



# BULLETIN

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**“During the final years of the 1950s, the Institute of Andean Research began to send archaeologists to countries that did not demonstrate the characteristic traits of Mesoamerican or Andean cultures, (such as monumental architecture, calendric systems, and stratified societies), envisioning research that focused on the study of less complex societies and the effect that the environment had on the development of these groups.”**



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## Editor's Corner

I'm pleased to announce that Kevin Pape, of Gray and Pape has agreed to become associate editor for cultural resources management for the *SAA Bulletin*. An increasingly large fraction of SAA members work in CRM, and I hope that a new column on CRM issues will be valuable not only to these members, but to others no matter what their specialization. This column will appear in the *SAA Bulletin* beginning with the March/April/May 1995 issue.

Pape has over 14 years of experience in CRM. Recently appointed to the newly formed SAA Task Force on Consulting Archaeology, he has also been active in discussions about the formation of a trade association for CRM archaeologists in the U.S. He is managing editor of *The Grapevine*, a monthly newsletter published by Gray and Pape that addresses CRM issues. I look forward to working with Kevin, and I'm sure you'll be pleased with the results. Kevin can be reached at Gray and Pape, 1318 Main St., Cincinnati, OH 45210, (513) 287-7700, fax (513) 287-7703.

If you have access to the Internet, make sure you look at the electronic version of the *SAA Bulletin*. I've received mostly positive feedback, although some potential readers have found it difficult to access. Below we're republishing our access guidelines. If you have any problems contact me at [aldender@alishaw.ucsb.edu](mailto:aldender@alishaw.ucsb.edu), or by phone, fax, or letter. Please be specific regarding the way in which you are attempting to access the electronic *Bulletin* by including the name and version of your gopher client and the exact way in which you are using it. Thanks! ☺



## How to Access the Electronic SAA Bulletin

Here are some access guidelines for the electronic *SAA Bulletin*:

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

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

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

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

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

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

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR



Mark Leone and Parker Potter's (*SAA Bulletin* 12:4:14-15) recent description of a seminar on the historical archaeology of capitalism was much more than a review of the salient points of a meeting—it was an attempt at redefining historical archaeology. This intention was stated in the opening and closing sentences of their essay. The description of the meeting just blurred this point. In Leone and Potter's opinion, the study of capitalism will unify the fragmented field of historical archaeology. Here, I briefly follow up on the need to redefine historical archaeology and offer an alternative concept, the Modern Period, which incorporates all the historical archaeology currently being done.

It is well known that historical archaeology is fragmented and in need of a unifying concept. The field has grown far beyond the early simplistic division between prehistory and history. Such a split is unnecessary as many "historic" projects—such as slave or contract studies—lack sufficient historical records to warrant such a name. In addition, later definitions of the field that focused on the spread of European cultures as a unifying force have also been outmoded. As more nineteenth- and twentieth-century sites become investigated it is difficult to think of these studies as being about overseas Europeans. Given the above state of affairs, the study of capitalism may be a possibility.

However, there are several reasons why the study of capitalism will not unify historical archaeology. The first comes from Leone and Potter's opening sentence: "For the last 20 years, historical archaeologists have argued that capitalism should be a central focus for historical archaeological research." Now, if the concept has not been accepted in 20 years then it is unlikely that it will be accepted in the near future. Very few archaeologists have actually argued for this position. Leone and Potter mislead their readers to think that a minority group represents the field of historical archaeology.

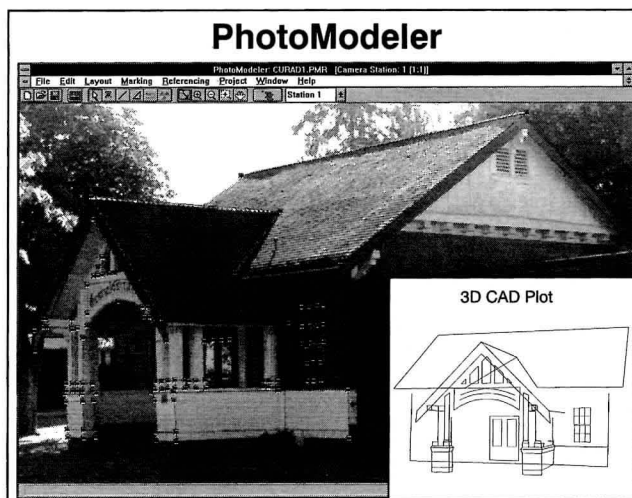
Second, those that argue for this position tend to be influenced by a Marxist or Critical Theory perspective. Therefore, the "historical archaeology of capitalism" will be seen by most as an outlet for Marxist cultural critique. The lack of attention to this topic is probably due to this connection. Most American archaeologists are willing to respect Marxist interpretations but they are not necessarily interested in being critical of their own society. While there is room for cultural critique in historical archaeology, the discipline has a larger role to play in society.

Like the earlier definitions, historical archaeology has outgrown "the study of capitalism." The "Current Research" section of the *Society for Historical Archaeology Newsletter* now contains descriptions of work done in all parts of the world. This global trend will grow as the discipline gains practitioners from all continents. Soon, archaeologists will be talking about resistance and impoverishment while doing the archaeology of communism, socialism, and dictatorships, as they too are all part of our modern world.

The one thing that all historical archaeologists have in common is that they study sites that were created within the last 500 years, the fifteenth century to the present. Many historians refer to this period as the "Modern Age." We can call it the "Modern Period." It follows previous periods such as Paleoindian, Archaic, and Woodland. The only difference here is that the Modern Period covers a far broader geographical area, the whole world, than any earlier one. For those interested in local history the Modern Period concept allows for a continuation of such studies and provides further context. In processual terms, the Modern Period highlights a unique evolutionary change within the human time line—a true cultural take-off. No other period in prehistory or history has the volume and scale of culture change than does the Modern Period. Historical archaeologists study the Modern Period through all its transformations and developments.

Some people now say that we live in a post-modern world. But this is not so. Just read the *Wall Street Journal* to see that modernity is still with us. Communism has collapsed in eastern Europe and its ideology has shown itself to **not** be a viable option in the real world of political economics. Maybe a little self-reflection will help the Marxists in assessing the viability of their perspective in the harmless world of archaeology. ■

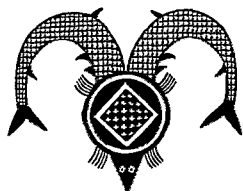
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## Working Together —



# A Navajo Student's Perception: Anthropology and the Navajo Nation Archaeology Department Student Training Program

*Davina TwoBears*

My maternal clan is *Todich'ii'nii*, Bitter Water clan, and I am born for *Tachii'nii*, Red Running into the Water clan. My maternal grandfather is *Tabaabi*, Edge Water clan, and my maternal grandfather is also *Todich'ii'nii*. My mother's family is from the community of Bird Springs, Ariz., on the Navajo reservation. My parents are Tom and Anita Ryan. Currently, I'm pursuing a master's degree in sociocultural anthropology at Northern Arizona University. Because I don't want to offend anyone, it has been very difficult for me to write this. I am very young and am still learning, but in this piece, I'll share with you how I became interested in the field of anthropology, my ideas and goals, and my involvement with the Navajo Nation Archaeology Department-Northern Arizona University (NNAD-NAU) student training program.

Because I am a Navajo, many people ask how I became interested in anthropology—I majored and became interested in anthropology because it was **only** anthropology courses in college that allowed me to learn about Native Americans in an academic setting for the first time in my entire education. Many times, Native Americans are only acknowledged at Thanksgiving, or in more progressive schools, on Native American day, week, or month. Thus, it is not surprising that I chose anthropology as a major in college. I took courses on Native American policy, as well as law, literature, prehistory, history, and Mesoamerican archaeology. It was wonderful to absorb all of this new information by learning from Native American professors and students. I experienced a kind of renaissance by working with the native professors, but I also had a rude awakening as I learned about the ways in which some anthropologists obtained their data. As I progressed in my major, I discovered that anthropologists have a bad reputation in Indian country.

As most of us are aware, not many Native Americans enter the field of anthropology because of negative experiences between tribes and anthropologists. Our profession is oftentimes considered impractical (as it is not economically beneficial), disrespectful, and misleading or incorrect by most Native Americans. I'll be honest in admitting that I feel the same about anthropology, even though I am an anthropologist myself.

It is hard, as a Native American, to be the object of study. At anthropology conferences, I often feel like a walking specimen to be photographed, documented, measured, and dissected. It's a strange feeling to think that so many non-Native American scientists find us Indians interesting objects

of study, and that they would go so far as to write books about us, and then as "experts," talk about us to other scientists at conferences. It makes one feel as though a Native American is not even a person or human, but just a very complex, interesting thing.

However, I obviously think that anthropology is useful. Why would I continue to pursue a degree in this field otherwise? I see anthropology not just as a study of human cultures, both in the past and present, but as a means to an end, or a beginning. I see anthropology as a way to "help" people. Many anthropologists balk or become angry at the idea of "getting involved," or collaborating and consulting with Native Americans. However, with native peoples working with anthropologists and becoming anthropologists themselves, just imagine how much richer and fuller our profession, not to mention our lives, can be. Whether we like it or not, our profession is changing to include Native Americans, so why not just go with the flow and make the best of it? I see our profession only improving with Native American involvement. I heard an anthropologist say that our profession will improve if only we learn the language of the people whom we are studying. I think this would be great, but this is a very limited goal. I think that our profession will only improve with increased participation of the people whom we study, and by giving something back to them. If we as anthropologists want to rid ourselves of our bad reputation, then we will need to work on this. I am not saying that all anthropologists and their research is bad, but instead, I am only challenging our profession to involve Native Americans more, and to give something back to them. It is up to you to realize the way in which this will be accomplished.

Personally, I believe that Native American anthropologists are important at several levels. Native Americans who become anthropologists and archaeologists can only benefit our tribes and Native Americans in general. We can determine what is appropriate to publish, and what is not. We can determine how and what is to be exhibited in museums. We can determine what gets studied, photographed, recorded, and what should be left alone. We can determine what should get excavated, if at all, and how it should be done. I only point this out because as Native Americans, our input has been and is for the most part left out. As professional Native American anthropologists, however, we will not be so easy to ignore. People may say that science has no limits, but I disagree, since I advocate for more respect and communication from our



profession. This is not an outrageous or an impossible request. People will also say that Native Americans should not or cannot study their own culture because it's not objective or scientific, but no one is totally objective. Perhaps these people are just threatened by a growing pool of minority scientists—I don't know. If we do study our own cultures, at least our research, books, and lectures will be more valuable, interesting, and useful to us.

More immediate tangible goals for Native American anthropologists are:

1) we could publish culturally appropriate text books, which native educators know are in high demand for our Native American youth and the wider public. For example, I read a sample from a soon-to-be published book that compared the traditional Navajo and western scientific viewpoints of astronomy. A Navajo medicine man was consulted by the Navajo author of this book, which will provide Navajo students with a more open minded education, but most significantly, a traditional Navajo perspective. This perspective is too often left out of a Navajo child's education in school;

2) native anthropologists could serve as teachers and/or professors of Native American culture, history, traditions, and language;

3) Native American anthropologists can be valuable resources in devising programs for culture and language preservation, since many tribes face a decrease in speakers of their particular language;

4) with the passage of laws such as the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), Native American anthropologists are needed to work with this law, as well as to care for the sacred/ceremonial objects and human remains once they are repatriated. I believe Native American anthropologists will do and are doing much to benefit our particular tribes, Native people in general, and the wider public. We just need to continue to use our imaginations and remain motivated. I am looking forward to being a Navajo anthropologist in this time of great restructuring. I take pride in my chosen profession, and I, as a Native American, have to put up with being mocked and teased for being an anthropologist.

One example of how Native Americans can be trained to become anthropologists is the Navajo Nation Archaeology Department-Northern Arizona University student training program (NNAD-NAU), an initiative to do something about the lack of credentialed Navajo anthropologists. Many of the higher positions in the NNAD and the Navajo Nation His-

toric Preservation Department (NNHPD) are not held by Navajos, including the director's position. An agreement was set up with Northern Arizona University in 1988, whereby Navajo and/or Native American students majoring in anthropology are eligible to be employed and trained by the NNAD. Our office primarily works with contract archaeology on the Navajo reservation, which involves recording and mapping historic/prehistoric sites, and traditional cultural properties or TCPs (sacred/ceremonial, plant/herb gathering areas, and burials), in the way of development on the Navajo reservation.

I remember my grandmother yelling at me once because I found some black-on-white pottery sherds and brought them to her as a gift. "No! No! No! Go take those back where you found them! You're not supposed to bother those! Don't play with that!" I don't remember everything she said, but I know she was mad! I think that my grandmother was trying to tell me that if I used something that once belonged to a dead person, their ghost will cause me harm. But since the purpose of our surveys is to identify, record, and protect prehistoric/historic archaeological sites, as well as TCPs, I am comfortable with working with these materials.

During my time at NNAD-NAU, I worked on various

projects, including archaeological surveys on the Navajo reservation. This required cultural and artifact identification skills, ethnographic interviewing skills in Navajo and English, and a familiarity with federal and tribal laws and policies. It is a really difficult job. We as archaeologists are required to determine what should be protected, why this is the case, how to record it, and then, if necessary, to reroute a project so that it will not disturb the significant area in question.

We must learn to think and work fast without wasting precious time. Time is money in this business. Our work requires a great deal of maturity, responsibility, accountability, and credibility. If we make mistakes it is the Navajo people who will suffer from delayed roads, water electricity, or other service. Clearly, we are under a lot of pressure. But when I am driving on the "res," it's nice to see the places where I conducted archaeological surveys, now developed with homes, electricity, and/or water. I know that I helped make it happen for my people.

I am also under stress since I can't communicate with my people. I am a walking anomaly, a freak. I look Navajo, I am Navajo, but I don't speak Navajo. It's really embarrassing and difficult for me to talk to my own people when I can't even communicate with them in my own language. But, I manage, even though it is hard. I do want to learn my language, and the only way is to speak it. So my job gives me an opportunity to practice.

The report writing is a learning experience in and of itself. The technical reports we are required to write demand a grasp of the English language and grammar. I know my writing skills improved with this experience. At NNAD-NAU, I learned on the latest word-processing and graphic

*Continued on page 6*

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***"I majored and became interested in anthropology because it was only anthropology courses in college that allowed me to learn about Native Americans in an academic setting for the first time in my entire education."***

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*Continued from page 5*

design computer software and hardware. We use the graphic software to draw beautiful maps, which were once done with pen and ink and double-stick tape, a very messy, time-consuming process. On the computer, it does not take long to produce much better quality maps once you become familiar with all of the short cuts. Also, we may use the computers and laser printers to write our college and graduate papers after work hours.

Recently, I hooked up to the Internet, which I can also access through a NNAD-NAU computer. Now I receive mail from different lists concerning anthropology, archaeology, NAGPRA, Native Americans in general, museums, and feminism. This is an excellent source of education, information, and opportunity for me as a Native American anthropologist and student.

Many other opportunities for training are available to students, one of which is the N16 Navajo Mountain Road Project. A road needs to be built in the Navajo Mountain community, but before the road is built, archaeological sites that will be destroyed must be recorded, collected, and analyzed. Employees from our office are responsible for the excavation, collection, and curation of artifacts (mostly ceramic sherds, lithics, and ground stones). During this past summer, several students spent two weeks out at Navajo Mountain gaining excavation experience. One student, interested in ancient stone tool production on the Navajo reservation, assisted with the analysis of lithic flakes and tools from this project. Another student, interested in ceramics because he is a potter himself, experimented with clays and paints so as to identify those used by the Anasazi, and worked closely with the ceramic analyst. Since I am interested in working in a museum someday, I received experience in artifact storage and organization by acting as the lab manager for a short period of time.

In addition to such experiences, students are encouraged to attend conferences and workshops within the field of anthropology. In 1992 I traveled to the National Indian Education Association conference in Albuquerque, N.M., to set up an information booth regarding our program. I also participated in NAGPRA training during the past year. In addition, we students seek out conferences on the reservations, including the Navajo Studies Conference, as well as those sponsored by Navajo Community College. I believe conferences are important sources of communication and education. At a Navajo weaving conference at Arizona State University, I recently met a Navajo anthropology student who gave an excellent paper on Navajo male weavers. Role models are hard to come by, and I was extremely grateful to make his acquaintance.

Students also take advantage of other internships during the summer to supplement their training. For example, since I am very interested in working in the museum field, this past summer I was a Native American intern at the Museum of Northern Arizona and worked with the summer shows of Zuni, Hopi, and Navajo art. Another student was interested in communicating and learning from the Navajo elderly. He was able to work within the ethnographic interviewing program at NNHPD with other Navajo "cultural specialists," who conduct ethnographic interviewing to help identify and protect TCPs before roads are built on the reservation. Currently, I

am involved with student recruitment. Last year our department applied for and received a grant from the National Park Service. In it, I will be responsible for recruiting students from local Navajo high schools, as well as universities in Arizona and New Mexico to join our training program. In October, I organized an open house at NAU, which many Navajo and Native American students attended. The staff and students at NNAD-NAU were essential to the success of the open house. Soon I will continue to recruit for our student training program. During these trips, I hope to entice more Native American students into the field of anthropology, and introduce them to job opportunities and current issues such as repatriation and reburial, museum collaboration, NAGPRA, the National Museum of the American Indian, and more.

The NNAD-NAU student training program does not force students to do anything they do not want to do. For example, I am not forced to conduct excavation with which I am uncomfortable. In essence, we students are given the chance to pursue our own anthropological interests within and outside of NNAD-NAU.

My experiences here at NNAD-NAU will remain dear to me. I hope that this program will continue to grow and prosper. One way I would like to see our program expand would be to include more Navajo teachings. This of course boils down to money or funding and dedication/interest from staff and students. Some may say it is the individual's responsibility to learn more about their language/culture, which is true, but why can't we learn in an environment such as the student training program as well? Programs such as ours will need to wrestle with their departmental goals and how to realize them. Armed with an M.A. in sociocultural anthropology and NNAD-NAU job experience/training, I hope to make positive changes for the Navajo people and/or other Native American tribes. I think that having a program such as ours is valuable and educational. I don't know how I would have made it through graduate school without the support of the NNAD-NAU student training program. I would like to thank the Navajo Nation—thank you. This is a good idea, and I hope other tribes will follow and improve upon the example set by the NNAD-NAU. ■

*Davina TwoBears is currently a graduate student in NNAD-NAU.*

Daniel Wolfman, 55, passed away unexpectedly on Friday, November 25, 1994. Wolfman worked throughout the world as an archaeologist and archaeometrist. His areas of interest included the southeastern U.S., Latin America, the southwest, and, most recently, West Africa. For the last six years he established and directed the Archaeomagnetic Dating Laboratory at the Museum of New Mexico, Office of Archaeological Studies. His contributions and achievements to archaeomagnetism have significantly enhanced our knowledge in this field. Although his death has greatly affected the profession, the laboratory plans to continue the work that Wolfman spent a lifetime initiating.

## Telling Archaeology: Parks, Museums, Print and Video

Stephen Lekson

Archaeology is: a) an esoteric scholarly field; b) a treasure hunt; c) grave-robbing; d) all of the above; e) none of the above. Our public has very mixed views of what we do. Movies and newspapers spread sound-bites about archaeology to adult audiences, but the meat-and-potatoes of public archaeology are museums, parks, books, and magazine and television series. These, coupled with burgeoning pre-collegiate educational programs, are the solid core of public understanding of our field and what we do. How do institutions and media engage and deploy archaeology?

The plenary session, on Saturday May 6 at SAA's 60th Annual Meeting in Minneapolis, focuses on key bridges between archaeology and its public. The session brings together an all-star panel of authors, producers, and directors of parks and museums—all of whom have deep interests and concerns about archaeology and its place in American intellectual life—to discuss their roles as intermediaries between archaeology and the world.

Dr. Beatriz Braniff C. is perhaps the leading archaeologist working in the northern states of Mexico. She is currently directing the design, construction, and program development of the new Museo de las Culturas del Norte de Chihuahua, which will be the Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia's principal public center for archaeology in northern Mexico. She is particularly interested in educational and interpretive approaches that cross the modern borders between Mexico and the United States.

Roger G. Kennedy is director of the National Park Service and former director of the National Museum of American History. He is a prolific author on American history and architecture, and has extensive experience in broadcasting, including the Discovery Channel's *Roger Kennedy's Rediscovering America*. His most recent book is *Hidden Cities: The Discovery and Loss of Ancient North American Civilization*, a study of Woodland and Mississippian archaeology and its influence on early U.S. political thought.

Dr. David Hurst Thomas, curator of Anthropology at the American Museum of Natural History, is a leading author of popular archaeology. A member of the Writer's Guild of America, Thomas wrote the first six chapters of the award-winning *The Native Americans*, the book accompanying the recent documentary produced by Turner Broadcasting. He is the U.S. editor for the five-volume *Illustrated History of Mankind*, and author of the recently published *Exploring Ancient Native America: An Archaeological Guide*.

W. Richard West, Jr., is director of the National Museum of the American Indian (NMAI) in New York City. The Heye Center of NMAI opened late in 1994; design work for the national museum in Washington and the Cultural Resources Center in Maryland are well under way. West holds advanced degrees in American history and law. He leads the creation of a new kind of museum, and the largest devoted to the Indian past, present, and future. West has consulted with Native American communities throughout the Americas to win support for the National Museum of the American Indian and to involve Native Americans in the planning stages of this huge project.

Peter A. Young, editor-in-chief of *Archaeology* magazine since 1987, has a distinguished international record as a journalist and editor, working for publications such as *Life* and *Saturday Review*. *Archaeology* magazine, the popular journal of the Archaeological Institute of America, has a circulation of 160,000, which makes it by far the largest magazine in the Americas devoted to our field. Young is also the executive consultant of the award-winning *Archaeology* series on The Learning Channel.

Mark your calendar for the evening of May 6 in Minneapolis: the plenary session promises to be a major forum on the philosophy and strategy of public archaeology and how you can influence the public's engagement with our field. ■

Stephen Lekson is at Crow Canyon Archaeological Center, and is organizing the plenary session at the SAA 60th Annual Meeting.

### Call for Nominations Excellence in Cultural Resource Management Award

The SAA Cultural Resource Management Award Committee is requesting nominations for contributors to the administration and management of programs aimed at the study, management, and/or protection of archaeological resources. Nominees may be employed by federal, state, or local government agencies, and should exhibit long-term, sustained achievements in program administration. Nominations should include a vita and brief statement of the candidate's accomplishments, and should be sent to Mark Lynott, National Park Service, Midwest Archaeological Center, Federal Building, Room 171, 100 Centennial Mall North, Lincoln, NE 68508-3873.

## Government Affairs Update

*Donald Forsyth Craib*

### Government Affairs Program

At its meeting in Anaheim, the Executive Board decided that the society's government affairs program would be best served in the future through a staff position at SAA headquarters. This decision was based on the need for full-time attention to the expanding set of public policy issues that affect archaeology, and in the belief that SAA's status as an important force within the preservation and cultural resources communities would be enhanced. On September 1, 1994, I joined the SAA staff to serve as manager, government affairs, and counsel.

SAA has a long history of a productive and effective presence in Washington thanks to many members who have contributed their knowledge and, more importantly, their time. Loretta Neumann and Kathleen Schamel of CEHP, Inc., have built on these successes over the past few years by effectively representing SAA before the U.S. Congress and various federal agencies. For their hard work and dedication, and for their continuing consultation, SAA thanks them. Participation by SAA members has made the government affairs program successful, and it is only through continued participation that the program will sustain its effectiveness and meet future challenges. There are several different means by which a member may participate in this effort.

One way is to become involved in the activities of SAA's Government Affairs Committee, which is the official committee that reviews issues and then recommends strategy and appropriate action to the Executive Board for its approval. SAA's manager of government affairs works closely with the Government Affairs Committee and recommends goals and objectives, suggests priorities of emphasis and effort, and drafts position statements.

Another way to become involved is by participation in the Government Affairs Network. Formerly known as COPA (Committee on Public Archaeology), the Government Affairs Network (GAN) provides the structure for SAA's grass-roots network that is so very important to the success of the government affairs program. GAN is comprised of members in each state and territory who donate their time to act as the "eyes and ears" of SAA in order to assess the political climate at the state and local levels. If you are interested in learning more about this program and how you can become involved, or have any ideas or suggestions about the government affairs program, please contact me at SAA headquarters.

### Proposed Regulations to 36 CFR 800

SAA has submitted a comment letter on the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's proposed regulations to 36 CFR 800 concerning the protection of historic properties as mandated by the 1992 amendments to the National Historic Preservation Act (16 USC 470). SAA argues that there is a common need for the preservation of both archaeological and historic sites. Unfortunately, the council's proposed regulations continue a past practice of distinguishing between historic and archaeological resources. SAA points out in its letter that where

the demolition of a historic building or structure is always considered an "adverse effect," the demolition of an archaeological property in most cases can be considered a "no adverse effect." Under the current regulations, archaeological sites have been the primary victims of the council's "no adverse effect" policy. Further, SAA states that there is no authority in the law that allows for such prejudicial treatment of archaeological sites. Indeed, buildings and archaeological sites are "historic properties" under the law, although archaeology rarely receives the same consideration as historic buildings. SAA urges the council to reconsider its "conditional no adverse effect" provision for archaeological resources.

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation is an independent federal agency established by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. It administers the federal government's historic preservation regulatory system. The review process required by section 106 of the 1966 act is the primary mechanism for protecting historic resources at the federal level within the United States and territories.

SAA would like to thank all of those members, past and present, who have provided their wisdom and time to make sure that the archaeological community has been represented in Washington. The effectiveness of SAA's government affairs program requires participation by its members! If you would like to join in this effort or would like to obtain a copy of SAA's comment letter to the council, please contact me at SAA headquarters, (202) 789-8200, fax (202) 789-0284, or by mail at 900 Second St., N.E., #12, Washington, DC 20002. ☐

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

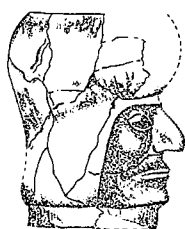
## ARCHAEOLOGICAL DIG IN IRELAND

**Combine your Irish holiday with a two-week hands-on archaeological experience.**

Professor Göran Burenhult of the University of Stockholm, General Editor of the Landmark Series from the American Museum of Natural History "The Illustrated History of Humankind", invites you to participate in the Swedish archaeological excavations at Carrowmore, Co. Sligo, Republic of Ireland. The Stone Age cemetery of Carrowmore, located in beautiful Yeats Country, boasts some of the oldest stone-built monuments in the world. No experience needed. Course includes field education, lectures, and excursions to famous sites. Advanced courses in field methodology also available for students of archaeology. Price: 1,960 US\$ + travel and accommodation in B&B or hotel. Excavation periods: July 10-21 and July 31 - August 11, 1995.

For more information, please write to Professor Göran Burenhult, Department of Archaeology, University of Stockholm D8, S-106 91 Stockholm, Sweden, or fax int. + 46 + 451 631 95.





## Briefings

Ralph Johnson

**It's a record** — As of October 1994, the number of SAA members reached an all-time high of 5,404! This figure reflects a 13% growth in membership since the same time one year ago, and a member retention rate of 91% (both enviable numbers in the not-for-profit organization community). These are encouraging signs that symbolize how the voice of archaeology is growing stronger and that, I hope, reflect confidence in SAA's delivery of information, programs, and services designed to benefit you in particular and the archaeological community in general. Your suggestions are always welcome on ways to make your membership even more useful—your feedback assures that SAA will remain responsive to your needs and thus provide a return on your membership investment. Your continued support also enables the society to respond to both the expanding threats to archaeological resources and the growing opportunities to inform wider audiences about the value and importance of archaeology.

**A Marvel in Minneapolis?** — The annual meeting in Minneapolis (May 3–7, 1995) seems destined to be marvelous. In addition to celebrating SAA's 60th anniversary, the meeting will offer an incredible number and diversity of workshops, forums, symposia, and poster sessions. Indeed, the number of individuals who submitted materials for review has topped 1,175. This constitutes a new record of meeting presenters, and, if past experience holds true, may suggest record-breaking attendance overall. (I encourage you to book a hotel room promptly upon receipt of the preliminary program.)

You'll be able to choose from roundtable lunches each day—analytic themes on Thursday, theoretical and professional themes on Friday, and regions on Saturday (plus roundtables being offered by the Committee on the Status of Women in Archaeology and the Student Affairs Committee)—or to attend a special career forum, jointly sponsored by the Society for American Archaeology and the Society for Historical Archaeology. The forum will present a panel of active practitioners, representing various aspects of contemporary archaeology, who will share insights from their careers and provide perspectives on future employment opportunities. The meeting will also offer plenty of tours and special events to acquaint you with Minnesota archaeology.

The exhibit program will also reflect some changes, with attempts being made to involve product suppliers and service providers in the technological arena. We know the market in archaeology is expanding for products such as digital imaging systems, field and laboratory

data acquisition software and equipment, GIS software and services, remote sensing, total station, etc. We need assistance, however, in identifying the organizations who would benefit from exhibiting at the largest and most prominent annual gathering of archaeologists. If you're aware of manufacturers, dealers, or service providers who should be represented in the exhibit hall (a list of the top five vendors you've spent money with?), please fax contact information to me at (202) 789-0284.

**Watch your mailbox** — for several SAA communications that will reach you over the coming weeks. The preliminary program and registration brochure for the 60th annual meeting will be mailed in late January. It will be followed by annual election materials, which afford members (whose dues are paid for 1995) the opportunity to vote for a treasurer-elect, two Executive Board members-at-large, and three members of the Nominating Committee.

The next delivery you'll receive is an SAA Special Report on principles of archaeological ethics, which invites your comments on the draft principles and background materials assembled by the Ethics in Archaeology Committee. In March another SAA Special Report will be mailed to members that presents recommendations from the work groups that comprised the "Save the Past for the Future" conference held in Breckenridge, Colorado (September 1994). The regular mailing schedule of SAA newsletters and journals will continue during this time as well, so now may be the perfect time to put a new bulb in the reading lamp. ■

*Ralph Johnson is executive director of SAA.*

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## COSWA CORNER

Katherine A. Spielman

**Regional Women's Receptions** — Three receptions for women have been hosted in regional settings this past fall, and two others are planned for the winter and spring of 1995. Overall, the receptions have been very well-received, and in every case, plans are being made to continue them in future years.

Cathy Cameron and Tammy Stone organized a reception for women of northern Colorado's archaeology community as an opportunity for students to meet with senior women archaeologists to learn about professional opportunities in archaeology. The reception was held at the University of Colorado, Denver, on October 15, 1994, and was attended by 35 people. Five senior women archaeologists were invited to speak briefly about their careers, and to participate in a question-and-answer session. These women included Susan Collins (Colorado state archaeologist), Linda Cordell (University of Colorado Museum), Marilyn Martorano (Foothills Engineering Consultants), Sarah Nelson (University of Denver), and Diane Rhodes (National Park Service). The speakers provided students with an excellent view of the range of career possibilities in archaeology.

Judith Habicht-Mauche organized the first reception for women at the 52nd Plains Conference in Lubbock, Texas, on November 4, 1994. Approximately 30 women, representing a wide range of ages and professional experiences in negotiating careers, fieldwork, and family, attended the reception. This resulted in a very lively and informative discussion that covered a wide range of topics and concerns.

Leslie Eisenberg organized an informal get-together for women in conjunction with the Midwest/Southeast Archaeological Conference joint meeting in Lexington, Kentucky. More than 60 people gathered on November 10, and Leslie has created a mailing list from the forms people filled out at the reception.

Paula Bienenfeld has arranged for a speaker at the Women's Caucus of the Society for Historical Archaeology meetings in Washington, D.C. Amy Golin, a lawyer and prominent author of the Glass Ceiling Report for the Department of Labor, will speak from 4–6 pm on January 5, 1995.

Elizabeth Chilton has organized a "Women in Northeast Archaeology" luncheon for the Northeastern Anthropological Association meetings in April. The goal of this event is to improve communication among women archaeologists in the Northeast. There will be an informal presentation of information about women's networking opportunities at the start of the luncheon. Time will be given for discussing women's issues and concerns, and for considering the possibility of future events at the NEAA meetings.

**Women as Professionals Roundtable Luncheon** — COSWA will again be sponsoring a series of roundtables concerning career themes at the SAA Annual Meeting in May. Miriam Stark and Elizabeth Chilton are the coorganizers, and Margaret Nelson is chair of the luncheon. Twelve tables, each with two cohosts, have been arranged. Please see the SAA Preliminary Program, to be mailed in late January, for details.

**Publications** — The American Anthropological Association–Archaeology Division has just published *Equity Issues for Women in Archaeology*, edited by Alison Wylie, Margaret Nelson, and Sarah Nelson. A concern for women's equal participation in archaeology prompted this collection of papers, allowing women as practitioners in archaeology to be viewed from a number of different perspectives. The volume is free to AAA-AD members, is \$15 for other AAA members, and is \$25 for nonmembers. Orders can be placed with American Anthropology Association–Archaeology Division, 4350 North Fairfax Drive, Suite 640, Arlington, VA 22203. The publication is volume 5 of the Archaeology Division Papers.

Karen Bruhns (San Francisco State University) and Karen Stothert (Trinity University) are coauthoring a companion volume to Ehrenberg's *European Women in Prehistory*, entitled *Women in Ancient America*. Their volume will provide a synthesis of what is known about women's status, activities, ideologies, etc., in North, Middle, and South America. They would appreciate feedback from colleagues about what they want and need in such a text. ■

Katherine A. Spielman is at Arizona State University and chairs the SAA Committee on the Status of Women in Archaeology.



## Course on NAGPRA Offered

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) legislation has brought to light the long-burning question of ownership of Native American human remains and cultural items. The impact of the law reaches federal land managers, tribal and museum officials, as well as any agency that holds a collection and receives federal funds. The time limits imposed for compliance with summary lists and inventories of collections have created an immediate need for a working knowledge of the law. There are numerous issues and questions raised as to how to apply the law, what items are covered, and the process of compliance.

To help cut through the confusion, the University of Nevada-Reno has organized a course designed to help those affected by the law to comply in a timely and meaningful manner. The course also focuses on understanding and recognizing potential problem areas in order to allow for prospective planning and to avoid court intervention. The instructors will discuss practical methods of compiling summaries and inventories, as well as consultation methods for tribes and institutions. They will also discuss the regulations and the decisions of the review committee and look at the future ramification of decisions and any court actions. The course will consist of lectures, case studies, and participant involvement in discussions.

Two instructors with considerable experience in legal issues pertaining to archaeology will teach the course. The Honorable Sherry Hutt is a judge with the Maricopa County Superior Court in Phoenix, Ariz. As an assistant U.S. district attorney, she handled cases dealing with the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA). She teaches courses on ARPA for the National Park Service, and coauthored *Archaeological Resource Protection* (1992).

Timothy McKeown is with the Archaeological Assistance Division of the National Park Service, where he serves as program leader for the national implementation of NAGPRA. McKeown has worked as a cultural resource manager for the Navajo Nation and Jicarilla Apache Tribe. He has also conducted strategic planning research with the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis in Laxenburg, Austria, and taught as a Fulbright professor at Janus Pannonius University in Pecs, Hungary.

To register for the workshops, call the Division of Continuing Education at (800) 233-8928 or (702) 784-4062/4046. Registration deadline is one month prior to the start of each course. Sessions offered: January 26-28, 1995 in Honolulu, Hawaii; March 16-18, 1995 in Natchitoches, La.; March 30-April 1, 1995 in Juneau, Alaska. ■

## Children's Book Opportunity

SAA is working with the Supon Design Group to produce a children's book about archaeology. Supon, which has previously collaborated on a dozen published children's books, will provide graphics and layout and will present the book to potential publishers. The SAA Formal Education Subcommittee has defined the book's objectives and concepts, and is seeking an author/collaborator to develop the story line.

SAA's objective in entering this partnership is to promote to a young audience the excitement and adventure of discovering the past through archaeology and convey an awareness of archaeological resources and their stewardship. Concepts to be interwoven in the children's book are:

- archaeology is the scientific study of past cultures, and in many cases is the only way to know about past peoples
- archaeology lets us experience the richness and diversity of past cultures, and links us to the human continuum, including modern descendants of ancient cultures
- archaeology is a science of context—for artifacts to be messengers from the past, they must be found in an undisturbed situation
- evidence of past cultures is rapidly disappearing through looting, vandalism, development, and artifact collecting; much of this activity is illegal
- everybody can play a role in protecting the past, and can get involved in the mystery and excitement of archaeology.

Other parameters for the children's book are that it will be:

- fun, lively, colorful, and large format
- 24 - 30 pages long
- aimed at a target audience aged 7 - 10
- informational as well as entertaining
- not focused on digs
- engaging, possibly including enhanced pages, such as pop-ups, cutouts, or flaps
- educational about the importance of site preservation and site etiquette (how to behave at sites so as to not harm them).

Authors interested in collaborating with SAA and the Supon Design Group should submit a sample of their work, a résumé, and a statement of terms for participation (including financial) by March 6, 1995. The Formal Education Subcommittee will review the submissions and select a collaborator by mid-May. Send submissions to Shelley Smith, Chair, Formal Education Subcommittee, 839 E. Garfield Ave., Salt Lake City, UT 84105, (801) 539-4066. ■

### ***Distinguished Service Award***

The Distinguished Service Award Committee of the Society for American Archaeology (P. A. Gilman, D. K. Grayson, M. J. Moratto, N. A. Rothschild, F. Wendorf) is soliciting nominations for the 1996 Distinguished Service Award. Nominations must include a letter detailing the service contributions the nominee has made to the society and to the discipline; a copy of the nominee's vita is also helpful. Nominations should be sent to P. A. Gilman, Department of Anthropology, University of Oklahoma, Norman, OK 73019. Nominations are due by September 15, 1995. Nominations that reach the committee after that date are welcome and will be included in the nominee pool for future awards.

## Exchanges — Interamerican Dialogue



## Recent Advances in Nicaraguan Archaeology

*Edgar Espinoza Pérez  
and Rigoberto Navarro Genie*

During the final years of the 1950s, the Institute of Andean Research began to send archaeologists to countries that did not demonstrate the characteristic traits of Mesoamerican or Andean cultures (such as monumental architecture, calendric systems, and stratified societies), envisioning research that focused on the study of less complex societies and the effect that the environment had on the development of these groups. It was in this way that Albert Norweb and Gordon Willey first began to work at Istmo de Rivas in 1959 and 1960. They presented their preliminary conclusions at the Congreso de Americanistas in Sevilla in 1961. Using these data and the preliminary results from the province of Guanacaste, Costa Rica, Norweb proposed the term "Gran Nicoya" as an archaeological culture-area consisting of the coastal fringe of the Nicaraguan Pacific, the islands of the Nicaraguan lakes, and the province of Guanacaste. In 1974 Paul F. Healy finished the analysis of the Norweb collections, presenting one of the best ceramic sequences described thus far. Financed by the Banco Central de Nicaragua, Richard Magnus did a survey of archaeological sites along the Atlantic coast of Nicaragua in 1974, obtaining the first dates for sedentary groups in the area.

Several excavation projects were conducted in the 1970s by Jorge Espinoza at El Bosque and a shell midden near Monkey Point. Although no truly scientific reports have been published, a brief report has been written on El Bosque, and information on the shell midden is known from several news articles from that time period. The same has occurred from other sites excavated by Espinoza at Tepetate (Granada), El Retiro (Managua), and from what is known as the "second excavation of Acahualinca," where research results are also lacking.

Not until the 1980s was the regulation of archaeological investigation in Nicaragua begun, and a panel was created to establish methodological and research strategies designed for scientific investigations and for resource conservation.

The projects initiated by the Departamento de Arqueología del Museo Nacional can be viewed in two categories: the work done in the early 1980s, which focused on salvage archaeology and the excavation of single sites; and regional projects, roughly following the trends established in the 1960s, which prioritized settlement system analysis. Summarized below are the activities of the Departamento de Arqueología in both these areas.

### Salvage Archaeology and Isolated Studies

Archaeological investigations were undertaken at the Isla del Muerto on the Lake of Nicaragua in 1981, consisting primarily of a study of the petroglyphs on the island. Also in 1981, a site was salvaged in Tipitapa, a city 20 kms from Managua.

In 1982 two sites in the western part of the country were tested, although the artifacts were not analyzed, and the site of Los Placeres, where a military base was constructed, was excavated. These artifacts were superficially analyzed.

During 1983 the historic site of León Viejo was tested, and the colonial artifacts were analyzed and published in several newspapers and magazines. Also in that year, the research project at Archipiélago de Zapateras was begun.

### Regional Projects

**Archaeological Surveys on the Pacific coast of Nicaragua:** In 1983 Frederick Lange and Payson Sheets, both from the University of Colorado, accompanied by Aníbal Martínez from the Museo Nacional, accomplished several surveys on the Pacific coast and along sectors of Juigalpa. The variability and distribution of ceramic types was the objective of this study, to further delimit the "Gran Nicoya" area, as well as the lithic distribution and the impact of vulcanism on human life in Precolumbian Nicaragua. The final conclusions were recently published in *The Archaeology of Pacific Nicaragua*.

**Chontales Project:** An agreement between the Dirección de Patrimonio Histórico and the Centro de Estudio Mexicanos y Centro Americanos (CEMCA) made it possible for a crew of French and Nicaraguan archaeologists to undertake archaeological research in the Department of Chontales in an area known as the "vertiente lacustre de Chontales." The primary objective of this project was to establish a regional chronological sequence, and the secondary objective was the study of the variability of occupation in the area.

This survey was conducted during 1984 and 1985, covering a 40 km<sup>2</sup> area in which 90 archaeological sites were located. The subsequent excavation of four sites was instrumental in establishing an occupational sequence of 2,000 years. The sequence is divided into five phases, beginning at approximately AD 500 and terminating with the Spanish conquest. A small population is maintained in the area during

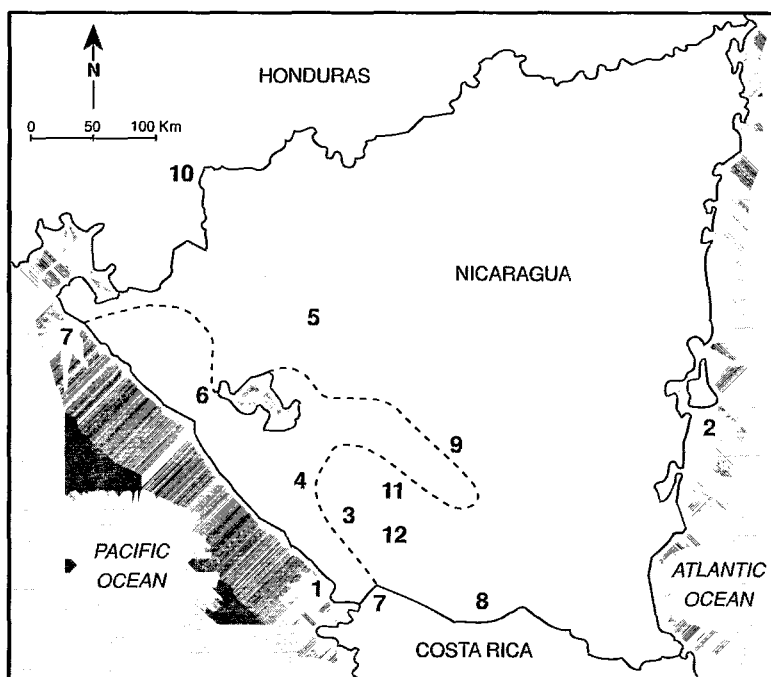
the first three phases, with some exchange evident with populations on the Pacific coastal zone of Nicaragua and central Costa Rica due to the occasional presence of jade and the ceramic styles. A major exchange system with the Rivas Zone is seen between 800 and AD 1200, during which time the Chontales statues make their first appearance. It has been presumed that the increasing relations with the Istmo de Rivas is due to the arrival of the Chorotegas in Nicaragua. Chontales is absorbed by Nicaraguan Pacific coastal groups sometime around AD 1200. Another change can be observed in the area around 1400, when a new group of unclear cultural affiliation begins to establish itself at Chontales, although the data suggest a possible relationship to groups from the Atlantic coast of Nicaragua.

**Lago de Managua Basin:** With the support of CEMCA, this project was initiated in 1990, following the course of the four largest rivers that converge in Xolotlán (Pacora, San Antonio, Río Viejo, and Sinecapa), as well as the peninsula of Chiltepe, Punta Huete, and the surroundings of Managua to the edge of Ticuantepe. The primary objective was to establish a preliminary regional sequence, and to study the exchanges within the zone. Thus far, the preliminary results have located 78 archaeological sites and excavated one site. The analyzed materials infer that the basin north of the lake presents a different regional dynamic than the Zona de Rivas, playing an important part in the relay of goods between the groups inhabiting what is now Honduras.

**Region I Project:** The geographic boundary of this project is placed within the departments of Madriz and Estelí. The work was initiated in 1989 and is expected to be completed in 1996, financed by the Organización de los Estados Americanos, as well as by the National Geographic Society and the Fulbright Program. Three zones have been recognized, 109 archaeological sites have been located, and three sites have been excavated to gain chronological information and to determine the depth of the archaeological deposits. Preliminary data analysis allows us to infer that the zone maintained relationships with the Honduran areas of Lago de Yojoa, southern Pacific Honduras, and to some extent with the Quelepa zone of El Salvador. Within Nicaragua, the region maintained relations with the southern Pacific zone,

primarily with the Istmo de Rivas and the basin of the Lago de Managua.

**Exploration of Isla de Zapatera:** This project was begun in 1984, was again continued in 1987 with national funding and assistance from two American archaeologists, and again resumed in 1992 by a crew of Swedish and Nicaraguan archaeologists. The project attempts to study the spatial and temporal dimensions of the island, and to explain its function within a regional context. The results obtained thus far allow us to confirm that the islands were already occupied as of AD 800, although the possibility of earlier occupations should not be dismissed. We now know that the island maintained a constant population, subsisting on fish, and the intensive use of the land, as is demonstrated by the terracing of the steep landscape.



1) Istmo de Rivas, 2) Magnus, 3) Proyecto Zapatera, 4) Tipitapa, 5) Proyecto "CLM," 6) León Viejo, 7) area surveyed by Lange, Sheets and Martinez, 8) Solentiname Islands, 9) Proyecto Chontales, 10) Proyecto de Mapificación, 11) Proyecto Granada, 12) Ometepe.

#### Granada Project:

Silvia Salgado, a doctoral student at SUNY-Albany, presented this project with the objective of studying the social impact of the Chorotegas and Nicaraos on the native groups that first inhabited what is now Nicaragua. Granada is an ideal area for the investigation of this phenomenon, because of its archaeological and historical records. Fieldwork was begun in 1992 and concluded in August 1993.

**Isla de Ometepe Project:** The objective of this project consists of developing an operational model that can serve as future reference for research in areas where tourism is being considered. It attempts to develop an

inventory of the archaeological sites in zones of possible tourism, and to declare natural and cultural areas requiring protection.

**Archipiélago de Solentiname Project:** The archipelago was declared a preserve for both ecological and cultural resources, and the objective of the archaeological project primarily consisted of taking an inventory of sites to be protected. Systematic excavations are projected to establish the occupations of the island, and the social dynamics of the archipelago inhabitants will be researched.

On another note, the close cooperation between the University of Colorado and the Museo Nacional de Nicaragua has made it possible to assemble a representative sample of Precolumbian ceramics from the Istmo de Rivas zone and adjacent areas, for the study of the clay composition through

*Continued on page 18*



## Five Federal Officials Honored by Society for American Archaeology

SAA recognized the outstanding work by employees of the Department of Justice (DOJ) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to protect the nation's archaeological heritage resources at a special ceremony on December 5. Jo Ann Harris, assistant attorney general of the United States for the Criminal Division, and SAA President Bruce Smith presented SAA's 1994 Public Service Award at the ceremony held at the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Honored were James Beck, special agent with the FBI, and from the DOJ, Deborah Daniels, former U.S. attorney; Jeffrey Kent, assistant U.S. attorney; Larry Mackey, assistant U.S. attorney and chief of the Criminal Division; and Scott Newman, former U.S. attorney.

These awards are appropriate and timely since significant progress has been made during recent years by federal agencies to fairly and efficiently enforce laws that protect the nation's nonrenewable archaeological resources. The accomplishments of the honorees will have long-lasting effects because, through their energy and commitment, they have helped establish a baseline for archaeological protection in jurisprudence that contributes directly and substantially to preservation of the archaeological record. Their actions have been commendable, particularly since they required effective coordination to carry out current agency missions.

The significant work of the United States Attorney's Office, District of Oregon, in the case *United States v. Austin* (902 F.2d 743 (9th Cir.), cert. denied, 498 U.S. 874 (1990)), has led to affirmation of the constitutionality of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA; 16 U.S.C. 470aa-mm). In that case, a looter hoped to avoid conviction by using appellate arguments similar to ones that, earlier, had made enforcement of the Antiquities Act problematic. After a long investigation in 1986-87, federal agents seized more than 2,800 looted artifacts, tools, photographs, and documents. These articles implicated the looter in activities that violated ARPA. The accused and the U.S. government agreed to a stipulated-facts bench trial, which led to a conviction. The defendant, however, appealed to the U. S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit on the grounds that ARPA was unconstitutional. The court rendered an opinion that upheld the conviction and the Supreme Court denied a petition for further appeal.

The SAA has commended Jeffrey Kent, assistant U. S. attorney, District of Oregon, who wrote the appellate brief and argued for the United States before the Court of Appeals. Because of his work on *United States v. Austin*, ARPA today has broad appeal and practical utility for prosecutors across the country. Mr. Kent also has used his experience to teach other attorneys about ARPA as part of a two-day, National Park




*Jo Ann Harris, assistant attorney general, Department of Justice (far left), and SAA President Bruce Smith (second from right) pose with Public Service honorees Larry Mackey, Scott Newman, Deborah Daniels, James Beck, and Jeffrey Kent (left to right).*

Service-Department of Justice training course, "Overview of Archaeological Protection Law."

The exceptional work of the United States Attorney's Office, Southern District of Indiana, and the FBI also has been cited by SAA. Their efforts in the case *United States v. Gerber* (999 F.2d 1112 (7th Cir.), cert. denied, 114 S. Ct. 878 (1994)), have led to an important precedent in the protection of archaeological resources. In that case, five people were prosecuted successfully for interstate trafficking in artifacts looted from one of the largest Hopewell mounds in North America, in violation of Indiana's criminal laws against trespass and conversion of property. The mound is located on land in southern Indiana owned by the General Electric Corporation (see *SAA Bulletin* 11(3):3-4).

In affirming the ARPA conviction, the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit made it clear that the ARPA section forbidding interstate trafficking in archaeological resources removed in violation of state or local law applies to all lands. The Court also congratulated the United States for the quality of its brief and argument. Subsequently, the Supreme Court denied further appeal of the case.

SAA has commended James Beck, Deborah Daniels, Larry Mackey, and Scott Newman for their work on *United States v. Gerber*. Using the expertise he acquired from that case, Mackey also has served as an instructor for the "Overview of Archaeological Protection Law" training.

SAA presents the Public Service Award each year to organizations or individuals who have made an outstanding contribution to the protection of archaeological resources. In presenting the awards, Smith noted that the honorees had "established a standard for jurisprudence in the prosecution of cases of archaeological looting on public lands." Harris pointed out the "importance of federal laws that have given agencies tools providing an effective deterrent to further destruction of the precious archaeological record." Roger Kennedy, director of the National Park Service, also joined Smith and Harris at the podium, remarking that the "nation's archaeological heritage provides an extraordinary window through which we can view the depth of human endeavor in North America." 

## NEWS AND NOTES



**The International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM)** will offer its four-month course, Architectural Conservation, in Rome, Italy, in early 1996. The course is open to all mid-career preservation professionals. Lectures in English are combined with seminars, on-site visits, and fieldwork. Past projects have included studies of the causes and effects of humidity in monuments, identification of the structural properties and diseases of wood, and causes of masonry deterioration. Applicants should apply by February 15, 1995, to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Attn: ICCROM, 1100 Pennsylvania Ave. N.W., Suite 809, Washington, DC 20004. ICCROM will also offer a shorter technical course in 1995, the International Course on Japanese Paper Conservation. The course will be held for three weeks in Tokyo and Kyoto, Japan, from November to December 1995. The deadline for this course is April 30, 1995. Applications should be sent directly to Rome at ICCROM, Training Section, 13 Via di San Michele, 00153 Rome RM, Italy. All applications must be accompanied by a curriculum vitae, university transcripts, copies of certificates and diplomas, and three recommendations.

**As part of an NSF-funded project, stories are sought from archaeologists** about their relationships with people and the communities where they do fieldwork. Rick Wilk and his collaborators would like to interview archaeologists who can talk us about collaborations, long-term relationships, cooperation, comanagement and other positive experiences they have had with local people. They would also like to hear "horror stories," about fieldwork situations where relationships with local people did not work out well. If you know someone who has a story to tell, please encourage them to contact Wilk, or send him their name. They will be doing most of these interviews by telephone or at national meetings. All responses will be completely confidential. Please contact him by email (wilk@ucs.indiana.edu), (812) 855-8162, 8473, fax (812) 855-4358, or letter to Richard Wilk, Anthropology Department, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405.

**R. Gwinn Vivian of the Arizona State Museum received the Emil W. Haury Award from the Southwest Parks and Monuments Association.** The award is given to recognize excellence in a specific research project or to honor an individual who has made an outstanding scientific contribution over a period of time. The award states that Vivian is nationally respected for his work in southwestern archaeology, prehistoric water control technology, and cultural resource management. His most prominent publication is *The Chacoan Prehistory of the San Juan Basin*.

**Geoarchaeology announces an editorial change.** Paul Goldberg (University of Texas at Austin) and Ofer Bar-Yosef (Harvard

University) have taken over as editors. *Geoarchaeology* is an interdisciplinary journal published bimonthly. It presents work at the methodological and theoretical interface between archaeology and the earth sciences and includes within its scope: interdisciplinary work focusing on understanding archaeological sites, their natural context, and particularly the aspects of site formation processes. Manuscripts should explore the interrelationship between archaeology and the various disciplines within the earth sciences such as: geology, geography, pedology, climatology, oceanography, geochemistry, geochronology, and geophysics. They may also deal with biological aspects such as faunal and botanical remains. The journal also welcomes manuscripts concerning the examination of material objects by analytical techniques; for example ceramics, metals, flints, plasters, and cements. Manuscripts should be submitted to Paul Goldberg, Texas Archaeological Research Laboratory, PRC #5, University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX 78712-1100, (512) 471-3990, fax (512) 458-2375, email tarl2@atxvm.cc.utexas.edu.

**The Alaska Anthropological Association is calling for papers for its symposium on Lithic Raw Material Sources in the Northwest.** The identification of lithic source areas is of paramount importance for advancing knowledge about the archaeology of the western Arctic and Sub-Arctic, where the majority of exploited lithic sources remain unknown. This deficiency is not surprising when one considers the vast unexplored areas of these regions. Without this critical information, researchers find themselves stopped in their own analytical tracks, unable to carry out more detailed studies. The organizers believe that this joint symposium and workshop will help fill some of the present gaps. Papers focusing on lithic procurement and sourcing are welcomed from various academic fields, such as ethnographic procurement strategies and/or trade; laboratory techniques; ongoing research; prehistoric quarrying techniques; raw material alterations such as heat treatment and weathering; discoveries of new lithic raw material sources; and current problems and research proposals. For more information contact AAA Lithic Sourcing, c/o Georges Pearson, University of Alaska Fairbanks, Department of Anthropology, P.O. Box 757720, Fairbanks, AK 99775-7720, (907) 474-6756, and inquiries can be sent email to ftgap1@aurora.alaska.edu.

**The Division of Archaeology at Harpers Ferry National Historical Park** has recently published *Archaeological Views of the Upper Wager Block, A Domestic and Commercial Neighborhood in Harpers Ferry*, edited by Jill Y. Halchin. Historical and archaeological research documents this intensively used 19th- and 20th-century residential and commercial area of Harpers Ferry. During the early 1800s the project area contained a tavern that was expanded into a hotel as the town's manufacturing and commerce grew. In the mid-1830s, the urban block developed increasingly, crowded by houses fronting streets. Although lacking formal connection with the U.S. Army, the neighborhood's businesses, especially drinking establishments, were affected by the government installation and its abrupt closing during the Civil War. After the war, the pattern of saloons continued until Prohibition, while other small businesses such as shoemaking, hatmaking, carpentry, and a bakery/confectionery came and went. Buildings doubled as domiciles, with upper floors and sometimes basements used for dwellings by families of shop owners or tenants. This

*Continued on page 16*

*Continued from page 15*

volume consists of 10 chapters documenting the cultural, floral, and faunal signatures left by former occupants who inhabited this block in the commercial district of Harpers Ferry. Copies of this report are available free of charge, while supplies last. Write to Paul A. Shackel, Supervisory Archaeologist, P.O. Box 65, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, WV 25425.

**National Park Service (NPS) Director Roger Kennedy has announced the publication** of a special issue of *Cultural Resource Management (CRM)*, documenting the federal government's successes in protecting the nation's archaeological heritage. In part, *CRM* vol. 17, no. 6 was developed to spread the word on innovative projects among agencies and others pursuing the National Strategy for Federal Archaeology, issued by the Secretary of the Interior in 1991. "The National Park Service has long been at the forefront in protecting, preserving, and interpreting America's archaeological heritage," said Kennedy. Today, innovative programs are on the increase even in the face of declining federal budgets. Due largely to funding shortfalls, many federal collections are neglected and decaying in poorly designed storage areas, threatening the existence of artifacts and information that took millions of taxpayer dollars to collect and organize. Preservation is the primary goal of the National Strategy, published in its entirety in the issue along with descriptions of the legislation underpinning the federal archaeology program. Capsules summarize the roles of agencies, government research groups, and private organizations in the program. The 36-page publication is available free of charge from the National Park Service, Archaeological Assistance Division, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127, (202) 343-4101, fax (202) 523-1547.

**The Archaeological Institute of America (AIA) announces the publication of the 1995 edition of the Archaeological Fieldwork Opportunities Bulletin (AFOB)**, a comprehensive guide to excavations, field schools, and special programs with openings for volunteers, students, and staff throughout the world. The AFOB is designed to introduce both the student and the amateur archaeologist to the experience of actual excavation or survey and is available each year on January 1. The AFOB includes more than 250 opportunities, divided into major geographical regions, including the United States, Canada, Latin America, continental Europe, Great Britain, the Republic of Ireland, the Eastern Mediterranean and Near East, the Commonwealth of Independent States, Africa, and Asia. Each entry includes essential information about the site, age requirements, application deadlines, costs, and a person to contact for more detailed information about the program. The AFOB also includes a selected bibliography and lists of related organizations and state archaeologists and historic preservation officers. Inquiries should be directed to Kendall/Hunt Publishing Company, Order Department, 4050 Westmark Drive, Dubuque, IA 52002. AIA is dedicated to the encouragement and support of archaeological research and publication and to the protection of the world's cultural heritage. If you have any questions about AIA or the AFOB, please contact Susanna Burns, AIA publications manager, at (617) 353-9361.

**The UCLA Institute of Archaeology Publications Unit** invites chapter proposals for a new volume in the *Archaeological Research Tools* series. The volume will introduce students to the uses of computers and new technology (scanners, video cameras) in field archaeology and archaeological illustrating. Case studies on actual field experiences are especially solicited. Proposals should be about 250 words. Please send your proposals to Marilyn Beaudry-Corbett, Director, Institute of Archaeology Publications Unit, UCLA, 405 Hilgard Ave., Los Angeles, CA 90024-1510.

**The 1994 Awards Committees of the American Society for Ethnohistory** are pleased to announce the recipients of the Society's Erminie Wheeler-Voegelin and Robert F. Heizer awards. For the best book-length work in ethnohistory, the Erminie Wheeler-Voegelin Prize was awarded to Matthew Dennis, Department of History, University of Oregon, for his book, *Cultivating a Landscape of Peace: Iroquois-European Encounters in Seventeenth-Century America*. For the best article in the field of ethnohistory, the Robert F. Heizer Prize was awarded to David Nugent, Department of Anthropology, Colby College, for his article, "Property relations, production relations, and inequality: Anthropology, political economy, and the Blackfeet" published in *American Ethnologist* 20(2):336-362 (1993). ■

**Nominations for the 1966 Fryxell Award for Interdisciplinary Research in Zooarchaeology** should be submitted by mid-April 1995. The SAA Fryxell Committee bestows special recognition of interdisciplinary excellence by a distinguished scientist, who need not be an archaeologist, but whose research has contributed significantly to American archaeology. The award cycles through five categories: earth sciences, physical sciences, general interdisciplinary studies, zoological sciences, and botanical sciences. The 1996 award category, zoological science, focuses on contributions to increasing understanding of past environments and of the interaction between humans and other animal populations. Nominations should describe the nature, scope, and significance of the nominee's contribution to the zoological sciences in archaeology. Nominees are evaluated on the basis of the breadth of their research and its impact on American archaeology, as well as on the nominee's role in increasing awareness of interdisciplinary studies in archaeology (either through training students or through active collaboration with colleagues), and the nominee's public and professional service to the archaeological community. Nominations must contain a letter detailing the nominee's qualifications for the award and a recent curriculum vitae. Please send nominations to Melinda Zeder, Fryxell Committee Chair, Center for Archaeobiological Research, Department of Anthropology, NMNH, MRC 112, Smithsonian Institution, Washington DC 20560, fax (202) 357-2208, email [zeder.melinda@simnh.si.edu](mailto:zeder.melinda@simnh.si.edu).

## Finding Creative Solutions for Restructuring American Archaeology

*Roger Anyon and Catherine Cameron*

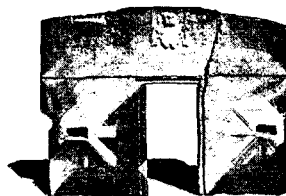
American archaeology is at a critical juncture. Changing legal and economic conditions in the United States present archaeologists with professional dilemmas unknown a decade ago. As federal and state budgets shrink, archaeologists are expected to produce more with less funding, while recent and proposed legislation offers Native Americans a far greater voice in the conduct of archaeology. These changing conditions have challenged everyone with an interest in the past to develop creative ways to ensure protection and wise treatment of our cultural heritage. To meet this challenge, SAA's Executive Board will host an evening symposium at the 1995 Annual Meeting in Minneapolis (Thursday May 4) to promote positive change toward a restructured archaeology.

The session will provide a forum in which representatives of government archaeology, academia, Native America, museums, and the private sector will offer innovative approaches to redefining the nature of archaeological inquiry in the United States. Participants are David Anderson (National Park Service), Don Fowler (University of Nevada-Reno), Leigh Jenkins (Hopi Tribe), Michael J. Moratto (Infotec Research), Margaret C. Nelson (SUNY-Buffalo), and Brona G. Simon (Massachusetts Historical Commission). William D. Lipe, SAA incoming president, will introduce the session and serve as moderator.

The goal of the session is to begin setting an agenda for archaeology in the next century. Participants will discuss three linked topics: 1) creative ways of joining academia and cultural resource management (CRM) in mutually profitable endeavors, 2) the opportunities and challenges offered by the incorporation of Native American perspectives into archaeological undertakings, and 3) wise use of our archaeological resources.

Questions to be addressed include the following: What are the best methods for joining federal archaeology and academia to produce significant research while insuring the maximum protection of archaeological deposits? How might CRM companies and academic departments collaborate in student training to produce individuals qualified to undertake important research in a CRM context? How might these same collaborations address Native American concerns about unnecessary excavation while easing the burden on bulging curation facilities? What approaches can we take on a national level to ensure the greatest public benefit from archaeology and the widest dissemination of archaeological knowledge to the interested public? Do we need fundamental changes to our federal archaeology program or can significant restructuring take place within the existing structure? Each of the participants will provide brief opening statements concerning the identified challenges. A 45-minute open discussion among the participants on the issues and examples they have raised will follow. The remaining hour will be devoted to audience discussion and comment. The entire session will be taped for later transcription. We urge everyone to attend. Be prepared to contribute your ideas! ■

*Roger Anyon of the Zuni Tribe's Heritage and Historic Preservation Office and Catherine Cameron of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, are session organizers and both are members of the SAA Executive Board.*



## Positions Open

**Georgia State University, Department of Anthropology**, invites applications for an anticipated tenure-track assistant professorship in urban archaeology beginning September 1995. Geographic focus should be on the Southeast U.S., the Caribbean, Mexico, or Central America. Applicants should have a Ph.D. in anthropology and a record of research, including publications, in urban archaeology. The applicant will be expected to teach undergraduate and graduate courses in archaeological theory and methods. Salary commensurate with qualifications and experience. Women and minority candidates encouraged to apply. Application deadline: March 1, 1995. Send letter of application, vita, and names of three references to Chair, Search Committee, Department of Anthropology, Georgia State University, Atlanta, GA 30303-3083. Georgia State University, a unit of the University System of Georgia, is an equal opportunity and affirmative action employer.



**Greenhorne & O'Mara, Inc.**, is seeking applicants for **Senior Archaeologist** positions for its rapidly expanding Cultural Resources Division. Responsibilities include supervision of fieldwork, analysis, report writing, and proposal preparation. Applicant must be able to serve in the Field Director and/or Principal Investigator capacities. Minimum requirements include an M.A. in Anthropology or closely related field, ability to manage large projects, and demonstrated writing skills. Please submit cover letter and vita or résumé to Bruce McGranahan, Department Head, Cultural Resources, Greenhorne & O'Mara, Inc., 9001 Edmonston Rd., Greenbelt, MD 20770, (301) 982-2800, fax (301) 220-2595.



**McCormick, Taylor & Associates, Inc.**, a multi-disciplined engineering and planning firm seeks **Senior Archaeologist/Principal Investigator** for our Harrisburg office. Advanced degree in Anthropology/Archaeology with a minimum of three years experience at a supervisory level in cultural resources management is preferred. Knowledge of the SHPO archaeological procedures and the Section 106 process required. Must be able to work with consultants and federal and state agencies in reviewing archaeological reports prepared for environmental studies. Other responsibilities include supervision of field projects and report preparation. Send a résumé with references to McCormick, Taylor & Associates, Inc.,

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Attention: Meg Deordio/Administrative Assistant, Gateway Corporate Center, 6380 Flank Dr., Suite 300, Harrisburg, PA 17112, (717) 540-6040. EOE.



**Historical Archaeologist sought by Prewitt and Associates, Inc.**, of Austin, Texas. Full-time temporary assistant project archaeologist position available for a minimum of 6 months with potential of up to 3 years to write three reports on multiple years of fieldwork at three historic sites. Reporting effort on the first site, a military fort with civilian occupation, begins immediately, and military sites experience is preferred for this position. The other two sites are residences, and reporting on these begins early in the summer of 1995. This write-up position, based in Austin, requires ability to work independently and requires experience in 19th- and 20th-century historic site feature and artifact analysis. Supervisory experience and M.A. degree are preferred. Please send current c.v., one-page letter of interest, and names of three personal references to Dr. Amy Earls, Prewitt and Associates, Inc., 7701 North Lamar, #104, Austin, Texas 78752, fax (512) 459-3851. Please include any questions in your cover letter; no telephone calls, please!



**The Department of Anthropology, University of Utah**, invites applications for a tenure-track position in archaeology at the assistant professor level, contingent on specific funding in the department. We seek applicants whose research interests and expertise are consistent with and complement our evolutionary, ecological, and quantitative orientation. Ph.D. required. Publications and an active research program, including fieldwork, are expected. Review of applicants will begin February 1, 1995, and continue until position is filled. Applicants should submit a letter of interest, vita, and names of three references to Archaeology Search Committee, Department of Anthropology, 102 Steward Bldg., University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT 84112. Applications from women and minorities are strongly encouraged. The University of Utah is an equal opportunity, affirmative action employer and provides reasonable accommodation to the known disabilities of applicants and employees.

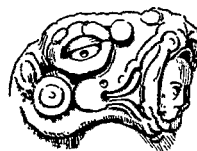


**Desert Archaeology, Inc. seeks an archaeological geologist** to conduct petrologic analysis of ceramic tempering materials. The position has the potential for considerable expansion and advancement. B.S. degree in Geosciences preferred; experience in petrology, other geological experience, and a background in archaeological studies highly desirable. Please send a curriculum vita, names of three references, and any supporting documents to Henry D. Wallace, Research Director, Desert Archaeology, Inc., 3975 N. Tucson Blvd., Tucson, AZ 85716.



**Regional Archaeology Program of Louisiana seeks a Southwestern Regional Archaeologist** for an anticipated joint program of the University of Southwestern Louisiana and the Louisiana Division of Archaeology. The person in this position will define archaeological research priorities and objectives for southwestern Louisiana within the context of surveying and recording sites, testing sites, interacting with property owners, and suggesting site preservation strategies. He/she will be responsible for sharing information about archaeology and archaeological preservation with governmental representatives and the public. Limited university teaching may be possible after the program is well established. The highly visible statewide regional archaeology program has earned strong public support, and it offers a great deal of autonomy as well as the opportunity to develop research interests. This position does not involve fieldwork related to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. A masters in anthropology with a specialization in archaeology is required; a Ph.D. is preferred. Completion of an archaeological study must be evidenced by a thesis, dissertation, or equivalent report. Experience with prehistoric archaeology of the coastal Southeast is desirable. Also helpful are experience in organizing independent research, word processing, public speaking, report writing, and working with landowners. Salary is \$26,500 to start, plus travel allowance. Applications will be accepted until March 1, 1995, or until a suitable applicant is found. Send letter, vita, and names of three references to Dr. Thomas Hales Eubanks, State Archaeologist, Division of Archaeology, P.O. Box 44247, Baton Rouge, LA 70804, (504) 342-8170. EOE/AA/ADA. ♀

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trace element analysis. This research has helped to establish more precisely the origin of the ceramic manufacture.

### Professional Training

The training of professional Nicaraguan archaeologists remains an urgent issue in Nicaragua. The Museo Nacional de Nicaragua has received significant support from States Historiska Museum of Stockholm, the Smithsonian Institution, the University of Colorado, the Adelphi University, and the Organization of American States in a training program for local archaeologists. The latter institution has sponsored two courses to update working archaeologists, the first at a national level in 1993, and the second at a regional level in 1994. The most serious limitation is the lack of university courses in the national universities. A cooperative program among the Universidad de Mobile (Latin American Campus, San Marcos, Carazo, Nicaragua), the Instituto Nicaragüense de Cultura, and the University of Colorado is about to begin in the summer of 1995 to promote research in the country and in Central America. ♀

*Edgar Espinoza Pérez and Rigoberto Navarro Genie are at the Museo Nacional de Nicaragua.*



*Continued from page 20*

cuss the state of the art knowledge on paleoenvironmental conditions and human occupations around the Pleistocene/Holocene boundary. For further information, contact Marcelo Zarate, International Symposium: The Pleistocene/Holocene Boundary, Centro de Geología de Costas y del Cuaternario—UNMP, Casilla de Correo 722—Correo Central, 7600 Mar del Plata, Argentina.

May 3 – 7, 1995

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

May 24 – 28, 1995

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

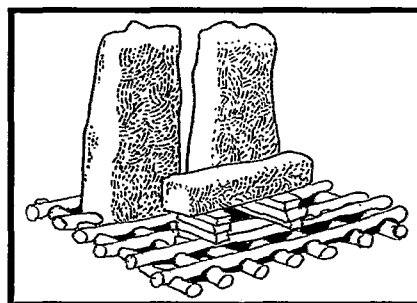
August 3 – 10, 1995

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

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

August 1995

THE RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES will hold an international symposium on Alternative Pathways to the Early State in Vladivostok. Symposium objectives include analyses of the transition from pre-state politics to the early state; the differences



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

September 15 – 16, 1995

THE DURANGO CONFERENCE ON SOUTHWEST ARCHAEOLOGY will take place at Fort Lewis College in Durango, Colo., to explore a variety of theoretical frameworks for explaining the archaeologi-

cal record. The emphasis will be on workshops and open discussion. To register, contact Randy McGuire, Department of Anthropology, SUNY, Binghamton, NY 13901, (607) 777-2737; to propose a workshop, contact David Phillips, SWCA Inc., 9100 Mountain Rd., N.E., #109, Albuquerque, NM 87110, (602) 254-1115; for logistics questions, contact Phil Duke, Department of Anthropology, Fort Lewis College, Durango, CO 81301, (303) 247-7346.

September 27 – 30, 1995

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

November 2 – 5, 1995

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

May 20 – 24, 1996

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

March 11, 1995

**SYMPOSIUM ON OHIO VALLEY URBAN AND HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY** will be held at the St. Clair Memorial Hall, Greenville, Ohio. Papers are invited concerning the historical archaeology of the Ohio Valley. Abstracts are requested by February 1. For information contact program chair Kit W. Wesler, Wickliffe Mounds Research Center, P.O. Box 155, Wickliffe KY 42087, (502) 335-3681.

March 15 - 17, 1995

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

March 23 - 25, 1995

**A SYMPOSIUM ON LITHIC RAW MATERIAL SOURCES IN THE NORTHWEST** with joint lithic workshop will be held by the Alaska Anthropological Association in Anchorage. Inquiries should be addressed to AAA Lithic Sourcing, c/o Georges Pearson, University of Alaska Fairbanks, Department of Anthropology, P.O. Box 757720, Fairbanks, AK 99775-7720, (907) 474-6756, email ftgap1@aurora.alaska.edu.

March 31 - April 1, 1995

**STUDIES IN CULTURE CONTACT: INTERACTION, CULTURE CHANGE, AND ARCHAEOLOGY**, 12th CAI Visiting Scholar's Conference, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Ill. This year's conference focuses on building a new framework

for the study of culture contact in archaeology, with contributions by Precolumbian, classical, and historical archaeologists. Research topics include culture contact in prehistoric interaction spheres and pre-state societies; within states and at the frontiers of states; and in colonial contact situations. For more information or to submit a paper topic, please contact James G. Cusick, Center for Archaeological Investigations, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, IL 62901-4527, (618) 453-5057, fax (618) 453-3253, email cusick@siucvmb.siu.edu.



April 5 - 8, 1995

**THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY FOR CALIFORNIA ARCHAEOLOGY** will be held at the Eureka Inn, Eureka. The program chair is Breck Parkman, California Department of Parks and Recreation, 20 E. Spain St., Sonoma, CA 95476, (707) 983-1519. Symposia on a wide variety of topics are planned. Paper abstracts are due by December 31, 1994.

April 7 - 9, 1995

**THE MIDDLE ATLANTIC ARCHAEO-**

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

April 26 - 30, 1995

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

April 1994

**INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON THE PLEISTOCENE/HOLOCENE BOUNDARY AND HUMAN OCCUPATIONS IN SOUTH AMERICA**, Mendoza, Argentina. The meeting, sponsored by SUDAMQUA and organized by the Facultad de Filosofía y Letras, Universidad Nacional de Cuyo, will provide a forum for scientists working in South America to dis-

*Continued on page 19*

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