



BULLETIN

VOLUME 18

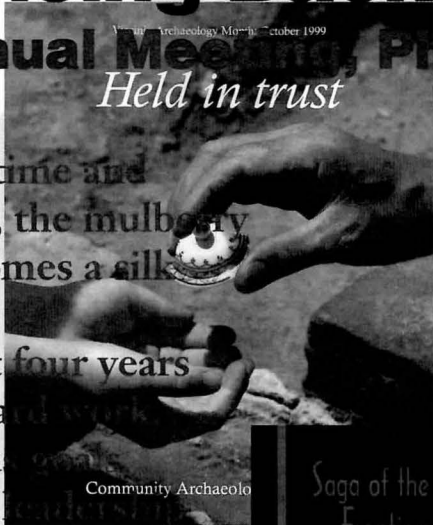
MAY 2000

NO. 3

Glancing Back—

Annual Meeting, Philadelphia 2000 *Held in trust*

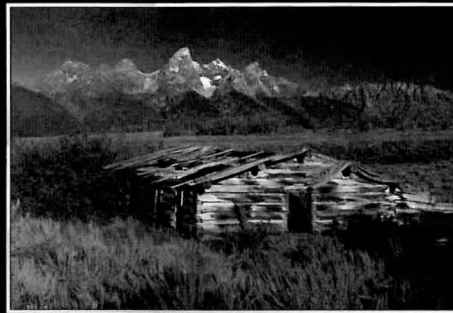
“With time and patience, the mulberry leaf becomes a silk gown’ . . . The past four years reflect hard work, ambitious goals, intuitive leadership from our Board of Directors, strategic planning, and membership support to bring us to where we are today—



Help choose all the SAA Award Winners by participating in the 2001 Award Nomination Process!

Community Archaeology

Saga of the Frontier: Archaeology of the West



Wyoming Archaeology Awareness Month - September 1999



transformation, and change. ”

“The horizon of the present cannot be formed without the past.”

Colorado Archaeology and Historic Preservation Week
May 13 - 21, 2000

Hans-Georg Gadamer

See page 19

The deadline for submissions for the 66th Annual Meeting is September 6, 2000

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Editor's Corner Not surprisingly, much of what I have to say involves the publication side of SAA, and I'm very pleased to report that there many good things happening there. SAA has been pushing ahead quite aggressively with a new series of monographs and reports; Keith Kintigh describes some of these in his annual report (p. 14). SAA has had a long and grand tradition of publishing stretching back to the earliest days of the society. Most prominent was the Memoirs series, which I believe ended in 1975 with Memoir 30, *Population Studies in Archaeology and Biological Anthropology: A Symposium*, edited by Alan Swedlund. Following a long period of little or no activity, SAA slowly began to issue new reports in the early 1990s. The future looks bright for these new publications, which range from collections of columns from the *SAA Bulletin* (Working Together) and a reprint of a classic memoir.

Other publication-related decisions were of equal, or to some, even greater import. As you'll read in these pages, there has been some discussion of merging the two journals, *American Antiquity* and *Latin American Antiquity* into a single combined *American Antiquity*. Not surprisingly, this discussion has provoked much debate as well as a singular outrage from many scholars from Latin America. Following intensive discussion with the Committee on the Americas, an open forum, and other, private deliberations, the Board of Directors has dropped plans for this merger.

The *Bulletin* has had its share of attention as well. I announced in the March issue the impending transformation of the *Bulletin* into a newly titled, four-color publication [*SAA Bulletin*, 2000, 18(3): 2]. The metamorphosis will happen on schedule, but there has been some rather heated debate about the proposed title. Feelings ran high enough such that there was actually new business at the Annual Business Meeting, where it was proposed from the floor that a new title be sought. A few new candidates have been circulating, and it appears that the final selection is to be *The Archaeological Record*.

I can also notch a more personal victory, and that concerns the online publication of the *Bulletin*. For years, I have advocated the immediate publication of the online version of the current issue when the paper version ships. For years the Board has resisted this, and has imposed a delay in lighting up the online version. Both sides have merit, but this year, compromise was reached. The online version will be immediately available on the members' only side of SAAweb, so the electronic version may well be online before the paper copies go out. As soon as a new issue goes up on the member's side, its predecessor will be moved to the open-to-the-public side.

Finally, thanks to the urgings of the Publications Committee and the enthusiasm of the Board, SAA will begin to explore the development of a digital publication. John Hoopes (University of Kansas) has been appointed to evaluate different publication models, and will report back to the Board later this year. The move is timely; digital publishing is beginning to catch on, and truly, it is only a matter of time before almost all that we do within our scholarly and professional lives will be digital, rather than paper-based. A number of sessions at the meeting explored this modality of information dissemination, and I am certain that next year's meeting in New Orleans will have an even greater proportion of papers available in digital form well before we convene. I am looking forward to this future. ☐



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR



We strongly endorse the central thesis of Stapp and Longenecker's "Working Together" column [*SAA Bulletin* 18(2): 18–20, 27], that there are major benefits to cooperative relationships among Native Americans and archaeologists. Indeed, we feel fortunate to have participated in such cooperative endeavors. However, we wish to correct two fundamental misapprehensions of SAA's position on repatriation that are advanced by the column.

The authors take SAA to task for "banding with an elite group of scientific colleagues in order to sue the government" (p. 18). This is a reference (clarified on p. 19) to the Kennewick plaintiffs, those scientists suing for the ability to study the remains of Kennewick Man. Stapp and Longenecker then call on SAA to contest the plaintiffs' argument that remains of great antiquity may not be "Native American" under the definition supplied by NAGPRA and are thus not subject to the Act (p. 27).

In fact, SAA has not and does not support the Kennewick plaintiffs. Indeed, SAA's leadership has already done precisely what Stapp and Longenecker request—to publicly repudiate the argument that Kennewick Man is not Native American. SAA has rejected the position advanced by the plaintiffs in public statements, including statements before the NAGPRA Review Committee, in numerous media interviews, on two radio talk shows, and in private discussions with attorneys on both sides of the case. On June 10, 1998, SAA's then-President Vin Steponaitis testified before the House Committee on Resources: "We fully agree with the Department of the Interior that anyone who lived here prior to the historically documented arrival of Europeans is a Native American under NAGPRA" (www.saa.org/Government/archive.html). At the "Clovis and Beyond" conference in Santa Fe on October 28, 1999, SAA President Kintigh said in reference to this question: "It is SAA's position that under NAGPRA, First Americans are Native Americans, regardless of how many migrations there were, where they came from, when they came, or whether some groups died out."

Second, Stapp and Longenecker allege that SAA "worked with Representative Doc Hastings to rewrite the NAGPRA bill so that Native Americans would virtually never have any say in the disposition of their ancestors" (p. 19)? Yes, SAA was approached by Representative Hastings to comment on draft amendments to NAGPRA that he was planning to introduce. SAA provided suggestions and did support the amendments that Hastings offered because they clarified the possibilities for scientific recording while maintaining the fundamental balance embedded in the law. Neither of the amendments (having nearly identical language but introduced in successive Congresses) would have anything like the result supposed by Stapp and Longenecker and we are at a loss to understand how the amendments can possibly be read to support their conclusion. In fact, the proposed amendments would not prevent any repatriation to a culturally affiliated tribe that would take place under current law. At most, it could delay such repatriation by 180 days. A summary of the effects of the amendments is provided in Steponaitis' testimony referenced

above and a more complete analysis is presented at that same location on SAAweb.

We do not wish to detract from the many valuable points made in the article and we regret that we have not made SAA's position on these issues clearer to the membership. SAA worked with the tribes in obtaining the passage of NAGPRA in 1990 and continues to support the law and to work persistently toward its effective implementation. ■

Keith Kintigh, SAA President

Martha Graham, Chair, SAA Committee on Repatriation



Call for Editor, *The Archaeological Record*

The Society for American Archaeology seeks an editor to its new publication that will replace *SAA Bulletin*, titled, *The Archaeological Record*. This publication will continue to serve the functions of the *Bulletin*, but will be redesigned in a new color-based, 48-page format. Like the *SAA Bulletin*, it will be published five times each year. This new publication will be one of the Society's major venues for presenting itself to the archaeological community. It will have expanded content, including more features and articles, aimed at a broad array of practicing archaeologists. The editor will be responsible for the intellectual content, but copy-editing and production will be handled by the Society's Washington, D.C. office.

While these changes will be launched in January 2001 under the current editor, the new editor will be central to the development and direction of *The Archaeological Record*. The editor would take up the role at the New Orleans Annual Meeting in April 2001, for a term of three years, but would need to have an involvement from late 2000 in all long-term matters which would apply from the launch.

Like all Society editorships, the position is unpaid. While the editor's employer or institution would need to support the editor, the Society would bear the modest direct expenses if necessary.

The chair of the Society's Publications Committee, Christopher Chippindale, is available for informal discussion (in England + (44) 1223-333512, work; + (44) 1223-513743, home; email: cc43@cam.ac.uk). Send an expression of interest to him as soon as possible, at 85 Hills Rd., Cambridge CB2 1PG, England; or by email. This would be followed by an application, in the form of a brief vita and a statement as to how you would approach the role by a mutually agreed upon time. With archaeology being done in academic, CRM, and government contexts, the editor might come from any of those sectors. ■

Government Affairs Program Legislative and Administrative Agenda

Status Report

106th Congress, Second Session

Legislative Agenda

(1) Issue: Fiscal Year 2001 Appropriations

Bills: Not yet introduced

Description: FY01 appropriations for programs important to archaeology are now being considered by the House and Senate Appropriations Committees. These programs include cultural resource budgets for NPS, BLM, USFS, F&WS, HPF, ACHP, as well as budgets for NEH and NSF.

Status: House and Senate committees are currently holding hearings.

SAA activity: SAA will submit testimony and lobby Congressional staff in support of these programs.

(2) Issue: Cultural Property Procedural Reform Act

Bills: S. 1696 (Sen. Moynihan, D-NY)

Description: Bill would amend the Convention on Cultural Property Implementation Act by changing the procedural requirements regarding the way the Cultural Property Advisory's Committee conducts its work and the method used to appoint members to the committee.

Status: Bill has been referred to the Senate Finance Committee. A hearing has not yet been scheduled.

SAA activity: SAA along with AIA have made several visits to Capitol Hill to discuss the bill with Sen. Moynihan's staff and Finance Committee staff. SAA and AIA oppose the legislation.

(3) Issue: Effigy Mounds National Monument Additions Act

Bills: HR 3745 (Rep. Nussle, R-IA), and S. 1643 (Senators Grassley, R-IA, and Harkin, D-IA)

Description: The bills authorize the Secretary of Interior to acquire specific parcels of land as an addition to the Effigy Mounds National Monument in Iowa. Authorizes appropriations to carry out the act.

Status: The bills have been referred to the House Resources Committee and the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee for consideration. Hearings have not yet been scheduled.

SAA activity: SAA supports the legislation and has sent letters to the chairmen of the House and Senate Committees urging quick consideration of the measures.

(4) Issue: Direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a feasibility study on the inclusion in Biscayne National Park, Florida, of the archaeological site known as the Miami Circle

Bills: HR 2557 (Rep. Meeks, D-FL), and S. 763, S.Rpt. 106-91 (Sen. Graham, D-FL)

Description: The bills direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a special resource study to determine the national signifi-



Archaeopolitics

Donald Forsyth Craib

cance of the Miami Circle site as well as the suitability and feasibility of its inclusion in the National Park System as part of Biscayne National Park.

Status: S. 763 has passed the Senate (S.Rpt. 106-91) and has been sent over to the House. HR 2557 received a House Resources Committee Subcommittee hearing in February. Further action in the House is uncertain at this time.

SAA activity: SAA is monitoring the legislation.

(5) Issue: Amendments to the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act

Bill: HR 2643 (Rep. Hastings, R-WA)

Description: The bill repeals the ownership provisions of the statute based on aboriginal lands and allows limited scientific study under certain conditions and specific time periods.

Status: A similar bill received a hearing in

the 105th Congress, but action is unlikely until several issues have been resolved in the Kennewick Man litigation.

SAA activity: SAA supports the legislation.

(6) Issue: Senate Indian Affairs Committee oversight hearing on the implementation of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act

Bills: None

Description: On April 20, 1999, SAA President Keith Kintigh was invited to testify before the Senate Indian Affairs Committee regarding an oversight hearing on the implementation of NAGPRA (www.saa.org/Government/Lobby/sciastestimony/html). Kintigh addressed four major issues in his testimony: (1) maintenance of NAGPRA coordination functions within the NPS's Archeology and Ethnography Program; (2) problems with federal agency compliance; (3) extensions for museums that are making good-faith efforts to complete their inventories; and (4) problems associated with the implementation of the Act's definition of cultural affiliation.

Status: No action has been taken by the committee since the hearing.

SAA activity: Prior to the hearing, SAA met with staff of members on the committee.

(7) Issue: Galisteo Basin Archaeological Protection Act

Bills: HR 1970 (Rep. Udall, D-MN), S. 1093, S.Hrg. 106-301, (Sen. Bingaman, D-NM)

Description: Designates specified archaeological sites in New Mexico as the Galisteo Archaeological Protection Sites. Requires the Secretary of Interior to submit a general management plan for the identification, research, protection, and public interpretation of the archaeological resources and authorizes the Secretary to acquire lands within the boundaries of the site.

Status: A Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee Subcommittee held a hearing on S. 1093 (S.Hrg. 106-301) and the bill

is now waiting for markup by the full committee. No action yet in the House.

SAA activity: SAA supports the legislation and has sent letters of support to Capitol Hill.

(8) Issue: Establishment of National Conservation Areas

Bills: HR 2941 (Rep. Kolbe, R-AZ), HR 1751 (Rep. Capps, D-CA), S. 2034 (Sen. Campbell, R-CO)

Description: The bills would create national conservation areas in Arizona, California, and Colorado. Requires the Secretary of Interior to manage the areas in a specified manner.

Status: S. 2034 has been withdrawn by Sen. Campbell. HR 2941 and 1751 have received subcommittee hearings in the House.

SAA activity: SAA is monitoring the bills and is concerned that any management plan adopted allow for scientific study.

(9) Issue: The Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict

Senate Treaty Document: 106-01

Description: On January 6, 1999, the president submitted to the Senate for consideration and ratification the Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (www.icomos.org/hague). The treaty was completed in 1954 and provides guidelines for the protection of archaeological sites, monuments, artifacts, and collections during wartime. While the United States participated in the drafting of the treaty, this is the first time it has been submitted to the U.S. Senate for ratification.

SAA activity: SAA along with AIA met with staff from Senate Foreign Relations Committee and were told that the treaty is unlikely to receive committee attention in this Congress.

(10) Issue: Extending the authorization of the HPP and ACHP until 2005

Bills: HR 834, H.Rpt. 106.241 (Rep. Hefley, R-CO), S.Rpt. 106-237

Description: Reauthorizes the Historic Preservation Fund and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to receive annual appropriations through fiscal year 2005.

Status: HR 834 passed the House in September and was received in the Senate and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. The bill has been reported out of committee (S.Rpt. 106-237) and is awaiting floor action by the Senate.

SAA activity: SAA supports the legislation and has been actively lobbying for its passage

(11) Issue: Conservation and Reinvestment Act of 1999

Bills: Hr 701, H.Rpt. 106-499, Part I (Rep. Young, R-AK), S. 2123 (Sen. Landrieu, R-LA), S. 2181 (Sen. Bingaman, D-NM)

Description: The bills amend the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act to provide full funding of the Land and Water Conservation Fund, and to provide dedicated funding to the historic preservation fund.

Status: HR 701 is awaiting action by the House. Both Senate bills have been referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. A permanent appropriation for the Historic Preservation Fund at \$150 million is being requested.

SAA activity: SAA supports the permanent appropriation for the HPP and is working with its colleagues in the historic preservation community to secure passage of the bills.

(12) Issue: Private Property Rights Implementation Act of 1999

Bills: HR 2372, H.Rpt. 106-518 (Rep. Canady, R-FL)

Description: Extends federal jurisdiction over certain local land-use issues.

Status: HR 2372 passed the House and has been referred to the Senate Committee on the Judiciary. The White House has stated it will veto the legislation.

SAA activity: SAA has been monitoring the legislation and has not taken a formal position on it. The historic preservation community opposes it.

(13) Issue: Religious Liberty Protection Act of 1999

Bills: HR 1691, H.Rpt. 106-219 (Rep. Canady, R-FL), S. 2081 (Sen. Hatch, R-UT)

Description: Prohibits a government from substantially burdening certain religious activities of persons and prohibits imposing land-use regulations that treat religious institutions differently from non-institutions.

Status: HR 1691 has passed the House. The Administration has issued a veto threat if the legislation reaches the president.

SAA activity: SAA has joined the historic preservation community in opposing the bills.

(14) Issue: American Land Sovereignty Protection Act

Bills: HR 883, H.Rpt. 106-142 (Rep. Young, R-AK), S. 510 (Sen. Campbell, R-CO)

Description: Prohibits the Secretary of Interior from nominating any federal lands for inclusion on UNESCO's World Heritage list without Congress first authorizing the nomination.

Status: HR 883 passed the House as a similar bill did in the 105th Congress. Hearings have been held in the Senate, but passage is unlikely. The Administration has issued a veto threat over the measure.

SAA activity: SAA along with representatives from US/ICOMOS have made visits to Capitol Hill to lobby against passage.

(15) Issue: Antiquities Act amendments

Bills: HR 1487 (Rep. Hansen, R-UT)

Description: Amends the Antiquity Act to require the President before declaring a national monument to solicit public participation and comment as well as consult with state officials and the congressional delegation.

Status: Passed the House, and the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources has reported the bill favorably without amendment. The Administration has issued a veto threat because it slows the president's ability to designate monuments.

SAA activity: SAA has worked with a broad-based coalition to defeat the bill.

Administrative Agenda

(1) U.S. Forest Service. In February, SAA submitted written comments to the U.S. Forest Service regarding the proposed rule for its Resource Management Plan that was published in the *Federal Register* late last year. SAA commented that the proposed rule focused appropriately on ecological and social sustainability and provided the Forest Service with an excellent opportunity to integrate heritage resource management and natural resource management. On the negative side, SAA pointed out that the proposed rule failed to take advantage of the opportunity and instead diluted the role of heritage management in the planning process. In early March, both the Senate and House Resources

Continued on page 6

In Phila-

delphia . . .

Thank you to the more than 2,940 at-

tendees at the 65th Annual Meeting. We hope to see you again next year in New Orleans. We received some very insightful comments on the meeting evaluation forms. If you haven't sent your form, please consider sharing your impressions with SAA by fax, mail, or email (tobi_brimsek@saa.org). There was a comment from a proponent of keeping the presenters to 15 minutes. That attendee wanted the time limit to be maintained or "... your heart is removed with an obsidian knife." Our only response is—"point taken."

New Orleans in 2001 . . . The 66th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology will be held in New Orleans, Louisiana, on April 18–22, 2001. The Call for Submissions was mailed to you on April 1, 2000. The deadline for submissions for this meeting is September 6, 2000. For details, please see the Call for Submissions. Have questions or need additional copies? Check SAAweb or contact us at the SAA office via phone: (202) 789-8200; fax: (202) 789-0284; or email: meetings@saa.org.

Electronic Symposia . . . New for the 66th Annual Meeting is the format option of the "electronic symposium." An electronic symposium consists of up to 16 papers which will be made available on the World Wide Web by the session organizer at least one month prior to the Annual Meeting, so that both the participants and the attendees may read papers before the meeting. No papers will be read during each two-hour session; all meeting time will be spent in in-depth discussion of the issues raised by the papers. A link to all papers will be available via SAAweb. This format was developed in response to the requests for more discussion time in a session. By not having papers read, the entire session is devoted to discussion. The first electronic symposium was held as an experiment in Philadelphia at the 65th Annual Meeting.

Online Meeting Applications . . . In March 2000, SAA tested online registration for the 65th Annual Meeting which let attendees both register and pay via credit card on SAAweb. In the two-week trial, more than 100 attendees registered and paid for their registration effortlessly via SAAweb. Electronic payments also will be an option for the submissions process for the New Orleans meeting. This option will be available in early summer. Please take note that if a symposium is being submitted electronically, and payments are being made electronically, all participants' submissions in that symposium must be made electronically together or all submissions must be mailed or faxed together. There cannot be a combination of submission methods as the symposium must be submitted and paid as a whole. ■

Tobi Brimsek is executive director of the Society for American Archaeology.

**In Brief . . .***Tobi Brimsek*

Continued from page 5—Archaeopolitics

Committees held oversight hearings on the Forest Services proposed rule. SAA sent copies of its comment letter to each Congressional committee.

(2) NAGPRA Review Committee. In July 1999, the National Park Service published a notice in Federal Register seeking comments on the NAGPRA Review Committee's Draft Principles of Agreement Regarding the Disposition of Culturally Unidentifiable Human Remains. SAA submitted comments on the draft principles in which it recognized the legitimacy of Native American interests in determining the disposition of their ancestors' remains and the legitimacy of scientific interests in learning from the study of those remains. "We believe that conflicting claims concerning the proper treatment and disposition of particular human remains must be resolved on a case-by-case basis through consideration of the scientific importance of the material, the cultural religious values of the interested individuals or groups, and the strength of their relationship to the remains in question" (www.saa.org/Government/Lobby/nagpraltr.html). The NAGPRA Review Committee has not yet taken any final action on the matter.

(3) Bureau of Land Management. BLM published a Call for Nominations for Resource Advisory Councils (RACs) in the *Federal Register*. RACs provide advice and recommendations to BLM on land-use planning and management of the public lands within their geographic areas. One category of RAC members includes "representatives of nationally or regionally recognized environment organizations, archaeological and historic interests . . ." SAA is compiling a list of names for the BLM to consider.

To ascertain the status of current legislation, visit Thomas: thomas.loc.gov.

Other sources of federal legislative and administrative information include:

U.S. Senate: senate.gov

U.S. House of Representatives: house.gov

White House: whitehouse.gov

Federal Register: www.access.gpo.gov

Department of the Interior's Congressional Affairs Office: www.doi.gov/oclw

U.S. Cultural Property Advisory Committee: e.usia.gov/education/culprop/index.htmlw

Federal Cultural Resource Laws and Regulations: www.cr.nps.gov/linklaws.htm. ■

Donald Forsyth Craib is manager, Government Affairs, and counsel for SAA.

Thanks are Due . . .

Charles M. Niquette would like to thank a number of individuals for their assistance in preparing EAA Conference Review (*SAA Bulletin* 17(5): 14–16). "Margaret Gowen, Willem Willems, Peter Hinton, Jeff Chartrand, Vergil Noble, and Berle Clay contributed to the article through personal discussions and email. Each individual provided thoughtful comments, specific language, and personal insights on various aspects of the article. Despite the generous support received, I am responsible for any errors of omission or commission."



From the President—

In this column, I highlight a concerted effort by SAA to influence an imminent development on private land that would have resulted in a major adverse impact on an archaeological site of national significance. I propose no universal solutions, but hope to illustrate the possibility of a positive outcome in the absence of much legal leverage, as long as archaeologists are willing to step forward and forcefully assert the importance of the nation's archaeological heritage.

In April 1999, SAA learned that Wal-Mart Stores Inc. was within a few weeks of starting construction on a store directly across the street from Casa Grande Ruins National Monument, the nation's first archaeological reservation to be set aside by Congress (in 1892). Wal-Mart's privately owned parcel was known by archaeologists to lie within the documented boundaries of an extraordinarily important prehistoric site known as the Grewe-Casa Grande Community and was known to contain intact cultural deposits. This prehistoric community was one of the major population centers in southern Arizona for roughly 900 years, from about A.D. 550 to A.D. 1450. From the early 1880s to the late 1990s, archaeological investigations there have played a key role in our understanding of the Hohokam culture of the Arizona-Sonoran Desert.

While the Arizona Department of Transportation had required archaeological testing for their access across a narrow right-of-way, Wal-Mart planned no further testing or any mitigation associated with the construction of the store. On learning this, I contacted Wal-Mart and expressed strong objections over the potential damage to important archaeological resources and human graves. With the concurrence of the SAA Board of Directors, these concerns were formally expressed in a letter to Wal-Mart, also signed by the Arizona Archaeological Council. After I contacted the Gila River Indian Community (which claims cultural affiliation and whose lands are adjacent to the monument), it also registered its concerns with the company. Wal-Mart quickly agreed in writing to put the imminent construction on hold while it investigated our concerns.

After visits with archaeologists and affected tribes, Wal-Mart entered into an agreement structured by the Arizona's unmarked burial law, administered by the Arizona State Museum. Under this agreement, Wal-Mart sponsored a thorough archaeological testing program executed by Northland Research Inc. The testing produced significant new knowledge about the spatial structure of this prehistoric community. Further, based on the results of that testing, Wal-Mart agreed to relocate the store on the parcel in such a way that it will avoid impact to significant archaeological resources.

With strong encouragement from SAA and members of the archaeological community, in March 2000, Wal-Mart donated those portions of the parcel that contain the most significant cultural resources to the Archaeological Conservancy. The happy result is that archaeological deposits of great scientific and cultural importance will receive permanent protection.

This represents an excellent outcome in a situation that, at the outset, appeared ripe for disaster. It was achieved through the archaeological community and the tribes working toward the common goal of preservation and through Wal-Mart's willingness to go far beyond its statutory and regulatory obligations to the lasting benefit of prehistory.

While SAA's goals were clear from the beginning,¹ I often reflected on strategy during the 11 months it took to reach a resolution. Many factors were involved including the public awareness of the ruins, the strong support of the archaeological community, the nature of tribal involvement, the interest of the media, the likely outcomes if Wal-Mart were to withdraw from the project, and Wal-Mart's sensitivity to its public image and its responsiveness to our arguments. This agreement was achieved with a minimum of confrontation and was accomplished through a frank and honest interaction among the affected parties. Hard-nosed persuasion was more effective, in this case, than a public confrontation would have been. ■

Keith Kintigh

Public Education Committee—Update

Teresa L. Hoffman

Smithsonian/PEC Collaborate on Teacher Symposium—The Smithsonian Institution's Department of Anthropology and the SAA PEC are cosponsoring a two-day teacher symposium, "Teaching the Past through Archaeology," to be held at the Smithsonian on September 22–23, 2000. Through a combination of lectures and workshops, teachers will learn exciting and creative ways of introducing archaeology into various social science and science curricula such as geography, history, social studies, and biology, as well as the importance of preserving our cultural heritage.

The lectures will include the following topics: The Vikings in the New World; Bones Tell Tales: Searching for the Earliest American from Human Remains; The Impact of El Niño on Prehistoric Populations in Amazonia; Ancient Diseases, Ancient Civilizations; and Unveiling the African American Past.

Teachers will be able to choose three of four offered workshops: Intrigue of the Past; The Uluburun Shipwreck Project: Interconnections through Trade in the Late Bronze Age Mediterranean World; World Trees and Tree Stones: Classroom Lessons on Maya Archaeology; and Teaching with Historic Places.

To receive a program and application form, contact Ann Kaupp, Department of Anthropology, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20560-0112; (202) 357-1592; fax: (202) 357-2208; email: kaupp.ann@nsmnh.si.edu.

Archaeology Education Handbook Announced—The publication of the *Archaeology Education Handbook* was recently announced by AltaMira Press. Sponsored by the SAA PEC and edited by Karolyn Smardz and Shelley Smith, PEC members, the book is designed to give archaeologists an introduction to the process, prospects, and pitfalls of educating children about archaeology. The 28-chapter, 450-page handbook can be ordered at 1 (800) 462-6420 for \$34.95. ■

Teresa L. Hoffman, associate editor for the *Public Education Committee* column, is with *Archaeological Consulting Services* in Tempe, Arizona.

COSWA Corner

Women in CRM

A Pilot Study

Johna Hutira and Margerie Green

The stated mission of the COSWA Committee is twofold: to collect information on the status of women in archaeology and work to improve that status. In recent years both the AAA COSWA and SAA COSWA committees have been working on a greater understanding of women anthropologists in applied settings.

Recognizing that cultural resource management (CRM) firms are employing increasing numbers of recent graduates, SAA COSWA prepared a survey instrument on which contract archaeology firm owners or branch managers can record their permanent employees by sex in terms of position, level of education, experience, and pay scale. Detailed definitions of position/job descriptions, and salary ranges were included. Locational information was recorded by region.

After review by the SAA Survey Oversight Committee and the SAA Board, a pilot sample of 20 firms, 10 from the Northwest and 10 from the Southeast regions, was selected at random from lists of contract firms available on the Internet. Six contracting organizations responded, five from the Southeast and one from the Northwest. The six firms that responded represent a total of 66 individuals, an average of 11 people per firm.

A Microsoft database was created to organize and query the responses. SYSTAT was used to generate some preliminary statistics. These preliminary data show some interesting patterns in the pay scales and the distribution of the two sexes across the positions held. For example, the sample population of 66 individuals was composed of 56 percent men ($n = 37$) and 44 percent women ($n = 29$). Five people, three men and two women, had earned Ph.D.s. Women dominated the M.A. category (62 percent, $n = 15$) while men made up the majority of those who held B.A.s (70 percent, $n = 24$). Four people, evenly split between the sexes, had no degrees.

Looking at compensation, 24 of the respondents were in the lowest recorded salary category. Seventy-five percent of those are men. When the top two salary categories are combined, 57 percent in those categories are women. However, that summary includes only one woman in the highest salary group; with the exception of that one, women topped out at the second highest level. Of the respondents, six were owners, four of whom are women; and there was one university contract program represented. Only half the owners are members of SAA.

This spring, COWSA will be sending this survey to approximately 500 firms across the United States, with responses expected to represent as many as 1,650 individuals. These numbers would constitute a viable database from which to learn about the relative status of women in contract archaeology. Because many people employed in CRM are not SAA members, this survey also will give us a more complete understanding of how many people are employed in the CRM industry. If you are a CRM firm owner or branch manager, we urge you to fill out the survey completely and return it by the due date.

The results of this survey will be presented in a future *SAA Bulletin* article. ❏

Johna Hutira is director of Northland Research Inc., in the Tempe, Arizona, office. Margerie Green is president of Archaeological Consulting Services Ltd., in Tempe.

Call for Nominations

The 2001 Nominating Committee requests nominations from the membership for candidates for the following positions:

Treasurer-elect (2001) to succeed to the office of treasurer for 2002–2004

Board of Directors member, Position #1 (2001–2004), replacement for current member Rebecca Hawkins

Board of Directors member, Position #2 (2001–2004), replacement for current member Sarah Neusius

Nominating Committee member 1 (2001)

Nominating Committee member 2 (2001)

If SAA is to have effective officers and an effective and representative Board, the membership must be actively involved in the nomination of candidates. The membership is urged to submit nominations and, if desired, to discuss possible candidates with the 2001 Nominating Committee: Chair Jeffrey H. Altschul (Statistical Research Inc.), Gil Stein (Northwestern University), and Judith A. Bense (University of West Florida). Frank Cowan and Francis P. McManamon (NPS) have just recently been appointed to the committee.

Please send all nominations along with an address and phone number no later than September 7, 2000 to Jeffrey H. Altschul, Chair, 2001 Nominating Committee, c/o SAA Executive Office, 900 Second St., N.E., #12, Washington, DC 20002-3557; tel: (202)789-8200; fax: (202)789-0284; email: tobi_brimsek@saa.org. ❏

Student Affairs—

The year 2000 marked the first time that the Society for American Archaeology honored an excellent student conference paper with an award. The Student Paper Award recognizes original student research as a growing component of the Annual Meeting and is a way to highlight outstanding contributions. We were pleased to evaluate a small selection of papers this year, but would like to see more in the following years!

Why should you submit a paper for the award?

- Peer and mentor review of your paper.
- Recognition given in the Annual Meeting program, and at the Annual Business Meeting.
- Free AltaMira Press books and SAA gear!
- You get your paper done early, so all you have to worry about are your slides!

The Student Paper Award is your opportunity to shine—SAA's Student Affairs Committee felt it was time to acknowledge the enormous student presence at each Annual Meeting, particularly in terms of authoring and presenting papers. By setting aside a special tribute for students taking time to present at the Annual Meeting, SAA is ensuring that outstanding student voices are praised. We hope to see your paper in next year's Student Paper Award competition!

Working at "Home": Some Tips for Dissertation Research in the United States and the Caribbean

Heather Van Wormer and Marco Meniketti

In the March 2000 *SAA Bulletin* the SAC featured an article on the logistics of conducting fieldwork abroad. In this issue, as a companion piece, we present strategies for planning and conducting fieldwork closer to home. Conducting fieldwork in the United States and the Caribbean presents unique challenges, and working closer to home does not necessarily mean there are fewer logistical difficulties. This article emphasizes careful planning and preparation as the best way to avoid unanticipated pitfalls during the most intense phases of research.

Before You Begin

The importance of doing your homework before leaving for the field cannot be stressed enough. Learn as much as you can about the area in which you intend to work. For the United States, contact the State Historic Preservation Office, and be sure to call upon local historical societies. These local groups often are valuable sources of information. In the Caribbean many islands also have local historical societies, and it's always a good idea to contact the appropriate Ministry of Culture or Tourism Office as well.

Be creative when looking for sources of information—"gray literature," such as CRM reports and museum publications, often can provide you with invaluable information about the history and archaeology of your research area. For work in the United States, the National Register of Historical Places website offers access to a large and informative database (www.cr.nps.gov/nr/). An additional site to try for a wide assortment of links is (www.hairindy.com/links.html).

If at all possible, conduct a pre-season visit to the site before you initiate any large-scale fieldwork. If it is not possible to visit, consult with an archaeologist who is familiar with fieldwork conditions in that area. Such visits and consultations are essential to identify potential problems. Knowing the peculiarities of the area ahead of time is essential for dealing with them successfully when in the field. Issues to consider include:

- Gaining proper permissions and permits to access your site or region
- Identifying local, state, or federal laws that may apply to your research plans
- Making arrangements to curate or transport the artifacts you collect
- Site sanitation and safety, including the availability of emergency services
- Health and travel advisories for the area
- The availability of electricity for computers and equipment
- The cost and availability of provisions and equipment in the area.

As underwater archaeology presents a unique array of issues, other considerations also are necessary. If you are planning on conducting underwater archaeology a useful place to start is the Website for the Institute of Nautical Archaeology (Nautarch.Tamu/INA/quarterly.htm) or Florida State University (www.adp.fsu.edu/uwarch.html). These sites provide examples of projects and lists of contacts that will give you a better idea of the rules and regulations specific to your area, as well as groups that you might want to contact.

Finally, letters of introduction, even for fieldwork within the United States, might be something to consider having on hand. When making contacts in a local community (or clearing customs with unusual equipment), these letters may smooth out potentially stressful situations.

While in the Field

One of the most important things to remember while in the field is that you are a guest in the local community. In addition to the obvious polite behaviors, there are subtle ones that make a difference. When shopping for food or other supplies, for example, patronize local

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The World Archaeological Congress— Why Washington?



Martin Hall

The World Archaeological Congress (WAC) was founded in 1986 as a breakaway from the International Union of Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences. The issue was the participation of South African archaeologists in international conferences. The IUPPS had planned to meet in Southampton and 26 South Africans had signed up—I was one of this group. But these were among the darkest days of the apartheid regime. Internal opposition to white minority rule had reached a crescendo and thousands had been detained without trial or any other recourse to the law. Ordinary people were being killed in the streets by security forces. Western governments were either half-hearted in their opposition to apartheid or openly supportive of the South African government. Many people—and particularly intellectuals in other African countries—believed that it was unrealistic to insist on normal academic discourse in the face of the persistent, legalized, violation of human rights and the detentions and deaths that were the daily reality in cities such as Cape Town and Johannesburg. Participants from numerous countries said they would not come to the planned IUPPS conference in Southampton if South African delegates were to be present. The organizing committee sought to preserve the international profile of its meeting by asking South Africans not to attend. The IUPPS withdrew its recognition of the Southampton meeting and WAC was born. Many disagreed with the WAC position, and much of the contemporary debate is captured in Peter Ucko's book, *Academic Freedom and Apartheid: The Story of the World Archaeological Congress* (1987, London). The Society for American Archaeology affirmed its commitment to free and open intellectual exchange and deplored "the effects of the World Archaeological Congress 1986 Executive's decision upon scholarly communication internationally, as well as the precedent it may set for other international scholarly meetings." This view was widely shared.

But history moves along. The pressure of internal opposition, coupled with the seismic shifts in world politics in 1989, rendered the apartheid regime's position untenable and, in early 1990, opposition parties were unbanned and the world's most famous political prisoner, Nelson Mandela, walked to freedom. In 1994, at its third Congress in New Delhi, WAC rescinded the statute banning South Africans from membership, and Council members from African countries unanimously proposed South Africa as the venue for the next Congress. This took place in Cape Town in January 1999. Nelson Mandela was Patron. Almost 1,000 participants came from more than 75 countries and from every inhabited continent, including a large group from the United States. The Cape Town meeting has been widely acclaimed for the quality of the presentations and the opportunities it offered for scholarly debate. Few who were engaged in the debate about academic freedom and apartheid in 1985 would have predicted that, some 15 years later, a major WAC meeting would be held in Cape Town and that a South African would be elected its president.

There is, however, the danger of simplifying the issues. The lines of engagement in 1985 and 1986 were not the simple dichotomies of "left" and "right," anti-apartheid vs conservative.

Many of those who supported the SAA position and chose not to come to Cape Town were from the left and remembered the ravages of McCarthyism on American intellectual life. Others argued that keeping open lines of intellectual communication was the best pragmatic means of defense against a totalitarian regime. These issues are as current—and urgent—today as they were in the mid-1980s. They surfaced, for example, in the 1999 war in Yugoslavia, where dissident intellectuals inside Serbia argued passionately (and unsuccessfully) that Internet connections with the outside world should be protected to support those working against the federal regime. And the ferocity of totalitarianism against intellectual dissent had been demonstrated several years earlier, when Serbian forces had systematically destroyed Sarajevo archives, attempting to wipe out the record of a richly entwined multiethnic history that had stretched back for centuries. Anyone who knows South Africa, and what South Africa could so easily have been today, looks with particular horror at the continuing crises of southeast Europe.

The decision to ban South Africans from Southampton in 1986 was not a matter of high philosophical principle. It was rather, a pragmatic approach to a difficult problem made without knowing how history would unfold. If events in South Africa had taken a different turn, WAC may well have had to change its position. Indeed, WAC found that it had to stand firmly for the principle of free intellectual exchange in 1994, when participants at the third Congress found, on arriving in New Delhi, that the Indian government wished to ban all discussion of the destruction of the Ayodhya mosque and the archaeology of its site. The position that WAC took in opposition to the Indian government was very similar to the position that SAA had taken against WAC a decade earlier.

What does this tell us? One view could be that WAC was wrong all along, and that a science disengaged from politics is the only viable option. I respect this view, which is held by people of integrity. But I disagree. I believe that there is a compelling argument that the only way to preserve an academic freedom that is worth having is through a socially engaged practice.

If we accept the premise that the purpose of research is to create new knowledge that benefits humankind, then we also must accept the importance of the dialogue between those who do the research and those whom such research is intended to benefit. The absence of such a dialogue is the reason archaeological practice in South Africa in the mid-1980s was morally corrupt. Black South Africans were prohibited by law from attending universities where the archaeology of their own history was studied, and this same history was excluded from their school curriculum by the dictates of an authoritarian regime. Hindu nationalist archaeologists who sought to justify the destruction of the Ayodhya mosque and the building of a Hindu temple on the site were morally corrupt in attempting to use the authority of the state to prevent an open dialogue with Hindus who held different political views, and with Muslims. Archaeologists, as those involved in primary research and the dissemination of knowledge, work in a public sphere

Their right to pursue issues that are important to them, and to communicate that knowledge openly and without fear of reprisal, must be justified, fought for, and defended within that public sphere. There is always a politics of practice, and to pretend otherwise is to risk the destruction of that very academic freedom that is the key to the creation of new knowledge.

The case for socially engaged practice in teaching and research, whether from principle or for practical reasons, is of course not limited to archaeology. A glance at one recent issue of the American Association for the Advancement of Science's premier publication shows the significance of the public sphere. Matters of public debate that are reported here include dissent about genetically modified foods; intellectual property rights in gene sequencing; the relationship between commerce and the academy in patenting scientific discoveries and the realization, far too late, that public protests and a negligence of environmental safety and the interests of local citizens could lead to the permanent closure of the Brookhaven reactor on Long Island, the laboratory that has nurtured more than one Nobel Prize (*Science*, 2000, 287: 5457). These, and numerous other examples, suggest that socially engaged practice in any science is not an option but a necessity. It would be a mistake, however, to cast the need for a socially engaged archaeology in negative terms—as a necessity to defend our freedom to pursue ideas where they take us, without fear of reprisal. A socially engaged archaeology brings huge benefits that make for a better understanding of the past. This was brought home to me a few years ago when my colleagues and I were excavating in District Six, a 19th-century part of Cape Town that gained the world's attention when it was declared a White Group Area in 1966, and largely destroyed. Our fieldwork was enabled by the District Six Museum, a marvelous community resource owned and run by former residents. While excavating, we unearthed layer after layer of linoleum in what had been the kitchen—more than 20 layers in all. As we dug, former residents visited and were moved to reminisce by the emerging skeleton of the house. They told us that a new layer of linoleum was laid each year at Eid—a use of material culture by people by modest means to claim identity and dignity in the face of poverty. Our project helped the District Six Museum in its mission to keep memory alive, and our social engagement yielded an oral history, and a better archaeology.

WAC's congresses and intercongresses have brought together numerous case studies of this nature, some involving oral traditions, others isotopic analyses, faunal analyses, and artifactual studies. Such case studies reflect WAC's objectives, which are set out in its Code of Ethics. These center on the recognition of the importance of indigenous cultural heritage and of equitable partnerships in studying indigenous cultural heritage (found in full, along with additional information about WAC, at www.wac.uct.ac.za). Such objectives are shared with other individuals and organizations committed to socially engaged projects. In Washington, D.C., the National Museum of the American Indian is designing its displays for its new museum on the Mall—opening in 2003—in consultation with Native Americans and First Nations from the tip of South America to Alaska. The National Museum of Natural History has long taken a lead in the complex issues of repatriation and patrimony, involving extensive negotiations with a range of communities. Local universities have a range of projects that engage systematically with local communities. SAA includes among its high priorities “scientific and educational

purposes,” the conservation of archaeological resources and public access to the results of archaeological work: Objectives that are the basis for socially engaged practice (www.saa.org).

Fifteen years after the Southampton debate, convergent directions in research and outreach have brought new natural partnerships and alliances. The Atlantic Ocean is no more a natural and impermeable barrier than the Berlin Wall. A World Archaeological Congress in Washington, D.C., is the logical continuation of the processes that brought WAC4 to Cape Town, and an appropriate recognition of the ways in which some things have changed, but others remain as important as ever. ■

Martin Hall was elected president of the World Archaeological Congress in January 1999. He is dean of Higher Education Development and professor of Historical Archaeology at the University of Cape Town, where he has worked since 1983. Prior to these positions, he was on the research staff of the Natal Museum in Pietermaritzburg and of the South African Museum in Cape Town. His books include Archaeology of the Modern World (to be published by Routledge in November 2000) and Archaeology Africa (1996).

Continued from page 9—SAC, Dissertation Research

merchants as much as possible. Be sure to spread your business throughout the community! You will meet interesting people and put something back into the community at the same time.

The contacts you make in the field can prove to be invaluable. Invite members of local historical societies to the site. Many “locals” will already know you are working there, and they often are very interested in what you are doing. Take a prepared presentation with you. Offering to make short presentations at local schools, historical societies, or museums is rewarding for both the audience and you. If your project setting is in a very public place, make sure any students or employees working for you are trained as “PR” people. In such areas it also is a good idea to put up tape or “open fences” to protect both visitors and your excavations.

Before leaving the field, letters of appreciation to individuals or groups that were helpful to you are appropriate and intelligent politics. It also is important to submit an informal report of your progress to the appropriate authorities. Ensure that the deadline of your final report is included, so that they know when they will be hearing from you in the future.

When Your Work is Done

Keep in touch with the contacts you have made, particularly if you are planning on conducting future research in the area. In one example, a project, upon finishing, donated much of the field equipment to the local historical society. In addition to the benefit to the small-budget historical society, logistics for future seasons were simplified by reducing equipment transport problems. Most importantly, meet all deadlines for final reports, returning materials, and so forth. Remember to send several copies of any reports that you write.

We hope this article helps clarify some of the most obvious but often overlooked aspects of planning projects closer to home. The suggestions provided here are by no means exhaustive, and we encourage students to consider the idiosyncrasies of their specific research area while planning for dissertation fieldwork. ■

Heather Van Wormer is a doctoral student at Michigan State University and a member of Student Affairs Committee. Marco Meniketti is a doctoral student at Michigan State University and has worked in both the far western United States and throughout the Caribbean.



Report from the SAA Board of Directors

Barbara J. Little

The SAA Board of Directors meets twice a year: at the Annual Meeting and during the fall. The Board had congenial and productive meetings in Philadelphia. Treasurer Jeff Altschul and Board members Bonnie Styles and Deborah Pearsall completed their terms. At the conclusion of the Annual Business Meeting Treasurer Paul Minnis and Board members Patricia McAnany and William Doelle began their terms and Robert Kelly and Susan Bender joined the Board as president-elect and secretary-elect, respectively.

Public Attitudes about Archaeology

One of the highlights was a discussion of the newly released Harris poll, "Exploring Public Perceptions and Attitudes about Archaeology." (See the full report on the SAA Web page). The poll discovered that the American public is supportive of archaeology and laws that protect archaeological sites. The Board discussed some of the ways in which the Society could use the results to promote archaeology more effectively to the public. Committees that have been asked to carefully review the report and make recommendations to the Board are the Media Relations Committee, the Public Education Committee, Committee on Government Archaeology, and the Committee on Consulting Archaeology,

New Funds, Fundraising, and Initiatives

The Board established two new funds: the Special Projects Fund and a Legal Contingency Fund. After paying into long-term reserves (see the Treasurer's Report, p. 15), the Board approved distribution of the FY1999 surplus into the Technology Fund, to update the Society's hardware and software; the new Legal Contingency Fund, designated for addressing potential legal issues; and the new Special Projects Fund, designated for various member needs, including a Careers Brochure and enhancements to the Traveling Exhibit.

The Board directs that the first priority for expenditure of income from the

Public Education Endowment will be dedicated to full-time staffing for Education and Outreach by SAA.

The Board designates donors giving \$1,000 or more to the Society as members of the A.V. Kidder Circle.

Government Affairs

The Board passed the following motion:

Whereas significant archaeological sites are located on lands not owned or controlled by the federal government in the United States; whereas, many of these sites are threatened by new construction, natural forces, looting, neglect, or mismanagement; therefore the SAA supports legislative initiatives at the state and local levels of government, through zoning, environmental protections laws and regulations, land use planning, and incentive programs that would insure that the preservation of archaeological sites and resources are considered in the planning and development process.

Membership Issues

A motion was passed at the Annual Meeting with the intent of increasing ethnic and cultural diversity in the Society (The membership directs the Board to investigate means to recruit more diversified membership to SAA). In response this directive, the Board charged Rebecca Hawkins to examine current diversity efforts and make recommendations for future efforts.

Committees

The Board met with Barbara Stark, chair, and Dick Drennan of the Committee on the Americas to discuss responses to the idea of the merger of the journals and other issues related to a Latin American outreach initiative. The Board would like the assistance of the Committee on the Americas for publicizing the option for individual members of SAA to acquire memberships for colleagues or subscriptions for institutions in Latin American countries at the discount rate.

The Board met with Rita Wright and Elizabeth Chilton of COSWA and discussed issues of effective surveys.

The Board met with Shereen Lerner, chair; Beverly Chiarulli and Dorothy Krause, vice-chair of the Public Education Committee and discussed the many initiatives undertaken by that committee. The Board approved the appointment of Beverly Chiarulli as chair-designate.

The Board met with Brona Simon, chair of the Government Affairs Committee, and Lynne Sebastian, chair-designate and discussed the committee's initiatives and the most effective ways to follow up on Secretary Babbitt's remarks at the Annual Business Meeting.

The Board met with Martha Graham, chair of the Committee on Repatriation, who reported on the restructuring of the NAGPRA office within the National Park Service. Federal compliance is one of the main concerns.

The Board met with Publication Committee chair, Chris Chippindale, and the editors, Katharina Schreiber and Patricia Fournier (*Latin American Antiquity*), Lynne Goldstein (outgoing for *American Antiquity*), Tim Kohler (incoming *American Antiquity*), and Mark Aldenderfer (*SAA Bulletin*) and discussed initiatives and issues concerning all of the Society's publications. Discussion about the proposed redesign of the *SAA Bulletin* centered on both the proposed title (*The Professional Archaeologist*) and the content. In light of members' expression of dislike of the proposed title, the Board discussed various names for the redesigned *SAA Bulletin* and directed the Publications Committee to gather more member input. [It has subsequently been named *The Archaeological Record*.]

The Board briefly discussed the issue of merging the journals, which was discussed extensively at a forum for the membership on Friday of the Annual Meeting. The following motion was passed:

In consideration of the opinions received from the membership, the Publications Committee, the editors, and the Committee on the Americas, the Board declines to unite the Society's journals and has no plans to reconsider unification for the foreseeable future.

Society for American Archaeology

65th Annual Business Meeting



Minutes of the Meeting

President Keith Kintigh greeted a larger-than-usual crowd attending the Annual Business Meeting by introducing a distinguished guest, Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt. In June 1999, President Kintigh presented the Secretary with the Society for American Archaeology's Public Service Award, which recognized his lifetime dedication to the protection, preservation, conservation, and public interpretation of this nation's rich and diverse archaeological heritage.

Our membership greeted Secretary Babbitt with extensive applause. The Secretary addressed the membership for approximately half an hour, expressing his great interest in archaeology and concern for preservation of the resources so that, as Americans, we might better know who we are by where we have been.

The Secretary observed that, in the recent past, many individuals have come to view the landscape as something to be obliterated. However, in this country, we are beginning to reflect on the need for open space and the need to restrain development while searching for a better balance that honors the past. Secretary Babbitt suggests that the opportunity for archaeology is not adequately recognized or developed within the burgeoning public demand for public space driven by other legitimate needs such as maintaining clean water and biodiversity as well as viewsheds and lifestyle. People tend to think of landscape in contemporary terms, but archaeology can deepen our appreciation for the landscape.

In referring to the recent establishment of the new 70,000-acre Agua Fria National Monument north of Phoenix, Arizona, Secretary Babbitt said, "You ain't seen nothing yet." He went on to express his interest in the archaeological landscape of southwestern Colorado, particularly the landscape surrounding the tiny parcels of land that make up Hovenweep National Monument. He will request that the President create a new, much larger National Monument that will protect this area, one

of the richest archeological landscapes in the country.

He went on to suggest that we also must help preserve archaeological sites on private lands. Many local communities and states recognize that we need to develop land in a thoughtful, orderly, and ultimately more rewarding way. The federal government ought to support local needs, particularly through matching funds for these efforts. Archaeologists need to make sure that archaeological criteria are included in open space plans in their communities and states. The Secretary left to a standing ovation.

President Keith Kintigh called the Society for American Archaeology's 65th Annual Business Meeting to order at 5:35 p.m. on April 8, 2000, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The president noted that a quorum was present and requested a motion to approve the minutes of the 64th Annual Business Meeting held in Chicago, Illinois, at the Annual Meeting [these minutes were published in *SAA Bulletin*, 1999, 17(3): 9]. It was so moved, seconded, and the minutes were approved.

President Kintigh then delivered his report and noted that the Annual Meeting attendance as of noon Friday was 2,938. He reported that it has been an excellent year for the financial health of the Society and for our programs. A major fundraising effort is underway with the primary goal of building the SAA General Endowment, the Public Education Endowment, and the Native American Scholarships Fund. He noted that the drive is off to an excellent start. He reported on his March meeting with the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation, where he raised SAA concerns. Repatriation issues continue to be a priority. He recently presented SAA testimony to the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs' oversight hearing on the implementation of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). SAA continues to be represented at

all NAGPRA Review Committee meetings and speaks for a balance of scientific interests with tribal concerns.

Treasurer Jeff Altschul reported that the Society is financially strong and able to transfer sufficient funds to meet the long-term reserve minimum target of 30 percent of the operating budget. This remarkable achievement is due to much hard work.

Secretary Barbara Little reported the results of the SAA election. The following officers were elected: President-elect, Robert Kelly; Secretary-elect, Susan Bender; Directors, William Doelle and Patricia McAnany; and Members of the Nominating Committee, Gil Stein and Judith Bense.

Executive Director Tobi Brimsek reported on the many new initiatives in the Society's programs. She highlighted outstanding staff achievements, particularly those with regard to publications. Among other achievements, SAA has revitalized its monograph series. A second, revised edition of *Ethics in American Archaeology* and a new edited volume, *Working Together: Native Americans and Archaeologists* are now available. A reprint of the SAA classic, *The George C. Davis Site, Cherokee County, Texas* will appear shortly. *Teaching Archaeology in the Twenty-first Century*, has been mailed to all members courtesy of a grant from the Getty Foundation.

The editor of *SAA Bulletin*, Mark
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Reflections in a stream . . .

Five days in Philly, lectures galore,
Archaeologists talking all that archaeological talk
over beer and cheer
and commandeering my confidence
'cause I realize all of a sudden
that these are professionals
and I don't know squat about lebensforms
and can't tell an expert from an archaeologist
in a crowded Marriott lounge,
but what does it matter when you find out
that Dr. (John) Watson is cognitively challenged
and theories themselves are networks
'cause at some point they come to an end

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Aldenderfer, reported that he is beginning his last year as editor. Starting in January 2001, *SAA Bulletin* will be replaced by a full color magazine, that will appear five times a year. The content will be expanded with new features and new columns. He looks forward to launching the new publication.

American Antiquity editor Lynne Goldstein is ending her term. She thanked Carla Sinopoli, Book Review editor, Editorial Assistant Peter Cunningham, and her research assistants as well as Elizabeth Foxwell, the Board, and the Publications Committee. *American Antiquity* has maintained a 60–90 day turnaround and is generally on time. Complaints are generally down and the number and quality of manuscripts are up. She is passing along a backlog to the new editor. Editor Goldstein entertained the membership with the final presentation of the Stamp Award for best stamp display by a reviewer.

The editors of *Latin American Antiquity*, Katharina Schreiber and Patricia Fournier, expressed their thanks to Michael E. Smith, Book Review editor and to Elizabeth Foxwell of the SAA staff. Seventy-two manuscripts were reviewed last year from 11 countries and for the first time last year, the journal was more than 400 pages in length. The 10-year index is available on the Web and in print. The editors expressed no support for idea of merging the journals.

After these reports, President Kintigh welcomed the newly elected members of the Board and the Nominating Committee and thanked the Nominating Committee, chaired by Bill Lipe.

He also thanked the Program Committee chaired by Winifred Creamer, the Local Advisory Committee headed by Anthony Ranere, and Workshop Coordinators Flip Arnold and Shannon Fie for putting together such an excellent meeting.

He offered special thanks to those who chaired and served on other SAA committees this past year, noting that SAA couldn't function without them.

He extended the Society's appreciation to treasurer Jeff Altschul, and Board members Debbie Pearsall and Bonnie Styles, all of whom complete their terms at this Annual Meeting.

The president expressed the Society's thanks as well to our staff at the headquarters in Washington D.C. and particularly to Executive Director Tobi Brimsek.

After the reports the President recognized outstanding achievements by presenting the Society's awards.

After the awards, there was some new Business. Angela Linse (University of Washington) read a statement concerning the importance of diversity within the discipline and asked the Board what steps could be taken to address diversity. Alice Kehoe offered a motion concerning ways to increase ethnic and cultural diversity in the Society. After some discussion and friendly amendments, the following motion was passed by a vote of the membership:

The membership directs the Board to investigate means to recruit more diversified membership to the SAA. (Passed 4/7/00)

On behalf of the Council of Affiliated Societies, Hester Davis expressed the opinion that the title proposed for the redesigned *SAA Bulletin*, *The Professional Archaeologist*, was a terrible name because it would make avocational archaeologists feel disenfranchised. [It has since been titled, *The Archaeological Record*.]

After the discussion of new business, Ceremonial Resolutions were offered. President Kintigh called for a motion to adjourn and the 65th Annual Business Meeting was adjourned at 6:50 p.m.

Barbara Little

Report of the President

I would like to welcome you all to the 2000 Annual Meeting in Philadelphia, which, not surprisingly, has turned out to be a successful one. As of noon today, the registered attendance is 2,938 compared with the 3,040 reported last year in Chicago.

For SAA it has been an excellent year, both financially and programmatically. In this report, I'd like to outline some key events of the past year and alert you to some things that are coming up.

Finances—SAA has reached its target level of reserves and beyond that, reports a substantial surplus. This is a major accomplishment that has been achieved through superb management of the Society's operations by Executive Director Tobi Brimsek, dedication by SAA staff working on tight budgets, and with keen oversight by current and past treasurers and boards. You will hear more on this from Treasurer Jeff Altschul.

Fund Raising—As Vin Steponaitis re-

marked last year, SAA has embarked on a major fundraising effort with the primary goal of building three endowments: (1) the SAA General Endowment that will support such things as publications and government affairs, (2) the Public Education Endowment, and (3) the Native American Scholarships Fund. I'm very pleased to report that this drive is off to an excellent start and I would like to thank those who have given to SAA this year and ask all of you to consider SAA in your charitable giving or your estate. The Native American Scholarships committee is hosting its third silent auction. I urge you to check their booth in the Exhibit Hall.

Government Affairs—SAA continues to be active in Government Affairs issues, both publicly and behind the scenes. Our visibility on Capitol Hill and in Executive agencies continues to rise as a result of the superb efforts of Donald Craib, SAA's full-time manager, Government Affairs. He also has worked to build partnerships with other organizations with related interests. Our Government Affairs Committee provides much valuable advice and direction.

In March 1999, I spent two days with the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation and was able to raise a number of SAA concerns with the Council. When I presented Secretary of the Interior Babbitt with SAA's 1999 Public Service Award in June, we spent about 40 minutes discussing issues with him privately and the Board had another opportunity to talk with him just before the Business Meeting. In June 1999, he asked for SAA's assistance in developing a new national monument primarily devoted to archaeology, just north of Phoenix. As a result of SAA's efforts, I was invited to the January 2000 ceremony at the Grand Canyon in which President Clinton announced his designation of the 71,000-acre Agua Fria National Monument and was able to chat briefly with President Clinton.

Repatriation issues continue to be a priority. In April 1999, I presented SAA testimony to the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs' oversight hearing on the implementation of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). SAA continues to be represented at all NAGPRA Review Committee meetings. Based on comments from Review Committee members, SAA's presence is important in speaking for a balance of scientific interests with tribal concerns.

Publications—Lynne Goldstein is ending her term as editor of *American Antiquity*. She has not only gotten the journal back on track after some troubled times, she has done much to move it ahead. Following a careful search by the Publications Committee, chaired by Chris Chippindale, I am pleased to announce that Tim Kohler is taking over as the new editor. *Latin American Antiquity* continues to be strong under Katharina Schreiber and Patricia Fournier's coeditorship.

Despite the strength of both journals, the Board is considering merging *American Antiquity* and *Latin American Antiquity* in response to concerns from both Latin Americanists and North Americanists. An open forum was held on this issue earlier today and the Board expects to vote on the issue at its meeting tomorrow. The result will be posted on the Web for those of you who are tracking this question.

Mark Aldenderfer continues to do an excellent job as editor of the *SAA Bulletin*. Starting in January 2001, *SAA Bulletin* will be replaced by a full color magazine, tentatively titled, *The Professional Archaeologist* [but subsequently named *The Archaeological Record*]. Like *SAA Bulletin*, this new publication will appear five times a year and will combine reports on current events with regular columns, information on SAA business, opinions, and articles. In his last full year as editor, Mark has agreed to launch this exciting new SAA publication. The search for a new editor is underway. If you are interested, please contact Publications Committee Chair Chris Chippindale or a member of the Board.

SAA has revitalized its monograph series. The first new monographs appear at this meeting. A second revised edition of *Ethics in American Archaeology* and a new edited volume, *Working Together: Native Americans and Archaeologists*, are available at the SAA booth in the exhibit hall. A reprint of the SAA classic, *The George C. Davis Site, Cherokee County, Texas* will appear shortly. Teaching Archaeology in the Twenty-first Century, the report of SAA's Task Force on Curriculum has been mailed to all members courtesy of a grant from the Getty Foundation. We see these monographs both as a member service and as a new revenue source for the Society. We are also searching for an editor of the monograph series. Please contact Chris Chippindale or a Board member if you are interested.

I'd like to recognize the efforts of Elizabeth Foxwell, SAA's manager, Publi-

cations, in the Washington, D.C. office, who does a superb job in the ever-expanding role of producing all of the Society publications, and assisting the Society's Media Relations efforts.

Public Education—During the three years of rebuilding reserves, the Society was unable to fund major new initiatives. However, the budget approved for this year includes new funding for a half-time manager, Education and Outreach, who will work closely with the Public Education Committee. Gail William Brown started in this position in mid-January. This is an exciting new initiative that represents SAA's first commitment of permanent staff funding for Public Education. The Board believes that this investment will substantially enhance the effectiveness of our volunteer public education program. The Board hopes to similarly expand our proactive efforts in media relations in the coming years.

Membership—SAA ended 1999 with 6,569 members. While historically, this is about as high as our membership has ever been, the numbers have been essentially stable for the past few years. We continue to believe that there is considerable potential for growth, particularly in the CRM and government sectors. We are actively seeking ways both to improve our services to those groups (*The Professional Archaeologist* is intended as a step in that direction) and to improve the recognition of the many strong services that we do provide.

Elections—I am aware that ballots arrived after the deadline for a number of members. This is a circumstance that concerns us greatly and that we have taken steps to resolve. All the ballots were mailed together, on January 2, 2000. U.S. ballots were mailed 3rd class, as they have been, I think for the past 25 years. It turns out that all of the reported problems with late ballots were to university addresses. Apparently some university mail services need our 3rd class mail to keep their floors from floating away. At any rate, the Board has decided to mail all ballots 1st class starting with the next election. While we are precluded by law from including late ballots in the official count, we did record all those received late and I am glad to say that if they had been counted, they would not have changed the outcome of the election.

As an aside, if you would like to receive other SAA mailings more quickly, you can contact the Executive Office and change your mailing address to your home. You can do this and still have your business address show up in the directory.

Conclusion—This has been an excellent year for SAA. We are blessed with talented and devoted officers and Board members. In Tobi Brimsek we have a superb executive director who manages a dedicated and energetic staff. Most importantly, we continue to have a strong membership. While I hope that you are pleased with the state of the Society, I also hope that you will always feel free to contact me with your concerns, questions, and suggestions.

Let me turn now to the reports from the other officers and the SAA executive director.

Keith Kintigh

Report of the Treasurer

The Society for American Archaeology is financially strong. In 1999, we realized a surplus of more than \$200,000. Revenues for membership, the Annual Meeting, and publications all exceeded budget projections, whereas expenditures tracked closely to our expectations.

Therefore, I am extremely pleased to announce that shortly after this meeting, we will transfer sufficient funds to meet our long-term reserve minimum target of 30 percent of our operating budget. This achievement, which many of us thought would be many years in the future, is truly remarkable. It is testament to the hard work of many, particularly former treasurer Bob Bettinger, presidents Vin Steponaitis and Keith Kintigh, the current and former Board of Directors, along with the executive director, Tobi Brimsek, and the entire SAA staff.

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especially when experiencing
eurythmic entopic visible vibrations
conjured up during
somnambulistic states of sobriety
while uttering those sacred, ancient incantations
of shamanistic nightmares—
or so we are expertly told
in an oversized room with an undersized crowd.

Continued from page 15—Business Meeting

Financially, SAA is stronger than at any time in the past. And, with strength comes challenges. Many of the initiatives being discussed at this meeting in the arenas of publication, public education, and government affairs were unthinkable in the past. We simply didn't have the money. Servicing our many and diverse constituencies with new and innovative programs is exciting. All come with costs, however. We must be ever-vigilant to safeguard our new and enviable financial position.

I have been honored to serve as treasurer for the past two years. It has been a rewarding, although at times exhausting, experience. I have learned much. But most of all I have met and worked with individuals from all parts of our discipline who I now consider friends. I step down leaving the society in the capable hands of our new treasurer, Paul Minnis, who, I'm sure, will continue the penny pinching and stingy practices of the past, at the same time bringing new skills in the form of shower-cap hoarding and shampoo collection so needed by the Society.

Jeffrey H. Altschul

Report of the Secretary

During the past year, I have carried out the usual secretarial duties for the Society, which include preparing the agendas for and taking the minutes of the Board meetings, taking minutes of the Annual Business Meeting, and overseeing elections. In these tasks I have been greatly aided by the executive director and staff.

Minutes of the Business Meeting and a report from the Board appear on pages 12 and 13 in this issue of the *SAA Bulletin*.

The membership responded to an elections ballot mailed in January 2000. The number of ballots mailed was 6,578 and 1,518 (23 percent) were returned. Of those 1,518 ballots there were 180 invalid ballots (largely due to nonpayment of dues).

There has been a persistent problem with ballots arriving late. Given the financial constraints in the past, ballots have been sent 3rd class mail; now that our financial situation is better, we can correct this long-standing problem. Therefore the Board has directed staff to send annual election ballots by 1st class mail or foreign expedited service. While we are precluded by law from including late ballots in the

official count, we did record all those received late. If they had been counted, they would not have changed the outcome of the election.

The results of the election are as follows:

President-elect: Robert Kelly;
Secretary-elect: Susan Bender;
Board of Directors: William Doelle and Patricia McAnany;
Nominating Committee: Gil Stein and Judith Bense.

On behalf of the Society I want to thank all those who agreed to stand for the election: Elizabeth Reitz, Jonathan Driver, Edward Friedman, K. Anne Pyburn, Shelley Smith, and David Carlson.

My thanks to Executive Director Tobi Brimsek and to her staff for their assistance with the elections and with other secretarial duties.

Barbara Little

Report of the Executive Director

Good evening. I'd like to share an old Chinese proverb with you that recently struck a chord with me, and that is, "With time and patience, the mulberry leaf becomes a silk gown." That evokes a great deal of meaning as I approach my fourth anniversary with SAA and reflect upon the ebbs and flows within our organization. The past four years reflect hard work, ambitious goals, intuitive leadership from our Board of Directors, strategic planning, and membership support to bring us to where we are today—at the new millennium, on the precipice of growth, transformation, and change. There hasn't been an unchallenging or dull moment but rather an energizing quest for the stronger Society that has emerged each year. Our financial stability as just described by the treasurer opens the door to possibilities and helps to adjust our focus. Now, we can truly reach for the future.

Each year staff have continued to build their programs and services to forge a stronger, more effective Society, as guided by strategic Board directives. This past year was no exception. I'd like to take a moment to share some of our successes with you.

Our Government Affairs program lead by manager, Donald Craib, has ma-

tured to the point where SAA gets calls from Capitol Hill asking for advice. Just last month SAA received a call from Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan's office asking for SAA's assistance in setting upcoming meetings between the Senator's staff and archaeologists.

Our expanded initiatives with archaeological and historic preservation groups plays a vital role in our Capitol Hill activities. Our partners include, for example, AIA, SHA, and AAA. We've worked with them on projects including Capitol Hill testimony, lobbying visits, and representation of archaeological interests before federal administrative bodies. This multi-pronged approach contributes to the overall effectiveness and impact of the Government Affairs program.

As our most recent initiative, we have launched a monthly electronic Government Affairs newsletter available as a new member benefit. The first issue was sent to all members who have emails on file. To subscribe, you just need to send us an email.

Our Public Education program received a strong dose of support this year when the Board approved a new half-time position, manager, Education and Outreach. Gail William Brown joined the staff in that role in early January and hit the ground running with several projects already underway including one focused on the Public Understanding of Archaeology, a cooperative venture with a group of archaeological organizations and federal agencies. Other projects in progress are the completion of a career's brochure, a brochure focused on "what is archaeology?," and a third promotional piece on public archaeology to be produced under our cooperative agreement with the National Park Service.

Another relatively new staffer is our manager, Information Services, Lana León. With her expertise and guidance, we took on Y2K challenges and found January 1, 2000, come and go without a whimper. Considerable energy this year has gone into planning for our technological future. A step in that direction was the implementation of a software package which enables credit card payments via SAAweb. The first application was online meeting registration which was tested live for about two weeks before the advance registration deadline. Over 100 members registered easily and painlessly online. Our next application will be for the 2001 submissions process for the New Orleans Annual Meeting. Just

loaded for testing as well is a search engine on SAAweb. This is the first step in an extensive project to improve the navigability of our website.

In addition to those already mentioned, this past year marks a number of firsts for the Society. Our manager, Membership and Marketing, Rick Peterson, implemented yesterday's first Graduate School Exposition, an idea grown from a recent Executive Committee meeting. He also developed a new tabletop traveling exhibit this year to promote SAA at regional and allied meetings. Another first in the marketing arena is the first anniversary of introducing job ads on SAAweb, a practice widely appreciated by job seekers and employers alike, making the job ads the most popular page on SAAweb.

Elizabeth Foxwell, manager, Publications, had an enormous first this year with the rollout of the new monograph publishing program, premiering here in Philadelphia. Look for the monograph program to provide new titles, classics, readers, and a host of materials germane to the SAA membership. Beth also, for the first time, posted the Final Program for the Annual Meeting on SAAweb six weeks before the meeting.

One more first should not go unmentioned. SAA applied and became eligible for the first time as a participant in the Combined Federal Campaign. Pledges are still being reported from around the country. These contributions will help to build SAA's endowment.

Shoring up all of the staff's programmatic activities are those administrative team members Leon Bathini, manager, Accounting Services, and Melissa Byroade, coordinator, Administrative Services, without whose assistance and skills our effectiveness as a staff team would be left wanting.

As exemplified, this was a year marked by many firsts and transitions. We have only begun to unfold the potential in all the layers of this complex organization. Staff are ready for the new challenges and opportunities that the millennium has to offer, and we pledge our commitment to SAA and the quest for excellence. We hope to see you next year in New Orleans—and as they say in the Big Easy, "*laissez les bons temps rouler!*"



Tobi Brimsek

Report of the Editor SAA Bulletin

Unlike previous years when I've stood before you at this podium and described past accomplishments with the *Bulletin*, I thought I'd look ahead to two important changes that will unfold over the course of the next year. The first, as I have already announced in an Editor's Corner, is that I will step down as editor after the publication of the May 2001 issue. Although I will sing my swan song next year, I do want you to know how thoroughly I have enjoyed the experience of editing the *Bulletin*. In a sense, it has been like raising a child, and in fact, I have a daughter who's as many years old as my current tenure—seven years. Like parenting my daughter, I have nurtured the *Bulletin* and delighted in watching it grow and thrive, and I tell you now that I will miss it. The second change is that as of January 2001, the *Bulletin* will no longer exist in its current form. The *Bulletin* is dead! Long live the *Bulletin*! Or at least something like it. What you will see in 2001 is an expanded version of the *Bulletin* but with a new title that is still under discussion. While we'll maintain much of the content we have developed over the years, we will change its look and feel somewhat, moving to a full-color format. We also have plans to add new content that will speak to the many audiences of SAA. I am privileged to be a part of this, and look forward to the challenges this new format brings. Thank you.

Mark Aldenderfer

Report of the Editor American Antiquity

This is my last report as editor of *American Antiquity* and I want to thank everyone who has assisted me during my term, but I particularly want to thank the following individuals: Carla Sinopoli, my book review editor, has done a terrific job, as has my editorial assistant, Peter Cunningham. My job would have been impossible without them. It also is a pleasure to work with the SAA Office, and especially Elizabeth Foxwell. I cannot say how much she has made my job easier and less stress-

ful. The SAA Board and the Publications Committee also have been extremely supportive. Overall, being editor (even for my extended four-year term) has been a great and generally positive experience, but I am glad it is over.

I am happy to report that I have generally accomplished my goals as editor: We have continued to maintain our promised 60–90-day turnaround time on manuscript decisions, except in a very few unavoidable instances. In those cases, authors were notified of the delay and were told when they could expect a decision.

Since I began my term as editor, *American Antiquity* has been on time, give or take a few weeks. However, at no time has an issue been more than a couple of weeks late. I am sorry to say that this will not be true of my final issue, April 2000. Due to technical problems associated with requirements for the Annual Meeting, the journal will be about a month late.

We have encouraged the presentation of diverse views in the journal, and have subsequently also encouraged discussion and debate. The number of complaints, problems, and general unrest concerning the journal has generally decreased, although there are always those who are unhappy with the editor, editorial policy, the articles, or something else. We try to respond to complaints quickly, efficiently, and sympathetically.

The number of manuscripts submitted has increased, and there also has been an increase in the quality of manuscripts. The quantity of communication (via all means and methods) has increased slightly.

The overall activity in terms of manuscript submission is good, and we have a reasonable backlog that has been passed to the new editor, Tim Kohler. We have prepared materials, lists, explanations, and documents for the new editor, and will continue to be available to answer questions, help sort out problems, and so forth. The acceptance rate for *American Antiquity* continues to average about 30 percent.

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But all of this is null-and-void in Ralston Heights
the New Jersey Garden of Eden, Utopia—or almost . . .

'cause it never really happened,
just died with its creator like the original Eden
that simply couldn't be resurrected
as easily as a man
'cause even Houdini could not make a paradise
appear out of thin air.

Continued from page 17—Business Meeting

When Bruce Smith served as secretary of the Society, he created the "stamp award," noting the member or members who made the most creative use of stamps on his or her ballot envelope. When I succeeded Bruce as secretary, I created the Bruce D. Smith Award for Philatelic Excellence in Ballot Preparation Delivery Systems, still commonly referred to as the "stamp award."

The award was dropped a few years ago for various reasons, and many members lamented its demise. In 1997, I announced that, in my role as *American Antiquity* editor and by popular demand, I would reinstate the stamp award for best stamp display by a reviewer on a review envelope. This is the final presentation of this award, even though this is the least expensive and least time-consuming award presentation. Reviewers are not as creative in their stamp tableaux as SAA voters were, but not wishing to disappoint those who attend the Annual Business Meeting and read the editor's report, we went ahead and held the competition anyway.

We have several categories of winners. Although we never give awards to those who use only one stamp, we did enjoy many of the flower stamps (although there was a rash of yellow rose stamps, and the senders weren't even from Texas), as well as the Sylvester and Tweety stamps. The Canadian entries made great use of the kinnikinnick, black crowberry, and wild strawberry stamps—all appropriately relevant to Native American cultures.

Michael J. O'Brien was one of the few deliberate and showy entries—he used 34 stamps on his review envelope, none of which was more recent than 1948. The blocks of stamps all noted historic events or items: the Fort Bliss Centennial (1948), the 25th anniversary of the Panama Canal, Boulder Dam (1936), the 300th anniversary of the landing of Swedes and Finns (1938), the Palomar Mountain Observatory (1948), the Northwest Territory Sesquicentennial (1938), and Suffrage for Women. We assume that O'Brien collects stamps and that these do not represent what the Columbia, Missouri, post office sells these days. His entry places O'Brien along with those other select few in the Stamp Hall of Fame.

Nature also was a big theme this year, and we want to single out two entries in this category. T. J. Ferguson impressively used the multi-stamp Sonoran Desert series on his review, and the tableau took up almost

a quarter of the large envelope. However, although we thoroughly enjoyed the scene, this was a creation by the U.S. Post Office, and not by Ferguson—he has good taste, but has not created an original tableau.

Nan Rothschild also went with a nature theme, using a bobcat \$2 stamp, a ring-necked pheasant 20¢ stamp, and a rattlesnake/mouse/spider combination 33¢ stamp. We're not sure what message she was trying to send us, but her imagery was thorough in covering below ground to above ground to the skies.

Leslie Eisenberg submitted an interesting and puzzling entry. From left to right, the tableau consisted of a 1¢ American kestrel, a 5¢ Marin (governor of Puerto Rico), a 10¢ Red Cloud, and a \$2 bobcat. The kestrel and the governor of Puerto Rico were both facing to the left, and the Red Cloud and the bobcat were facing to the right. Whether or not this is supposed to link the animal and person is not clear. We didn't have the time to research historic links between the governor and falcons and Red Cloud and bobcats.

A festive Southwest tableau was submitted by David Doyel. He combined a 35¢ Dennis Chavez with five 32¢ Cinco de Mayos. Each stamp was placed rakishly on the envelope, making the scene appear to be dancing across the paper.

Finally, Martha Rolingson submitted the most puzzling entry of all. Her tableau consisted of two \$1 Johns Hopkins, followed by a 5¢ Hugo Black, and ending with a 4¢ Father Flanagan. The selection committee puzzled over this entry extensively. The votes on its meaning (with apologies for insults) were as follows: people who have visited or lived in Baltimore, men with jowls, or men who like boys.

We thank all of the entrants in this competition, and suggest that the new editor develop a new competition to reward and encourage membership participation in the review process.

I wish all the best of luck to Tim Kohler, and instead of handing him the golden editorial pencil, I thought I should find a more appropriate gift. After considerable thought about the job and the skills



it requires, I decided to present him with a jar of Peace of Mind gumballs. Best of luck, Tim.

Lynne Goldstein

Report of the Editor *Latin Amer. Antiquity*

Our first year of editing *Latin American Antiquity* has been a most interesting one. The transition from the previous editorial team was nearly seamless. We have processed some 72 manuscripts this year: 45 completely new, 14 previously reviewed but not accepted, and 13 revised versions of papers previously accepted. Our acceptance rate is presently 21 percent. Authors of submitted manuscripts represent 11 countries. The journal is on time, and the March 2000 issue was actually sent out nearly three weeks early, in order that it be in readers' hands prior to the Annual Meeting. The editorial process was not without the occasional glitch, however, and problems with the masthead included the mysterious disappearance of the coeditor in the December 1999 issue.

Thanks to the efforts of the previous editors, the page length for *Latin American Antiquity* exceeded 400 pages for the first time, reaching 448 pages in Volume 10. We hope this trend will continue. We produced a 10-year cumulative index, available as a separate publication, or on the SAA Web page. The number of book reviews and essays is up, thanks to the efforts of book reviews editor, Michael Smith. We thank Elizabeth Foxwell for keeping us on track through the editorial process. And we would like to thank Christina Conlee, the editorial assistant in Santa Barbara, who has finished her dissertation and will no longer be working for the journal as a result. She will be missed.

Katharina Schreiber

As SAA President Keith Kintigh mentioned in his report, there is a proposal to merge *Latin American Antiquity* and *American Antiquity*. Although we understand that there are good and compelling reasons to do this, we and our editorial boards do not support the merger. *Latin American Antiquity* has been an important bridge between the Society for American Archaeology and our Latin American colleagues. We do not believe this bridge should be dismantled. *Latin American Antiquity* provides an intellectual platform for the research and research agendas of Latin American and Latin Americanist scholars. We need to maintain an editorial staff sensitive to the culture of Latin America and a journal that promotes greater inclusiveness.

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2000 Award Recipients



The following awards were presented on April 7, 2000 by President Keith Kintigh at the Society's Annual Business Meeting in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Presidential Recognition Awards

Lynne Goldstein



The 2000 Society for American Archaeology Presidential Recognition Award is presented to Lynne Goldstein for her exceptional and wide-

ranging service to the profession and SAA. Most immediately, this award recognizes Goldstein's outstanding service as editor of *American Antiquity* for the past four years. She came into this position at a critical time for SAA and, remarkably, agreed to the board's request that she extend her editorial service for a year beyond the conventional three-year term. She brought enormous energy, talent, and vision to this difficult post and the journal has profited immensely from her efforts. Goldstein has brought *American Antiquity's* readers superb content and has provided its authors with insightful, fair, and expeditious treatment of their manuscripts. Goldstein also served SAA with grace, efficiency, and humor as secretary from 1988–1991. She stimulated attendance at the Annual Business Meetings (not an easy task) with her stirring presentations of the Bruce D. Smith Award for Philatelic Excellence in Ballot Preparation Delivery Systems, recently reincarnated as an Editor's Stamp Award. Perhaps more than any other archaeologist, Goldstein has helped frame national discussions of repatriation, both outside and within the profession, in terms of compromise and balance between the interests of archaeologists and Native Americans. She was a founding member on SAA's Task Force on Reburial and continues to serve on its successor, the Committee on Repatriation. Her energetic participation on the committee has had a profound effect on SAA's positions and on what SAA has been able to accomplish on behalf of archaeology. The Smithsonian Institution's Repatriation Review Committee continues to benefit from Goldstein's thoughtful participation. The Society owes an unpayable

debt to Lynne Goldstein for her outstanding efforts on behalf of SAA and American archaeology.

Jim Goold

The Society for American Archaeology Presidential Recognition Award is presented to James A. Goold, Esq., Covington & Burling, for his professional involvement in the protection of the world's rich and diverse archaeological heritage. Over the years, Goold has contributed his time and legal expertise to the Society in furtherance of its public policy agenda as well as providing counsel on corporate matters. An avocational underwater archaeologist, Goold currently serves as general counsel of The Institute of Nautical Archaeology at Texas A & M University and recently was involved on behalf of the Kingdom of Spain in successfully claiming ownership of a Spanish wreck under the Abandoned Shipwreck Act. The Society and the profession is very fortunate to have Goold's involvement.

Kurt E. Dongoske



The Society for American Archaeology Presidential Recognition Award is presented to Kurt E. Dongoske for his outstanding contri-

butions to improved understanding between archaeologists and Native Americans. As associate editor, Kurt has edited *SAA Bulletin's* "Working Together" column since 1995. This column has consistently presented illuminating reports, both positive and negative, characterizing the relationships between archaeologists and indigenous peoples of the Americas. Kurt has recently coedited (with Mark Aldenderfer and Karen Doehner) a useful collection of these columns published by SAA, *Working Together: Native Americans and Archaeologists*. This award also recognizes Kurt's energetic service as chair of SAA's Native American Relations Committee and his insightful advice to the SAA Board of Directors. The Society is most grateful for his service.

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But if you look really close
you just might see the ancient, ramshackled, overgrown
buildings of a once massive city
now reduced to begging on the streets
for just one glance at life and love
and attention in this convention,
only to be buried
deep down in the dark depths
of the Pleistocene Fossiliferous Horizon—
destined to be misunderstood
when found in the ground
after the next glaciation
and the bioturbation has you all confused
with your misinterpretations.



Continued from page 19—Awards

Book Award

Clive Gamble



The 2000 Society for American Archaeology Book Award is presented to Clive Gamble for *The Paleolithic Societies of Europe* (1999) Gamble's

book is an innovative and stimulating attempt to focus on the scale and forms of social life among hunter-gatherers of the European Paleolithic that will have an important impact on hunter-gatherer research throughout the world. While keeping a firm footing in the data, he approaches Paleolithic Europeans as social beings and uses his analysis of Paleolithic data to reconstruct social action. Gamble displays superb scholarship that pulls together large quantities of carefully collated information into an impressive synthesis that is reliable, interesting, and accessible to non-specialists in European prehistory.

Excellence in Ceramic Studies

Owen Rye

The Excellence in Ceramic Studies Award is presented to Owen Rye, whose work on ceramic technology has influenced an entire generation of American archaeologists and ceramic specialists. Rye is currently on the art faculty at Monash University in Churchill (Victoria) Australia, where he serves as teacher, potter, and researcher. Rye's seminal book, *Pottery Technology: Principles and Reconstruction*, published 20 years ago (1981), remains a classic and is regularly used in archaeological ceramic classes throughout the country today. His monograph, *Traditional Pottery Techniques of Pakistan*, coauthored with Clifford Evans and published by the Smithsonian Institution (1976), is an unsurpassed model of ethnographic description and scientific investigation of raw materials and pottery from South Asia. Rye's early articles on ceramic studies, including the whimsically titled "Keeping Your Temper Under Control," continues to be as fresh and current as any research on ceramic technology being published today. In short, Owen Rye's work has been as influential to the field of American archaeology since the 1970s and 1980s as Anna Shepard's work has been since the 1950s. And like Shepard's work, Rye's contributions reach beyond archaeology to ceramic specialists in many other fields. It is with

great pleasure that the Society for American Archaeology presents this award for Excellence in Ceramic Studies to one of the true pioneers of pottery technology studies, Owen Rye.

Crabtree Award

Richard P. Mason



The winner of the Crabtree Award is Richard Mason of Neenah, Wisconsin. Richard first became involved in archaeology as an

artifact collector. Recognizing the scientific and ethical problems, he soon began work with professionals that has continued for several decades, particularly in the Fox Valley of eastern Wisconsin. He has published articles in journals such as *The Wisconsin Archaeologist* and *Fox Valley Archaeology* and has mentored young professionals in the culture history of Wisconsin. Richard Mason has served as an officer in both local and state archaeological societies and, in 1977, organized the Robert Ritzenthaler Chapter of the Wisconsin Archaeological Society. Richard has devoted much energy to salvage efforts and as a volunteer on excavation projects around the state. In countless hours of work with other amateurs, he has encouraged them to catalog their collections, thus preserving valuable information on sites that otherwise would be lost. Richard P. Mason represents the ideal of avocational support of and collaboration with the professionals to the benefit of prehistoric archaeology.

Excellence in Cultural Resource Management

Robert J. Jackson



The Excellence in Cultural Resource Management Award is presented to Robert J. Jackson, of Pacific Legacy, Inc. In his 25 years as a professional archaeologist, he has worked within the government, private, and academic sectors, with his most influential work within the cultural resource management arena. He has taught numerous classes on historic preservation law for the Advisory

Council on Historic Preservation and the University of Nevada, Reno and has been instrumental in developing complex, nationwide programmatic agreements and cultural resource management plans. Through his work, Jackson has demonstrated the value of the federal archaeological compliance process in protecting historic properties. His efforts have advanced the spirit of collaboration among parties with diverse interests: federal and state agencies, professional archaeologists, Indian tribes, private property owners, and the general public. As an innovative and creative preservation manager he has been called upon by the federal agencies including the U.S. Forest Service, the National Park Service, and the Departments of Defense and Interior. He has contributed both by developing the means to manage and protect cultural resources and by effectively communicating the importance of these resources to diverse parties. Jackson approaches all aspects of cultural resource management from program development, to networking, to teaching, to research with an exemplary dedication to better managing our archaeological resources.

Dissertation Award

Alex Barker



The Dissertation Award is presented to Alex Barker, for his University of Michigan dissertation, *Chieftoms and the Economics of Persepolis* (1999). Barker has written an outstanding contribution to our understanding of the organization and operation of chiefly societies. The dissertation also is an elegantly written work. Barker perceptively yet gently and constructively teases apart what he sees as critical shortcomings and misdirections in our current thoughts on how chiefly societies work. While the focus is on North America, and case studies are drawn mainly from the Southeast, the study has universal application. Barker replaces simplistic concepts of top-down organization of chiefdoms with one that is far more dynamic and inclusive. He shows us that chiefdoms operate by means of a complex interaction between the demands of elites and the interests of household economies. Out of his analysis emerges a compelling theoretical framework for understanding the dynamics of chiefly societies and the

processes by which they develop, evolve, and sometimes collapse. The dissertation will be of great interest to many anthropologists regardless of their subdisciplinary or regional specializations.

Fryxell Award for Interdisciplinary Research

Richard S. MacNeish



The Fryxell Award for Interdisciplinary Research is presented to Richard S. "Scotty" MacNeish, who has been an active field archaeologist for as

long as there has been a Society for American Archaeology. SAA is proud to recognize more than a half-century of excellence in interdisciplinary research with the presentation of the Roald Fryxell Award. No archaeologist in America has contributed more to interdisciplinary studies in archaeology than Scotty MacNeish. Today such research is common, and its benefits are widely recognized. But interdisciplinary research owes its prominence to examples set by pioneers such as Scotty MacNeish. He began his archaeological career in 1937 and 1938 in the Tsegi Canyon region of Northern Arizona, working for Ralph Beals of UCLA. While studying at the University of Chicago, where he received his M.A. and Ph.D. degrees, he supervised WPA workers at the Kincaid site in southern Illinois. He subsequently worked in central Illinois, eastern Pennsylvania, southern Kentucky, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, the Yukon, and the Arctic coast. From 1949 to 1962, he administered the national archaeological division for Canada. Instrumental in establishing the Department of Archaeology at the University of Calgary, he served as its chair in the 1960s. He directed the R. S. Peabody Foundation for Archaeology from 1969 through 1983 and was a teacher and researcher at Boston University in the early 1980s. He has directed the Andover Foundation for Archaeological Research since 1984. It is no exaggeration to say that MacNeish's 1960s Archaeological-Botanical project in the Tehuacán Valley re-wrote the prehistory of central Mexico. Working with a 35-member team, MacNeish established the Archaic cultural chronology for the region and pushed the domestication of maize, beans, squash, gourds, pumpkins, chile peppers, tomatoes, avocados, and many tropical fruits

back to thousands of years B.C. In the 1970s, he began work in Peru. His Ayacucho Archaeological-Botanical Project established the Archaic sequence for the Peruvian highlands and elucidated the domestication of potato, quinoa, llama, alpaca, and guinea pig. In 1993, along with colleagues from Beijing University and the Jiangxi Institute of Archaeology, MacNeish was awarded a permit to investigate the origins of rice agriculture along the middle reaches of the Yangtze River. Fieldwork and analysis are still ongoing, with yet another interdisciplinary team. Early results indicate that this research will push the domestication of rice and chickens far back in prehistory. Of particular note is his abundant publication record spanning nearly 60 years, from his earliest work in central Illinois to his current fieldwork in China. His professional life includes some 1200 weeks—that's 23 calendar years of fieldwork and over 400 publications! As a teacher, administrator, and colleague, Scotty MacNeish has stimulated and inspired literally hundreds of students and professionals. Scotty, on behalf of all these people, thank you, and congratulations.

Award for Excellence in Lithic Studies

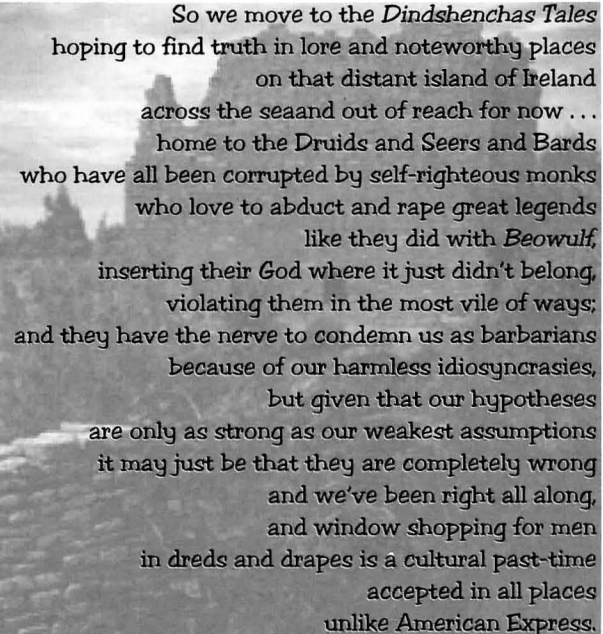
Tom Hester



SAA's 2000 Award for Excellence in Lithic Studies is presented to Tom Hester for his major contributions in all facets of lithic analysis. In

the morphological and typological realms, his *Guide to Stone Artifacts of Texas* has served as the principal regional reference for stone tool classification. He also has made important contributions to the topics of Mesoamerican core-blade technologies, trace-element studies of obsidian, and ethnographic analogies to archaeological cases. As an early pioneer in low-power use-wear analysis, his studies helped establish this as a viable method. His stratigraphic excavations of lithic workshops at Colha have been instrumental in analyzing lithic production and trade in Mesoamerica, and he edited *Lithic Technology* during its evolution into professional journal.

Continued on page 22



So we move to the *Dindshenchas Tales*
hoping to find truth in lore and noteworthy places
on that distant island of Ireland
across the sea and out of reach for now . . .
home to the Druids and Seers and Bards
who have all been corrupted by self-righteous monks
who love to abduct and rape great legends
like they did with *Beowulf*,
inserting their God where it just didn't belong,
violating them in the most vile of ways;
and they have the nerve to condemn us as barbarians
because of our harmless idiosyncrasies,
but given that our hypotheses
are only as strong as our weakest assumptions
it may just be that they are completely wrong
and we've been right all along,
and window shopping for men
in dreds and drapes is a cultural past-time
accepted in all places
unlike American Express.

Christina Burnham
Undergraduate student, University of Maine

Continued from page 21—Awards

Student Paper Award

Nathan S. Lowrey



The SAA Student Paper Award is given this year to Nathan S. Lowrey of American University for his paper (with Thomas C. Pleger), "Landscapes

of Contention: Socioeconomic Intensification and the Rise of Communalism among the Late Woodland and Effigy Mound Cultures." This paper is well conceived and represents an excellent example of archaeology as anthropology. In this paper, the authors suggest that differences among effigy mound groups may represent differing degrees of socioeconomic intensification among Woodland period populations. Using ethnographic analogy and archaeological evidence, Lowrey and Pleger indicate that certain patterns of archaeological assemblages and mortuary practices may be used to reveal patterns of social integration and socioeconomic intensification.

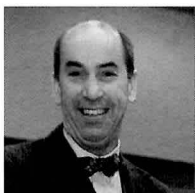
Poster Awards

Diana M. Greenlee



This year's **Student Poster Award** is presented to Diana M. Greenlee for her poster entitled, "Dietary Variation and the Spread of Maize Farming in the Ohio Valley."

Fraser D. Neiman



The **Professional Poster Award** is presented to Fraser D. Neiman for the poster, "Deciphering Plowzone Palimpsests with Bayesian Spatial Smoothing and Correspondence Analysis."

State Archaeology Week Poster Contest

Each year the State Archaeology Week Poster Contest is held at the Annual Meeting, sponsored by the Public Education Committee and the Council of Affiliated Societies. Winners are decided by a vote of those viewing the posters and turning in a ballot which was included with their registration packets. The winners are:



First Prize,
Virginia

Community Archaeology in Virginia



Judy Wolf
Deputy State
Historic Preservation
Officer

Second Prize,
Colorado



Susan Collins
Deputy State
Historic Preservation
Officer

Third Prize,
Wyoming



Wyoming Archaeology Awareness Month

Excellence in Public Education

George Stuart



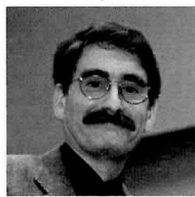
The Excellence in Public Education Award is presented to George Stuart who, over the past 40 years, has advanced the public

understanding of archaeology at both the national and international levels. Since 1960, Stuart has promoted the responsible coverage of archaeology through his work with the National Geographic Society. In addition to his administrative, editorial, and research work with *National Geographic*, he has been involved in the production of films, maps, and books that have been widely used in public education. An important part of Stuart's activities with NGS included maintaining good relations and collaborative efforts with archaeological agencies of other nations, especially those of Mexico and Central America. In this capacity, he took an active role in the repatriation of artifacts and other archaeological materials to their country of origin. Stuart has consulted on a number of educational projects including the New York Public School System's program for gifted children and the "Second Voyage of the Mimi," a 12-part series produced for PBS and used in classrooms around the globe. Stuart's career has had broad and far-reaching impact on the public understanding of archaeological research and the human past.



Gene S. Stuart Award

Frank Roylance



The Gene S. Stuart Award, presented in recognition of outstanding efforts to enhance public understanding of archaeology, is presented to

Frank Roylance. In his major 1999 article published in the *Baltimore Sun*, "Relics, Writings Paint a Picture of Maryland in Flux," he paints a compelling picture of archaeological investigations of the late prehistory of the Chesapeake region. This article gives a clear understanding of and appreciation for the interdisciplinary character of efforts to recreate past natural settings and to relate human behavior to environmental variables. Roylance cites the work of four archaeologists/anthropologists, a geologist, and a geographer to describe the late prehistoric environment. He enlivens the description with quotations from the journals of Captain John Smith (1608) and William Strachey (1610). In the words of our journal reviewer, Roylance "transports his readers 1000 years back in time," then "surprises them with what they find on arrival... He uses our mistaken assumptions about a changeless past to heighten interest in a time of profound change and of people coping with new technologies." Using palynological reconstructions and hydrological studies together with archaeological evidence of food stuffs and extractive technologies, Roylance depicts environmental and economic change in the Chesapeake at about A.D. 1000. While indicating that causal relationships are difficult to establish, he describes a change in settlement pattern from villages situated to exploit shellfish and seasonal fish runs to those located on river flood plains better suited for (maize) gardens. Roylance recounts archaeologists' efforts to explain the sharp reduction in village populations and the apparent decline in trade that accompanied the economic change.

Distinguished Service Award

William D. Lipe



The Society for American Archaeology takes great pleasure in presenting the Distinguished Service Award to William D. Lipe, for his

long and distinguished service to the Society for American Archaeology and for his extraordinary contributions to the profession as a whole. From 1994 to 1997 Lipe served as president-elect and president of SAA. During those years, he tirelessly guided the Society through a period of rapid growth in membership and expansion of SAA's activities. Always an astute observer of the political scene, Bill has been a persuasive advocate for archaeology nationally. Not only has he worked successfully to increase public interest and participation in archaeology, he has worked to enhance the professionalism of archaeologists and to raise their consciousness of the political and public areas in which we work. In the late 1970s and early 1980s, Lipe directed the Washington State University portions of the Dolores Archaeological Program, providing an outstanding example of how high-quality research can be carried out in the context of public archaeology. Since then, he has been instrumental in shaping the development of the Crow Canyon Archaeological Center, serving as a member of the founding Advisory Committee, as the research director from 1985 to 1993, and on the center's Board of Trustees from 1995 to the present. Lipe was instrumental in developing the rigorous research direction and the commitment to public education that have been the hallmarks of Crow Canyon's fine reputation. During this time the center was nationally recognized with the President's Historic Preservation Award and the SAA Award for Excellence in Public Education. William Lipe has published extensively since 1960. He is responsible for central contributions

to the literature of public archaeology, including his classic (1974) article making explicit "A Conservation Model for American Archaeology." His extensive contributions to the archaeology of the American Southwest are intellectually broad-based and philosophically sophisticated. Notable is his longstanding concern with understanding prehistoric communities of the Four Corners area. In addition to service and research, Lipe has made enormous contributions in teaching. In his current position as professor of anthropology at Washington State University (WSU) he has chaired or is chairing some 25 M.A. and 16 Ph.D. committees. In 1987 he was recognized by WSU's College of Liberal Arts with its Distinguished Faculty Achievement Award. He has been an inspiring mentor to many students who have gone on to successful careers in archaeology. The Society for American Archaeology is pleased to present its 2000 Distinguished Service Award to William D. Lipe, a most deserving and distinguished colleague.

Arthur C. Parker Scholarship

Randy Thompson, Leander Lucero, Amanda Rockman, and Labela Perry

The award from SAA's Native American Scholarship Fund is named in honor of SAA's first president, Arthur C. Parker, who was of Seneca ancestry. The goal of the scholarship is not to produce Native American archaeologists, but rather to provide training for Native Americans, so that they can take to their communities an understanding of archaeology, and also that they might show archaeologists better ways to integrate the goals of Native people and archaeology. The winner of this year's Arthur C. Parker Scholarship is Randy Thompson of Pocatello, Idaho. An enrolled member of the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes, Thompson will attend a Weber State archaeological field school being held at Twin Springs within Shoshone-Bannock territory

Continued on page 24

Colorado Archaeology and Historic Preservation Week



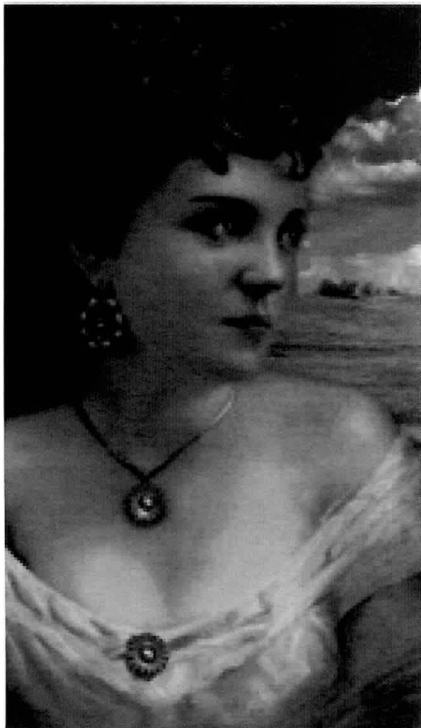
Continued from page 23—Awards

of southern Idaho. SAA has been able to award three additional Native American Scholarships that have been made possible by support from the National Science Foundation, for which we are tremendously grateful. **Leander Lucero** of Warm Springs, Oregon is an enrolled member of the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs. He will attend the University of Oregon's cultural resource field school in the Fort Rock basin of central Oregon. **Amanda Rockman** of Madison, Wisconsin, an enrolled member of the Ho-Chunk Nation, will attend a University of Wisconsin, Oskosh archaeological field school. **Lahela Perry** of Honolulu, Hawaii, of Hawaiian ancestry, will attend the University of Hawaii's field school at Manoa, Hawaii, where GPS and other non-destructive archaeological methods will be stressed.

Dienje Kenyon Memorial Fellowship

Rhonda Bathurst

The Dienje Kenyon Fellowship is presented in support of research by women students in the early stages of their archaeological training. It is presented in honor of Dienje Kenyon and is awarded for the first time this year. The 2000 Dienje Kenyon Fellowship is awarded to Rhonda Bathurst of the University of Western Ontario.



Ceremonial Resolutions

The Resolutions Committee offers the following resolutions:

Be it resolved that the appreciation and congratulations on a job well done be tendered to the retiring **officer**,

Jeffrey H Altschul, treasurer

and the retiring **Board members**,

Deborah M Pearsall

Bonnie Whatley Styles

and retiring **editor** of *American Antiquity*,

Lynne Goldstein

and the many others who have served the Society on its committees and in other ways;

To the **staff**, and especially Tobi A. Brimsek, the executive director, who planned the meeting, and to all the volunteers who worked at Registration and other tasks;

To the **Program Committee**, chaired by

Winifred Creamer

and to the **Committee Members**,

Rani T. Alexander

Phillip J. Arnold III

Cory D. Breternitz

Shannon Fie

Judith A. Habicht-Mauche

Michael J. Kolb

Kenneth L. Kvamme

Mark W. Mehrer

Barbara J. Mills

Patricia S. Plunket

Thomas Pozorski

Sheila Pozorski

Silvia Salgado

Cameron B. Wesson

and to the **Annual Meeting Workshop Coordinators**,

Phillip J. Arnold III

Shannon Fie

and to the **Annual Meeting Local Advisory Committee**, chaired by

Anthony J. Ranere

and be it further resolved that thanks again be given to those who inform us of the deaths of colleagues, and finally,

a resolution of sympathy to the families and friends of

Albert B. Elsasser

Richard G. Forbis

Thomas Hargrove

J. Paul Hudson

Bohuslav Klima

Joseph K. Long

J. Jefferson MacKinnon

Hildegard E. Pang

Flora L. Phelps

John B. Rinaldo

Roger Saucier

Arthur A. Saxe

Edwin M. Shook

The members rose for a moment of silence in honor of our departed colleagues. ❧

Respectfully submitted,
Jon Muller

On behalf of the Resolutions Committee

Continued from page 12—Board of Directors

Meetings

The Board discussed a proposed non-exclusive partnership between SAA and the University of Maryland to develop and offer workshops of interest to SAA members and directed the executive director to negotiate a partnership with the University of Maryland to develop continuing education courses. One advantage is to increase the opportunities for professional development at the Annual Meetings and in other venues.

Awards

The Board established the annual Award for Excellence in Archaeological Analysis as special recognition of excellence by an archaeologist whose innovative research and enduring research contributions have had a significant impact on the discipline. The award recipient will have mastered the difficult challenge of bridging good ideas with empirical evidence or interpretive methods within a particular class of archaeological materials or over a broad range of materials. The award will first be given in 2001 and replaces the Ceramic Studies Award and the Lithic Studies Award.

The Board had established the annual SAA Lifetime Achievement Award to be given to an archaeologist for specific accomplishments that are truly extraordinary, widely recognized as such, and of positive and lasting quality (Motion 103/74B). Recognition can be granted to an archaeologist of any nationality for activities within any theoretical framework, for work in any part of the world, and for a wide range of areas relating to archaeology, including but not limited to research or service. First given as the Distinguished Service Award in 1975, that award was given annually from 1980 to 2000. The Lifetime Achievement Award will be presented first in 2001.



*Detail, Colorado
Archaeology and Historic
Preservation Week*



Continued from page 18—Editor, LAA

I, as a Latin American representing the opinion of my colleagues, want you to know that we feel passionately about maintaining *Latin American Antiquity* as an independent forum for the dissemination of our research. Gracias. ☺

Patricia Fournier

Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt



Insights—



The Many Faces of CRM

It's an Adverse Effect to Destroy an Archaeological Site! (Duh)

Part Three

Thomas F. King

Editor's Note: This is the last in a series of articles that has explored how the 1999 revisions to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act have changed the way archaeological resources will be considered and treated by the review process.

In the March issue of the *SAA Bulletin* [2000, 18(2): 16–17] an examination was begun of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's (ACHP's) *Recommended Approach for Consultation on Recovery of Significant Information from Archaeological Sites* (ACHP 1999). The *Approach* begins with a statement of *Principles*, which was the focus of the last article. Now let's consider the rest of the document.

Having articulated the *Principles*, the *Approach* goes on to discuss how they should be applied in Section 106 review. It sets out guidelines to be followed in (a) deciding whether data recovery and destruction (DRAD) is appropriate and (b) if it is, designing and carrying out data recovery. Then it offers the carrot:

If this guidance is followed, it is highly unlikely that the Council would decide to enter the consultation process under 36 CFR 800.6 or raise objections to the proposed resolution of adverse effects in a given case, unless it is informed of serious problems by a consulting party or a member of the public.

In other words: Follow these *Guidelines*, based on the above *Principles*, and the ACHP won't hassle you about what you've decided to do with the site.

The basic threshold articulated by the *Guidelines* is that a site that's going to be subjected to DRAD should be *significant and of value chiefly for the information on prehistory or history it is likely to yield* . . . ACHP staff assure me that this does not mean eligibility for the National Register under only National Register Criterion "D," but that's sure what it appears to mean.

Having met this standard, the site also *should not contain or be likely to contain human remains, associated or unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, or items of cultural patrimony as those terms are defined by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (25 U.S.C. 3001)*. It should also note *traditional cultural and religious importance to an Indian tribe or a Native Hawaiian organization, or special significance to another ethnic group or community*. And, *it should not be valuable for potential permanent in-situ display or public interpretation*.

In other words, the site should be good for research, period.

There's a useful little caveat thrown in at the end of that last clause, to the effect that where data recovery is done, *temporary public display and interpretation during the course of any excavations may be highly appropriate*. This is something to point out to agencies that don't think they can fund a brochure, walking tours, Web sites, and such.

Now, if the site *is* good only for research, then the agency needs to *have prepared*—note the tense: the thing needs to be *in hand*, not promised in the future—a *data recovery plan with a research design* . . . That plan must have been prepared *in consultation with the SHPO/THPO and other stakeholders*—note that consultation isn't to be done *only* with the State or Tribal Historic Preservation Officer but with whoever has a "stake" in the site and its treatment. And the plan must be consistent with various specified federal standards, most of which are more or less redundant with the *Recommended Approach*.

The data recovery plan is supposed to specify:

- *previous research relevant to the project;*
- *research problems . . . and*
- *an explanation of (the problems') relevance and importance.*

Making full use of what is already known, what questions do we propose to address? and *why are they worth addressing?* Remember the principle that all sites aren't created equal, and that destroying a site without data recovery may be appropriate treatment. If the research questions aren't worth answering, there's no use spending the money to answer them.

Having justified doing the research, the plan is to lay out:

- *the field and laboratory analysis methods to be used;*
- *a justification of their cost-effectiveness and (applicability);*
- *the methods to be used in artifact, data, and other records management;*
- *provisions for disseminating . . . findings to professional peers . . .;*
- *arrangements for (public interpretation);*
- *(arrangements for) curation . . . in accordance with 36 CFR part 79 (an exception is provided for items to which NAGPRA applies); and*
- *procedures for . . . discoveries of unexpected (material or properties).*

Although the *Approach* provides the above laundry list for application to a site where it's been agreed that DRAD is appropriate, it's really a pretty good list for *any* data recovery plan, and can be used, I think, in designing scopes of work for such plans.

The *Guidelines* go on to say that the data recovery plan should be developed and implemented by qualified people, and—

here again, a novel idea: *The agency should ensure that adequate time and money to carry out all aspects of the plan are provided.* It also should ensure that *all parties consulted in the development of the plan are kept informed of the status of its implementation*, and that reports are prepared and disseminated. Where a project is large, complex, or unusual, peer review and other forms of oversight should be provided.

Having met all these standards—finding that the site is appropriate for DRAD, developing an acceptable data recovery plan, and having found the money to implement it, the agency is to check one last time to ensure *there are no unresolved issues . . . with any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization . . .* and then develop and process a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) or Programmatic Agreement (PA) in accordance with the regulations (ACHP 1999a). Under Section 800.6(b)(iv) of the regulations, the agency must file a copy of the agreement with the ACHP. What is not said here is that this step allows the ACHP to ensure the agency has applied the *Approach* properly; if the agency hasn't, the ACHP can require further review.

There's a model MOA format attached to the *Approach*, which should be carefully followed. The agency should be sure that the statements made in its *Whereas* clauses—basically specifying that the site doesn't have value for more than research, that there are no unresolved issues, and so forth—are true and correct. If not, then the agency will need to do some more consultation, and probably talk with the ACHP, before putting an MOA in place. ❧

In Conclusion

In wrapping up the discussion in the last two issues of the *Bulletin*, I think there are several key points to make.

- (1) Under the Section 106 regulations, DRAD is an adverse effect; the "research exception" in the 1986 regulations is dead.
- (2) Any archaeological site may be subjected to data recovery as a means of mitigating adverse effects, but if all the standards in the *Approach* aren't met, then the agency ought to plan for substantial consultation before DRAD is decided—if indeed it is decided.
- (3) Even where all the standards can't be met, the *Approach* provides invaluable guidance that should be used in designing data recovery.
- (4) The *Approach* contains a lot of little nuggets of policy that can be used to impress agency officials with the need to fund curation, information dissemination, and public participation, and with the appropriateness of actually doing *research* via data recovery.
- (5) Pieces of the *Approach* can and should be used to structure scopes of work for data recovery.

My own expectation is that through employing the *Approach*, it will be relatively easy for agencies to reach and process DRAD-based MOAs on many historic archaeological sites where there are no Native American or other community interests involved. Where such interests may be involved, it is not a good idea to try for a quick, quiet DRAD-based MOA. Consult in good faith about

more preservation-oriented alternatives, ensure the ACHP is fully apprised of your activities, and then if, after all is said and done, DRAD appears to be the thing to do, use the guidelines in the *Approach* as much as possible to structure the data recovery plan.

When we deal with impacts on a historic building, we first seek ways to preserve it in place and make good use of it, only opting for recordation and destruction as a last resort, and following agreed-upon standards when this option is employed. The *Approach* provides us with a vehicle for doing the same thing with archaeological sites, and the demise of the research exception requires this kind of even-handed treatment. ❧

“Remember the principle that all sites aren't created equal, and that destroying a site without data recovery may be appropriate treatment. If the research questions aren't worth answering, there's no use spending the money to answer them.”

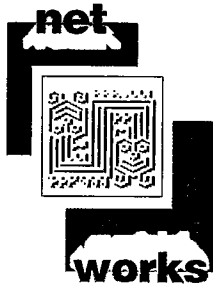
Thomas F. King is an independent consultant and educator in cultural resource management who lives in Maryland.

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- ACHP (Advisory Council on Historic Preservation)
1999a *Protection of Historic Properties*. 36 CFR 800
- 1999b *Recommended Approach for Consultation on Recovery of Significant Information from Archaeological Sites*. 64 FR 27085-87

Detail, Colorado Archaeology and Historic Preservation Week





Electrons from an Ivory Tower Dumbarton Oaks' Library and Research Programs Go Online

Jeffrey Quilter

Although its red brick buildings would fit well at its parent campus, Harvard University, Dumbarton Oaks in Washington, D.C., is considered by many to be the epitome of an ivory tower. Perched upon a hill in the exclusive Georgetown district of the nation's capital, the 16-acre former estate is world famous for its splendid gardens, elegant buildings, superb art collections, and advanced scholarship. While the facility is sometimes perceived as aloof, within the past five years a quiet electronic revolution has been occurring inside its halls. Although admission to conduct research and public hours to view collections will continue to be restricted, steps are being taken to utilize new electronic media to maximize the availability of Dumbarton Oaks' resources to dedicated scholars and the interested public.

In 1940, Mildred and Robert Woods Bliss conveyed the house, grounds, and collections they had lovingly developed for more than two decades to Harvard University. At the heart of this gift were collections of art objects from the Byzantine Empire, the Precolumbian world, rare books and manuscripts on the history of gardens and landscape architecture, as well an outstanding collection of fine art and antiques. Through a process of evolution, the Byzantine, Precolumbian, Landscape Architecture, and Garden History collections served as the seeds of a library and a series of scholarly programs encompassing these fields. Now, each academic department holds a large annual symposium, smaller colloquia, roundtables, workshops, and public lectures. Each department also supports a fellowship program in which graduate students writing their dissertations or advanced scholars working on book-length projects may spend a semester, academic year, or summer conducting research in the library. The departments also publish the proceedings of their meetings. A small grants program is administered by each studies program to aid in field and museum research, especially for endangered resources.

In the past, library research and administrative activities at Dumbarton Oaks have been based on the production and archiving of paper documents. Today, under the directorship of Edward Keenan (Department of History, Harvard), the institution has embarked upon ambitious programs to harness technology and transform these paper-based resources and records into electronic formats. The results of many of these initiatives may be seen on the Dumbarton Oaks Web site (www.doaks.org).

Although these initiatives have been undertaken with the goal of providing greater external access to Dumbarton Oaks' treasures, utilizing available technologies has had an internal administrative impact of fostering greater collaboration. The three research programs will continue to function as separate entities, but administrative integration of various activities is in progress and greater opportunities for joint efforts are being actively sought. Three separate libraries for Byzantine Studies, Precolumbian Studies, and Studies in Landscape Architecture and Garden History have merged under a head librarian. Specialist librarians for each program will work on collection development and acquisitions with appropriate directors of programs but cataloguing and other tasks are now integrated, allowing greater efficiency.

In addition to cosponsored scholarly activities such as *tertulia* and lectures, an example of collaboration may be found in the Garden Archaeology Project supported by all three programs. This project includes a series of meetings for scholarly exchange as well as planning sessions for the development and publication of a handbook for archaeological investigations of gardens. In the future, joint meetings—annual symposia, smaller colloquia and roundtables, and occasional workshops and *tertulias*—also may be conducted on other common themes of interest.

For meetings held jointly or by individual departments, electronic media are increasingly employed at Dumbarton Oaks. In the last academic year, a list server was established by John Hoopes for the symposium, "Gold and Power in Ancient Costa Rica, Panama, and Colombia," which he co-organized with the author. In February, abstracts of the talks for the Precolumbian Colloquium, "Rethinking Ancient Tula, Tollan, and Chichen Itzá," were posted on the Dumbarton Oaks Website. Future efforts may include "virtual meetings" in which ideas are exchanged through the Internet, with meetings at Dumbarton Oaks occurring sometime after electronic presentations. Thus, the productivity of such meetings will be elevated, and the breadth and depth of such scholarly exchanges will be enhanced.

All scholarly programs at Dumbarton Oaks seek to

foster, support, and promote research and knowledge in their fields of interest. The chief resources are the collections of Byzantine and Precolumbian art objects; books and manuscripts; and collections of photographs, slides, and



A catalogue of renderings of ancient Peruvian pyro-engraved gourds by archaeologist Enrique Vergara will be published in both online and paper versions. The initial steps of the project were funded by a Precolumbian Studies Project Grant.

other visual media. Although the institution's capacity to host scholars on the premises will remain fixed at a small number, opportunities for using some of these materials are currently being increased through use of the World Wide Web and other Internet services.

To effectively use new technologies, a program of digitization, using EmBark software, has begun. In 1999–2000 over 15,000 images were digitized. These will serve as archives, as the standard reference for objects and documents, and to provide images for publication by others. A virtual tour of selected objects in the Precolumbian art gallery is already online as is a series of historic garden and landscape prints. Online exhibitions of rarely seen materials are currently being developed, thus increasing access to these materials without compromising their conservation needs. In addition, any scholar may now have immediate access to the entire Dumbarton Oaks library catalogue which lists thousands of titles housed in the facility.

Online Publications at www.doaks.org
(as of March 30, 2000)

Byzantine Studies

- Byzantine Monastic Foundation Documents
- *Holy Women of Byzantium: Ten Saints' Lives* in English Translation
- *Byzantine Coinage*
- *Mosaics of Hagia Sophia, Istanbul: The Fossati Restoration and the Work of the Byzantine Institute*
- *Byzantine Magic*

Landscape Architecture and Garden History

- *Perspectives on Garden Histories*
- John Evelyn's "Elysium Britannicum" and *European Gardening*
- *Nature and Ideology: Natural Garden Design in the 20th Century*
- *Twenty-Five Years of Studies in Landscape Architecture at Dumbarton Oaks: From Italian Gardens to Theme Parks*

Precolumbian Studies

- Dumbarton Oaks Conference on the Olmec
- *Ecology and the Arts in Ancient Panama: On the Development of Social Rank and Symbolism in the Central Province*
- *The Burial Theme in Moche Iconography*
- *Social Patterns in Pre-Classical Mesoamerica*
- *Function and Meaning in Classic Maya Architecture*
- *Andean Art at Dumbarton Oaks*
- *Native Traditions in the Postconquest World*

To ensure that its collections remain as valuable research tools, each of the three Dumbarton Oaks' programs invites scholars to consider offering their archives of field notes, slides, photographs, and other media to Dumbarton Oaks' library. If acquired, these materials will be selectively digitized and offered on a restricted basis to present and future scholars, depending on agreements between the donor and Dumbarton Oaks at the time of transfer of the material.

One of the most exciting developments in the electrification of the ivory tower is its' ambitious program of online publications. Each of the three programs publishes the proceedings of its annual conference and supports occasional publications. Byzantine Studies also publishes *Dumbarton Oaks Papers*, a

hardbound periodical containing conference proceedings and other articles. These volumes are prized for advanced scholarship and high production values, usually with extensive illustrations. The same standards are being applied to online publications. Currently, there are no plans for online-only publication, but partial online or simultaneous Web and paper publication of such works will allow greater access to them. Recently, the symposium volumes, *Function and Meaning in Classic Maya Architecture* and *Native Traditions in the Postconquest World*, have been placed on the Dumbarton Oaks Website and are thus available in electronic form from anywhere in the world, by downloading using Adobe Acrobat software or in book form through the Publications Department. Similar offerings by the Byzantine Studies include *Byzantine Coinage* and *Holy Women of Byzantium*. Studies in Landscape Architecture and Garden History offerings include *Perspectives on Garden Histories* and *Twenty-Five Years of Studies in Landscape Architecture at Dumbarton Oaks*.

All of those volumes are recent publications, but the application of new technologies allows for the re-publication of older volumes that are still valuable to research by current scholars. Examples of such are two volumes in the *Studies in Precolumbian Art and Archaeology Series*, *Ecology and the Arts in Ancient Panama* and *The Burial Theme in Moche Iconography*. In addition, two symposium volumes, *Chavín and Function and Meaning in Classic Maya Architecture*, have been added while *The Cult of the Feline* is pending. As in the other cases, chapters or the complete volumes may now be downloaded from the Website.

For many members of the general public, Dumbarton Oaks is best known for its magnificent gardens, antique furnishings, and fine art collection which includes sculptures, tapestries, and paintings by artists including El Greco, Degas, Utrillo, and Redon. Images of these art works and the house itself will be available online as will tours of the garden and discussion of the growth of the house and grounds in the 19th and 20th centuries.

Only five years ago at Dumbarton Oaks, telephone lines were shared, messages were taken on pink note pads, and a single fax machine was designated for the entire institution. Today, Dumbarton Oaks is leaping into the 21st century with vigor. While much has changed, the implementation of advanced technological means are still steadfastly serving traditional scholarly ends: to advance research in the humanistic disciplines. Perhaps the electrification of this ivory tower will spark similar technological revolutions by those in like edifices as well as the independent scholar working in a den or an efficiency apartment. We need to demonstrate that such activities and the values that support them are of long-lasting value for society as a whole.

For more than a virtual visit to Dumbarton Oaks, please travel to 1703 32nd St., NW, in Washington, D.C. Hours of visitation to the gardens and collections are from 2:00–5:00 p.m. (6:00 p.m. in spring and summer), Tuesdays through Sundays. Scholars who wish to use the libraries or other resources should contact the appropriate program as listed on the Dumbarton Oaks Website. ☐

Note: Although Web pages for the separate research programs may be reached independently www.doaks.org serves as the central Web locale to reach all Dumbarton Oaks offerings.

Jeffrey Quilter is director of the Precolumbian Studies Program and curator for the Precolumbian Collection at Dumbarton Oaks.



Internet Archaeology: Past, Present, and Future

Julian D. Richards, Michael P. Heyworth, and Judith Winters

Internet Archaeology (intarch.ac.uk) is the world's first fully refereed electronic journal for archaeology, founded in 1995, with funding from the UK Electronic Libraries eLib program. The project is run by a consortium of UK universities working in partnership with the Council for British Archaeology (www.britarch.ac.uk) and the British Academy (britac3.britac.ac.uk/). It is based in the Department of Archaeology at the University of York (www.york.ac.uk).

The first issue was published in fall 1996; Issue No. 8 is being published. Our goal has been to publish articles of high academic standing which also try to utilize the potential of electronic publication. Currently we have more than 25,000 registered readers from more than 120 countries, and this figure continues to grow at an exponential rate.

This article will review our first four years of operation to evaluate the success of the project in establishing a fully electronic Internet journal for archaeology. It will examine reader profiles and explore the further potential of the digital medium. It also will outline plans for turning a research and development project into a self-supporting journal. Issues of copyright, preservation, and user authentication will each be explored to analyze the continuing viability of online digital publication.

Content

Although, as a UK-based publication, there has primarily been a bias toward the research interests of British archaeologists, our editorial policy is to publish quality articles on world archaeology. In addition to covering the British Isles, we have published articles on the archaeology of Australia, Hungary, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Spain, and Senegal. We have forthcoming articles on Ecuador, Sardinia, Indonesia, and the Near East. We also publish articles in any language, providing abstracts in English, French, and German, for articles in a foreign language. The periods currently covered in the journal range from Neanderthals to historical archaeology.

We also have published a number of methodological articles, including several discussing aspects of electronic publishing media in archaeology. Over the years, and as we are offered more high-quality copy, we have been able to work toward themed special issues, such as a recent issue on e-publication, and a forthcoming issue on visualization. We have not yet published many full excavation reports, although we have published fieldwork reports with funding from English Heritage, Historic Scotland, and York Archaeological Trust. Nonetheless, there is a realization that electronic dissemination has to be planned into the initial stages of a project and therefore there is an inevitable time lag for such projects to reach fruition. There also is a recognition that full multimedia publication, with "bells" and "whistles," is expensive. It is not that e-publication is more expensive than its print equivalent. Indeed, evidence suggests that if traditional re-

ports are prepared electronically there are considerable savings in distribution costs and the reports reach a much wider readership. However, when faced with the exciting possibilities of the media, authors—and readers—rightly expect value-added, such as more color photos, more access to data, and sophisticated interfaces.

Some 40 refereed articles have been published in *Internet Archaeology*. These exploit a range of multimedia techniques, including online clickable maps and timelines, searchable databases, and VRML and QTVR visualizations, as well as large numbers of color images. Each article makes extensive use of hypertext links and several of our contributions would, if printed by traditional means, amount to substantial monographs.

Unlike many electronic journals, we do not have a print equivalent. Indeed, it would be impossible to create one since much of our content relies on the value-added aspects from online presentation. This also means that it is impossible to download much of the content and run it on a local server as it requires specialist software such as database and map servers. This also has prevented us from providing CD-ROM editions as considerable effort would have to go into authoring CD equivalents.

One of the reasons we opted for online publication rather than CD-ROM was the ability to provide access to data archives, allowing users to "drill down" from authors' interpretations to supporting data. Another reason was the hope that it would be possible to run dynamic discussion lists alongside the journal, allowing readers to challenge and debate with the authors. In general this has not happened without external orchestrating, and our success stories in this area have had to be carefully "seeded" by the editor.

A third reason for choosing Internet delivery was the greater ability to reach a large audience. Initially, many questioned whether Internet access would exclude many readers. As we all know, access to the Internet continues to grow and our access statistics have demonstrated that we are reaching a far wider audience than would have been the case with CD-ROM. Indeed, international availability is one of the most common reasons given by *Internet Archaeology* authors for why they choose to submit articles to us.

Readership

The number of registered readers continues to grow at an impressive rate. By the end of March 2000 the number exceeded 25,000. Our annual rate of increase in reader numbers is more than 100 percent. Although evaluation indicates that many of these are casual browsers rather than regular readers, we believe there are about 4,000–5,000 readers who return to the journal on a frequent basis. This compares very favorably with print equivalents. From April 1, 1999 to March 31, 2000 the journal's Web pages received over 719,000 successful requests for pages, an increase of some 56 percent over the previous year. Monthly hit figures are now running at an average of 50,000 per month.

Approximately 25 percent of readers are drawn from the UK academic sector, with more than 5 percent from the North American .edu domain. The rest are drawn from more than 120 countries. A high proportion of readers have commercial IP addresses in the .net or .com domains. This is partly made up of contract archaeologists and academics reading from home, but also reflects the huge popular audience for archaeology on the Internet.

Copyright

One of the fears about making material widely available on the Internet is copyright. In fact, this is not as critical in archaeology as in some other areas. Few archaeological publications are potential major revenue earners. Archaeological authors want their work to get as much exposure as possible and are frequently willing to assign copyright for research and education purposes. They are more concerned about being plagiarized or their intellectual copyright being stolen. *Internet Archaeology* does not claim copyright of the content of published articles. This resides with the author or funding body to exploit. However, we do claim copyright over our added value—the multimedia delivery of the product—and there have been a few occasions when we have had to request removal of material from other Web servers where this breached our copyright. Fortunately, we have managed to protect our copyright without the need to resort to the courts. However, since the real “value-added” rests in searchable databases and similar features that run only on our server, there is actually little opportunity for theft.

Quality control

A major challenge in establishing the journal was the public perception that the Internet was a dumping ground and that reputable archaeologists did not publish there. Although we have always insisted that articles are peer-reviewed, and we reject a high proportion of submissions, worries were expressed that e-publication would not count towards promotion and tenure. In the UK research publication is geared toward the five-yearly Research Assessment Exercise (RAE), by which every academic is rated with a score from 1 to 5 according to the quality of his best four publications in the previous five years. These scores are of great importance in determining funding awarded to institutions. We have been extremely fortunate that the review panel for our discipline has been keen to encourage electronic publication and have left contributors in no doubt that their work would count in the RAE, irrespective of the publication medium. In a recent communication with the journal, Michael Fulford, chair of the Archaeology RAE Panel, has written:

Colleagues are urged to exploit the exciting possibilities of electronic publication. They can be assured that the RAE panel will be concerned with evaluating the content of publications. The medium of publication, whether electronic, or in traditional, printed form will be of no account.

Similarly, Chris Carey, chair of the Classics Panel, has written to say:

Electronic media have already made a significant and welcome impact on academic publication, though we

are still far from exploiting their full potential, and their importance will continue to grow in the immediate future . . . I expect that electronic publications will be a more marked presence in the 2001 RAE. Our interest is in the merit of the research output submitted, not the medium, and electronic publications will be treated by the RAE panel in exactly the same way as those in more traditional media.

Preservation

Another persistent concern is the question of longevity. This stems from the transient nature of content that too often appears fleetingly on the Internet and then changes or disappears. *Internet Archaeology* has deliberately taken the policy of not changing content once it has been published, even if mistakes are discovered or if new data would render an interpretation obsolete. Such changes would be dealt with, as with print publication, by subsequent addenda and new editions. The contents of the journal are archived with the Archaeology Data Service (ads.ahds.ac.uk), whose remit is the long-term preservation of digital research materials. Thus we have taken all reasonable steps to ensure that our content will be as durable as a hard-copy volume. This is not to underestimate the problem. Migration of online content offers the best solution but who can predict what browser-dependent plug-ins will still be available in 10 or 100 years' time to play some of our multimedia features? Nonetheless these are widespread concerns not limited to archaeology and increasing activity at the level of major national institutions, such as the British Library and National Preservation Office, which gives us increasing confidence. Ironically, it is the CD-ROMs, often regarded as preservation formats in themselves, that will probably have the shortest life span.

Revenue models

We believe, therefore, that the Internet will provide longevity for our content, but in choosing to follow an Internet publication model rather than CD-ROM we sacrificed the ability to follow a traditional marketing model for our journal, whereby we had a physical product which could be exchanged for cash. For this reason traditional publishers and distributors have tended to favor a CD-ROM model for electronic publication—there is a tangible product to be sold to customers who need it at least as long as it takes to install it on their computers in order to use it. It is our belief that ultimately CD-ROM publication will be short-lived. The medium is hardware dependent and, in academic publishing, this raises serious concerns over long-term preservation. It also is unpopular with academic libraries as it causes major problems for borrowing and access.

However, there are major problems for an academic institution trying to raise revenue from selling Internet content—a problem we must address. Although the success of the *Internet Archaeology* project led to renewed funding from the eLib program, this funding declines until July 2001, when it disappears altogether. We are now embarking upon our “exit strategy.” Our business plan envisions three sources of income, none of which will be sufficient to support our full running costs on its own.

The first source is publication subventions from traditional researcher sponsors. We already receive publication grants for several articles and as the popularity of electronic delivery in-

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creases, we anticipate this will grow. However, we still face the traditional journal publishers' problem: The subventions generally cover the publication of primary data—the site reports. The synthetic articles, which often are of greater interest to an international readership, find it more difficult to attract funding.

Advertising revenue can be used to top up the income raised from subventions, but again, does not offer the complete solution. As an academic site, our use of the national academic computer infrastructure means that we are subject to certain rules. These prohibit us from hosting advertising content, but do allow us to carry sponsorship on a Web page. However, we also recognize that sites with large advertising content are unpopular with users and feel that any advertising would need to be discrete and targeted—e.g., advertisements for archaeological books and conferences. Such revenue from a fairly limited field is unlikely to finance the editor's salary on its own.

The third source is that adopted by all print journals, that of charging readers through subscriptions. For e-journals without print equivalents which can be bundled with the soft-copy subscription, this is dangerous and uncharted territory. Our substantial reader-base suggests it is an obvious solution and that with such a large readership we could charge a very low annual fee per user and still cover costs. However, our research suggests that this is not the case. Supporting a subscription base of 20,000 readers would itself be extremely costly, and could consume most of the revenue it was designed to capture. Instead, it is more cost-effective to aim for a much smaller number of subscribers, each paying a higher fee. Furthermore, our market research suggests that individuals are still not used to paying for Internet content and would be reluctant to buy a subscription (intarch.ac.uk/news/evaluation/index.html). If we assume that the 189 readers who responded to our survey questions are representative, then only 5 percent would be prepared to pay an annual license of £30 and 20 percent would pay £10. As an academic journal trying to increase the availability of archaeological research results, we also are faced by conflicting motives. We do not want to restrict access to our journal. Indeed, many of those bodies who we hope would be providing publication subventions would wish to see the research they sponsored made available free of charge.

After long deliberation, we have adopted a temporary compromise solution, of charging institutions, but remaining free to individuals. In effect we are means-testing access to the journal, and charging those who can afford to pay. While this might seem a bizarre approach, we are certainly not alone in adopting it, as it is also a model adopted by a sister eLib-funded publication, *Sociological Research Online* (www.socresonline.org.uk/). It does have a certain logic: We have received top-sliced funding from the UK HE sector, and now are passing the cost onto the institutions who use us most. The solution also is partly borne of expediency. It is much more cost-effective to collect 200 subscriptions at £100 than 2000 at £10. This became particularly apparent as we investigated methods of online subscription collection via credit cards and discovered the high overheads involved and the technical difficulties. We also were under some pressure to provide a means of access which would be popular in UK academic libraries. These were currently favoring a single national database, ATHENS (www.athens.ac.uk), of user-names and passwords to control access to the range of national electronic resources. Such deals rest upon local site licenses and would have run counter to individual user-names imposed by us.

Technically, this solution is relatively straightforward to implement. Individual home access will continue to be controlled by readers' user-names and password, registered free of charge on our server. Users from non-subscribing institutions will be barred from access by their institutional IP address. Subscribing institutions will be allowed in via IP control and/or ATHENS user-names. One of the concerns raised by libraries concerning access to e-journals is: What happens when they cease subscribing? Do they lose access to all the back issues they have paid for? This can be characterized as the difference between a license model (whereby access is licensed for a fixed period of time) and a subscription model (whereby access is bought into perpetuity for a fixed amount of content). We have settled for the approach preferred by librarians rather than publishers. If a library ceases to subscribe they will not be given access to new issues, but they will retain access to the back numbers. Of course, this is more complex than the print situation whereby the back-runs are still available on the shelves. Our authentication system must be sensitive to which issues a user may access, but again, this has not proved too difficult to implement.

Conclusion

We have just embarked on a major subscription drive across UK academic and national institutions. If all goes according to schedule, by the end of April 2000 UK institutional access will be barred, although individuals will still be able to access content via home connections provided by commercial ISPs. Depending on how this phase goes, later in 2000 we intend to extend this operation to .edu addresses, with a U.S. price of \$180.

Feedback and comments are welcome and should be directed to: editor@intarch.ac.uk. ☐

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Detail, Colorado Archaeology and Historic Preservation Week



Paleoethnobotany and Archaeology 2000— The State of Paleoethnobotany in the Discipline

Steven Archer and Christine A. Hastorf
with James Coil, Emily Dean, Rachel Goddard, Julie Near,
Michael Robinson, William Whitehead, and Eric Wohlgemuth

Paleoethnobotanical research and results often appear to exist exclusively in the world known as the “subdiscipline” within archaeology. Unlike ceramic, faunal, or lithic studies, paleoethnobotany does not yet seem to be considered a standard and integral component of all archaeological research. Practicing paleoethnobotanists find this mystifying. In most cultures, past and present, plants and plant-derived products form a significant proportion, if not the majority, of materials collected, manipulated, and consumed in daily life. There appears to be a “conceptual gap” between the role that plants and plant knowledge played in the past, and the level of research interest and commitment to study of paleoethnobotanical data within archaeology. In this article, we discuss the representation of paleoethnobotany in a number of disciplinary venues to gain a better sense of its place in contemporary archaeological practice, suggest explanations for our observations, and explore its potential future impact in the study of past human society. We look at a series of locales of archaeological presentation using a comparative method, contrasting archaeobotanical research with zooarchaeology.

Prior to the mid-1960s, plant remains from archaeological sites were typically recorded and studied only under unusual preservation conditions, like Egyptian tombs and Neolithic Swiss lake dwellings (Heer 1865; Kunth 1826). When the domains of plant use in past lifeways were discussed, it was generally without direct evidence. Although occasional contributions were made to the understanding of people and plant interaction in the past, they emphasized *identification* of plant material rather than *interpretation* of its cultural significance. Such analysis was usually completed by botanists, with little or no contact to the excavations or the other artifactual material. Some botanists with cultural and contextual interests in plants inaugurated the field of ethnobotany, investigating living peoples and their plant use. From the late 19th century into the early 20th century, notable ethnobotanical scholars demonstrated the invaluable and complex social and economic roles of plants in aboriginal societies (Clément 1998). Archaeologists and ethnographers like Julian Steward (1938) recorded rich details of plant use and human-plant interactions. However, the key integration of ethnobotany with *anthropological* archaeology in the United States did not come until the early 1940s and the work of Volney H. Jones (1941). Jones demonstrated the interpretive potential of not only plant species identification, but assemblage variation as a potent tool for understanding the processes of cultivation, domestication, and land management.

The rise of processual archaeology in the 1960s and 1970s, with its emphasis on ecological models and explanatory frameworks, were crucial years in the development of paleoethnobotanical method and theory. Stuart Streuver’s landmark 1968 article prompted what has been called the “flotation revolution” in American archaeology. By encouraging water separation of charred plant material from site deposits, Streuver’s methodology ren-

dered visible tiny seeds, bits of charcoal, and other floral material, which were normally too small to be seen in the field during excavation. In addition, the linkage between paleoethnobotany and ecological explanations of social practice began to become ingrained at this time.

The 1970s and 1980s saw not only the implementation of flotation as a commonplace, if not standard, archaeological practice, but also the development of many new techniques for addressing plant use in the past. Since its inception in the late 19th century, palynology was used to document environmental shifts and regional vegetation change in archaeological contexts, while interdisciplinary research (Rovner 1971; Twiss et al. 1969) demonstrated the potential of silica phytolith analysis as a complementary paleoecological and archaeological tool. This new field was made more powerful and interpretive by Pearsall (1979), Piperno (Piperno and Pearsall 1998), and others. In regions infamous for poor macroremain preservation, interpretation of a variety of plant types, including such significant domesticates as maize and cucurbits was at last possible. Isotopic and chemical methods of interpretation began to emerge in the early 1980s with van der Merve (1982), Schoeniger (1979, 1985) and Sillen and Kavanagh’s work (1982) for example. Intellectually and methodologically, the potentials of paleoethnobotany had been demonstrated and the range of techniques had increased.

In the 1990s, theoretical trends away from strict ecological models have given rise to an ever-increasing diversity of post-processual archaeologies with a multiplicity of approaches to the past. While for the most part, these trends in archaeology have been liberating, some authors have made the point that paleoethnobotanical analysis has suffered in practice by its links to the ecological theory, which has become unfashionable approach (Mrozowski 1993). The growth of cultural resource management continues to expand archaeological practice under legislatively mandated research designs that encourage archaeobotanical collection although this varies by state. Globalization, nationalism, and the use of archaeological interpretation to create and validate pasts also has politicized archaeology. How then, is the subdiscipline of paleoethnobotany situated in contemporary archaeology given these changes? Is it burgeoning due to new, fine-scale techniques? A spurned relic of dead eco-functionalism? A costly but necessary formality? A standard component of practice and pedagogy like ceramic or lithic analysis? Is it providing new insights into the past? Most importantly, does it have the place within the archaeological discipline that plants surely did in past societies?

Methods

To learn about modern paleoethnobotany’s place in archaeology, our research group at the University of California-Berkeley examined journals, monographs, the Web, conference proceedings,

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Continued from page 33—Paleoethnobotany

grants from the National Science Foundation, and job data over four decades. While each data set has its own constraints, we tried to be systematic and sought valid comparisons whenever possible.

Paleoethnobotanical content was counted when the title suggested a focus on plant remains, botanical remains were discussed, or technologies to investigate plant use were presented. Our emphasis was on interpretation of past plant use; we did not include primarily archaeometric techniques such as carbon dating or dendrochronology. Direct comparability was limited by publication dates of available material and the nature of the publication format. In general, we conformed to a set plan of questions and comparisons. When possible, we tracked the frequency of appearance of paleoethnobotanical research through time, and used zooarchaeology, another biologically-oriented subfield, as a basis for comparison.

Programs from the Society for American Archaeology Annual Meeting

Examination of program guides from the Society for American Archaeology's Annual Meeting since 1977 reveals that the number of talks featuring paleoethnobotanical content has ranged between 4 and 7 percent of the total number of papers given. In general, this figure parallels the number of sessions or symposia with a paleoethnobotanical focus in any given year. These data indicate that paleoethnobotany, at least in terms of frequency, has been static since the late 1970s within archaeology. However, one important trend seen in the 1990s is the increase in more general papers which discuss the theory and status of paleoethnobotany as a discipline, suggesting, at least qualitatively, a greater sense of a distinct identity has been developing. There was no observed shift through time with respect to scheduling or prominence of these papers or symposia at the Annual Meeting.

Journals

The trends through time in journal publications are shown in Figure 1. Four decades of journals were scanned for presence of archaeobotanical and faunal presentations. Eleven journals and one magazine were tracked, with six internationally oriented journals, including *American Antiquity*, *Archaeology*, *Current Anthropology*, *Journal of Anthropological Archaeology*, *Journal of Field Archaeology*, and *World Archaeology*. Six regional U.S. journals also were chosen: *Florida Anthropologist*, *Plains Anthropologist*, *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology*, *Midcontinental Journal of Archaeology*, and *Kiva*.

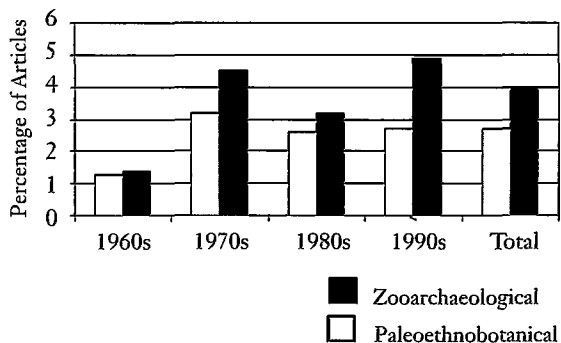


Figure 1—Articles in Journals by Decades

Figure 1 shows that plant-oriented articles trend through time with 1.3, 3.2, 2.6 and 2.7 percent mean presence. Faunal articles range between 1.4 and 4.9 percent presence. Five of the 12 journals had the highest percentages of both paleoethnobotanical and zooarchaeological-related articles in the 1990s, although with low frequencies of 1 to 8 percent. Neither trend was linear. We can see that the most common archaeobotanical reporting across the spectrum of journals was in the 1970s, with ranges between 1 and 7 percent. The strong interest in floral and faunal data presentation in the 1970s may be attributed to then-prevalent processual theoretical trends emphasizing ecological aspects of past lifeways, as well as improvements in systematic recovery and analysis. There was a drop in these presentations in the 1980s, with only the *Midcontinental Journal of Archaeology* spiking to a 10-percent paleoethnobotanical presence. The slight increase of botanical coverage in the 1990s with a high of 8 percent is not statistically meaningful. These figures display a remarkably sparse representation of a major data type. While zooarchaeology dipped in presence in the 1980s, it rose substantially in the 1990s. Why might this occur in the faunal presentations but not in the botanical?

Focusing on six specific journals in Figure 2, we see that the regional journals had more paleoethnobotanical coverage than the discipline-wide journals. The first three pairs of floral and faunal bars are the broader-coverage journals, while the second set are regionally focused. The highest average paleoethnobotanical presence within the general field of archaeology over 40 years is 4 percent in *American Antiquity* and 5.9 percent in the more regional *Midcontinental Journal of Archaeology*, with *Kiva* at 4 percent. The lowest coverage was in *Current Anthropology* with less than 1 percent presence in every year. In marked contrast, zooarchaeology publication rates average as high as 12 percent in the *Journal of Anthropological Archaeology* and 6 percent in the *Plains Anthropologist*, with two single years having more than a 10-percent presence. The visibility of paleoethnobotany seems very low for a major subdiscipline in archaeology.

Figures 1 and 2 point out the very low reporting of both floral and faunal data within archaeology in general. It also may indicate some of the data set biases of regional archaeologies, even the stereotypic views of these regions. For example, the emphasis on animal remains recovered from "hunting" sites published in *Plains Anthropologist*, as opposed to the greater coverage of plant remains from the farming societies of the midwest and southwest,

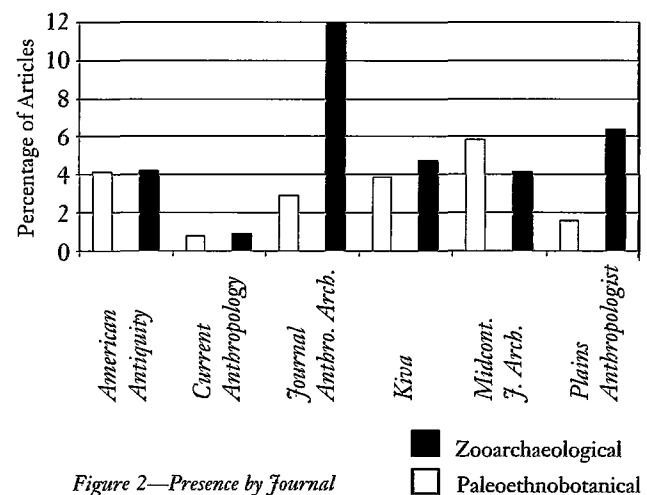


Figure 2—Presence by Journal

covered in *Kiva* and *Midcontinental Journal of Archaeology* deny the complex role that plants played in hunting-gathering societies and what people across North America collected and consumed. These data are indicative of the perpetuation of regionally conventional or myopic views of complex aspects of lifeways regarding plant-animal and human interaction.

Monographs

In our investigation of one of the most enduring forms of presentation, archaeological monographs, we assumed that, since the 1960s, paleoethnobotanical data have been collected often, if not regularly, as part of larger archaeological projects. These monographs, which generally report the results of field projects, are therefore a likely location for botanical data to be presented. We examined a selection of monographs to address the issues of how often paleoethnobotanical work is conducted on sites and how this work is reported in this format. Monographs were selected from the University of California-Berkeley's Foster Anthropology Library, using both computerized databases and shelf searches. Works were selected to be regionally diverse. We omitted regional settlement surveys and artifact-specific reports where paleoethnobotanical work would be irrelevant or improbable in the research. However, all types of excavation reports were analyzed. The presence of relevant material and page counts were recorded and compared to the total number of publications as well as pages within the monographs. A total of 125 monographs from the 1960s through the 1990s were included, although the number of items for each decade is not identical. Each monograph was scanned to determine if and where information relating to botanical and faunal data was recorded in the text. The two pie charts in Figure 3 show botanical and faunal data vs. other monograph text. We see that of the 125 monographs examined, 53 contained paleoethnobotanical data (39 percent) and 84 contained faunal data (66 percent). Therefore, roughly half of the projects presented one or both data sets. Figure 4 reviews the same categories with respect to topic page count. In this analysis, a somewhat greater discrepancy is seen. Two percent of more than 30,000 pages dealt with floral data, with only 5 percent of the text pages discussing faunal information. Taken together, the presentation and discussion of biological data amounts to a mere 7 percent of

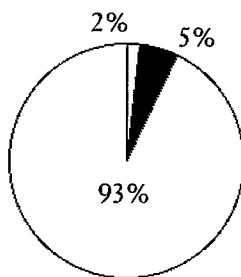


Figure 4—Percentage of Total Monograph Pages Devoted to PEB and Faunal Content

monograph pages. Such limited publication space indicates a lack of detailed interpretation and elaboration of organic material recovered from these sites.

A decadal breakdown within monographs is shown in Figure 5. While the 1970s brought botanical evidence closer to parity with the faunal presentations, published plant data appears to have leveled in comparison with the continuing increase in faunal reporting. This same 1970s increase was seen in journal coverage, but unlike the journals, this frequency has not increased since its initial rise in the 1970s (Figure 5).

Paleoethnobotany does not realize its full potential in archaeology unless it is well integrated with broader archaeological interpretation. We therefore wanted to assess the level of data integration with other text, or, as we called it, the "Out of the Appendix" movement. We quantified the locations of the floral discussion in the monographs (Figure 6). Some of the most encouraging data is seen here. Archaeobotanical data and discussion have been moving out of the appendices and into the body of the text over the 40 years studied, suggesting that such data are contributing more significantly to site interpretation, rather than remaining as unexplored, and probably unread, taxa lists and tables.

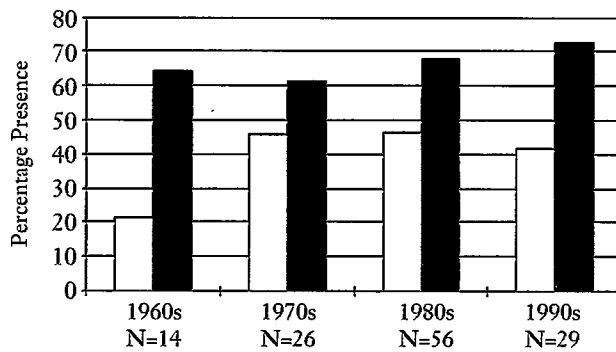


Figure 5—Monograph Content

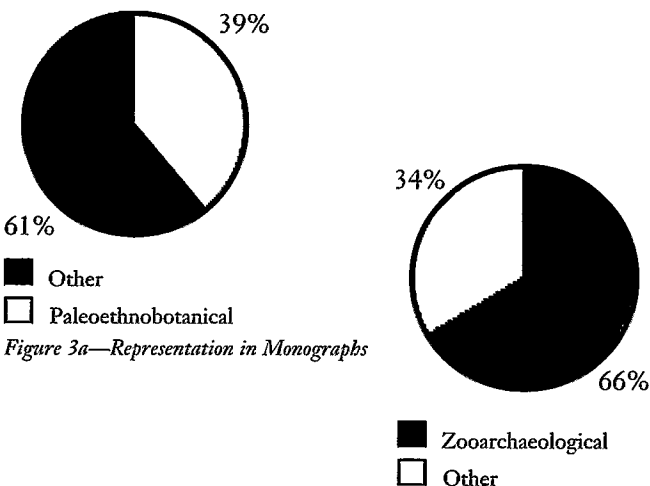


Figure 3a—Representation in Monographs

Figure 3b—Representation in Monographs

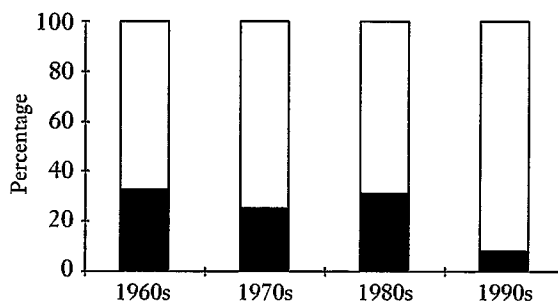


Figure 6—Location of Paleoethnobotanical Content in Monograph when Present

Continued on page 36

Continued from page 35—Paleoethnobotany

World Wide Web

Fifty Web sites designed to present primary archaeological information were examined in early 1998. The selection included sites designed for both popular and academic audiences, and which met criteria of having a recognized institutional sponsorship or affiliation. Upon studying these 50 sites, it appears that both floral and faunal analyses are more prominent than in traditional media. In Figure 7, which presents the broadest comparisons; 50 percent of the sites chosen met the inclusion criteria for reporting on

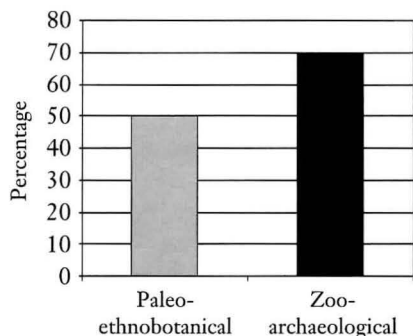


Figure 7—World Wide Web Sites 1998

archaeobotanical information, vs. 70 percent of the same sites which included faunal reporting. Although a bias toward faunal analysis also is evident on the Web as in other media, there were four interesting Web sites (8 percent) that included botanical information but no faunal information (Figure 8). This breakdown of the Web sites online in 1998 further clarifies the overlap of these two biological data sets. Figure 8 shows floral, faunal, and other data. Forty-two percent of the presentations included neither biological data set. More botanical discussion on the Web is probably due to researchers making their work available through rapid self-publication. The data also were analyzed with respect to a number of other factors, including academic vs. popular Web sites, and historic-period sites vs. prehistoric sites. In each of these analyses, the floral to faunal ratio remained relatively constant. For every two sites including floral information, there are three sites including faunal information. The Web is a rapidly changing publishing medium in its infancy (and indeed 1998 data is already likely unrepresentative). Despite a lack of clearly established standards such as those of academic journals, it appears to evidence an encouraging trend, although still with a substantial faunal bias.

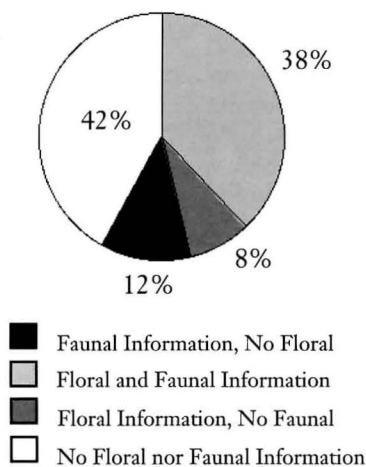


Figure 8—World Wide Web Sites 1998

Jobs

The issue of employment is obviously important to the health of a subdiscipline and progress in research. The information regarding jobs we have compiled is striking. While we do not have a breakdown of the data by decade, Figures 9 and 10 show perhaps the most sobering news of all, displaying academic jobs as compared to museums, government, and private companies. Using the

1997–1998 *American Anthropological Association Guide to Departments*, we demonstrate that self-identified paleoethnobotanists had only 1 percent of the anthropological academic positions (Figure 9), while they held 2 percent of the museum, government, and private firm positions (Figure 10). Zooarchaeologists have 1.4 percent of the academic jobs—about the same as the archaeobotanists, but they fare better in museum, government, and private positions, with 3.7 percent. This represents about twice as many self-identified, employed zooarchaeologists as paleoethnobotanists. The greater representation of both sub-specialties in non-academic positions may be attributed to the continuing perception of biological analysts as technicians rather than academicians contributing to broader theoretical debates. Is this an

illustration of what Gero (1985) calls a “stay-in-the-lab” discipline? These laboratory-based subdisciplines are less published and less central in the debate of how we explain and interpret the past. Zeder (1997) contends that while there are more women than men employed in laboratory archaeology, it is not as great a difference as is typically believed. More contentiously, we feel that these trends can partially be attributed to an unstated undervaluing of women’s actions, coupled with a perceived association of past women and plant materials, which may be clarified by future research on gender distributions of paleoethnobotanists.

The National Science Foundation

The National Science Foundation (NSF) is the predominant funding source for academic archaeology in the United States, and an easily accessible data source. We restricted ourselves to the data available on the Internet in the public domain (www.nsf.gov). For the years 1987–1998, online abstracts of funded grant applications in the “archaeology” subfield of the Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences Division were searched using the keywords: plant, food, diet, faunal, and floral. Each of these selected abstracts was read to eliminate accidental keyword matches and check the research proposal for actual floral and faunal analysis. Out of 696 archaeology grants totaling \$38,319,753 in those years, there were 83 grants meeting paleoethnobotanical inclusion criteria, with funding of \$4,103,728. Therefore, 12 percent of the total grants funded included a paleoethnobotanical component. When this result is considered in conjunction with the results of the monograph and journal publications, a discrepancy is perceived. However, this percentage is the total budget for projects including plant analysis rather than the cost of the analysis itself. Unfortunately, the available data were not detailed enough to determine the actual amount of money budgeted for plant

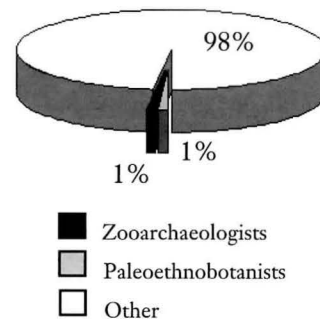


Figure 9—Academic Jobs

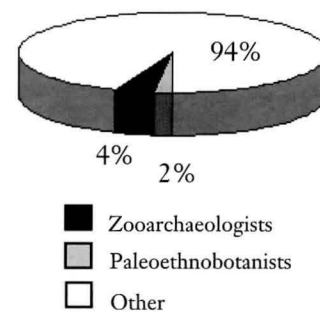


Figure 10—Museum, Government, and Private Jobs

analysis, whether such analysis actually occurred, or if projects were conducting paleoethnobotanical work but did not mention it in the grant abstract.

Summary

For complex reasons of which our data are only indicators, paleoethnobotanical results and interpretations are clearly underrepresented in archaeological research. These recent trends deemphasize plants and their critical importance as materials and contexts in earlier societies. While archaeologists should be increasingly aware of plants in the past and make them more central in our interpretations, the trends over the past 40 years do not overwhelmingly demonstrate such awareness. The use of plants in the explanation of the past continues to be naturalized as a *technical data* set, auxiliary rather than primary, providing supportive data, rather than participating in driving the discipline towards greater understandings of lifeways. Yet most archaeologists do understand that plants can be extremely important in our understandings of peoples' past livelihoods. There are notable examples where long held assumptions about cultural and political trajectories have been overturned by the systematic interpretation of plant remains. The impact on the models for the "rise of complex society and agriculture" in eastern North America culminating with Cahokia-type settlements is an excellent example. Earlier models had agriculture beginning when maize entered the region, providing an economic base for population increase, centralization, and new political structures enabling construction of large earthworks. However, once botanical data were systematically collected and analyzed in that region, it was clear that agriculture had begun many hundreds of years earlier than the maize entry, with locally domesticated plants. This empirical evidence forced much-resisted change in the explanation of the social, political, and economic relations throughout the whole Woodland sequence (e.g., Fritz 1990; Johannessen 1988, Scarry 1993; Smith 1992).

The newest presentation style, the Web site, could be a place to undo this naturalizing hegemony with equitable ways to present a wide range of data more quickly. There is evidence of a willingness to discuss more faunal and floral information in this venue, although faunal remains are still dominant. It seems clear that this

"There appears to be a 'conceptual gap' between the role that plants and plant knowledge played in the past, and the level of research interest and commitment to study of paleoethnobotanical data within archaeology."

continuing discrepancy sometimes hinges on the basic visibility of the artifacts. The usual excuse that a site doesn't have botanical remains because they are not visible during excavation is no longer acceptable. There is active research developing that applies new and increasingly robust techniques to record plant evidence at archaeological sites; not just of macroremains from flotation, but of pollen, phytoliths, starch, and micromorphological evidence, in addition to organic chemical analysis (Fish 1994;

Hather 1993; Letts et al. 1994; Loy 1994; Matthews et al. 1997; Piperno and Holst 1998; Piperno and Pearsall 1998; Rapp and Mulholland 1992; Therin et al. 1999). Botanical information can be gathered and robustly interpreted from what were once hopeless archaeological conditions and are no longer constrained by invisibility even at the flotation level. This charge of greater inclusion depends on both

archaeological directors and paleoethnobotanists. The archaeological directors should be aware of these possibilities and include the techniques that are possible and appropriate to their projects.

Several recommendations can aid in more fully integrating archaeobotanical analysis in the larger archaeological discipline. First, we must continue to demonstrate that site interpretation is always enhanced or even changed by botanical analysis, and encourage multiple types of analysis. We must publish strongly integrated results in a timely fashion to reduce the "lag-time" that often results from the often inordinately labor-intensive processes of plant analysis. We must encourage early consultation in all research designs and demand that such analysis be present throughout the peer review process, from funding through publication. Many "afterthought" analyses are conducted where information is lost by poor sampling and field strategies. Perhaps most importantly, we must recognize and institute botanical analysis as a component of general archaeological training and practice, comparable with lithic, faunal, and ceramic analysis.

It is critical that the greater discipline participates in this trajectory. We have noted some positive movement recently and hope this will continue. There is slightly more visibility of botanical discussion (seen in the increase at the SAA Annual Meeting and in monographs). A continued lower presence in comparison with faunal data however, suggests that more needs to be done across archaeology to integrate these organic remains within our daily practice and conception. Plants do in fact provide crucial and important information in past interpretation, and we should not be dismayed by partial preservation. No archaeological subject is pristinely preserved, yet the "missing pieces" are essential parts of the daily lives of the women, children and men we hope to better understand. Paleoethnobotany enriches archaeology at all scales by not only filling in many such "pieces" undreamt of in even very recent projects. It also informs our notions of material culture theoretically by envisioning a much broader and naturalistic lifescape that decenters traditional activities and artifact classes, and provides social and environmental contexts for our portrayals of lives in the past.

Acknowledgments

The project and data research was done by the Paleoethnobotany Group at the University of California-Berkeley in 1998. The people who completed the research were Steve Archer, James Coil, Emily Dean, Rachel Goddard, Christine Hastorf, Julie Near, Michael Robinson, William Whitehead, and Eric

"The usual excuse that a site doesn't have botanical remains because they are not visible during excavation is no longer acceptable."

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Wohlgemuth. This was originally presented at the November 1999 symposium "Power and the Production of Archaeology: Discursive Formation, Public Representation, and Destruction," organized by Scott Hutson and Fred McGhee at the American Anthropological Association meeting in Chicago, Illinois. We thank John Yellen for providing data on the National Science Foundation. ☒

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Conference Review: Second International Meeting of the Ancient Starch Research Group

James Coil

I recently participated in the Second International Meeting of the Ancient Starch Research Group, held from February 14–18, 2000 at the Australian Museum in Sydney, Australia. This meeting was a combination of workshop, conference, and planning session, and many participants divided their time between the laboratory, microscope room, and presentation hall. The organizing force behind this event was Robin Torrence of the Australian Museum, and while most of the conference's participants represented Australian institutions, a handful of American researchers and one South African also were able to attend.

Since starch analysis is a relatively new microbotanical technique in archaeology, a brief background to the subject is probably in order. Microscopic starch granules are known to be produced in many parts of a wide range of plants, although "starchy" storage parts such as tubers and seeds are generally found to produce larger starch granules in much greater quantities. Although determining the extent to which the size and shape of starch granules can be taxonomically diagnostic still requires exploration, several researchers are now confident that taxonomic correlations for starches found in the archaeological record are indeed sometimes possible. It also is now recognized that these microscopic granules have biochemical properties that allow them—or at least some of them—to survive in the archaeological record, both over long periods of time and in a wide range of contexts.

The Ancient Starch Research Group has thus formed to support and conduct collaborative research on starch granules recovered from archaeological contexts, to help exploit the ability of starch to serve as a new type of archaeobotanical evidence useful in addressing research on subsistence, agriculture, tool use, plant processing, and vegetation change. In tropical areas, where root crop staples were common elements of past diets, starch granules may prove to be particularly useful as an archaeobotanical tool.

Following Donald Ugent's use of starch in the early 1980's to help identify dessicated tuber remains from Peru, research involving starch granules in archaeology emerged somewhat contemporaneously from two main directions during the 1990's. On one hand, archaeologists investigating plant residues on stone artifacts (e.g., Richard Fullagar, Thomas Loy, and Huw Barton) began to recognize preserved starch granules as a common component of their tool residue extractions. At the same time, archaeobotanical researchers studying phytolith and pollen extractions from archaeological soils and sediments, especially Linda Scott Cummings, began to consider the potential for interpreting the meaning of the starch granules which were appearing regularly on their microscope slides.

As was evident at the Sydney meeting, these two groups have now recognized their common interest in starches as a source of archaeological data, as well as their common need to conduct further research into important background issues involving starch systematics, mechanisms of postdepositional preservation and

destruction, transport in sediments, and the potential for modern contaminants to affect starch interpretations.

The first two days of the February meeting were dedicated to work in the museum's well-equipped laboratories, with various researchers exchanging photos of modern reference materials, comparing and refining sediment extraction procedures, and playing the "do you know what this is?" game in the microscope lab—a favorite activity at almost any microbotanical get-together!

Wednesday and Thursday saw formal presentations of current research topics and results by the conference participants, which provided an overview of the particular interests of other attendees. In keeping with the antipodean origins of much of the early starch analysis in archaeology, a wide range of Australian presentations involving both archaeological and ethnobotanical work in Australia and elsewhere largely represented the most developed work to date. Examples of the breadth of current Australian archaeological starch research included Carol Lentfer and Jeff Parr's (Southern Cross University) discussion of their incorporation of starch granules into their phytolith-based studies of landscape and land-use change on Papua New Guinea's Garua Island; Huw Barton (University of Sydney) and Richard Fullagar's (Australian Museum) summaries of their various research projects involving starch residues on stone and shell artifacts from the Pacific Islands; Wendy Beck's (University of New England) research involving the correlation of starch densities in Australian archaeological sediments with the spatial organization of food processing activities; and Katia Davis and Robyn Stocks' (University of Sydney) extraction of starch granules from grain grinding stones excavated at Near Eastern archaeological sites.

South African researcher Bonnie Williamson (University of the Witwatersrand) shared her discovery that starch granules were the predominant residue type on stone tools from the deeply stratified Rose Cottage Cave site, an interpretation that report-

"The Ancient Starch Research Group has thus formed to support and conduct collaborative research on starch granules recovered from archaeological contexts, to help exploit the ability of starch to serve as a new type of archaeobotanical evidence useful in addressing research on subsistence, agriculture, tool use, plant processing, and vegetation change."

NEWS AND NOTES



The Curtiss T. and Mary G. Brennan Foundation announces two pilot programs of grants to support archaeological field research in (1) early civilizations in the Mediterranean world and (2) Andean South America. Those areas and periods of the Mediterranean world qualifying include the Bronze Age and earlier of Egypt, Anatolia, the Levant, Near East, Greece, Crete, Cyprus, and the Aegean. Funds are available to a maximum of \$5,000 to support research designed to establish the significance of proposed projects and the feasibility of carrying them to completion, or to fund ancillary portions of ongoing projects important to an understanding of the project as a whole. Application must be made by the sponsoring institution through the principal investigator. Individuals are not eligible and dissertation research does not qualify. Application may be made throughout the year, with deadlines of April 15 and October 15, 2000. For guidelines and application materials, contact the Curtiss T. and Mary G. Brennan Foundation, 551 W. Cordova Rd., Suite 426, Santa Fe, NM 87501; fax: (505) 983-5120; email: BrenFdn@compuserve.com.

Since 1987, the Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society has annually made two awards. The Byron S. Cummings Award is awarded in honor of the principal professional founder of the Society for outstanding research and contributions to knowledge in archaeology, anthropology, or ethnology. The Victor R. Stoner Award is awarded for the promotion of historic awareness and preservation; bringing archaeology, anthropology, and ethnology to the public over an extended period of time; and leadership in the Society. It is given in honor of the Reverend Victor R. Stoner, who was a long-time active member of the Society and one of the founders of *Kiva: The Journal of Southwestern Anthropology and History*. The Cummings Award recipient for 1999 is Charles H. Lange, whose distinguished anthropological career centers around his ethnological contributions. His long and productive association with Cochiti Pueblo culminated with the 1959 publication of *Cochiti, A New Mexico Pueblo, Past and Present*. He has taught at the University of Texas at Austin, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, and Northern Illinois University. In the early 1960s he held a NATO fellowship in science in Germany. Since 1970, he spent summers in New Mexico conducting research at Cochiti Pueblo, directing the Cochiti Dam Archaeological Project at Bandelier National Monument, and as director of an archaeological program on the James Webb Young Ranch. He also was a research expert for the Caddo Indian Tribe of Oklahoma before the Indian Claims Commission. In 1958, working with Carroll Riley and his wife Elizabeth, he began the monumental project of editing and annotating the journals of Adolf Bandelier for modern publication. Another large project was the completion for publication of W. W. Hill's work, *An Ethnography of Santa Clara Pueblo, New Mexico*. A clear tribute to Lange's ability to inspire is the fact that two of his three sons, Frederick

and Rich, have entered into careers in anthropology. The Stoner Award recipients are Richard A. Bice and Helga Teiwes. Bice receives this award to honor his outstanding contributions to archaeology and leadership in the development of New Mexico public museums and his work in bringing archaeology and historic preservation to the public. Bice began his professional life as an engineer, working at the Los Alamos Laboratory, heading the Engineering Department of the Sandia Branch, and becoming vice president at the Sandia National Laboratory until his retirement in 1978. During the 1970s, Bice became associated with Franklin Barnett in the excavation of Tonque Pueblo and also undertook management of the Albuquerque Archaeological Society's (AAS) publication program. As a charter member of AAS, he fostered an association with the Archaeological Society of New Mexico (ASNMM) and initiated an archaeological certification program for avocational archaeologists. Bice has promoted the publication programs of the two societies including the *Awanyu Newsletter*, *Pottery Southwest*, and the long series of *Collected Papers of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico*. Bice also has been active in the museum community of New Mexico, chairing and serving on committees and boards that brought about the Museum of Albuquerque and the New Mexico Museum of Natural History. In the late 1980s, he became director of the ASNMM field school. Since 1967, Bice has published numerous articles on his research as well as on the activities of the avocational societies. Helga Teiwes began her career in the Southwest as an accomplished professional, having earned an M.A. degree in photography in her native Germany; she then worked commercially there and in the United States. Fortunately for the documentation of Southwestern archaeology and ethnography, she turned her remarkable talents to these subjects in 1964 as the photographer for Emil Haury's excavations at Snaketown, the premier Hohokam site. Her affiliation with the Arizona State Museum at the University of Arizona as staff photographer lasted from 1965 until her retirement in 1993. In this capacity and on her own, she has spent more than 35 years enriching Southwestern anthropology by capturing the images of regional cultures of the past and present. Teiwes has been a valued photographic collaborator with numerous archaeologists, ethnographers, and ethnohistorians, on many occasions sharing joint authorship with their texts and contributing individual photographs to a host of publications. Her diverse subjects include the art and architecture of Mission San Xavier del Bac; Mexican masks; the architecture of Tucson's Hispanic barrios; Apache material culture in museum collections; and the agriculture, ceremonies, and crafts of various Native American groups. Teiwes' outstanding skills of observation culminated in her books *Kachina Dolls: The Art of Hopi Carvers* in 1991 and *Hopi Basket Weaving: Artistry in Natural Fibers* in 1996 and a photographic essay, "Navajo," published in Switzerland and the United States. In addition to the 1998 Emil Haury Award from the Southwestern Parks and Monuments Association for anthropological excellence, the artistry of Teiwes' work has been widely recognized through prizes, awards, and exhibitions.

The Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA) at its 33rd Annual Meeting in Quebec City, Canada, presented the J. C. Harrington Medal to Roderick Sprague of Moscow, Idaho. The Harrington Medal is given for lifetime scholarly contributions to the field of historical archaeology. Sprague was honored for his decades of research on the historic period of the American Northwest including the excavation of numerous Contact Period Na-



Roderick Sprague

Notes and 20 years as book review editor for *Historical Archaeology*, and 30 years service as an educator at the University of Idaho, Moscow. The formal presentation of the medal was made to Sprague by Teresita Majewski, SHA president, at the annual banquet-awards ceremony.

The H. John Heinz III Fund of the Heinz Family Foundation in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, supports a program of small grants for archaeological field research in Mexico, Central America, South America, and the Caribbean. Grants are awarded annually for the following kinds of research activity: (1) field projects aimed at determining the feasibility of a full-scale exploration and (2) field projects that will carry to completion an important phase of a larger exploration. Applications must be from tax-exempt institutions (not private foundations) sponsoring projects headed by an individual with a Ph.D. or equivalent degree. Applications for dissertation research will not be considered. All non-United States applications are welcome, but if the applicant is awarded a grant it must be administered by a U.S. institution. The maximum amount per grant will be \$8,000; university overhead charges will not be paid. Proposals should include: (1) a cover sheet with project title; specific objectives that can be realized within the proposed schedule; amount requested; name, address, telephone number, and institutional affiliation of the researcher; signature of the authorizing institution official; (2) an abstract (maximum 500 words) which describes the project and explains its significance in a manner that is readily understandable to the nonarchaeologist; (3) a general description of the proposed project, not to exceed five single-spaced pages (exclusive of appendices); (4) a budget of research expenses with justification of each item; (5) a statement on the status of permission from the host country to conduct the project; (6) the researcher's curriculum vita. Awardees must submit a five- to ten-page report within six months after completion of the field research, summarizing the results in terms understandable to the nonarchaeologist. It also should specify plans for publishing full results for seeking funding from other sources to pursue the research on a larger scale, if appropriate. Four copies of the proposal must be received by November 17, 2000. Notification of awards will be made in late March or early April, 2001. Electronic versions are not acceptable. Questions should be addressed to James B. Richardson III, Section of Anthropology, Carnegie Museum of Natural History, O'Neil Research Center, 5800 Baum Blvd., Pittsburgh, PA 15206-

3706; tel: (412) 665-2601; fax: (412) 665-2751; email: jbr3+@pitt.edu. Completed proposals should be addressed to Rose Gibson, H. John Heinz III Fund of the Heinz Family Foundation, 3200 CNB Tower, Pittsburgh, PA 15222-5757; tel: (412) 497-5775.

tive American sites. Karlis Karlins, his colleague from Parks, Canada, outlined Sprague's work on Contact, Euro-American, and Overseas Chinese sites and artifact categories (especially glass trade beads). Sprague was one of the first archaeologists to extensively cooperate with Native Americans on the issue of reburial in the Northwest. He also was recognized for years of service to national and local scholarly societies, editorial work (e.g., *Northwest Anthropological Research*

3706; tel: (412) 665-2601; fax: (412) 665-2751; email: jbr3+@pitt.edu. Completed proposals should be addressed to Rose Gibson, H. John Heinz III Fund of the Heinz Family Foundation, 3200 CNB Tower, Pittsburgh, PA 15222-5757; tel: (412) 497-5775.

This summer, the American Association for State and Local History (AASLH) will host a new workshop series constructed by a team of national leaders in the history field. Workshops will be offered in Leadership Institute for History Organizations (June 22-24, 2000, Seattle, Washington); Historic House Museum Issues and Operations (July 13-15, 2000, Los Angeles, California); Collections Management and Practices (July 20-22, 2000, Akron, Ohio); and Interpretation Issues and Strategies (July 27-29, 2000, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma). Each workshop will be led by accomplished leaders and teachers in the history field. This new series will be offered twice a year at leading history organizations, museums, and historic sites around the country. The workshops address subjects in a hands-on environment, giving participants practical guidance that builds on existing skills and develops new skills. Registration costs of \$185 per AASLH member includes a notebook of reference materials along with two lunches. For more information, contact Lauren Batte, tel: (615) 320-3203; fax: (615) 327-9013; email: batte@aaslh.org.

The American Association for State and Local History (AASLH) now includes job advertisements from its monthly newsletter, *Dispatch*, on the Web site www.aaslh.org. The listing gives advertisers greater exposure to their open positions and job seekers greater access to AASLH's job postings. For more information about *Dispatch* Jobs Online or pricing, contact Natalie Norris at tel: (615) 320-3203; email: norris@aaslh.org.

Archaeology Abroad was established in 1972, and continues to provide updated information on excavation possibilities, useful archaeological organizations, and research funding bodies three times each year. It reaches a worldwide audience and covers all periods of archaeological interest from the Lower Paleolithic to the present, throughout the globe. Its aim is to act as intermediary between those looking for volunteers to work on an archaeological project and those wishing to volunteer. The March 2000 volume has information on 71 excavations, including field school opportunities, in 34 countries. For further information, contact *Archaeology Abroad*, tel: + (44-0-20) 7679-4750; fax: + (44-0-20) 7383-2527; email: arch.abroad@ucl.ac.uk; Web: www.britarch.ac.uk/archabroad.

The *Archaeology Abroad* Essay Prize was established in 1999 to promote participation in archaeological fieldwork outside the United Kingdom. The competition is open to all individual subscribers, regardless of age or previous experience. The winner will receive a prize of £250 toward the cost of participating in an excavation found in the March or May issues of *Archaeology Abroad*. The prize money may be put toward the cost of travel, course fees, or on-site expenses, at the winner's discretion. Individual subscribers wishing to take part in the competition must submit an essay of not more than 1000 words, describing the significance of the site or project they wish to become involved in, indicating a knowledge of the work already carried out, the significance of earlier finds, and what they expect to gain from participation. Essays will be marked on their own merit by member of the *Archaeology Abroad* Management Committee. Judging will take place in late June and

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the prize will be awarded soon after. For a winner participating in an excavation which takes place before July 31, 2000, the prize money will be retroactive. Essays must be accompanied by a completed application form, a 100–150-word summary, a letter from the site director giving provisional acceptance, and a signed statement to verify that the essay is the work of the applicant before June 19, 2000. For further information, contact Wendy Rix Morton, Honorary Secretary, *Archaeology Abroad*, 31–34 Gordon Sq., London WC1H 0PY; fax: + (44-0-20) 7383-2527; email: arch.abroad@ucl.ac.uk; Web: www.britarch.ac.uk/archabroad.

The Center for Advanced Study in the Visual Arts, a part of the National Gallery of Art, announces a program for the Samuel H. Kress/Ailsa Mellon Bruce Paired Fellowships for Research in Conservation and Art History/Archaeology. Applications are invited from teams consisting of two scholars: One in the field of art history, archaeology, or another related discipline in the humanities or social sciences, and one in the field of conservation or materials science. The fellowship includes a two-month period for field, collections, and/or laboratory research, followed by a two-month residency period at the Center for Advanced Study, National Gallery of Art. Applications will be considered for study in the history and conservation of the visual arts (painting, sculpture, architecture, landscape architecture, urbanism, prints and drawings, film, photography, decorative arts, industrial design, and other arts) of any geographical area and any period. A focus on National Gallery collections is not required. These fellowships are open to those who have held the appropriate terminal degree for five years or more or who possess a record of professional accomplishment at the time of application. Awards will be made without regard to the applicants' age or nationality. Each team is required to submit an application for the Paired Fellowship. Seven sets of all materials, the original and six copies, including application form, proposal, a tentative schedule of travel indicating the site(s), collection(s), or institution(s) most valuable for the proposed research project, and copies of two publications must be forwarded by the application deadline. In addition, each team member must request two letters of recommendation in support of the application. Applications are due by March 21, 2001. For information and application forms, write to the Center for Advanced Study in the Visual Arts, National Gallery of Art, Washington, DC 20565; tel: (202) 842-6482; fax: (202) 842-6733. Information on this and other fellowship programs at the center is available on the Web: www.nga.gov/resources/casva.htm.

Grant Funds Available through the Conservation Assessment Program. Are you looking for ways to improve collections care at your museum? If you are a small or medium-sized museum, then you need to know about the Conservation Assessment Program (CAP)! CAP is funded by the Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS) and administered by Heritage Preservation. It is a first-come, first-served grant program that provides funds for a general conservation survey of a museum's collections, environmental conditions, and sites. A modest match is required. Professional conservators identify conservation priorities during the two-day CAP site visit and document their suggestions in an assessment report. The resulting CAP report can be a valuable tool for developing strategies for improved collections care, long-range planning, staff and board education, and fund-raising. The FY2001 CAP applications will be mailed on October 6, 2000 and must be

returned by December 1, 2000. To be added to the application mailing list and receive a sample application, contact Conservation Assessment Program, Heritage Preservation, 1730 K St. NW, Suite 566, Washington, DC 20006-3836; tel: (202) 634-1422; fax: (202) 634-1435; email: koverbeck@heritagepreservation.org; Web: www.heritagepreservation.org.

The Foundation for the Advancement of Mesoamerican Studies, Inc. (FAMSI) is pleased to have funded the following SAA members for research:

Oswaldo Chinchilla	Guatemala
Laraine Fletcher	Mexico
Janine Gasco	Mexico
Annabeth Headrick	Mexico
Stephen Houston	Guatemala
Kevin Johnston	Guatemala
Arthur A. Joyce	Mexico
Michael Love	Guatemala
Matt O'Mansky	Guatemala
Mary Pohl	Mexico
Terry Powis	Belize
Eugenia Robinson	Guatemala
Robert J. Sharer	Honduras
Justine M. Shaw	Mexico
Michael P. Smyth	Mexico
Carl Wendt	Mexico

Additional information concerning these projects is available on the FAMSI Website at www.famsi.org.

The Bead Society of Greater Washington (BSGW) is seeking proposals for grants to fund bead research. Now in the eighth year, BSGW's Grant Program awards modest cash stipends to stimulate the scholarly study of beads. The program is open to members of any bead society and may be used for work in progress or new projects. Past grants have contributed to such projects as photo documentation of a museum's bead collection; research on beads of the Lun Bawankk peoples of east Sarawak; an analysis of European glass trade beads recovered from Monongahela sites in Pennsylvania; and an inquiry into the use of European glass beads in first-contact situations in Oregon, California, and Washington in the 16th through mid-19th centuries. Grant proposals will not be considered unless the applicant is a current member of a bead society or a bead research organization. Grants are generally limited to a maximum award of \$1,500. The deadline for proposals for the 2001 award cycle is September 15, 2000. For further information and an application form, contact The Grant Committee, Bead Society of Greater Washington, P.O. Box 70036, Chevy Chase, MD 20813-0036; email bsgw@erols.com.

First Presentation of the John L. Cotter Award. In 1998, the Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA) started the process of establishing the John L. Cotter Award in Historical Archaeology. Named in honor of a pioneer in both American prehistoric and historic studies, John Lambert Cotter, the award consists of a shadow box containing a certificate under glass and an etched image of Cotter on a brass plate. At its 33rd Annual Meeting in January 2000 in Quebec City, Canada, SHA presented the first Cotter Award to Paul R. Mullins of Indiana University-Purdue



Paul R. Mullins

University at Indianapolis. Mullins was honored for his first book, *Race and Affluence: An Archaeology of African America and Consumer Culture* (1999), and his former advisor, Robert Paynter (University of Massachusetts), outlined the significance of this volume to the archaeological study of consumer behavior at the turn of the 20th century in Annapolis, Maryland. Formal presentation of the Cotter Award was made to Mullins by Teresita Majewski, SHA president, at the annual banquet-awards ceremony.

The Digital Imprint project in the Cotsen Institute of Archaeology at UCLA invites proposals for the publication of an archaeological research monograph in digital format. The publication will be produced by the UCLA Digital Archaeology Lab in conjunction with the institute's Publications Unit. Both the archaeological content and the interactive components will be peer-reviewed. The Digital Imprint is interested in projects that cannot be adequately presented through traditional print channels and that rely on visual elements, interactivity, and databases to present and support the monograph's arguments. We are not looking for a linear text that simply uses images as supplementary illustrations. The Digital Imprint will consider proposals for: (1) A monograph that was conceived from the beginning as a digital and interactive publication; the text component of this monograph must be completed or near completion. (2) The reissue of a monograph that was originally published in print form; the text will have to be reworked as one component in an interactive digital monograph. (3) A monograph that has been rejected by traditional publishers because of its reliance on visual materials and databases; the text for this monograph should already be complete. The Digital Archaeology Lab will develop the graphics, programming, database designs, and other interactive and visual elements of the project, including 3D models and virtual reality elements where appropriate. The monograph will be published using the Digital Imprint template. A production schedule, proposal guidelines, and more information on the Digital Imprint are available at www.sscnet.ucla.edu/ioa/labs/digital. The deadline for proposals is June 15, 2000.

The Cultural Collections Committee and the Department of Anthropology at The Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago are jointly planning a two-day event to celebrate the past, present, and future of anthropology at The Field Museum. The event will help to ring in the centennial year of the American Anthropological Association in 2002. The keynote speaker for the museum program will be David Wilcox of the Museum of Northern Arizona, who will speak on the afternoon of Sunday, October 22, 2000, followed by a panel discussion. The roster for this panel will include distinguished scholars from the Chicago area. The Monday, October 23, 2000, event will include a sit-down dinner with three to five short presentations for which Gary Feinman,

anthropology chair, will serve as moderator. Other events will highlight this evening program. For more information, including names of panelists, as well as information about tickets and schedules, contact Stephen E. Nash, Head of Collections, Department of Anthropology, Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, IL 60605; email: snash@fmnh.org.

The Foundation for the Advancement of Mesoamerican Studies, Inc. (FAMSI) announces its annual grant competition. Grants are intended to provide assistance for scholarly investigations of Precolumbian cultures of Mesoamerica (limited to present Mexico, Guatemala, Belize, Honduras, and El Salvador). Applicants may be working in such fields as anthropology, archaeology, art history, epigraphy, ethnohistory, history, linguistics, or multidisciplinary studies involving combinations of these classifications. To be considered, the application must be received before September 30, 2000. To receive your copy of the current brochure outlining policies, grant categories, requisite qualifications, and application forms, contact FAMSI, 268 S. Suncoast Blvd., Crystal River, FL, 34429-5498; fax: (352) 795-1970; email: I.famsi@famsi.org. A brochure may be downloaded from the Web at www.famsi.org.

The Center for Advanced Study in the Visual Arts awards approximately six Senior Fellowships and 12 Visiting Senior Fellowships each year for study of the history, theory, and criticism of art, architecture, and urbanism of any geographical area and of any period. Applicants should have held the Ph.D. for five years or more or possess a record of professional accomplishment. Scholars are expected to reside in Washington throughout their fellowship period and participate in the activities of the center. All grants are based on individual need. Fellows are provided with a study and subsidized luncheon privileges. The center also will consider appointment of associates who have obtained awards for full-time research from other granting institutions and would like to be affiliated with the center. Qualifications are the same as for senior fellows.

Deadlines for Senior Fellowship and Associate Appointments:

Award Period: Academic Year 2001–2002
Deadline: October 1, 2000

Deadlines for Visiting Senior Fellowships and Associate Appointments: (maximum 60 days)

Award Period: March 1, 2001–August 31, 2001
Deadline: September 21, 2000

Award Period: September 1, 2001–February 28, 2002
Deadline: March 21, 2001

For further information and application forms, write to the Center for Advanced Study in the Visual Arts, National Gallery of Art, Washington, DC 20565; tel: 202 842 6482, fax: 202 842 6733; email: advstudy@nga.gov; Web: www.nga.gov/resources/casva.htm.

The Hopi Tribe's Cultural Preservation Office has been contracted by the Bureau of Reclamation, Upper Colorado Regional Office, to develop possible strategies for mitigating adverse effects on traditional cultural places located within the Grand Canyon. As a part of this study, we are seeking information on successful, or not so successful, treatment of effects to traditional cultural places within a Section 106 context through-

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out the United States. If you have conducted or can recommend case studies that you think may be relevant, contact one of the following individuals: Kurt or Cindy Dongoske, The Hopi Tribe, P.O. Box 123, Kykotsmobi, AZ 86039; tel: (520)734-3761; email: kdongoske@hopi.nsn.us; cdongoske@hopi.nsn.us; or Michael Yeatts, Hopi CPO, Department of Anthropology, P.O. Box 15200, Flagstaff, AZ 86011-5200; tel: (520)523-6573; email: Michael.Yeatts@nau.edu.

The following archaeological properties were listed in the National Register of Historic Places during the first quarter of 2000. For a full list of National Register listings every week, check "The Weekly List" at www.cr.nps.gov/nr/whtnew.htm.

Connecticut, New Haven County: Maltby-Stevens Factory Site. Listed 1/27/00.

Illinois, Grundy County: Morris Wide Water Canal Boat Site. Listed 2/04/00.

Iowa, Linn County: Notbohm Mill Archaeological District. Listed 3/29/00.

Louisiana, East Baton Rouge Parish: Highland Stockade. Listed 3/02/00.

Virginia, Multiple Counties: Historic and Archeological Resources MPS, Cover Document. Approved 2/18/00.

Wisconsin, Door County: Clafin Point Site (Great Lakes Shipwrecks of Wisconsin MPS). Listed 1/18/00.

Wisconsin, Jefferson County: Telfer Site. Listed 3/29/00.

In addition, the following archaeological properties were designated as National Historic Landmarks by the Secretary of the Interior on 2/16/00.

Mississippi, Warren County: Fort St. Pierre Site.

Virginia, Stafford County: George Washington Boyhood Home Site. ❏

New SAA Officers and Board Members



President-elect:
Robert Kelly



Secretary-elect:
Susan Bender



Board of Directors:
William Doelle



Board of Directors:
Patricia McAnany

Continued from page 39—Starch

edly stands in opposition to the traditional understanding that the site's occupants were primarily hunters.

Although a few of the leading American names in starch research were unfortunately not able to attend this year's meetings (e.g., Mark Aldenderfer, Linda Scott-Cummings, Dolores Piperno, Donald Ugent), the presentations made by the American participants were well received. These included: Linda Perry's (Southern Illinois University-Carbondale) report on her work investigating the function of food grinding and grating tools in Venezuela; LuAnn Wandsnider's (University of Nebraska) discussion of her world-wide research into modern and ancient diets involving "fructans"-producing plants ("the other carbohydrate"); and my own presentation on our ongoing efforts at University of California-Berkeley to extract and analyze starches from archaeological sites in Hawaii, Virginia, and Bolivia.

These formal presentations were followed by a series of small-group discussions to exchange information and opinions on several pertinent research issues such as the biology of starch, starch taphonomy, and starch identification techniques, as well as to advance the collaborative effort among the group's founding members to publish a "Starch Manual." This in-press publication is intended to present case studies in the use of starch in archaeology, describe laboratory methods for various types of analyses, and describe the "state of the art" for incoming starch researchers.

By Friday morning, the group's current members had agreed to formalize the Ancient Starch Research Group into a democratic organization with email server, newsletter, officers, dues, and regional representatives. With several high-profile starch-based journal articles and book chapters hitting the libraries recently (e.g., Barton et al. 1998; Piperno 1998; Piperno and Holst 1998; Therin et al. 1999), the group hopes that other archaeologists and archaeobotanists with potential applications for using starch evidence in their research will become involved in the group and its ongoing efforts to increase the usefulness of starch granules as a source of archaeobotanical information. SAA members who are already involved in ancient starch research, or just curious about it and would like more information about the Ancient Starch Research Group, should contact Linda Perry at llperry@siu.edu. ❏

James Coil is a Ph.D. candidate at the University of California-Berkeley.

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New From Kluwer Academic/ Plenum Publishers

Applying Evolutionary Archaeology

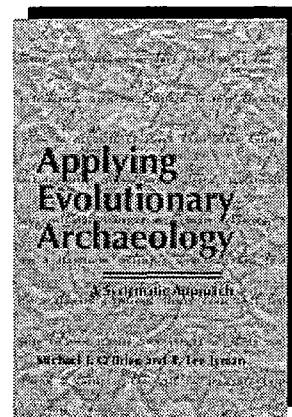
A Systematic Approach

by Michael J. O'Brien and R. Lee Lyman, *University of Missouri, Columbia, MO*

Applying Evolutionary Archaeology is intended to serve as an introduction to the kind of systematics needed to understand the archaeological record in Darwinian evolutionary terms. Not surprisingly given its subject matter, evolutionary archaeology has much in common with paleobiology and uses some of the methods and techniques that have been worked out in the latter discipline to create and explain lineages. In turn, archaeology has something to offer paleobiology, not only in terms of method but also in terms of theory. Thus *Applying Evolutionary Archaeology* should appeal to professionals, practitioners, and advanced students in both disciplines.

Contents: 1. Darwinian Theory and Archaeology. 2. Two Kinds of Science: Essentialism and Materialism. 3. The Materialist Paradox in Archaeology. 4. The Place of History in Modern Paleobiology and Archaeology. 5. Archaeological Units and Their Construction. 6. Building and Testing Historical Lineages. 7. Tempo and Mode in Evolution. 8. Explaining Lineage Histories. 9. Evolutionary Archaeology: An Epilogue. References. Glossary. Index.

2000	400pp.,	Cloth	ISBN 0-306-46253-2	\$125.00
2000	400pp.,	Paper	ISBN 0-306-46254-0	\$ 49.50



Seriation, Stratigraphy, and Index Fossils

The Backbone of Archaeological Dating

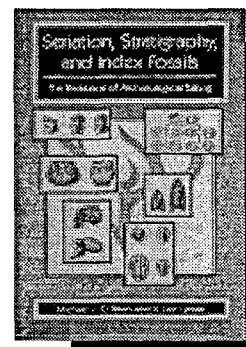
by Michael J. O'Brien and R. Lee Lyman, *University of Missouri, Columbia, MO*

It is difficult for today's students of archaeology to imagine an era when chronometric dating methods were unavailable. However, even a casual perusal of the large body of literature that arose during the first half of the twentieth century reveals a battery of clever methods used to determine the relative ages of archaeological phenomena, often with considerable precision.

Stratigraphic excavation is perhaps the best known of the various relative-dating methods used by prehistorians. Although there are several techniques of using artifacts from superposed strata to measure time, these are rarely if ever differentiated. Rather, common practice is to categorize them under the heading 'stratigraphic excavation'. This text distinguishes among the several techniques and argues that stratigraphic excavation tends to result in discontinuous measures of time – a point little appreciated by modern archaeologists.

1999	258 pp.,	Cloth	ISBN 0-306-46152-8	\$59.95
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Text adoption price on orders of six or more copies: \$45.00



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October 3–7, 2000

The Rassegna Internazionale del Cinema Archeologico, an annual festival of recent international production about all aspects of archaeology and associated subjects, will be held in Rovereto, Italy. The main theme of the 11th edition will be "The Origin and Development of European Culture and Civilization." For information, contact Dario Di Blasi, director, and Claudia Beretta, International Press. Museo Civico, Largo S. Caterina 43, 38068 Rovereto (TN), Italy; tel: + (39-464) 439-055; fax: + (39-464) 439-487.

October 4–8, 2000

The Segunda Reunión Internacional de Teoría Arqueológica will be held in Olavarría, Provincia de Buenos Aires, Argentina. For additional information, contact Departamento de Arqueología, Facultad de Ciencias Sociales, Universidad Nacional del Centro de la Provincia de Buenos Aires, Avenida del Valle 5737, B7400JWI Olavarría, Argentina; tel: + 54 (2284) 45-01-15 int. 310-315; fax: + 54 (2284) 45-11-97; Web: www.soc.unicen.edu.ar/congreso/.

October 5–7, 2000

The 27th Great Basin Anthropological Conference will be held at the David Eccles Conference Center, Ogden, Utah. Consult our Web site www.hass.usu.edu/~gbac2000 for news, abstract submissions, member input regarding conference organization, conference location information, and later, for registration and program details. For further information, contact Steven Simms, Utah State University; email: ssimms@hass.usu.edu.

October 6–8, 2000

A course on ground-penetrating radar techniques for archaeological mapping will be taught at the University of Denver by Larry Conyers. This 3-day intensive course will involve hands-on teaching of theory, field acquisition methods, and data processing and interpretation. For more information, tel: (303)-871-2684; Web: www.du.edu/anthro/gprclass2.html.

October 23–28, 2000

VIIe ICRONOS Festival Internationale du Film Archéologique is a biennial festival of films about archaeology highlighting an intensive archaeology awareness week. Screenings will be held in the Athenée Municipal in Bordeaux's historic district. Ancient Civilizations of the Orient will be the main theme, but the

program also will include other domains of archaeology. For information, contact Président Philippe Dorthe, Commissaire Général Pascal Louis, or Chargée de mission Laetitia Dion, Association du Festival International du Film Archéologique (AFIFA), 20 Quai de la Monnaie, 33800 Bordeaux, France; tel: + (33-556) 94-22-20; fax: + (33-556) 94-27-87; email: afifa@imagnet.fr; Website: www-icronos.montaigne.u-bordeaux.fr.

November 2–5, 2000

The 67th Annual Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation will be held in Solomons, Maryland, hosted by the Archeological Society of Maryland. The meeting will include field trips to the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory and Historic St. Mary's City. William M. Kelso (Jamestown Rediscovery) is the banquet speaker. Abstracts for proposed papers and symposia are due by June 1, 2000, to Dennis C. Curry, Maryland Historical Trust, 100 Community Pl., Crownsville MD 21032, tel: (410) 514-7664, fax: (410) 987-4071, email: curry@dhcd.state.md.us. The conference headquarters is the Holiday Inn Select, Solomons, tel: (800) 356-2009. The room and field trip reservations and meeting advance registration deadline is October 2, 2000. To be placed on a mailing list, contact local arrangements coordinator Alison Pooley, 32 Delrey Ave., Catonsville MD 21228; tel: (410) 747-1973; email: pooleyd@erols.com.

November 8–11, 2000

The 2000 Southeastern Archaeological Conference (SEAC) will be held at the Crowne Plaza Hotel in Macon, Georgia. In addition to a full program of papers, SEAC 2000 will feature a keynote address by Leland Ferguson (University of South Carolina) who will be speaking on Africans and German Moravians—cultural and racial alienation in the 18th- and 19th-century town of Salem, North Carolina. Outside events will include the traditional dance with live music, a reception at the Georgia Music Hall of Fame hosted by the Georgia Council of Professional Archaeologists, and a tour of Ocmulgee National Monument sponsored by the Society for Georgia Archaeology. Meeting registration is \$40 (\$30 with a copy of a valid student ID) before October 2, 2000 and \$45 (\$35 for students) at the conference. The hotel room cost is \$79 for single to quad occupancy. Visit the SEAC Website

www.uark.edu/campus-resources/seac/index.html for registration forms and more information or contact Adam King, Savannah River Archaeological Research Program, P.O. Box 400, New Ellenton, SC 29809; tel: (803) 725-1130; email: aking@sc.edu.

November 8–12, 2000

The 33rd Annual Chacmool Conference will have as its theme, "Art for Archaeology's Sake: Material Culture and Style Across the Disciplines." This discussion is meant to bridge the gap between archaeology, art history, and material culture studies, considering both the shared and divergent ways in which objects and visual imagery are used to infer behavior and ideology. Style has long been a cornerstone of archaeological analysis, and has been used to distinguish temporal patterns and cultural affiliation, as well as deep structuring principles and intentional communication of symbolic information. Chacmool will host a conversation across the disciplines to break down barriers and share strategies of interpretation. The proceedings of the conference will subsequently be published. For information, contact Marc Zender or Calla McNamee, Chacmool 2000 Abstracts Committee, Department of Archaeology, University of Calgary, Calgary AB T2N 1N4, Canada; fax: (403) 282-9567.

November 9–12, 2000

The Joint Midwest Archaeological and Plains Anthropological Conference will be held in the Radisson Hotel, St. Paul, Minnesota. For submission, registration, and other conference details see our Web site at: www.admin.state.mn.us/osa/mw_oarch_conf00.html. Submissions addressing Midwest Plains interactions are especially encouraged. The deadline for submissions is July 31, 2000. A ceramic workshop at the beginning of the conference will provide an opportunity for examining pottery types from across the North American mid-continent. For more information, contact Mark Dudzik, Office of the State Archaeologist, tel: (612) 725-2411; email: mark.dudzik@state.mn.us; or Midwest program chair (submissions) Robert Clouse, email: robert.clouse@mnhs.org; Plains Conference chair (submissions) Scott Anfinson, email: scott.anfinson@mnhs.org; ceramic workshop organizers, David and Rose Kluth, email: rkluth@mail.paulbunyan.net.

November 10–12, 2000

Envisioning the Past: Constructing Knowledge through Pictorial Traditions of Representations is a groundbreaking, international, interdisciplinary conference that will convene researchers to discuss the latest insights into the visual representation of anthropological, archaeological, and scientific knowledge. The representation of the past is a new and developing field, which addresses the construction of knowledge through visual media, including fine arts, illustrations, museum displays, multimedia, and popular culture. Papers are invited in archaeology, anthropology, history, art history, and the history and philosophy of science. Abstracts of 500 words are due by June 30, 2000, to Susan Ballard, Conference Coordinator, Envisioning the Past Conference, Dept. of Archaeology, University of Southampton, Highfield, Southampton, SO17 1BJ, UK; tel: + (44) 023-80-592930; email: seb4@soton.ac.uk; Web: www.arch.soton.ac.uk/DeptStuff/representation.htm.

November 14–17, 2000

The X Encuentro: Los Investigadores de la Cultura Maya will be held in Campeche, Campeche, México, with the theme, "Recent Discoveries in the Maya Area." For more information, contact Ricardo Enclada Argáez, Director de Difusión Cultural, Universidad Autónoma de Campeche, Centro Cultural y Deportivo Universitario, Ave. Agustín Melgar s/n, Campeche, Campeche 24030, México; tel/fax: (981) 6-21-64.

November 15–19, 2000

The 99th Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association will be held at the San Francisco Hilton and Towers, San Francisco, California, with the theme, "The Public Face of Anthropology." For information, contact AAA Meetings, 4350 N. Fairfax Dr., Suite 640, Arlington, VA 22203-1620; tel: (703) 528-1902 ext. 2; email: jmeier@aaanet.org.

November 16, 2000

The CBA/BUFVC Channel 4 Film Awards Ceremony will be held in the Great Hall of Edinburgh Castle. These biennial awards are presented by the Council for British Archaeology/British Film and Video Council Working Party to British-made broadcast and non-broadcast productions. This year a third prize will be inaugurated for Information Communications Technology presentations,

such as CD-Roms and websites. The entry deadline is June 30, 2000. For information, contact Cathy Grant, Honorary Secretary, Council for British Archaeology/British Universities Film and Video Council Working Party, 77 Wells St., London W1P 3RE, England; tel: + (44-171) 393-1500; fax: + (44-171) 393-1555; email: cathy@bufvc.ac.uk, Web: www.bufvc.ac.uk.

November 27–30, 2000

II Congreso de Arqueología de la Región Pampeana will be held in Mar del Plata, Buenos Aires, Argentina. For information, write CC 3 Sucursal 1 (7600), Mar del Plata, Provincia de Buenos Aires, Argentina; email: carp2000@mdp.edu.ar.

April 4–7, 2001

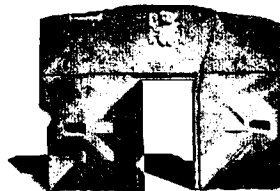
The sixth Festival du film Archéologique d'Amiens, a biennial festival of recent films on archaeology, will feature films about ancient civilizations of Latin America (Maya, Aztec, and Inka) and Chinese archaeology, along with a recurring feature known as "Archaeology in the News." Selective and pedagogic, as a follow-up, parts of this festival tour regional schools and cultural centers. For information contact Tahar Ben Redjeb, Director, c/o CIRAS, 5 rue Henri Daussy, 80044 Amiens, France; tel: + (33-3) 22-97-33-44; fax: + (33-3) 22-97-33-45; email: ciras@wanadoo.fr.

April 18–22, 2001

The 66th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology will be held at the New Orleans Marriott and Le Meridien New Orleans. The deadline for submissions is September 6, 2000. For information, contact SAA Headquarters, 900 Second St. N.E. #12, Washington, DC 20002; tel: (202) 789-8200; fax: (202) 789-0284; or email: meetings@saa.org; Web: www.saa.org.

August 26–30, 2001

The 10th Archaeological Chemistry Symposium will be held as part of the American Chemical Society Meeting in Chicago. Papers in all areas of chemistry applied to the study of archaeological materials and chemistry employed to answer archaeological problems will be presented. Abstracts may be submitted by April 27, 2001, through the ACS Electronic submission system, acs.comfex.com/oasys.htm. If you do not have computer access to submit the abstract, contact the symposium organizer by April 15, 2001. Registration information will be available in a June 2001 issue of *Chemical and Engineering News* and at www.acs.org/meetings. For further information, contact Kathryn A. Jakes, 1787 Neil Ave., Columbus, OH 43210-1295, tel: (614) 292-5518, email: Jakes.1@osu.edu.



POSITIONS OPEN

Additional job announcements can be found on SAAweb. Just point your browser to www.saa.org/AboutArch/job-listing.html for the most current employment listings in the field of archaeology.

Position: Documentation Specialist

Location: Museum of Texas Tech University, Lubbock, Texas

The Museum of Texas Tech University, Lubbock, Texas, Anthropology Division and Lubbock Lake Landmark, seeks an experienced field photographer and documentation specialist. Responsible for archaeological field and studio photography and archival and other museum documentation. A Master's degree is required. Experience in archaeological field and studio photography required and museum experience preferred. Must have darkroom experience and desktop publishing experience with appropriate software; experience with new image technologies preferred. Entry-level, full-time position with excellent employee benefits. Direct letters of interest and applications to Documentation Specialist Search Committee, Museum of Texas Tech University, Box 43191, Lubbock, TX 79409-3191. The position remains open until filled. Texas Tech University is an EEO/AA/ADA employer.



Calendar

June 5–10, 2000

Screenings of the 3rd AGON International Meeting of Archaeological Film of the Mediterranean Area will be held at the Apollon Theater at 19 Stadiou St. in Athens, Greece. Daytime sessions will focus on films about Mediterranean archaeology from prehistory to modern times. Documentaries about folk art and other endangered Mediterranean popular traditions will be shown at evening sessions, along with productions highlighting other aspects of Mediterranean culture. Award winners may be featured at additional screenings. For information, contact Maria Palatou, Secretary, AGON 2000 c/o Archaologia ke Technes (Archaeology and Arts), 4a Karitsi Square, 105 61 Athens, Greece; tel/fax: + (30-1) 33-12-991.

July 6–8, 2000

The 4th Biannual Conference of Oaxaca Studies, an international symposium and conference, will be held at the Ex-Convento de Santo Domingo, Oaxaca, Mexico. For information, contact William O. Autry, Goshen College, 1700 S. Main St., Goshen, IN 46526-4797; tel: (219) 535-7402; email: billoa@goshen.edu.

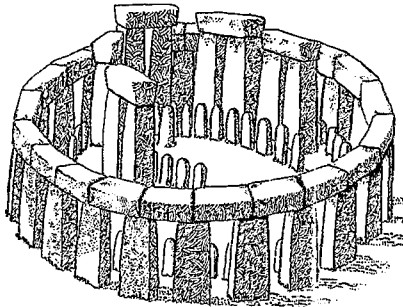
July 10–14, 2000

The International Congress of Americanists will hold its 50th meeting in Warsaw, Poland, with the theme, "Praying for Rain: Style and Meaning as a Response to the Environment in Ancient American Art and Architecture." For information, contact E. Michael Whittington, Curator of Precolumbian and African Art, Mint Museum of Art, 2730 Randolph Rd., Charlotte, NC, 28207, tel:

(704) 337-2074, fax: (704) 337-2101, email: mwhittington@mintmuseum.org, or Virginia E. Miller, Associate Professor, Department of Art History, University of Illinois, 202A Henry Hall, 935 W. Harrison St., Chicago, IL 60607-7039; tel: (773) 413-2467; fax: (773) 413-2460; email: vem@uic.edu.

June 15–17, 2000

The 15th International Symposium on Latin American Indian Literatures (LAILA) will be held at the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C. For information, contact Luis Arata, Program Chair, Department of Fine Arts, Languages, and Philosophy, Quinnipiac College, Hamden, CT 06518; tel: (203) 281-8658; email: luis.arata@quinnipiac.edu.



August 7–12, 2000

The Fifth International Conference on Easter Island and the East Pacific will be sponsored by the Easter Island Foundation and hosted by the Hawai'i Preparatory Academy on Hawai'i Island. Papers will focus on Polynesian prehistory, island landscape studies, arts of the Pacific,

Polynesian languages and literature, colonization and exploration, paleobotany, and conservation issues. For further information, contact Pacific 2000, Easter Island Foundation, P.O. Box 6774, Los Osos, CA 93412; email: rapanui@compuserve.com.

September 16, 2000

Are We Having Fun Yet? Pleasurable Activities in Ancient America will be held at the U.S. Navy Memorial in downtown Washington, D.C. This one-day symposium will examine recreation and leisure activity in the Precolumbian Americas. For brochure with complete details, contact PCSWDC Registration, 11104 Bucknell Dr., Silver Spring, MD 20902; fax: (301) 942-5531; email: leisure@ancientamerica.net.

September 20–23, 2000

The American Association for State and Local History (AASLH) and the Louisiana Association of Museums (LAM) will join together in New Orleans, Louisiana, to host their 2000 Annual Meeting. It will convene colleagues from the United States and Canada to examine the theme, "It's a Matter of Trust: The Past, the Present, and Historical Reconciliation." Sessions and workshops will include the theme topic and discussions on collaborations in local communities, museum education and management, new digital technology for cultural sites, heritage tourism, volunteers, and community issues. For more information, contact the AASLH office, tel: (615) 320-3203; email: history@aaslh.org; Web: www.aaslh.org. Preliminary programs will be mailed to both memberships in June 2000.

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