significant cultural resources.

David Snyder is with the Ohio Historic Preservation Office

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Multidisciplinary Research and International Training in Southeast Asian Archaeology

Miriam Stark

Cambodia is a country rich in cultural heritage, and the famous complex of temples known as Angkor Wat represents only one part of a deep and varied archaeological record. The French began archaeological research in the area in the 19th century with work in the Mekong and Angkor Wat regions. The exploration of prehistoric and historic period sites in Cambodia by Cambodian and French archaeologists continued until the late 1960s.

Cambodia has witnessed widespread desecration of its archaeological resources, especially during the last 25 years. Political upheavals between 1971 and 1989 precluded archaeological research and decimated the Cambodian intellectual community. In the relative calm since then, restoration and conservation of the Angkorian monuments of the Siem Riep province have been sponsored by UNESCO, Ecole Francais d'Extreme Orient (Paris), the Japanese government, the World Monuments Fund, the government of Indonesia, and the Angkor Foundation. The University of Hawai'i Cambodia Project is a new multidisciplinary, international research project in southern Cambodia, representing a collaboration among researchers at the University of Hawai'i-Manoa, the East-West Center (Honolulu), and the Royal University of Fine Arts (a division of the Ministry of Culture and the Fine Arts) in Phnom Penh. Project directors include: Chuch Phoeurn (Royal University of Fine Arts, Phnom Penh), P. Bion Griffin (University of Hawai'i-Manoa), Miriam Stark (University of Hawai'i-Manoa), and Judy Ledgerwood (East-West Center).

Work through the University of Hawai'i (UH) Cambodia Project concentrates on both international training and multidisciplinary research in Hawai'i and Cambodia. Current research by the UH Cambodia Project focuses on pre-Angkorean land use and state formation along the Lower Mekong region of southern Cambodia. Research planned for the next five years also entails the study of Neolithic and Bronze Age-period sites in areas of central Cambodia.

Training Opportunities for Students and Professionals

The UH Cambodia Project was initiated in 1993 with grants from the East-West Center's Indochina Initiative, the UH/East-West Center Collaborative Research Program, and the Henry Luce Foundation. The primary goal of the UH Cambodia Project's training component is to help rebuild the archaeology program by providing academic and technical training to Cambodian students. Training is conducted in the United States at the University of Hawai'i, as well as in Cambodia. Outstanding students from the Royal Fine Arts University Faculty of Archaeology (Phnom Penh) receive training at the University of Hawai'i. Ten Cambodian students participated in the 1995 UH Cambodia Project's summer field school in Cambodia, and as many as five students will join the field project for the 1996 field season. Plans are also underway to seek funding for a semester-abroad teacher exchange program to bring American project members of the UH Cambodia Project to the Royal University of Fine Arts (Phnom Penh) and Cambodian professors to the University of Hawai'i for teaching and research over the next three to five years.

The UH Cambodia Project invests much of its energies in training a new generation of archaeologists. While a primary goal of the project is to prepare Cambodian students to undertake graduate training in archaeology in the United States, another important objective is to facilitate training and thesis research for American (and other

non-Cambodian) archaeology students. These students will receive graduate training at the University of Hawai'i-Manoa in archaeology, anthropology, and language (Khmer). Special training in analytical techniques (including compositional analysis and GIS [Geographic Information Systems] analysis) is also available. Graduate students will participate in the Cambodian field project as instructors and researchers. The training component of the UH Cambodia Project thus provides academic and field training to Cambodian students and American archaeology graduate students.

Building a Multidisciplinary Research Program

International multidisciplinary research is the other major component of the UH Cambodia Project. The project brings together American and Cambodian scholars with disciplinary interests in archaeology, cultural anthropology, geography, art history, historic preservation, Khmer linguistics, and environmental studies. University of Hawai'i Cambodia Project also welcomes international collaboration in allied fields, such as geology, paleoethnobotany, archaeological and architectural conservation, and zooarchaeology. Research through the 1995 summer field season obtained preliminary data necessary for developing a long-term research program. The 1995-1996 segment of the project uses this information to focus on changes in long-term land-use practices in the Angkor Borei region (Takeo province) of southern Cambodia.

Project Activities to Date

Five Cambodian students with degrees from the Royal University of Fine Arts (Phnom Penh) have just arrived in Honolulu for the 1995-1996 academic year, two of which are alumni from the 1994-1995 academic training program. They will receive training in English, anthropology, and archaeology from archaeologists in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Hawai'i. Together with UH project members, they will return to Cambodia for a summer 1996 field season.

A collaborative team of researchers from the University of Hawai'i, the East-West Center, and the Royal University of Fine Arts conducted preliminary research in the Angkor Borei region of Takeo Province (Figure 1) during the summer of 1995. This region is famous as the hearth of one of the earliest civilizations in mainland Southeast Asia. Called "Funan" by visiting Chinese dignitaries, it reputedly contained multiple urban centers between the 1st and 6th centuries A.D. Among these are Oc Eo (in modern Vietnam) and Angkor Borei (in modern Cambodia). Brief excavations at Oc Eo in the 1950s by Louis Malleret revealed a complex system of water control and rich material culture, but the site has been largely destroyed through vandalism since that time. Angkor Borei faces the same threat of rampant vandalism witnessed at other sites; however, our 1995 fieldwork confirmed that its archaeological deposits are sufficiently intact to merit long-term research.

This long-term research program uses two strategies to develop a comprehensive view of past and present land-use patterns in the Angkor Borei region. The first involves documentation of human impact on the past and present landscapes of Takeo Province through archaeological, geographic, and ethnographic techniques and the use of archival materials. The second explores the political and economic organization of Angkor Borei through use of archaeological survey, excavation, low-altitude remote-sensing, and the examination of archaeological collections.

Contributions of the UH Cambodia Project

By increasing the visibility of Angkor Borei through this project, we hope to heighten public commitment to preserving the Cambodian archaeological heritage. The UH Cambodia Project researchers work actively with staff and students from both the National Museum of the Kingdom of Cambodia and the Royal University of

Fine Arts. Our hope is that the UH Cambodia Project might also help to stem rampant vandalism at the region's largest and most important archaeological sites. Long-term plans include a commitment to work with the university and the national museum in Phnom Penh on developing a collections repository, together with a local museum that showcases the region's ancient history in the modern town of Angkor Borei.

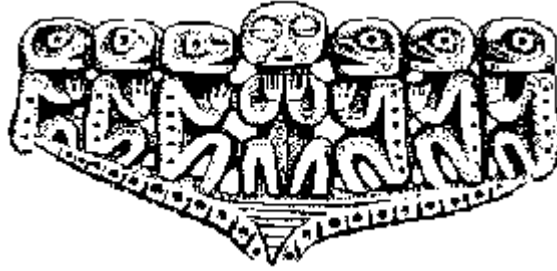
Multidisciplinary research on the Lower Mekong region will clearly contribute to our knowledge of a geographic area that interests a variety of scholars. But an equally important contribution of the UH Cambodia Project lies in its emphasis on training the next generation of Southeast Asian archaeologists. Khmer students who are participating in the project are the future researchers and administrators of Cambodia's archaeology faculty as well as the Angkor Conservancy. The UH Cambodia Project provides one model for collaborative research and international training in Southeast Asian archaeology. Our hope is that future programs will benefit from, and improve upon, lessons learned from this program.

We encourage inquiries regarding the UH Cambodia Project and are willing to consider other collaborators for its research and training programs. Please contact either of the following project codirectors: Miriam Stark, Department of Anthropology, University of Hawai'i, 2424 Maile Way, Porteus 346, Honolulu 96822, email miriams@hawaii.edu, or P. Bion Griffin, Department of Anthropology, University of Hawai'i, 2424 Maile Way, Porteus 346, Honolulu 96822, griffin@hawaii.edu.

Miriam Stark is at the Department of Anthropology, University of Hawai'i-Manoa

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NEWS AND NOTES

Request for information on meteorites in archaeological contexts. Native Americans were aware that meteorites are rocks that fall from heaven long before western scientists accepted this phenomenon. They viewed meteorites as sacred and assigned them a variety of symbolic meanings from at least Early Woodland times into the historic period. Expression of these beliefs took different forms at different times in various areas of North America. If you know of any cases of iron or stone meteorites, tektites, or fulgurites (fused sediments produced by lightning strikes) from archaeological contexts, or of any suspicious cases, please contact Donald Blakeslee, Department of Anthropology, Wichita State University, Wichita, KS 67260-0052, (316) 689-3195. Identification by experts and trace element analysis can be arranged when appropriate.

Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt has announced awards totaling \$2,233,200 to assist museums, Indian tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations, and Alaska Native villages and corporations with implementation of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). The awards were divided among 42 projects. In announcing the awards, Babbitt praised the 42 projects as "continuing the dialogue between museums and Indian tribes that began five years ago with the passage of the Act." He also announced that the administration's 1996 budget request included funds for NAGPRA grants. Information regarding awards can be obtained from C. Timothy McKeown, NAGPRA Program Leader, Archaeological Assistance Division, National Park Service, P. O. Box 37127, Washington D.C. 20013-7127.

The Sainsbury Research Unit for the arts of Africa, Oceania and the Americas, University of East Anglia, has a full 3-year Robert Sainsbury Scholarship for a candidate undertaking doctoral research, tenable at the SRU from 1996. The scholarship covers fees and maintenance and includes a stipend to fund travel and fieldwork. Applicants should have a strong academic record and a background in anthropology, art history, archaeology, or a related subject. Full and part grants are offered for the 1996-97

M.A. course in Advanced Studies in the Arts of Africa, Oceania and the Americas. The course combines anthropological, art-historical, and archaeological approaches and is intended for students who wish to pursue research and academic/museum-related careers. Facilities in the Sainsbury Centre for Visual Arts include a major research library and personal study space with PCs. Applicants should have, or be about to have, an undergraduate degree in anthropology, art history, archaeology, or a related subject. Application deadline is March 1, 1996. Applications for two Visiting Research Fellowships during the 1997 calendar year are also sought. Tenure of each fellowship is preferred during January to April and September to December. Holders of a doctorate who are undertaking research for publication in the field of the arts of Africa, Oceania, and the Americas are eligible to apply. In exceptional cases, advanced doctoral candidates may be considered. Application deadline is April 1, 1996. For further information, contact Admissions Secretary, Sainsbury Research Unit, Sainsbury Centre for Visual Arts, University of East Anglia, Norwich NR4 7TJ, UK, (01603) 592498, fax (01603)259401.

After conducting a national search, Crow Canyon Archaeological Center has named Bruce Allen Grimes as president of the not-for-profit research and education center, beginning October 1. Grimes has been director of athletics at Fort Lewis College in Durango, Colo. since 1992. He will administer Crow Canyon's programs, provide fund-raising support, and manage the staff of more than 60 full-time and seasonal archaeologists, educators, and support personnel. Grimes holds a B.A. from Millikin University, an M.A. from Ohio University, and has completed course work for a Ph.D. in educational administration at the University of Wisconsin. His areas of expertise include fund raising, program management, marketing, budget control, public relations, and public speaking.

Crow Canyon Archaeological Center is pleased to announce the award of the second Robert H. Lister Fellowship to Ronald H. Towner, a Ph.D. candidate at the University of Arizona. Towner will receive a \$5,000 stipend to support his work in 1995-1996 and will present a colloquium on his work at Crow Canyon in 1996. Towner's dissertation work is focused on the pueblitos of the Dinétah, the traditional Navajo homeland in northeastern New Mexico. His research promises to materially enhance archaeologists' ability to recognize early Navajo sites and to evaluate tree-ring dates from pre-Fort Sumner sites.

The Certificate in Historical Conservation and Presentation is a new intensive program developed jointly by the University College of Cape Breton and the Fortress of Louisbourg National Historic Site. It consists of three five-week sessions beginning the second week of May 1996, with classes held at UCCB, and labs and practicums held at the fortress of Louisbourg. Courses include a historic overview of Louisbourg, collections management, introduction to archaeological methods, material culture research and conservation methods, and presentations methods. For further information, contact Extension and Community Affairs, University College of Cape Breton, Box 5300, Sydney, Nova Scotia, B1P 6L2, Canada, (902) 539-5300, fax (902) 562-0119, email siofg@sivm.si.edu

The National Park Service announces a new publication on the first Americans. The people who first crossed the Bering land bridge and gradually spread across North America have long been the focus of public fascination and scholarly research. Unfortunately, the few traces left of their presence are rare, threatened by development, and prized by collectors. The remains of the first Americans, once gone, are gone forever. Stewardship of these remains, which provide information about our past environments, is a public responsibility. *The Public Trust and the First Americans*, just published by Oregon University Press, addresses the question of how we should manage these precious resources--and how they can be preserved while being used to educate the public. The book includes discussion of the public trust doctrine in U.S. law, the concept of responsibility for materials related to the first Americans, relationships among researchers, the legal basis for protecting these resources, and opportunities for educating the public. The volume, edited by Ruthann Knudson and Bennie C. Keel of the National Park Service, was developed from a symposium cosponsored by the NPS and the university's Center for the Study of the First Americans. It is available from Oregon State University Press, 101 Waldo Hall, Corvallis, OR 97331-6407, (503) 737-3166, fax (503) 737-3170.

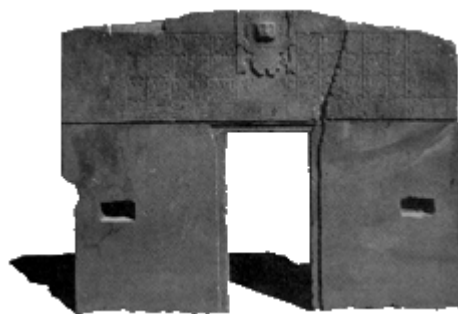
The Curtiss T. and Mary G. Brennan Foundation announces a pilot program of grants to support Precolumbian archaeological field research in Andean South America. Funds are available to a maximum of \$5,000 to support research designed to establish the significance of a proposed project and the feasibility of carrying it to completion, or to fund an ancillary portion of an existing project important to the understanding of the project as a whole. Application must be made by the sponsoring institution through the principal investigator. Individuals are not eligible, and dissertation research does not qualify. Application may be made throughout the calendar year, with deadlines of June 30, 1996, and December 31, 1996. For guidelines and application materials, contact The Curtiss T. and Mary G. Brennan Foundation, 535 Cordova Rd., Suite 426, Santa Fe, NM 87501.

Call for papers--Material Symbols: Culture and Economy in Prehistory, for a conference to be held at Southern Illinois University March 29-30, 1996. The 13th annual Visiting Scholar's Conference will focus on relations between economic production and consumption, political behavior, and symbolizations of gender, prestige, and status, ritual, and ethnicity. Papers dealing with theoretical aspects and/or case studies of this topic in any region are invited. We are especially interested in papers pursuing the long-term political and economic effects of symbolic behavior, and in papers bringing together fields that are theoretically related, such as prestige

and gender studies or ritual and political leadership, but which have usually been studied separately. Deadline for abstracts: December 8, 1995. Abstracts will be peer-reviewed and authors will be notified of acceptance by late January. Conference proceedings will be published as an edited volume. For more information, or to discuss potential topics, please contact John Robb, CAI, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, IL 62901-4527, (618) 453-3253, email <http://www.phys.unm.edu/~zeilik/oxfordV/>, or from Rolf Sinclair, Program Director for Special Programs, Division of Physics, National Science Foundation, 4201 Wilson Blvd., Arlington, VA 22230, (703) 306-1809, fax (703) 306-0566, email altamira@ccnet.com

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Benefits: complimentary meeting registration (refunds available to preregistered participants), a complimentary copy of the abstracts book, \$5 stipend per shift, an SAA mug, and memories to last a lifetime. Requirements: 12 hours of your time. Act fast-opportunities are limited. For details and a volunteer application, call SAA's FaxBack service at (800) 375-5603, (919) 361-1338 and request document 7223, or contact Carol Hawk at SAA headquarters: 900 Second St. NE #12, Washington D.C. 20002-3557, fax (202) 789-0284, email carol_hawk@saa.org.

POSITIONS OPEN

Job seekers and Employers! Back by popular demand, the Employment Service Center (ESC) is returning to the 61st Annual Meeting. The ESC provides the resources you need to find the perfect matchjob announcements posted for maximum visibility, resumes available for on-site review, and reserved interview space. For details on the ESC, call SAA's FaxBack service at (800) 375-5603, (919) 361-1338 and request document 7224, or contact Carol Hawk at SAA headquarters: 900 Second St. NE #12, Washington D.C. 20002-3557, fax (202) 798-0284, email carol_hawk@saa.org.

Cultural Resources Principal Investigator, Field Director, Technician. 3D/Environmental, a multidisciplinary environmental consulting firm, is seeking candidates at all levels. PI candidates should have an M.A. or Ph.D. in Historic and/or Prehistoric Archaeology (a specialty other than lithic analysis is preferred), or Architectural History, demonstrated excellence in complex project management and must have ability to participate in marketing and proposal writing. Salary and benefits competitive. Send application, including a minimum of three references, and a sample of CRM writing and publications to Patricia Bruckner, 3D/Environmental, 781 Neeb Rd., Cincinnati, OH 45233, (513) 922-8199, fax (513) 922-9150.

Bishop Museum, the State Museum of Natural and Cultural History, is seeking to immediately hire a CRM Report Supervisor and several Research Assistants. The supervisor must have strong organizational and report writing skills, familiarity with the CRM process and legislation, and good communication skills to supervise a team of report writers and data analysts. Ph.D. preferred; minimum requirements include an M.A.

and demonstrated abilities in completing large archaeological project reports. Applicants should submit a cover letter, vita, names of three referees, and two writing samples (including title page and table of contents) to address below. Research assistants must be skilled in CRM report writing with a proven ability in interpreting archaeological site data, writing site descriptions, and completing CRM reports. Graduate degree preferred; minimum requirements include B.A. and demonstrable writing skills. Send vita, cover letter, and three references to address below. Competitive salary, excellent benefits, and reimbursement of relocation expenses negotiable. Bishop Museum, Personnel Department, 105 Paki Hall, 1525 Bernice St., Honolulu, HI 96817-0916.

Bishop Museum, the State of Hawai'i Museum of Natural and Cultural History, seeks to hire a senior level manager to oversee quality archaeological research in a CRM context in the Hawaiian Islands. Applicants should have strong management skills, familiarity with the cultural resource management process, and good verbal and written communication skills. Ph.D. preferred; minimum requirements include an M.A. in anthropology specializing in archaeology, and demonstrated abilities in successfully completing large archaeological projects. Pacific experience is desirable but not required. The Museum offers a competitive salary, relocation expenses, and a full benefits package (health, dental, life insurance, and retirement). Applicants should send a cover letter, resume, and names of three referees to Bishop Museum, Personnel Department, P.O. Box 1900, Honolulu, HI 96817-0916, (808) 848-4146.

KCI Technologies, Inc., currently has a position available for a Senior Archaeologist in our Harrisburg, Pennsylvania office. Applicants must have knowledge of all phases of archaeology field work, analysis of prehistoric artifacts, project documentation through SHPO review. Knowledge of Section 106 procedures, ability to meet restricted schedules/budget constraints. Experience/research interest in prehistoric archaeology of Mid-Atlantic Region. Ph.D. in Archaeology required. KCI offers excellent benefits and salary commensurate with experience. Interested candidates should forward their resume to Cultural Resources Manager, KCI Technologies, Inc., 5001 Louise Dr., Suite 201, Mechanicsburg, PA 17055.

Louis Berger and Associates, Inc. has an opening for a Principal Investigator, Ph.D. preferred. Track record of proposal, research design preparation, fieldwork/analysis supervision, and report preparation must be demonstrated. Southwestern and Great Basin experience preferred. Familiarity with applicable laws, regulations, and policies governing cultural resource investigation is also required. Duty station in Phoenix, Arizona. The position includes benefits (health, life, paid vacation, sick leave, holidays), 401K plan. Salary negotiable based on experience (\$28,500-\$35,000). Will fill this position as soon as possible. Send letter of interest, resume, and three references to John Hohmann, Louis Berger and Associates, Inc., 5343 N. 16th St., Suite 260, Phoenix, AZ 85016, (602) 234-1124.

The Malpais Foundation seeks a Program Director for Casa Malpais Archaeological Park, a National Historic Landmark with interpretive trails and a small museum in Springerville, Arizona. The nonprofit Foundation guides the preservation and development of the park, and seeks a career-minded individual with strong fund-raising skills and a professional background in public archaeology and research. M.A. required, Ph.D. preferred. Salary negotiable (\$28-\$35,000) based on experience, includes benefits. Applications will be reviewed until position is filled. Please submit cover letter, vitae, references, and a sample of your writing to Peter Karstens, Malpais Foundation, P.O. Box 390, Springerville, AZ 85938.

The Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation seeks an Archaeological Field Supervisor responsible for overseeing fieldwork in the Department of Archaeology at Monticello. Responsibilities include organization and day to day supervision of fieldwork, organization and maintenance of all field record archives, and site report preparation. Requirements include strong organizational skills, expertise in field stratigraphic interpretation, surveying, mapping, field photography, working knowledge of mapping applications (e.g. CAD, Surfer), preferably in a networked Windows environment, M.A. in anthropology or related field, with emphasis in archaeology, two years experience in a supervisory capacity in an archaeological field setting. Competitive salary and benefits. Send and cover letter to Personnel Officer, Monticello, P.O. Box 316, Charlottesville, VA 22902.

The Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation seeks an Archaeological Laboratory Supervisor, responsible for overseeing all aspects of lab organization and operations in the Department of Archaeology at Monticello.

Responsibilities include processing, identification, cataloguing, and storage of artifacts, reporting from and maintenance of computer-based artifact catalogue, artifact research, and report preparation for both previously and newly excavated assemblages. Requirements include strong organizational skills, experience with relational database applications, preferably in networked Windows environment, knowledge of artifacts of Anglo-America to ca. 1860, M.A. in anthropology or related field, with emphasis on archaeology, or B.A. and equivalent experience, five years experience in archaeology, two years experience in a supervisory capacity in an archaeological laboratory. Send, cover letter, and the names of three references to Personnel Officer, P.O. Box 316, Charlottesville, VA 22902.

Ohio State University, Department of Anthropology, invites applications for a tenure track appointment in Archaeology at the Assistant Professor level commencing October 1, 1996. Applicant must have an active program of field research, and publications in leading, peer-reviewed journals. Middle East or Latin America geographic focus preferred. Theoretical specialty open. Excellence in teaching and research required. The appointee's duties include teaching and advising at the undergraduate and graduate levels, including introductory archaeology and upper division region, method, and theory courses, and graduate seminars. Salary negotiable and commensurate with qualifications. Deadline for applications is December 15, 1995, or until position is filled. Send cover letter, vita, and names of three references to William Dancey, Search Committee Chair, Department of Anthropology, The Ohio State University, 110 Lord Hall, 124 W. 17th Ave., Columbus, OH 43210-1364. The Ohio State University is an Equal Opportunity, Affirmative Action Employer. Women, minorities, Vietnam-era veterans, disabled veterans, and individuals with disabilities are encouraged to apply.

University of South Florida seeks an archaeologist for a tenure-track assistant professor position, contingent upon funding, starting fall 1996. Salary competitive. Prefer candidate with teaching experience and strong research record in quantitative archaeological methods, including ability to teach graduate level anthropological statistics. Geographic specialty should be southeastern U.S., especially Florida, plus another geographic area; analytical specialty also desirable. Applicants must have Ph.D. in anthropology. USF offers graduate degrees in archaeology emphasizing both research (including method and theory) and public archaeology (including CRM and contract archaeology, interpretation, education, and historic preservation). The University of South Florida is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action/Equal Access Institution. For disability accommodations or further information contact Nancy White (813) 974-0815, email nwhite@luna.cas.usf.edu. Send letter of application, vitae, names and addresses of three references to Search Committee, Department of Anthropology, University of South Florida, 4202 E. Fowler Ave., SOC 107, Tampa, FL 33620, by December 30, 1995.

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CALENDAR



January 2 - 7, 1996

THE 1996 SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY CONFERENCE ON HISTORICAL AND UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY will be held at the Omni Netherland Plaza, Cincinnati, Ohio. The themes are "Bridging Distances: Recent Approaches to Immigration, Migration, and Ethnic Identity" and "Forging Partnerships in Outreach and Education." For further information, please contact Marcy Gray, Conference Chair, Gray and Pape, 1318 Main St., Cincinnati, OH 45210, (513) 665-6707, email 76554.3313@compuserve.com, or Kim A. McBride, Program Coordinator, Department of Anthropology, 211 Lafferty Hall, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40506-0024, (606) 257-1944, email psmiller@buffalo.edu, or Ezra Zubrow (716) 645-2511.

March 27-30, 1996

THE 19TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE SOCIETY OF ETHNOBIOLOGY will be held at the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History. For information, contact Jan Timbrook, Department of Anthropology, Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, 2559 Puesta del Sol Rd., Santa Barbara, CA 93105, (805) 682-4711 ext. 307, fax (805) 569-3170.

March 29-30, 1996

MATERIAL SYMBOLS: CULTURE AND ECONOMY IN PREHISTORY, the 13th Annual Visiting Scholar's Conference, will be held at Southern Illinois University. Presentations will include theoretical discussions and archaeological case studies, focusing on relationships between economic and political behavior and symbolisms of status and prestige, gender, ritual and cosmology, and ethnicity. Deadline for abstracts is December 8, 1995. For more information, please contact John Robb, CAI, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, IL 62901-4527, (618) 453-5057, fax (618) 453-3253, email wisarc@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu

May 24-26, 1996

THE 3RD EASTERN STATES ROCK ART CONFERENCE will be held at the University of Maine at Machias. The conference will include participants from eastern and central United States and from Canada. Guided tours of prehistoric Algonkian petroglyph sites on Machias Bay are planned for Friday afternoon, May 24, and for Sunday morning, May 26. Saturday, May 25, will be given to presentations on rock art research with informal meetings and discussions Friday and Saturday evenings. Papers or poster exhibits on rock art in central or eastern North America are due by December 31, 1995. For further information, please contact Mark Hedden, Maine Historic Preservation Commission, 55 Capitol St., Augusta, ME 04333.

June 12 - 15, 1996

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR CONSERVATION OF HISTORIC AND ARTISTIC WORKS will address the topic of "Collaboration in the Visual Arts" in its general session. For information, contact Jay Krueger, AIC Vice-president and Program Chair, National Gallery of Art, DCL, 6th St. and Constitution Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005, (202) 452-9545, fax (202) 452-9545.

August 3-9, 1996

THE CULTURAL ASPECTS OF ASTRONOMY: AN INTERSECTION OF DISCIPLINES, an international meeting to study the importance of astronomical phenomena in human culture, will be held at St. John's College in Santa Fe, New Mexico. This will be the fifth in a series of triennial "Oxford Conferences in Archaeoastronomy" that have focused on the role that astronomical phenomena have played in human societies. "Oxford V" will serve as a meeting place for those working in a number of disciplines who share a common interest in the reaction of traditional societies of the past and present to these phenomena. For further information, <http://www.phys.unm.edu/~zeilik/oxfordV/>, or from Rolf Sinclair, Program Director for Special Programs, Division of Physics, National Science Foundation, 4201 Wilson Blvd., Arlington, VA 22230, (703) 306-1809, fax (703) 306-0566, email **LAST PAGE TABLE OF CONTENTS**
