



BULLETIN

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NA SAA Award Nominations

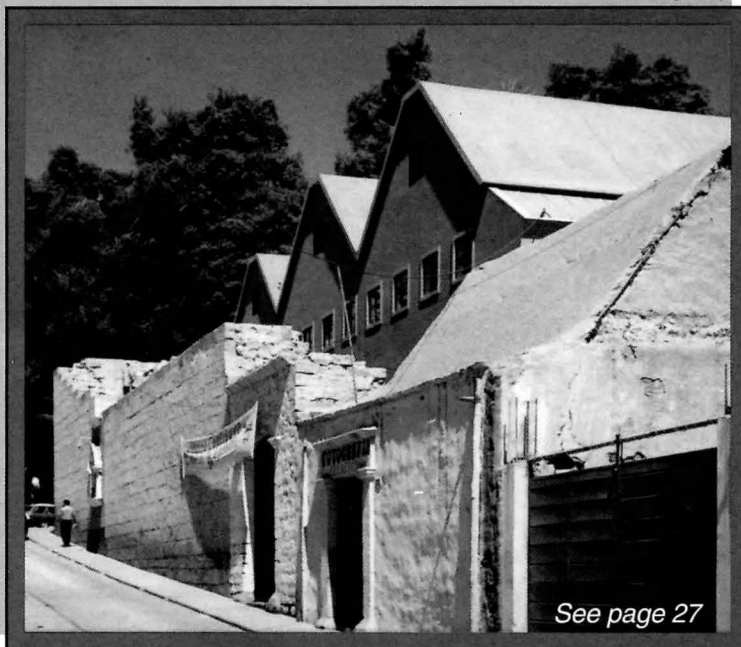
The Award for Excellence . . . we are especially pleased to solicit nominations for rock art and quantitative studies . . . the

Student Paper Award recognizes . . . outstanding original research contributions by students . . .

in memory of the late Fred Plog . . . the Plog Fellowship will support ABD research . . .

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“ Moquegua is a modest city of almost 40,000 people on the desert Pacific slope of the Andes. . . . Nevertheless, right on the main square, nestled within the remaining walls of the collapsed 19th-century cathedral, stands a 9,700 square foot, three-story, modern archaeological museum. . . . Admission costs about as much as a bottle of soda, and less or nothing for those unable to afford that. . . . Any sensible person might wonder what such an oversized institution is doing in such a sleepy little town. . . . ”



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Editor's Corner Since this is being written in the middle of the summer field season, I have less to say than usual. The development of *The Archaeological Record* is coming along very well, and various aspects of the design are under review. Plans for new content are coming along as well, and we are making every effort to make *AR* as appealing as possible to our readership.

You may have noticed we have been pushing rather hard over the past few issues the problem of online sales of antiquities. SAA is taking the lead in attempting to halt the sale of such items on the major online auction houses, but there is no real substitute for volumes of complaint. If you feel so moved, follow the example of the Ethics Committee and pen your own letter to ebay.com and amazon.com to express your own dismay at their callous disregard for humankind's heritage.

While you're at it, make an effort to send along nominations for the various awards SAA offers each year. The committees welcome your input and participation and you'll be doing your part to help honor those who have made significant contributions to the field. 📧



SAA and the Combined Federal Campaign

Mark Lynott

The Combined Federal Campaign (CFC) is a national workplace giving effort that permits federal employees to make contributions to more than 1,400 charitable organizations and agencies through payroll deduction or single contributions. The CFC was established in 1961 by President John F. Kennedy, and it has subsequently evolved into the nation's largest workplace giving program. The campaign is conducted once a year under the direction of 390 local campaign committees. Local campaign committees are comprised of volunteer federal workers, who organize and manage each individual campaign. Local campaigns are individually scheduled for a six-week period of time between September 1 and December 15.

In February 1998, SAA submitted an application to the Office of Personnel Management for inclusion in the 1999 CFC campaign as an unaffiliated organization. The SAA application was approved and SAA became eligible to receive contributions from federal employees during the fall 1999 campaign. SAA was listed as #1022 in the CFC catalog. During its first year as part of the Combined Federal Campaign, SAA received nearly \$2,500 from federal workers.

Starting in September 2000, SAA will again be eligible to receive funds through the Combined Federal Campaign. Federal workers wishing to make contributions to SAA through their local campaign should designate their contributions to Unaffiliated Organization #1022. These contributions are very important to SAA and help further the mission and programs of the society. Since individual contributions are frequently anonymous, it has not been possible for SAA to thank all individual contributors for their 1999 contributions. The Fundraising Committee wishes to take this opportunity to thank all the federal workers who contributed to SAA in the 1999, and express our appreciation for your continued generosity in the 2000 campaign. 📧

Mark Lynott is co-chair of the SAA Fund Raising Committee and is with the Midwest Archeological Center, National Park Service.

How the SAA Awards Process Works: Nominations and Committee Service

Patricia A. Gilman



Have you ever wanted to nominate someone for an SAA award? Have you wanted to serve on an SAA award committee? I will discuss here how to nominate a person or organization that deserves special recognition, as well as how to be considered for a position on a committee.

I have enjoyed being part of the SAA award process; the best part is ensuring that people and organizations are recognized for their good work. The nomination process is not difficult, and I encourage everyone to think of a person who should be so honored and to submit a nomination.

The awards process is centered on the 14 award committees (see page 18). The Board of Directors has chosen these awards to represent a breadth of areas within archaeology. Usually five or six people serve on a committee at a time, and one or two rotate on/off each year. If you would like to be considered to serve on a committee, please complete the Committee Interest form at www.saa.org/Society/Committees/commintrst.html. The chair of the committee on which you would like to serve will consider you as a committee member when there is a vacancy on the committee. While you may submit the form at any time, appointments are usually made in early spring prior to the Annual Meeting.

To serve on an SAA committee, you must be an SAA member. You also may not serve on more than two committees at a time. In general, committee chairs look for people whose qualifications will make them a positive addition to the committee. While it is not a requirement to have a Ph.D. to serve on awards committees, in general student members serve only on the Student Paper Award Committee. Committee chairs seek gender equity, representation from archaeologists working in various parts of the world and using diverse theoretical perspectives, and representation from archaeologists working in different job settings.

The main responsibility of an Awards Committee member is to help select an awardee each year in a timely manner. The amount of work involved varies—it may be as little as reading five or fewer nomination packets that generally include vitas and cover letters, perhaps with some supporting material, to reading several books or dissertations. Almost all committee work is done via email, although some committees do get together at the Annual Meeting. Committee members generally serve for three years.

Most committees begin their work with the solicitation of nominations in the September *SAA Bulletin*. To nominate someone for an award, contact the committee chair listed for the particular award and submit the material requested for that award category. If you do not know which award would be most appropriate for the person you have in mind, you may contact the chair of the Committee on Awards. All documentation must be submitted by the deadline for the particular award. The person being nominated does not have to consent to the nomination; in fact, many awardees are surprised by their selection. We encourage all SAA members to participate in the nomination process by clipping the form provided, completing it, and attaching it to the nomination packet that you submit to the chair of a particular award.

After the deadline for nominations has passed, the committees review the documentation submitted for each nominee and

Keep this form to remind you
to nominate someone for an award!

To make the nomination process proceed smoothly, please complete this form and attach it as a cover for your nomination packet. You should send your nomination material directly to the chair of the committee for the specific award (see page 18).

Nomination Form

SAA award: _____

Nominee's name: _____

Nominee's address: _____

Nominee's phone number: _____

Nominee's email: _____

Nominator's name: _____

Nominator's address: _____

Nominator's phone number: _____

Nominator's email: _____

Letter of nomination enclosed? _____

Curriculum vitae enclosed, if required? _____

Supporting materials enclosed? _____

select their award recipients, based on the criteria established for the award. In February, the chair sends the name and text about the person to the SAA president who contacts the awardee. The awards are announced later at the Business Meeting held during the Annual Meeting; thus, the nomination and award process works several months ahead of the actual award presentation.

We use the Annual Business Meeting as a venue in which to present the awards because we feel that the public recognition of the award winners is important to us as an organization and to the individuals themselves. The president reads a short tribute to each award winner and presents a plaque. In addition to the public announcement at the Annual Business Meeting, the award texts are part of the Annual Meeting registration packet and are published in the May issue of the *SAA Bulletin*. ❧

Patricia A. Gilman, University of Oklahoma, is chair of the Committee on Awards.

Archaeopolitics

Many of our members have been expressing, to the SAA administration and committees and to the auction houses themselves, their sense of outrage over internet auctions of antiquities [A. Barker, 2000, *SAA Bulletin* 18(1): 15; K. O. Bruhns, 2000, *SAA Bulletin* 18(2): 14]. SAA, together with the Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA) and the American Anthropological Association (AAA), has recently sent a letter (see below) to Amazon.com and eBay.com detailing our serious concerns about this practice and asking that they adopt an ethical stand and eliminate these auctions.

Copies of the letter have been sent to a number of other national organizations, including Native American groups, inviting them to send similar letters. National media also have been alerted to our concerns and request to the auction houses.

We invite our members to share this letter with other organizations that might choose to join us in this effort by sending additional letters. Please ask that a copy of any group's letter be sent to Donald Craib (at SAA headquarters or via email to donald_craib@saa.org). Suggestions for other internet auction sites that should receive the letter may be sent to the acting chair of the SAA Committee on Ethics, Larry Zimmerman (larry_zimmerman@uiowa.edu).

K. D. Vitelli is chair of the SAA Committee on Ethics.

Letter to Amazon.com and eBay.com

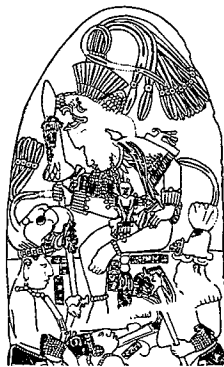
July 3, 2000

Amazon.com, Inc.
P.O. Box 81226
Seattle, WA 98108-1126

Dear Amazon.com:

In the interests of preserving the world's archaeological heritage, we write to ask that you put an end to sale of archaeological materials on Amazon.com (a sample listing from your web site is attached). We represent three major professional organizations of archaeologists: the Society for American Archaeology, the Society for Historical Archaeology, and the American Anthropological Association, with a combined international membership of 21,500 that includes most U.S.-based professional archaeologists working in the United States and throughout the world.

It has long been clear that the commercial market for antiquities is the primary stimulus for the looting of archaeological sites worldwide. The goal of archaeology is to enhance our scientific and humanistic understandings of the human past, using as evidence the artifacts, architecture, and environmental materials that remain in archaeological sites. Whatever their aesthetic qualities, artifacts cannot contribute to archaeological understandings of the past unless they have been systematically recovered in a way that documents their "context" in the site at which



E-Commerce in Antiquities

K. D. Vitelli

Intact objects valued by prehistoric people (and modern collectors) were rarely lost or abandoned. The inescapable conclusion is that the complete pieces for sale in stores, on your auction site, or elsewhere were probably robbed from human graves.

All of our organizations have worked toward the enforcement of laws that prohibit the looting of archaeological sites and the transport and sale of archaeological materials that have been illegally obtained. However, because archaeological sites are so widely dispersed, the effectiveness of this law enforcement is limited. Consequently, we also work to stop the sale of illicit antiquities in any forum. To the extent that marketability of looted materials can be reduced, the destruction of the world's archaeological heritage will diminish. We are writing Amazon (and other organizations that sell or sponsor the sale of antiquities) to ask that you take a key ethical stand to help reduce the market for antiquities.

The Internet sale of antiquities has noticeably exacerbated the already severe problems created by the market for antiquities. The Internet has created an explosion in the number of people who can engage in this trade, and with less concern about the enforcement of existing law. We think it extremely likely that most, if not all, of the authentic objects being sold on your auction site were illicitly removed from the ground by bulldozing, dynamiting, hasty shovel work, or other destructive methods. Without scientific recording, we can never understand the story of the past that could have been told. The archaeological sites associated with entire cultures have been lost in this way, forever foreclosing our ability to learn about them and to learn from them. Archaeological sites are a rapidly diminishing, non-renewable resource and constitute a storehouse of scientific, historical, educational, and spiritual value. Like other limited and endangered resources, the archaeological record should be preserved and studied for the benefit of all, not exploited for the short-term satisfaction of a few. We hope that these ethical considerations will persuade you to establish a policy forbidding the sale of antiquities on your site.

In addition, we would like to point out three business concerns that bear on this question. First, it is not only archaeologists who are concerned about the problems of looting. There is an enormous public interest in protecting the archaeological record. A recent poll by Harris Interactive found that 96 percent

they were found, the location and depth within the site, and all the other archaeological materials with which they were associated. Further, these objects cannot contribute to our understanding of the past unless they are available for scientific study.

Like anything else, if there is a market for archaeological materials, a supply will emerge. That supply, of course, does not flow from the systematic collections of public museums. Some of it comes from private collections that were unsystematically collected in the past; much derives from the widespread looting that is, at an alarming rate, destroying archaeological sites throughout the world. In their efforts to acquire a few marketable pieces, looters destroy associated architecture, human burials, and other artifacts as well as environmental remains.

of the public felt that there should be laws protecting archaeological sites and 90 percent believe that laws should prevent the general public from importing artifacts from a country that does not want those artifacts exported (www.saa.org/Education/publiced-poll.html). In Phoenix, the negative impact of the Internet auctions of artifacts was highlighted in a news feature story on commercial TV (November 28, 1999, KZAZ Fox 10).

This is an issue of great concern to our members, and we have heard independently from a number of archaeologists who will not patronize any site that sells antiquities (just as they will not buy Native American crafts from stores that also sell antiquities.). We are actively engaged in bringing this problem to the attention of our members, the media, and the general public. Similarly, we will be happy to recognize companies that adopt policies consistent with the preservation of the archaeological record.

Second, you should recognize the dubious legality of many of the items (either domestic or imported) offered on the Amazon.com auction. While you may forbid the sale of illegal items, the legal status of antiquities is difficult to determine because of the complexity of federal and state laws and strong international conventions that govern the transport and sale of cultural property. Determinations of legality would depend upon the jurisdiction in which the objects were originally found, when they were found, and upon whether and when they were transported across international or state boundaries. The legality would also depend on circumstances of the original acquisition, and on the jurisdiction in which the buyer is located. As indicated above, many of the more valuable pieces undoubtedly derive from human graves, which are protected, even on private land in many states and countries.

Further, because significant law enforcement efforts have been devoted to stopping the illegal traffic in antiquities, regular retail dealers have become more cautious. It seems reasonable to

expect that the illegal trade might preferentially migrate to Internet auctions. We have written to the Department of Justice and the U.S. Customs Service asking them to pursue the enforcement of cultural property law in Internet sales. While we offer no opinion on the legality of your hosting of these sales, you may wish to investigate this issue as sales of illegally acquired artifacts are almost certainly occurring through your site. In contrast, we encourage the sale of contemporary Native American or other ethnic art, and we have no objections whatever to the sale of reproductions of artifacts.

Finally, it is obvious to archaeologists that a large number of the items that are represented as authentic are fakes. Certificates or other guarantees of authenticity are meaningless documents. Long-standing ethical principles of all of our organizations preclude archaeologists from authenticating material for sale.

While we assume that it is not your intent, we would like to bring home the point that the buying and selling of archaeological objects on Amazon.com contributes to the ongoing destruction of the archaeological record in the United States and throughout the world. Because Amazon.com's sponsorship of the sale of antiquities indirectly encourages looting and, consequently, the unmitigated loss of the irreplaceable archaeological record of humanity's past, we strongly urge you to immediately develop a policy to ensure that Amazon.com no longer participates in the trafficking of antiquities. We would be happy to work with you to develop such a policy. If you adopt such a policy, please let us know.

Thank you in advance for your consideration. If you have any questions or if we can help, please contact me at the Society for American Archaeology. ■

Sincerely,



Keith Kintigh
SAA President

Sample Listing from eBay (Antiquities) June 26, 2000

Pre-Columbian Large
Mochica Figural Vessel
Item #367919472
Large, well-painted figure.
Spout reattached and
restoration to the top of
head. 7.25"h.

This item is offered by Haig Galleries of Rochester, Michigan. It has a two week *unconditional* refund policy and a lifetime guarantee of authenticity. We also offer museum quality restoration and appraisal services. Haig Galleries specializes in Ancient, Asian, and Pre-Columbian art and textiles. Our main areas of interest are ivories, textiles, lacquers, and bronzes. If you have any questions or an item we might be interested in, please email us at sales@haiggalleries.com. Thank you for your interest and good luck bidding! Michigan residents to pay 6% sales tax.

SAA Statement on the Internet Sale of Artifacts

Consistent with SAA's Principles of Archaeological Ethics, the SAA Board of Directors adopts the following statement:

The recent extension of the market in antiquities through Internet sales can only increase the levels of destruction of the archaeological record. SAA, therefore, specifically and emphatically condemns the buying and selling of all archaeological materials on the Internet.

Sample Listing from Amazon.com (Art and Antiques: Ancient World) June 26, 2000

Peruvian Funereal Pot. A.D.
700 Pre-Columbian
Current Bid: \$50
Minimum Bid: \$51, plus s/h fee: \$7.50
Take-It Price: \$200

Description: This beautiful Pre-Columbian tripod ceramic pot is in great condition. The only flaw is a chip on the rim. It has "rattle" legs that still rattle when shaken. It has been dated to A.D. 700 and still contains the original dig markings underneath. This piece was selling for \$375 but I am liquidating and willing to take much less. Size: 5.75" x 4.5".

Combined Federal Campaign 2000 . . .

SAA once again has qualified to participate in the Combined Federal Campaign (see Mark Lynott's article on p. 2) and will be listed in the campaign brochure. The number that donors use to contribute to SAA is 1022. If you participate in the CFC or know of individuals trying to select an organization to contribute to, please consider SAA (organization 1022) as a choice.

Ballots on the Move . . . In order to ensure that every SAA member can participate in the annual election on a timely basis, from this year forward all ballots will be mailed out via first-class mail. Ballots will be mailed as always at the end of December. There is an approximate six-week response time. Please watch your mailboxes. We want to make sure that current members have a voice in the election process. When you receive your ballot, please vote! Thanks.

SAAWeb Undergoes Metamorphosis . . . During the long days of summer in Washington D.C., there was a specific project to streamline SAAweb. In September, the fruits of this labor were revealed with the unveiling of the newly organized site. SAAweb contains more than ever before. There are buttons that allow visitors to join SAA at the bottom of each page and there is a shortcut button to one of the most popular pages on the site—the job postings. Most importantly, a search engine has been added to the site to help you navigate the ever-growing site. Another navigational tool is reflected in each section of the web by its easy-to-use pull-down menus to reveal the contents of that section. And that isn't all . . .

In December, Meeting Registration Becomes Online SAAWeb Option . . . Once the preliminary program for the 2001 Annual Meeting in New Orleans is available in December, as always, it will be posted on SAAweb. This year that posting will have a new twist. Anyone who would like to register for the 2001 meeting in New Orleans will be able to do that and pay via credit card right on SAAweb. The online Web credit card registration was tested silently (meaning no announcements, but it was out there) two weeks before the meeting last year. In that two-week period SAA had more than 100 successful credit card registrations via SAAweb. It is easy to use and facilitates registration. If you are already registered because you have submitted to present, you will be able to add events or order abstracts online via credit card as well. If you are going to pay by credit card, this new option might be the one for you!

Coming Soon . . . Following the Web registration for the Annual Meeting, the next application for online payment via the Web will be joining SAA. We want to make the Web not only the information center that it is but also a place to conduct a wide variety of SAA business. We will continue developing online applications to facilitate your connecting with SAA!

Speaking of Connectivity . . . As you know, SAA is committed to fostering communication among members. In addition, we'd like to increase our capability to communicate with you via email. We established a "Get Connected" campaign about two years ago, the results of which have increased our connectivity to 75% (up 13% from last year)—but we know we can still do better! Email messages are an inexpensive and effective way to communicate and

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

provide you with personalized service. Won't you please help us strengthen our ties with you by getting connected? If you need to let us know your email address or have a change to your email address,

let us know by using the online membership directory or email us at membership@saa.org. We'd like you to be connected!

It's 2001 in NEW ORLEANS! . . . The 66th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology will be held April 18–22, 2001 in New Orleans, Louisiana. The meeting will be held at two co-headquarters hotels—the New Orleans Marriott, 555 Canal St., New Orleans, LA 70130 and Le Meridien New Orleans, 614 Canal St., New Orleans, LA 70130. The two hotels are diagonally across the street from one another. A limited number of special student rate and government rate rooms has been blocked. For these special rates, student or government ID's are respectively required. Full housing information is available on SAAweb.

Staff Transitions . . . Rick Peterson, SAA's manager, Membership and Marketing, left the Society after a total four-year stay (two as a coordinator, Membership Services) on July 21, 2000. Replacing Rick is Bette J. Fawley who became a member of the staff team on August 1, 2000. John Neikirk joined the staff on June 1, 2000 to replace Beth Foxwell, SAA's manager, Publications. A bit of staff restructuring occurred when Carlene Ponder left her position as coordinator, Membership Services. Rather than replacing the coordinator, a new staff support position was established—Membership Services assistant. Les Graves joined the staff on May 16, 2000 as our first Membership Services assistant.

Contacting the Staff . . . If you are trying to reach a staff person by email and know his or her name, you will be able to use the following structure: `firstname_lastname@saa.org`. You may also want to send an email to one of SAA's six special services mailboxes: membership@saa.org; info@saa.org; headquarters@saa.org; publications@saa.org; public_edu@saa.org; and meetings@saa.org. We look forward to hearing from you!

Interest Groups . . . In the past year two new interest groups were formed and approved by the SAA Board of Directors. Dues renewal invoices will be coming out soon for the 2001 membership year and you will have the opportunity to sign up for one or more of these or the existing interest groups. To start your thinking about them, here is a review of those currently available:

- Archaeobiology Interest Group
- Fiber Perishables Interest Group
- Geoarchaeology Interest Group
- History of Archaeology Interest Group (new)
- Public Archaeology Interest Group (new)
- Rock Art Interest Group
- Women in Archaeology Interest Group

If you have questions about these groups, they may be directed to the Interest Group organizers, all of whom are listed in the most current Administrative Directory on SAAweb. Of course, you may contact the SAA office for that information as well. The dues renewal form will indicate whether or not there is a service fee for that group. ■

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

Media Relations Committee— Updating the Press Information Referral Network

Renata B. Woly nec

The SAA Media Relations Committee is in the process of updating and enhancing its Press Information Referral Network. The Network consists of archaeology professionals who have agreed to provide expert commentary should journalists request specialized knowledge on a topic of local or national interest. The committee respectfully requests your assistance in the continued development of this Press Information Referral Network. The referral network is as important today as when the committee first requested your help in the *SAA Bulletin*, 1996 14(5): 7.

Public interest in archaeological topics continues to increase rapidly. Both print and broadcast media have responded to this interest by providing more space and time for a variety of legitimate and pseudo-archaeology topics. Features and news stories are either generated by them or come from press releases submitted to them. Fortunately, a small but increasing number of journalists no longer take their own research or press releases at face value, but try to provide corroboration or commentary from a variety of sources.

Over the years, the SAA office has received an increasing number of requests from journalists for the names of specialists who can comment on a particular discovery or topic. This was especially evident in the press room during the Annual Meeting in Philadelphia this past spring. Journalists representing national and local media were constantly requesting the names of archaeologists who could provide commentary in support of or rebuttal to particular research issues in archaeology. Some came to the meeting to interview specific archaeologists in person. Others telephoned to request the names of individuals who might be of assistance. Most were acquainted with the literature on a particu-

lar topic and requested a particular archaeologist by name. A few intentionally requested the names of experts who were not familiar to them. It was gratifying to recognize that these journalists were actually trying to provide expert commentary in order to explore the many sides of an issue, and that they were identifying SAA as the organization they could trust for quality commentaries.

Unfortunately, the SAA Media Relations Committee and SAA Washington Office are not always able to provide journalists with the appropriate expert, background material, interview, or data quickly enough for them to meet their deadlines. The current list of experts needs to be updated and enhanced. The list will continue to be maintained by the SAA Media Relations Committee for SAA. Individual names will be given out only in response to specific requests for a particular topic or region. Members of the referral network will serve as occasional press contacts to verify, identify, confirm, or rebut the significance of various archaeological news stories. They will not represent SAA's position, which is the responsibility of the SAA president or his/her designee.

The Press Information Referral Network cannot be successful without your participation. With an increase in misinformation about archaeology and the past in the media, we need to be willing to set the record straight when necessary. Therefore, we need your expertise! Please consider participating in this endeavor. Resubmit your name, or become a member for the first time.

If the public continues to be undereducated about archaeology and the past, we will have only ourselves to blame. ☐

Renata B. Woly nec is professor of anthropology at the Edinboro University of Pennsylvania and a member of the SAA Media Relations Committee.

Press Information Referral Network Participant Form

Please fill in this form and return to Renata B. Woly nec, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Edinboro University of PA, Edinboro, PA 16444; email: woly nec@edinboro.edu; fax: (814)732-2629.

- I am willing to be contacted by the media if they are in need of expert commentary.
- I am willing to write letters to various media-related companies to respond to already printed, aired, etc. materials if requested by SAA and if my schedule permits.

Name and Title: _____ Expertise: _____

Address: _____ Subject area(s): _____

Email or phone: _____ Geographical area(s): _____

Times available: _____



From the President—

On July 13, 2000 I received a fax inviting SAA to testify at a July 25 hearing of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs. Written testimony was due on July 21 and it took a day to learn the purpose of the hearing from the Senate committee staff. Thus, we had only seven days to prepare testimony regarding the implementation of NAGPRA. This required a great deal of rapid turnaround and cooperation between the members of the SAA Committee on Repatriation. In this column I would like to highlight the work by SAA's Committee on Repatriation that made this possible, and then to provide a copy of the oral testimony I presented (the longer written testimony is available at www.saa.org/Government/).

On July 14, 2000 I emailed what I had learned about the hearing to the members of the SAA Committee on Repatriation. Within three days, seven committee members had provided thoughtful and often lengthy comments on issues we might cover in the testimony (other members who ordinarily comment were out of town). Based on those comments, I drafted testimony that committee members had in their email on the morning of July 20. By that same afternoon, I received extensive comments on the draft from five committee members (and three other individuals). Later that evening, I emailed the substantially revised final testimony to SAA Manager of Government Affairs Donald Craib so that he could make the required 75 copies and deliver them to the Senate Committee by the July 21 deadline. In the end, my email log on this topic contained more than 100 entries over the course of a bit more than one week.

I am most grateful to the Committee on Repatriation for the energy and expertise they have devoted to SAA. An extremely high level of involvement and responsiveness, even on very short notice, has been characteristic of the committee since its formation in 1989. I cannot recall a single instance in the last 11 years that the committee has failed to come through for SAA. While the committee has had strong leadership, it also has always had a thoroughly engaged and active membership. More often than not, repatriation issues arise in such a way that a response from

SAA is needed with some urgency. Because of the vagaries of peoples' other responsibilities, not all members contribute on all issues, and sometimes the chair is unable to take the lead. What is remarkable, however, is the way that without explicit discussion, someone on the committee always manages to take the lead. Often, someone takes the initiative to synthesize current discussion and present a coherent draft. Other committee members will then provide comments or may redraft whole sections. The initial draft focuses the discussion and provides a base that evolves into the final document.

More generally, SAA committees are responsible for carrying out many of the Society's most important external initiatives (e.g., in public education and government affairs) and provide essential contributions to member services (such as publications and meetings). Committees also advise the Board and perform functions critical to the internal functioning of the Society (e.g., the Awards Committee, see page 3).

While we have a number of committees like Repatriation that are remarkably vital and effective, SAA committees vary considerably in their efficacy. It is not uncommon for chairs to bemoan the lack of responsiveness of their committee members. Committee members occasionally communicate problems with chairs. My message here is that while strong chairs are important, we also have an urgent need for energetic committee members—including individuals who will, by example, help lead the committees. If you'd like to serve on a committee, please fill out a committee interest form at www.saa.org/Society/Committees/commitrst.html and your interest will be communicated to the chair when vacancies are filled, usually before the Annual Meeting. If you are on a committee and feel that you really aren't contributing much, I'd ask that you consider stepping aside. If you are one of SAA's active committee members, I sincerely thank you for your role in the continuing successes of SAA.

Keith Kintigh
President

Senate Committee on Indian Affairs

Oversight Hearing: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act

Statement of the Society for American
Archaeology and the American Association
of Physical Anthropologists

Keith Kintigh

July 25, 2000

Senator Inouye, the Society for American Archaeology thanks the Committee for this opportunity to comment. SAA is the nation's leading organization of professional archaeologists. In 1990, SAA led the coalition of scientific organizations that strongly supported NAGPRA's enactment. Joining SAA in this testimony is one of those organizations, the American Association of Physical Anthropologists, the nation's leading organization of physical anthropologists.

Ten years ago, I stood before this Committee to present SAA's testimony on NAGPRA. Looking back, the Committee should be proud of what has been accomplished. Repatriation is being accomplished routinely. Cooperation between tribal people and members of the scientific community has greatly expanded. Indeed, I'd like to provide the Committee with copies of *Working Together: Native American and Archaeologists*, a book recently published by SAA that highlights this cooperation.

I now turn to a brief discussion of several issues.

Federal Agency Compliance with NAGPRA

Poor compliance by some federal agencies remains the largest stumbling block in implementing NAGPRA. Most conspicuous are failures to complete the inventories due five years ago. More pernicious problems lie in determinations of cultural affiliation made without reasonable efforts to compile and weigh the evidence.

While some agencies are moving too slowly, problems also arise when an agency moves hastily. For example, in its rush to repatriate the remains of Kennewick Man, the court found that the Corps of

Engineers failed to satisfy the legal requirements which include establishing cultural affiliation. The unfortunate consequences—the involvement of the court and a lengthy lawsuit.

Last November, the Review Committee found that the assessments of cultural affiliation by Chaco Canyon National Historical Park were utterly inadequate. It recommended that the Park redo its inventory with appropriate consultation and attention to the evidence. While the scientific community, nearly all the affected tribes, and the Review Committee agreed on all the key points, the National Park Service (NPS) Intermountain Regional Director saw fit to dismiss the Review Committee's recommendations.

Speed of the Repatriation Process

Tribes have sometimes expressed dismay that repatriation is taking so long. However, lack of speedy reburial does not necessarily indicate that the process has gone awry. Universal reburial was never NAGPRA's goal. Indeed, tribes have only requested repatriation of a small fraction of remains that have been culturally affiliated. Lack of repatriation may represent a tribal decision to have a museum maintain custody or may reflect tribal priorities and a lack of funding. For tribes in the Southwest, for example, repatriation associated with ongoing excavations generally takes precedence over repatriation from existing collections.

The lack of necessary resources continues to delay the implementation of NAGPRA. Tribes need increased funding for NAGPRA grants. There is currently no federal support for tribal implementation of repatriation associated with ongoing excavations. The NPS NAGPRA office needs increased funding to accomplish its legal mandates.

Culturally Unidentifiable Human Remains

Possibility of Affiliating Remains now Classified as Culturally Unidentifiable. The Committee should recognize that many human remains currently classified as culturally unidentifiable could be affiliated with additional consultation and research. In denying extensions to museums making good-faith efforts last year, the Department of the Interior (DOI) directed them

to complete their inventories using available information, precluding adequate research or consultation.

The Disposition of Culturally Unidentifiable Human Remains. While the NAGPRA Review Committee issued its recommendations regarding the disposition of culturally unidentifiable human remains less than two months ago, a coalition of Southeastern tribes has offered an alternative. They suggest empowering a consortium of tribes to determine disposition.

Because many culturally unidentifiable remains have the potential to be affiliated, empowering tribal consortia to decide quickly on their disposition would bypass the rights of affiliated tribes. Furthermore, this approach fundamentally upsets the balance embodied in NAGPRA in which decisions are shared by representatives of the scientific, museum, and Native American communities. Notably, the Review Committee's recommendations also include use of tribal consortia in regional consultations, but consistent with NAGPRA, they include museums and agencies in the consensus-based decision-making.

Scientific Interests

Scientific interests in human remains and cultural items derive from their ability to inform on our human heritage. The next fundamental step in the human genome project will be to chart variation within the human genome. Study of Native American human remains will be invaluable to this important medical research and many other worthy efforts. We do not suggest that scientific interests outweigh those of tribes; we simply point out that NAGPRA appropriately recognizes the legitimacy of scientific interests.

Location of the NAGPRA Function within DOI

The recent reorganization of the NAGPRA function within the DOI has removed the appearance of a conflict of interest. Repatriation issues associated with the parks have been separated from the

Review Committee functions. At this point, we should all work with Mr. Robbins and his staff toward the effective implementation of NAGPRA.

Conclusion

In conclusion, we offer three recommendations:

- We ask that the Congress bring federal agencies into full compliance with NAGPRA, attending particularly to the importance of tribal consultation and evidentially based determinations of cultural affiliation.
- Once the DOI responds to the Review Committee's Recommendations Regarding the Disposition of Culturally Unidentifiable Native American Human Remains, this Committee can better evaluate whether additional action is needed.
- We ask that the Congress address the insufficient funding of tribal, museum, scientific, and agency repatriation programs.

The Society for American Archaeology and the American Association of Physical Anthropologists thank you for your consideration of our comments.

The SAA Committee on Repatriation is composed of Martha Graham (chair), Roger Anyon, Patricia Capone, Eugene Futato, Lynne Goldstein, Rebecca Hawkins, Robert Kelly, Keith Kintigh, William Lovis, W. Bruce Masse, Vincas Steponaitis, Phillip Walker, and Donald Craib (ex officio). ■

Keith W. Kintigh is president of the Society for American Archaeology.

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Society for American Archaeology

Balance Sheet December 31, 1999

Assets

Current assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,180,399
Certificate of deposits	177,000
Accounts receivable	7,637
Accrued interest receivable	4,023
Prepaid expenses and deposits	<u>36,631</u>
Total current assets	1,405,690
Investments	414,218
Property and equipment:	
Equipment	115,009
Furniture and Fixtures	54,084
Computer software	<u>49,406</u>
	218,499
Less accumulated depreciation	<u>188,464</u>
	30,035
Total assets	\$ 1,849,943

Liabilities and Net Assets

Current Liabilities:	
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 4,975
Deferred revenue:	
Membership dues, current portion	365,318
Subscriptions	172,291
Grants/cooperative agreements	248,737
Other	197,668
	<u>984,014</u>
Total current liabilities	<u>988,989</u>
Deferred life membership dues, net of current portion	<u>27,488</u>
Total liabilities	<u>1,016,477</u>
Commitments	
Net assets:	
Unrestricted:	
Undesignated	568,084
Board-designated	<u>142,328</u>
	710,412
Temporarily restricted	81,214
Permanently restricted	<u>41,840</u>
Total net assets	<u>833,466</u>
Total liabilities and net assets	<u>\$ 1,849,943</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.



Society for American Archaeology

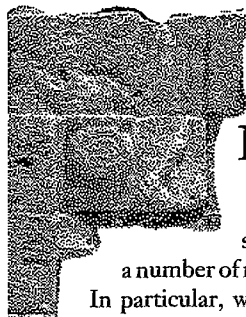
Statement of Activities For the Year Ended December 31, 1999

	Unrestricted	Temporarily Restricted	Permanently Restricted	Total
Revenue:				
Membership dues	\$ 529,519			529,519
Annual meeting	358,257			358,257
Publications	252,539			252,539
Public programs and services	99,082	30,507		129,589
Organization and administration	108,224		11,551	119,775
Member programs and services	7,065			7,065
Awards	978		11,796	12,774
Net assets released from restrictions and reclassified:				
Public programs and services	<u>1,571</u>	<u>(1,571)</u>		
Total revenue	1,357,235	28,936	23,347	1,409,518
Expenses:				
Program services:				
Public programs and services	253,766			253,766
Publications	251,866			251,866
Annual meeting	259,236			259,236
Membership	97,364			97,364
Member programs and services	22,844			22,844
Awards	<u>4,334</u>			<u>4,334</u>
	889,410			889,410
Supporting services:				
Management and general	216,414			216,414
Membership development	<u>22,662</u>			<u>22,662</u>
	<u>239,076</u>			<u>239,076</u>
Total expenses	<u>1,128,486</u>			<u>1,128,486</u>
Change in net assets	228,749	28,936	23,347	281,032
Net Assets, January 1, 1999	<u>481,663</u>	<u>52,278</u>	<u>18,493</u>	<u>552,434</u>
Net Assets, December 31, 1999	<u>\$ 710,412</u>	<u>\$ 81,214</u>	<u>\$ 41,840</u>	<u>\$ 833,466</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

COSWA Corner

Mary Ann Levine and Rita Wright



In our column in *SAA Bulletin* 2000 18(2): 8, we called attention to the persistence of androcentric imagery in popular representations of archaeologists and suggested a number of remedies for this common misperception.

In particular, we noted that education could serve as a powerful tool to alter perceptions among college students.

In this essay we specifically report on classroom exercises that enable students to confront other possible misunderstandings about the status of women in archaeology, and issues pertaining to engendering the past. It is our belief that students learn best experientially, that the process of collecting and interpreting data firsthand may be the most profitable route to raising consciousness about women and archaeology, and that educators can easily incorporate such exercises into their curricula.

Experiential Learning and the Liberal Arts Classroom

At Ithaca College and Franklin and Marshall College in 1998 and 2000, Mary Ann Levine taught an upper-level seminar for undergraduates on women and archaeology. In both courses students were required to complete traditional assignments such as preparing a term paper and leading discussion on the readings. To our point here, both courses also required students to participate in a group research project. Teams of four students designed unique and novel research questions concerning either the status of women in archaeology or the current state of gender studies in archaeology. Each team created its own research design, data collection strategy, and collectively derived their own independent interpretations from the data they collected. Although many students are lulled in acquiescence by media reports suggesting that gender-based status inequities no longer exist, these experiential learning exercises have the potential to allow students to discover for themselves that this may not always be the case.

Exercises on the Status of Women in Archaeology

Despite the number of studies undertaken on the status of women in archaeology, there are many avenues that have not yet been explored. Hoping to reinforce the idea that their research was valuable in its own right, the research teams were assigned topics for which no published study exists. For example, projects included "The Status of Women as State Archaeologists," "The Status of Women Archaeologists in Liberal Arts Colleges," and "A Gendered Analysis of the Pennsylvania Archaeologist" (all manuscripts on file at Franklin and Marshall College). Other topics could be organized around the wealth of information available on Web sites. In particular, the American Association of University Professors publishes annual salary statistics on men and women faculty members. Branching out beyond archaeology but continuing to focus on gender equity, students could investigate male/female, public/private, and regional inequities. The AAUP's Com-

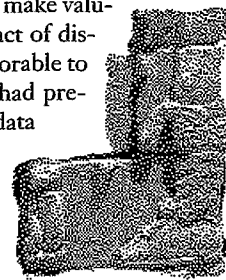
mittee W collects many other types of information that they are willing to disseminate, on issues such as sexual harassment that could provide the basis for group projects and enlightenment. In addition, many professional organizations, like SAA, have committees like COSWA that monitor the status of women in their profession. The COSWA committees all have Web pages that could be incorporated into student research.

Exercises on Gender and Archaeology

Although it is assumed by some that the increasing number of feminist archaeological publications has influenced the teaching of archaeology over the last decade, no published study has demonstrated the extent of this influence on college curricula. Given the understudied nature of this topic, several teams were assigned the task of exploring this question. Group projects included "Assessing the Impact of Feminist-Inspired Archaeology in Undergraduate Education in the United States," "Assessing the Impact of Feminist-Inspired Archaeology in Undergraduate Education in Canada," and "The Representation of Women and Women's Work in Archaeological Texts" (all manuscripts on file at Franklin and Marshall College). Other exercises could be designed around the ways in which current images of women are projected onto the past in the media. It also could be expanded to include the underlying racism and ethnocentrism. Virtually all illustrated literature on human evolution in the popular press provides grist for the mill. In many of them, cultural stereotypes are presented as biological givens and are easily perceived by an enlightened student group. National magazines, like *Newsweek*, *U.S. News*, and *World Report*, and newspapers are fair game. Of course, from time to time there are thoughtful presentations and these should be noted as well. The 1993 paper by Catherine Lutz and Jane Collins, "The Photograph as an Intersection of Gazes" in *Reading the National Geographic* (University of Chicago Press), is a useful resource for this type of exercise. Finally, films and books, such as *The Clan of the Cave Bear*, advertisements, cartoons, and television commercials frequently project cultural stereotypes onto the past that students will learn to recognize.

The Value of Experiential Learning

These group projects demonstrated many things. As a pedagogical tool they demonstrated far more effectively than a lecture the realities and misperceptions about status issues and gender studies. The exercises also served to empower the students by demonstrating that they had the ability to make valuable contributions to the discipline; the act of discovery made the results all the more memorable to the student researchers, many of whom had preconceived notions contradicted by the data they collected. It is our belief that the success of these projects has demonstrated that there are myriad issues that can be effectively researched as part of an undergraduate curriculum in archaeol-



Continued on page 14

Committee on the Americas— Reciprocity and Latin America

Barbara L. Stark

The Committee on the Americas/Comité de las Américas (COA) exists to promote hemispheric archaeological cooperation and to provide advice within the Society regarding Latin American issues. *Latin American Antiquity* and the *SAA Bulletin* are key avenues for communication, yet many active scholars in Latin America cannot afford the membership in SAA because of currency differentials.

COA Urges Courtesy Memberships for Latin American Colleagues

Since colleagues in Latin America provide their North American counterparts engaged in research in-country with much-needed information and generous hospitality, a gift membership with a subscription to *Latin American Antiquity* is a useful gesture of reciprocity. At the same time, it builds hemispheric discourse and helps promote article submissions from Latin America. Many institutions in Latin America have such limited library budgets that dissemination of ideas and data across national boundaries is a challenge. Publications do not reach everyone that would like to see them. Many of us can take an important step to redress this situation. Few publications cross hemispheric national boundaries and offer a peer-reviewed venue, as does *Latin American Antiquity*.

A gift membership for a colleague residing in Latin America enjoys the discount rate of \$33 U.S. This includes circulation of the *SAA Bulletin* (as of January 2001, *The Archaeological Record*). Typically Latin American scholars share publications actively with their students, so a gift membership provides access to additional literature to a broad range of archaeologists. Latin Americanist scholars in North America can use courtesy subscriptions as an individual step to promote hemispheric dialogue in archaeology. Please, do it if you can.

Send your colleague's name and address, with a check to: SAA, 900 Second St., N.E., Suite 12, Washington, DC 20002-3557. Please indicate that you want a gift membership and subscription to *Latin American Antiquity*, and indicate your own name and address for billing purposes (so you will be contacted first to see if you wish to renew). Your colleague will receive a request for the normal membership information from the SAA office, with an indication you have provided a one-year courtesy membership, and once that information is returned, the membership and subscription will begin. ☐

Barbara L. Stark is professor at the Department of Anthropology at Arizona State University in Tempe.

Supporting Professional Societies

David G. Anderson

A new school year is starting and thousands of archaeology students are returning to campus. Likewise, many who are newly graduated are settling into positions in government, resource management, or academia. It is a critical time for instilling or maintaining professional values, to learn what being a professional entails.

Supporting professional societies, first through membership and then through active involvement in publication, outreach, and leadership roles, is an important part of being an archaeologist in today's world. It is also a lesson students and the newly employed alike should learn from older students, instructors, or friends working in the field. It is a lesson those of us who are members of professional societies, and believe in their goals and principles, should be routinely imparting.

Being a professional archaeologist means paying at least some attention to developments in our field on a wide array of subjects, from research to resource management, and public education to public awareness and congressional action. Our journals and newsletter—*American Antiquity*, *Latin American Antiquity*, and the *SAA Bulletin*—are our professional voices on these matters, and we must have access to them if we are to maximize our individual and collective potential to do archaeology well.

Professional membership also allows us to maintain ties with friends and colleagues throughout the larger archaeological community, beyond those folks we see regularly on the job or in the classroom. Meetings and membership directories are particularly useful tools in this regard and are direct benefits of professional membership. The Annual Meetings are more than an opportunity to learn about new developments or conduct business, although these are critically important activities. They also give us the opportunity for personal interaction, to renew old friendships, or establish new ones. I have heard more than one colleague say that archaeological meetings are similar to family reunions, where some of their deepest friendships have been made and maintained. This is certainly the case with me—I always return from meetings inspired and renewed.

For this to continue, though, we must continually find and recruit new SAA members and inspire them to stay with our organization. Recruiting the next generation of professional archaeologists, pure and simple, is part of what being a professional entails. It is a lifetime responsibility for all of us.

At this time of renewal, as a new school year starts up or we settle into our jobs and think about school days past, we should also be thinking about the future of our profession and what we can do to ensure it remains a bright one. Recruiting new members to our professional societies is a particularly effective way of doing just that.

Membership information (including the application form) is easily located on the Internet at SAAweb (www.saa.org). Or you can contact SAA headquarters for promotional material at 900 Second St., N.E., Suite 12, Washington DC 20002-3557; email: membership@saa.org. Let's all encourage students, friends, and colleagues to participate in our great organization! ☐

David Anderson is chair of the SAA Membership Committee, and an archaeologist at the National Park Service's Southeast Archeological Center in Tallahassee, Florida.

Public Education Committee— Update

Teresa L. Hoffman

Vice-chair Appointed and Public Education Programs Manager Introduced. At the Philadelphia meetings, Dorothy Krass was appointed the new vice-chair of the PEC. She replaces Shelley Smith, who served for several years in this capacity and will be sorely missed. Shelley was thanked by PEC Chair Shereen Lerner for her dedicated service to the committee. Also at the PEC meeting, Gail Brown, the new manager Education and Outreach for SAA, was welcomed and introduced to the committee members.

Archaeology Week Posters and Publications. For the past four years SAA has sponsored an Archaeology Week poster contest at the Annual Meeting. The contest this year was coordinated by the PEC Archaeology Week and Network subcommittees as well as the Council for Affiliated Societies. There were 33 posters submitted this year for the contest. The first place winner was Virginia, with Colorado taking second place, and Wyoming taking third. The posters can be viewed at the National Park Services (NPS) Web site: www.cr.nps.gov/aad/statearc.htm. This year 44 states celebrated an archaeology week or some form of heritage preservation awareness program. In related news, NPS recently announced it has updated its Technical Brief on Archaeology Week, which also can be accessed through the above Web site.

Anthropology Explored. PEC Chair Shereen Lerner recently reviewed a new publication, *Anthropology Explored: The Best of Smithsonian AnthroNotes*, by Ruth O. Selig and Marilyn R. London, editors. Lerner notes that the book includes 29 essays that explore some of the fundamental questions humans ask about themselves as individuals, societies, and as a species. She further indicates that "while written for the public-at-large, [the articles] would be well received by professionals and very useful in college classroom settings for introductory anthropology courses." Her complete review can be found in *American Antiquity*, 2000, Vol. 65(1): 205. ■

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

Continued from page 12—COSWA Corner

ogy. It is our hope that more of our colleagues include such projects in their courses and, in so doing, work both to empower the next generation of researchers and to dispel the remaining misperceptions about women and archaeology. ■

Mary Ann Levine, member of COSWA, is assistant professor of anthropology at Franklin and Marshall College. Rita Wright, chair of COSWA, is associate professor of anthropology at New York University



Volunteers for New Orleans 2001

If you would like the opportunity to meet people interested in archaeology, have fun, and **save money**, then be an SAA volunteer! We are looking for people to assist the SAA staff at the 66th Annual Meeting in New Orleans, Louisiana, April 18–22, 2001. Volunteering is a great way to meet colleagues and to help fit the meeting expenses into your budget. In return for just 12 hours of your time, you will receive **complimentary** meeting registration, a **free** copy of the *Abstracts of the 66th Annual Meeting*, and a **\$5 stipend** per shift. For details and a volunteer application, go to SAAweb (www.saa.org) or contact Melissa Byroade at SAA, 900 Second St. NE #12, Washington, DC, 20002-3557; tel: (202) 789-8200; fax: (202) 789-0284; email melissa_byroade@saa.org. Applications are accepted on a first-come, first-serve basis, so contact us soon to take advantage of this great opportunity.

See you in New Orleans!

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Student Affairs—

Funding Your Research: Grants Large and Small, Where to Find Them and How to Apply

Chad Gifford and Jason J. Gonzalez

Books and more books could be written on the topic of funding your research. In fact, many have. Given the interdisciplinary variety of archaeological research, and given the scores of funding agencies that exist, it is difficult in a short article to represent the entire process of funding your research. What we do offer are a few nuggets of advice that will be useful to anyone looking for funds. While we believe these tips will be helpful no matter where you are in your career, in assembling them with the help of friends and colleagues we have particularly focused on ways that students at the graduate level might work to secure research money. Inevitably, you will have heard much of the advice before, but that is because it has worked for other people—so give it a try. And good luck!

Study the Funding Landscape

Take the time to learn about any and all grants for which you could be eligible. Typically, comprehensive clearinghouses that deal in precisely the type of grants that apply to your research do not exist. Likewise, the funding landscape is consistently shifting as new grants appear, some die off, and perennials might pull their grants for a year or so. What this means is that your search for money will involve more than scanning your library's annual register of grant support or surfing grant listings on the Internet. You need to canvas as many sources as possible. Here are some ways to begin your search:

- (1) Ask your faculty advisor, your department, and the office of research at your university or college, which should have a listing of internal and external grants. Also, inquire about where students from your department and school have received grants in the past. Often, students who have preceded you have found less-well-known agencies that might be able to help.
- (2) Ask around among your archaeologist friends and colleagues at other schools. Unless you ask you may never know that they have some insights about grants and agencies that could help.
- (3) Look for grants both large and small. Sometimes the smaller grants are easier to get and you can use them to supplement research by buying specific equipment and supporting travel expenses. The larger grants will fund entire research projects, but the competition is often much greater.
- (4) Track down publications that you admire or that cover the places and topics that interest you, including dissertations, articles, monographs, and reports. Take a close look at the acknowledgments. Did the authors receive money from a place you could also approach?

You might even consider personally contacting the authors for advice.

- (5) The following grant sources represent some of the most common grant agencies used by archaeologists and archaeology students. These agencies do not represent the only sources of research money for archaeologists. Remember that many different sources exist ranging from the obvious, such as the National Science Foundation, to the unusual, such as the 1980s rock band Bad Religion (they once supported a grant fund for the behavioral sciences). Looking at a variety of agencies will help increase your chances of getting money and will help you find the one grant that may be tailored exactly for your research topic.

FAMSI
 Ford Foundation
 Fulbright Association
 National Endowment for the Humanities
 National Geographic Society
 National Research Council
 National Science Foundation
 Sigma Xi Grant-In-Aid of Research
 Smithsonian Institution
 Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research

- (6) Using the Web is another tool to find grant opportunities. Some general Web sites that have grant listings or provide grant agency information are:

www.fastweb.com
www.ScienceWise.com
www.fdncenter.org/grantmaker
www.ncura.edu
tram.east.asu.edu/
www.grantsguide.clara.net

These Web sites help students search the thousands of grant opportunities from both private and government sources. In addition to these, you also can use general search engines such as www.yahoo.com, www.goto.com, www.askjeeves.com, among others. Remember, the Web is a very powerful tool to find research grants, but it is not the only one.

Contact the Funding Agencies

Once you have a listing of grants, it is time to contact specific agencies. Be bold in your efforts to learn about guidelines specific to each grant and always ask for samples of winning applications. Follow the application directions exactly. Many agencies will

Continued on page 16

Continued from page 15—Student Affairs

“ . . . the funding landscape is consistently shifting as new grants appear, some die off, and perennials might pull their grants for a year or so. . . . You need to canvas as many sources as possible. . . . ”

immediately reject proposals that are not formatted correctly or diverge from application directions. It also helps to know who reads the applications. Each granting agency will have a diverse panel of reviewers reading and evaluating your proposal. Knowing your audience does not simply mean knowing names, it means understanding that your readers may be specialists in archaeology or related disciplines, or sometimes will have no archaeological background at all. By understanding the makeup of the grant agency's review panel, it will enable you to write a better proposal.

drafts with fellow students and professors at your school. After revising the draft, when you think the statement is in good shape, you should consider sharing your work with people outside your school. Be bold; approach specialists in your field or topic and researchers that you admire. You might even approach scholars you do not know—the worst that could happen is that they say “No.” What this all means, of course, is that you need to begin writing as early as possible and use email correspondence if you can for efficiency in circulating the draft.

Rewrite, Rewrite, Rewrite

When it is time to incorporate the feedback that your readers generated, do not be stubborn about changing your application statement. This is the time for thick skin. Your readers' criticism is intended to be constructive, so listen to them with an open mind and be willing to drop old ideas and include new ones. Hopefully, in the end, your product will be vastly improved and polished.

Finally, do not become discouraged. Although it is a disappointment not to be funded the first time around, use the process as a learning experience to write a better grant next time. When you resubmit a proposal for a second time, be sure to use the grant agency's comments and feedback. ☒

Share Drafts of Your Application Essay

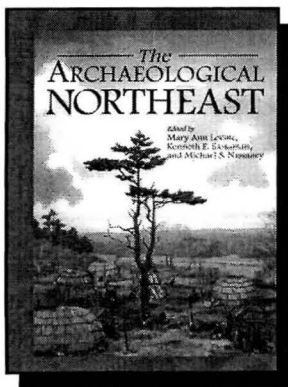
The research statement that you include in your application should be perfectly polished. To get to this point, it helps to circulate drafts to as many people whose input you value and who are willing to give you feedback. Begin by sharing your earlier

Chad Gifford is a graduate student at Columbia University. Jason J. Gonzalez is pursuing graduate studies at Southern Illinois University. Both are members of the Student Affairs Committee.

NATIVE PEOPLES OF THE AMERICAS

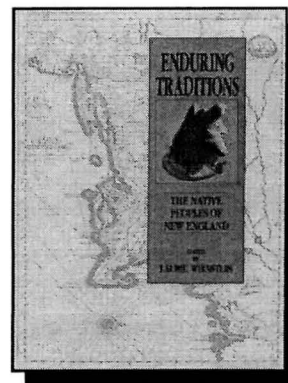
Laurie Weinstein, Series Editor, Western Connecticut State University

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**THE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
NORTHEAST**
Edited by Mary Ann Levine,
Kenneth E. Sassaman, and
Michael S. Nassaney
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Barbara E. Luedtke

1948–2000

Brona Simon

Barbara E. Luedtke, 52, died in Boston on May 2, 2000 after fighting cancer over the past few years. Determined not to let the disease slow her down, Luedtke concentrated on the things that made her happy and fulfilled—archaeology, teaching, writing, traveling, and singing in a local choir. Luedtke was professor of anthropology at the University of Massachusetts at Boston, where she had taught since 1974 and had served as departmental chair. She also taught lithic analysis at the Center for Materials Research in Archaeology and Ethnology at MIT, serving as its associate director from 1991–1994.

Born in Milwaukee, Luedtke grew up near San Diego, California. She graduated from Pomona College magna cum laude and Phi Beta Kappa, and earned a Ph.D. from the University of Michigan in 1976. Her doctoral research on lithic materials from the Woodland period in Michigan started her on a lifelong career in lithic studies. Her seminal work, *An Archaeologist's Guide to Chert and Flint* (1992, reprinted in 1994, by UCLA's Institute of Archaeology) is widely used as a reference by lithic specialists throughout the world.

Transplanted from the West Coast and the Great Lakes to the East Coast, Barbara took on research in the Northeast with fervor and creativity. In 1975, she launched a pioneering survey to identify prehistoric sites on the islands in Boston Harbor, and continued her investigations by directing many seasons of field schools and CRM surveys since then. Through multidisciplinary studies of the archaeology and geology of the Harbor Island sites, Luedtke filled in large gaps in the understanding of Native American coastal and maritime adaptations over the past several thousand years. Most recently, she tackled the research question of identifying prehistoric social boundaries by analyzing archaeological and ecological data from sites in the Boston area.

Luedtke made important contributions to lithic studies in the Northeast through many published articles and collaboration with lithic specialists and geologists in the region. She made an open call for the development of regional databases for the identification of lithic materials beyond visual inspection, by using thin-section petrographic and geochemical analyses. Her call did not fall on deaf ears, as many of her colleagues have seriously taken up her cause.

Luedtke's recent publications on the lithic technology of historic-period gunflints in the Northeast have provided an important analytical perspective for archaeologists. By examining flaking patterns, Luedtke was able to distinguish gunflints made by European manufacturers from those made by local colonists or Native Americans. In far contrast, Luedtke researched lithic technologies of early sites in Patagonia that

had been excavated by Junius Bird, through a Collections Study Grant from the American Museum of Natural History.

Luedtke was an enthusiastic teacher who provided support and guidance to her students at UMASS and MIT. Many of her students have continued on in careers in archaeology. In addition to teaching courses on New England prehistory, lithic analysis, archaeological science, hunter-gatherers, and method and theory to anthropology majors, Barbara sought to reach out to the general student body by teaching a course called "Archaeological Facts and Fantasies." Using archaeological data, logic, and reasoning, students learned how to dispel myths concerning aliens, Precolumbian visitors to the New World, and other fantasies made popular through fiction, television, and dubious media coverage.

Luedtke's public service record was outstanding. One of her favorite organizations was the Massachusetts Archaeological Society, whose membership is chiefly comprised of avocational or amateur archaeologists. "Amateurs are on the front lines," she once said. "They have so much enthusiasm to harness." To focus that energy, Barbara encouraged amateurs to document and inventory their artifact collections and to help conserve sites. As the editor of the *Bulletin of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society* from 1980–1986, she fostered contributions of site reports from avocationalists, many of whom had never published before.

Luedtke was active in many professional organizations, especially SAA, serving on and as chair of the Fryxell Award and Book Award Committees, and as a member of the Committee on Public Archaeology (COPA). She also served on the Conference on New England Archaeology Steering Committee and was secretary-treasurer of the Society for Archaeological Sciences. She was a member of the Massachusetts Review Board, serving as a commissioner of the Massachusetts Historical Commission from 1990–2000. In 1999, she received the SAA's Award for Excellence in Lithic Studies. In 1988, she was given a Preservation Award as part of the Massachusetts Historical Commission's special 25th Anniversary Awards.

Her publications total over 30 articles and monographs, 20 technical reports, and numerous small articles and pamphlets. Luedtke made important contributions in academic archaeology, science, CRM, and education. Her positive outlook, support of her colleagues, and enthusiasm for life and solving the mysteries of the past were her trademarks. Barbara influenced many other archaeologists, anthropologists, students, avocationalists, Native Americans, and the general public. She is sorely missed. ☞

Brona Simon is State Archaeologist and Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer at the Massachusetts Historical Commission.



Calls for Awards Nominations

The Society for American Archaeology calls for nominations for its awards to be presented at the 2001 Annual Meeting in New Orleans. SAA's awards are presented for important contributions in many areas of archaeology. If you wish to nominate someone for one of the awards, please send a letter of nomination to the contact person for the award. The letter of nomination should describe in detail the contributions of the nominee. In some cases, a curriculum vita of the nominee or copies of the nominee's work also are required. Please check the descriptions, requirements, and deadlines for nomination for individual awards. Award winners will receive a certificate. An award citation will be read by the SAA president during the Annual Business Meeting, and an announcement will be published in the *SAA Bulletin*.

Award for Excellence in Archaeological Research and Analysis

This award recognizes the excellence of an archaeologist whose innovative and enduring research has made a significant impact on the discipline. Nominees are evaluated on their demonstrated ability to successfully create an interpretive bridge between good ideas, empirical evidence, research, and analysis. This award now subsumes within it three themes awarded on a cyclical basis: (1) the previously separate awards for Lithic and (2) Ceramic studies, as well as a new (3) "Unrestricted," or general category. The awards cycle will begin with this new Unrestricted category, to be awarded at the 66th Annual Meeting in New Orleans (2001). Among the broad array of topics the Unrestricted category includes, we are especially pleased to solicit rock art and quantitative studies (only lithics and ceramics are excluded this year).

Special Requirements for 2001:

- Letter of nomination describing in detail the nature, scope, and significance of the nominee's research and analytic contributions in any field of endeavor (except lithics and ceramics).
- Curriculum vita of the nominee.
- Any relevant supporting documents.

Deadline for nomination: January 5, 2001

Contact: Marcia-Anne Dobres, SAA Excellence in Research and Analysis Award Committee, Department of Anthropology, Main 330, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR 72701; tel: (501) 575-5600 (or 2508); fax: (501) 575-6595; email: dobres@comp.uark.edu.

Book Award

Presented in recognition of an outstanding book that is expected to have a major impact on the direction and character of archaeological research.

Special requirements:

- Nominated books must have been published by 1997.
- A copy of the book must be sent to each of the six committee members.

Deadline for nomination: December 1, 2000.

Contact: W. Raymond Wood, University of Missouri, Department of Anthropology, 107 Swallow Hall, Columbia, MO 65211-1440; tel: (573) 882-4362; fax: (573) 884-5450; email: woodw@missouri.edu.

Crabtree Award

Presented to an outstanding avocational archaeologist in remembrance of the important contributions of Don Crabtree. Nominees should have made significant contributions to the field through excavation, research, publication, or preservation to advance our understanding of the past at the regional or national level.

Special requirements:

- Curriculum vita.

Deadline for nomination: January 5, 2001.

Contact: Bruce Bourque, Maine State Museum, State House, Mail Station 83, Library/Archives/Museum Bldg., Augusta, ME 04333; tel: (207) 287-3909; email: bbourque@abacus.bates.edu.

CRM Award

Presented to recognize lifetime contributions and special achievements in the categories of program administration/management, site preservation, and research in CRM on a rotating basis. The 2001 award will recognize important contributions in the preservation and protection of archaeological sites. Preservation efforts might include site stabilization (design or implementation) or legal acquisition of sites for the purpose of long-term preservation (in fee simple, purchase, donation, or covenant restriction). Protection efforts might include interpretation, law enforcement, public education, or monitoring archaeological resources. This category is intended to recognize the work of people who have taken actions to preserve/protect archaeological resources for the benefit of future generations. Examples include an individual or group that works with avocational groups to monitor the condition of sites, develops programs of public education to reduce site vandalism, or works with landowners to develop new land-use practices that will ensure site preservation.

Special requirements:

- Summary of the nominee's achievement in site preservation.
- Background information.
- Curriculum vita.
- Any relevant supporting documents.

Deadline for nomination: January 5, 2001.

Contact: Deborah Cox, Pal Inc., 210 Lonsdale Ave., Pawtucket, RI 02860-3546; tel: (401) 728-8780; email: dcox@palinc.com.



Dissertation Award

Members (other than student members) of SAA may nominate a recent graduate whose dissertation they consider to be original, well written, and outstanding. A three-year membership in SAA is given to the recipient.

Special requirements:

- Nominations must be made by nonstudent SAA members and must be in the form of a nomination letter that makes a case for the dissertation. Self-nominations cannot be accepted.
- Nomination letters should include a description of the special contributions of the dissertation and the nominee's current address.
- Nominees must have defended their dissertations and received their Ph.D. degree within three years prior to September 1, 2000.
- Nominees are informed at the time of nomination by the nominator and are asked to submit a copy of the dissertation. They must provide the committee with a copy of the dissertation by October 31, 2000.
- Nominees do not have to be members of SAA.

Deadline for nomination: October 15, 2000.

Contact: Tim Pauketat, SAA Dissertation Award Committee, Department of Anthropology, 109 Davenport Hall (MC 148), University of Illinois, Urbana, IL 61801; tel: (217) 244-8818; fax: (217) 244-3490; email: pauketat@uiuc.edu.

Fryxell Award for 2002

The Fryxell Award is presented in recognition for interdisciplinary excellence of a scientist who need not be an archaeologist, but whose research has contributed significantly to American archaeology. The award is made possible through the generosity of the family of the late Roald Fryxell, a geologist whose career exemplified the crucial role of multidisciplinary cooperation in archaeology. Nominees are evaluated on the breadth and depth of their research and its impact on American archaeology, the nominee's role in increasing awareness of interdisciplinary studies in archaeology, and the nominee's public and professional service to the community. The award cycles through zoological sciences, botanical sciences, earth sciences, physical sciences, and general interdisciplinary studies. The 2002 Fryxell Award will be in the area of botanical sciences. The award will be given at SAA's 67th Annual Meeting in Denver. The award consists of an engraved medal, a certificate, an award citation read by the SAA president during the Annual Business Meeting, and a half-day symposium at the Annual Meeting held in honor of the awardee.

Special Requirements:

- Describe the nature, scope and significance of the nominee's contributions to American archaeology.
- Send a curriculum vita of the nominee.
- Supporting letters from other scholars are helpful.

Deadline for nomination: February 2, 2001.

Contact: Gary W. Crawford, Associate Dean, Social Sciences,

University of Toronto at Mississauga,
Mississauga, Ontario, Canada, L5L 1C6; tel:
(905) 828-5417; email: gcrawfor@credit.erin.utoronto.ca.

Dienje M. E. Kenyon Fellowship

An award of \$500 is presented in memory of the late Dienje M. E. Kenyon to support the research of women archaeologists in the early stages of their graduate training. This year's award will be made to a student pursuing research in zooarchaeology, which was Kenyon's specialty. Applications should consist of a research proposal no more than three-pages long, a budget indicating how the funds will be used, a curriculum vita, and two letters of recommendation from individuals familiar with the applicants' work.

Special requirements:

- The applicant must be a woman actively working toward a graduate degree in archaeology.
- Description of proposed research focusing on zooarchaeology.

Deadline for nomination: December 1, 2000.

Contact: Donald K. Grayson, Department of Anthropology, Box 353100, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195-3100; tel: (206) 543-5240; fax: (206) 543-3285; email: grayson@u.washington.edu.

Lifetime Achievement Award

The Lifetime Achievement Award is presented annually to an archaeologist for specific accomplishments that are truly extraordinary, widely recognized as such, and of positive and lasting quality. 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 for the first time in 2001.

Special requirements:

- Curriculum vita.
- Letter of nomination, outlining nominee's lifetime accomplishments.

Deadline for nomination: January 5, 2001.

Contact: Glenn Davis Stone, Washington University, Department of Anthropology, 1 Brookings Dr. #1114, St. Louis, MO 63130-4899; tel: 314-935-5239; fax: 314-935-8535; email: stone@arts.wustl.edu.



Continued from page 19—Nominations



Fred Plog Fellowship

An award of \$1,000 is presented in memory of the late Fred Plog to support the research of an ABD who is writing a dissertation on the North American Southwest or northern Mexico or on a topic, such as culture change or regional interactions, on which Fred Plog did research. Applications should consist of a research proposal no more than three-pages long and a budget indicating how the funds will be used.

Special requirements:

- ABD by the time the award is made.
- Description of the proposed research and the importance of its contributions to American archaeology.

Deadline for nomination: January 5, 2001.

Contact: Stephen Plog, Department of Anthropology, University of Virginia, 303 Brooks Hall, Charlottesville, VA 22903; tel: (804) 924-7044; fax: (804) 924-1350; email: sep6n@virginia.edu.

Poster Award

Two awards are given to the best presentations of archaeological research in poster sessions. One award acknowledges the best poster whose principal author is a student. The second award acknowledges the best poster by a nonstudent. A panel of approximately 20 archaeologists, with varied topical, geographic, and theoretical interests, serves as judges.

Deadline for submission: Presented at the poster session at the SAA Annual Meeting.

Contact: George (Tom) Jones, Hamilton College, Department of Anthropology, Clinton, NY 13323; tel: (315) 859-4913; fax: (315) 859-4632; email: tjones@hamilton.edu.

Public Education Award

Presented for outstanding contributions by individuals or institutions in the sharing of archaeological knowledge with the public. In 2001, eligible candidates will be educators who are not professional archaeologists. Nominees should have contributed substantially to public education through writing, speaking, presenting information about archaeology to the public, or through facilitating institutions and other individuals in their public education efforts. Candidates are evaluated on the basis of their public impact, creativity in programming, leadership role, and promotion of archaeological ethics.

Special requirements:

- Nominations should include a letter identifying the nominee and explaining the contribution made to public education by that individual.
- A vita and other supporting data are encouraged.

Deadline for nomination: January 5, 2001.

Contact: Elaine Davis, Crow Canyon Archaeological Center, 23390 Rd. K, Cortez, CO 81321-9408; tel: (970) 565-8957 ext. 143; fax: (970) 565-4859; email: edavis@crowcanyon.org.

Gene S. Stuart Award

Presented to honor outstanding efforts to enhance public understanding of archaeology, in memory of Gene S. Stuart, a writer and managing editor of National Geographic Society books. The award is given to the most interesting and responsible, original story or series about any archaeological topic published in a newspaper with a circulation of at least 25,000 in the target area. The target area for the 2001 award consists of the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Texas.

Special requirements:

- The nominated article should have been published within the calendar year of 2000.
- An author/newspaper may submit no more than five stories or five articles from a series.
- Six copies of each entry must be submitted by the author or an editor of the newspaper.

Deadline for nomination: January 15, 2001.

Contact: Alan Brew, Department of Anthropology, Bemidji State University, Bemidji, MN 56601, tel: (218) 755-3778, fax: (218) 755-2822, email: albrew@vax1.bemidji.msus.edu.

Student Paper Award

This newly established award is designed to recognize the best student research paper presented at the Annual Meeting. All student members of SAA are eligible to participate. The papers will be evaluated anonymously by committee members on both the quality of the arguments and data presented and the paper's contribution to our understanding of a particular area or topic in archaeology. The award winner will receive a citation from the SAA president, a piece of official SAA merchandise, and a \$100 gift certificate from AltaMira books.

Special requirements:

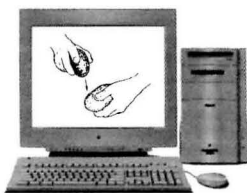
- A student must be the primary author of the paper and be the presenter at the Annual Meeting.
- A copy of the conference paper must be submitted.
- The paper should be between 7–9 pages in length (not including a bibliography), double-spaced, using standard margins, and 12 point font.

Deadline for submission: January 5, 2001.

Contact: Caryn Berg, Department of Anthropology, Campus Box 233, University of Colorado, Boulder, CO 80309, email: bergcm@ucsub.colorado.edu. ☒

We welcome your participation in this process! To nominate a colleague for an award, clip the Nomination Form on page 3 and return it to the contact person listed for that particular award.

Interface—



Archaeology and Technology

Modern archaeology is a contentious field with hotly debated issues and strongly held opinions. Perhaps the only area of agreement in American archaeology concerns the tool used to expose small features and clean excavated surfaces. At American archaeological sites, masons' pointing trowels are the standard tool for fine excavation.

The importance American archaeologists place on the trowel has been noted ironically (K. V. Flannery, 1982, *The Golden Marshalltown: A Parable for the Archaeology of the 1980's*, *American Anthropologist* 84: 265–278) and anecdotally (W. H. Rathje and M. B. Schiffer, 1982, *Archaeology*, Harcourt, Brace, Jovanovitch, Orlando), but the consistency of their preference is very real. There is some disagreement on brand, with Goldblatt trowels retaining a following that refuses to give way to the dominance of the Marshalltown line. Stylistic preferences also are somewhat variable. Excavators in the eastern U.S. tend to prefer pointed trowels while excavators in the West favor squared ones. Such differences are minor, though. Every spring hundreds of field school students are given specific instruction on the kind of trowel to buy. By the end of the summer, most of those students will have found ways to customize their purchases and mark them as their own. Experienced fieldworkers take pride in their well-worn trowels, and American researchers off to excavate in other countries regularly insist on bringing "American trowels." Some American researchers may even be surprised to learn that archaeologists in other countries do not use trowels at all!

When I started observing Japanese archaeology more than 30 years ago, it took more than my training in cultural relativism to believe that the small sheet-iron garden scoops (*isboku bera*) used by Japanese excavators were in any way adequate. They did not provide a comfortable grip and, more importantly, they were not good for cutting clean, flat surfaces that expose soil changes. Given those shortcomings, I have not been surprised during my current stay in Japan to notice that the small scoop shovels have been replaced or augmented at every excavation I have visited. With 30,000 separate excavations every year in Japan, generalization is hard and my sample is small, but it seems that modern Japanese excavators are doing most of their fine digging with well-made small sickles

Will the Marshalltown be Forever Golden?

Peter Bleed

designed to cut through soil. Small, light sickles designed for garden weeding (*kusakaki*) have long been part of Japanese excavation kits, but they too have given way to sturdy sickles. There are a couple of different styles in use: single-edged *nejiri-gama* are a more traditionally Japanese design, and double-sided *ryoba-gama* are a very recent development described as a "Swedish" design. In any case, these sickles offer a smoothed hardwood handle set at right angle to a raked-steel cutting edge. They are solid enough to give good service. They can be used with either hand—or both—and they are easy to keep sharp and thus are very handy for cleaning walls and floors.

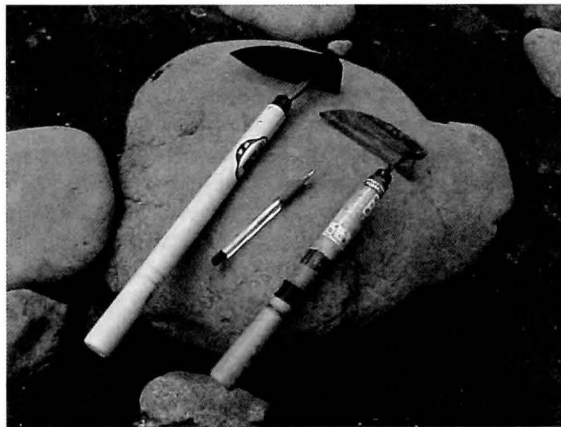
From an ergonomic perspective, these sickles seem superior to America's time-honored pointing trowel. Trowels are essentially sturdy spatulas, designed to carry and spread mortar. Turning them into excavation tools requires a variety of modifications, and even then they are not easy to use. They can only be used with one hand, and using them puts a lateral deflection on the wrist and fingers that is uncomfortable and very different from the motor habits required for working with shovels and other excavation tools.

As tools like Japanese sickles become available in North

America, archaeologists will be presented with the opportunity to try out a new tool. If they care to think about it, they will also have a chance to consider the factors that cause technological change. Archaeologists who believe that the social and symbolic value of artifacts is the primary determinant of what people make and use will likely argue that the traditions of trowel use are so central to Americanist archaeology that we will give them up only slowly, if at all. Strict eco-functionalists might come to the same conclusion by arguing that whatever marginal value *ryoba-gama* might have over trowels (it's our students who get the sore wrists,

after all) will not outweigh the difficulties involved in finding the Japanese tools. Evolutionists, on the other hand, will predict that over time the tool with the best performance characteristics will become the standard. ■

Peter Bleed is a guest professor of the Museum, Tohoku University, Sendai, Japan.



A *ryoba-gama* (left) and a *nejiri-gama* (right) in use at the Tohoku University excavation of the 18th-century Sendai castle site.

POINT COUNTER POINT

Working Together— or Serving Two Masters?

Bradley T. Lepper



Dr. Lepper is Wrong

*Darby C. Stapp and
Julia G. Longenecker*

Stapp and Longenecker [*SAA Bulletin*, 2000, 18(2): 18–20, 27] opine that “the times, they are a-changin’” and cast a pitying glance upon colleagues who choose to “resist a cooperative relationship” with Native Americans. Using models and language from personal growth literature, Stapp and Longenecker present several proposals in a “call to action” for SAA. At the risk of being dismissed as a reactionary member of the “old guard,” I question their characterization of archaeology (and archaeologists) and marvel at their proposals for ways to access “the diversity of culture and human experience” (p. 20).

Contrary to the inclusive and tolerant perspective they purport to champion, they portray colleagues who may not support their proposals as “radical,” “out of touch,” benighted, and racist. They are willing to tolerate ambiguity (p. 19) from Native Americans, but not, it seems, from colleagues with whom they disagree. To juxtapose in the same sentence “the grotesque murder of a black man in Texas” and the efforts of scientists to study the remains of a 9,000-year-old skeleton is unconscionable; it is unfair and inappropriate to compare distinguished scientists such as Rob Bonnicksen and Doug Owsley to vile, racist murderers. This is the rhetoric of hatemongers, and it absolutely precludes constructive dialogue. Although Vine Deloria used similar language in his explicitly anti-archaeological diatribe *Red Earth, White Lies* (1995: 128), I am appalled that the *SAA Bulletin* editorial staff allowed such outrageous and unwarranted personal attacks to pass unchallenged in this venue.

Stapp and Longenecker assert that if only archaeologists would acquire the proper “spiritual tools,” we might hope to reach some transcendental state in which we could access the “diversity of culture and human experience” and, presumably, give up caring about the wholesale loss of humanity’s archaeological heritage. Stapp and Longenecker claim to be writing to the SAA membership as colleagues, trained in “traditional scientific archaeology” (p. 19); but whatever “spiritual tools” Stapp and Longenecker have in mind, they can have nothing to do with “science” as I understand it. “Spiritual tools” have their uses, but they are ill suited to the production of reliable, replicable knowledge of the empirical world. The stringent rules of science preclude the ability to deal with entities as vague and elusive as “spirits.” Stapp and Longenecker, along with the so-called “scientific” creationists, have failed to grasp this limitation of science. They imply that without such “spiritual tools” scientific archaeology can provide only an impoverished view of “the diversity of culture and human experience.” On the contrary, I would argue that scientific archaeology (*sans* spiritual tools) has proven to be the most effective means for disclosing the fullest spatial and temporal “diversity of culture and human experience” to our modern world.

Stapp and Longenecker call for the leadership of SAA “to

We are not surprised that Bradley Lepper, an associate of Rob Bonnicksen at Oregon State University, is upset about our comments; he is a member of the small segment of scientists whom we were addressing in our article, “The Times, They are A-Changin’: Can Archaeologists and Native Americans Change with the Times?” [*SAA Bulletin*, 2000, 18(2): 18–20, 27]. Lepper mischaracterizes the content, spirit, and tone of our work to such an extent that it is difficult to respond in the space provided here. We recommend that interested readers go back to the original article and see for themselves whether or not Lepper’s comments have standing. We will, however, respond to a few of the more egregious misrepresentations.

(1) Lepper is wrong when he accuses us of comparing Rob Bonnicksen and Doug Owsley to vile, racist murderers. The statement he misrepresents was printed as follows:

Clearly, the pistol whipping of a gay man in Wyoming or the grotesque murder of a black man in Texas do not characterize the overall standard of decency in this country; neither do cases such as the Kennewick Man fiasco or the shocking Blaine burial removal reflect the general professional standards of American archaeologists (p. 19).

The point is that, in both cases, the actions of a few do not represent the feelings or behaviors of the majority. They also constitute significant human rights abuses. If Lepper could hear members of the Lummi Tribe speak about the horrors of finding hundreds of their ancestors destroyed by bulldozers and sent to the county dump—when agreements were in place to prevent such a result—(www.seattleweekly.com/features/9938/features-downey.shtml), he might understand the situation a little better. If Lepper would listen to our Wanapum friends as they watched the National Park Service (NPS) slice, dice, drill, and grind the Kennewick Man in search of DNA that the NPS’s own experts say probably does not exist and even if it does will have no insight concerning his cultural affiliation (www.cr.nps.gov/aad/kennewick/tuross_kolman.htm), perhaps he would find some compassion in his heart for the tragedy of this situation and the pain that the NPS is causing as it seeks to satisfy the suing scientists.

To be clear, then: We do not compare our colleagues to vile, racist murderers. We do accuse them of a scientific imperialism that prioritizes the worldview of science over those of indigenous peoples, and we suggest that the days of that kingdom are coming to a close. Many of these extreme scientific archaeologists do indeed understand the anguish they cause when they do their work; however, they are convinced that their need for information is more important than Indian people’s health, and that this need

Lepper

appoint either a person with impeccable credentials or a balanced blue-ribbon panel to explore" a number of issues relating to the concerns of Native Americans (p. 20). They ridicule as absurd "the notion that one must first prove remains are Native American before initiating the NAGPRA process, even when there is evidence that the remains are likely prehistoric" (p. 27). In other words, they argue that all "prehistoric" human remains found in the United States should be subject to NAGPRA—even when those remains may not be ancestors of living Native Americans. This position makes no sense to me, but it is consistent with the radical re-invention of NAGPRA currently being orchestrated by the NAGPRA Review Committee, National Park Service (NPS), and others (see, for example, Tim White's letter in response to the "Draft Principles of Agreement Regarding the Disposition of Culturally Unidentifiable Remains": www.bioanth.org/NAGPRA/default.htm).

Originally, NAGPRA was intended to apply to human remains and associated burial objects, when those remains and objects were "culturally affiliated" with a modern federally recognized tribe. In the original law, "cultural affiliation" meant that there was "a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced historically or prehistorically between a present-day Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and an identifiable earlier group" (NAGPRA, see www.cast.uark.edu/other/nps/nagpra/nagpra.dat/lgm003.html). The key here is how one "reasonably" traces a relationship between modern groups and prehistoric remains. Stapp and Longenecker, along with NPS and the leadership of SAA, assume that any prehistoric remains are culturally affiliated with any modern Native Americans. For example, at the 1999 "Clovis and Beyond" conference held in Santa Fe, New Mexico, Keith Kintigh asserted, on behalf of SAA, "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. I think that is what the law [NAGPRA] says; and I'm certain that is what congress intended." If Kintigh is correct, then the whole concept of demonstrating "cultural affiliation" is meaningless—it can be assumed for any prehistoric remains in America. In effect, Kintigh and Stapp and Longenecker are arguing that "Native American" is a spatially homogenous and temporally static biocultural entity on a scale that is totally without precedent in the annals of anthropology and sociology. Where is the concern for "diversity of culture" which Stapp and Longenecker imply is absent in their more narrow-minded colleagues?

I submit that mere chronology is a poor substitute for reasonable ethnographic, ethnohistoric, historic, and archaeological analyses. There are a number of reasons why prehistoric remains might not be "culturally affiliated" with any modern Native American tribe. First, the remains might be European (or African or Asian). We do not know when the first Europeans came to this continent. Deloria is prepared to accept that Europeans might have been in America during the late Pleistocene (1995: 153), and some archaeologists have made the same suggestion [albeit with scant empirical evidence (Lepper 1999)]. According to the Norse sagas, which are as reliable as the traditions of any people, there is at least one burial of a European in North America that predates A.D. 1492 (Magnusson and Palsson 1968: 61). Since he was reportedly killed by Native Americans (in retaliation for Viking depredations and in defense of their homeland), it would be ironic if, in the unlikely event that his remains were recovered in the United States, they were to be "repatriated" to Native Americans. On the

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should supercede any laws that prevent them from obtaining their goals. As long as some archaeologists believe that their quest for knowledge exempts them from laws, common decency, and common courtesy, our profession's future is in a tenuous position.

(2) Lepper falsely states that we call on archaeologists to acquire the proper spiritual tools so they can better do their work. Our statement actually was:

If as anthropologists we truly believe that there is value in the diversity of culture and human experience, we also must accept that we do not alone have the practical, theoretical, or spiritual tools to access it, or any exclusive right to possess or control it (p. 20).

To be clear, then: We are not asking scientific archaeologists to develop spiritual tools. We are asking them to accept that they are not the sole keepers of human remains, artifacts, and archaeological sites. It is time to open the doors to the kingdom. We must consider the rights and perspectives of others who hold such remains dear to their hearts and find ways to accommodate their interests. Scientific archaeology does not need to cease, though we personally believe that the science will become stronger if we allow some cross-fertilization of ideas to occur. By working with others, archaeologists can improve the questions they ask of the archaeological record.

(3) Lepper takes exception to our statement that Native Americans are actually expanding opportunities for archaeology, citing the trouble he is having doing his kind of archaeology. On the one hand, he is correct: Until the radical, imperialist segment of scientific archaeology can learn to work with Native Americans (and others for that matter), there will be continued pressure not to dig and not to slice and dice human remains for scientific explication. On the other hand, Native American pressure on federal agencies to comply with cultural resource laws and regulations is, in point of fact, creating many opportunities for scientifically trained archaeologists to help locate, evaluate, and protect archaeological sites and traditional cultural properties throughout Indian Country.

Nationwide, many agencies are not in compliance with the law. Is the scientific community up in arms to get cultural resource budgets increased so that these agencies can start to approach compliance? No. It is the tribes pressuring agencies to protect resources so that Native Americans can fulfill their obligations to their ancestors, to those living today, and to those coming in the future. An example from the Northwest is the \$65 million that the Bonneville Power Administration has pledged to spend over the next 15 years to protect important cultural resources [T. C. McKinney, 1998, "CRM at the Federal Columbia Power System," *CRM* 9, p. 31]. This work is creating unprecedented opportunities for tribal and non-tribal cultural resource professionals.

Lepper and others need to realize that many archaeologists and other scientists are employed by tribes to help them protect and restore their environment and economy. Tribes are not anti-science. For tribes, science is a tool, not an end in itself. It is something that can be used to benefit the people, not just something upon which to build a career. The notion of using our archaeological expertise to protect important resources for future generations is, in our estimation, the next great horizon for archaeology. There will still be a role for general research, includ-

Lepper

other hand, if Kintigh is right, the mere presence of Europeans in America prior to recorded history would make them *de facto* "Native Americans."

There is a much more cogent reason why ancient human remains in America should not be regarded uniformly as "culturally affiliated" with modern Native Americans. Cultures change and some populations die out leaving no descendants. Moreover, even in the historic era, groups of people could move across very large regions of America. There is no guarantee that the Native Americans who occupied a region in A.D. 1492 would bear any close biological or cultural relationship to the people who lived there in 1492 B.C. Does "repatriation" really make sense in such circumstances? In the original law, cultural affiliation was to be determined by an appropriate balance of scientific and traditional knowledge. In practice, the scientific end of this equation is being regulated out of existence.

The archaeological community does not need "a person with impeccable credentials" (credentials in what field?) or the "blue-ribbon panel" called for by Stapp and Longenecker to appreciate the absurdity of archaeologists aiding and abetting those who would eliminate archaeology as a discipline. Stapp and Longenecker make the fantastic blanket assertion that "Native Americans are actually expanding opportunities for archaeologists" (p. 20). Where are our expanded opportunities for studying the life and times of the Paleoindian skeleton and artifacts found near Buhl, Idaho and reburied in an unknown location (*Mammoth Trumpet* 1992)? or for studying the Hopewell people and material culture of the Mount Vernon Mound in Indiana reburied "near the General Electric Plastics Welcome Center" (Beard 1997: 8)? Stapp and Longenecker make much of the "Kennewick Man fiasco" and ask, "where is the outrage when such cases occur?" (p. 19). I too wonder why more professionals are not expressing outrage at the ongoing efforts of some Native Americans and U.S. government agencies to prohibit or restrict the analysis of this 9,000-year-old skeleton and at the perfidious act of burying the site of its discovery under hundreds of tons of boulders and fill against the express wishes of Congress. Kennewick Man is one of only a handful of "time travelers" to have reached our era from such a remote period and no living person can credibly claim to be his certain descendant. An anthropological study of his remains may afford the only opportunity for him and his people to teach us about their world and achievements. Why does wishing to listen to Kennewick Man's "voice made of bone" (Lippert 1997: 126) constitute an act morally equivalent to grisly murder (p. 19)? And how can the attempt to forever silence that voice under rock and rubble be regarded as "expanding opportunities for archaeologists" (p. 19)? (Consult the following webpages for more information on the "expanded" opportunities for archaeologists: www.acpac.org/; www.friendsofpast.org/main.html.)

Stapp and Longenecker appear to want to transform archaeology into a more humanistic discipline, but their agents of transformation include those who wish to put an end to archaeology. John Sanchez, a Yaqui Indian and former president of the Ohio Center for Native American Affairs, wrote to me in 1992, "under *no circumstances* does the Ohio Center for Native American Affairs . . . approve of any dig, excavation, survey, or any type of scientific investigation of any burial, ceremonial, past living, or trash sites or mounds whether they be Native American or any other ethnic group of peoples" (1992, correspondence on file, Department of Archaeology, Ohio Historical Society, Columbus,

Stapp and Longenecker



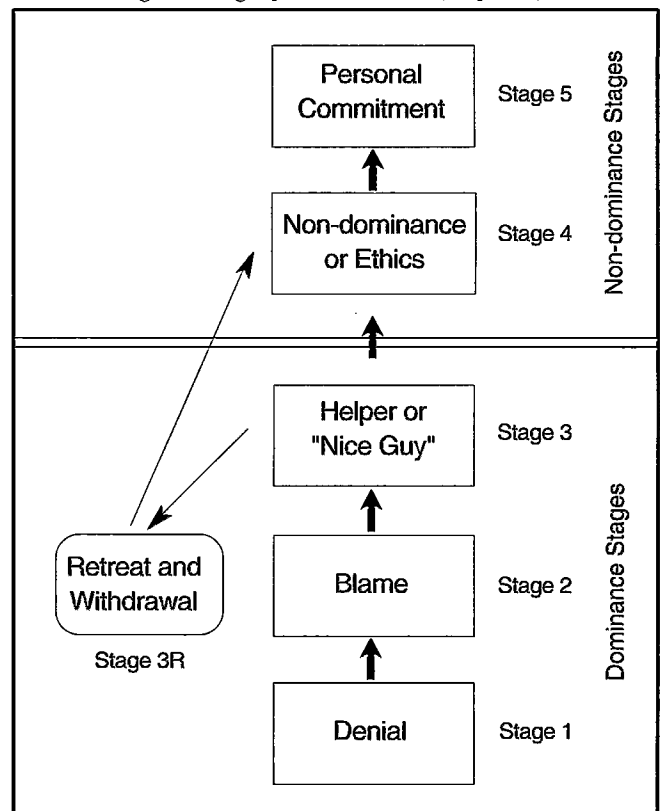
ing the goal of understanding human behavior. But these will not be more fundamental endeavors than the protection of human culture and resources—the tail won't be wagging the dog as it is today.

(4) Finally, Lepper seems to think that getting tribal approval for an article in which we discuss topics of importance to Native Americans is inappropriate. We routinely show our drafts to our tribal colleagues in the spirit of consultation. Such interaction often corrects a wrong impression, leads to a better way of saying something, or simply confirms that we are starting to understand. We are not legally required to do so—it is something we feel we should do. It is a matter of basic respect for the communities that anthropologists work with and for, and on which so many have built careers. In terms of the specific reference to CTUIR approval, Ms. Longenecker needed approval from her employer in order to list her affiliation with them. She feels it is important to note that she works for the tribe.

In closing, Lepper has misquoted and taken out of context much of our article. We urge our colleagues to read our original article. See which stage represents your approach to your work in Foley's model of personal growth (Figure 1, reprinted correctly here). Decide for yourself which direction you want to follow as our profession progresses into the future. ☒

Julie Longenecker works for the Cultural Resources Protection Program (CRPP), Department of Natural Resources, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation. Darby C. Stapp is a senior scientist and cultural resources manager for a nonprofit corporation in Washington State that serves industry and government in developing new technologies and products.

Figure 1. Stages of Personal Growth (Foley 1996)



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Ohio, emphasis in original). Ken Irwin, a Native American from North Dakota and a subsequent president of the Ohio Center, was quoted as saying "Burial desecration, progress, scientific investigation, excavation ... whatever you want to call it, it's got to stop" (Smigelski 1993: 8; ellipsis in original quotation). Similarly, Guy Jones, of the Miami Valley Council of Native Americans, was quoted in the *Cincinnati Enquirer* as saying, "We don't want anything to be in museums. We prefer to have [burial grounds and sites] razed and go into the earth, rather than in museums" (Wright 1991). Finally, Deloria has written in the pages of *American Antiquity*, "archaeology has been a suspicious science for Indians from the very beginning. People who spend their lives writing tomes on the garbage of other people are not regarded as quite mentally sound in many Indian communities" (1992: 596). Clearly, these individuals have no interest in cooperating with archaeologists and would be appalled to find they were "expanding" our opportunities to do archaeology.

Thankfully, hostility toward archaeology is not characteristic of all Native Americans. Dorothy Lippert, a Choctaw and an archaeologist, accepts that "for many of our ancestors, skeletal analysis is one of the only ways that they are able to tell us their stories" (Lippert 1997: 126). Lippert's essay is a thoughtful and constructive meditation on how Native Americans and archaeologists might find common ground, and I urge all SAA members to read it.

I wholeheartedly agree with Stapp and Longenecker's call for us to "listen and consider the views from Native Americans" (p. 27); but when those views include statements antithetical to the goals and principles of scientific archaeology and legislative efforts to proscribe the study of a substantial part of the archaeological record, I reserve the right respectfully to disagree. I also share Stapp and Longenecker's concern over the "way scientists have disseminated speculative information to the press and the impact that such information has had on the public's understanding of prehistory, Native Americans, and archaeology" (p. 27; see Lepper 1999). However, phrasing the issue in this way suggests the solution lies in muzzling, or at least censoring, scholars who the reigning authorities decide are disseminating information that is too speculative. Surely, the only sensible and democratically viable solution is to have a mechanism in place for rapidly providing counterbalancing perspectives to the media.

Stapp and Longenecker have observed (rather belatedly) that "the times they are a-changin'" (p. 19). I agree. Archaeologists no longer can take public support for granted. When we wring our hands and question, in our own professional publications, whether "there is wisdom in the archaeological record that can benefit humanity" (p. 20) and accuse our colleagues of racism and worse because they want to study the most human aspect of the archaeological record, what are we offering the public in return for their tax dollars and less tangible support and interest?

In contrast to Stapp and Longenecker, I call for SAA to support the Hastings Bill, which does not "eviscerate" NAGPRA, but only serves to restore the balance most legislators intended to establish with the law. America's archaeological heritage belongs to all Americans—Native Americans, archaeologists, and the rest of our citizens. Stapp and Longenecker are right about the need to get to know each other and figure out how we can work together (p. 19); but they would do well to remember that it was NAGPRA that inaugurated the era of "lawyers, courts, and bad feelings" (p. 19). Scientists would not willingly have chosen that arena and do not go there cynically to defend merely their jobs, as Stapp and

Longenecker seem to believe (p. 20). The archaeologists pilloried by Stapp and Longenecker seek the same freedom Galileo sought—to study the world on its own terms without the blinders of religious dogma. I do not excuse the racist excesses of previous generations of scientists or suggest that any act of desecration is justified in the name of science. But there is a difference between excavating a 100-year-old burial and one that is 1,000 years old. Any argument suggesting otherwise is based upon religious values and beliefs. Stapp and Longenecker's deliberate conflation of science and religion in the *SAA Bulletin*, and their admission that their article was "approved for release" by the Cultural Resources Protection Program of the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (p. 27), suggest they are trying to serve two masters.

The fundamental question facing the archaeological community at the dawn of the 21st century is not whether we need to take our heads out of the sand and work at developing more productive relationships with Native Americans, legislators, avocational archaeologists, and the general public. Of course we do! We must work together to find a proper balance between the religious rights of Native Americans and the sometimes competing (but equally legitimate) rights of scientists to seek an understanding of humanity's biological and cultural diversity. But before we can get there, we first must answer the question Stapp and Longenecker forgot to ask—which master do we serve: science or spirituality? ❧

Bradley Lepper is curator of archaeology for a prominent nonprofit museum in the Midwest. This has not been approved or endorsed by any of the institutions and organizations with which Lepper is affiliated. Please direct correspondence to blepper@ohiohistory.org.

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Exchanges — Interamerican Dialogue



Conflict of Interests?

Leonardo López Luján

In April 2000, two well-known institutions, in the United States and France, exhibited prehispanic archaeological pieces. In doing so, the institutions demonstrated two diametrically opposed policies toward the black market in stolen pieces. Dumbarton Oaks, the dynamic research center in Washington, D.C., promotes studies on the history of landscape architecture, Byzantine art, and Precolumbian art. It is famous for its small but select collection of Mesoamerican objects collected by Mildred and Robert Woods Bliss over 50 years, beginning in 1912. In 1962, the Blisses donated their Precolumbian collection to Dumbarton Oaks (which had been on loan to Harvard University since 1940). The Bliss legacy does not purchase looted antiquities; it funds serious academic meetings, a fellowship program, three specialized libraries, and various series of publications.

“ . . . faced with the option of purchasing a work of art on the black market. . . . instead they requested a piece on loan from the Peabody Museum of Harvard University. This decision respected the third ethical principle of SAA that condemns the commercialization of archaeological objects because it contributes to the destruction of sites and the contextual information fundamental to the understanding of the archaeological record.”

Recently, the board of Dumbarton Oaks decided to include a new archaeological piece in the gallery in honor of the former curator of the Precolumbian collection. Jeffrey Quilter and his exceptional group of advisors were faced with the option of purchasing a work of art on the black market. Instead, they requested a piece on loan from the Peabody Museum of Harvard University. This decision respected the third ethical principle of the Society for American Archaeology that condemns the commercialization of archaeological objects because it contributes to the destruction of sites and the contextual information fundamental to the understanding of the archaeological record. One of the

so-called smiling figures from Nopiloa (Veracruz, Mexico) was chosen, restored for the occasion, and, following a detailed study of the piece, placed on display. It should be mentioned that the piece in question was obtained legally by the Peabody Museum, thanks to an exchange promoted by Román Pia Chan.

The second institution, the Louvre, the largest museum in the world, followed a different policy. The Louvre recently inaugurated rooms dedicated to the inappropriately titled “Arts Premiers of Africa, America, Asia, and Oceania” in the ample Pavillon des Sessions. Supported by President Chirac and coordinated by the art dealer and collector Jacques Kerchache, 120 pieces entered the museum’s displays. What makes this purchase so alarming is the fact that the Louvre invested approximately 150 million francs to acquire stolen objects. These objects are protected under the UNESCO Convention of 1970 and their purchase is condemned by the professional code of International Council of Museums (ICOM). Among the new treasures of the Louvre are two *nok* terracotas from Nigeria (which is included on ICOM’s red list of especially threatened works), an *uli* sculpture from Melanesia, a polychrome figurine from Chupcuaro, and a Maya vase from the Petén. As if that were not enough, pieces that have been known for decades to be false were present, including a *moai kavakava* from Easter Island and a mask representing the Aztec god Xipe Totec.

The Louvre’s recent purchase seemingly legitimizes and promotes the clandestine art market. The effects are already visible: The value of *uli* sculptures has multiplied tenfold in the black market; the Parisian auction house Drouot has several *nok* pieces for sale that were illegally taken out of their country; and furtive antiquity hunters are devastating Equatorial African archaeological sites. Fortunately, the Louvre’s purchases have been denounced in the French press as well as by ICOM, UNESCO, the Société des Americanistes, and the governments of Nigeria and Niger. Strangely enough, the Mexican government issued no comment regarding such harmful practices that negatively affect both our cultural patrimony and the scientific advances of our discipline. It also contributed to the magnum museographic operation by lending a greenstone Olmec figurine discovered at El Manat, Veracruz! ❏

Leonardo López Luján is with the Museo del Templo Mayor in Mexico City, Mexico.

The Museo Contisuyo: A Successful Partnership across Multiple Boundaries

Bruce Owen



The next time you find yourself in the far south of Peru, be sure to visit Moquegua and the Museo Contisuyo. Moquegua is a modest city of almost 40,000 people on the desert Pacific slope of the Andes, a bit off the Panamerican highway between Arequipa and Tacna, a little too far from the highlights of Machu Picchu, Cuzco, and Nazca to make it onto most tourists' itineraries. Nevertheless, right on the main square, nestled within the remaining walls of the collapsed 19th-century cathedral, stands a 9,700 square foot, three-story, modern archaeological museum. The permanent exhibition hall takes visitors through 12,000 years of regional prehistory, richly illustrated with spectacular artifacts, maps, artist's reconstructions of prehistoric scenes, and explanatory texts in both Spanish and English, the fruits of dozens of archaeological research and salvage projects spanning almost two decades. You will often find visiting researchers studying—or adding to—the collections stored in the first floor curation and lab facility. The two halls on the third floor host art exhibitions, summer and adult classes, concerts, and meetings. The staff of seven are all from the departments of Moquegua and neighboring Arequipa. Admission costs about as much as a bottle of soda, and less or nothing for those unable to afford that. Thousands of adults and children have been visiting the exhibition and Museo events every year since it opened in 1994.

Any sensible person might wonder what such an oversized institution is doing in such a sleepy little town. The answer lies in a productive, evolving partnership between archaeologists from both the United States and Peru, and a single large, commercial enterprise, the Southern Peru Copper Corporation (Southern). This partnership crossed two increasingly familiar boundaries at once, one between a private company and academic researchers, and the other between the nationalities and cultures of the U.S. and Peru. Any of the participants will tell you that the relationships were sometimes less than smooth and straightforward, but the net result was remarkable.

Southern is the largest single employer in the far south of Peru, where its mining and smelting operations have made it a highly visible presence with a strong aura of U.S. business culture until its recent acquisition by Grupo México in 1999. When Southern began building its sprawling infrastructure of two open-pit mines, ore concentrators, railways, smelter, power and water systems, port, and three company towns in the sparsely populated, scarcely developed far south of Peru in the 1950s, it was largely a transplanted U.S. operation, an image it has only recently begun to shed. Despite the image, the company actually underwent a long-term change in which expensive foreign staff and management were gradually replaced by Peruvian personnel. This change progressed from the bottom up, until in the late 1990s there were only a few dozen foreign families in each of Southern's company towns; today there are virtually none.

Starting around 1982, Southern began supporting archaeological research, first with extensive but informal logistical help,

and later with formal funding, through the Programa Contisuyo. ("Contisuyo" was the name of the western province of the Inka empire.) The Programa began as an alliance of the Field Museum of Natural History (Chicago) and the Museo de Ciencias de Salud (Lima), supported by Southern and important private donations from the Pritzker family. The director and codirector in Peru were Fernando Cabieses and Luis Watanabe, respectively, and their American counterparts were Michael Moseley and Robert Feldman. Southern's commitment stemmed from the personal interests of members of its board of directors and top management, stimulated both by curiosity about finds uncovered during its massive civil engineering work, and by the need to assuage local and national concerns about the destruction caused by those projects.

The Programa and its successor, the Asociación Contisuyo, eventually involved over 100 archaeologists, students, volunteers, and assistants from North America, and more than 70 from Peru, not counting unskilled help. Programa projects shared both a regional focus on the Osmore (greater Moquegua) drainage and Southern's help with room, board, vehicles, and other logistics, which generally augmented grant funding from other sources. From 1982 through 2000, 31 archaeologists brought some \$1.5 million dollars in grant funding to the area, and that tally is not complete. Contisuyo supported more than 50 projects in what was initially a nearly unknown region, resulting in a chaotic but productive concentration of research that continues today. Although Contisuyo projects were originally all directed by U.S. archaeologists, in recent years an increasing number of research and salvage projects have been directed by Peruvians. Contisuyo research has produced in excess of 150 conference papers, articles, chapters, and books in English and Spanish, plus 18 Ph.D. dissertations, 6 M.A. theses, and 10 Peruvian bachelor's and *licenciado* (professional certification) theses. More are in progress.

In addition to outlining the prehistory of the region, this work produced large archaeological collections, including many objects worthy of display. After supporting years of archaeological research, Southern's board decided that it was time to reap greater public relations rewards from their contributions by sharing the results with the community. They proposed to establish an archaeological museum in Moquegua, at the geographical and political center of the region where Southern and the Contisuyo archaeologists work. The city agreed and provided a choice lot that fronts on the town square, inside the stone walls of the cathedral that had collapsed in an earthquake in 1868. In January 1992, Southern constituted a new nonprofit cultural association to build the museum. This Asociación Contisuyo, headed by Maria Antonieta de Preble, would receive Southern's donations and the lot from the city, and would oversee construction with extensive support from Southern's technical staff. A well-known Peruvian

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Continued from page 27—Contisuyo

architect, Franco Vella Zardín, won the design competition and was contracted in February 1993; ground was broken in November 1993, and the inauguration date was set for September 9, 1994.

Once the construction was well underway, the Asociación contracted Bertha Vargas and Rodolfo Vera, a husband and wife team well respected for their previous museum work in Peru, to design and implement the exhibition hall of the new museum. Vargas created the exhibit design. Since she grew up in Samegüa, next door to Moquegua, and conducted the most extensive archaeological project ever for the region (the 1987–1988 salvage excavation of the cemetery of Chen Chen, a Tiwanaku V site), Vargas had a special interest in the museum project. Her salvage work was supported by the city development agency and had been completely independent of the Programa Contisuyo, but the museum project promised to bring all the significant research in the region together, literally under one roof.

Vargas and Vera reviewed the Chen Chen salvage project collections, a large private collection gathered over decades by Father Francisco Fahlman of Moquegua, and the collections stored by members of the Programa Contisuyo, selecting pieces for possible display. The archaeologists familiar with the Contisuyo material were not in Peru at the time to share background information or details about projects or artifacts. Most of the specifics about chronologies, styles, sites, and pieces were either unpublished or unavailable, and there was no good synthetic treatment of the region to inform the exhibition. The information that was available was almost all in English, which was slow going for the Peruvian museologists on an impossibly short deadline.

Fortunately, as the North American summer rolled around, U.S. archaeological teams headed by Mark Aldenderfer, Paul Goldstein, Bruce Owen, Karen Wise, and others began arriving for field and lab work, and stopped by the new museum building to see its progress. Vargas and Vera were doing their best at the Herculean task of designing a large, permanent exhibition with very little information, and they naturally asked for help. Wanting their research to be presented accurately, the archaeologists took time from their field seasons to provide their input. Due to a long history of misunderstandings and complicated politics, each nationality began with some reservations about the other. Fortunately, the professionalism and

enthusiasm of Vargas, Vera, and their technical team drew the foreign archaeologists into the project. A few months was absurdly little time to transform a draft plan into a finished, permanent exhibition, but everyone wanted it to come out well, knowing that the museum was going to represent us all.

The Asociación had been created simply to build and furnish a museum. By early August 1994, it was clear that the city of Moquegua was unwilling and unable to accept a gift of a large museum that would require staffing, security, and maintenance indefinitely. It became the Asociación's responsibility to arrange for the museum's operation and survival. Even more pressing, it was also becoming clear that Southern had allowed perilously little time to set up a worthy exhibition inside the beautiful building they had built. The Asociación hired me to help finish the exhibition on time and get the museum running as a viable institution. I was just finishing a research postdoc with the Programa, so I was familiar with much of the work in the region, and I was known and seemed credible to the Southern management that was footing the bill. Being reasonably bilingual and having had some exhibition experience at the Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History both proved to be crucial assets as I worked with the seasoned Peruvian team and the core of the new museum staff day and night on specific themes, pieces, maps, graphics, and label copy. As I printed the last case label only an hour before the opening ceremony, I wondered if I would be able to stay awake through the inauguration festivities.

The museum opened on time with a grand party for invited dignitaries and journalists, which was a well-earned public relations coup for Southern on both the national and international stages. The museology team packed up and returned to Lima. For the first two weeks, we opened the museum free of charge to the public, and it seemed that the entire city, if not the entire region, poured through the exhibition hall.

Over the following months, we worked out the institutional details of the museum, from a collections policy to staffing, schedules, and budgets. Southern generously paid for computers, furniture, metal shelving, and even some structural remodeling to transform the lab, office, and storage areas from the empty rooms they were on opening night to excellent working facilities. The museum had been planned around 18 tons of archaeological material from a dozen years of research projects, and Southern covered the cost of re-inventorying, re-packing, fumigating, and transporting these collections from a rented warehouse to the permanent, modern storage area in the museum. Equally important, Southern accepted its unanticipated responsibility for the ongoing operation of the Museo, funding the operating budget of the Museo and research activities.

By the time my year as director of the Museo was over and I handed the job to my Peruvian successor, Antonio Oquiche, the museum had settled into serving a steady stream of visitors—about half were school children, most of the rest were local adults, and the remainder were a small but



steady trickle of national and international tourists. The Asociación Contisuyo, which I continue to direct, had legally subsumed the Programa Contisuyo and had already been the base of operations for several lab and field projects. Our relationships with local organizations, government, and town personalities were good, and our guestbook was filling up with thousands of uniformly positive comments. Under Oquiche, the Museo began organizing community events from archaeological video screenings to art contests, concerts, and summer school classes, and it has become one of the principal cultural centers of the city.

The Museo and the Asociación had several years to mature with the aid of Southern's steady support. Although Oquiche was very successful at drumming up outside support for specific events, publications, publicity, and even construction and services like vehicle storage, we found that additional sponsors at both the local and national level were unwilling to help support the daily operating costs of the Museo. Southern's managers gradually scaled back their initial hope that the Museo could become self-supporting in its small market, although they continued to press for cost-cutting and supplementary outside funding. In 1998 and 1999, the price of copper slid lower, inflation kept nibbling away at Southern's funding for the Asociación, and the company initiated a severe austerity program in preparation for a round of merger and acquisition negotiations.

When the dust settled in late 1999, Southern had been bought by Grupo México, a Mexican firm that is the world's third-largest copper producer. In the turmoil that usually follows these events, virtually all of the U.S. staff, and almost all of the original supporters of the Programa and the Asociación Contisuyo of all nationalities, left the company. Yet, by early 2000, the management of Grupo México had decided that the Museo, an archaeological museum and cultural center in a city where they maintain only a small branch office, was too important an asset to lose. Grupo México visitors were impressed by the Museo, its staff, and its overwhelmingly positive image in the community—an image that is linked to Southern. Although the new Southern management has eliminated direct support for research, they continue to fund the Museo, and it continues to serve both as a hub for public outreach and a facility for archaeological curation, analysis, and logistical support of field projects.

Why has the Museo Contisuyo been so successful in such an unlikely place? Aside from the personal competence, good will, and dedication of the Peruvian museologists, the visiting archaeologists, and the employees and management of Southern, the proximate reason is simple. Southern's private funding backed the entire project and its ongoing operation. Moreover, since the impetus for the project came from the sponsor, rather than outsiders soliciting support, the sponsor was truly committed to it.

Perhaps more subtly, although the Museo Contisuyo is educational and popular, it does not threaten anyone. Intentionally limited to prehistory, the Museo Contisuyo has no need to deal with issues that typically divide people into factions. The Museo Contisuyo embodies no obvious political line. Southern wanted the museum to reflect well on the company, but as long as the content was interesting and well presented, their message was sufficiently expressed by the mere existence of the museum with its dedicatory plaque and acknowledgements. Vargas conceived the exhibition as straightforwardly didactic, a chronologically and culturally organized presentation of current conceptions of prehistory. As we worked out the specifics for each case and I wrote

or edited the label copy, we focused on the culture-historical framework and smaller themes that we hoped would catch the interest of visitors. The subtext encourages local people to identify with and value their prehispanic past, demonstrates the effectiveness of archaeological research, and tries to motivate people to protect archaeological sites. Although some of my label texts hint at social themes—ranging from the varieties of social organization in the past (society has not always been stratified as it is now) to the strategies of the Tiwanaku, Wari, and Inka states (states exploit labor and manipulate ideology; leaders can be co-opted)—a critical reviewer would conclude that the museum does not significantly challenge the status quo. That may make the museum inadequate by some lights, but it also makes it acceptable to all of its limited public, to its principle sponsor under U.S., Peruvian, and now Mexican leadership, to a potential future, broader sponsor base, and to virtually any government authority.

Despite attempting to be stimulating and synthetic, the exhibition at the Museo Contisuyo is essentially a materialist, culture-historical presentation. Yet visitors like the straightforward approach to what archaeologists think about interesting aspects of the past. School teachers especially appreciate the information contained in the exhibition hall, since until recently there has been no good synthetic text about local prehistory. (Now the Asociación has published two, one of which is price subsidized by the city and is an official school reference.) "*Bien didáctico*" (very informative) is a common notation in the guest book, understood to be a compliment. Playing the Museo very straight made it accessible to its public and, we hope, durable in its appeal.

The Museo and the Asociación survived a serious test with the acquisition of Southern by Grupo México. I believe that a key to the Museo's acceptability to Grupo México was its all-Peruvian staff and local focus. Just as Southern itself had completed the sometimes gradual, sometimes traumatic shift from a foreign—some would say imperialist—operation to a fully Latin American, if not completely Peruvian, one, the Asociación had successfully transformed itself in a similar way. Starting as a binational but clearly U.S.-dominated research partnership, the weight of the organization had shifted to a primarily Peruvian public outreach effort. My role, though supervisory, is *pro bono* and necessarily distant; Oquiche is the public face of the organization and the one who makes things happen on a daily basis. Contisuyo has changed from a confederation of well-meaning but temporary foreign visitors oriented primarily toward academic careers in another country, to a long-term, Peruvian organization fulfilling real local needs, enriched by occasional foreign help, and occasionally helping foreign academics. I think that this is a healthy and appropriate state.

In the long run, the Museo Contisuyo succeeded because its single, private sponsor stayed behind it all the way to completion, and beyond. Southern supported the Museo because the

"The subtext encourages local people to identify with and value their prehispanic past, demonstrates the effectiveness of archaeological research, and tries to motivate people to protect archaeological sites."

News from the Register of Professional Archaeologists

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Donald L. Hardesty

Elections and appointments brought several changes to the Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA) Board of Directors in 2000. The new board includes: Don Hardesty (University of Nevada, Reno), President; Mike Glassow (University of California, Santa Barbara), President-elect; Chuck Niquette (Cultural Resource Analysts Inc.), Secretary-Treasurer; Donna Seifert (John Milner Associates), SAA-appointed Director; Rick Elia (Boston University), AIA-appointed Director; Bob Clouse (Minnesota Historical Society), SHA-appointed Director; Elton Prewitt (Prewitt and Associates), Grievance Coordinator; and Pat Garrow (TRC Garrow Associates) as Registrar. The RPA also elected Karen Rubinson chair of the Nominations Committee.

The RPA Board of Directors met with the sponsor society presidents and others at the 2000 SAA Annual Meeting to discuss a long-range plan for the Register. In addition to board members, participants in the meeting included Keith Kintigh (SAA), Nancy Wilkie (AIA), Sue Henry Renaud (SHA), Willem Willems (European Association of Archaeologists), and Tobi Brimsek (Executive Director of SAA). The group agreed that the key goal of the Register is to promote professionalism in archaeology. Toward this end, the RPA should work toward the registration of archaeologists on a global scale, make registration a professional expectation for all archaeologists, serve registered archaeologists in all professional matters, and promote the use of the register by government agencies. The group also discussed marketing objectives and specific tasks for the next two years.

At the same conference, RPA president Don Hardesty participated in a panel discussion of the practice of professionalism: the interplay between the actual practice of archaeology and the ethical and other ideological principles of what we should do. The panel members related stories of how changing ethical views of what archaeology should do brought about changes in our own archaeological practice. Hardesty related how his own career experiences, for example, involved changing perceptions of workplace safety that have significant implications in the practice of archaeology on mining sites.

The appointment of new committees is continuing. Of these, the field school certification committee, chaired by Bill Lipe (Washington State University) and which also includes Mike Adler (Southern Methodist University), John Doershuk (University of Iowa), and Elizabeth Pena (SUNY-Buffalo), is working actively. The committee reviews applications from field schools for RPA certification and makes recommendations to the Registrar. It also is working on a revision of the certification standards and welcomes input from the archaeological community. Toward this end, the RPA is sponsoring panel discussions of the field school certification standards at the forthcoming annual meetings of the Archaeological Institute of America (AIA) and the Society

for Historical Archaeology (SHA), both of which are in January 2001. The community of professional archaeologists should encourage all field schools to work toward certification. Professional training in archaeology begins with field schools, and it is imperative that they provide the same fundamentals.

The Board of Directors voted to begin publication of *RPA Notes*, an occasional publication that is intended to disseminate information about professionalism in archaeology, the activities of the Register, or other matters of interest to RPAs that may be too lengthy or otherwise inappropriate for the sponsor society newsletters. It will be published in pdf format, mailed electronically to RPAs, and will be archived on the RPA Web site. Print copies will be mailed to those RPAs who are not on Internet. Sue Linder-Lindsley (Southern Methodist University) has graciously agreed to serve as editor, and E. Jeanne Harris is the publisher. The first issue is in final preparation and includes articles on professional archaeology and the West Virginia tax code, the RPA archives, the RPA field school certification program, and a review of the RPA grievance procedures. Chuck Niquette's article on the West Virginia tax code gives a good example of why archaeologists should be concerned with professionalism. It comes as a surprise to many archaeologists that the public at large does not consider archaeologists to be professionals in the same sense as architects, accountants, engineers, or medical technicians. The legal system is a good measure of public perception, and the West Virginia tax code is not unusual in considering archaeology not to be a profession. What better reason to become registered? ☐

Donald L. Hardesty is president of the Register.

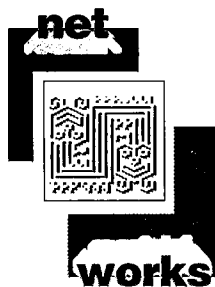
Continued from page 29—Contisuyo

project originated with the company itself. The new management of Grupo México continued that support because the Museo reflected so well on the company. The experts who had such a strong professional interest in the Museo's success were essentially helping the sponsor realize its own goals, rather than requesting support for an outside project. The coincidence of interests led to a great outcome, both for Moquegua and for the archaeologists who wanted to repay years of forbearance from the community, but that coincidence was only indirectly of the archaeologists' making. I doubt that anyone expected the first Programa Contisuyo agreement on research collaboration to lead, many years later, to Southern calling in a binational team to create an archaeological museum, much less the cultural center that the Museo has become. It is to the credit of the founders of the Programa and the members who followed them, both in Peru and the U.S., within Southern and outside it, that the seeds they planted and tended over many years grew so far beyond their expectations. If the result was more evolved than planned, the good will on both sides of the private and academic divide, as well as the national one, went a long way toward ensuring that the outcome was so positive.

For a virtual tour of the Museo, synthesis of regional prehistory, extensive bibliography, visitor information, shameless tourism promotion, and more, please visit the Museo Contisuyo Web site at members.aol.com/contisuyo/MuseoE.html.

Thanks to Karen Wise, Michael Moseley, Mark Aldenderfer, and Karen Doehner for their comments on my early drafts of this. ☐

Bruce Owen is a lecturer at Sonoma State University and Director of the Asociación Contisuyo.



The Archaeology Channel: Visualizing Archaeology on the World Wide Web

Richard M. Pettigrew

The personal computer in the 1970s and 1980s dramatically expanded our productivity through such developments as desktop publishing and simplified statistical analysis. Expanded Internet access in the 1990s transformed our professional lives even more by facilitating global collaboration and information sharing. Today, most archaeologists use their computers for text-based applications like email and word processing and are exploring the uses of image-laden Web sites. However, improvements in computer hardware, software, and Internet data-transmission systems are spawning new applications that are revolutionizing the ways information is delivered worldwide. We now can glimpse a future in which image-rich media will dominate the world of information sharing, stimulating our visual cortex as never before. As we rush headlong into this brave new world, we are challenged to learn the best uses of new technology for the purposes of archaeology. A new streaming video Web site, The Archaeology Channel (www.archaeologychannel.org), aspires to meet this challenge by offering a venue for global, image-based information sharing.

Before examining the details of The Archaeology Channel (TAC), let's jump to five years from now, when today's experimental technologies will be firmly established and widely used. In 2005, archaeological research is more active than ever and is very popular among an international public accustomed to following closely the progress of archaeological investigations through the medium of streaming video. A young woman in Japan, during a work break at the auto manufacturing plant, logs on to TAC on the company PC/TV monitor to select the latest video report on her favorite subject, the excavation of a newly discovered pre-Clovis site in Tennessee. A middle school teacher in Ohio lights up her high-definition classroom video monitor with the first installment of a TAC video series on world prehistory, designed as part of the curriculum to meet testing standards for 8th graders. A group of anthropology graduate students at the University of Maine logs on to TAC to follow the proceedings of the SAA Annual Meeting in San Diego on their PC monitors and attentively absorb a corridor interview with a controversial conference presenter on the evolution of state-level political organization in Mississippian societies. Among the most popular TAC programs is a series written and produced by a consortium of Australian Aboriginal groups on traditional Australian cultures, complete with demonstrations of primitive technology, native music, and living rock art, in concert with ongoing investigations of archaeological sites spanning 50,000 years of Aboriginal cultural life. Through streaming video and other image-rich formats available on the World Wide Web, archaeology and its inquiries into past and present human behavior have become very familiar to non-archaeologists, most of whom strongly support the use of public funds for archaeology and the protection of indigenous cultures.

This futuristic scenario may seem far-fetched, but the technology to make it a reality has sneaked up to our doorstep and is now available. In the late 1990s, it was already apparent that improved Internet technology was creating a new opportunity to communicate visually planet-wide for a very modest cost (compared to the big investments needed for standard broadcast or cable TV). Streaming video was poised to take the world by storm, and I felt that we should seize the opportunity to communicate the wonderful perspective on humanity that we gain through archaeology. At the same time, I felt a growing need to step up and help address some key problems that archaeology faces today, such as increasing damage to archaeological sites, the gray literature problem, insufficient collaboration with indigenous peoples, a lack of archaeology in school curricula, a shortage of material written by professionals for the lay public, distrust of professionals among knowledgeable lay people, and inaccurate and incomplete news reports. Worldwide, despite keen interest in archaeological discoveries, the general public has a very imperfect understanding of the fundamental anthropological and historical issues that drive archaeological research in the first place.

In response to these challenges, and in collaboration with several colleagues, I founded the Archaeological Legacy Institute (ALI) in October 1999. The mission of ALI (a nonprofit, tax-exempt [501(c)(3)] Oregon corporation with a small Board of Directors) is to develop ways to make archaeology more effective both in gathering valuable information about past human lifeways and in delivering that information to the public and the profession. A fundamental postulate is that archaeology has important messages to deliver accurately and completely to people worldwide about human origins and development, and that among these messages are those about past mistakes that we must not make in the future. By investigating our origins, we develop a better understanding of who we are and, hopefully, acquire the wisdom to make improved choices for the future. Archaeological research highlights the common origins and close relationships among the peoples of the world while simultaneously promoting mutual understanding of and respect for cultural differences. Archaeology thus has the real potential to encourage peaceful intercultural relations and to create a better world for our descendants.

To take advantage of new technology and work toward realizing our goals, ALI embarked on the nonprofit enterprise, The Archaeology Channel. This Web site disseminates the story of archaeology and indigenous peoples through streaming video and other visual formats and, after many months of preparation and hard work, TAC now offers free on-demand viewing of such videos. As you may know, streaming video is a TV-like broadcast technology employing the Internet, but with some key differences from standard TV. Viewers watch the programs as they "stream"

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Continued from page 31—*Networks*

across their monitors, but they do not copy or download them. Programs can be either live or available on demand.

Now, however, ALI and the archaeological profession face the more daunting task of turning this new venue into the valuable tool that it was created to become. TAC can help address the problems listed above and others by bringing the benefits of archaeology to a wider constituency and providing a highly visible forum for the dissemination of ideas.

The availability of this new forum highlights the question about what messages we should share with the public and each other. An ideal sort of message is the recent book by Charles L. Redman, *Human Impact on Ancient Environments* (1999, University of Arizona Press, Tucson), which employs archaeological case studies to examine the long-term relationship between human societies and their environments and demonstrates that nature and culture are both components of a dynamic system. Considerations of this kind illuminate archaeology's potential relevance to the modern world and the importance of indigenous societies as exemplars of the human condition. TAC conveys perspectives such as this as well as the excitement that accompanies archaeological discovery. Each artifact, feature, site, and culture that is described in a video tells a story that is but a small part of the human saga. As we tell our stories, we should reveal why we do this work, which ideally has much to do with an exploration of who we are as human beings and how we fit into the world.

The technology used to broadcast TAC is in its infancy and will improve dramatically in the coming months and years. Especially for users with dial-up modems (56k), the picture is small, grainy, and jerky, although broadband (100 and 300k) users (still just 5 percent of the total in the U.S.) receive much better pictures that may be comparable to regular TV images. Despite its limitations, this technology has important advantages over standard TV, beginning with its much lower production and broadcasting costs. Just as important is its worldwide scope: TAC programs are available to those with Internet connections in every corner of the planet. Other valuable assets include the interactivity that makes the viewing experience an active rather than a passive process, and the freedom to watch a program at any desired time.

Eventually, with improving technology, better content, and growing worldwide connectivity, streaming video on the Web may rival or surpass standard TV as the preferred medium for entertainment and information sharing. Currently, installation of high speed ("big pipe") cables and wireless systems for Internet use in U.S. communities and worldwide is proceeding fast. In early 2000 the installed high-bandwidth (250k and higher) subscriber base in the U.S. amounted to 3.7 million (2.7 million with cable

Each artifact, feature, site, and culture that is described in a video tells a story that is but a small part of the human saga.

"Through streaming video and other image-rich formats available on the World Wide Web, archaeology and its inquiries into past and present human behavior have become very familiar to non-archaeologists, most of whom strongly support the use of public funds for archaeology and the protection of indigenous cultures."

modems and 1 million with DSL lines). Charlie Fink of eAgents.com predicts that this total will rise to 5 million by the end of 2000, 8.1 million in 2001, 11.5 million in 2002, and 15.3 million by 2005. The availability of streaming video and other image-rich media is a strong driver for this trend, which is not limited to the U.S. Streaming video on a high-speed Internet connection is very impressive and capable of delivering compelling programming. Most of those reading this article already are, or soon will be, watching video on their computers, whether on dial-up modems or faster Internet connections.

Why should you care about this? Most archaeologists realize that public understanding of, interest in, and support for archaeology are key determinants for the amount of archaeological research that will be conducted. We need public support for regulations protecting archaeological sites and archaeological investigation of threatened sites. We depend on the public also for

problem-oriented research through private and corporate donations, tax-supported granting institutions, and volunteers. We also have an obligation to give the public a return on its investment in the form of real information on the results of our work. We have a special responsibility to demonstrate value to indigenous peoples who often are the subject of our research. TAC can be part of the solution to a long-term archaeological public relations problem.

As we look to the future, the possibilities for programming are quite exciting. The initial format is on-demand video streaming of programs pertaining to archaeology and indigenous peoples. ALI has a backlog of existing videos ready for viewing, most of them on North American subjects (e.g., Mesa Verde, Cahokia, and other Southwest and Mississippian subjects) and produced by Camera One of Seattle. Videographer David Bogan of Corvallis, Oregon, in partnership with ALI, is preparing short videos on current archaeological research across the United States, to be shown in a TAC series this fall. Using digital equipment that is easily available and far less expensive than analog video machines of even several years ago, Bogan's productions from the 2000 field season will cover the testing of prehistoric sites in the Silvies Valley, Oregon, by the University of Oregon field school; test excavation of a prehistoric site by the University of Nevada, Reno (UNR)

on the shore of a dry lakebed at the Malheur National Wildlife Refuge, Oregon, in the northern Great Basin; UNR field school excavations at the historic 1870s Boston Saloon in Virginia City, Nevada; UNR field investigations into the ethnic complexity of the Virginia City Chinese community of the 1870s; and excavations by the Maine State Museum at the Popham Site, a fort associated with a 17th-century English colony.

Despite its limitations, this technology has important advantages over standard TV, beginning with its much lower production and broadcasting costs.

Bogan is at the discussion stage for other projects, including subjects as diverse as ancient Hohokam irrigation canals in Arizona, a tour of Susquehanna River historical Native American sites on an aboriginal canoe replica in Pennsylvania, and underwater investigations of whaling ships sunk by the Confederate warship *CSS Shenandoah* in the bay of a Micronesian island. Other videos offered for TAC use include finished productions on prehistoric sites in Montana and Pennsylvania, a historical site in Oregon, and the Native American perspective on the inundation of Celilo Falls, a cherished salmon fishing locale on the Columbia River behind The Dalles Dam. We anticipate news programs as well as oral presentations, interviews, and panel discussions. Plans include programs for classroom viewing in conjunction with new archaeological curricula and for the professional audience as well. Programming ideas will evolve as we all acquire experience with this new communications tool.

ALI is soliciting films and videos from prospective partners worldwide and is encouraged by the response. Beyond those listed above, archaeological videographers from California, Florida, Ohio, and Texas have expressed strong interest in providing digital content for TAC. An American Indian television station in Montana has proposed showing on TAC some of its productions relating to traditional culture. The Malta Tourist Office (www.visitmalta.com) has offered for TAC broadcast a selection of video materials about the spectacular ancient megalithic Maltese temples. The 7th Icronos International Archaeology Film Festival of Bordeaux, France is including a promotional message about TAC to filmmakers in its program materials.

Other kinds of partnerships have already begun or are anticipated. The video streaming for TAC is hosted by iBEAM Broadcasting (www.ibeam.com), a Silicon Valley company with a leading worldwide streaming media network. The Archaeological Institute of America (www.archaeological.org) has invited ALI to participate in an educational workshop at its 2001 annual meeting. Both *Archaeology Magazine* (www.archaeology.org) and *Scientific American Discovering Archaeology* (www.discoveringarchaeology.com) are helping to promote TAC on their Web sites, and Web-link exchanges are in place also with the Center for the Study of the First Americans (www.peak.org/csfa), and the Northwest Research Obsidian Studies Laboratory (www.obsidianlab.com), among others. Bronitsky and Associates (no Web site) of Denver and Bergamo, Italy, agent for indigenous artists and performers worldwide, has promoted TAC through messages to prospective and existing clients and through a collaborative news release. ALI will soon sign an agreement with Microsoft to include TAC in the Broadband list of streaming video sites on the Windows Media Web site (www.windowsmedia.com). Representatives of the National Park Service, Forest Service, and Bureau of Land Management are considering the use of TAC to share the results of their heritage programs with the public. The Union of Community Museums of Oaxaca, a nongovernmental organization of 18 indigenous and *mestizo* communities of the State of Oaxaca in southeastern Mexico, has contacted ALI to explore ways to assist community museums that they have created and are in the process of creating. Future partners internationally might include such organizations as the Society for East Asian Archaeology (www.eastasianarchaeology.org) and the Council for British Archaeology (www.britarch.ac.uk), as well as other professional and avocational archaeological organizations.

The worldwide participation of archaeologists in this enter-

prise is essential to its success. You can support this effort, without spending much of your time and energy, in two main ways:

- (1) Share your research with the world through TAC. Its popularity and success ultimately will depend on the variety and attractiveness of its content. If you have existing footage of your work, contact your local media center to produce a short video in mini-DV or Beta SP format. Consider digital video as a form of documentation as well as a tool for information sharing, but don't expect TAC to broadcast raw footage. Identify the key elements of your research, what you really want people to derive from it, and communicate that to your video producer, who should shoot most of the footage for the production. Unless you have the training in video production, don't expect to create a finished product for public broadcast standards on your own. Except in special circumstances, ALI does not anticipate charging to broadcast your video, but we do insist on quality programs. ALI can recommend a video producer and offer feedback as you develop your program concept. Plan for the future by including video production costs in your research cost estimates.
- (2) Promote TAC to help expand the viewership. Simply by watching, you support it financially without even reaching into your pocket. Here's how that works: Each time someone visits the Web site or watches a video, that visit or view is automatically counted. The more visitors and viewers, the better our leverage in attracting underwriters, donors, and grants to help pay for the service. Of course, costs rise as well, because Internet broadcasting charges are based on the amount of data transferred from the host servers to the end users. As viewership rises, however, the sponsorship revenues and contributions rise also, so an increased audience improves ALI's chances of becoming financially viable. Revenues for TAC will come primarily from underwriters (much like PBS and NPR), grants, individual and corporate donors, contracts (such as broadcasting agreements with government agencies), and sales of videos and related materials. Promoting TAC is as easy as telling your colleagues, friends, students, and relatives about it. Share this article with them. Put the news on your school, company, or agency networks. Start an "email tree." Tell your local newspaper, radio, and TV stations. Your efforts could make a big difference to increase the size of the audience and thereby help ensure the health of the channel and its role in raising the visibility of and support for archaeology worldwide.

Quickly changing technology can strike fear into the heart, and many archaeologists are loathe to adopt new tools that they do not understand. However, we needn't fully understand technology to be able to use it. The Archaeology Channel is a tool whose potential benefits vastly outweigh the cost of the "learning curve." Together, let's explore its uses and maximize its benefits for archaeology and our fellow human beings. ■

Richard M. Pettigrew is president and executive director of the Archaeological Legacy Institute in Eugene, Oregon. He can be reached via email at RPettigrew@aol.com.

Major Legal Decision Handed Down in Shipwreck Case

James A. Goold

In a sweeping decision protecting historic shipwrecks, a United States Court of Appeals has upheld Spain's right as owner of its sunken vessels to prevent unauthorized disturbance or commercial salvage. The case grew out of claims by a commercial salvage operator, Sea Hunt, Inc., that two Spanish vessels, *La Galga* and *Juno*, had been abandoned and that Sea Hunt could salvage artifacts under a permit issued by the Commonwealth of Virginia Marine Resources Commission, providing for a 75 percent (Sea Hunt)-25 percent (Virginia) split of the anticipated proceeds. The oldest of the two vessels, *La Galga*, was a Navy frigate serving as escort to a 1,750 fleet that was shattered by a hurricane near Virginia while en route to Spain. *La Galga* was driven onto shoals about a quarter mile off Assateague Islands. Colonial records report that the ship was looted by locals during a two-month period until a second storm drove the wreck into the seabed.

The second vessel, *Juno*, was also a Navy frigate. In August 1802, *Juno* left Puerto Rico serving as a troopship, carrying a battalion of Spanish soldiers home from Caribbean service in the Napoleonic Wars. *Juno*, too, encountered a hurricane. Tragically, more than 413 soldiers, sailors, and their families were lost when the ship disappeared at sea east of Virginia. Although *Juno* has often been depicted as a "lost treasure ship," the Spanish archives show that the contents of the ship consist primarily of the remains and personal effects of the victims of this marine disaster.

On learning that Virginia had issued a permit for commercial exploitation of these vessels, Spain issued a Diplomatic Note protesting disturbance of these military gravesites. When Sea Hunt and Virginia refused to respect Spain's wishes, litigation followed and the case quickly developed as the international test case of Spain's rights to protect royal vessels and their contents, as well as the broader principle of the rights of all sovereign nations to prevent unauthorized disturbance of their naval and other government vessels.

My law firm and I were engaged to represent Spain in December 1998. In the litigation, Spain's position was actively supported by submissions by the United States, including forceful submissions by the Departments of Defense and State on the importance of the foreign policy and military issues at stake.

When interpretation of the 1763 Treaty of Peace between Spain and Great Britain ceding North America east of the Mississippi became an issue, Great Britain participated as well, issuing a Diplomatic Note concurring with Spain's position. As mentioned at the outset, the decision upholds Spain's rights on every point at issue. The following are among the critical rulings: (1) Under a 1902 Treaty between Spain and the U.S., Spain's vessels are entitled to the same legal protection as the United States provides its own vessels; (2) a Spanish vessel may not be considered "abandoned" under the Abandoned Shipwreck Act or international law unless the Spanish government itself has expressly abandoned that vessel in accordance with Spanish law; (3) when Spain ceded North America (East of the Mississippi) to Great Britain in the 1763 Treaty, it did not abandon ownership of its sunken vessels; and (4) a provision in the 1763 Treaty reserving Spain's rights in North America to "all the effects that may belong to [the King of Spain], whether it be artillery or other things" remains in effect to this day. Having upheld Spain's status as owner, the decision also enforces Spain's rights to prevent salvage activities conducted without consent on its vessels. In fact, the would-be salvor has been ordered to return to Spain's possession all artifacts it had removed from the sites.

The decision thus marks a watershed in the struggle to protect Spain's vessels from the "finders-keepers" mentality that had developed in the United States treasure-hunting community. It would be premature to discuss any potential follow-up legal actions concerning other Spanish vessels, but they can

be expected. Perhaps most important, however, is that the decision sets the stage for programs that not only protect these sites from looting, but also advance responsible recovery, study, and commemoration of the Spanish-American historic and cultural heritage for which the sites are irreplaceable time capsules. ■

James A. Goold is with the law firm of Covington & Burling in Washington, D.C. and also serves as counsel to SAA. Goold was awarded an SAA Presidential Recognition Award in 2000.

“ *The decision thus marks a watershed in the struggle to protect Spain's vessels from the 'finders-keepers' mentality that had developed in the United States treasure-hunting community.* **”**



Book Review

A Guide for Idiots Might Be a Pretty Smart Thing

Alexander Bauer

Perhaps it is because I was an undergraduate myself only a few years ago. Or perhaps it is because I have spent the last two years as a teaching assistant struggling with the problem of teaching introductory archaeology. Whatever the reason, I am fairly certain that most students never read the textbook assigned for the class, and those who do, don't enjoy it. To be fair, this is not the fault of the textbooks. Introductory archaeology is a notoriously difficult class to teach: Should it cover field methods or theoretical approaches? Should it be a survey of world prehistory or focus on the problems of cultural development with a few regional examples? If so, then which regions should be highlighted? Or should it consist of a little of all these things?

The problem with textbooks is that they are invariably boring to those who are taking the class only as a requirement and they are too simplistic and not "problem-focused" enough for those who are majoring in the subject. This may explain why the professors in all of my teaching assistant experiences have chosen a different textbook to use. One professor admitted to me that he would rather have not had a textbook at all, assigning instead a series of readings from journals and other sources. The only thing that stopped him was that the textbook offered a structure to the class, and he felt that first-year undergraduates may have been intimidated by the lack of a clear reference text. As a result, many professors assign textbook reading and then supplement this with journal articles on specific archaeological issues.

So, it is with some surprise that when I came across *The Complete Idiot's Guide to Lost Civilizations* by Donald P. Ryan (Alpha Books, 1999, 350 pp.), I found it to be an accessible and well-written introduction to the field of archaeology.

Don't let the title fool you: It is not a spoof (like Paul Bahn's *Bluffer's Guide*), and the light-hearted presentation makes it entertaining for an audience that might otherwise be turned off by a strictly academic narrative. When I discovered this book, I saw a potential solution to the archaeology textbook problem. Now, having read it, I think it could be an excellent book for an introductory class. For professors who want to supplement their class textbook with journal readings, it is an ideal choice, since it is comprehensive enough to use as a basic reference, yet simple enough so that extra readings would not result in an overwhelming reading load.

The Complete Idiot's Guide to Lost Civilizations integrates an introduction to the method and theory of archaeology with a general overview of world prehistory. The first two of the book's six parts are devoted to the theories and methods of archaeology, respectively. Parts three, four, and five focus on the Near East, the Old World, and the New World. Part six is called "Controversial Issues" and highlights topics that are rarely presented in any textbook, such as "fringe" archaeology. The three appendices consist of a glossary of terms, bibliography, and a most welcome list of resources, including the Web pages of major archaeological societies and magazines, as well as information on how to get involved (the "standard" introductory texts would do well to follow this example). Each chapter begins with a preview of its contents and ends with a clear but perhaps too simplistic summary entitled "The Least You Need to Know." More helpful are the text boxes that typify this series: "Jargon Unearthed" highlights key terms mentioned in the text, and "Pitfalls and Pointers" discusses problems archaeologists have encountered with a particular topic.

As one might expect, Ryan does not go into great detail with many of the topics covered in the book, although the parts on method and theory are surprisingly comprehensive and up-to-date. Part one, entitled "Tools for Discovering the Past," reviews the basics of archaeology as a subdiscipline of anthropology: What the focus of archaeological study is, how the field developed historically, and the methods used for finding and excavating sites, such as sampling, stratigraphy, and dating techniques. These chapters are full of details—the chapter on the history of archaeology is 11 pages—and it is this level of depth that makes it a more serious book. Part two covers the

“The problem with textbooks is that they are invariably boring to those who are taking the class only as a requirement and they are too simplistic and not ‘problem-focused’ enough for those who are majoring in the subject.”

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methods of analysis and data collection archaeologists employ, and describes what we can learn from the analysis of artifacts, as well as soil and plant and human remains. The treatment of these topics is current and includes discussions of the development of experimental archaeology and underwater techniques.

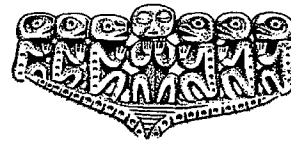
In the sections that survey World prehistory, Ryan provides snapshots of the important cultures and sites in each culture area, but not much else. While these are generally well-written, they are rather superficial and one would want to provide supplementary readings if using this book as a class text. The first of these, "The Cradles of Civilization," is a section that introduces the concept of sociocultural evolution and covers the early history of the Near East. Debates on primary and secondary state formation aside, I'm not sure why Egypt and Syria-Palestine are in a part called the "Cradles of Civilization" and not the Indus, China, or Mesoamerica, for that matter. Also, the origins and spread of Homo out of Africa is first introduced in the chapter on sociocultural evolution (chapter 9), yet the more detailed discussion of hominid evolution and the sites relevant to that topic are saved for the chapter on the archaeology of Africa (chapter 17). If the problem was that the Africa chapter needed filling out, it would have been more advisable to include a discussion of Jenne-Jeno, an important example of "cluster urbanism" located in Mali that is unfortunately absent from the text. On the other hand, he devotes an entire chapter (chapter 19) to the archaeology of the South Pacific, which, while heavy on eye-catching Easter Island, nevertheless gives an overview of other island cultures in Melanesia and Polynesia.

Finally, Ryan's section on controversial issues deserves praise for being both "in the public interest" as well as upholding the spirit of "multivocality." Chapter 23 focuses on issues of ethics, the antiquities trade, and ownership of the past. Chapter 24 discusses "fringe" or "pseudo-scientific" theories in archaeology, such as those regarding Atlantis and extraterrestrials. Although Ryan makes it clear that he considers these theories untenable, he respectfully refutes them and says that people who believe them "are entitled to their beliefs, and berating them and calling them names (as many archaeologists do) certainly doesn't help" (p. 295). If outreach is truly a goal, we should all take a cue from this, since such an attitude is more likely to engage than alienate readers whose interest was piqued by "fringe" theories. The last chapter (chapter 26) outlines the practicalities (or lack thereof) of a career in archaeology. Cultural Resource Management folks may find it irritating that the only discussion of CRM is in these pages, but at least it comprises a few paragraphs (better than some textbooks), and in any event, there is otherwise no great emphasis on archaeology as a strictly "academic" field.

Overall, this book introduces readers to the field fairly and with a surprising amount of detail. Examples do tend to be heavily Egypt-centered (as Ryan is an Egyptologist), but otherwise it is evenly balanced between the method and theory and culture history sections, as well as among the regions of the world. Also commendable is his engaging writing style (which is to be expected

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NEWS AND NOTES



Rob Leopold at the National Anthropological Archives (NAA) has kindly put the *CoPAR Bulletins* on the Web at www.nmnh.si.edu/naa/copar/bulletins.htm. The bulletins are designed to help scholars organize and archive their papers. The Council for the Preservation of Anthropological Records (CoPAR) has worked on this project for several years. Senior colleagues who are contemplating moving to emerita/emeritus status or just beginning to deal with the disposition of their records may want to consider the bulletins or the Wenner-Gren grant program for senior scholars to help prepare their papers for archival. Links also exist on the Web site to NAA and to the CoPAR Web site, which is maintained at Arizona State University by Peter McCartney on behalf of CoPAR.

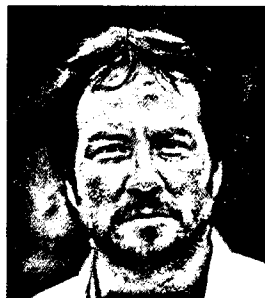
Studies in Landscape Architecture, Precolumbian Studies, and Byzantine Studies, at Dumbarton Oaks are jointly establishing a clearinghouse for garden archaeology. We seek to identify a broad constituency of archaeologists interested in garden archaeology. Scholars involved during the past 10 years or interested in getting involved in garden archaeology are encouraged to send name, address, email address, place of archaeological research, and titles of publications on gardens to Amina-Aicha Malek, 1703 32nd St. N.W., Washington, DC, 20007; fax: (202) 625-0432; email: maleka@doaks.org. Information on recent reports or publications that mention archaeology of gardens, even if not the main focus, also will be appreciated.

The International Union for Pre- and Protohistoric Sciences (UISPP) has been preparing the publication of a new journal, *Preistoria 2000—Journal of the International Union of Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences (Revue de l'Union Internationale des Sciences Préhistoriques et Protohistoriques)*. The main goal of this new periodical is to encourage a continuous exchange of knowledge between specialists worldwide. In order to achieve this, a wide range of scientific information will be supplied and discussions between various scholars will be hosted. Its aim being as such, *Preistoria 2000* will not limit itself to the mere publication of scientific articles covering the fields of pre- and protohistory, but also will fulfill a broad informative function. This implies providing information on the activities of the UISPP itself, its Special Committees, Scientific Commissions, and Affiliated Associations, and also of

different organizations (such as museums, universities, research institutions) related to the study of pre- and protohistory from all over the world. Part of the journal will be dedicated to the presenting, by means of brief scientific reports, of worldwide scholarly activities, important discoveries, and research of international importance considering the pre- and protohistoric sciences. Space will be allocated for scientific discussions of current problems regarding contemporary pre- and protohistorical research. A last section will consist of a specialized bibliography and book reviews. The actual publication of the new journal is projected for 2001, when its first issue will be distributed during the XIVth UISPP Congress, in Lihge, Belgium (September 2-8, 2001). Thereafter *Prehistoria 2000* will appear annually. A special issue, however, consisting of a summary version of the journal as it will be, has been planned to appear at the end of this year. Preparations for this "pilot-issue" are currently under way.

The Alfred Vincent Kidder Award for Eminence in the Field of American Archaeology has been awarded by the American Anthropological Association (AAA) every three years since its establishment in 1950. In recognition of the two major areas in which Alfred Vincent Kidder made his contributions to American archaeology, the prize alternates between a Mesoamericanist and a Southwest U.S. specialist. According to this tradition, the 2001 awardee will be a Southwestern archaeologist and will be presented with a medal at the AAA meeting. Nominations should be sent to Archaeology Division, Chair-Elect, Patricia L. Crown, Department of Anthropology, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA 22903 by December 31, 2000. Nominations are kept confidential, and the nominee should not be informed by the nominator. Nominations should include the following: (1) name of nominee, address, phone, fax, and email address; (2) the letter of nomination from the nominator; (3) other supporting letters; (4) the nominee's curriculum vita (obtained in confidence); and (5) other material or evidence documenting the nominee's contributions to archaeology and intellectual impact on the field.

In 1997 the Executive Committee of the Archaeology Division of the American Anthropological Association (AAA) es-



Glenn Davis Stone

established the **Gordon R. Willey Award** to recognize an outstanding contribution to archaeology published in *American Anthropologist*. Recipients of the 2000 award are **Glenn Davis Stone** (Washington University, St. Louis) and **Christian E. Downum** (Northern Arizona University) for their 1999 article "Boserupian Ecology and

Agricultural Risk: Ethnic Politics and Land Control in the Arid Southwest." In this article Stone and Downum review the assumptions of the model of agricultural change proposed by Ester Boserup. They determine that certain agroecological criteria are preconditions for that model in order to help explain why some situations do not meet the model's expectations. Contrasting case studies are drawn from the U.S. Southwestern archaeological site of Wupatki and a contemporary community in Nigeria, examining different sociopolitical strategies employed by farmers and their long-term consequences at Wupatki. Because of its new insights into the variable conditions under which ecology and social organization shape strategies leading to social change, its integration of ethnographic data, and its comparative perspective, this article should garner widespread anthropological interest. The Willey Award carries a \$1000 prize and will be presented in San Francisco at the AAAAD Annual Business Meeting in November 2000.



Christian E. Downum

The University of Arizona and the University of Hawai'i are collaborating to offer a unique format for field instruction during the spring semester of 2001. A jointly convened field school in Tucson combines a 6 to 9 credit excavation program on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays with an optional opportunity to enroll in additional University of Arizona courses on Tuesdays and Thursdays for a full semester of transferable graduate or undergraduate credit. Along with other broad departmental offerings, a new anthropology minor in Southwest Land, Culture, and Society provides classes that focus on regional archaeology and ethnology. National Science Foundation-sponsored research at a Hohokam center with a platform mound north of Tucson is the context for investigating competitive strategies among resident social groups during the dynamic early Classic period (A.D. 1150 to 1300). The joint field school, based at the Arizona State Museum, is directed by Suzanne Fish and Paul Fish (Arizona) and James Bayman (Hawai'i). The field school also includes weekend field trips to archaeological sites in the U.S. Southwest and adjacent northern Mexico. Further information and applications are available at W3.Arizona.edu/~anthro/fieldschool/ or by writing to Field School, Department of Anthropology, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721.

Beginning September 1, 2000, Neal L. Trubowitz will spend a year as the Hardy Visiting Research Curator in North American Archaeology at the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology at Harvard University. His research project,

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"Smoking Pipes: An Archaeological Measure of Native American Cultural Stability and Survival in Eastern North America, A.D. 1500 to 1850," will expand upon prior work he did on the Great Lakes Riverine Region. That research showed that the retention of traditional smoking pipes during the 18th century reflected the stability or survival of Native American cultural traditions while they adopted analogous European trade goods in substitution for other Native technology. He will be studying both Native American and European sites with pipes in the Peabody collections and also will visit other institutions to study pertinent collections. He would appreciate hearing from those with relevant regional and time-frame provenienced collections or references, including sites with Native American stone and clay pipes, European clay and metal pipes, and/or the European pipe tomahawk that was developed specifically for trade and gifts to Native Americans. Throughout the project he can be reached at the Peabody Museum in Cambridge 51 or Argilla Rd., Andover, MA 01810-4725; tel: (978) 749-9774; email: rosenwitz@juno.com (email without attachments).

The Sainsbury Research Unit for the Arts of Africa, Oceania, and the Americas is offering full and part grants for 2001–2002. Scholarships are available for an M.A. course in Advanced Studies in the Arts of Africa, Oceania, and the Americas and for research leading to a Ph.D. as well as for Research Fellowships. The M.A. course combines anthropological, art-historical, and archaeological approaches, and is intended for students who wish to pursue research and academic/museum related careers. Facilities in the Sainsbury Centre for Visual Arts include a major research library and personal study space with PCs. Applicants should have, or be about to have, a good undergraduate degree in anthropology, art history, archaeology, or a related subject. **Research fellowships** are open to Ph.D holders who are undertaking research for publication in the field of the arts of Africa, Oceania, and the Americas. In exceptional cases, advanced Ph.D. candidates may be considered. The application deadline is April 10, 2001. For further information and application information, contact Admissions Secretary, Sainsbury Research Unit, Sainsbury Centre for Visual Arts, University of East Anglia, Norwich NR4 7TJ, UK; tel: (01603) 592-498; fax: (01603) 259-401; email admin.sru@uea.ac.uk.

The following archaeological properties were listed in the National Register of Historic Places during the second 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.

American Samoa, Eastern District. Lau'agae Ridge Quarry. Listed 3/30/00.

California, Mono County. Yellow Jacket Petroglyphs. Listed 4/06/00.

Colorado, Saguache County. Indian Grove. Listed 3/24/00.

Illinois, Kankakee County. Windrose Site. Listed 4/28/00.

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

Kentucky, Boone County. Bedinger Site. Listed 3/24/00.

Kentucky, Boone County. Maplewood. Listed 3/24/00.

Louisiana, Natchitoches Parish. Fredericks Site. Listed 6/22/00.

Louisiana, St. Tammany Parish. Tchefuncte Site. Listed 6/22/00.

Massachusetts, Plymouth County. Muttock Historic and Archaeological District. Listed 5/18/00.

Mississippi, Forrest County. Burkett's Creek Archaeological Site. Listed 4/14/00.

New Mexico, San Miguel County. Rowe Pueblo. Listed 5/26/00.

New York, Saratoga County. (Saratoga Lake-Fish Creek Area Archaeological Sites MPS) Arrowhead Casino Prehistoric Site. Listed 5/01/00.

South Carolina, Charleston County. King Cemetery. Listed 6/13/00.

Washington, Whatcom County. Si'ke village with historic area called Tsi'lich. Listed 6/30/00.

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



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for this series). He often expresses his opinion about certain methods or problems, but he always acknowledges the fact that other archaeologists may differ in their views. Thus, while written for a lay audience, concepts are not presented as unchanging "facts" but rather as evolving "theories." This book should be seriously considered for introductory classes, and it is certainly not meant for "complete idiots." Now if only I can convince some professors . . . ■

Alexander Bauer is a doctoral student at in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Pennsylvania.

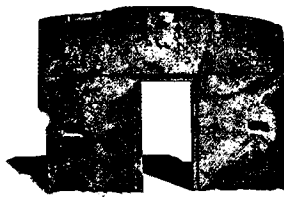


There is Still Time to Consider a Fulbright!

The Fulbright Scholar Program for faculty and professionals had more than 42 awards available in anthropology and archaeology for lecturing and/or doing research abroad during the 2001–2002 academic year. Although the August 1 deadline is past, there are still some awards open and recruitment will continue. For information, visit our Web site at www.cies.org or contact the program officer listed for awards you are interested in. The award listings and application materials are downloadable or you can request printed versions from apprequest@cies.iie.org. U.S. citizenship is required. Non-U.S. citizens should contact the Fulbright agency or U.S. embassy in their home countries. The Fulbright Scholar Program is sponsored by the United States Department of State, Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, and administered by the Council for International Exchange of Scholars (CIES). For information, contact the Council for International Exchange of Scholars, 3007 Tilden St., NW, Suite 5L, Washington, DC 20008-3009; tel: (202) 686-7877; fax: (202) 362.3442; Web: www.cies.org.

2001–2002 Fulbright Awards in Anthropology and Archaeology

- Belarus:** Social Sciences and Humanities #1441
(cultural, cross-cultural, semiotics, multiculturalism)
- Cameroon:** Any Field #1048
- China:** People's Republic of: Study of the United States #1144
- Cote d'Ivoire:** Any Field #1055
- Croatia:** Any Field #1221
- Cyprus:** Any Field #1227 (archaeology, preservation)
- Czech Republic:** Any Field #1229
Social Sciences #1233
Social Sciences #1234
- Fulbright Distinguished Chairs Program:**
Fulbright-University of Calgary Chair in North American Studies #1007
Fulbright-University of New Brunswick Chair in Property Studies #1008
(anthropology and property studies)
Fulbright-Karl Franzens University Distinguished Chair in Cultural Studies #1002 (archaeology and cultural studies)
- Ghana:** Any Field #1066
- Greece:** American Studies #1270 (American popular culture)
Modern Greek Studies #1273
- Guatemala:** Anthropology #1555
(tourism, industrial anthropology, political anthropology, ethnicity, Maya resurgence)
- Honduras:** Anthropology/Archaeology, Ethnology, Linguistics #1560 (Mesoamerican archaeology, ethnology, ethnolinguistics, population statistics)
- India:** Women's Studies #1497
(women's studies, comparative studies, family relationships)
- Kenya:** Social Sciences, Humanities or Professional Fields #1070
- Latvia:** Any Field #1307 (cultural, social)
American Studies #1308 (cultural studies, American culture)
- Lithuania:** Women's Studies #1322
(feminist theory and methods, U.S. women's history)
Anthropology #1317
(social, cultural anthropology, European, field research)
- Mali:** Any Field #1076
- Middle East, North Africa, South Asia Regional Research Program:** #1387
- Minority Studies Regional Research Program:** #1196
(minority, ethnic studies in Central and Eastern Europe, Eurasia)
- Nigeria:** Humanities and Social Sciences #1089
- Norway:** Any Field #1329
(Norwegian-American migration studies)
- Poland:** Any Field #1338 (cultural, ethnic studies)
American Studies or American Culture #1340
(ethnic studies, American)
- Romania:** Any Field #1353 (cultural anthropology)
- Saudi Arabia:** Archaeology #1415 (archaeology, museology)
- Senegal:** Archaeology, History, Museum Studies or Environmental Sciences #1095 (archaeology, museum collection information)
- South Africa:** Any Field #1100 (liberation studies)
- Turkey:** Any Field #1376
Social Sciences and Humanities #1382
- Uganda:** Women's and Gender Studies #1128
(rural and urban development and gender)
- Vietnam:** American Studies #1189 (American culture)
Any Field #1187 (indigenous peoples, sustainable development)
- West Bank:** Any Field #1427 (Islamic archaeology)
- Yemen:** Humanities, Social Sciences, Law #1432 (archaeology)
- Zimbabwe:** Any Field #1129



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: Assistant Professor
Location: Calgary, Canada

University of Calgary, Department of Archaeology invites applications for a tenure-track position in Arctic archaeology to begin July 1, 2001. The position will be at the Assistant/junior Associate Professor rank. The successful candidate will be expected to have an active research program and a record of significant publications. Teaching experience in Arctic archaeology and ethnography is required. In addition, expertise in an area such as computer applications, GIS, remote sensing, etc. is desirable. The deadline for receipt of applications is October 31, 2000. Send a letter of application, vita, and addresses of three references to: J. S. Raymond, Chair, Search Committee, Department of Archaeology, University of Calgary, Calgary AB T2N 1N4, Canada. In accordance with Immigration regulations, preference will be given to Canadian citizens and permanent residents of Canada. The University of Calgary welcomes and encourages diversity.



Position: Assistant Professor
Location: Davis, California

The Department of Anthropology at the University of California, Davis invites applications for a tenure-track, assistant professor in archaeology specializing in zooarchaeology or archaeobotany. Applicants must have a history of fieldwork and publication on fossil record of environment or adaptation of prehistoric hunter-gatherers or incipient agriculturalists and an ability to supervise undergraduate and graduate research in the prehistory of California and the Great Basin. The University of California, Davis and its Department of Anthropology are committed to the highest standards of scholarship and professional activities, and to the development of a campus climate that supports equality and diversity. A Ph.D. is required. Submit vita, the names and addresses of three references, and a short statement of interest (2 pages maximum) to: Henry M. McHenry, Chair, Archaeology Search Committee, Department of Anthropology, One Shields Ave., University of California, Davis, CA 95616. The final filing date is January 1, 2001. The University of California is an Equal Opportunity Affirmative Action institution and prohibits discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation/preference and gender identity/expression. This employer offers employment benefits to domestic partners of employees.

Position: Assistant Professor
Location: San Diego, California

University of California, San Diego, Department of Anthropology invites applications for a tenure-track assistant professorship starting July 1, 2001 in anthropological archaeology with broad interests in the evolution of complex societies. The geographical area is open, but preference will be given to candidates who work in Mesoamerica. Applicants should have a strong orientation toward fieldwork, fundraising for research, and publications. Ph.D. must be completed by September 1, 2001. Candidates must demonstrate excellence or promise of excellence in research and teaching. Salary will be commensurate with qualifications and based on UC pay scales. To assure consideration, send cover letter of interest that describes research and teaching interests, vita, and name/address of three referees by October 31, 2000 to: Anthropological Archaeology Search Committee, Department of Anthropology-0532, UCSD, 9500 Gilman Dr., La Jolla, CA 92093-0532. UC is an AA/EO employer. This employer offers employment benefits to domestic partners of employees and prohibits discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation/preference and gender identity/expression.



Position: Assistant Professor
Location: Orono, Maine

The Department of Anthropology and the Institute for Quaternary Studies at the University of Maine seek to hire an entry-level tenure-track assistant professor of anthropology and quaternary studies to begin in Fall 2001. The successful candidate will teach three courses each year and maintain an ongoing research program with external funding. Required Qualifications: a Ph.D. in anthropology with a specialization in North American prehistoric archaeology and expertise in material culture; experience directing archaeological fieldwork and a willingness to develop an active field research program dealing with the pre-European period of Maine; a record of interdisciplinary collaboration with other Quaternary sciences; and a record of excellence in research, publication, and teaching. Preferred qualification: ability and willingness to teach a graduate-level course in method and theory in archaeology. Applicants should send a cover letter, a curriculum vita, and the addresses of three references to: Chair, Search Committee, Department of Anthropology, The Univer-

sity of Maine, 5773 S. Stevens Hall, Orono, ME 04469-5773. Review of applications will begin December 1, 2000 and will continue until the position has been filled. For additional information, visit our Websites at: www.ume.maine.edu/~anthrop and iceage.umeqs.maine.edu. The University of Maine is an EO/AA employer.



Position: Associate or Assistant Professor

Location: Norman, Oklahoma

The University of Oklahoma (OU) Department of Anthropology invites applications for a tenured (or tenure-track) position as associate or assistant professor in the archaeology of eastern North America to begin in August 2001. Rank and salary are commensurate with experience. Ph.D. in anthropology with a specialization in archaeology, external grants and publications commensurate with rank, and evidence of research in the archaeology of eastern North America are required. Evidence of research in the Southeastern U.S. and/or hierarchical societies is preferred. OU is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply. The University has a policy of being responsive to the needs of dual-career couples. Send a letter of interest, vita, and names of three references by November 1, 2000 to Chair, Archaeology Search Committee, Department of Anthropology, 455 W. Lindsey, Rm. 521, University of Oklahoma, Norman, OK 73019. We will be interviewing at the American Anthropological Association annual meeting. Applications will be considered until the position is filled.



Position: Cultural Resources Associate Director

Location: Cincinnati, Ohio

BHE Environmental, Inc. has an immediate opening in our Cincinnati office for a senior-level principal investigator to serve as associate director in our Cultural Resources Group. Candidates should have an M.A. or Ph.D. in anthropology/archaeology and have at least five years experience in Cultural Resources Management. This position requires good organizational skills, marketing abilities, and a solid technical background. The area of expertise is open. For immediate consideration, submit résumé, salary requirements, and references to: BHE Environmental, Inc., Human Resources, 11733 Chesterdale Rd., Cincinnati, Ohio 45246; fax: (513) 326-1550; email: cwiehe@bheenv.com. EOE, AAP, M/F employer.



Position: Archaeological Analysts

Location: Charlottesville, Virginia

The Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation (Monticello) seeks two archaeological analysts for the Digital Archaeological Archive of Slavery in the Chesapeake, a four-year project funded by the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation. Responsibilities include artifact classification and measurement for 20 excavated slave-quarter sites in the Chesapeake region, as well as the development and maintenance of a computer-based artifact catalog. Require-

ments include expertise in the material culture of the early modern Atlantic world, experience with relational databases, an M.A. in anthropology with an emphasis on archaeology, or equivalent experience, three years experience in archaeology with at least one year experience in archaeological laboratory methods. Knowledge of Chesapeake history, HTML, and CAD is a plus. These positions, which carry a three-year term, are full-time and include benefits. Please send a cover letter, vita, and names of three references to: Director of Human Resources, Monticello, P.O. Box 316, Charlottesville, VA 22902. Applications may be sent via email to resumes@monticello.org.



Position: Archaeological Laboratory Manager

Location: Charlottesville, Virginia

The Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation (Monticello) seeks an archaeological laboratory manager, responsible for overseeing all aspects of lab organization and operations in its Department of Archaeology. Responsibilities include artifact processing, classification, measurement, and curation; reporting from and maintenance of computer-based artifact catalogue; and research and analysis for previously and newly excavated assemblages. Requirements include strong organizational skills; demonstrated experience with relational database applications; expertise in the material culture of the early modern Atlantic world, especially ceramics; an M.A. in anthropology or related field, with emphasis on archaeology; five years experience in archaeology; and one year of experience in a supervisory capacity in an archaeological laboratory. Quantitative and graphical computing skills are a plus. This is a full-time position with excellent benefits. Please send a cover letter, vita, and names of three references to: Director of Human Resources, Monticello, P.O. Box 316, Charlottesville, VA 22902. Application materials may be emailed to resumes@monticello.org. Visit our Web site at: www.monticello.org.



Position: Senior Archaeologist/Historic

Location: Pawtucket, Rhode Island

PAL, an independent, not-for-profit CRM firm, seeks a highly skilled principal investigator to assume the principal research and planning lead for a variety of historic archaeological projects focused on urban and industrial resources. A graduate degree in archaeology or anthropology, proven skills researching and analyzing historic urban sites, demonstrated ability to produce quality technical reports, and five years of supervisory experience are required. This is a full-time position with competitive pay and benefits. Send letter of interest, salary requirements, curriculum vita, references, and writing sample to: PAL, 210 Lonsdale Ave., Pawtucket, R.I., 02860; fax: (401) 728-8784; email: dcallahan@palinc.com. Equal Opportunity Employer. ♻️



Continued from page 44—Calendar

For further information, check our Web site: www.drlamay.com or contact Dr. LaMay, Department of English, 5885 Haven Ave., Rancho Cucamonga CA 91737-2783; tel: (909) 941-2162.

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 additional 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@imaginet.fr; Web site: www-icronos.montaigne.u-bordeaux.fr.

October 25–28, 2000

The 6th occasional Anasazi Symposium will be held at the Little Theater at San Juan College, Farmington, New Mexico. The theme for the conference is "Anasazi Archaeology at the New Millennium: What We Have Learned." Individual papers and proposed symposia will focus on synthetic presentations of recently completed Anasazi research. Several half- and full-day field trips to archaeological sites in the greater Farmington area are planned for Saturday, October 28. Linda Cordell (University of Colorado Museum) will give a keynote address, launching the symposium. Registration will be \$20 in advance and \$25 on-site. For more information, contact Paul F. Reed, Navajo Nation Archaeology Dept. (NNAD), 717 W. Animas St., Farmington, NM 87401; tel: (505) 326-7352; fax: (505) 325-2351; email: pfreed@sprynet.com; or Lori Reed, Animas Ceramic Consulting, 1909 E. 20th St. Suite 4, Farmington, NM 87401; tel: (505) 327-3998; fax: (505) 324-9088; email: animas@cyberport.com; Web: www.cyberport.com/animasceric/anasazisymp/home.html. Complete information, including a registration form and preliminary schedule, can be downloaded at the symposium Web site.

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 Archeological Conservation Laboratory and Historic St. Mary's City. William M. Kelso (Jamestown Rediscovery) is the banquet speaker. 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 4–5, 2000

The 19th annual Northeast Conference of Andean Archaeology and Ethnohistory will be held at Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire. The deadline for abstracts is October 1, 2000. For information, consult the conference Web site at www.dartmouth.edu/~psg/ or contact Paul Goldstein, Department of Anthropology, Dartmouth College, Hanover, NH 03755; tel: (603) 646-1849; email: psg@dartmouth.edu.

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 at www.uark.edu/campus-resources/seac/index.html for registration forms and more information or contact Adam King, Savannah River Archaeological Research Pro-

gram, 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 conference details, see our Web site at www.admin.state.mn.us/osa/mw_oarch_conf00.html. 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 Robert Clouse, email: robert.clouse@mnhs.org; Plains Conference chair 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. For more information, contact Susan Ballard, Conference Coordinator, Envisioning the Past Conference, Department 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. 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.

February 2001

Award winners from 3rd AGON International Meeting of Archaeological Film of the Mediterranean Area, a biennial festival held in Athens, Greece, will be shown as part of a special event at the Athens Music Megaron. A highlight of the program will be the presentation of \$20 million awards to winning proposals in two international competitions: one for a 30-minute documentary on the role of the Aegean throughout history, and the other for a 15-minute film on the Olympic ideal. The final deadline for competition submissions is November 15, 2000. For information, contact festival secretary Maria Palatou at AGON c/o Archaeologia ke Technes, (Archaeology and Arts), 10 Karitsi Square, 102 37 Athens, Greece; tel: + (30-1) 33-12-990; tel/fax: + (30-1) 33-12-991.

March 28–31, 2001

The 2001 American Association of Physical Anthropologists (AAPA) meeting will be held at the Westin at Crown Center, in Kansas City, Missouri. For program information, see the AAPA Web site at physanth.org or contact the program chair, Phillip Walker, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Santa Barbara, CA 93106; tel: (805) 685-8424; fax: (805) 685-8424, email: walker@sscf.ucsb.edu. For information on local arrangements, contact cochairs David Frayer, tel: (785) 864-2633; email: frayer@ukans.edu; or Sandra Gray (as of January 2001), Department of Anthropology, 622 Fraser Hall, University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045-2110; tel: (785) 864-2646; fax: (785) 864-5224; email: sgray@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu.

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 more 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. For more 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. Problems in archaeology addressed by chemistry have included provenance, technology, dating, and population migration, among others. 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 for submission, 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 information, contact Kathryn A. Jakes, 1787 Neil Ave., Columbus, OH 43210-1295, tel: (614) 292-5518, email: Jakes.1@osu.edu.

Dec. 31, 2000–Jan. 6, 2001

The Third International Conference on the Inspiration of Astronomical Phenomena will be held in Palermo, Sicily. This meeting will explore mankind's fascination with the sky by day and by night, which has been a strong and often dominant element in human life and culture. The conference will provide a meeting place for artists and scholars from a variety of disciplines (including archaeology and anthropology) to present and discuss their studies of the influences that astronomical phenomena have had on mankind. Complete information is available on the Web at ethel.as.arizona.edu/~white/insap or insap3@oapa.astropa.unipa.it. ■

Calendar

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." For further information, contact the AASLH office, tel: (615) 320-3203; email: history@aslh.org; Web: www.aslh.org. Preliminary programs will be mailed to both memberships in June 2000.

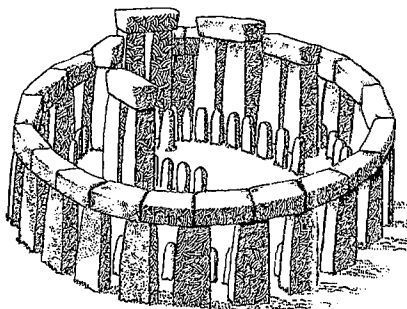
October 3–7, 2000

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 6–8, 2000

The 6th Gender and Archaeology Conference will be held at Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff. For more information, visit our Web site at www2.nau.edu/gender2000/, link from www.nau.edu/~anthro/, or contact Lucinda Andreani at lucinda@infomagic.com.

October 14–15, 2000

The 15th California Indian Conference will be held at Chaffey College in Rancho Cucamonga, California. This is an annual gathering for the exchange of views and information among academics, American Indians, students; and other community members. Any topic reflecting humanistic, scientific, social, literary, or historical concern with California Indian people and their heritage is welcome. Past topics have included literatures, storytelling, poetry, education, basketry, linguistics, anthropology, archeology, law, repatriation, history, casinos, Hollywood, tribal recognition, song and dance, and social and political issues. Conference admission is \$30.

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